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Symposium 4 Swedish Standing Symposium: Social Work in Sweden in a changing society in the era of globalization

SW01
Care work in the intersection between the global and the local
Johansson, Stina
Professor in Social Work, Umeå University, Sweden

After World War II and until the mid-1970s the dominant stream of migration to Sweden was caused by labour market demands. After a third phase of immigration that began in the 1970s, reception of refugees dominated. Immigrants from those waves of migration have been integrated into the Swedish welfare society in a variety of ways and degrees. Many of them have now reached an age when they are dependent of help and care. Processes which take place in areas where legislation to protect diversity is implemented will be presented, arenas where care work is performed and where migrants and old persons interact in different constellations. The presentation will include what has actually been done to promote diversity in the care for elderly in the wake of two new Swedish legislations of 2009, the Anti-discrimination Act and a language Act. A vocabulary of citizenship is used, and especially the concepts belonging, inclusion and “special needs.” Two minority groups, different but equal in number: the indigenous people, the Sami, speaking a language recently up-graded to a national minority language, and one group representing a phase of immigration that began in the 1970s, the Vietnamese, will exemplify how the policy of diversity can be experienced. The two chosen groups, equal in number, may represent cultures with different attitudes to participation in the public sphere. Furthermore 15 percent of those employed in the caring sector (elderly care) are born outside Sweden – which is a high proportion compared to other sectors. A significant proportion of these workers are women. Immigrant women have also been willing to accept working conditions that would not be accepted by native Swedes. The presentation will include illustrations of how diversity is handled at work places. The conclusion is that even if diversity has become a political tool in Swedish welfare system there is a homogeneity discourse in local administration of elderly care. Social workers may have to rethink issues of poverty among old people. Both the minority groups mentioned the language as important, and one group representing a phase of immigration that began in the 1970s, the Vietnamese, will exemplify how the policy of diversity can be experienced.

SW02
From a ‘welfare state’ to a ‘welfare society’? Voluntary organisations’ roles as advocates and services providers in Sweden
Johansson, Håkan
Professor in Social Work, Lund University, Sweden

The Swedish welfare state has generally been portrayed as an inclusionary and universalistic welfare state, dominated by publicly financed and publicly provided welfare services and social security benefits. Voluntary organizations have rarely played a role as an extensive provider of welfare services, rather acted as advocates, providing groups of citizens with a collective identity, making their ‘voice’ heard by decision-makers and influenced societal norms. Such institutionalized roles seem to be in a state of flux. A recently installed Act on ‘Systems of Freedom of Choice’ by the Liberal-Conservative government, has encouraged the development of consumer-citizenship models in areas such as social services, health and employment services, directly supporting the development of not-/for-profit service providers (Lagen om Valfrihetssystem). We have also been willing to accept working conditions that would not be accepted by native Swedes. The presentation will include illustrations of how diversity is handled at work places. The conclusion is that even if diversity has become a political tool in Swedish welfare system there is a homogeneity discourse in local administration of elderly care. Social workers may have to rethink issues of poverty among old people. Both the minority groups mentioned the language as important, and one group representing a phase of immigration that began in the 1970s, the Vietnamese, will exemplify how the policy of diversity can be experienced.

Child Poverty and Family Policies in Sweden – A Case of Drifting Universalism?
Salonen, Tapio
Professor in Social Work, Malmö University, Sweden

This paper focuses on the changes in levels of child poverty in an affluent society as Sweden. The point of departure is an analysis of the extent and composition of economic vulnerability among children and their families since beginning of the 1990s. At the same time as the political and normative ambitions of children's rights issues have been strengthened through the application of the UNCR (United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child), there is clear empirical evidence of growing inequality and relative poverty also among families with children. The UNCR sets out a framework for establishing and developing a range of policies and practices which emphasizes children's rights. Implementation and academic debate has focused heavily on their right to participate, with much less attention paid to the ways in which poverty is linked with such participation. The first part of the paper argues that an emphasis on active citizenship for parents does not always lead to improvement of rights for all children. Many children are left in poverty because active citizenship is focused on the lives of adults, not the needs and rights of children. The second part consists of a thorough empirical analysis of the two classical goals of Swedish family policies, i.e. poverty reduction and

wide range of voluntary organizations jointly developed a Compact, on mutual rights and obligations. These overlapping and partly conflicting tendencies raise questions regarding the role of voluntary organizations in the Swedish welfare state, i.e. if and to what extent we can identify a stepwise drift from a Social democratic ‘welfare state’ and towards a ‘welfare society’, in which public, private (for-profit) and voluntary non-profit organizations fulfill mutual roles as service providers. This paper aims to address this challenging question by closely examining strategically selected reforms in this area during the last decade (e.g. the development of a Swedish Compact and the Act on Systems of Freedom of Choice) and contrast these reforms with a review of existing statistical research on voluntary organizations as service providers.

SW03
Flying to a foreign horizon on your own - About unaccompanied children's everyday life in Sweden
Branberg, Ilina
Professor in Social Work, Ass. Professor in Social work, Mälardalen University, Mälardalen University and Osman Aydar, Sweden

Sweden is the country in Europe which in 2010 received the highest number of unaccompanied children. They came mainly from Afghanistan (1153) and Somalia (533) but also from several other countries. The aim of this study is to review and describe the situation for unaccompanied children in a city in Sweden. In the current study mixed methods were used - documents, statistical information, interviews, observations and focus groups. The study is a longitudinal study. The results from interviews with 10 unaccompanied children show that more than half of the children had been travelling to a country where they already had a relative. Statistics from the local authority show that 27% of the unaccompanied children have a kinship- placement. For the other children flying to a foreign horizon seem to be away from a situation than to something. Just one of the children has another reason than migration from a violent or threatening situation. Migration to education is the perspective of this child. Another important result of our interviews is that as many as eight out of ten young people have contact with one parent. A parent may be dead, but they have found and are in contact with at least one parent. How their contact with the family looks like, with whom and how often vary considerably for individual young people. It has also varied the time and manner in which they been able to find any parent. Young people’s mental well-being is not entirely satisfactory, according our study results. Many feel alone, sleep poorly and are stressed. At the same time they see themselves as happy and the view of the future seems bright. It can be interpreted as contradictory, but it need not be, because of it can be a sign of the complexity of the unaccompanied children’s life. As the study results show there is a varied background to escape the situation in their home country. The unaccompanied children are fleeing from threats to life and seem to have been sent to Europe to protect them. Parental contact on-line or phone is also thus a central part of many of the youngsters. It can be contact on a daily or less often, but has great importance for young people to get together his life, for young people’s wellbeing and their ability to emotionally put together their difficult life puzzles and for young people’s educational achievement and motivation for school work, as parent/s at home encourages studies.

SW04

ORAL ABSTRACTS  Monday 9 July

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SW04
Child Poverty and Family Policies in Sweden – A Case of Drifting Universalism?
Salonen, Tapio
Professor in Social Work, Malmö University, Sweden

This paper focuses on the changes in levels of child poverty in an affluent society as Sweden. The point of departure is an analysis of the extent and composition of economic vulnerability among children and their families since beginning of the 1990s. At the same time as the political and normative ambitions of children's rights issues have been strengthened through the application of the UNCR (United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child), there is clear empirical evidence of growing inequality and relative poverty also among families with children. The UNCR sets out a framework for establishing and developing a range of policies and practices which emphasizes children's rights. Implementation and academic debate has focused heavily on their right to participate, with much less attention paid to the ways in which poverty is linked with such participation. The first part of the paper argues that an emphasis on active citizenship for parents does not always lead to improvement of rights for all children. Many children are left in poverty because active citizenship is focused on the lives of adults, not the needs and rights of children. The second part consists of a thorough empirical analysis of the two classical goals of Swedish family policies, i.e. poverty reduction and
WS 001 Violence against women and health

WS001:1
Pathways to tribal unwed motherhood in Wayanad in South India — A qualitative inquiry
Joseph, Justin1; Pulickal, Tressa2; Sadath, Anvar3; Vinod, CV4; Muralidhara, D1
School of Social Sciences & International Studies, PU-Pondicherry, Department of Social Work, Pondicherry, India; 1Vimala College, Department of Social Work, Trichur, India; 2National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Department of Psychiatric Social Work, Bangalore, India; 3Narayanam Centre for Dalit and Minority Studies, JMI-New Delhi, Department of Dalit and Minority Studies, New Delhi, India

A qualitative study was conducted to explore the pathways leading to unwed motherhood in indigenous tribal communities of Wayanad in South India. 18 in-depth interviews were conducted to develop a conceptual model of pathways leading to unwed motherhood in tribal women by using grounded theory approach. The analyses revealed that inequalities in social exchange, gender inequalities, family history of single parenthood and structural limitations of households pre-disposes tribal teenage girls to unwed motherhood. The workplace, residence, relatives’ residence and schools were found to build the social context of sexual intimacy. The physical, social, emotional and sexual proximity building processes have preceded sexual intimacy and subsequent sexual relationships. First, unwed mothers perceived fear of possible deception if they get into marital relationships. The care giving responsibility of the children born out of the wedlock relationships remained as another barrier to get into marital relationships. Though, those men who proposed, expressed their willingness to extend care giving support to the children born out of the wedlock relationships, the unwed mothers were fearful about possible neglect and discrimination of the children in later marital life. Second, the gender of the children plays a significant role in women’s decision to get into further marital relationships. Unwed mothers with female children were fearful about getting into further marriage wherein they foresee difficulties to provide adequate care to female children. Thus, many of them have decided to remain unmarried for lifetime. Third, many mothers were apprehended about the possible negative influence of the outside wedlock pregnancies in later marital life. In addition, these mothers were already performed family planning surgery. Thus, they were apprehended about marriage wherein they were expected to procreate children in upcoming marital relationships. The significances of the findings are discussed. Key words: tribal unwed mothers, pathways, out of the wedlock pregnancies.

WS001:2
Intersectionality and violence against women
Pathak, Nivedita
University of York, Centre for Women’s Studies, York, United Kingdom

Intersectionality as an approach was first brought to attention by Kimberle Crenshaw (1989). Though it cannot be said that it was a runaway success, it has been discussed and used by Feminist researchers to understand the multidimensional ways in which identities shape the construction of status quo. McColl defined intersectionality as “the relationships among multiple dimensions and modalities of social relationships and subject formations”. This approach challenged the longstanding method of understanding oppression by addition, wherein vulnerabilities were added to understand and explain women’s oppression. This idea of double or triple jeopardy and juxtaposed where vulnerabilities were added to understand and explain women’s social relationships and subject formations”. This approach challenged the idea of “relationships among multiple dimensions and modalities of social relationships and subject formations” where vulnerability failed to look into each identity axes; like race, gender, sexual orientation, disability etc. and not the stereotypically used collective term ‘women’, viewed as an accumulation of similarly victimised entities.

WS001:3
Integrating reproductive health in preventing violence against women
Saipae, Danielle1; Mercado, Irene2
1WCPO and AKAP-BATA, CSWDO, Brgy Barol-1, Dasmarinas, Philippines; 2AKAP-BATA, Pandacan, Manila, Philippines

INTRODUCTION: Violence Against Women (VAW) and abuses at home are also rooted in not managing and not practicing Reproductive Health (RH). Promoting RH as a way of healthy life-style from infancy to adulthood is contributory in breaking the cycle of VAW at home.

SCOPE/LIMITATION: In this study, the victim and the abuser are known, related and are living together in one house/home. Violence or abuses were transpired inside the confines of homes. Cases were reported at the Women and Children’s Protection Desk (WCPO) from January to December 2010 and were filed at the legal courts of law.

OBJECTIVES: To share the causes/prevalence of violence which are related to RH. To suggest/recommend when formulating an Action Plan in preventing VAW by promoting and integrating RH in the field of social work discipline, practice and in service delivery.

METHODS: Using the Intake Sheet/Form of the client upon reporting her complaint to the Desk, the usual interview/intake with Q&A and counseling of the Social Worker with the clients and relatives/guardians were facilitated. Qualitative analysis identified causes/prevalence of VAW which are related to RH.

RESULTS: 65 VAW cases filed in the court.

Causes/prevalence: due to unplanned pregnancy of the female, non-acceptor of FP, pregnancies were attempted to be aborted or the unwanted child/children were given away, abandoned or neglected and maltreated. Due to refusal of sex for fear of pregnancy, violence occurs between the partners while the child/children become the witness of the violence. Due to neglect of pre/post natal care result to maternal complications or brings health problems to the child. Rape or incest and unsafe sex transmit RTIs/STDs to the victim. Due to VAW, victims inflicted scars or physical injuries for life or traumatized.

CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATION: RH if not availed from the health facilities and if not managed or practiced as health care and as health protection from infancy to adulthood brings undesirable effects to the total wellness and humanness of the victim. These findings are strongly recommended further when formulating an Action Plan by the stakeholders in preventing further occurrence of VAW at home thru application of social work knowledge on RH, skills and interventions. Thereby, treating this creative practice as “best practice” so far. “SALAMAT PO AT MABUHAY!”

WS001:4
The interface between intimate partner violence (IPV) and HIV/AIDS in South Africa
Mulaudzi, Shumani
South African Police Service, Employee health and wellness, Johannesburg, South Africa

Evidence based research has identified that a link exist between intimate partner violence and exposure to HIV in women and girls in South Africa in particular. In sub-Saharan Africa, young women (15–24 years) account for 75% of HIV infections and are approximately three times more likely to be infected than young men of the same age. There’s a growing recognition that women and girls’ risk and vulnerability to HIV infection is shaped by deep-rooted and pervasive gender inequalities- violence against them in particular.

Emerging evidence in sub Saharan Africa supports the fact that violence perpetrated against women and girls tend to increase their risk of HIV infection.

The aim of the study was to explore the severity of intimate partner violence among young women (15–24 years) in South Africa and to establish the relationship that exists between IPV and HIV infection in young women.

Methods: Desk top research was used to collect material. No formal interviews were conducted.

Results: Today, half or more of the 40 million people infected with HIV in the world are women. Millions of those infected with HIV are young people aged 15-24 years. Young people account for half of all new infections.

- Direct transmission through sexual violence
- Indirect transmission through sexual risk taking
- Indirect transmission through inability to negotiate condom use
- Indirect transmission by partnering with riskier/older men
- Violence as a consequence of being HIV positive

orientation, disability etc. and not the stereotypically used collective term ‘women’, viewed as an accumulation of similarly victimised entities.
**WS001.5**

Violence against women and depression: recovery through consciousness-raising, resistance and self-expression

*Western, Deborah*

*Monash University, Social Work, Australia*

Violence against women is a fundamental violation of human rights. Such violence has many damaging consequences for women, not least of which is the emergence of depression and the impacts on women’s mental health. Women are twice as likely as men to experience depression and approximately 20% of the world’s women are likely to experience depression at some time in their life. Journal therapy, the use of writing and other modes of expression for therapeutic purposes, is one example of support and intervention that social workers may offer women. The use of journal therapy and specifically the use of journaling by women in Women’s Journaling Groups were investigated in the research upon which this presentation is based. The research was undertaken in four phases and used a modified form of grounded theory to develop the research design and to identify and articulate ideas about women’s use of journaling during depression. Phase one established baseline knowledge for the research through a Cooperative Inquiry underpinned by feminist research principles. Two key methods of journaling and women’s responses to depression, along with four major narratives about depression, were found. Phase two used these findings to develop a Women’s Journaling Group program. Two Women’s Journaling Groups were piloted in phase three with women finding the journaling activities, shared discussions and development of insights to be relevant and meaningful for them in their movement toward recovery from depression. Phase four constituted the final stage of knowledge utilisation and transfer. The research found that journaling was not a passive activity but a form of action taken by the women in response to their depression. In reaching clearer understandings of themselves and their depression and in gaining confidence in making choices about their future, women were engaged in processes of consciousness-raising and resistance. Resistance to social and structural expectations, roles and stereotypes, crucial in challenging depression as well as the acceptability of violence against women, was important for the women who could then redefine and redevelop their sense of self and identity. Resistance could occur on an individual level within the journal and on a collective level within Women’s Journaling Groups. This research developed a model of journaling that was used to develop a theoretically grounded Women’s Journaling Group program.

**WS001.6**

Reconceptualising domestic violence

*Pitman, Dr Tornaa*

*University of Tasmania, School of Sociology and Social Work, Launceston, Australia*

In 2006, the post-separation shared parenting laws introduced in Australia created complex issues of risk and safety for women unable to prove domestic violence yet still required to maintain a post-separation shared parenting relationship with their ex-partner. Such reforms to family law are characteristic of many western countries and the rights of women are further hampered by the way in which competing discourses on domestic violence emphasise some aspects of the problem and the experiences of women but exclude others. Critical to developing successful social-legal responses to domestic violence and reducing the risks to women and children in post-separation shared parenting arrangements is capturing the lived experience of women within the language used to define and conceptualise domestic violence. This paper will report on the findings of a qualitative, feminist PhD study where in-depth interviews were conducted with 30 separated women residing in Tasmania, a state of Australia, in order to explore the links between their experiences of pre-separation abuse and violence and their post-separation experiences of shared parenting. Irrespective of whether the women experienced physical violence, a thematic analysis highlighted a particular pattern of dynamics which underpinned their pre-separation relationship with the father of their children. Parallels are drawn between this pattern and a process of interpersonal colonisation, which resulted in shared experiences of oppression. Post-separation, the rights of the father and the demands of shared parenting opened up new sites for the women to be colonised. The findings of this study carry important potential insights for refining our understanding of domestic violence and suggest a more effective identification of women and children in need of protection pre or post-separation is needed. This paper argues that critical to the role the social work profession can play in achieving human rights and social equality is the ability to detect and disrupt an interpersonal colonising process and protect the rights of women and children. The consequences of conceptualising domestic violence independently of physical violence and as a process of interpersonal colonisation are also discussed with regard to the implications for therapy, research, the socio-legal response, and social work knowledge and practice.

**WS001.7**

Violence is there all the time: Gender-based violence and female sex workers from the perspective of clients in Mumbai, India

*Gowarkar, Lindsay*

*Karnadkar, Shurvita*

1University of Ulaanbaatar, College of Social Work, Salt Lake City, United States; 2The Ohio State University, College of Social Work, Columbus, United States

The majority of research about commercial sex work comes from the perspective of sex workers. Very rarely are clients of sex workers the focus of study (Vindhya & Dev, 2011). This study explores male clients’ perceptions of gender-based violence against female sex workers of the Kamathipura red-light area in Mumbai, India. Snowball sampling was used to recruit male clients of sex workers, and in-depth interviewing methods were used to collect data from the 13 male clients. Each interview was written in the form of a narrative, and each narrative was analyzed using a grounded theory approach.

Three critical themes were identified: 1) Male role transitioning from client to intimate partner to pimp; 2) Male validation and rationalization of sex work as a profession; and 3) Patriarchal male perceptions resulting in violence against sex workers. Respondents emphasized the importance of legalizing sex work so that women from “good” families would not be raped. Respondents also indicated using physical violence against sex workers on a regular basis. The findings of this study indicate urgent need for gender sensitization workshops for male intimate partners to break patriarchal myths among them. Inclusion of males in community-based interventions to combat violence is also highly recommended.

**WS002.1**

Understanding child abuse linked to belief in witchcraft and spirit possession: Testing the limits of religious tolerance?

*Whittaker, Andrew*

*Briggs, Stephen*

1London South Bank University, Primary and Social Care, London, United Kingdom; 2Tavistock Clinic and UEL, London, United Kingdom

The belief that children can be witches or be possessed by evil spirits is prevalent in many African countries as well as other countries throughout the world. In the UK, this has come to attention of child protection agencies with several cases of murder and severe abuse of African children over the last ten years. This led to African communities in the UK being viewed in negative and stigmatising ways. This clash of worldviews can lead to child protection social workers caught in a dilemma where they feel that challenging religious views is oppressive to parents but not addressing the abuse leaves African children unprotected.

This study examines the work of a 3-year multi-agency initiative, launched in response to these cases. The initiative consisted of four non-profit agencies working in London, ranging from international organisations to a local community-based project. These organisations engaged in a range of activities with local churches, faith organisations, community groups and parents which aimed to prevent child abuse linked to belief in witchcraft and spirit possession. The study had a number of key findings. Firstly, belief in spirit possession and witchcraft is widespread amongst many African communities but current knowledge indicates that the incidence of abuse linked to such beliefs appears to be low. Secondly, knowledge and understanding of culture and faith is critical to effective social work assessment. However, culture and faith should not be used as an excuse to abuse and must never take precedence over children’s rights. Thirdly, where there is abuse of children accused of possession or witchcraft, this abuse can be understood using one or more of the existing identified forms of child abuse. Finally, the existing child protection system was adequate to deal with cases of abuse and further legislation to ban the ‘branding’ of child witches was not necessary.

The study explores how change can be achieved when current religious practices are seen to have negative consequences for vulnerable groups. At the heart of the work was the tension between protecting children and respecting religious beliefs. This involved a complex interplay between
conflicting belief systems and cultures in which genuine change can only be achieved by building relationships of mutual respect. The findings are relevant to a wide range of practitioners and agencies working with conflicts between religious and secular world views.

WS002:2
Knowing and understanding ‘The Dreaming’ in social work with Australian Aboriginal people

Bacon, Violet1; Bennett, Bindi2; Zubrzycki, Joanna1

1University of Western Australia, Social Work, Perth, Australia; 2Australian Catholic University, Social Work, Canberra, Australia

This presentation will focus on data obtained in 2009-2010 from the first national Australian study about social work practice with Aboriginal people and communities. The aim of the research was to gather evidence from experienced Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal social workers about culturally safe and competent practice. The research was conducted by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal social workers. This collaborative research was an important step in documenting sustainable and successful social work practice with Aboriginal people. The research findings were published in 2011 in the national Australian Social Work journal. One significant research finding that emerged was the emphasis placed on relationships and the importance and ability of social workers to understand how aspects of their own personal and cultural selves can be used in practice, in particular in building positive and enduring relationships with Aboriginal people. Recognising the underlying connections that we have to each other enables people from different cultures ‘to relate’, which is a desire that so many of us aspire to. One of the key aspects of this relationship building process is knowing and understanding ‘The Dreaming’ which is fundamental to Aboriginal people’s lived experience of belonging and wellbeing. ‘The Dreaming’ represents Australian Aboriginal Peoples’ understanding of their worldview past and present. However the essential knowledge that needs to be recognised by social work in Australia is how ‘The Dreaming’ covers all aspects of Aboriginal people such as their relationship with; their dreaming stories, Australian prehistory, economic organisation, social organisation, Aboriginal (spirituality), cultural communication, Aboriginal art and values and changes in Aboriginal societies. The experience and knowledge that these Aboriginal and non-Indigenous social workers shared with us in this research project has the potential to assist other social workers to understand, ‘ways of working’ with Aboriginal peoples’ world views and Dreaming. This in turn will contribute to the development of culturally safe and sensitive social work.

WS002:3
In the name of God, Islamic perspective on human rights, brotherhood, equality, social justice and social development

Amini, Golestani, Taher

Mustafa International University and IIS, Culture and Civilization, Theology and Philosophy, Qom, Islamic Republic of Iran

O mankind! Indeed We created you from a male and a female, and made you nations and tribes that you may identify yourselves with one another. Indeed the noblest of you in the sight of Allah is the one who is the most mindful, all aware (Quran 49:13). In Islamic viewpoint, according to the abovementioned verse from the holy Quran, Muslim’s Divine Holy Scripture, and Holy statements of the holy Prophet of Islam and His Immaculate Household (p), one of Islam’s most important characteristics is its humanity; this is highly evident in Islamic legislation and other facets of the religion. Islam promotes the concept of a human brotherhood and the equality of all humans. It maintains that all humans are the children of one man (Adam) and one woman (Eve) and we all share the same lineage, as stated in the Quran: O people, fear your Lord, Who created you of a single soul, and from it created its mate, and from the pair of them scattered many men and women; and fear God by whom you claim [your rights] from one another and kinship ties. Surely God has been watchful over you (Quran 4:1). Prophet Muhammad (s) used to say: “I am a witness that all people are brothers”. Prophet Muhammad stated: “No one can be a good believer unless he loves for his human brother that which he loves for himself.” Prophet Muhammad addressed all Muslims: “O mankind, your God (Allah) is one and your father (Adam) is one, The topics which I will talk about: 1-HUMAN RIGHTS, THE WEST AND ISLAM The Western Approach The Islamic Approach 2-BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS RIGHTS OF CITIZENS IN AN ISLAMIC STATE Social Development Morality and Spirituality in so. The Security of Life and Property The Protection of Honor The Sanctity and Security of Private Life The Security of Personal Freedom The Right to Protest Against

WS002:4
Respect for LGBT rights and religious beliefs: Transforming the conflict

Aldridge, Patti

University of Houston-Clear Lake, Social Work, Houston, United States

LGBT and Christian social work students have both reported intergroup conflict and personal value dissonance in the classroom. However, all students must “recognize and manage personal values in a way that allows professional values to guide practice” (CSWE, 2008). This can be a daunting task for students and educators alike. This research uses transformative learning theory (Mezirow, 2000) and drama based techniques (Boal, 1998) within a classroom framework to create the needed learning experience. The course content dealt specifically with value conflicts for students identifying as Christian and for students identifying as gay or lesbian. Enrollees critically explored as a group both the dilemmas experienced by conservative Christian students and the dilemmas experienced by gay and lesbian students. This examination was facilitated using structured improvisation, character development, sculpting, and forum theatre. The goal was to provide an educational experience that included a disorienting event – viewing the dilemma from the perspective of various “others” – followed by critical self-reflection and discussion to foster a transformation in perspective. Participants consisted of 27 students identifying as religiously conservative or as gay or lesbian. At the beginning of the study, all participating students reported difficulty in exploring dissonance in traditional classrooms and feared fellow students’ reactions should their “true” personal values be revealed. Additionally, they found faculty lacking in skills necessary to facilitate safe dialogue. The outcome of the study was overwhelmingly positive. Post-tests indicated that most student participants experienced an attitude change that was reflected in appropriate responses to hypothetical social work practice situations. Moreover, participants created a unique course “outcome”: a permanent display for the student lounge that bridged the bulletin boards of the Christian and LGBT student groups. This presentation will offer instruction on the use of specific course components such as safety, engagement, group trust, experiential exercises, and reflection in the classroom. A description of the problem, the course intervention, and outcomes will be discussed. Application of these components in other settings such as ongoing professional social work education or broader community based intergroup conflict transformation will be addressed.

WS002:5
Immigrant rights and religious persecution post-9/11: A case study of the changing role of social work in the U.S.

Derr, Amelia1; Nagda, Biren "Ratnesh"2

1University of Washington, Social Welfare, Seattle, United States; 2University of Washington, Seattle, United States

This presentation explores how social work practice with religious minority immigrant groups in the United States has changed in a post-9/11 context. Immigration policies and enforcement of those policies shifted dramatically after the attacks of September 11, 2001, such as the PATRIOT Act, Special Registration, and the REAL ID Act, made targeting of individuals based on religion and citizenship status institutionally justified. In addition, the tenor of public sentiment shifted to a more aggressive and less tolerant view of immigrants. Hate crimes, school bullying, employment discrimination, racial profiling, and detention and deportations without charges all increased significantly in the years after the attacks and continue today with tighter border control and immigration raids a regular occurrence. Many of the victims of this backlash are Muslim or Sikh highlighting the fact that religious identity became a target for hatred and violence post 9/11. Social work values of human dignity and social justice underlie a professional responsibility to engage with human rights violations after 9/11, however, a lack of awareness and understanding of religious identity implicated an effective response. The backlash against immigrants in the wake of 9/11 required social workers to adjust service provision to attend to emerging needs and priorities and to advocate for those targeted based on their religion. The authors use a case example of their work in the Pacific Northwest to illustrate this changing practice context. They describe...
**Monday 9 July**

**WS002:6**

**The spirit of spiritual rights**

**K S. Ramesh**

State Resource Centre, PhD - Part Time, Chennai, India

United Nations Organisation (UNO) has made a tailor made Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief (UN General Assembly Resolution 36/35 of 25 November 1981), which says, “Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.” The above statement is making the global citizens to aware of their right to profess their own religion freely, to change it, and to practise it either on their own or with other people. Each country may have an official religion or act as secular. Irrespective of the majority, every citizen has the right to have their own religion, opinions, beliefs, practises and expressions in public and in private.

The right bundled with the responsibility of tolerance and understanding of others with mutual respect and understanding. Tolerance need to be understood in terms of an ‘attitude’ (active) and also a ‘Responsibility’ (upholds human rights, pluralism, democracy and the rule of law). The member States are committed to support and implement programmes of social science research and education for tolerance, human rights and non-violence. They also need to educate, care and responsible for their citizens, who should, be open to other cultures, be able to appreciate the value of freedom, respect human dignity and differences, and be able to prevent conflicts or resolve them by non-violent means.

This paper explores the reality status of awareness, attitude and application of the above mentioned ‘right to be religious’ in India. The country is well known for it’s secularity, pluralism and non-violence struggles. It’s history of practice of religious rights can be traced back to freedom movements. The blood filled violence based on ‘Religion’ had resulted into India’s division of territory and named as ‘Pakistan’. The Indian independence is 64 years old but still struggling to keep up its status. The author believes that the review of country’s past and present regarding religious rights may be helpful in future to manage this complex issue better. The matter was local in the past, but now-a-days it is becoming global.

**WS002:7**

**African American Baptist adults: The degree to which selected social and cultural variables influence the execution of an advance directive**

**Jordan, Tina**

Delaware State University, Department of Social Work, Dover, United States

A significant proportion of African Americans do not leave written instructions for medical intervention in the unlikely event that they are rendered incapacitated. Often, an Advance Directive (AD) is executed for individuals who make the decision to leave written instructions for medical intervention. An AD is a legal document that expresses patients’ wishes regarding specific end-of-life treatment options available in the unlikely event of incapacitation. Health literacy as well as other social and cultural variables appears to influence the degree to which African Americans execute ADs. Existing literature is scant relative to efforts to understand different roles (social developer, innovator, advocate, pleader for human rights) of social workers. With the agreement of IFSW the preparation for the Human rights and social work course for undergraduates started with translation of the manuals “Human rights and social work” and “Social work and child rights” and open discussions with social workers and scholars at the university. Teaching of this course started in 2007. Research about human rights, practical case analysis and cooperation with other professionals using video materials helps to develop this course. The first experiences of teaching this course let me better to understand the moral development of young students in the transition period in animate social environment. The atheization and inhibition of religion expression for three generations during soviet period deleted understanding of base morale. The graduates of baccalaureate in social work are not able to act according human rights because organizations and the politicians in power do not accept the understanding for social workers as human right workers. It is not enough to teach human right essentials for social workers, but all post – communist society needs such education from the primary school to postgraduates. The methodological consultation, material for the teachers and active political work is needed.

Additionally, social workers must examine more effective ways to educate patients on the benefits of an advance directive. Social workers should be able to interpret an advance directive in the unlikely event that a family member or health care professional is unable/unwilling to do so. Choices made by the patient must be acknowledged and respected. Finally, prior to the onset of emergency, engaging patients in discussions on life choices including end-of-life care options should ensue.

**WS003:1**

**Safeguarding older people from mistreatment: social work’s ethical dilemmas**

**Ash, Angie**

Centre for Innovative Ageing, Swansea University, Swansea, United Kingdom

The right of older people to be free from mistreatment is fundamental to ‘active and dignified ageing’, a sub-theme of this conference. Social work has a prime role to play in the prevention of and response to abuse of older people. In the UK, national policy guidance on the protection of vulnerable adults from abuse was issued by the governments of Wales and England in 2000. Early research on the implementation of this multi-agency framework, coordinated by social services departments in Wales and England, found social workers often reluctant to use this safeguarding framework when dealing with potential abuse of an older person. This paper reports research that set out to identify what influenced social workers confronted with potential abuse of an elder. In particular, the research wanted to find out what constraints and dilemmas social workers grappled with when deciding what action to take if they suspected an older person was being mistreated. The mixed methods research was carried out in an adult social services department in Wales, UK. The research methods used were: semi-structured interviews and focus groups with every social worker and manager who worked with older people and in adult safeguarding in the department; direct observation of adult safeguarding management meetings; and documentary and statistical analysis of adult safeguarding data over a two-year period.

Amongst its findings, the research identified how social workers understood, and responded to, elder abuse. The actions social workers took when dealing with possible abuse of an elder were complex, influenced by a number of factors. These included: the social worker’s own awareness of elder abuse and domestic violence in old age; resource shortfalls, such as a
The data of the paper consists of interviews with elderly people with dementia and the known poor quality of some residential provision for elders. Social workers did not question or challenge poor care or resource shortfalls. None of the ‘everyday’ dilemmas social workers described in their work to protect older people from abuse was understood as a matter of morality. The research drew on Joan Tronto’s work on an ethic of care to suggest the dilemmas social workers identified were understood as ethical dilemmas. This paper proposes how ethical social work practice and ethical policy-making in adult safeguarding may be achieved. *Tronto, J. C. (1993) Moral Boundaries: A Political Argument for an Ethic of Care. Routledge, New York.*

WS003:2

Cost-saving or cost-shifting? Assessing the impact of ‘ageing-in-place’ aged care policies on families of people with dementia

Veelenderhel, Antjea

University of Tasmania, Sociology and Social Work, Launceston, Australia

Background and aim: Worldwide, approximately 35 million people have dementia and as the population ages this number is expected to rise to 115 million by 2050. With recent shifts to ‘ageing-in-place’ aged care policies in Australia and beyond, increasing numbers of people with dementia are being cared for at home rather than in residential institutions. While this policy shift may bring cost-savings to government, the potential cost-shifting (financial and non-financial) to family members providing care has largely been overlooked. As part of a larger research project addressing that gap, the aim of this pilot study was to develop methods and tools to assess the economic, health and social impacts of the shift to ‘ageing-in-place’ aged care policies on family carers of people with dementia.

Methods: Interviews were conducted with twelve family carers of people with dementia from Tasmania, Australia. The purposive sample included a range of care arrangements, with eight people living at home and four in residential care. Carers’ ages ranged from 44 to 88 years, seven were women (five men) and eight cared for a spouse and four for a parent. The interviews incorporated standardised assessments of carer health and well-being and estimates of the time and financial costs involved in providing care. The validity, appropriateness and usefulness of the assessment tools and methods were evaluated using feedback from the researcher and carers.

Results: Participants described how providing care for a person with dementia is complex, often involving a ‘web of caring’ and a multitude of competing demands. This was especially so for women caring for a parent with dementia in the community, who felt caught between the needs of their parent and the needs of their children (and in some cases grandchildren) while also trying to balance the demands of paid work and life more generally. From the evaluation it was clear that the tools traditionally used to assess the cost of informal caregiving grossly underestimate the impact and cost of care as they do not factor in the multiple caring roles of many carers nor account for the great complexity of direct and indirect costs (financial and non-financial).

Conclusion: In order to effectively evaluate the impact of changes in aged care policy there is an urgent need to develop new methods to assess the real costs involved in the complex ‘web’ of family caregiving for people with dementia.

WS003:3

Frail elderly as consumers in the care markets - challenge for citizenship?

Valokivi, Heidi

University of Tampere, School of Social Sciences and Humanities, Tampere, Finland

The production and provision of care services for elderly are facing great challenges and drastic change currently across Europe. Population ageing, ratio of elderly growing, funding of services tightening, availability of adequate workforce and change in societal ideology are affecting the everyday care, health and social service situations. Elderly persons are facing the changing care and service arrangements and different expectations as responsible and self-caring citizen and choice-making consumer. Their citizenship is defined newly under changing elder care policies.

In this presentation I will focus on the perspectives of elderly service users by focusing on the experiences of frail elderly in these changing care and service markets. How do they cope in everyday life? What kind of care and services they receive? Is there enough help and is it satisfactory? How do they cope in the mixed markets of care and services? Who are their advocates or are there any? What kind of consumer positions are possible and wanted by users themselves? The changing citizenship of frail elderly will be studied from this user perspective.

The data of the paper consists of interviews with elderly people with memory disorders and observation notes from a day center for elderly with memory disorders. Often people with memory disorders are bypassed in data collection. Opinions and views of other actors are heard more often. Collecting data with frail elderly is challenging and delicate matter and ethical questions are of great importance. In the presentation the ethicality of the research will also be discussed. What are the possible solutions and conclusions? This paper proposes how to engage with people with memory disorders? Is there a connection between participating in research data collection and involvement in care markets, which reflects how citizenship is enforced and defined in grass root level.

WS003:4

A widening gulf - Does elder abuse practice in Aotearoa New Zealand respect, protect and fulfill human rights?

Brook, Glynnis

Christchurch Polytechnic Institute of Technology, School of Nursing and Human Services, Christchurch, New Zealand

Social work practice needs to be ethically justifiable and operationally accountable (ANZASW 2008); a dual objective presenting a dilemma in a neo-liberal society. On one hand social work is founded on principles of social justice, on the other practice occurs within increasingly regulated structures “that undermine traditional [social work] practices” (Webb 2006, p.47). Neo-liberal self-regulating, individual decision making ideology (Webb 2006) has resulted in practice retrograding from a collective wellbeing approach to one focussing on groups, including elders, deemed unable to self manage due to “dysfunction or pathology” (Ray, Bernard & Phillips 2009 p. 43). These groups are stereotyped as vulnerable, in need of State regulation and ‘expert’ intervention (Ray, Bernard & Phillips 2009). In a neo liberal society such intervention is delivered on the basis of eligibility criteria shaped by scarce and finite resources. Such care management models of practice, inclusive of regulation and accountability, create a gulf between the aspirations of the profession and the practice of social work. This gulf has the potential for practice with elders (and others) to be reduced to superficial engagement and “mechanical, unthinking behaviors” (Summer and Danischon 2007 p. 31) resulting in disrespectful encounters which neither to protect nor empower. This paper focuses on findings emerging from a study exploring practitioners’ understandings of, and responses to, elder abuse in Aotearoa New Zealand.


WS003:5

Social work and violence in the elderly. Challenges to promote the rights and dignity (A case study)

Carvalho, Maria Irene

ULHT, Luusofona University, Social Sciences, Lisbon, Portugal

This communication results from an ongoing research and attended to demonstrates the evolution of the legal protection against the elderly as well as the activities to promote non-violence and support victims and aggressors and the social workers signification emphasizing the practical and professional dilemmas, as a case study. Usually the notion of violence on the elderly is assumed to be as the one defined by WHO (2002a: 126) and also by the European Commission (2008: 2) “a single or repeated act or lack of appropriate action, which occurs in the context of any relationship, where there is an expectation of trust which causes harm or stress to an elderly person”. The Toronto statement (WHO, 2002b) assume several categories or kinds of violence: physical, psychological, emotional, sexual, financial and neglect considering that they can be intentional or unintentional. The violence on the elderly has several typologies (WHO, 2004). These can be: self-violence that includes self-abuse and suicidal behavior, interpersonal violence that integrates family life and community and finally the communal violence which includes the social, political and economic. Among these typologies we highlight the inter-personal relation to violence between individuals, within and outside the family, including strangers to the victim. As we know this kind of violence is the most common but now with the increasing number of elderly people in
institutions can also come to question who protects the elderly in these contexts. International agencies have recommended that countries need to be aware of this problem and create legislation compatible (integrated domestic and institutional violence) and training. In this way, the question is - how can social action and social work promote the rights of the elderly and improve their daily lives whether at home or in institutions and also in society itself if we achieve this we consider the perception of questioners on violence, we consider the network of support and network access and analyze a case of violence against the elderly by themselves voices.

WS003:6

Human rights and aging in two contexts: research on the elderly citizens of the city of Zagreb
Gatin, Meri1; Radica, Sanja1; Rusac, Silvia2; Spajic-Vrkas, Vedrana3; Vrban, Ines1
1Zaklada zajednicki put, Zagreb, Croatia; Faculty of Law, Department of Social Work, Zagreb, Croatia; Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Department of Education, Zagreb, Croatia

Human rights belong to everyone irrespective of age. Their protection and promotion by the government, society and the citizens is the condition sine qua non of living in dignity. Nonetheless, despite their all-encompassing nature, the rights of the elderly are still poorly codified and enforced in policies at all levels. When compared to other age cohorts, elderly people, and elderly women in particular, suffer more from poverty, social exclusion, inadequate medical care, and other forms of discrimination. This is especially true for transitional countries, including Croatia, due to underdeveloped systems of social care, the malfunctioning of social institutions and a rapid reduction in family relationships.

This presentation makes a part of a pioneering study on human rights and aging in the City of Zagreb. Its main aim was to provide empirical data on the enjoyment of rights by the elderly citizens of the capital of Croatia. The results were expected to generate a wider public discussion on developing a human-rights-based policy on well-being of the elderly. The study was conducted through the application of an originally designed questionnaire on a sample of over 1000 men and women in the age of 65 and above who, at the time of the study, lived either in their homes or in welfare institutions. Some of the targeted rights were personal dignity and security; freedom of expression, movement, and religion; adequate standard of living; participation in the civil, political and cultural life of the community; information, education and training; privacy and property. The questionnaire was structured around two composite dimensions of human rights: understanding and enjoyment.

The following questions were included: are the elderly persons aware of their human rights and how do they understand them; what are the rights which they enjoy and to what extent; which of their rights are violated the most; what do they see as the causes of violation of their rights; and how do they react when their rights are violated. The results of the study confirm that knowledge and enjoyment of human rights by the elderly citizens of the City of Zagreb differ in relation to almost all independent variables. Apart from a brief review of overall results the difference in knowledge about human rights and their enjoyment between the respondents living in home and the residents of institutions for elderly care.

WS003:7

‘They treat me like a maid’ - Grandparents providing long term assistance to adult children’s households in urban China
Goh, Esther C.L.
National University of Singapore, Social Work, Singapore, Singapore

This paper explores the understudied dimension of grandparents as caregivers to their adult children’s households in terms of providing childcare and housework assistance. Utilizing the theoretical frame of symbolic reciprocity, this paper unpacks the mechanism underlying the positive and negative caregiving experience of grandparents in Xiamen. Findings from survey conducted in 39 primary schools (N=1627) show grandparents tended to render these services to their adult children’s households in terms of providing childcare and housework assistance. Utilizing the theoretical frame of symbolic reciprocity together with the results confirm that knowledge and enjoyment of human rights by the elderly citizens of the City of Zagreb differ in relation to almost all independent variables. Apart from a brief review of overall results the difference in knowledge about human rights and their enjoyment between the respondents living in home and the residents of institutions for elderly care.

WS004:1

The role children’s rights and child protection play in the implementation process of new social work methods
Hagenauer, Ning; Haselbacher, Christine
St. Poelten University of Applied Sciences, Ilse Arlt Institute on Social Inclusion Research, St. Poelten, Austria

The presented Masterthesis was written in the context of a new Social Work Method, trying to be implemented in Austria: Family Group Conference. "The aim of the family group conference is to support families to find their own solutions to problems: the family members are the decision-makers rather than the professionals; the family is the primary planning group."

Knowing the background of the method, the overall question of the researcher was, how Children’s Rights and Child Protection may have a different focus in different countries and how this may affect the implementation of a new Social Work Method, such as Family Group Conference. Through investigation in Argentina and Austria, a comparative study of the two particular countries could be completed. Methods being used involved expert interviews (mainly experts in the field of Children’s Rights), written questionnaires and literature studies. The collected data was evaluated through the Grounded Theory of Corbin/ Strauss (1996).

First it was necessary to define the difference between the terms “Children’s Rights” and “Child Protection”. Those terms are being used every day and seem to be inner changeable. It was necessary to state out the main focus of both terms in order to understand the different approaches. Through investigation it is shown, that the social and governmental aspects of a country and its specific problems do have an effect on the implementation of new methods. In Argentina, Child Care is separated from Family Care and Womens Care, which makes it difficult to focus on family issues, especially if domestic violence is involved. Families are often split up if violence is involved, children are put into foster homes and social workers don’t have the chance to look at the bigger picture. Austria does have a homogenous Family Care System. Different methods have been tried out and considered to be implemented. It is shown, that Child Protection plays an important role in the process of implementing, whereas Children’s Rights are being used and talked about in other contexts. To sum up, the organization of the national Family Care System is the first part we need to have a look at when thinking about implementing new Social Work Methods in a sustainable way. Furthermore, Child Protection plays the bigger role in the whole process, whereas Children’s Rights are like a supporting actor/actress.

WS004:2

PROMOTE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD: Prevents child abuse and protects children at risks
Saquer, Danielle
WCPSD and AKAP-BATA, CSWDO, Dasmarinas, Philippines

Introduction: Child Abuse (CA) at home is also rooted in not managing, practicing and exercising the Rights of the Child (RC) by the adults. Promoting RC as a way of good and sound life-style is contributory in breaking the cycle of CA as well as in protecting children at risks and their endangered childhood.

Scope/limitation: The victim-child and the adult-abuser in this study are known, related and both are living together in one household. The nature and kinds of violence and abuses were transpired within the confines of their homes and these cases were reported at the Women and Children’s Protection Desk (WCPSD) of the police station, within the period covering from January to December, 2010 and were filed in the legal courts of law.

Objectives of the study: 1) To share the causes/predominance and risks of CA which are related to violating the RC thereby resulting the childhood stage of life in danger. 2) To suggest and recommend when formulating an Action Plan in preventing CA and in protecting endangered childhood are by promoting and integrating RC in the social service delivery.

Methods: Using the Intake Sheet of the client upon reporting his/her complaint to the WCPSD, the usual interview/intake with Q&A by
the Social Worker with the clients and his/her relatives and guardians were facilitated. Qualitative Analyses were used to identify the causes/ prevalence and risks of violations which are related to RC.

Results: 45 CA cases were filed in the court by the children ages from 1 to 17 years old. Physical injuries as physical abuse ranked the highest number of cases; followed by rape, incest and acts of lasciviousness as sexual abuses; as well as abduction, neglect and abandonment of the unwanted child. Most common violated RC by the adult offender were: right to life to live, right to health and health care, right for protection from cruelty and persecution, right against neglect, exploitation and discrimination and others.

Conclusion/recommendations: The above data suggest that RC is violated by the adults bring undesirable effects to the total wellness and humaneness of the child-victim by destroying his/her childhood life. These findings are experienced but to be explored further and yet recommended to the stakeholders on Action Planning in preventing CA and to look at children at risk to provide childhood life by promoting the RC in order to uplift the best interest of the children thru the collaborations of the services.

WS004:3

The rights of the child and family to support & foster care as a challenge for the professional social work in Poland
Kaniewicz, Ewa
Department of Social Pedagogy, University of Warmia and Mazury, Olsztyn, Poland

The rights of the child and family to support and foster care are the object of many current discourses in social policy and professional social work in Poland. Nowadays, due to implementation of new legislation in Welfare System, Family Care and Support System, which has been included in social services since 2000 and the newest law since June 2011– appeared a new paradigm connected with replacing the responsibility for the protection of the rights of the child to family and to professional residential, non-residential, local social support system. In accordance with the newest law the protection and support for the child and family is replaced to a new profession at the field – who is called “Family Assistant”. There appear some questions and challenges related to the competences, tasks and roles of Family Assistant in the area of social work professional practice. What kind of professional competences should posses Family Assistant to protect the rights of the child and family at risk? How to share responsibility for the best interest of the child with family, other social professionals and different social institutions? What are the new legislative possibilities and practices in professional social work for children and families at risk? This paper will try to answer some of these questions, giving some examples of changes at the field of professional social work practice with children and families at risk in Poland in prospects of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the newest Welfare Law.

WS004:4

Safeguarding Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Children, where there are serious child protection concerns
Green, Pamela1; Sen, Robin2
1Glasgow School of Social Work, Glasgow, United Kingdom; 2University of Sheffield, Sociological studies, Sheffield, United Kingdom

This paper reports on research undertaken for Glasgow City Child Protection Committee, Scotland. The Committee’s analysis of Significant Case Reviews, which take place after a child has been severely injured or killed, children from a Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) origin were disproportionately represented in the data presented to the Committee. Commissioned this research study to examine the six reviews involving BME children. It consisted of an audit of social work, health and, where appropriate, education, files to trace intervention and decision making. After an analysis of the process of work in each case the researchers undertook a further case by case thematic analysis look for practice issues relevant to ethnicity, culture and religion and language. The researchers found examples where assumptions about service users’ behaviour may have been influenced by perceptions of their cultural background. This raised issues of the potential pathologising of service users and cultural relativism, which both result in assumptions about cultural practices. The researchers concluded that it was crucially important that questions of possible racism or culturally inappropriate services do not divert attention from a focus on child protection concerns and the primacy of children’s welfare interests. However they also found some evidence that practitioners can disengage from difficult work with BME families for fear there may be questions about whether their practice is culturally inappropriate. In cases where there are serious child protection concerns such disengagement could have markedly adverse consequences. Issues of addressing a child’s cultural and linguistic needs and issue of language and the use of interpreters were also prominent amongst the findings. The paper concludes with suggestions on how practice in this area can be developed.

WS004:5

Becoming effective communicators with children in social work: a model for the qualifying curriculum
Lefevere, Michelle
University of Sussex, School of Education and Social Work, Brighton, United Kingdom

Underpinned by Article 12 of the UNCRC, law, policy and practice guidance in the UK requires social workers to seek and take into account the views and experiences of children who are in need of protection or alternative care. This is not just an ethical but a practical consideration: risk increases where professionals have not spent time getting to know vulnerable children. What is needed is a coherent and integrated learning experience to help ensure that students on one qualifying Masters programme in the UK become effective communicators with children. Quantitative and qualitative data were collected at four points during the programme, using self-efficacy scales, course feedback, and written responses to a case vignette to ascertain student competence. Baseline data on student characteristics, intentions and experiences were gathered in order to establish that individual trajectories could be identified and mapped against these. Once students had been qualified for 18 months, semi-structured interviews conducted with a sub-sample were analysed thematically. There were a number of limitations and methodological constraints to this study, most notably those engaged by the lack of a comparison group and small sample. However an analysis of students’ learning journeys identified trajectories were rooted in specific experiences, strengths and learning styles. A framework will be presented which proposes how qualifying programmes might ensure a coherent and integrated learning experience to ensure students are ready for practice.

WS004:6

Mothers’ perceptions towards child education and child labor in an urban low-income Kurdish migrant community in Turkey
Sensoy Bahar, Ozge
University of Sheffield, Sociology, Sheffield, United Kingdom

Turkey is a developing country that struggles with child labor. International Labor Organization’s (2009) recent report on child labor listed Turkey as the third worst of 16 countries in terms of weekly work hours for children. In 2006, 6 percent of children between the ages 6 to 17 engaged in some form of economic activity in Turkey (Turkish Statistical Institute, 2007). Children of Kurdish migrant families are particularly at high risk for child labor as their families became the new underclass in urban areas after their internal migration in mid 1990s. This paper explores low-income Kurdish migrant mothers’ beliefs about child labor and education. Twenty-five mothers were interviewed using semi-structured in depth interviews along with participant observations in an inner-city neighborhood of Istanbul largely populated by low-income Kurdish migrant families. Semi-structured in-depth interviews lasted between three to eleven hours. Extensive field notes were taken. Child labor was common in the community. While low-income Kurdish mothers greatly valued higher education, they were positive about sending their children to work if needed. For most families, sending children to work was inevitable because husbands worked in low-paying jobs in the informal sector and married women were not allowed to work outside the house. The cultural practice of large households intensified the financial burden on these families. Hence, children were sent to full-time jobs after they graduated from middle school in order to financially support their families. Some children in middle school also worked during their summer vacation. In addition to its financial benefit for the family, some mothers viewed their children’s working as a learning opportunity for them and
Correlates of suicidal ideation among Chinese adolescents in Shanghai and Hong Kong
Kwok, Sylvia; He, Xuesong
City University of Hong Kong, Applied Social Studies, Hong Kong. Hong Kong, East China University of Science and Technology, Social Work, Shanghai, China

Suicide is a problem of increasing concern among adolescents in Chinese societies. Suicidal ideation may easily lead to suicidal attempts and behaviors, so it is important to investigate factors related to suicidal ideation. Previous literatures show that there are both personal and family correlates of suicidal ideation. The present study thus aims to study the relationship among personal correlates (hopelessness, emotional competence, social problem solving), and family correlates (parent-child communication, family functioning) and suicidal ideation among adolescents in Hong Kong and Shanghai. Two cross sectional surveys were conducted in both Hong Kong and Shanghai. The Hong Kong sample consists of 5,357 adolescents aged from 12 to 16, while the Shanghai sample comprises 567 adolescents aged from 12 to 17. The Hong Kong adolescents are secondary 1 to secondary 4 students, whereas the Shanghai counterparts are late primary to early secondary students. Hierarchical regression analyses show that personal correlates including emotional competence, social problem solving and hopelessness are significant predictors of suicidal ideation. Family correlates comprising mother-adolescent, father-adolescent communication, and family functioning are also significant predictors of suicidal ideation. Further interaction analysis shows that the predictive power of hopelessness on suicidal ideation is significantly different between Shanghai and Hong Kong, while all the other interaction analyses are non-significant. Derived from the findings, interventions from both the personal and family levels are needed to reduce adolescent suicidal ideation both in Shanghai and Hong Kong. Groups, workshops and programs can be conducted to help adolescents build up their sense of hope that includes goal thinking, pathway and agency thinking. Cognitive behavioral groups can be held to develop their social problem solving skills, while emotional competence training can be introduced to increase their emotional awareness and effective use of emotions. Parallel groups and workshops on communication training can be run for the parents and adolescents to improve communication, enhance mutual care and concern as well as minimize parent-adolescent conflict and control.
members regarding treatment adherence in the past 6 months. The interview involves 3 phases: in phase-1 respondents to provide factors that influenced treatment adherence using open-ended inquiry; in phase-2 details regarding factors enlisted in phase-1 & finally in phase-3 list of factors & inquires about whether & how other factors, which the respondents did not mention during phase-1, influenced adherence. The interview rates influence of each factor on a scale of 0 (no influence or pro-adherence)1(some influence) 2(moderate influence) 3(significant influence) & 4(profound influence). If any factor is scored as 0, then the interviewer uses his/her & the respondents' view as to whether the factor encourages better adherence. We sought opinion of 14 experts on several aspects of the schedule. Further, they were asked to comment on each of the 17 factors. The experts rated each of these on a scale of 1 (not at all satisfactory) to 5 (very satisfactory).

Results: Experts were asked to rate on comprehensiveness of factors, scoring system, interviewing method, general instructions given to the interviewers & overall rating of the schedule (respectively 2(91%), 3(95%), 2(95%), 9(75%), 9(91%). Those who gave ratings of 3 or less were asked to provide suggestions to improve the schedule. These suggestions have been incorporated in the final version.

Conclusion: The SOFIA has satisfactory face & content validity. Other psychometric properties of the schedule are in the process of being established.

W505:4 Growing young with HIV. The challenges of the social integration of a generation of youth nosocomially infected from Romania

Lazar, Florina

University of Bucharest, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, Bucharest, Romania

A generation of 7,000 youth survived with HIV for over 22 years. While at the beginning of the epidemic the medical aspects prevailed due to the introduction of HAART (1996), the passage through adolescence to adult life imposed social aspects on the agenda. People living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) are considered by law as having disabilities, receiving mainly cash benefits as forms of social support, unaccompanied by support social services. Recent research (Buzducea, Lazar, Mardare 2010; Dan, 2009, Lazar, 2011) reveals that overprotection from the family, stigma, and discrimination in the education system, combined with poor health and relatively high social entitlements discouraged many young PLHIV to actively look for alternative sources of income, but rather to rely on cash benefits. The aim of the paper is to highlight the current challenges faced by young people living with HIV/AIDS in Romania. Administrative official data on access to social entitlements, programatic data from social work practice and data from three recent cross-sectional research studies (one clinic-based behavioral survey (R1, n=835), one clinic and community-based survey (R2, n=618) – both nationwide – and one community research (R3, n=300) in three large cities) are analysed to better capture the situation. Administrative data at national level reveal a peak increase of those availing of social entitlements from 30% in 2004 to 70% in 2011, with a higher proportion receiving cash benefits (a food allowance) which ensures greater confidentiality. Just 1% of those registered as disabled reported as being employed. Programatic data from a vocational training program implemented between 2007-2010 show that it is difficult to motivate HIV-positive youth to enroll in training programs or look for employment just around 15% of those counselled also registered for a course and found employment. Research data suggest a very low percentage of those aged 18-24 legally employed (10% in R1, 9.3% in R2, 10.2% in R3) more than 50% being unemployed. For their great majority the main source of income is represented by social entitlements (over 80%) and only 12% are students. Since HIV became a chronic disease social programs for young people living with HIV/AIDS need to incorporate both services and cash transfers and improve school participation in order to increase their chances of social integration and not favour dependency on welfare.

W505:5 DISA - Depression in Swedish Adolescents — A method to prevent stress and depressive symptoms in teen girls

Thomas, Eva-Mari

Amsnoria AB, Vällingby, Sweden

Growing up in today's society can be tough. Research shows that up to 20% of teenage girls in Sweden have depressive symptoms. Each day more kids turn self-destructive behavior as a way of dealing with the stresses of every-day life. It is important to identify and apply preventative measures as early as possible to reverse this trend. DISA is an evidence-based method developed by the Stockholm County Council Department of Public Health to deal with this problem. The DISA method is based on Cognitive Behavioral Therapy. The purpose is to help teenage girls to recognize, understand and deal with negative thought patterns and give them tools that can help them to deal with stress factors and prevent or reduce the severity of depressive tendencies at an early stage. The method consists of ten lessons, which show the girls step-by-step how to recognize and better understand their feelings, thoughts and actions. The goal is to provide them with skills that can help them to change the way that they deal with potentially stressful situations and in that manner improve their overall outlook and mood. The foundations of the method include:

- Cognitive techniques to recognize and change negative thought patterns
- Exercises to encourage a greater participation in healthy activities
- Training in communication and problem-solving strategies
- Exercises to enhance the student’s social skills and expand their social network

W505:6 The Swedish activity compensation

Halgren, Sara

Social Work, Linnéuniversitetet, Växjö, Sweden

Long-term sickness absence has increased in many countries. The rise has been much greater for sickness absence due to psychiatric diagnoses, than to non-psychiatric diagnoses. Sweden is no exception. Public expenditure due to sickness absence has more than doubled and psychiatric diagnoses are among the most common diagnostic groups reported on certificates for long-term incapacity benefits. The proportion of young people in the population receiving long term-incapacity benefits has almost doubled in the last 10 years. In 2003, the Swedish so called pre-retirement was replaced by sickness compensation for people over 30 and activity compensation for those under the age of 30. This reform was introduced to stress activity and make it easier for young individuals on long-term incapacity benefits to return to work. The aim has been to study the carrying out of this social policy. The qualitative study is based on a bottom-up strategy. The front-line workers are seen as the real designers of welfare policy (Lipsky, 1980).

In a first interview round, I have done 17 interviews with young persons who receive activity compensation and who have got either anxiety- or depression-related diagnoses on their doctor's certificate. I have also interviewed his/her civil servant at the Social Insurance Office.

While the interview with the young person concerns 'living on activity compensation, the interview with the civil servant is about 'carrying out the same program.' To be able to look at the process over time, I have carried out a second round of interviews with young persons and the civil servants.

The reform as action is seen as negotiated order. The results show that a core element as activity is being an object to bargain over for the individuals who live on activity compensation. The activity compensations are pretty much left to their own judgement when it comes to decide whether an activity should be considered as an activity within the activity-compensation or not. If the young individual knows her/his rights or not is crucial for this negotiation. On an aggregate level the results show that activation in this corner of the welfare state means something else than activation in the other services. This difference can be traced to the historical organization of the social security system where a medical diagnosis puts you in the category of 'worthy' and the lack of one risks to place you in the category of 'unworthy.'

W505:7 Biographical evaluation of personalised responses to multiple vulnerabilities in young people who abuse alcohol and drugs

Gornall, Lesley1; Owen, Geraint1; Foggin, Jane1; Ismail, Mubarak2

1Sheffield Hallam University, Social Work, Social Care and Community Studies, United Kingdom; 2Sheffield Hallam University/COMPASS, Social Work, Social Care and Community Studies, United Kingdom

In a developing evaluation partnership between Sheffield Hallam University and COMPASS, a biographical method is being used to evaluate a programme of mentoring support which enables young people to allocate a budget to a programme of activity aimed at supporting lifestyle change. This project is part of the Home Office ‘Choices’ programme and young people will be supported in designing, and allocating resources to a personalised programme of activity, and ongoing reflections on their lifestyle choices and potential.

Using data from COMPASS’ innovative multiple vulnerability tool, in depth open/semi structured interviews will be held with young people at the start, mid and exit points of the programme. Researchers have all been professionals in the field from either an informal learning or social work
WS005:8
Adolescent depressive mood: Does spirituality have a protective effect?
Huang, Yu-Te; Chen, Yu-Wen
1Psychiatric department at Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; 2National Taiwan University, Department of Social Work, Taipei, Taiwan
In recent years, social work professionals start to pay attention to the impact of spirituality on individual well-being. Spirituality is an integral part of holistic health and interacts with other dimensions of health. Spiritual growth helps individuals to seek the meaning of life, to develop positive self-identity, and to build up successful interpersonal skills. Adolescents experience tremendous life stress and are vulnerable to the depressive mood. It's imperative to identify possible risk factors. However, resilience perspective indicated that we should pay more attention to protective factors that could mitigate the impact of risk. Spirituality is considered as an important protective factor that helps to enhance individual's mental health in face of adversity. However, in Taiwan, the idea of pursuing spirituality during adolescence is neglected. Research related to adolescent spirituality in Taiwan is also very limited. The present study attempts to fill the gap by examining the effect of spirituality on adolescent depressive mood in Taiwan, especially when adolescents are suffering stresses from family conflict, poor economic status, peer relationship, and academic expectation. The multi-stage cluster sampling method was used to select respondents. Data were collected by self-reported questionnaires administered in the group setting. A total of 1,307 Taiwanese students from 10 to 12 grades participated in this study. 1,203 questionnaires with complete information were included in multiple regression analyses. Results indicated that after controlling for gender, age, and self-esteem, life stresses and spirituality were significantly associated with adolescent depressive mood. Findings suggest that the idea of spirituality should be incorporated into helping depressive adolescents. In addition, the concept of spirituality should be examined more in social work research, education and practice in order to enhance adolescent psychological well-being.

WS006:1
Bringing in a gender perspective to emergency response: Defining women's specific protection needs
Hermoso, Jocelyn Clare R
San Francisco State University, School of Social Work, San Francisco, United States
Organizations involved in emergency situations, whether those resulting from armed conflict or natural disasters, have been informed by a protection framework (Mooney, 2000; UNHCR, 2003; 2009). In response to evaluations and impact assessment of humanitarian assistance programs, humanitarian organizations and multilateral organizations as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), agreed on a protection framework that would guide all emergency response programs. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Action (UNOCHA) defines protection as “all activities aimed at ensuring full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with international human law, international humanitarian law, and refugee law” (p. 3). A protection framework thus seeks to ensure that the rights of individuals and communities are respected at all times in an emergency situation and its aftermath. The notion of community-based protection, defined as “activities aimed at facilitating individuals and communities to achieve respect for their rights in safety and dignity” (Berry & Reddy, 2010, p. 3) has also been broached to ensure the application of a protection framework to collectivities. Part of the effort to define protection needs of the community is the need to define the particular protection needs of women in emergency situations. There have been reports of on-going disregard of the dignity and rights of women even in the implementation of emergency assistance programs. A rights-based approach to practice necessitates having women define their own protection needs and designing protection programs addressing such needs. This paper will present an instrument that can be used to collect data on women’s protection needs in emergency situations. By bringing in a gender perspective to protection programs, a rights-based approach to emergency response to disasters and armed conflict can be implemented. Protection programs maintain and build community structures thus making social development a necessary trajectory of emergency response programs. Implications for building an agenda for social development will be discussed.

WS006:2
Invisible women: Examining women’s experiences in disaster interventions
Dominelli, Lena
Durham University, School of Applied Social Sciences, Durham, United Kingdom
’I looked at the field of gender and disaster management I went to all the possible NGOs ...I couldn't get any report from any of the organizations with regards to that...it was women who were affected. Women’s husbands died....women didn’t have any way of surviving’ (Interviewee, ESRC project).
Gender relations, invisible in mainstream disaster interventions, are present in taken-for-granted assumptions that are reproduced by donors and recipients except when women are targeted by NGOs following social development strategies spearheaded by the UN and other international bodies. I explore the roles women play in disaster situations as survivors; carers; and workers. I draw on women’s voices as expressed in research that I have conducted in the past few years to reveal the complex dynamics behind women’s invisibility in official discourses about disasters; explore how the gendered nature of these discourses leads to differentiated experiences of disasters that disadvantage women receiving aid and place the burden of caring for others upon them; and expose their devaluation as workers distributing aid, delivering it and coordinating activities among different agencies responding to humanitarian crises. I examine opportunities and dangers that women face during disaster responses. As victim-survivors, a key theme is that women do not receive aid entitlements because they have lost their husbands in societies where men are identified as heads of households. As carers, women are expected to make good the gap between the care and resources officially provided and what their families need. As workers, women are in the background, but they also encounter dangers associated with their gender, e.g. physical and sexual violence. Such experiences mirror those of children, not men. Women’s resilience and capacity to rise above precarious existences cut across these roles.
I also consider the implications of women’s invisibility in disaster discourses for social work curricula to focus on re-gendering social relations; examine women’s contributions and treatment alongside men; and argue that humanitarian relief workers, who are not obliged to undertake recognised programmes of training before they embark on aid work, should hold social work qualifications. This would enable them to acquire the skills and knowledge for doing extremely difficult and complicated work, including being locality specific, gender sensitive and culturally relevant.
Family supports and function in the interim housing after typhoon Morakot
Wen-Ju Hsueh1; Liao, Li-Fan2; Yao, George C3; Huang, Chao-Hsing4; Po-Tsong, Chen5

1Chia Nan University of Pharmacy & Science, Department of Social Work, Assistant Professor, Tainan, Taiwan; 2National Cheng-Kung University, Institute of Gerontology, Assistant Professor, Tainan, Taiwan; 3National Cheng-Kung University, Department of Architecture, Professor, Tainan, Taiwan; 4Chung-Iang Christian University, Department of Social Work, Assistant Professor, Tainan, Taiwan

Typhoon Morakot was organized and the psychosocial, economic and spiritual healing efforts to support victims when a disaster happens in other countries.

Distraction of bereaved mothers through economic cooperatives: A case study of Yingxiu
Puu, Huixiang; Zhang, Huiqing
Sun Yat-sen University, Social Work, Guangzhou, China

The death of a child is one of the most stressful events in a disaster. George Bonanno of Columbia University found that distraction and avoidance are two of the most powerful adjustment and coping strategies. Mothers who lost children in disaster suffered from complicated grief and reported large numbers of somatic symptoms; Many of them started mourning rituals to lost children in disaster suffered from complicated grief and reported large numbers of somatic symptoms; Many of them started mourning rituals to

Risk of disaster for people with disabilities and resources for independent living after 3.11 disasters in East Japan
Nozawa, Atsushi
Meiji university, Graduate school of Arts and Letters, Tokyo, Japan

Background and the aim of this research: 11 March, 2011 huge earthquakes and tsunami occurred in East Japan. After that, severe accident in nuclear power plants in Fukushima happened. The effects of these disasters have not finished yet, especially, in Fukushima prefecture. The problems in this prefecture is serious; earthquake, tsunami, and radioactive contamination. People with disabilities are vulnerable to disaster, however the problems confronting people with disabilities have not clarified yet. This presentation considers their anxieties in their daily lives which were brought by several disasters. What sort of risk they have after 3.11? This is the main question of this presentation.

PREPAration for emergencies and recovery: Supporting individuals with disabilities and their families
Zipper, Brena Nathang; Norris, Tamara
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, School of Social Work, Family Support Program, Chapel Hill, NC, United States

A series of disastrous events involving terrorism, natural disasters, and pandemics has demonstrated that the general population has not been adequately prepared to cope with emergencies (Blessman, Skupski, Jamil, Jamil, Bassett, et al, 2007). While everyone should be prepared for emergency situations, some people are especially vulnerable. Individuals with disabilities and special health care needs and their families must address the need for durable medical equipment, medications, and other special requirements before an emergency occurs.

It is essential that individuals with disabilities and special health care needs and their families be prepared for emergencies. The PREPAration for Emergencies and Recovery (PREP) project, funded by the US Administration on Developmental Disabilities, engages individuals with developmental disabilities, their families, community members and state-level organizations to prepare for and recover from emergency situations. A unique public-private partnership between the PREP Project and the nonprofit, PLAN!T NOW, increases awareness of the project across the United States. Input to all project activities is provided by self-advocates and emergency responders. Through the PREP Project, individuals and families learn about the importance of planning and prepare their own emergency plans. Service providers and emergency responders become equipped to effectively assist individuals with disabilities and their families before, during, and after an emergency. The goals of the PREP Project, which focus on both individuals and on the service system, are 1) to ensure that individuals with disabilities and their families are prepared for emergency situations, and 2) to ensure that the service system is prepared to support individuals with disabilities and their families in the event of an emergency. The Project utilizes an Internet-based process and an established peer support approach to address emergency preparedness for individuals with disabilities and their families.

In this presentation, a framework will be provided for a social work perspective on emergency preparedness for vulnerable populations, highlighting the critical role of individual emergency preparedness in disaster management. The development of the infrastructure for the PREP project will be described, and information about how individuals can access the Internet-based PREP planning process will be presented.
WS006:7
Disaster response: Assessment and treatment for children and adolescents
Lesser, Joan
Smith College, School for Social Work, Northampton, United States

This presentation will address the assessment and treatment of children and adolescents following exposure to disasters. The presentation will demonstrate how to conduct a psychosocial assessment of children and adolescents following exposure to natural disasters. It will include an understanding of developmental diagnostic classifications such as Adjustment Disorder, Acute Stress Disorder and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and their behavioral symptoms and manifestations. The presentation will also include discussion of different theoretical treatment models and their application to work with children and adolescents following natural disasters. Treatment will be illustrated by case examples. Finally, issues related to displacement, changes in schools and related fears of children and adolescents following natural disasters will be covered.

Abstract WS006:8 is found on page 435

WS 007  Gender and health (1:8)

WS007:1
Extent and dimensions of gender bias in India
Bharati, Premananda1; Pal, Manoranjan2; Ghosh, Bhola Nath1
1Indian Statistical Institute, Biological Anthropology Unit, Kolkata, India;
2Indian Statistical Institute, Economic Research Unit, Kolkata, India;
3Indian Statistical Institute, Sociological Research Unit, Kolkata, India

While comparing between males and females, vis-à-vis any other two groups, one should be extra cautious because males and females may not be put at equal status in many aspects of life, e.g., the growth patterns at different age groups, food sharing and life expectations. Direct comparisons of heights, weights etc. between males and females at different age groups are not meaningful. This paper discusses different dimensions of gender bias, elaborates how one can measure these dimensions and actions taken by Government of India in order to reduce gender bias. In doing so, the concept of gender discrimination is also brought into the picture.

Non-availability of gender disaggregated data sometimes put a constraint to the analysis of gender bias, especially among children. Comparison of intra-household differences on food consumptions was not possible so far due to lack of data. There were only a few cases where special surveys have been conducted to see the intra-household differences. Very recently some novel techniques have been introduced to find the intra-household differences on food consumptions. This paper discusses the extent of intra-household gender bias using one of these techniques.

The health and nutrition information for children can be sought through indicators of (i) Mortality, (ii) Morbidity, (iii) Health Care Practices, (iv) Nutritional Status, (v) Feeding Practices etc. Except for neonatal death, indicators of (i) Mortality, (ii) Morbidity, (iii) Health Care Practices, (iv) Feeding Practices and (v) Nutrition Status are all age up to 10 years. In many poor societies, the biases in attitude and behaviour within the family, favouring sons over daughters, could be a major issue in explaining nutritional and mortality differentials among particular age-sex groups of the population such as children. The recent studies reveal that female children are more underweight, less stunted and less wasted, but the gender differences are not very much prominent. To reduce gender differences among children the consensus is that mothers should be literate, made aware of necessity of health care and sanitation facilities to children and the parents should be made capable so that they can afford these facilities. This paper likewise reviews the work done in gender bias in India and tries to give a comprehensive state wise picture on many of the dimensions of gender differences along with finding the determining variables affecting gender bias.

WS007:2
Empowerment of women in India: a brief review on actions taken and goals achieved
Ghosh, Bhola Nath1; Bharati, Premananda1; Pal, Manoranjan1
1Indian Statistical Institute, Sociological Research Unit, Kolkata, India;
2Indian Statistical Institute, Biological Anthropology Unit, Kolkata, India;
3Indian Statistical Institute, Economic Research Unit, Kolkata, India

The Goal 3 of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is to promote gender equality and empower women. Gender equality cannot be achieved without empowering women, because it is the women who usually do not have the control of resources and decision making powers especially in developing countries like India. The constitution of India not only grants equality to women but also empowers the state to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women. Democratic polity, Indian laws, development policies, plans and development programmes have aimed at women’s empowerment in different ways. It found its impetus in the Five Year Plan (1974-8) in which women issues were given much attention. To ensure the rights and social life of women, government has formed the National Commission for Women in 1990 and provided reservation of seats in local bodies of Panchayats by the 73rd and 74th amendments (1992-3) to the Constitution of India. The attitudes to women have changed over last 55 years. The Ninth Five-year plan (1997-2002) identified the empowerment of women as a key strategy for development. A parliamentary committee on empowerment of women was established in 1997, and the Prime Minister's Office had directed a review be made of the impact of gender mainstreaming in ministries and departments. In spite of all these efforts, the progress is not very satisfactory. We find men to be the largest category of beneficiaries. We find women’s work participation, that is, participation in work involving production of goods and services for the market, to be low. Over time, the proportion of women agricultural labourers in total workers has increased, and agricultural labour is undoubtedly the single largest occupation of women workers in the country today. For women agricultural labourers, who are growing in both absolute and relative terms, the major issues of concern are the abysmally low level of wages for tasks that women perform and the insecurity of employment and the lack of adequate days of employment. In addition to reviewing some important methodological points about the measurement of empowerment and some studies which were made on women’s empowerment, the present paper briefly discusses the role of Government towards promoting the empowerment of women and the historical facts revealing the situation of women over the past few decades.

WS007:3
“Feeling on the outside”: Father exclusion in maternal harm reduction services
Weaver, Sydney
University of British Columbia, Social Work, Doctoral program, Vancouver, Canada

This study was conducted in Vancouver, Canada with former patients of a harm reduction maternity ward serving pregnant users of illicit drugs in Vancouver’s downtown eastside; this district is known as Canada’s poorest neighbourhood. Social exclusion of drug users results in the perpetuation of problematic drug use. Compounding the exclusionary effects of poverty and illicit drug use, most research relating to substance use and parenting blames mothers and excludes fathers. Very little research exists pertaining to substance-using fathers. Feminist literature identifying gender differences in treatment needs improved our response to drug-using mothers; further research on fathers using illicit drugs is imperative because paternal absence and problematic drug use affect family health. This pilot study sought to determine whether and how father exclusion exists in maternity-focused addictions treatment services, viewed as pivotal in child welfare outcomes, and examined how families might be affected by fathers’ exclusion. A mixed methods study design, incorporating qualitative and quantitative approaches, was used. A grounded theory method of analysis highlighted the recursive relationship between structural conditions of these services and the experiences of fathers and mothers. Quantitative data collected from a sample of 40 charts of former patients provided demographic data and a quantified measure of father engagement. Qualitative data was obtained through individual interviews with 6 mothers and 6 fathers, and a focus group with parents. A focus group was also conducted with service providers from the unit to elicit their views of father engagement in addictions services. The study findings indicate that father exclusion from maternal harm reduction services negatively impacts: mothers’ engagement in maternal health and social services; conjugal relationships; and family health and social outcomes. Mothers described increased burdens related to father exclusion; fathers felt “left out;” both mothers and fathers described father exclusion as a factor in increased illicit drug use during mothers’ pregnancies, recommending accessible, family-inclusive services. Service providers cited structural obstacles to father inclusion in services. These findings delineate how processes of social exclusion result in damaged family and social relationships, loss of purpose and meaning, and compromised identities.
coping strategies of Arab breast cancer patients. Its findings can form
the basis for developing culturally-sensitive questionnaires for future
research into the effect of cancer on patients and their families. A
deeper understanding of the specific cultural context of reactions
to cancer and the use of various religious coping strategies is vital
for designing culturally sensitive psychosocial interventions and
for physician-patient communication. Personal and group interventions
should be tailored to patients' unique cultural background, but should
also consider the continuous transition towards Western perceptions.

WS007:6
Experiences of breast cancer patients’ communications with their children about their cancer diagnosis

Leen, Sak Hua; Cheung, Fong Hiu Judith

KK Women's and Children's Hospital, Medical Social
Work Department, Singapore, Singapore

Being diagnosed with breast cancer is often a trying period for patients,
as its diagnosis has a profound impact on the women's lives. In addition
to coping with the diagnosis and intensive treatment, breast cancer
patients also face difficulties in disclosing the information of their medical
condition to their children. Studies have shown that cancer patients have
clearly articulated their need for additional professional support, especially
as they consider talking to their children about their illness. Yet, little
attention has been paid to whether, what and how the children should be
informed about their parents' diagnosis. Therefore, it is imperative that we
examine the experiences of breast cancer patients' communication with
their children about their diagnosis. With this knowledge, it would allow
medical social workers to develop and provide appropriate interventions
to support breast cancer patients and their children in the course of
diagnosis disclosure. This will help translate to better emotional health
for breast cancer patients and their children during the course of the
cancer journeys. Semi structured interviews will be conducted with the
patients regarding their decision-making to disclosure, timing of the
disclosure, extent of disclosure, and the availability of both formal and
informal support. The reactions of the children will also be explored in
the interviews. Preliminary findings suggest that breast cancer patients
had no strong concerns when disclosing their diagnosis to their children
as parent-child relationships are close-knitted and they often overlap
communication patterns. In addition, patients also expressed relief after
disclosures were made. Full findings will be presented at the conference.
Social work and sustainable development: local voices from 'Maurice Ile Durable'  
Rambaran, Komalsingh
University of Gävle, Social Work & Psychology, Gävle, Sweden

The island of Mauritius is a well-known tourist destination. It has a land surface area of 1,860 square kilometers with a coastline of 177 kilometers, and a total human population of about 1.2 million. Within the context of sustainable development initiatives, the current government launched a project called 'Maurice Ile Durable' in 2008. Within this particular context, social workers are often being called upon to work on sustainable social development programmes, such as community empowerment for Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM). Social work has a long tradition of using theoretical perspectives for analysing social problems as well as guiding decision-making for interventions and practice. The aim of the paper is to present an analysis of the voices gathered from the local ICZM stakeholders, using a critical eco-social work perspective, in order to identify important sectors for eco-social work interventions. This paper is based on qualitative data collected from 2009 to 2011 for three different ICZM research projects. The data set consists of 8 focus group discussions with influential local inhabitants from 8 key coastal villages, and 24 semi-structured face-to-face interviews with leaders of national non-governmental and governmental organisations involved in ICZM programmes in Mauritius. Atlas-ti 6.2, a computer aided qualitative data analysis software, has been utilised to carry out a critical discourse analysis of the gathered data. From the analysis of the gathered voices, the discussion on findings is focused on three key sectors for critical eco-social work within the ICZM programmes in Mauritius. These key sectors are: access to coastal resources, redistribution of national benefits from the tourism industry, and community empowerment through the 'National Empowerment Programme'. The conclusion of the paper is based on the implications for anti-oppressive and emancipatory social work practice within the promotion of sustainable social development in Mauritius.

WS008:4
Environmental improvement through agriculture and animal husbandry  
Shuwari, Hari 
Social Welfare Council, Planning, Kathmandu, Nepal

Environmental conservation constitutes an important part of the NGO’s development program. They care for environment and the earth in all its activities, and endeavors to improve it through many approaches such as improved animal management, biogas, plantation, maintaining hygiene and sanitation, reduced use of pesticides and chemicals in agriculture, etc. Care for environmental aspects result directly in clean and green surrounding and better and human and livestock health. One of the important efforts made for improving the environment is training on “Improving the environment” and “improved animal management” as part of the Cornerstones which raises the awareness of the participants and in turn they practice it through different innovative activities. The project also supports activities and inputs for fodder forage and fruit saplings plantation, biogas installation, improved cooking stoves, hygienic toilets as appropriate, organic kitchen gardening, etc. Raising ruminant animals without proper plans for nutrition, feeding, management, and waste-disposal, are liable to pollute the environment. Feeding excess nitrogen than required or excessive amounts of protein or imbalanced diet with degradable and undegradable proteins and other nutrients may increase nitrogen excretion in faeces or urine. Nitrogen is of primary environmental concern because of losses of ammonia in the air and nitrate contamination of surface and ground waters. Biogas supports to protect nitrate leaching to the ground and protects water, methane emission to the atmosphere, and provides better organic manure for agriculture, and clean energy for lighting and cooking, which in turn also conserves nearby forest by reducing their dependency on it for fuel woods. Organic kitchen gardening is one of this programme core of project. They receive and practice at their homestead, and some goes beyond to commercial scale. They are also given orientation on preparing organic manure and pesticides from local materials, and input supports like vegetable seeds are provided to cultivate a habit of producing and eating vegetables at home. Some groups are preparing organic pesticides using animal urine and special types of herbs, and practicing vermiculture to make compost from different kinds of degradable wastes. Women empowerment: Women groups of this project show strong signs of empowerment that are clearly visible.

WS008:5
Group women productive of the state center for living family March 31 in Amazonas Brazil in the reuse of recyclable materials  
Corrêa, Ivânia  
Secretaria de Estado da Assistencia Social Cidadania, Departamento de Proteção Social Básica, Manaus, Brazil

Objective: In view of the debate on environmental sustainability through the reuse of recyclable materials take priority place in society, because they involve elements of environmental, economic and social. In the social recycling has generated many jobs and income for those living in the poorest strata of society, thus, this project aimed to develop a social work environment in the Group of Women State Center for Productive Living Family March 31 in Manaus / Amazonas / Brazil through the reuse of recyclable materials in the manufacture of handicrafts provided income generation preserved the environment. Methodology: From activities to carry out the project was used to raise public awareness actions targeted on environmental issues through a workshop, then the organization of meetings from the schedule of activities, and later were collecting recyclable materials brought by the group women's productive for making various artifacts through the reuse of plastic bottles, cardboard and more, ending with the sale of these objects in their living helping family and preserving the environment. Results: Based on the techniques used by the group can emphasize recycling that can be paper, glass, metals and plastics can be reused as raw material in the preparation of a new product. The major advantages of recycling in the group were taken to reduce the use of natural sources, often non-renewable resources, improving quality of life, minimize pollution of the planet, generating employment and income. Conclusion: Thus, we conclude that the State Center for Family Living March 31 through the Productive Women’s Group, through the effective exercise of citizenship in the community project, creating habits of selected recyclable materials creating different crafts as a means of income generation. Keywords: Environment, Social and Environmental Sustainability, Recycling.
WS009 Migration and gender issues (3:3)

WS009:1
Exploring the reintegration experiences of male deportees in Trinidad and Tobago
Boodram, Cheryl-Ann
Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development, Youth, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

The Caribbean has experienced an increase in the forced repatriation of migrants who have been convicted of criminal offenses in their adopted countries. Criminal deportation or the phenomenon of returning migrants who have been convicted of criminal offenses has grown significantly since 1996. Research has shown that between 1999 and 2002, the Caribbean received over 36,000 deportees to the Caribbean (Nurse, 2004). Caribbean countries have been trying to manage the phenomenon of deportation and the social problems which have resulted, including homelessness, increasing unemployment, crime and stigma and discrimination against a minority population. This study utilized qualitative methods of inquiry to explore the experiences of male deportees and their reintegration into the society of their homeland. The study drew attention to the environmental and intrapersonal systems which deportees encounter upon return to their home country and explored the influences of these on the reintegration experience. Additionally, the study highlighted recommendations to reduce the social hardships experienced by deportees as they attempt to adapt to their country of birth. Findings revealed that the deportation experiences of males in Trinidad and Tobago are traumatic and are characterized by feelings of loss, double rejection and challenges in achieving sustainable return as deportees are forced to leave a place they considered home and return to a place with which they have tenuous links. The extent to which deportees reintegrate into Trinidad and Tobago is dependent on the extent to which deportees experience ecological embeddedness within the psychosocial, economic and social environments. This study makes significant contribution to the body of literature on the reintegration experiences of the male deportee population in the Caribbean. It has implications for policy and services development and social work practice with a vulnerable population. This study also has theoretical implications as it highlights the use of ecological life model as a frame for working with the male deportee population.

WS009:2
Hear our words and understand our needs: Burundian and Burmese refugee women resettlement experiences
Agbényiga, PhD, LMSW, DeBrenna Laflè; Barrie, Salamatu
1Michigan State University, Associate Professor, School of Social Work, Associate Dean for Equity, Diversity, & Inclusive Affairs in the College of Social Science, East Lansing, United States; 2Michigan State University, Psychology, East Lansing, United States

In an increasingly unstable world, a continuous number of refugees are unable to return to their nations of origin. Instead, they are resettled in host nations. In the last three decades, the United States has hosted millions of refugees and their families. Upon arrival to their new homes, refugees encounter numerous challenges as they attempt to settle into their new environment. These challenges combined with the pre-migration trauma that increased their risk of poverty, poor mental and physical health, and successful resettlement and integration. Refugee women are especially vulnerable given their unique experience prior to, during, and immediately following the resettlement process. Furthermore, due to the male-centered paradigm that dominates the service provision agencies, they are often overlooked and underserved. The data illustrated in this presentation is part of a larger qualitative study. Data was collected through face to face, in depth, semi-structured interviews with adult refugees. Of the total sample (n= 36), twenty-three were Burundians and thirteen were Burmese. The findings illustrate the unique needs and stressors that are specific to women. Furthermore, the findings show that these needs and stressors differ across ethnic groups. Primarily, this work further supports the importance of taking women's experiences and needs into the context of resettlement in an effort to reduce risks associated with the process and to increase successful resettlement for women that ultimately impacts the family's success. This presentation examines the unique experiences, stressors, and needs of refugee women from two different populations during the resettlement period.

WS009:3
Transnational marriage immigrants: their lives and adaptation in Taiwan
Chu, Li-Ying; Chou, Catherine
1Eden Social Welfare Foundation, New Immigrant Family Service Center, Taipeh City, Taiwan; 2Eden Social Welfare Foundation, International and Cross-Strait Affairs Center, Taipei City, Taiwan

In the trend of globalization, there has been an increase in the female immigration population, and the main reason is the increase of transnational marriage ratios. These transnational marriages have become a trend all over the world, and Taiwan is no exception. There are many definitions of ‘transnational marriage’, and the term can be simply defined after combining the views of various scholars as: ‘marriage transcending national boundaries, so that men and women from different ethnic backgrounds or countries join in marriage.’

According to the statistical data shown by the Ministry of the Interior, Taiwan, by September 2011, over 453,820 new immigrants have come to Taiwan through transnational marriages. Generally, these transnational marriage immigrants come from Southeast Asian countries, Mainland China, Hong Kong, or Macau. Most of these transnational marriages were facilitated by marriage agencies. Because of differences in cultural and societal backgrounds, these women may experience problems in cultural and social adaptation, language communication barriers, and insufficient usage of social resources after they move to Taiwan for marriage. This service-study project conducted by Eden Social Welfare Foundation aims to support new immigrant women in Taipei City; most of these women have not yet received Taiwanese citizenship. Through visits by social workers, service providers learned about their adaptation status in Taiwan. Questionnaire survey was conducted during the visits, and the data were analyzed to understand the lives and needs of new immigrant women. The findings of this project can serve as a basis for service planning and right advocacy.

WS009:4
Factors affecting acculturation among foreign immigrant wives in South Korea
Kim, Yeonseo
Baekseok University, Social Welfare, #115 Anseong-dong, Cheonan, Republic of Korea

Background and Purpose: In South Korea, international marriage has been increasing rapidly as socially disadvantaged Korean males seek their partners in Asian countries of which economic conditions are lower than those of South Korea. This kind of international marriage comprised 8.1% of all the marriages that occurred in South Korea in 2010. Since most foreign immigrant wives of Korean men are newcomers to Korea, they face many challenges in the process of adaptation to their new environment and acculturation among these wives has been becoming a more important issue in social work practice. Thus, this study aims to examine which factors affect acculturation among foreign immigrant wives in terms of demographic, familial, and social aspects.

Method: 556 foreign wives (36.2% Vietnamese, 29.2% Chinese, 11% Filipinos, 8.6% Japanese, etc.) from 17 agencies that provide multicultural family support programs participated in this self-administered questionnaire study. Instruments used in this study included the Acculturation Scale (Kim, 2011), Family Relation Scale (Yang & Kim, 2007), and Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (Zimet et al., 1988). Hierarchical multiple regression analyses that included dummy variables were conducted.

Results: Findings of the study at step 1 analysis using demographic variables were that age, mother country, period of residency, residential district, acquisition of Korean nationality, and occupation affect acculturation among foreign immigrant wives and these variables had 13.9% explanatory power. At step 2 analysis adding familial and social support variables, found acculturation was affected by the quality of family relation, social support, mother country, period of residency in Korea, and residential district and these variables showed 30.7% explanatory power. Especially, the quality of family relation and social support added 16.8% explanatory power to acculturation among these women.

Conclusions: These findings suggest that social support and family relationship may have strong effects on acculturation among foreign immigrant wives in Korea rather than their demographic factors. To promote these women’s acculturation level, it seems important to enhance social support from their significant others and to assist their families improve the quality of family relationship. For this, development of family support and educational programs at the group and at the family levels is particularly needed.
WS009:6
Psychological adaptation and perceived discrimination among South Asian migrants in Hong Kong
Toning Karan
The University of Hong Kong, Social Work and Social Administration, Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Background: Despite the fact that various researchers have focused on acculturation and its influence on the coping styles and mental health of immigrants, few have paid attention to the relations between perceived discrimination and psychological adaptation. This study examines the effect of perceived discrimination and acculturation attitudes on the psychological adaptation among two sub-groups of South Asians in Hong Kong.

Methods: The study sample consisted of 229 Pakistani and 218 Nepalese. Data was collected through survey questionnaires using convenience and snowball sampling methods. Acculturation attitudes were measured with the 32-items Stephenson Multicultural Acculturation Scale. Psychological adaptation, conceptualized as mental health and life satisfaction, was measured with the Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS-21) and Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS). Demographic information was also gathered through self-report measures. Data were analyzed with SPSS version 18.0. The statistical analysis included MANOVA, ANOVA and independent t-tests to test for group differences on the measured variables. A hierarchical regression analysis was conducted to determine the effect of acculturation attitudes and perceived discrimination on the psychological adaptation among the South Asians.

Results: Results of this study indicated significant association between perceived discrimination and mental health problems and with lower life satisfaction in the host country. Acculturation attitude towards ethnic society was significantly associated with mental health and life satisfaction only for the Nepalese but not for Pakistani group, while acculturation attitudes towards dominant society was a significant predictor of life satisfaction in the host country for both groups.

Conclusion: This paper presents a pioneer study in Hong Kong that highlighted the impact of perceived discrimination on the psychological adaptation of South Asians. It represents one of the few sources of information about which variables contribute to mental health problems and life satisfactions for immigrants. Findings from this study have important implications for clinicians and policy makers for early identification of what the concerns might be and to consider the specific health care needs of South Asians in Hong Kong.

WS009:7
Stories from the margin: Exploring globalization and gender oppression among people living in Kamathipura red-light area of Mumbai, India
Karandikar, Sharvari1; Gezinski, Lindsay2
1The Ohio State University, College of Social Work, Columbus, United States; 2University of Utah, College of Social Work, Salt Lake City, United States

This research presents a case study of people living on the streets of Kamathipura, Asia’s largest red-light area located in Mumbai, India. It includes narratives of two female sex workers and two male intimate partners of sex workers from Kamathipura. In-depth interviews were conducted with each of these respondents for a period of two months. Each interview was written as a detailed narrative. The narratives were analyzed through a gendered lens, and comparisons between females and males were drawn on the basis of their social, economic, political, and legal vulnerabilities. The results of this research highlight the negative impact of globalization, including forced migration, lack of education, acute poverty and unemployment. In the broader societal context, both male intimate partners and female sex workers were identified as victims of globalization in their own right. However, analysis of their interpersonal relations from a gendered lens indicated additional victimization of female sex workers. With rapidly changing Indian economy and structural changes in and around the city of Mumbai, this research provides an insight into marginalization and oppression of female sex workers. The research also provides recommendations for social work practice, policy and future research in the area.

WS009:8
Four factors: assessing refugee survivors of torture in personal and cross-national context
McPherson, Jane
Florida State University, Social Work, Tallahassee, Florida, United States

Almost 160 nations are signatories to the Convention against Torture, yet torture is still used in over 150 countries (Amnesty International, 2009) and scholars estimate the number of torture survivors worldwide “in the millions” (Quiroga & Jaranson, 2005). In agencies everywhere, social workers reach out to help those survivors. This paper introduces an assessment method, Four Factors, for use with refugee survivors of torture. Torture survivors are a distinct and heterogeneous group among refugees and asylum seekers: people who were beaten, and those who were raped; people who suffered in prison and those who endured in their homes; those who witnessed murders, and those who were personally threatened. The most common result of torture is pain, though emotional issues tend to be even more persistent than physical ones (Quiroga & Jaranson, 2005). For refugee survivors, stresses of migration may compound these “symptoms” (Silove, 1999). Assessment can be understood as the lens through which we see our clients, and like a lens, it can improve our view or cloud it. This presentation asserts that assessment should be a joint endeavor between survivor and worker, investigating four areas related to resilience: 1) the torture experience & the survivor’s reaction 2) the survivor’s strengths & assets 3) the survivor’s new community & his/her social environment 4) the laws & social policies in the new country of residence. Assessing torture experience and personal strengths is supported by theories asserting that “preparedness” (Basoglu, 2009), political commitment (Silove, 2009), and other individual traits influence resilience. In assessing the community, the worker can engage with the survivor to gauge the levels of discrimination and to evaluate the resources available in his/her native language. Finally, the assessment can be used to locate the individual’s migration experience in its global context and to interrogate the immigration and social policies of the resettlement country. For example, does the asylum seeker immediately have the right to healthcare and work (in Brazil) or not (as in the United States)? Four Factors is a theory-driven, clinically-piloted assessment method that is alert to the socio-political and human-rights environment in the individual resettlement country. The method is depathologising in its insistence that factors outside the direct control of the client should be included in assessment and intervention.

WS010:1
Child migration (3:3)

Forced child migration: Implementing effective programs in countries of asylum
Englander, Beth; Lummert, Nathalie
U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops, Migration and Refugee Services, Washington DC, United States

A growing number of migrating children are crossing borders alone and seeking protection in a second country. These children include forced migrants such as refugees, victims of disasters, and child victims of trafficking. While all children should receive the same focus on safety, permanency, and well-being, unaccompanied and separated children migrating across borders often do not have the same access to protection and services as country nationals. Many of these migrating children may be detained by immigration officials or enter protective social service programs in the country of refuge. Sometimes these children are unidentified and remain in exploitative situations. This presentation will sensitize participants to the new realities of forced child migration; educate participants on how to design and implement programs specifically for child refugees, survivors of trafficking and other forced migrants; and how to advocate and policies and procedures to reflect the new reality of forced child migration. Building upon years of experience implementing nation-wide programming designed for unaccompanied and separated migrant youth in a destination country, the presenters will offer specific ideas for practitioners and advocates wishing to assist migrating children in the first county of asylum. The topics will include the following practice areas as they relate to effective services and advocacy for unaccompanied and separated migrating children: community based care implementation, case management adaptation to the population, trans-national family reunification efforts, preparing youth for independent living in the new country, implementing safety plans for children and youth at risk of further exploitation, working with law and immigration enforcement officials, and other relevant topics.
WS010:3
Risk and adaptation of South Asian youth in Scotland: an exploratory study
Robinson, Lena
CQ University, School of Health and Human Services, Nusicville, Australia

The study reported in this presentation explored the integration and adaptation of second generation South Asian youth in Scotland. It aims to extend knowledge regarding the integration of second and third generation Asian into the host society. There is a dearth of studies in Britain on second and third generation South Asian adolescents (Barn et al. 2006; Ghuman, 2003; Noto, 2009). Two of the major ethnic minority groups living in Scotland Indian and Pakistani adolescents were targeted. The outcome variables were defined as: socio-cultural adaptation (school adjustment and antisocial behaviours); psychological adaptation (mastery, self-esteem; life satisfaction and psychological problems). There were some significant differences between the Indian and Pakistani youth. Self-esteem, life satisfaction and mastery among the Indian adolescents was fairly high. The Pakistani youth had significantly lower self-esteem scores than the Indian youth. The Indian youth were significantly more satisfied with life than the Pakistani youth. The Pakistani youth had significantly more psychological problems than the Indian youth. Personal factors including identity, acculturation attitudes and perceived discrimination differed significantly between the groups. Ethnic identity was more important than national identity for Pakistani adolescents, who also perceived more discrimination than Indian youth. Implications for social work practice with first and second generation migrants are discussed.

WS010:4
Social Integration Policy for Marriage Immigrants and Multiethnic Children in South Korea
Attenya, Madhus Sudham
Yonsei University, Graduate School of Social Welfare, Seoul, Republic of Korea

Recently, the increasing number of international marriages between South Korean men and foreign women and the increasing number of their children in Korean population has been dramatically influencing demographic situation of the South Korean society. Because of their increasing population in the Korean society, S. Korea is in transition from mono-ethnic homogeneous country to a multicultural society. So, multiculturalism has become an important policy issue at present concerning on their social, political and cultural status. To cope with this new challenge, the S. Korean government has been constantly changing laws and policies. It attempts to introduce series of new assimilation and integration programs for those marriage immigrants and their children. Yet, government policy goal for marriage immigrants and their families is to provide relief aids and social welfare services rather than approaching them as a target of immigration policy. Based on the scholarly published articles on multiculturalism in Korea, documented articles from Korean government sources, nationwide questionnaire survey of marriage immigrants, and interviewed data of marriage immigrants and multiethnic children, the paper analyzes (1) Korean concept of multiculturalism and multiethnic children; (2) patterns and trends of marriage immigration in Korea; (3) the issues and problems of marriage immigrants and their children; (4) recent changes in governmental policies towards them. Finally the paper attempts to mention the policy need for marriage immigrants and multiethnic children for successful integration in the Korean society.

WS010:5
Social development, child development: contextualizing corporal punishment among migrating Caribbean families
Altman, Julie
Adelphi University, School of Social Work, Garden City, NY, United States

Background and Aim: This paper presents data from a recent study contextualizing the durability of corporal punishment as a child-rearing practice in the Caribbean, which too often serves as a risk factor for families’ entry into child welfare systems of countries to which they migrate. The aim of this work is to place this disciplinary practice in a meaningful cultural context and offer alternative strategies families, communities and child welfare agencies can employ that meet similar child rearing needs and standards.

Methods: A concurrent mixed method approach to the investigation into the context and norms of child-rearing in one West Indian country was used. Data were collected through semi-structured observation of child-rearing; multiple interviews with 28 parents, 12 parenting experts and 42 children; two focus groups; and a survey of social work students and faculty. Data were analyzed using the constant comparative method and

WS010:6
Growing up in immigrant family: predicaments of new generation immigrant youth
Yam, Mia Chung
University of British Columbia, School of Social Work, Vancouver, Canada

This presentation argues that racial minority youth from immigrant families face huge predicaments to integrate, particularly economically, in their local society in which they are either born or settled in very young age. A conventional perception is that growing up in the host society, the new generation youth will have no language and cultural barriers, which hamper their parents from integrating to the host society, and, therefore, they should fare economically, if not better but also at least similar to their counterparts of the dominant group. However, against this perception, recent studies indicate otherwise. There are many possible explanations of their predicaments. Racial discrimination is certainly one of the key factors. However, growing up in immigrant family is also critical, as reflected from four studies conducted by the presenter in the last six years in Canada. It has long been argued that for young people entering the job market it is not about who they are but who they know. In other words, social capitals are important source of job. Most young people do not have functional social capital to tap into the lucrative positions in the job market. They very often rely on their parents. However, being immigrant themselves, their parents are trapped in the lowest level of the labour market. In addition, being new to the country, many immigrant parents do not even know how to help their children navigate the complex education system and labour market to prepare for their future career.

This presentation will also examine some shortcomings of how social work responses to the needs of immigrant youth and their families. As indicated in a study done in Canada, one of the most important ones is that social work may have not been prepared to work with immigrant families. Implications to social work education and practice will be suggested for discussions before the presentation is concluded.

WS010:7
Left behind: The experiences of children of the Caribbean whose parents have migrated
Dillon, Meng Wai; Walid, Christine
1University of Calgary, Faculty of Social Work, Scarborough, Trinidad and Tobago; 2University of Calgary, Faculty of Social Work, Calgary, Canada

The Caribbean region has high levels of migration, yet limited research exists on the effects of parental migration on children left behind. We searched electronic databases, websites and grey literature and found 20 studies examining the experiences of Caribbean children left behind as a result of migrating parents. Left behind children of migrants are more likely to experience emotional distress and negative effects of the breakdown of family structures and relationships than those in non-migrant households, with evidence being mixed for the effects on education and health. For children who eventually migrate, the resettlement process compounds the impacts experienced in the home country. Results should be interpreted cautiously since quantitative investigations comprise single studies on a limited number of variables within selected populations. Challenges in
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FRWS01:1

Entre référentiel de compétences et conscience professionnelle
Noël Fautez
Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Unité d'Enseignement et de Recherche Développement humain et social, Val d'Or, Canada

À l’instar de ce qui se développe, depuis plusieurs années, en sciences de l’éducation, différents outils pédagogiques sont déployés dans les programmes de formation en travail social, au Québec, pour faciliter une pratique reflexive chez les étudiants de 1e cycle. Dans ce mouvement, depuis plus de dix ans, des professeurs en travail social de l’Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue (UQAT) prennent des initiatives contribuant au développement du processus de réflexion des étudiants. Les outils pédagogiques proposés permettent des apprentissages dans un large spectre, dont le discernement éthique, la connaissance de soi, et contribue au développement de plusieurs compétences personnelles, telles l’analyse, le jugement, la synthèse, la pensée critique et autres. Ces compétences, dites transversales, sont essentielles pour rencontrer des attentes provenant de trois niveaux: académique, ressources humaines, et en regard du référentiel de compétences établi par l’ordre professionnel. Ultimement, le jeune travailleur social doit être formé à l’acte réflexif sur ses agissements, lesquels se déploient dans le cadre d’individus sociaux importants, de situations complexes, d’environnement multidisciplinaire, de dilemmes éthiques. Dès les premiers moments de la vie professionnelle, sa capacité de s’interroger, de façon autonome, sur lui-même et sur le sens et la portée de ses actions, est en soi garante d’une posture professionnelle de base adéquate pour répondre aux besoins des individus, groupes et collectivités qui comptent sur la qualité de l’intervention offerte par travailleur social. Cette communication a pour but de présenter cette approche intégrant la dimension réflexive de même que quelques exercices réalisés par les étudiants de 1e cycle en travail social à différentes étapes de leur formation, contribuant à faire des apprentissages, à les autoréguler et à devenir créateur de savoir. À la manière de l’artiste, puisque le travail social est aussi un art, l’étudiant est invité à monter son portfolio de développement professionnel continu dans lequel s’insèrent différents exercices, tels : grille d’autoévaluation du savoir-être, projet de formation, bilan réflexif de formation, listes des outils accumulés, et divers artificats démontrant le développement de ses connaissances, habiletés, compétences.

FRWS01:2

La formation au travail social au coeur de l’enseignement et de l’apprentissage d’une profession axée sur la relation
Christine Isabelle
Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Sciences du développement humain et social, Val-Or, Canada

La dimension relationnelle du travail social se révèle sans contredit cruciale pour toute intervention sociale. Si elle sert de levier à la prestation d’un service social à un usager, son importance va pourtant bien au-delà de la seule facilitation de l’intervention : elle constitue le cœur de la relation sociale. La nature de la relation apparaît cependant d’une telle complexité que son analyse et, par voie de conséquence, son enseignement pose des défis importants pour la formation initiale. Lorsque les savoirs propres au travail social s’opéronnalisent au cœur d’une relation toujours située entre un citoyen et un travailleur social, l’articulation théorie-pratique dans la formation doit en effet surmonter les contraintes particulières que pose l’enseignement à une profession irréductiblement relationnelle. En ces temps où le néolibéralisme et la sanitisation des services sociaux commandent l’évaluation rationnelle et concrète des productions des professions où le travail social peine à être reconnu dans le champ professionnel, il devient nécessaire de bien préparer les futurs travailleurs sociaux à comprendre à analyser de façon critique les spécificités relationnelles de leur profession.

Après avoir contextualisé les débats actuels en matière de formation initiale en travail social, les caractéristiques spécifiques de la relation en travail social seront dégagées. Il sera ensuite discuté des possibles façons de les mettre à profit dans la formation initiale en travail social pour favoriser le développement d’une véritable pratique reflexive chez les futurs travailleurs sociaux.

FRWS01:3

La pensée critique comme fondement de l’enseignement en travail social
Motoki Iso
Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue (UQAT), Développement humain et social, Rouyn-Noranda, Canada

L’enseignement universitaire du travail social soulève plusieurs questions sociales et met de l’avant différentes perspectives et approches afin de préparer l’étudiant à réfléchir de façon adéquate et pertinente pour intervenir socialement. Cet étudiant devient-il pour autant un penseur critique? Et de quelle critique parle-t-on lorsqu’on parle de pensée critique dans le cadre du travail social? Assumer la responsabilité du soi au cœur du carrefour démocratique actuel de notre société mondialisée mais aussi de l’État-nation qui nous représente? Que tient-on pour acquis dans notre enseignement et que remet-on en question, et que critique-t-on? Ou bien ne doit-on rien tenir pour acquis, surtout pas notre objet d’étude qui doit être questionné à son tour? Pour comprendre quelques réponses à ces questions, trois perspectives d’enseignement de la pensée critique en travail social ont été identifiées, chacune établissant sa propre valeur de ce qui est pertinent : la conscientisation, la pratique reflexive et l’éthique professionnelle. La pensée critique questionne et se questionne. Doit son rôle essentiel par rapport aux réfèrentiels de compétence, aux sciences et tout spécialement aux sciences humaines. Ce rôle de SE et de NOUS questionner aussi sur ce qu’il en est de la pensée critique comme pensée antitotalitaire à l’université et dans l’intervention sociale. Doit aussi l’intérêt disparaître, comme l’école de Francfort, théorie traditionnelle et théorie critique en tant qu’autre démarche de réflexivité. Donc, comment développer une pensée critique chez l’étudiant en rapport avec le « bénéficiaire », l’usager à qui on administre des traitements normalisateurs, des protocoles automatisés et des purges idéologiques, trop souvent sans le faire participer aux décisions le concernant? Comment faire pour que celui-ci ne soit pas un « objet de droit » qu’on protège avec autorité au nom de ses droits, ni un « objet d’intervention »? Et, comment enseigner pour que l’usager puisse être un « sujet de droit » et le sujet dans l’intervention, dont il faut prendre en considération la perspective subjective, et qui peut prendre sa place de citoyen qui désire agir ou non sur son monde et prendre en charge ou non ses besoins. Comment enseigner au futur travailleur social à se positionner dans cette tension essentielle? Exercer sa pensée critique pourrait-il participer à établir la cohérence et la reconnaissance professionnelle au travailleur social?

FRWS01:4

Le Manifeste de l’Ecole du Travail Social en MAURITANIE
Ould Barnaoui, Mohamed
Université de Nouakchott, Travail Social et Collectivité Territorial, Nouakchott, Mauritania

L’inexistence d’une école du travail social en Mauritanie constitue une véritable crise de société et un grand obstacle devant tout développement durable possible du pays. Nous essayons dans cette ébauche de dégager les grandes lignes du thème en suivant le plan ci-dessous : le travail social en Mauritanie : bilan de cinquante ans d’improvisation. 2 La demande: sur la base des données statistiques ; nous allons analyser la situation du travail social dans le pays et l’ampleur du vide en raison de l’absence d’une école du travail social. 3 le diagnostic: là nous débattons des grandes lignes du thème en suivant le plan ci-dessous : le travail social en Mauritanie : bilan de cinquante ans d’improvisation.

2 -La demande: sur la base des données statistiques ; nous allons analyser la situation du travail social dans le pays et l’ampleur du vide en raison de l’absence d’une école du travail social. 3 le diagnostic: là nous débattons des grandes lignes du thème en suivant le plan ci-dessous : le travail social en Mauritanie : bilan de cinquante ans d’improvisation.

* l’absence quasi-totale de toute forme d’ économie sociale. 4- salut local. * l’absence ; au moins dans la pratique ; du concept de protection sociale (exemple : dans toutes les communes et touts les hôpitaux du pays le concept d’assistance sociale n’ est pas repris). * l’absence ; au moins dans la pratique ; du concept de protection sociale (exemple : dans toutes les communes et touts les hôpitaux du pays le concept d’assistance sociale n’ est pas représenté). * l’absence ; au moins dans la pratique ; du concept de protection sociale (exemple : dans toutes les communes et touts les hôpitaux du pays le concept d’assistance sociale n’ est pas représenté). * l’absence ; au moins dans la pratique ; du concept de protection sociale (exemple : dans toutes les communes et touts les hôpitaux du pays le concept d’assistance sociale n’ est pas représenté). * l’absence ; au moins dans la pratique ; du concept de protection sociale (exemple : dans toutes les communes et touts les hôpitaux du pays le concept d’assistance sociale n’ est pas représenté).
Les limites de l'intégrisme de la participation : le développement social et communautaire entre deux feux

EVEYRI, Eléonore; EVEYRI, Eléonore

1 LHME & EDP, University of Abomey-Calavi, Cotonou, Benin; 2 LHME & EDP, University of Abomey-Calavi (Benin), Cotonou, Benin

Avec la fin des États providence, la mise en œuvre du développement tient de plus en plus compte de l'intégration des communautés bénéficiaires aux programmes mis en œuvre. Pour cause, le développement est perçu comme le résultat de l'agrégation de processus individuels d'innovation sociale animés par l'Homme sujet et objet du développement. Si les modèles implantés du haut ont montré leurs limites depuis plusieurs décennies, justifiant la nécessité d'appropriation du développement par les bénéficiaires, la question de la participation demeure centrale pour une efficacité et une efficience des projets menés, entre le souci d'endogénéisation du développement et la protección à l'échelle internationale de contextualiser les initiatives de développement et les adapter aux réalités propres à chaque pays, à chaque milieu. Cependant, faire participer les populations ne suffit pas à garantir le succès des actions de développement. En effet, dans plusieurs projets de développement, de type participatif, on peut constater que, malgré l'implication active des bénéficiaires, parfois, les objectifs ne sont pas atteints et des pratiques clientélistes peuvent avoir cours, compromettant les actions menées. Ce papier se base sur des travaux de terrain effectués dans trois villages dans le sud du Bénin pour interroger la centralité du paradigme de la participation dans la question du développement social des peuples. Dans l'un des villages, c'est l'expérience d'un aménagement hydraulique qui nous servira de point d'analyse. Dans les deux autres villages, c'est un programme communautaire incluant à la fois des activités de microfinance, des activités génératrices de revenus pour les femmes et la micro assurance qui appellent la participation populaire. Ce travail analyse à la lumière des enquêtes de terrain, la question théorique de la participation et suggère le dépassement des limites de l'intégrisme participatif et constate l'inefficacité des kits de développement non contextualisés.

Un exemple de formation en intervention interculturelle dans un établissement de santé et services sociaux du Québec (Canada)

Saulnier, Geneviève

Pavillon du Parc - University of Ottawa, Social Work, Gatineau-Ottawa, Canada

Les nouvelles réalités sociales et culturelles de la société québécoise (Canada) poussent les établissements de santé et services sociaux à réfléchir sur les modalités de prise en charge des personnes immigrantes. Elles obligent aussi à repenser les cadres de travail habituel, en particulier, les activités de formation continue et de soutien professionnel dans le contexte particulier de l'intervention interculturelle. Cette communication portera sur l'implantation d'une activité de formation-réflexion en intervention interculturelle réalisée dans un centre de réadaptation en déficience intellectuelle et en troubles envahissants du développement (CRDITED) du Québec (Canada). Cette expérience, qui s'inscrit comme une étape exploratoire d'un projet de recherche doctorale, visait à expérimenter une activité de formation novatrice se fondant sur la communauté de pratique professionnelle et sur les savoirs d'expérience des intervenants. Réunie une fois par mois, un groupe multidisciplinaire formé de professionnels cliniques réfléchissent sur les enjeux de l'intervention et de l'adaptation de leurs pratiques en contextes de diversité culturelle. Ainsi, dans le cadre de cette présentation, nous verrons les modalités d'implantation de cette activité de soutien à l'intervention interculturelle et quelles sont les perceptions des intervenants qui y ont pris part quant aux retombées, avantages et limites de cette approche.

Child protection I (1:3)

BBC - a safer way to protect and support

Munier, Katarina

National Board of Health and Welfare, Stockholm, Sweden

Children and young people benefiting from social services should have the same opportunities in life as other children in the community. This is the vision of BBC - ‘Barns behov i centrum’ - Children's Needs in Focus. With BBC, the National Board of Health and Welfare is trying to improve the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Sweden and to meet the stricter Swedish legislation regarding the best interests of the child. Since the introduction of BBIC in 2006, 98% of the local governments in Sweden have decided to implement BBIC. Many social workers and managers have stated: “Finally, we have a useful tool for processing and documentation which puts children and young people at the centre of our work.” BBIC is used in assessment and follow-ups of children and young people who need support and protection from social services. The child's needs and rights are in focus and the goal is to develop a good working relationship between the child or young person, his or her family and various professional groups. Following the British models of Looking After Children and Integrated Children's System, parts of the BBIC have been used in Sweden since the mid-1990s. BBIC is scientifically based and has been thoroughly tested in Sweden during 1999–2005. This provides security for the children, for families and for those who work with BBIC. Local and regional evaluations and monitoring carried out since 2006 show that BBIC works in practice. Children's needs are made more visible and collaboration with children and their families has been strengthened in local governments that use BBIC. However, there is still a lot of work that has to be done, for instance, improving the documentation of children's views in the decision-making process. Children and parents have a right to be heard and to take part in issues and decisions that affect them. Social services are obliged to meet these rights and to give relevant and continuous information to children and young people. The National Board is planning a study of children's and parents' experiences of participation in assessment, care planning and follow-ups using BBIC. In the workshop, the BBIC system will be described. Also, the National Board's implementation strategy for BBIC and its current work with administration, coordination and development will be presented. Furthermore, the results from the participation study will be available for discussion.
WS011:3

Risk assessment in child protection services
Hing, Verda
Fi nomark University College/ Oslo and Akershus University College, Department of Social Work and Child Welfare, Alta/Oslo, Norway

Aim of the project: The aim for this research project is to explore the use of risk assessment tools in a Norwegian child protection context. How do the risk assessment tools influence child protection practice? And does it really improve socio-economic status for children and families at the end? Often child protection services seems to get more and more bureaucratic and investigative towards individuals while we still have challenges regarding social equality that probably effect the individuals need for protection and help (Egelund 1997). Research in child protection often focuses on social work methods and interventions. Several researchers point out the importance of investigating child protection practice in a more structured and critical perspective (Andenæs 2004, Kemshall 2002, Webb 2006).

Brief about method: I intend to use three different types of data, all by qualitative method. I will combine focus groups and interviews with child protection workers as informants. At last I will supply with written journals. By focusing on how they define the risks, how they articulate it, and which tools and knowledge they use, I will discuss the idea of risk and risk assessment in modern child protection.

Discussion: Systematic use of risk assessment tools in child protection services began in the 1980’s, but gained further influence and got widespread implemented in the child protection services during the 1990s. One of the main goals of standardized risk assessment is to create more order out of the chaos that is endemic to child protection (Swift and Callahan 2009). The logic is that more order in practice, lead to better decisions and services for the children. The paradox is that such linear procedures may be in conflict with more contextual and culture sensitive practices. This and other critical perspectives need to be explored and reflected on.


WS011:4

Child’s Rights/community development principles: key elements for child protection practice
Young, Susan1; McKenzie, Margaret2; Walker, Sharyn3; Schiessler, Erv1
1University of Western Australia, Social Work and Social Policy, 35 Stirling Highway, Crawley, Australia; 2Otago Polytechnic, Social Services, Dunedin, New Zealand; 3University of Otago, Social Work, Dunedin, New Zealand; 4University of Stavanger, Social Work, Stavanger, Norway

In a previous paper (Young, McKenzie et al. 2011), the presenters used a Child’s Rights framework to develop an approach to child protection practice. Having started with the premise that community development principles can guide protective practice, we found the rights of the child provisions in Human Rights conventions have the ability to enhance this practice. We developed a model for unifying the worldview of human/children’s rights with social work’s core concern regarding protective social work skills. As educators it is our next aim to develop curriculum from this framework to add to the teaching the skills of child protection practice from both, the joint human/children’s rights and community development perspective. We intend this curriculum to be taught in our different settings mindful of the different contexts in which we teach and practice. Over a period of six months we have engaged in a collaborative autoethnography of our experiences of engaging with students and practitioners about child protection practice using both human/children’s rights and community development model. This has resulted in identifying some key elements for teaching/learning. We intend taking these to practitioners for their response as useful knowledge/skills and processes for child protection practice. Some of these key elements concern the specific areas of our practice: Indigenous child protection; child’s rights practice; family decision making; and community development. Within each of these we have identified core learning needs which add depth to the existing framework. In this presentation we will provide examples of these key elements and how we plan to extend our engagement with the field that they will both meet the needs of practitioners and satisfy the principles of community development and human/children’s rights practice on which they are based. Young, S., M. McKenzie, et al. (2011). “The rights of the child enabling community development to contribute to a valid social work practice with children at risk.” European Journal of Social Work: 1-16.

WS011:5

Nordic and Italian social workers’ assessments of children at risk
Guidi, Paolo1; Scaramuzzino, Roberto2; Satka, Mirja3
1University of Genoa, Genoa, Italy; 2Lund University, Lund, Sweden; 3University of Malmo, Malmo, Sweden

The question of how social workers view children at risk and what is seen as appropriate interventions and, above all, the line of reasoning behind decisions, has been subject of debate during the last few decades. Many of the studies in the field have had a national focus while there is a shortage of comparative research highlighting different cultural and legislative frameworks on child welfare.

This presentation reports results from a study of similarities and variations in Nordic social workers’ assessments concerning child welfare problems and possible interventions. The comparison followed the logic of ’most-similar countries’ and used vignettes and focus group interviews in case studies in four capital areas: Copenhagen, Helsinki, Oslo and Stockholm. In international comparison, the Nordic countries are characterized by similar policy goals and institutional contexts in child welfare. But is it also possible to talk about a common Nordic model in child welfare at the level of social work practices? And if so, to what extent do the results match the ideal model of ‘preventive and family service oriented Nordic child welfare’?

The presentation develops the cross-national comparison by also introducing a non-Nordic country. A study with the same methodological framework and approach as in the Nordic countries was conducted in the public social services of the city of Genova. The choice of Italy was based on a ’most-different logic’. The Nordic systems rely on the public sector and offer a wide range of risk coverage with generous entitlements. The Italian system on the other hand shows great inequalities in protection and entitlements both between regions and social groups and strongly relies on the family and private solutions to social problems.

The results of our studies seem to confirm the assumption of a preventive and family service oriented Nordic child welfare system regarding social work practices with smaller children, but not when adolescents are concerned. The data from Italian social workers reveal many similarities in professional approaches in social work practice with children, but also confirm differences in assessment when it comes to adolescents. The similarities in the assessment of the Nordic and the Italian social workers raise questions about the influence of the welfare models on the practice of social work but also about tendencies towards convergence between systems.

WS011:6

A case study of relations in child protection between global vs. local policies, discourses and practices
Satka, Mirjä
Jyväskylä University, Social Sciences and Philosophy, Jyväskylä, Finland

Across Western jurisdictions, CP systems are deemed to be in ‘crisis’ and undergoing transformations for knowledge informed practice models and ethical interventions with service users. We know little about how the local CP practice in the globalizing world takes the particular local realization that it does. Policy makers and professionals lack understanding of what shapes their work and come to act on disconnected knowledge. In Finland the support of research-based knowledge of the theme of CP is weak. This paper introduces a research proposal that builds on the ontology of the social assuming incongruence between people’s experiences and the organizational (e.g. agency) discourse as its starting point. Complementary theoretical ideas are adopted from several sources: e.g. governmentality research and methodology of institutional ethnography. A research framework has been developed to allow for the mapping of how CP social workers apply various policies and discourses in their casework, and to examine how clients experience these interventions. The study takes advantage of ‘History of the Present’ as a heuristic tool. The study consists of transnationally informed case studies in a gate-way CP office (Finland/NI, UK) that will allow an innovative frame within which to consider wider socio-historical, cultural and global discourses vs. local practices. The research data includes a wide range of sources. The project combines case study and policy research with the twofold aim: 1) to make a contribution to the current debate about the development of child welfare policy and practice, and 2) a methodological input in the investigations of the present restructuration of a local CP practice in its socio-historical context.
WS011:7
Resiliency, child protection and Maori: A critical engagement
Walker, Shayne
University of Otago, Sociology, Gender and Social Work, Dunedin, New Zealand

This presentation seeks to examine the links between strengths based approaches, resiliency, child protection and Maori (indigenous peoples of Aotearoa/New Zealand). The release of the 2010 Whanau Ora Report of the Taskforce on Whanau-Centred Initiatives and subsequent launching of the programme, has highlighted the New Zealand government’s intention of encouraging Maori to deal with its child protection issues in its own ways. Government approaches to date have been generally unsuccessful and have resulted in negative outcomes (as compared to the general population) for many Maori in regards to welfare, education, health, justice and employment. The problem is both contemporary and growing. This presentation looks at “what works” as opposed to a deficit based descriptive analysis of “whats wrong”. The progressing of language from ‘deficit to development’ is a generational change that moves from ‘anti oppressive to distinctiveness’ which is a model in development within the authors research. This approach asks what is distinctive about your family? How do you express this and how would others recognise it? What are the common Maori elements of child protection that develop resiliency (tino rangatiratanga) within Maori whanau (families)?

WS011:8
Social work values and child protection: what families live in poverty tell us
Gupta, Anna1; James, Guy2
1Royal Holloway University of London, Department of Social Work, Surrey, United Kingdom; 2ATD Fourth World, London, United Kingdom

Most families involved with child protection services in Britain share common experiences of low income, housing difficulties and social exclusion. Sen (1999) has described poverty as a capability deprivator, and there is a high degree of consensus in the child welfare literature that poverty and social deprivation makes parenting a greater challenge and can impair the health and development of children. However studies on families involved in the child protection system also consistently demonstrate that the majority of these parents want what is best for their children. Supporting families to care effectively for their children is an essential means of safeguarding children’s rights under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Alongside an increased acknowledgement of the harmful impact of child poverty, in the past decade the child protection system in England has become an overly bureaucratised, target-driven and risk-averse system that limits workers’ abilities to form relationships and make professional judgements. Social workers are, on the one hand expected to act in accordance with professional values that stress the importance of social justice, human rights and anti-oppressive practice, whilst many also have to work in an organisational context influenced by limited resources, procedurally driven requirements and a blame culture. This paper explores the perspectives of families who live in poverty and have experienced the child protection system in England within this context. This paper builds on a long-standing collaboration between ATD Fourth World, a human rights organisation working with families living in poverty, and Anna Gupta from Royal Holloway, University of London. The perspectives of families gained through individual interviews, group discussions and a programme of training delivered by services users to social workers are analysed and the use of power in social work examined. One of the main themes discussed is the ‘dehumanisation’ of people living in poverty by the child protection system and the damage this does to children and families. The challenge for social workers to ‘create the subject’ by finding the human being behind the objectifying label, e.g. the ‘neglectful’ parent, is explored and recommendations made for social work practice that attends to human rights, social justice and principles of anti-oppressive practice.

Reference:

WS012:1
Understanding the help-seeking decisions of sexual assault survivors: a social constructionist approach
Leung, Lai-ching; Leung, Lai-ching
City University of Hong Kong, Applied Social Studies, Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Sexual assault cases are commonly under-reported in the Western and Eastern countries. The study aims to explore the factors that influence the decision of sexual violence survivors in seeking help and their subjective experiences in disclosing their sexual abuse to others. To understand the special needs of sexual violence survivors will help to improve the social work intervention processes.

In this study, we have adopted both quantitative and qualitative research methods. The quantitative study was conducted in the form of questionnaire interviews by phone. A total of 60 female survivors were interviewed. The qualitative study was conducted in the form of in-depth interviews. Twelve survivors who had participated in telephone interviews were invited for in-depth interviews on individual basis. Findings of this study show that most of the survivors interviewed for this study had not told anyone or sought help immediately after their assault. Some interviewees even disclosed their assault or sought help after 2 to 10 years. The reasons for the victims not seeking help are complex: (1) the belief that no one would listen to them or that they themselves were responsible for the assault; (2) their psychological and emotional state, such as feeling ashamed or scared; (3) lack of knowledge about sexual assault, such as wondering whether what had happened could be considered as sexual assault; and (4) their concern about the impact on their relationship with the family and with the perpetrators. The study also found that sexual assault survivors’ understanding of sex and sexual assault is affected by traditional gender role concepts. Findings of the study suggest that the help-seeking decision of sexual violence victims is a social construction process rather than a rational choice process. The knowledge that sexual assault survivors have on violence and the availability of social support are socially constructed through culture, language and social processes.

Helping the sexual violence survivors, social work practitioners should first, to identify the dominant discourses on sexual violence underpinning social services and examine the impact of discourses relating to sexuality on social work theory and practice. Second, to prevent survivors from being “second victimisation”, the gender awareness of frontline practitioners should be increased and the ways professionals deal with sexual assault should be improved.

WS012:2
Battered women and help-seeking behaviour – a study of women who seek and do not seek help from society
Dudor, Mariang; Stenbacka, Marlene; Eriksson, Annika; Tengström, Anders
1Karolinska Institutet, Clinical neuroscience, Stockholm, Sweden; 2Karolinska Institutet, Public health sciences, Stockholm, Sweden; 3The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention, Stockholm, Sweden

Aim: To study and compare psychosocial characteristics among battered women who got professional treatment and help due to Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) with those who did not receive any help or treatment.

Methods: Data was obtained from two data sets; the non help-seekers, consisting of women seeking help due to the violence. Non help-seekers were recruited through ads in daily press while help-seekers were recruited on four social service sites and twenty shelters around Sweden. Participants were assessed with questionnaires covering areas like exposure to violence, psychiatric problems, psychosocial functioning and alcohol use.

Outcomes: No differences were found regarding exposure to childhood violence and the vast majority in both groups had experienced severe violence from an intimate partner subsequently. On average women in both groups reported an elevated level of psychological distress and lower levels of psychosocial functioning compared to a general population. Only a few differences were found, where, non help-seekers on average were older, had a higher education and consumed more alcohol compared to help-seekers.

Conclusion: Results showed that non-help seekers had the same low psychosocial functioning and high level of psychological distress as the help-seekers. It was also found that both groups have similar lifetime exposure to violence. Given the results it is concluded that interventions
must be directed towards non-help seekers to increase treatment engagement in order to reduce violence and its negative impact on life.

WS012:3
Perception of domestic violence and help-seeking behaviours among South Asian women in Hong Kong
Tomina Leung
University of London, Royal Holloway, Centre for Criminology and Sociology, Egham, United Kingdom

Background and purpose: Domestic violence has been acknowledged as a worldwide social problem and is one of the leading causes of injuries for women. While many changes have been made since domestic violence has been recognized as a global social issue, it continues to be a serious social problem that needs ongoing attention. Although the study of domestic violence, especially among ethnic minorities and immigrant groups has been the focus of various studies, this topic has not been researched in-depth in the context of Hong Kong among South Asian communities. For the purpose of this study, the South Asian woman refers to Pakistani, Nepalese and Indian immigrants living in Hong Kong.

Aims of the study: The present study will investigate South Asian Women perception of domestic violence and their help seeking behaviours. This study seeks to fill the gap in research and knowledge in the discourse of Violence against South Asian Women in Hong Kong. Findings from this study can help improve policies and services that are culturally sensitive and appropriate, aimed at reducing domestic violence among ethnic minorities in Hong Kong.

Methods: This study will employ qualitative research method in the form of semi-structured in-depth interviews with 20 participants to examine and explore women’s perception of domestic violence. A pilot study and one focus group was conducted prior to the main study.

Conclusions: This study seek to extend the scope of research into domestic violence to include the experiences of abused women, whose voices have been silenced by the lack of inclusion of their narrative in the study of domestic violence among South Asian women in Hong Kong. Understanding abused women lived-experiences of domestic violence can help in identifying possible helpful intervention, and also help to inform policies and services to combat domestic violence among South Asian population.

WS012:4
"Kvinnoboendet Elsa" - accommodation for women abusive of alcohol and drugs, vulnerable for violence
Höjer, Maja1; Sundgren Grimus, Berit2
1Norrköpings kommun, Socialkontoret, Norrköping, Sweden; 2BSG utveckling AB, Karlstad, Sweden

Women abusive of alcohol and drugs are a rule exposed to violence from the environment. The abuse prevents them from seeking and receiving support from women shelters etc. Social services in the municipality of Norrköping opened "Kvinnoboendet Elsa" in 2009. The overall aim is to reduce violence against women abusive of alcohol and drugs. Elsa offers the women acute and planned sheltered housing and change support. Both the violence and the abuse of alcohol and drugs should be in focus. The work is based on empowerment and gender perspective. The staff consists of only women. The housing is evaluated since start with the aim to increase knowledge about 1) the target group and 2) methods to support these women in changing their lives. Data consists of interviews with staff and women living at Elsa, and participant observations. The evaluation will be finished in the beginning of 2012. The core of the daily work is the individual woman’s decision about how to use her time at Elsa. It is all about the practical and other kind of support that the woman wishes for and needs, and what activities that serve her goals, etc. Two circumstances have been identified as important for the work. These factors influence the women’s work for change and the possibilities for the staff to support them in that work. The first factor involves the fact that the women living at Elsa can maintain their abusive behavior even though alcohol and drugs are not allowed in the house. At the same time the abuse is a limitation of what can be expected from the housing of Elsa. The other factor has to do with relationship building. The women living at Elsa have often built their relations to others on short-termism and distrust while the staff’s relations are built on long-termism and trust. This circumstance is a special challenge in the daily togetherness and when support is conveyed. Here-and-now characterizes how the women living at Elsa relate to others. That sets the conditions for the changing work and how to develop support. One here-and-now situation sometimes turns out to give retarding effects. Several here-and-now situations that are successfully interacting can achieve desired changes. The conclusion is that the staff as well as the women living at Elsa gradually learns more about what kinds of support, when and how it is most effective.

WS012:5
Women’s Shelters at the Crossroads: assimilation into social services or creating new ways of cooperation
Ingves, Kati; Pettersson, Mattie
Kvinnojouren Ellinor, Linköping, Sweden

The women’s shelter Ellinor, Linköping, would like to share experiences of three decades of action against violence against women, and highlight the changing societal climate and role of shelters in Sweden. Women’s shelters have been, and will continue to be, an important agent in the work against men’s violence against women.

In Sweden, women’s shelters have developed in numbers as well as in field of action and competence since the early years. Roks, the largest organization in Sweden for women’s shelters, has since 2009 been engaged in securing high quality and professionalism among its autonomous shelters. A new quality assurance document has been developed to secure high standards of work and action at every shelter. Recent reports from county administrative boards show that throughout Sweden, responsibility has to large extent been placed on voluntary shelters to provide counseling, safe houses and all forms of support to victims of men’s violence, violence in same-sex relationships and honour related violence. The responsibility has not been matched by economic funding. We who work at the women’s shelter Ellinor believe that society and primarily abused women and children need NGO shelters, as alternative to the statutory governmental and municipal interventions. At the Ellinor shelter we work with counseling for women, inspired by the MI method. For children we offer supportive talks according to a method called Traumas, (eng. Steps). The goal of the women shelters, where a holistic view is taken of the problems and dilemmas of abused women, have proven appreciated, as well as necessary, by the women.

As new directives to social services concerning work against men’s violence against women, are being launched, NGO shelters meet new demands and thus a new role. The shelters are in many municipalities the primary counseling resource for women victims of physical, psychological and sexual violence. This makes it necessary to give shelters a place in the general work against men’s violence against women. For shelters, it is imperative to be able to offer support based on free will of the woman, and to combine counseling practical support, opinion formation and preventative work. The good practices of women’s shelters are too good to be overlooked and disregarded. Much of the experienced based knowledge of the women’s shelters could be used to inspire other interventions directed to abused women and children.

WS012:6
Core tasks and organisation of services for abused women – comparing three types of crime victim support
Helmersson, Sara
Socialförvaltningen, Lund, Sverige

The purpose of this presentation is to map out services that support abused women in Sweden with special attention on the content of the work as well as how they are organised. The examined services are women’s shelters, NGOs and public services. A new quality assurance document has been developed to secure high standards of work and action at every shelter. This makes it necessary to give shelters a place in the general work against men’s violence against women. For shelters, it is imperative to be able to offer support based on free will of the woman, and to combine counseling practical support, opinion formation and preventative work. The good practices of women’s shelters are too good to be overlooked and disregarded. Much of the experienced based knowledge of the women’s shelters could be used to inspire other interventions directed to abused women and children.

Support organisations for crime victims have historically most often been organised by the voluntary sector in Sweden. There were no such services organised by the public sector and hence a space to be filled by NGOs. In recent years local municipalities have started crisis centres for victims of domestic violence. These initiatives came alongside a change in the Social Services Act in 2007 where the responsibility of the social services committee for crime victims was elucidated. My presentation is based on a survey material consisting of 207 representatives from the public and voluntary sector. The survey included questions about what is considered to be “the core” of the work, if and what kind of perspectives and methods are used, to what extent safe housing and helpline services are offered and how many volunteers and employees are working in the respective organisation and whether it is organised by local municipalities or NGOs. The presentation focuses on questions such as: What is the core task in these services? What is the ratio between paid staff and volunteers? Bearing in mind the split between the two women’s refuges organisations in the 90s as well as the potential division between the public sector and the voluntary sector; what differences and similarities can be identified among the actors? Mapping out the services shows that volunteers were ranging from zero to one hundred and eighty. Many had zero employees whereas one had seventeen full-time posts. My results further suggest that all organisations quite agree on the
importance of facilitating individual interventions for crime victims; such as shelter, supportive counselling and helpline functions. These tasks are considered to be far more central than i.e. influencing on public opinion, networking or developing methodology. There are differences between the services however and my presentation will further explore these.

WS012:7

Women Rough Sleepers, a Daphne III project

Nilsson, Rolf; Olsson, Margot; Moss, Kate

1Central Adm. of Social Services, Malmö, Sverige; 2University of Wolverhampton, Wolverhampton, United Kingdom

On the award decision for Specific Programme “Daphne III” call for proposal [LS/2009 – 2010 DAP/AG for Action Grants the project, Women Rough Sleepers was rated by the Evaluation Committee as the number 2 of the selected projects awarded and was awarded by the European Commission a grant up to the maximum amount of 592 576 EUR. University of Wolverhampton, UK is the lead partner of the project. The other partners are, Andalusia Government for Equality and Social Welfare, Spain, Central Administration of Social Services, Malmo, Sweden, Regional Social Welfare Resource Centre Budapest, Hungary and West Midlands European Centre, Belgium. Rough sleeping has been identified as a major issue across European countries and Women Rough Sleepers has been identified by the project as a most vulnerable group very often exposed to domestic violence. It has also been noted that there is lack of coherent knowledge, of specific policies and of services that cater for women rough sleepers which makes more research and exchange of experiences and good practices necessary in order to provide a holistic approach to the issues and to their solutions.

The overall goal of the project is to increase the knowledge base relating to domestic violence suffered by Women Rough Sleepers and to develop knowledge transfer activities that equip organisations so that they can develop effective policy/strategies/services to meet the needs of the women. The project will lead to an EU wide network to facilitate future collaboration, be a joined-up voice in the field and by offering a range of services assist in the future sharing, development and enhancement of knowledge and expertise in the field. Research is done into life experiences, personal pathways, resettlement and other needs of WRS who have suffered violence and into best practice in helping and supporting the target group. Totally 80 interviews are undertaken with women and 80 with key-informants in the partner countries (20 in UK, Sweden, Spain and Hungary). The research will be completed in March 2012, transcribed, analysed and the findings published in a research report by University of Wolverhampton. To share the knowledge and experiences of best practices and what works in supporting women Rough Sleepers exposed to domestic violence the results will be used in 24 workshops and 4 conferences across the project partnership during 2012.

WS012:8

Sexual harassment of street women by police: an evidence of social exclusion

Siddique, Aisha

Grameen Voils Water Ltd., Social Business, Grameen Bank Bhawan, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Women constitute that part of human beings who are always being dominated and exploited by the other part. Women in highly patriarchal society have mainly no voice, have lower status, and men here are allowing to control over women. The situation is more severe in case of marginalized women (i.e. street women). They have to fight for survival in their daily lives with minimum access to the fundamental rights of the state, which makes their life and living conditions too fragile and makes them a part of a lower class of society. The present study aims to trace the real condition of street women in Dhaka city of Bangladesh because of poverty and sexual harassment by police. The study emphasizes only qualitative analysis and analyzes the problems through a feminist lens. The empirical finding of the study reveals that, sexual harassment by police makes their life more lamentable. It undermines street woman’s right to the pursuit of a secure and safe livelihood. However, it is almost proved that, women’s rights cannot be ensured only through framing laws. That is why street women in Dhaka city are sexually harassed by police (who are powered for duty at night beside streets of here) whose mission is to ensure security of citizens. Because of living on street they are labeled with negative images (i.e. sex worker) and devalued by society. They have no permanent residents, so they are not even believed and allowed to do any permanent or better job of a domestic or garments worker. Social exclusion has been associated with a broader focus which emphasizes the importance of relational aspects of life- social, cultural or political and at the individual level results in an individual’s exclusion from meaningful participation in society. Social exclusion of street women flings them in more marginalized position and deprived them from getting their due rights as a citizen. Because of sexual harassment by police and their extreme poverty most of the street women lost their self-confident to improve their condition and lead a better life. As a result, they remain in the vicious circle of poverty and have to continue their life on streets. And for this, the women who once come to live on streets become impossible to go back in a healthy social life. Facilitate education to make aware street women about their rights as they will not be decried by anyone in further and assist in getting wage employment to make them self-dependent can be useful in returning them a safe life.

WS 013 Eco social work and international perspectives (2:3)

WS013:1

Lessons for inclusion of children as stakeholders in social, economic and environmental development

Lombard, Antoinette; Viviers, André

1University of Pretoria, Social Work and Criminology, Pretoria, South Africa; 2UNICEF, Pretoria, South Africa

The UN COP17 Climate Change Conference in South Africa in November 2011 has drawn wide spread attention to the impacts of climate change on vulnerable groups. The majority of South Africa’s climate change policies and programmes do not yet adequately recognise children’s vulnerabilities, specific needs and the role children can play as agents of change at the grassroots level (UNICEF, 2011). The South African Constitution establishes the right to the environment that is not harmful to human health and the right to socio-economic development. The impact of climate change to children is not yet recognised in key sectors such as food and nutrition; water, sanitation and waste removal; education and social protection (UNICEF, 2011). As custodians and advocates for the rights of children, social workers are key players in ensuring that children claim their rights to participate in both the impacts of climate change, and in decision-making and implementation of policies. This includes children’s involvement in planning, implementing and decision-making processes with regard to their social, economic and environmental development.

The aim of this paper is to indicate that children are important stakeholders in curbing their increased risk and already existing vulnerability with regard to the impact of climate change on their social and economic development. The paper will share the views of a UNICEF study on South African children between 14 – 17 years who participated in focus groups sharing their views on how climate change impacts on their lives. Findings will indicate that children have a relatively good understanding of climate change and how it impinges on their rights. It will also indicate how they have already taken up responsibility in being involved in environmental activities and what their views are on government’s role in tackling climate change. The findings will emphasise that children are not passive bystanders but willing and able to actively participate in decisions that impact their lives (UNICEF, 2011). An analysis of the children’s voices on climate change will reveal lessons for including them as important stakeholders in making decisions on social, economic and environmental development programmes that will benefit children. Recommendations will include the relevance of children’s right to participate in decision-making policies and the support they need in becoming more active agents of change in influencing their social, economic and environmental development.

WS013:2

Social work intervention in an integrative-multidisciplinary team: case study Bekkersdal, South Africa

Ryke, Elma; Rankin, Pedro; Van Eeden, Elize

1North-West University Potchefstroom Campus, School for Psycho Social Behavioural Sciences, Social Work Division, Potchefstroom, South Africa; 2North-West University Vanderbijlpark Campus, School for Basic Sciences, Subject Group History, Vanderbijlpark, South Africa

In early 2011 researchers of the NWU embarked on a multidisciplinary venture in Bekkersdal, a township with 153 614 people, part of the West Rand District Municipality in Gauteng Province. Bekkersdal was established in 1945 to house black Africans who worked in the surrounding towns and gold mines. Four mining houses serve the area: gold mining is the most important economic activity in the Bekkersdal area. The local community relies heavily on the goldmines to boost the local economy. However, declining gold production and retrenchments
have recently negatively impacted on the well-being of the broader West Rand community, especially the Bekkersdal inhabitants, of whom some former miners work are now jobless while living under environmentally polluted conditions. Recent sources in the literature speculate on the possible effects of acid mine drainage decanting on Bekkersdal and close-by areas. The residents also live close to the Donaldson Dam, which is known for its high radioactivity levels in the sediment, produced as result of gold mining activities close-by. To what level human environmental interference has impacted on the broader well-being of the Bekkersdal people, and in what ways it could be reversed, rectified and remediated to become a sustainable environment are the challenges the NWU research group on the health status of Bekkersdal in its broadest meaning grapple with, through a process of integrative multidisciplinary (IMD) research.

Currently most of the researchers involved in the Bekkersdal pilot study view themselves as being in disciplines dealing with aspects of environmental health in an indirect way. Each discipline is represented by a core research participant or/and supported by a number of research participants as fieldworkers. As phase one of the IMD model, these participants are tasked to scrutinize their own disciplinary environment for the theoretical and methodological directions or ideas on how to deal with local ecohealth research from a disciplinary or/ and broader context. In the presentation an overview of the newly developed IMD model will form part of the introductory explanations and conceptual clarities regarding ecohealth as broad theme in the Bekkersdal pilot study. The angles of input by the various disciplines involved will also be provided, with a specific focus on the current and possible contribution(s) of social work in an integrative multidisciplinary research intervention framework for the 21st century.

WS013:3
The climate change challenge for social work and social development
Crown, Michael
Monmouth University, School of Social Work, West Long Branch, NJ, United States

Climate change is "the challenge for this generation" (Steiner, 2009) and has become the biggest global social welfare threat of the 21st century. It will concern most populations in the next decades and put the lives and well-being of billions of people at increased risk. Climate change is a long-term shift in the statistics of the weather (including its averages). Human caused warming over the last three decades has had a discernible global influence on the changes observed in many physical and biological systems. Social workers have engaged with the concept of "the environment" for a long time, yet within the social work literature "the environment" refers almost exclusively to the sociocultural or psychosocial environment. Climate change was originally perceived as mainly a scientific or environmental issue. While it does have a scientific basis and involves all aspects of the environment, it has emerged through the economic and political systems that govern the world today. Social work has identified the need to become more aware of the ways in which our global society is rooted in the natural world and physical environment. It recognizes that natural and built environments have a direct impact on people’s abilities to develop and achieve their potential, and that the earth’s resources should be shared in a sustainable way (IFSW, 2005). Climate change can no longer be viewed solely as a scientific problem, but as a social problem. This is a task that is well-suited for our involvement and leadership. This presentation will explore basic issues of climate change effecting global populations and how we may participate in the movement to involve policy development strategies. Participants will be exposed to the current literature, websites, NGO efforts, and other materials concerning climate change. The human rights dimension of climate change will be addressed as it affects all people in the same way. The world’s poorest peoples are likely to be the ones most affected by climate change. The literature and discourse has come to focus on the place of the person in the environment but there is still little that puts people in the forefront of the debate. Adopting a rights-based perspective opens the way for this to happen.

WS013:4
Multidisciplinary education for environmental sustainability
Schmitz, Cathryne1; Matyók, Tom2
1University of North Carolina Greensboro, Social Work, Conflict and Peace Studies, Greensboro, United States; 2University of North Carolina Greensboro, Conflict and Peace Studies, Greensboro, United States

The World Commission on Environment and Development recognized the interconnection across peace, security, development, and environmental sustainability (World Commission, 1987). Likewise, war and extreme economic inequality are linked to structural violence in the human community and also to the degradation of the biophysical environment. Creating communities supportive of environmental sustainability is complex and linked to concerns for positive peace and social/economic justice (Schmitz, Matyók, Sloan, & James, 2012). Creating communities that support sustainability depends on response systems that are interdisciplinary and inclusive of the social and natural sciences. While the natural sciences have an established body of knowledge in environmental studies, the social sciences lag behind. Social work, as a profession committed social justice, community development, team building, and collaboration, is uniquely situated to provide leadership in the development of multidisciplinary teams and community development models; and, social workers are being called upon to enter the field of environmental practice (Coates, 2003; Mary, 2008). Because professional disciplines educate students within silos, graduates are too often ill prepared to join multidisciplinary efforts in response to the environmental crisis (Orr, 2011). A model for teaching an interdisciplinary course focused on environmental sustainability, one that links the local and the global, is presented. The course was developed by faculty from social work, peace studies, and economics; and, students most frequently came from social work, business/economics, peace studies, biology; and engineering.

The course supports students in exploring issues related to environmental degradation, disrupting this process, and gathering the skills and knowledge for developing communities that support a healthy biophysical environment. Students explored community development (Gamble & Weil, 2010); alternative models of economics (Schumacher, 1987; Shiva, 2003); environmental violence (Coates, 2005; Hawken, 2010; Orr, 2011); and conflict transformation and positive peace (Schmitz et al., 2012). In order to facilitate the development of the knowledge and skills needed to work across disciplines, multidisciplinary teamwork was integral. A case study method of teaching focused the learning. Students were encouraged to explore indigenous views of nature, community and connection to the biophysical environment.

WS013:5
The importance of eco-social social work for the sustainable development explored in a Finnish context
Mattiolo, Alli-Leeni1; Naath, Kati2
1University of Jyvaskyla, Jyvaskyla University Consortium Chydenius, Kokkola, Finland; 2University of Jyvaskyla, Kokkola University Consortium Chydenius, Jyvaskyla, Finland

Paper presents why eco-social approach - combining social and ecological perspectives - in social work is important in order to understand the unsustainable dimensions of social work in current globalized world. Paper argues that social work needs to be aware of its own ecological traditions in an era when environmental issues have become the focal point of public debate and take a stand on these issues from its own viewpoint. Paper provides a conceptual and historical overview of the roots of ecological social work in German, Anglo-American and Finnish discussions concerning ecological social work, including two different theoretical traditions: the systems theoretical approach and the eco-critical approach. Paper argues that the essence of eco-social social work lies in integrating these two traditions into one holistic perspective. Further, the paper analyses the context of eco-social social work sustainability through two case studies which are linked to the development project of participatory rural welfare services and to the development of social work with marginalized adults. Both cases are explored from a critical perspective of eco-social sustainability. The paper argues that in order to work towards eco-social sustainability Finnish social work practice has to return from the individualistic ways of working into a more community based and structural orientation. Current demands of new public management governance force social work into unsustainable practices. The social workers’ ethical principles emphasize empowerment and participatory approaches, but at the same time, welfare institutions have oppressive functions. In the same time as the current activation policies aim at activation they are in practice objectivizing service users. This concretizes the basic conflict between the idea of social work as a human rights-based profession, and the rationality of a neoliberal market economy that selects out “useless human beings”. Further, current Finnish way of organizing social work services according to the life cycle model is hindering a community-oriented approach in which the entire living environment of users services is taken into account. Eco-social sustainability means a shift from objectivization of services users into their subjectivisation. The paper concludes the idea of the politicization of ecology according to which social work has to realize that each action in social work is either hindering or promoting eco-social sustainability.
Empowering a tribal community of Orissa through sustainable environmental adaptation
Samual, Sreepramadhar
NYASASDRI (National Youth Service Action & Social Development Research Institute), District-Dhenkanal, Orissa, India
When the 32 fishermen families of Gorapadapu were displaced by a devastating flood of the Brahmani River, they illegally migrated to government-protected jungle and hill areas, renaming their village Nayakateni. The unlawful residency prohibited them from becoming a revenue village so that they could attain government benefits or basic utilities such as electricity or bore wells. Unable to continue fishing without a water source, they began to cut down trees to sell wood as fuel and construction material, even though it was banned by the forest department. Even the incarceration of several villagers did not put a halt to their deforestation activities because the basic survival needs was so poor that the provision of shelter and food in jail was seen as a reward rather than a punishment. After about 20 years, both the natural resources of the forest and the villagers' ability to subsist off the firewood business both became exhausted. Our organization decided to take a holistic approach to the problem by addressing the triple bottom line (economic, environmental, and social). We wanted to enact initiatives which would allow villagers to coexist symbiotically with their environment. Our most important intervention was the construction of a dam. Economically, irrigation from the dam made agriculture a viable alternative to firewood trade. Socially, the dam provided a steady source of water for bathing, cooking, and cleaning. Environmentally, the improvement in local awareness about the need to promote green living led local community members to form a forest protection committee which repopulated the land with fruit-bearing trees and appointed a forest guard to prevent future deforestation. We created further socioeconomic progress through capacity building programs for local self-help groups (SHGs) in microcredit, banking, and occupational skills training (e.g. tailoring, animal husbandry). In addition, we initiated an adult literacy center, a government primary school, and regular primary health camps for the village. Our project exemplifies how the indigenous people of a particular area directly face the social and economic consequences of natural disasters brought about by climate change, and how development organizations can equip them with the knowledge, skills, and resources necessary to adapt to these changes in a manner that is sustainable for both the human community and their natural habitat.

Decolonizing strategies: addressing colonial and social work legacies with indigenous populations
Andruff, David
Arizona State University, School of Social Work, Phoenix, United States
Globally, indigenous populations suffer from the historical trauma of colonization with disproportional rates of poverty, substance abuse, incarceration, disease, and dislocation from ancestral and native environment. In Australia, Canada, and the US, social work contributed to this in the forced schooling and removal of indigenous children from their communities through child welfare systems. These policies aimed at changing indigenous children’s cultural and geographic identity; indigenous languages were prohibited and traditional and spiritual practices were suppressed. Many boarding schools were underfunded, and children faced high rates of disease, malnutrition, physical and sexual abuse, and death. The concepts of historical, intergenerational, and environmental trauma link these collective experiences to contemporary health disparities, disproportionate rates of poverty, overrepresentation in criminal justice and child welfare systems, and environmental degradation. This presentation takes a comparative look at decolonizing strategies that promote the reclamation of indigenous connections to the environment, indigenous modes of healing, and the empowerment of indigenous communities. Decolonizing strategies that have impacted social work practice include the promotion of indigenous rights, the use of Truth and Reconciliation Commissions (including in South Africa during the democratic transition from Apartheid and now in Canada to look at forced schooling), reconciliation movements (such as in Australia), acknowledgement of harm and apologies from governments and social service organizations, reformations of indigenous identity and culture, repatriations to indigenous communities, and the development of programs for indigenous healing and commemoration. The impact of these decolonizing strategies upon social work practice will be assessed. Decolonizing strategies can address these legacies of colonization by addressing its effects upon indigenous populations, the work of Truth and Reconciliation Commissions, and the reclamation of indigenous identity and culture. The incorporation of decolonizing strategies, social work practice can link environmental justice and social justice in the quest for indigenous rights.

The farmer and food security: social protection is useful
Dapah, Christopher Kwaku
Resource Link Foundation-ICSW member, Governance and social issues, Kumasi, Ghana
Motivation: Ghana was one of the first countries in Africa to embark on structural adjustment reforms. 25 years on, its continuing commitment to reform for national economic development has yielded impressive gains in growth and poverty reduction. Agriculture projects with a social protection flavor are those implemented under IFAD.Ghana Strategy: The many obvious social protection interventions are those implemented through food aid and food for work programmes largely initiated by the donor community such as the USAID's PL480 Title II programmes, under which grants are made in agricultural commodities to meet relief requirements and for activities to alleviate the causes of hunger, disease, and death. The food aid programme is implemented by the donors distribute food aid through direct feeding projects, including maternal and child health activities, institutional feeding such as school lunch and take-home rations for girls. Other projects include farmer training and general relief for disaster victims, and vulnerable groups such as the elderly. This snapshot of Ghanaians livelihoods shows that many households are heavily dependent on agriculture and see limited opportunities outside of the agricultural sector. However, they are unable to climb out of poverty due to low asset levels (including labour, funds and land) that reduce the possibilities for saving and investments in a highly risky environment where shocks regularly force them to liquidate their assets or divert them away from agriculture simply in order to survive. Farmers continue to depend on rain-fed agriculture, unable to access loans due to unreliable weather conditions.
Method: Presentations and plenary discussions will be made on key challenges farmers face in the wake of no or inadequate social protection against bad weather and how policies and plans on social protection issues could support the Farmer to ensure job creation and food security.
Conclusion: Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy that contributes about 32% to gross domestic Product. It is evidenced that, with effective social protection issues for the farmer, much could be achieved for sustainable growth.

Educating social work students in a context of neo-liberalism
Larson, Grant
Thompson Rivers University, School of Social Work & Human Service, Kamloops, Canada
There remains little doubt that society has changed drastically with the advent of globalization, mobility of people across borders, and the rise of neo-liberalism and managerialism. Social work students of today often come from local, national and global communities which are embedded with neo-liberal values and beliefs. As well, social service organizations in many western developed nations have moved away from publicly funded and universal programs to a patchwork of non-profit and for-profit and contracted agencies that compete for limited dollars to support their work. It is also well known that populations in many countries have elected conservative governments and moved away from social democratic and socialist ideals. How, then, do schools of social work prepare students, who often come themselves from conservative contexts, to work against neo-liberal and managerial trends both in society and social service delivery. How do schools motivate students toward adopting social justice, human rights and egalitarian stances that challenge oppressive relationships at all levels. This paper presents the pedagogical experience of one school of social work in Western Canada in regard to students’ ideological and value positions. For a period of three years, all admitted students (n=165) to the BSW program were required to take a foundational course on social, political and economic ideology and its connection to social work theory and practice. As part
of the course, all students completed a critical self-reflective paper which outlined their own ideological position (including the values and beliefs), and how that position related to their understanding of the purpose of social work and their intended practice context. The paper presents an analysis of students’ reflections, including anecdotes of students’ internal struggles of coming from conservative families and communities, and being presented with frameworks that challenge dominant political, social and economic systems and current trends toward neo-liberalism. The future of the profession of social work both nationally and globally as committed to social action, human rights and egalitarianism lies with the social workers of tomorrow, social work students.

WS014:2 Integrating clinical practice and classroom learning through heightened hospital/university partnership
Nicholas, David1; Florea, David2
1University of Calgary, Faculty of Social Work, Central and Northern Alberta Region, Edmonton, Canada; 2 ‘Alberta Health Services, Social Work, Edmonton, Canada

Problem and Aim: Social work students often express a desire for greater experientially-based practice opportunities to draw upon when taking introductory social work theory and methods courses. Innovation is needed to bridge experiential application, empirical findings and theoretical learning in social work education.

Methods: A partnership was recently established whereby a social work team in a health sciences hospital in Edmonton, Canada, presented to an introductory social work class. The presentation reflected practice skills and inter-professional practice. This practice-based presentation and student experience was complemented by faculty instruction in theory and practice approaches. Based on this collaborative process, students received an integrated array of practice knowledge and wisdom, as well as theoretical underpinnings and application. This was further integrated through case examples, practitioner analysis, and reflection on direct social work practice.

Results: This initiative encouraged engagement in health care practice. It also fostered ongoing partnership between the field and academia in the aim of heightened theory-based learning and evidence-informed acumen. Networking and constructive ideas were developed for continuing engagement in research and educational advancement. Accordingly, capacity building at multiple levels resulted, including social work knowledge building and the potential future recruitment of student social workers to health care roles upon graduation. Outcomes highlight a synergy that can emerge from such partnerships of social work practice, education and research. Integration appears promising in fostering best practice, ongoing capacity building, and student learning and application. Morale advancement among individual social workers is expected by virtue of recognizing and celebrating field expertise and accomplishments, with constructive implications for social work as a profession.

Significance for Social Work: This presentation will identify processes and perceived outcomes, including lessons learned for future application. It will also allow practitioners and educators to link the gap between health-based social work education and practice. The presentation further will contribute to enhancing evidence-based practice in healthcare that in turn, informs emergent empirical research. Recommendations for educational advancement and heightened social work capacity building will be addressed.

WS014:3 Transforming the first year in practice for newly qualified children’s social workers in England
Carpenito, John1; Shardlow, Steven2; Patsios, Denny3; Wood, Marshua4; McCaughlin, Hugha; Blewets, James2; Platt, Denny3; Scholar, Helen1; Haines, Carol5
1University of Bristol, School for Policy Studies, 8 Priory Rd, Bristol, United Kingdom; 2 University of Salford, School of Nursing, Midwifery & Social Work, Manchester, United Kingdom; 3Manchester Metropolitan University, Manchester, United Kingdom; 4 ‘Kings’ College, London, United Kingdom; 5University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom; 6University of Shardlow, Manchester, United Kingdom; 7University of Salford, Manchester, United Kingdom

Context: Recruiting and retaining newly qualified social workers to work with children and families is a major challenge in many developed countries. The Newly Qualified Social Worker (NQSW) Programme was introduced in England in 2008 by government. It recognises the critical importance of the first year in practice. This national one year programme aims to provide high quality reflective supervision from trained supervisors; access to training and a protected workload. Its goals are to boost skills and confidence and increase job satisfaction and retention. In three years over 5,000 NQSW have participated in the programme.

Research study: The programme has been independently evaluated using time series design with three online surveys of social workers and supervisors in each cohort using standardised measures and detailed case studies in 20 social work organisations.

Findings: In the first year there were problems of implementation in some organisations associated mainly with the lack managerial support and finding time for NQSWs to undertake the programme. Since then, the programme has become increasingly embedded in the organisations’ practices. Qualitative evidence from the case studies indicated a transformation in the way many organisations supported NQSWs. This was been reflected in increasing proportions of NQSWs expressing satisfaction with the support they have received from their employer, although problems remain in some places. NQSWs’ self-efficacy in the key areas of children’s social work and role clarity improved significantly over the first year. Over three quarters of NQSWs were satisfied or very satisfied with the nature of their job, managerial support and supervision and employment conditions. However, around a third reported clinical levels of stress. High stress was associated with low job satisfaction and ‘intention to leave’. One in six NQSWs was “very likely” to leave within the next year, three quarters for another job in children’s social work. End of year employers’ returns indicated that around 15% had left.

Implications: This evaluation provides an insight into the implementation and outcomes of a major national initiative to support NQSWs. It is anticipated that from Autumn 2012 all NQSWs in England will participate in an Assessed and Supported Year in Employment.

WS014:4 How do practice teachers understand and identify practice wisdom in rendering fieldwork supervision in Hong Kong?
Chen, Qi; Yeung, The Hong Kong Shue Yan University, Senior Lecturer, Department of Social Work, Hong Kong, China

The rapid changes in the outside environment and the increasing complexity of human problems demand for new ways of learning and teaching in social work. Teaching instrumental problem solving by applying rigorous and scientifically tested and derived methods - technical rationality, in understanding of human conduct however is dominant. Is there something more fundamental about social work education missed? Practice wisdom is a practical moral knowledge in that, in the living of one’s life which comes along with practice, experience, moral deliberation and reasoning of the practitioner. It may be an alternative to the kind of reason advocated by modernist epistemologies. The study aims at exploring how practice teachers understand and identify practice wisdom in rendering fieldwork supervision.

I conceptualize the features of existing discussions about practice wisdom under a four-dimension of epistemological understanding. They are the Subject - Objective reality nature, Fluid - Static status, ‘Interactive - Isolated’ process of knowledge generation and ‘Moral and Sentiment (Qing Huai)’ Reason. These features in the context of Herbert’s didactic triangle and its relation are developed in making sense of the practice teachers’ lived experience.

I recruited a pair of practice teacher and social work student each from five institutes (out of six) in 2010-11 concurrent placement. Focus group was conducted with each group. Each teacher provided two video-taped teaching scenarios that best represented his or her practice wisdom for review and attended four co-reflection meetings for co-generation of understanding.

Key findings:
1. Concrete contents of practice wisdom and its dynamic interaction in substantive content are identified. Practice wisdom is understood in solid form that has advanced current discussions.
2. Abundant examples of making morally good judgment in bringing about desirable student learning are found.
3. Practice teachers develop and embody their practice wisdom via constant experience and action.
4. The duration of placement and students’ intellectual capability and mentality do make significant effects on the feasibility of bringing in practice wisdom in teaching.

It is worth to bring in a resurgence of value, morality and humanities in our caring and helping profession of social work under the contemporary dominant influence of managerialism. The study contributes to pedagogy development.
Transforming Australian schools of social work for culturally based education and creative practice

Young, Susan1; Zubrzycki, Joanna2; Bessarab, Dawn3; Stratton, Katrina4; Jones, Victoria5; Green, Sue6

1University of Western Australia, Social Work and Social Policy, Crawley, Australia; 2Australian Catholic University, Canberra, Australia; 3Carlin University, Perth, Australia; 4UWA, Crawley, Australia; 5New South Wales Health, Sydney, Australia; 6University of NSW, Sydney, Australia

This presentation will focus on the first Australian national project that is concerned with long term change, transformation and capacity building in the 26 Australian Schools of Social Work. National curriculum renewal and institutional reform in this area of social work education has never been achieved. The purpose of Getting it right: Creating partnerships for change. Integrating Aboriginal knowledges and Torres Strait Islander knowledges in Australian social work education and practice is to make a substantial contribution to the process of Indigenising Australian social work education and practice. In 2011 the Australian Association of Social Work (AASW), the professional accrediting body for Australian social work education released national educational guidelines aimed at increasing curriculum content in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander social work education. These guidelines were developed by a group of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander social workers. The intention is to (re)centre social work education and practice and align it with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander knowledges and knowledge in order to better prepare Australian social work students to work with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and communities. The Getting it Right project will develop learning and teaching strategies to assist the 26 Australian Schools Social Work to integrate these guidelines into the curriculum. One of the key aspects of the project is to gather national base line data regarding current teaching practices in the area of Indigenous social work education. This presentation will present the key findings of this national survey. Fundamental to the reform process is the provision of cross cultural education to social work academics and encourage the creation of local School and community partnerships. The aim of these strategies is to increase the capacity of social work academics to teach about Indigenous social work and to do this in partnership with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elders and community members. These reforms have the potential to also increase the number of Indigenous social work graduates. This in turn can lead to the transformation of the institutional, education and agency contexts in which social work with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people is practiced.

Transformation through educational innovation

Pierce, Joanne; Hemingway, Dawn; Schmidt, Glen

University of Northern British Columbia, School of Social Work, Prince George, Canada

This paper reports on an innovative and creative approach to social work education designed to transform the number of Aboriginal social workers employed in child protection work. Social work practice in the field of child protection is challenging and difficult. This is true in Canada, especially as it pertains to the Aboriginal population. The relationship between social workers and Aboriginal peoples in Canada has been marked by tension and misunderstanding. For First Nations peoples particularly, the history of contact and colonization in Canada included the loss of land and traditional economies, the rampant spread of communicable diseases and subsequent population decline, as well as vigorous attempts to promote assimilation through forced re-location, passage of laws prohibiting religious, cultural, and political practices, and the implementation of the system of residential schools. Within this context, professional social work was often seen to be playing a role that supported processes and actions that were inherently unjust and racist. In British Columbia, on Canada's west coast, Aboriginal people have entered the profession of social work in growing numbers. However, there has been a reluctance to work in the field of child welfare, especially in the large government Ministry that deals with child protection. The University of Northern British Columbia School of Social Work, Delegated Aboriginal Agencies, and the Provincial Ministry of Children and Family Development collaborated, developed, and delivered a post Bachelor of Social Work Degree Certificate in Child Welfare. The certificate emphasized, collaborated, flexibility, and support. Research was conducted with three successive cohorts of students. The research was primarily qualitative in nature and employed face to face interviews with students, educators, employers, and support staff. Inductive methods were used to identify themes that emerged from the interview transcripts. The research also employed some descriptive quantitative

measures. The study examined the outcomes of this educational approach as well as factors related to recruitment and retention of the social workers who went through the certificate program. Two years after completion of the Certificate 78.6% of the graduates continue to work in child protection. Given the nature of social worker turnover in northern British Columbia, this is an excellent retention rate.

Education for Social Work in B&H between international initiatives and social change

Puhalic, Andrea

University of Banja Luka, ReHo, Social Work, Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Education for Social Work at the University of Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina, was established in 2000, as a result of initiatives of international organizations SweBiH (Swedish, psychiatric, and social rehabilitation of the Project for Bosnia and Herzegovina) and the Regional Network for Social Work, and then also due to a close cooperation with SIDA (Swedish International ...) and the University of Gothenburg. The specificity of education of the 1st generation of students is that they are in the midst of social, economic, political crisis and the value of conservative and closed-BIH environment, educated in accordance with democratic values of developed Western societies, the development of responsibility for creating social change and the humanities in relation to the obligation to customers, contemporary definitions of the profession, community and society at large. In addition to the syllabus and teaching methods that were in line with the tradition of higher education for social work primarily in Sweden, a special contribution to the paradigm shift by changing the values, given by professor-student relationship, is based on an individual approach, respecting diversity and the request for the active participation of all participants. More than 11 years later, this work tries to explore the extent to which international education 1st generation students of social work, was able to generate changes in the local communities, social policy and social work in Bosnia, and all the scientific, professional and social action of their attendees. By research experiences and belief of 1st generation students of social work today, our goal is to determine whether and in what form and with what outcomes, adopted values of modern social work 'withstand' the clash with traditional values and the demands of social and professional environment. A special research focus has been placed on the relationship between the professional values of primary respondents and their professional and social engagements. In the qualitative approach, using partly structured in-depth interview, the survey included 20 social workers, 1st generation students of the Department of Social Work in Banja Luka, Bosnia-Herzegovina. Key words: international education, the traditional, democratic, personal and professional values, social change.

Resocialization of delinquent children and youth in EU

Mykolas Romeris university, Vilnius, Lithuania

Developed EU countries implemented juvenile justice system reforms during the second half of XX c. while new EU members states started these reforms at the beginning of XXI c. These reforms influenced psychological, social, educational aspects of resocialization. The goal of research was to analyze experience of EU countries in facilitating the resocialization process of delinquent children and youth in institutions. Different data collecting methods were used: field visits (to Belgium, Denmark and Lithuania), interview collaboration with EU experts, survey of children and youth in institutions, secondary data analysis. The comparative analysis revealed main elements which contribute to the successful resocialization: optimization of the duration in the institution, maintaining relations with the child nearest environment in the development of support networks and competence of the staff. In the countries under study minimal duration in the institution is emphasized. In new EU member states the duration is longer in comparison with old EU countries, there are evidences of individualised support, but general support measures are still dominating. Experts mentioned that resocialization systems in their countries are not effective. The lack of coordination of working with a family in community and with a child in institution is one of the most important factors which influence a big re-enter rate. Cooperation with the families is limited to the providing parents with information about the daily routine in the institution. Data shows that a big attention is paid to the competences
Social bonds and juvenile delinquency amongst Hong Kong adolescents
Chui, Eric Wing-hong1; Chan, Heng Choon (Oliver)2
1The University of Hong Kong, Social Work and Social Administration, Pokfulam Road, Hong Kong
2University of Hong Kong, Pokfulam Road, Hong Kong

This aim of this study is to test all Hirschi’s (1969) social bond elements with a sample of secondary school students in Hong Kong. A total of 1,377 adolescents aged between 12 and 17 years who are randomly selected from nine secondary schools in Hong Kong are surveyed. In addition to descriptive and bivariate analyses, multivariate analyses are performed to examine the differential social bond effects in predicting the propensity to commit theft and violent crime among male and female adolescents. Findings indicate that a strong belief in the legal system, a healthy parent-child bonding, and a strong school commitment are significant protective factors to prevent adolescents from engaging theft and violent delinquency. This study further offers several implications for social service that may benefit adolescents, by which an improvement of the police-youth relationship as a way to provide an accurate understanding of the criminal justice system, a healthy parent-child bonding, and a strong school commitment may reduce the adolescents’ propensity to commit delinquent acts. Limitations and directions for future research are also outlined.

New models of practice in youth justice: ‘welfare + rights’
Smith, Roger
De Montfort University, Leicester, United Kingdom

Youth justice in England has historically drawn on a limited number of discourses to frame debates across both policy and academic domains. These have typically been construed in the form of a conflict between polarised positions, representing ‘welfare’ or ‘justice’ orientations towards young people, their behaviour and the interventions to respond to it. The implications for practice associated with these alternatives are framed in terms of a tension between punishment and reform, and in popular discourse this is recast as a question of whether or not responses are ‘tough’ or ‘soft’ on crime. In the recent past, this has led to some problematic developments, such as the rapid increase in institutional containment of young offenders in the 1970s, as punishment and treatment expanded in scope simultaneously; and subsequently, the period from the mid-1990s until 2008, characterised by a process of ‘intensification’ of all aspects of youth justice, following the discredit of non-punitive forms of intervention, a trend which was also associated with a growth in punitive populism. Most recently, following the change of government in 2010, there has been a modest reassertion of the value of less punitive, more inclusive forms of intervention, under the banner of the ‘rehabilitation revolution’ announced by the Minister of Justice. This reversion to a ‘welfare’ model seems to have over-ridden other developments, such as the emergence of ‘restorative justice’, which appears to offer an alternative rationale for work with young people who offend. The present paper will draw on emerging evidence from contemporary practice and research which offers support for a different approach to notions of responsibility and justice for young people, arguing that the continued polarisation of welfare and justice is unhelpful, and will not result in a sustainable and effective response to the problems associated with youth crime. Instead, it is only through the realisation of young people’s ‘welfare + rights’ that they can be enabled and encouraged to accept and exercise their ‘responsibilities’. These models are typically based on participatory approaches which ensure that young people’s opinions are heard and that their views are not disqualified simply because they may have infringed the law; this paper will highlight one model which is the subject of evaluation currently; namely, the UR Boss initiative being implemented in England by the Howard League.

Social cooperation aimed at reducing juvenile crime - working against recruitment and facilitating defection
Eriksen, Christine
National Police Board, Department for Police Affairs, Stockholm, Sverige

The crime rate among young people is a growing problem. In a joint project the Swedish police and social services are cooperating to help young people escaping a life of crime.
On 3 March 2011, on behalf of the government the National Police Board started a project of social cooperation aimed at young people. The project will run until 31 October 2011 and is aimed at young people, ages 15-25. This is a joint project between the Swedish police and social services. The aim of the project is to strengthen the social network of the individual. Other important authorities taking part in the project are the Swedish National Agency for Education, the Swedish Prison and Probation Service, the Swedish Public Employment Service and the Swedish Enforcement Authority.
Cooperation is key.
The goal is a structured cooperation between different authorities and parties that encounter young people in risk of developing a criminal lifestyle. To succeed it is necessary to identify young people at risk as early as possible. A prerequisite is that the young person consents to an information exchange between the part-taking authorities. The Swedish Official Secrets Act is very strict in this regard. The project’s motto is to work in a structured, persistent and focused manner in the joint competences of the part-taking authorities.
How it works
• The local social services carry the main responsibility for the project.
• Young people fitting the risk profile are identified and selected to take part.
• The young person and his/her family accept to take part, by consenting to an information exchange between the part-taking authorities.
• An individual action plan is drawn up in agreement with the young person, the social services, the school and other concerned authorities.
• Regular follow-ups for each individual.

End result
Results will be published in four reports:
2. Evaluation - the project is evaluated by an independent party. The purpose is to evaluate the cooperation between the concerned authorities and the effects of the cooperation project.
4. End report - showing the success rate of the project and mentioning possible obstacles for cooperation.

Reflecting talks in prison
Viggen, Kristin1; Landro, Tor1
1Sør-Trøndelag University College, Department of Health & Social Work, Trondheim, Norge; Sar-Trøndelag University College, Trondheim, Norge

Research have shown that Norwegian prison inmates miss having someone to talk to (Fristad and Hanssen 2004). The Trondheim Prison started using ”reflecting talks” in 2004, with the purpose of meeting these needs. Another object was to see if the inmates would become more capable of utilizing various programs and services in their rehabilitation process, and after their release. Reflecting talks are organized as a trialogical conversation between the inmate and two prison officers. The inmate decides the topic for the conversation, which takes place as an exchange between speaking and listening (Andersen 1987, 1994, 2006): One of the officers functions as a “reflector”, which listens to the conversation, and thereafter provides his or hers reflections on what has been said to the interviewer. While the reflector and the interviewer talks, the inmate listens and thereafter reflects on what he or she has heard.
The aim of the study is evaluating the impact of these talks, regarding the inmate’s situation and development during imprisonment and after release, and regarding the prison’s potential gain. Does it improve the saving conditions? Does it influence the inmate’s experienced life quality?
To measure this we have conducted interviews of inmates and released prisoners who have participated in the talks and received the follow-up, in addition to interviews of the staff. In addition, we have collected data in the form of a questionnaire that the inmates have responded to after each reflecting talk. Observations of reflecting talks have also been performed. The research project was initiated February 2010 and will end September 2012, and the last remaining interviews will be implemented during January 2013.
Preliminary results of the study show that the inmates benefit from the talks in several ways. They value the experience of being listened to in
their own terms. They are starting to reflect more on their own situation, actions, experiences and future. The inmates are calmer and more able to avoid acting out in a physical manner, which has its significant impact on the prison security level. Prison officers with more than 20 years of experience refer to these talks as the most meaningful experience of their entire career. Both inmates and staff emphasize that the relationship between the two groups is much more than the level of cooperation and trust. More elaborate findings are expected to be obtainable as soon as the data collection is completed.

WS015:6

Municipalization of programs and services in open environment of juvenile offenders in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

Gershenson Aigunsky; Beatriz Pizz Huunmes, Alessandra; Giacomelli Henrique da Cunha, Liziane; Avila, Liselen; Prado, Alessandra; da Silva Cunha, Deborah Regina; Milani Leal, Graziele
Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul - PUCRS, Post-Graduation Program in Social Work of PUCRS, Porto Alegre/RS, Brazil

The research attempted to understand how socio-educational measures applied to juvenile offenders are being carried out through municipal programs/services in an open environment in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. The study sought to analyze different institutional arrangements of these services in 9 cities. In this study programs/services in an open environment for juvenile offenders are those that execute the enforcement measures applied for the protection of liberty, which in Brazil are called socio-educational measures. The study was qualitative in nature and also used information quantifiable. The main techniques for collection, analysis and interpretation of data were the documentary analysis, interviews, questionnaires and content analysis. The study indicated that most adolescents reached by these services are predominantly male, with low education, and significant gap between school grade and age. The reality of these adolescents is also accompanied by their families in situations of social vulnerability, where economic conditions are not conducive to meeting their basic needs. The situations of recurrence appear significantly related to the social experience of adolescents in the community. The offenses more committed where theft, robbery, drug trafficking and assault. The issue of drug addiction is very present in the social experience of these adolescents. Regarding the management arrangements of the services studied, we found that the local governments of Municipalities are primarily responsible for the services and in some cities there is shared responsibility with NGOs, and the municipalities are in a transition phase of the implementing agencies. Regarding institutional arrangements, it was found that the promotion of human rights of adolescents is mostly fulfilled by social policies carried out for adolescents in general in the municipalities. It was also found that the municipalization of socio-educational measures in an open environment in the cities that participate in this research is still in process of development. The constitution of the technical staff has not yet been fully achieved in these services, as required by the new Brazilian legislation on the subject. Moreover, in some cases, there is a lack of professionals to fulfill the demands of the services and a lack of training for the work specifically with socio-educational measures in an open environment.

WS015:7

Boys and girls in juvenile coercive treatment

Launemets, Leli
The School of Social Work, Lund University, Lund, Sweden

Youngsters who come to coercive care often have a history of many problems, like substance abuse and criminal behaviour, for which society finds no other solution than taking them into custody. Taking care of a person against hers/his own will contain a special responsibility since the clients must subordinate the care conditions. A minimum requirement of the adolescents and their families is that they must be able to consent to the care measures. The adolescents are deeply interwoven with all the activities and the organization of care and as a staff you need to be constantly aware and open for discussions about gender issues. It is a question about the quality of the care.

WS015:8

Getting closer to adolescents in conflict with law

Garcia, Joana1; Teodoro, Adriano1,2
1CPUE, Social Work, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; 2CRESEE, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

This project is about the work with adolescents in conflict with law in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The research was conducted in four social centres, responsible for carrying out activities with those who were deprived of freedom. The aim of the project was to identify their social and family backgrounds, structural demands, opinions, beliefs and attitudes towards certain themes, like youth, sexuality, gender, family, work, school. It took six months of observation, document reviews, interviews and focus groups with adolescents. The results were not only achieved for academic purposes, but to give support to professionals. The findings can’t be generalized as a pattern, but are very suggestive to deconstruct the gap referred to adolescents in conflict with law from others who were law abiding. It was observed that the adolescents were still very immature in relation to the responsibilities assigned to them. The transition from childhood to youth was seen as an early passage. On the other hand, the transition to adulthood was postponed as they claimed that still need to ‘enjoy life’. The family was seen as a reference for supporting either as a place of refuge. The majority of young people belonged from single parent families headed by women and, therefore, there was an intense appreciation of the mother. Nevertheless, they are identified with a patriarchal approach, considering that men are reserved for the public space, the figure of provider, while women should remain in the private sphere, in the care of the family.

Politics are only referred to the figure of politicians and they were not interested in political participation. It is extremely important to encourage them to see themselves as political and historical subjects, the protagonists of social processes, as well as contributors to discussion and deliberation of policies aimed at this audience. Adolescents in conflict with law have diverse and complex demands arising from multiple determinations, requiring the State to promote and protect rights, some of those already guaranteed by law, however, not effectively. There is a need for intervention at the individual level to strengthen self-esteem also found in some cases, people to critically reflect on its history and its potential. This group of adolescents, although many constraints in its history, presents similar challenges to groups with different identities: rebelliousness, need for social belonging, immediacy, challenging limits. 

WS 016 Children in care I (1:3)

WS016:1

Collaboration or governance? Foster care policy implementation in Guangzhou

Lu, Wei
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Applied Social Science, Hongkong, China

Since 2000, many cities in mainland China have practiced foster care step by step while integrating with the actual local conditions. Many welfare agencies and related groups participate in the foster care projects, and soon show their influence on the government-led child welfare system in China. As a result, problems like coordination and management among these agencies and groups become urgent for the government. This research takes Guangzhou city as a case study. From the perspective of policy network, it looks deep into various actors in the foster care policy implementation process and attempts to find out how network structures and interactions affect the institutional system, which may eventually influence the service outcomes. The purposes of my research consist of three dimensions: first, to describe the foster care policy network in
Guangzhou, and identify actors involved; second, to explore network interactions, find out each actor; 3 action logics and their reciprocal influence, and explain the current institutional system based on the network structure and interactions; and third, to examine policy outcome (i.e., service effectiveness) at varies levels, and investigate its determinants from the institutional system perspective. Descriptive network analysis, scenario analysis, and institutional analysis will be used in research. The study contributes to better coordinating structuralism and behaviorism in policy network analysis, as well as integrating the structure and behavior analyses from the perspective of neo-institutionalism.

**WS016:2**

**Supporting the alternative care of children by relatives: The U.S. guardianship assistance program**

*Testa, Mark*

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Social Work, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, United States

**Background:** The Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children emphasize the importance of preserving the continuity of family ties of children at risk of the loss of parental care. When appropriate, placement with extended family members is generally perceived as the next best alternative. Even though kinship foster care is widely practiced across the globe, there remain large differences in how States ensure that extended families have access to forms of support in the caregiving role. In 2008, the United States took a major step toward institutionalizing the public support of the alternative care of children by relatives with the passage of the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions (FCSIA) Act. A key provision, the kinship guardianship assistance program, was based on findings from a series of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) that some U.S. state governments conducted to test the effectiveness of publicly financed, kinship guardianship assistance in securing permanent alternative care for children who could not return to their parents.

**Methods:** Administrative and survey data were analyzed from three RCTs of guardianship assistance in the U.S. states of Illinois, Tennessee, and Wisconsin. Children assigned to the comparison groups remained eligible for all existing permanency planning options in effect prior to the demonstration's implementation, including reunification with parents and adoption assistance, while children assigned to the intervention groups were also eligible for the supplementary permanency option of guardianship assistance.

**Results:** Assignment to the intervention group boosted overall permanence by 6.6 percentage points in Illinois, 11.2 percentage points in Tennessee, and 18.8 points in Wisconsin. Additional analyses suggest that the actual offer of guardianship assistance as originally intended reduced the average length of stay in foster care by between 22% and 30%.

**Implications:** Replications of the Illinois findings in Tennessee and Wisconsin helped to persuade the U.S. Congress to include kinship guardianship assistance in the FCSIA Act. The experience reinforces the importance of well-designed RCTs in assuring stakeholders of the benefits and cost-effectiveness of policy innovations. At the same time, experimental findings must be clarified in the context in which they were obtained. The contexts in which children are placed will also be important in their particular jurisdictions.

**WS016:3**

**Birth families as strangers?: The family reunification experiences of children leaving care in Taiwan**

*Pong, Su-Hwa*

National Taiwan Normal University, Graduate Institute of Social Work, Taipei, Taiwan

Children's home or residential placement has existed for centuries; however, it has not been emphasized as it should be. Challenges and problems have increasingly been found and perceived by the governmental sector and academic area during these years. However, previous studies concerning leaving care and the life experiences of care leavers are limited. Some research on the outcomes in and after care indicated that care leavers are still in an inferiority status. Compared to other youths, care leavers have low educational attainment, higher unemployment, more likely to be homeless in adulthood, loneliness, young parenthood, dependent on state benefits, higher levels of alcohol/drug abuse, in trouble with the law, involved with psychiatric services, and poorer physical health, etc. The family reunification model is regarded as the first priority if children are stayed in the out-of-home placement in Taiwan. However, the reunification experiences of these care leavers are unknown and need to be further explored.

In-depth interview and focus group methods are adopted in this research to get multi-dimensional and rich information. Forty-three service providers and thirty care leavers are the informants in this study. Results indicated that the vulnerable relationship between care leavers and their families. The family reunification model did not get its priority status as it should be in Taiwan, thus children after care might have troubles in staying with their family members when they returned home or be forced to living independently. The word 'strangers' is emerged from the interview to describe their relationships with their birth families. These children are vulnerable in care and after. Some implications are discussed to reshape and modify our service system toward care leavers. Both public sector and not-for-profit sector should build up a partner working team to deliver the whole service for these vulnerable children and families in need. Leaving care policy needs to be established, so are the regulations and guidance of leaving care in Taiwan. Hopefully, children in care and after can benefit from our leaving care system in the recent future.

**WS016:4**

**Trends in policy and practice for vulnerable children: a comparative study of residential child care in Japan and Britain**

*Hosoi, Isamu1; Mikami, Kunihito2; Takamatu, Makoto3; Inaba, Miyuki4; Fujitani, Masanori5; Iwasaki, Kazuo6*

1Fukuoka Prefectural University, Department of Social Welfare, Tagawa City, Japan; 2Iwate Prefectural University, Iwate Prefecture, Japan; 3Kagawa University, Fukuoka City, Japan; 4Suzuka Medical Welfare University, Suzuka City, Japan; 5Japan Association of Social Workers, Tokyo, Japan

**Aim of the study:** We have compared two residential child care institutions representative of their respective countries: the Japanese Okayama Orphanage (founded in 1887) and the British Dr Barnardo's Homes (founded in 1868). The aim was to gain insights concerning the structure and transformations of the institutions through a comparative study.

**Study method:** The study was based on the comparison of historical documents in possession of the Okayama Orphanage, and those in possession of Barnardo's. We have researched and organized documents stored in Jyusui Kishi Is archives. In March 2011 we have visited the main office of Barnardo’s to collect extant primary data.

**Results:** The results show that both institutions were founded against a similar economical background, that is in a time when slums appeared as a consequence of industrialization and the problem of homeless children became pronounced. Other similarities include the fact that both institutions cared for the children and provided them with vocational training in collective facilities, used cottage housing, employed an original system for foster parenting and were involved in sending children to colonies of their respective countries. As for the differences, the British institution had many more children in care than the Japanese one. Other differences include: obvious differences between countries, different reach of the foster parenting system and different scale in colonizing activities. Another important point is the fact that after the WWII the two institutions followed very different paths.

**Conclusion:** Firstly, the different scales of the institutions caused differences in the manner they provided services, e.g. the differing extent of collateral activities. Secondly, the fact that the two organizations evolved so differently after WWII is a reflection of different policies present in these countries. Another point is that the clear influence by Barnardos Homes and the Salvation Army had on the Okayama Orphanage shows that at the end of the 19th century there was an active international exchange among Great Britain and Japan, but after the War it slowly diminished while the ties of the institutions with the governments tightened. Lastly, in the face of the globalization, there is a need to strengthen the international exchange of the two organizations in pursuit of new approaches and practice to meet the needs of vulnerable children and their families.

**WS016:5**

**An innovative approach to skills gap in social work practice**

*Woodhouse, Monica1; Gordon, Lydia1; Carter, Juliet1*

1Give a Child a Family, Family Care Services, Margate, South Africa; 2Give a Child a Family, Margate, South Africa

Children requiring alternative care weren’t being placed in community based family care, but left in institutions (as a result of high caseloads, lack of suitable and available foster families, social workers not assessing foster families properly and not being trained how to assess prospective foster families at university - a problem not unique to SA). Placements were at times not in the best interests of children either. A service was offered to social workers (instead of berating them for not assessing prospective foster parents properly, or throwing accusations at overburdened social services). A short course on how to assess prospective foster families

WS016:6
Dis-placement: Voices of children and young people experiencing placement breakdown in the Swedish child welfare system
Skoog, Viktoria; Khoo, Evelyn
Umeå University, Dept. of Social Work, Umeå, Sweden
Every year, thousands of Swedish children are placed foster or institutional care because of problems in the home environment or because their behaviours have become so difficult that they cannot remain at home. Many of these children are not placed stably in one lasting placement; they move through series of placements or move in and out of the care system. Placement breakdown, or the unplanned termination of a child's in-care living arrangement, is a frequently occurring phenomenon. There is a wide body of research into the frequency and risk factors associated with breakdown. Less is known, however, about how young people themselves experience this. The purpose of our study was to investigate how young people experienced being in care and living through a placement breakdown. Informed by social work theory and practice knowledge as well as interpretive phenomenology, we interviewed individuals from two developmental age groups (younger school-aged; adolescents). These interviews covered the span from ‘being placed’ to ‘perceptions of breakdown’. In this paper, we present findings about children and young people's perceptions of why they were placed in out of home care, analysis of their descriptions of being in care and their experience of placement breakdown. Particular attention is given to connections between these themes as well as the roles of gender and age in shaping their perceptions. Our study aims to give children and young people who have lived through placement instability and breakdown a voice about their care experiences. Their stories provide important insights into the needs of children in care that cannot otherwise be obtained from quantitative approaches. They also call on the child welfare system to make changes that are inclusive of their points of view.

WS017:1
Resource management or ignorance of clients: a sketch of gerontological social work practice in Lithuania
Nausiute, Rasa
Vytautos Magnus University, Social Work Department, Kaunas, Lithuania
In Lithuania, the older people's access to social services is far from universal and based on strict definition of needs for care regarding to official documents. Usually, real practice is not simply application of rules and laws but is much more complicated. Based on contextual social constructionism the paper presents discussion about contradiction between control of resources vs. client's needs within gerontological social work practice. Discussion is based on the study which had aim to reveal the nature of gerontological social work discourse in Lithuania based on accounts by gerontological social workers about the process of entering clienthood. The method of active interviewing was used in disclosing meanings which social workers prescribe to their professional experience. Five social workers were interviewed in a processual manner. Excerpts of interviews' transcripts in which explicitly or implicitly entering clienthood have been presented for the analysis. Six stages of Foucauldian Discourse analysis developed by Carla Willig were applied for text analysis. The analysis of discursive contexts in which entering clienthood emerges during the research interviews revealed that ignorance of the “grey mass” clienthood relates with a reluctance to talk about the formal ways of entering clienthood. All the service provision settings under analysis revealed the tendency to simulate formal requirements of entering clienthood presented into official documents of Lithuania. Control of resources vs. client's needs was revealed as a dominant contradiction in home help services and in day care for the elderly settings. The social worker, as a gatekeeper, acts in practice which is defined mainly in the terminology of “managerial enterprise”. The market of social services provision operates in way that those who have a stronger financial situation have better access to services while those who have a poor financial situation experience isolation and insecurity. Elimination of clients who are unable to pay for services and efforts by social workers to justify this occurs as a consequence when the priority is to provide services for people who are able to pay for them. Positions of client and positions of social worker (as inspector) within the contradiction are constructed by certain practices which lead to ethical aspects of social work practice.
elderly individuals with multiple needs. This study proposes the case management approach as an alternative means of addressing this problem. The study explores the experiences of elderly individuals who have received case management services, analyzing findings from in-depth interviews with 12 participants. In addition, the study examines how social workers have developed and applied a case management approach in providing services for the elderly. To this end, some participants felt that the comprehensive services they received facilitated social inclusion and strengthened their supportive networks, others received services that did not meet their needs in this way. On the other hand, social workers reported having difficulty applying the case management approach within the social welfare system for the elderly. Most social workers agreed that a case management approach could be an effective and efficient method of delivering comprehensive services to elderly people with multiple and complex needs. However, a case management approach will be more effective when related agencies possess long-term collaborative relationships. When the case management approach is only applied by individual social workers, the latter will experience case overload, and an inconsistent service quality will be inevitable.

WS017:3
Successful ageing in long-term care: International comparison and lesson learning
Chen, Hengblen Lisa
University of Sussex, Social Work, Brighton, United Kingdom
Quality of life is one of the main concerns in long-term care amongst ageing populations in many countries. This problem is historically unique and increases the demand for research material. This study looks at how different societies promote or fail to promote successful ageing of long-term care of older people, and considers how countries may learn from one another in solving these problems. In this study, three countries studied (England, the Netherlands and Taiwan) correspond to Esping-Anderson's three types of welfare system (Esping-Anderson, 1990). In addition, the Asian-European dimension has been employed as it is a neglected one. Data sources included conceptual, empirical and statistical documents on long-term care of older people. Moreover, this research used identical qualitative cross-national research methods on three levels in each country: national, county and municipal. A total of 142 interviews were carried out in 2004. This aim of this study was to broadly rank the three welfare systems where there were clear differences but to qualifies this by pointing out the complexities and difficulties of mixed economy comparisons. The overall conclusion is that the Netherlands provides higher quality care to older people, thus confirming Esping-Anderson's finding about the superiority of social democratic systems. In reviewing current policies and research in needs and successful ageing, this qualitative comparative study has focused on needs, social inclusion, power and autonomy, care resources as well as partnership as crucial concepts in care systems and discovered good practice in each and lessons to be learnt.

WS017:6
What is good elderly care in Japan and Sweden? A study on how managers of residential care facilities describe care arrangements
Lindén, Håkan1; Wattanabe, Haruko2
1Lund University, School of Social Work, Lund, Sweden; 2Hiroshima International University, Hiroshima, Japan
The aim of the study was to investigate perceptions of good care among managers of residential elderly care in Japan and Sweden. How do managers in these two countries define good and bad care? What challenges do they perceive when attempting to provide care of high quality? Is it possible to discern norms and ideals specific to Japanese and Swedish culture when managers describe needs of care users and the organization of care? Sixteen semi-structured interviews were conducted, eight in each country. The design of the study rested on the assumption that a comparison between countries has the capacity of revealing norms and ideals that are taken for granted within each country. In order to elicit talk about culture, interviews in Japan were conducted by the Swedish researcher while interviews in Sweden were conducted by the Japanese researcher. Data was coded using a grounded theory approach. The analysis showed that a cultural approach aiming to preserve the ‘healthy parts’ of care users was central to descriptions of Swedish managers, but relatively absent when Japanese managers talked about good care. Managers in both countries emphasized that good care should respect the individuality, autonomy and privacy of the care user, but the actual meaning of these goals differed and Japanese managers expressed more doubts than their Swedish peers about the possibilities of fulfilling them. While this result is likely to mirror an actual difference in standard, it is also apparent that managers’ ways of describing problems rested on
a common understanding about a specific relation between Japan and Sweden as welfare societies. Japanese managers were keen to admit that their facilities had problems and sought the opinion of the visiting Swedish “expert” during the interviews. In contrast Swedish managers seemed to regard the Japanese interviewer as a visitor that could learn from the Swedish example, and with this followed a tendency to present principles and ideals rather than problems. The general implication is that seemingly factual presentations are informed by expectation/contextualization, and researchers must therefore be sensitive to ways that they and their studies are contextualized by those participating in them.

WS017:7
The Regnsjö project
Nymon, Lennart
Bollnäs municipality, Social department, Bollnäs, Sverige
Background: In Bollnäs municipality we (the Social department and a private Primary Care Mitt Hjärta AB) started in 2008 a cooperation in one part of our city, where many elderly people live. Our idea was to establish near services including welfare and healthcare. The location is in the outskirts (but still in the city) of the city on the boarder of a small lake, around which we have a walking path. The activities we have every day includes walking, social intercourse, information about subjects like nutrition, how to avoid certain diseases and so on. We have also a special unit for taking care of persons and relatives with Alzheimer. The project in Regnsjö (Active and dignified ageing): When we some years ago for economic reasons had to close down a place for special housing and health care in one of our smallest village, we now (one year ago) started a project with the aim of including non-profit associations and with the same values we already had established in the city, and in that way restore near services. We now have a coordinator and uses ordinary staff, but more as consulting resource together with voluntary people. We govern through a board from our both organizations. Although we haven’t finished the project yet, we’ve already noticed that we can have nurses and a doctor taking care of elderly in their own village instead of bringing them into the city (hospital). We can see that our program of physical training keep even very sick people more healthy and we know that our social activities are very popular. Our staff working with Alzheimer can also help people in their home instead of bringing them into special nursing centers. We are quite convinced that this form of cooperation between professional and voluntary people is the only way to be able to support elderly people in small places in Sweden, Europe and the whole world. In this way we can deliver services of high quality and knowledge without a cost level the society can’t bear in the future. This is our contribution.

WS018:1
Scars of tender minds: are human rights instruments relevant to emancipate from poverty-induced shame in collective societies?
Pellissery, Sony1; Sangita, Monmuthal1; Mathew, Leemamol1
1Institute of Rural Management, Anand, India; 2Oslo University College, Oslo, Norway; 3Academy of Research and Intervention, Mysore, India
In contexts of thick poverty, emotional burden that arise from difficult situations are often overlooked. This is primarily because in the hierarchy of needs, emotional needs are comparatively weighed lightly. However, non-monetary dimensions of poverty have come to the fore with the international acceptance of Human Development Indicators (HDI Index) over Economic Development Indicators. It is surprising that this moral dimension of poverty has escaped despite of Adam Smith’s assertion that absolute and “irreducible core of poverty is the ability to go without shame in public”. In this paper we argue that the adverse impact due to poverty-induced shame on children violate human right principles leaving deep scars on their lives.
Our arguments are based on two types of sources. Based on extensive fieldwork over one year in India, we have generated unique data to support the arguments. In the first phase of the work, we analysed how poor children in poverty are represented in popular media (films and short stories). With the insights gained from this analysis, we prepared a checklist that guided our indepth interviews with children in difficult situations.
In the research we found that victimization of children in communities and schools were equally high for the poor children. However, children’s coping mechanisms with shameful experiences by limiting their aspirations to which their parents could afford. In collective society, like that of India, children subjugating their identity to larger family and social structure truly limits the reach of human rights instruments to emancipate the situations of poverty.

WS018:2
Promoting child’s rights in preventing drowning for children
Mercado, Irene1; Saique, Danielle2
It is said that drowning of children is seen as the second leading cause of death among children in the Philippines. This was the result of a research conducted by the Philippine Life Saving Society, the Department of Health and the Safe Kids Philippines. Such research revealed that 6,000 children die yearly from drowning and 35.6 percent of the victims are ages zero to years old. Drowning prevention of children is everyone’s concerns since there are 2,000 children ages 1-12 drowned in the National Capital Region due to floods, pale drowning due to neglect of adults. There are incidents of children drowning that happened in the floating communities located at the straits of Manila de Bay because as early as 4 years old the parents have engaged their children in collecting floating plastic trash as means of livelihood. The drowning incident of children is attributed to poverty and lack of saving life skills and most specially, life saving is not a conscious effort of the adults, society and the government itself. In the National Capital Region, millions of urban poor families live in shanties located at the river banks, dams, canals, creeks, "esteros" and in the straits shore of Laguna de Bay and Manila de Bay. In Mindanao and Visayas, floating houses are the usual scenery especially those of the Badjaos communities and urban poor communities. Seventy five percent of the 95 million Filipinos are living below the poverty line and most of these Filipinos are piled up in the urban poor and rural poor communities along the rivers, lakes, canals, creeks and open seas. Child Protection is one of the essential rights that is being guaranteed by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. UNCRC’s definition of a child is any human being that is below 18 years old. Philippines is a signatory of the UNCRC in July 26, 1990. Philippines is therefore obliged to protect the more than 35 million Filipino children. Objectives: 1. To present the prevalence and situation of the drowning incident of children in the vulnerable communities as one of the health hazards. 2. To present a prevention plan on how to decrease the vulnerability of the target children in lined with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) Protection Rights of the child. 3. To present advocacy plan in the Prevention of Drowning of Children in the Philippines.
WS018:3
Bridging the gap between vision and reality: Upholding the human rights of children in alternative care
Brazil, Sharan
The Australian National University, Crawford School of Economics and Government, Canberra, Australia
While this paper focuses primarily on the Australian context and is based on research with Australian children, the issues raised and the findings are relevant beyond the Australian context.

WS018:4
The phenomenon of child soldiers from the perspective of armed components in Pikit, North Cotabato
Ebol, Karl Anthony1; Fernandez, Rosemary2
1Ateneo de Davao University, Social Work Department, Davao City, Philippines; 2Ateneo de Davao University, Social Science and Education, Davao City, Philippines
Amidst the conflict between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP) and armed groups such as the New Peoples' Army (NPA), the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), as well as other weapon bearers such as the Abu Sayaf Group (ASG), children are being recruited as combatants since 1998 (ICRC, 2005). Using a descriptive study design through both qualitative and quantitative techniques, the study determined the level of awareness and insights of armed conflict components, i.e. the 7th Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army under the 6th Infantry Division of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, both the political and military wing of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front, and civilians and non-combatants living within Brgy. Ginatilan, Pikit, North Cotabato on the phenomenon of child soldiers. This included awareness of stakeholders on National Mandates, International Agreements and other related agreements on Child Soldiers and the activities of child soldiers. Study findings reveal that the stakeholders possess a low level of awareness on the existence of national mandates, international agreements and other related laws against the use of the Child Soldiers in any related military operations but they possess a high level of awareness on the existence of child soldiers' active participation and role in the battlefield. Despite their high level of awareness on the active participation and involvement of children in insurgency related incidents/armed conflict situations, both in combat and non-combat operations, stakeholders and other participating components lack the knowledge and information regarding the illegality and unethical utilization and exposure of children in such violent environment. This puts to perspective the inability to recognize the consequences of these acts that may put the society at risk, moreover affecting the growth of these children.

WS018:5
Perspectives on children at risk - A case study of India
Bhanushali, Jagadish1; Veliyar, Sridevendu2; Toyota Kirloskar Motor; Human Resources Division, Bangalore, India; 1University of Mysore, Department of Studies in Social Work, Mysanagangothri, Mysore, India
Human rights set minimum entitlements and freedoms that should be respected by governments. They are founded on respect for the dignity and worth of each individual, regardless of race, color, gender, language, religion, opinions, origins, wealth, birth status or ability and therefore apply to every human being everywhere. The Convention on the Rights of the Child is the first legally binding international instrument to incorporate the full range of human rights - civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. By agreeing to undertake the obligations of the Convention, national governments have committed themselves to protecting and ensuring children's rights and they have agreed to hold themselves accountable for this commitment before the international community. Children under 18 years old often need special care and protection that adults do not. Children have the right to basic human rights: the right to survival; to develop to the fullest; to protection from harmful influences, abuse and exploitation; and to participate fully in family, cultural and social life.
According to the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB, 2011) statistics, a total of 26,694 cases of crimes against children were reported in India during 2010 as compared to 24,201 cases during 2009, suggesting an increase of 12.4 per cent! Procurings of Minor Girls increased from 237 in 2009 to 679 in 2010, registering an increase of 186.5 per cent over 2009. Cases of Exposure and Abandonment decreased by 15.4 per cent during the year 2010 (857 to 725 cases).
Meanwhile, during 2010, as many as 5,484 children were sexually assaulted and 1,408 others killed in different parts of India. Delhi, the nation's capital reported the highest number of kidnapping of children in India. This paper makes an attempt to protect children's rights by setting standards in health care, education, legal, civil and social services. Strategies to reduce crimes against children and success stories are discussed.

WS018:6
Children in Brazil: care, repression and citizenship
Simas, Fabio
Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Faculdade de Serviço Social- Programa de Pós-graduação, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Children in Brazil: care, repression and citizenship The present study attempts to analyze the situation of children and adolescents in Brazil after twenty two years of the Estatuto da Criança e do Adolescente (ECA), legislation that represents the guarantee of human rights for the public. Brazil was one of the first countries to implement legislation based on Convention on the Rights of the Child. The history of policy for children in Brazil is marked by repressive practices and assistantist. The ECA aims to break with these paradigms, understanding children and adolescents as subjects in the peculiar conditions in developing priority and full protection. However, as also with other Brazilian legislation there is still a very great distance between what is written in the law and its enforcement. Brazil has a large proportion of children institutions of poverty, exposed to violence in its various forms as a high number of adolescents deprived of freedom, children and adolescents live in the streets, victims of domestic violence, and one of the highest rates of victimization homicide in the world. Thus, the scene of 22 years of the ECA has been challenging and emblematic for the effective guarantee of human rights of these people.

WS018:7
Child labor and the social policy: perspective for the development of human capital
Torres, Mariana Adriana
Universidade Federal de Alagoas, Palmiras dos Índios, Brazil
This article results from the doctorate thesis in Sociology that approached child labor issues and the social policy that tries to eradicate it. It has as main goal to question education while perspective for the development of human capital that has been influencing the policy for the eradication of child labor. Therefore, the methodology used in this study composes of some empirical and documental researches, fundamentated through a boundriusian approach of a teaching system. The first questions set proposes to do a social reading of this development perspective aiming at noticing the main social policy trends which are closely connected to the fight against child labor. A second set of boarded questions are the social
practices that glimpse the development of human capital from a playful pedagogical methodology, but that present themselves as symbolical strategies for the eradication of child labor, cloaked as governmental priorities and fomented by international organizations. Such assertions will lead to the reflection that the policy for child work eradication, aiming at human capital development through education, contributes for the understanding the current changes as in the reality of capitalism as much as in the role of the state, that insist in the indication of a new modality of social policy guided towards the working childhood.

WS 019 Social protection floor initiative (3:1)

WS019:1 Worsening income distribution and its causes in Korea
Ku, Inhok; Lee, Wonjin
Seoul National University, Social Welfare, Seoul, Republic of Korea

Korea has been well-known for its simultaneous achievement of rapid economic growth and equal income distribution during the industrialization period. Yet, its economic growth has stagnated and income inequality and poverty has increased over the past decades. This study examines the causes of the changes in the income distribution from a historical perspective. It also analyzes unique features of Korea's income distribution from a comparative perspective. Data come from National Survey of Household Income and Consumption administered by Korea Statistical Office and Luxembourg Income Study. Results of analyses show that income distribution has begun to worsen from the mid-1990s. Gini coefficients increased from 0.28 in the early 1990s to 0.32 in 2008. Poverty rates grew from 7 percent to 15 percent over the same period. A main contributor to the deteriorating income distribution has been the rising earnings inequality. Findings suggest that earnings inequality is a main cause for the worsening income distribution. It is shown that the earnings inequality has been associated with the increasing non-regular employment. The growth of non-regular work is related to the labor market segmentation created by authoritarian developmental state during the industrialization period. International comparison also suggests that demographic changes such as population ageing are emerging as an important contributor to the worsening income distribution. Although Korean government has been expanding social security programs to lessen the increasing income disparity, its poverty reducing effect has been moderate compared to other OECD countries. As a result, Korea's income distribution is not expected to be improved for the time being without significant changes in public policies of Korea. This paper draws some useful lessons for other Asian countries and suggests potentially effective policies in improving income distribution of Korea and countries in a similar situation.

WS019:2 Social protection and social development: international initiatives
Drolet, Julie
Thompson Rivers University, Social Work, Kamloops, Canada

The Social Protection Floor initiative promotes universal access to essential social transfers and services. Presently 80% of the global population does not enjoy a set of social guarantees that allow them to deal with life's risks. Ensuring basic social protection for many people struggling to survive is a necessity. This presentation will outline the international context of social protection, as a human right, towards the progressive realization of comprehensive national systems of social protection that provide universal access to essential social services, income, and livelihood security for all. The conceptual frameworks of social development and the social determinants of health will serve to better understand the trajectory of social protection within an international context. Social protection floors are a response to demands for social justice. While some level of social security protection exists in all countries, only one-third of countries globally (inhabited by 28 per cent of the global population) have comprehensive social protection systems. Many countries have already successfully taken measures to build their nationally defined social protection floors or to introduce elements thereof. Governments and UN agencies have developed a range of interventions to strengthen social protection for all and particularly the most vulnerable. These include for example health insurance, school feeding programs, public works programs or guaranteed employment schemes or cash transfers targeting different populations groups. The results of these programs show that the impact of the social protection floor on poverty, vulnerability and inequality can be dramatic. Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) has been developed as an approach that combines key elements of social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation approaches as a means to increase the livelihoods resilience of the poorest and most vulnerable people. New initiatives are emerging that link social protection to building the capacity of vulnerable individuals to cope and to respond to the impacts of climate change at a local level. With the increasing number of disasters around the globe, and the impacts of climate change, it is important to consider how social protection can inform sustainable development practices such as the social, economic, and environmental aspects of development. Examples of social protection initiatives will be shared from diverse countries.

WS019:3 The struggle for social inclusion: the case of the indigenous people of Malaysia
Abdul Rauf, Siti Hajar
Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin, Department of Social Science, Faculty of Islamic Contemporary Studies, Gong Badak Campus, Kuala Terengganu, Malaysia

The Indigenous People in Malaysia face a lot of complex developmental challenges which include poverty, education, infrastructure facilities, nutrition and health, environmental degradation and eventual social exclusion. The government has taken the initiative to implement various developmental measures to stop these people from drifting into social exclusion. This study was conducted to identify procedures by which these measures were identified, decided upon and implemented by the Ministry of Rural and Regional Development (KKLW) and Department of the Development Orang Asli (JAKOA). These procedures were thoroughly analyzed qualitatively and in-depth interviews were conducted on 10 key respondents from the top management and focus group members using semi-structured questionnaires. The data were analyzed using NVivo9 software. Our findings indicate that the initiatives were mostly top-down programmes which may not go down too well with the needs of the target group who are the indigenous people. This suggests a 'path of least resistance approach' on the part of the Ministry and JAKOA.

WS019:4 Income transfer programs in the fight against poverty in Latin America: The "Bolsa Família" in Brazil
Silva, Maria Ozanita
Universidade Federal do Maranhão, São Luis, Brazil

According to CEPAL, the primary income of families resulting from work and the property of various assets is the main source of the large inequalities in Latin America, the Caribbean and Central America. The situation is aggravated by the excessive concentration of wealth and property and by the insufficiency and segmentation of the labor market. Thus, the recent advances in economic growth and the state's stronger intervention in the social area have not been enough to significantly change the situation of inequality nor eliminate poverty in the region. The economic crisis in the 1990s created a situation characterized by a rise in the poverty and unemployment rates, thus requiring the establishment of programs of conditioned income transfer in several countries targeted at poor and extremely poor families. CEPAL (2009) identified the implementation of such programs in 17 countries of Latin America, the Caribbean and Central America, covering 22 million families or 100 million people - which represents 12% of the total population of those countries through the investment of 0.25% of their average GDP. One of these programs is the "Bolsa Família", the largest income transfer program ever implemented in Brazil and lies at the heart of the Social Protection System. It goal is to fight hunger, poverty and inequality through the transfer of a monetary benefit linked to access to basic social rights in the areas of health care, education and food security. In May 2011 the program covered 12,986,870 families with per capita income of up to R$ 120.00, and the funds allocated to the program in that month amounted to R$ 1,467,768,035.00. On the basis of an exploratory study of the income transfer programs in the region with the application of a research instrument to each program, supplemented by a bibliographical and documentary survey, it is proposed to present a profile of the income transfer programs being implemented in Latin America, the Caribbean and Central America, followed by a problematizing analysis of the potentials and limits of the Bolsa Família for the fight against poverty and for the development of social protection in Brazil. It aims at promoting the production of knowledge about the field of social public policies and a better understanding of the Social Protection System in Latin America, which is still strongly marked by income transfers programs and other forms of assistance.

Abstract Book
WS019:5
The social protection floor, a springboard for social development
Delalande, François
GIP SPS, PARIS, France

Launched in 2009 by United Nations agencies, the initiative for a social protection floor is designed to promote universal access to social transfers and basic services. It should lead to implementing a number of rights and guarantees: a) universal access to essential services such as health, water, sanitation, education, nutrition, housing and other services defined at national level; b) a set of social transfers in cash or in kind, providing a minimum safety net and ensuring access to essential services. Michelle Bachelet, a former president of Chile and President of UN Women, prepared in 2011 a report on the social protection floor for a fair and inclusive globalization, which was presented to the G20 chaired by France. The French "International Health and Social Protection Agency" is an exchange of social security funds, ministerial and other social institutions in order to promote international cooperation in health and welfare, and to promote French expertise. It invested throughout the year 2011 on the theme of social protection floor. It has produced a film that highlights the importance of the social protection floor through an intervention on social protection in the following countries: - Brazil: the "Bolsa Família" allows a mother to receive financial assistance, in return, her children go to school and they have medical care. - Morocco: the "Plan for medical assistance for poor people" gives a man with a family, but with no health insurance, the opportunity to be treated, which is not to receive daily benefits. - Thailand: an elderly couple, who does not have a sufficient pension, receives an allowance which enables them to live in dignity. This fifteen-minutefilm shows the need for a basic social protection system, but it also highlights the central role of social actors through which beneficiaries will be directed and accompanied : social workers, nurses, doctors, etc. It also shows the importance of families at each age of life, so that the social measures really impact their lives. Projecting this film can trigger an interesting discussion on the interrelation between these different factors, from the examination of individual situations.

WS019:6
Social protection in the Brazilian social assistance policy
Marques, Maria Inez Barbosa1; Martins, Valter2; Osório, Aline F. Mendes2; Souza, Renata Araújo de2
1Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo, Programa de Estudos Pós-Graduados em Serviço Social, São Paulo, Brazil; 2Faculdade Estadual de Educação, Ciências e Letras de Paranavaí, Serviço Social, Paranavaí, Brazil

The Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil, of 1988, introduces a new legal framework in the field of democracy and citizenship rights. For the first time in national history, we have a set of constitutional provisions that prescribe the rights of citizenship in the field of social protection. In this scenario we are interested in recovering the trajectory of social assistance policy, cited in Articles 203 and 204 of the Constitution. In the articles detailing we have the organisation of the action consigning it to those who need it, so it becomes necessary to comprehend the development of this policy and its impact on the Brazilian reality. Given the emphasis and the proportions that the social assistance policy took in Brazil in 2004, it is promulgated the National Policy of Social Assistance, which provides for the creation of the Unique Service of Social Assistance, with the role of organising the offer of social assistance throughout Brazil, promoting the welfare and social protection to families. The form adopted to uncover and search the Social Assistance policy was based on theoretical research, with which was intended to analyse and understand the process of Brazilian social protection model through this policy and its implications. With this, we approach the trajectory of Social Policy in the national context, analysing the course held since its genesis, highlighting its introduction as a social protection policy in Social Security from the Federal Constitution of 1988. The Social Assistance policy especially with the SUAS materialises part of the Social Protection System, in conjunction with services, programs, projects and actions developed by a technical operational apparatus in the level of Brazilian municipalities. The institutional mechanism to house the technical apparatus and the services of the Social Assistance policy is the Reference Center for Social Assistance. The creation of the new legal and institutional order expresses singular advancements in the promotion and protection of social rights and citizenship for a nation with such alarming indicators of social inequalities as occurs in Brazil, making reading of the development of Social Assistance policy is to reconstruct the history of rights guarantees and social struggles, besides positioning the design of the social security as a successful model and its results in attention to social rights for the Brazilian population.

WSO20
Violence against children (1:3)

WS020:1
The links between domestic violence and child abuse: how to move away from blaming mothers?
Magdalo, Rosana
Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Social Work, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

This research compared Brazil and England, in terms of their policies, programmes and services aimed at facing Domestic Violence and Child Abuse. The dramatic features and implications of DV and its recognition within the national and international arenas indicate the relevance of the subject. The comparison was aimed at learning from the analysis of how the British network developed its services and strategies in order to protect children and adolescents, as well as women. The theoretical perspective of gender relations gave the support to understand the phenomenon. This cross-national investigation of DV, a transversal phenomenon encompassing all social classes in different societies and in different degrees of economic, political and cultural development, allows the inclusion of more adequate and universal parameters necessary for the investigation and to face the problem, but flexible enough to respect the particularities of each society. The methodology used was qualitative, though statistical data were used to demonstrate the seriousness of the phenomenon nationally and internationally. The choice of qualitative methodology was aimed at a more in-depth understanding of how the British system of protection develops its programmes and services to address child abuse and DV. The tools used to develop the research were: systematic literature review of the English literature on the subject; analysing different programmes; visiting different services and interviewing key professionals from different services/programmes. Based on the systematic review of English literature, its diversity and consistency as well as associated with field research, I highlight as key procedures the Serious Cases Review and MARACs. In my view both procedures have a potential innovator in coping with the DV. It is possible to highlight some important challenges that we have in Brazil: to make DV a priority in the political agenda of Brazilian Government; to develop Local and National data; to develop awareness that DV is a social phenomenon; to increase the number of services and programmes; to increase the number of professionals; to intensify professional ongoing training; to intensify the co-ordination between services and programmes – including the development of protocols. It is also possible to identify challenges in both countries which demand different and similar strategies to be developed in order to protect our children and support the victims from DV.

WS019:7
Bolsa família program: dynamics of implementation in Duque de Caxias city
Santana, Cristiane
Secretaria Municipal de Assistência Social do Rio de Janeiro, Subsecretaria de proteção social especial, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

The work aimed to understand the dynamics of implementation of the Program Bolsa Família [Family Fellowship] in Duque de Caxias city, in the Baixada Fluminense, Rio de Janeiro State, focusing on strategies to supported emancipation of the enrolled families, concerning access to the health care, education and social welfare on the conditionalities of the program. The start point of our analysis understood the limits and possibilities of the program through the case study methodology, including half-structured interviews with managers and professionals involved in the program implementation. So, we believe this study can help estimate the ability of municipality formulate and implement policies that meet the local social needs. We also observed that management and results of local politics are affected by the institutional arrangements and by the local political dynamics. In general, the fragile mechanisms of intersectorial cooperation, the limits for planning joint actions and several tensions among conceptions and perspectives of the different social actors in three governmental levels show the need for more commitment of society in facing poverty. Based on a theoretical approach of programs and a qualitative approach, we focused on the inter-relations among the three management areas of the Program, and consequently, how they become materialized in the accomplishment of conditionalities and in complementary actions to allow the sustained emancipation of the families. We could identify progress in the fulfilment of conditionalities, vis-à-vis the fragility and precariousness in the access to health care, education and social assistance.
WS020:2

Confronting violence against children and adolescents in the public health system: A case study from the outskirts of Brasilia, Brazil

Telles Kahn Stephen, Isabella
Department of Health, Federal District, Brasilia, Brazil

The aim of this paper is to 1) promote reflection on the relevance of addressing violence against children and adolescents within the sphere of Public Health, and 2) contribute to policy development in the areas of health education, violence prevention and reduction of suffering due to physical, psychological and social harms in this population. Conclusions draw on experiences from the implementation of a Research, Assistance and Surveillance Programme of Violence, operated in a hospital in a community with high indices of violence on the outskirts of Brasilia. Given the position of the researcher within the research site as participating observer and professional practitioner, this research fits well under the specific promotion of research. To determine the forms of health/disease on children and adolescents attended in the program. The multidimensionality of violence and its direct relationship with the social sphere (displayed by different determinants based on cultural and socioeconomic factors as well as gender based inequalities, among others) also became evident. The results point to the need of strengthening the program and training of health professionals on procedures of identification and notification of situations in which children and/or adolescents are subject to violence as well as on how to provide adequate assistance. The study brings about data on the complexity of violence in childhood and adolescence, pointing towards the importance of intersectoral actions and policies. The paper thus stresses the need to address violence as a multidimensional theme that goes beyond the area of health, and emphasizes the significance of having a well functional intersectoral network of actors dedicated to promote healthy living practices and effective protection of children and adolescents.

WS020:3

Professionalism or ageism? Social worker approaches to children exposed to intimate partner violence

Eriksson, Maria
Uppsala University, Department of Sociology, Uppsala, Sweden

The paper outlines social positions and age related inequality in encounters between Swedish social workers specializing in family law, and children exposed to intimate partner violence. The discussion draws upon qualitative, semi-structured interviews with 17 children, ages 8 to 17, exploring how children with a father who is or has been violent to their mother, experience and manage encounters with this group of social workers. Participation in family law proceedings can offer children validation of their experiences and support their recovery after exposure to violence. However, it seems to be a challenging task for social workers to both validate children's experiences of violence and simultaneously offer them participation in the investigation process. Furthermore, some social worker approaches constitute ageism towards children. The analysis was carried out in two steps: firstly, social worker approaches to children were reconstructed from children's narratives. From these follows the position ascribed to the child, the degree and different dimensions of participation, as well as opportunities for validation of children's experiences of violence. The next step was to link the different child positions to adult positions. Drawing upon the theoretical claim from childhood sociology that child and adult are social positions internally related to each other, it is argued that the different child positions emerging from children's narratives give insight also into different adult positions available to social workers in this context, as well as age related inequality between adult social workers and child service users. In relation to children's participation, three different adult positions could be found: child-oriented participant, care person, and someone exercising paternalism without care. While the first position implies an equal child-adult relationship, the latter two imply dominant adults and children as objects of adult paternalism. In relation to children's experiences of violence four positions were found: a protector - also from talking about violence - someone in denial of the child's vulnerability, someone indifferent, and a helper. It is only in the last case that the adult in question is validating the child's experiences. The paper ends with a discussion about how the different adult positions can be linked to constructions of professionalism and traditions within social work more broadly.

WS020:4

Risk factors for violence against children in the family context and a collective response

Caiô, Vânia Maria
Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Campinas, Campinas, Brazil

This paper refers to a set of actions that were undertaken in accordance with the proposed extension of the Dean of Extension and Community Affairs at PUC-Campinas. Aims to build a culture of peace and human and social rights of children and adolescents related to the prevention and responses to non-violent violence. To identify determinants of prevalence and analyze interrelations between variables such as gender, age, type of violence, and education, descriptive statistics were collected from the Information System for Disease Notification (SINAN). Qualitative data were collected through semi-structured interviews with children and adolescents, their families and health professionals. Data was analyzed critically and dialectically through the technique of thematic content analysis. The study made it possible to measure the relevance of the programme, identify key challenges and possibilities for its implementation, present epidemiological data, and determine the forms of health/disease on children and adolescents attended in the program. The multidimensionality of violence and its direct relationship with the social sphere (displayed by different determinants based on cultural and socioeconomic factors as well as gender based inequalities, among others) also became evident. The results point to the need of strengthening the programme and training of health professionals on procedures of identification and notification of situations in which children and/or adolescents are subject to violence as well as on how to provide adequate assistance. The study brings about data on the complexity of violence in childhood and adolescence, pointing towards the importance of intersectoral actions and policies. The paper thus stresses the need to address violence as a multidimensional theme that goes beyond the area of health, and emphasizes the significance of having a well functional intersectoral network of actors dedicated to promote healthy living practices and effective protection of children and adolescents.

WS020:5

Perspectives of parents who corporally punish their children

Breshears, Elizabeth; Sorge, Andrew
California State University, Stanislaus, Social Work, One University Circle, Turlock, California, United States

Corporal punishment (CP) continues to be a normative child rearing practice by US parents and by parents in many other countries. Yet how to discipline and risks associated with corporal punishment have little presence in US discourse about children. A core assumption of the research for this presentation is that parents want to parent well. Hence the strengths perspective served as the lens to listen to parents’ voices to better understand their constructs of child discipline and to influence contexts and systems for child well being. A qualitative study with 27 participants used individual in depth interviews and multi-session focus groups to examine views, beliefs, and use of discipline and punishment with their children or grandchildren. Narratives revealed that participants were thoughtful about discipline and parenting strategies and viewed the parent role as a serious commitment. With one exception, all participants had spanked their children; and of the 27 participants, 23 remembered being smacked when they were children. Non-violent discipline strategies were often used; however, parents generally framed use of physical punishment as “when children need spanking” versus articulating the view CP is a choice. Parents were unfamiliar with literature identifying CP as high risk and only three parents, and those as a result of specialized foster parent training, had ever heard, “Do not spank.” Participants enumerated services and recommended additional supports including respite and venues for dialogue and discourse about parenting. These results may inform child welfare policy in the United States and internationally. Creating, funding, and
implementing a national system as articulated by these parents and grandparents would alter structures, functions, and capacities of child protection systems. Their recommendations shift funding priorities and challenge the dominant child welfare paradigm from one currently perceived as punitive and focused on parents’ deficits to a strengths-based system that provides support and assistance to parents and children.

**WS020:6**

**Domestic violence and homeless children: implications for social work and social development**

*Pashupati, Dharma Reddi*; Venkata Krishna Sastry, Indiranama*; Ramanathan, Chathaprapguru*; Mohanand, Ameer Hansa*

1 National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS), Psychiatric Social Work, Bangalore, India; 2 Human Service Enterprises, Michigan, United States

Domestic violence, a universal phenomenon, is prevalent in all communities globally. In India, due to rapid urbanization, technical advancements in a global economy, and changes in family structure, stress levels in the families are increasing. Consequently, domestic violence has become an epidemic. This epidemic has to be dealt through public health policies, especially, positive mental health programmes, such as promotion and building of social safety net infrastructures that focuses on family preservation. This paper will report findings from a study that assessed the impact of domestic violence on adolescents in the year 2010, in institutions for boys and girls, administered by the Government of Karnataka. Descriptive demographic data, and five dimensions of family violence experienced by the respondents will be presented. The findings suggest that domestic violence adversely affects self esteem of the youngsters and contributes to depression and post traumatic stress disorders.

Social development has advantages for social work, and is consistent with its values, goals and methods: social justice; cooperation; planned prevention and development; institutional change; empowerment (Elliott and Mayadas, 1996). The ideas behind the term “social development” are familiar to the social work profession in the form of community organization, empowerment, and social action. Social workers, as suggested by Link and Ramanathan (2011), are practicing at the crossroads of economic and social development. At the micro level, social workers can work with youngsters exposed to domestic violence, at the mezzo level, work with communities to promote healthy ways of coping with stress, and at the macro level initiate policies and programs that can provide respite care. The authors will also address the implications for mental health practitioners, inclusive of Social Workers and implications for policy and education.

**WS020:7**

**Domestic violence against children and the public policies – the situation of families attended to at a unit of health in Goiânia/GO/ Brazil**

*Ferreira de Sá Antunes, Lucieneide; Andrade Neves, Denise Carmen Pontificia Universidade Católica de Goiás, Serviço Social, Goiânia, Brazil*

In Brazil, since the 1990's, there is a Code to protect the Child and the Adolescent (Estatuto da Criança e do Adolescente), which is a law that guarantees children's and adolescents' rights, as well as sets, among other aspects, protection against all kind of violence. Domestic violence is one of the most difficult kinds of violence to be detected, because it happens in the private ambiance and it involves the adult's coercion against the child or the adolescent. By admitting that violence is one of the main causes of negligence against children and adolescents, the Bureau of Health in Brazil considers it a problem of public health, which demands compulsory notification. The public health units must qualify their service to care for victims of violence; however, there have been many hindrances for it to become effective. In this work, domestic violence is analysed considering that the absence or precariousness of the public policies regarding families in vulnerable situation favours the happening or the perpetuation of this kind of violence. The research, made with fifteen families, whose children or adolescents were attended to in one unit of health in Goiânia because of domestic violence, found the families' vulnerable condition to access public policies. By analyzing the families’ access to public policies, we could see that 73% did not have access to social facilities to their children or adolescents (e.g. nurseries or programs that hinder children's work). As for the access to outside classroom activities (sport, art, tutoring) 53% of them did no have access to them. When they evaluated Education Policy, half of the families considered it poor or bad. The same opinion was given by 87% of the families about Health Policy. This evaluation is reinforced by the data acquired in the results of the medical records analysed, because, in 60% of them, there was not a sequence in the treatment of children or adolescent in situation of violence. This reality shows the urgent need to restructure the Program of Treatment to Victims of Violence from the mentioned health unit so that the treatment in this sector be qualified, but, more than that, in order that it can interferes in promoting other policies aimed to prevent violence, by taking part in the Web of Attention to Women, Children and Adolescents in Situation of violence.

**WS020:8**

The behavioural problems of children who are exposed to domestic violence: a study at Ibbawatte area, Colombo-15, Sri Lanka

*Rajasingham, Aruthra*

University of Peradeniya, Department of Economics and Statistics, Colombo, Sri Lanka

The well-being of women has become a pressing global issue. Especially domestic violence is a great social and health issue in the current world. The violence at home has enormous effects on the family and the society. Although women are the direct victims there are hidden sufferers too, the small children. The problem of these children is still covered in most of the countries including Sri Lanka. So there is a vital need to identify those problems and educate the public on this current issue. For this purpose, I carried out a field survey in Ibbawatte area (Ibbawatte is an urban slum in Colombo, Sri Lanka) to find, how domestic violence affects the children indirectly. The main objective of this study is to identify the major behavioural problems of the children who are exposing to domestic violence in Ibbawatte area. Finally the study proved that there are significant destructive changes in the behaviors of the children who expose to violence at home. Some of the major problematic behaviors identified were being stubborn, irritable, arguing, and crying. At the end of the study, there are some recommendations discussed in order to protect the children from family violence.

**WS021**

Integrating economic, environmental, and social well being (2:3)

**WS021:1**

Integrating outcomes for economic, environmental, and social well-being in research, teaching and practice

*Gamble, Dorothy N.*

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, School of Social Work, Santa Fe, United States

Integrating Outcomes for Economic, Environmental, and Social Well-being in Social Work Research, Teaching and Practice. Social work can be more effective in providing leadership and policy proposals for the global challenges currently facing all our nations by turning our normative knowledge into effective research and policy proposals. Without a broader view of the "person-in-environment" construct social work is left out of the significant human change strategies required for this century. Social Work education, drawing from relevant research and effective practice, can contribute to the protection of the biosphere, investment in social outcomes, and humane economic development. Social work can draw on the research of global scholars, as well as evidence from social work in each of our own countries, to create a framework for improved human well-being. To address the urgent problems facing this century, such a framework must measure the degree to which our work contributes to investments in social capabilities of families and communities, as well as the restoration and protection of the biosphere and the expansion of livelihood opportunities for people’s economic security. This is neither a deviation from our social work values nor an impossible task. It requires the use of wisdom from a wide range of scholars to shape a common direction for the full range of social work interventions with individuals, families, groups, organizations, neighborhoods, and whole countries. This common direction does not require a lock-step response, but it does require the incorporation of goals for all three areas of concern: social investments toward capabilities of people, economic opportunities that reward a wide range of livelihoods, and efforts to restore and protect the environmental resources essential to human survival. We need scholarship to develop global benchmarks for well-being, working from the top down, as well as for communities to develop their own well-being indicators, working from the bottom up. To identify measures for improved human well-being research from a variety of sources will be examined, including:

- Bertelsmann Stiftung’s Social Justice in the OECD (2011)
incomes are many times greater. We will explore some challenges and Indigenous people who live in serious poverty and those whose
takes into consideration the critical social and economic factors that are fewer resources remaining for prevention and health promotion that Canada's health care system has been shaped by the Canada Health
desocial into collaborative care.

errors are made. These are important as it is known how multidisciplinary enhance health care so that patients (clients) are better cared for and fewer
effect (see, for example, Grymonpre, van Ineveld & Nelson, 2010; van
In many Western nations, including Canada, the call for interprofessional
des of agricultural cooperation, while collective forms of work organization in cooperative activities and livestock. Considering the various aspects goals - the distribution of land, the means of production and the market - and subjective - the level of awareness of the settlers, organizational skills and level of qualification of manpower, there are several challenges faced by the MST in process to encourage agricultural cooperation as a central aspect of the development strategy of the settlement areas. Therefore, from the survey, we highlight the challenge of the movement that seeks to articulate the immediate struggle, which involves improving living conditions of settlers and access to public policies, to mediate the struggle, the prospect of building a new sociability, and mediation as the struggle for land, agrarian reform and the encouragement of agricultural cooperation.

Interprofessional education in health: challenges of health inequality and social exclusion
Heinonen, Tuula1; Giasson, Florette2
1EHESP - School of Public Health; IRSET U1085; INSERM U954–Vandoeuvre-les-Nancy-France; 2University of Saint-Boniface, École de service social, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

In many Western nations, including Canada, the call for interprofessional collaboration in hospitals and health care settings has had a pronounced effect (see, for example, Grymonpre, van Ineveld & Nelson, 2010; van Ineveld, Jensen, Sullivan, Weinberg & Ines, 2008). Dentists, nurses, physicians, dieticians, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, psychologists, social workers and other professionals now work in teams to enhance health care so that patients (clients) are better cared for and fewer errors are made. These are important as it is known how multidisciplinary rather than interdisciplinary efforts lead to miscommunication, lack of coordinated care and poor understanding of client needs. Important as these are in health care, it remains a challenge to integrate some important social determinants into collaborative care. Canada's health care system has been shaped by the Canada Health Act, focused primarily on biomedical services and hospital-based care. Most funding is directed towards these services and it is costly. There are fewer resources remaining for prevention and health promotion that takes into consideration the critical social and economic factors that push many people into the sick care system. Our paper will highlight the growing inequalities among people in Canada, for example, between Indigenous people who live in serious poverty and those whose incomes are many times greater. We will explore some challenges and possibilities of taking on board inequality (Giles, 2011) and social exclusion towards social justice in health care (Bywaters, 2007).

Environmental impact on the social health inequalities - The Equit'Area project
Deigan, Séverine1; Padilla, Cindy2; Lalloué, Renato3; Zmirou-Navier, Denis4
1EHESP - School of Public Health; IRSSET U1085, Department of Biostatistics, Rennes, France; 2EHESP - School of Public Health; IRSSET U1085, Rennes, France; 3EHESP - School of Public Health; INSERM U954–Vandoeuvre-les-Nancy-France; Department of Biostatistics, Rennes, France; 4EHESP - School of Public Health; IRSSET U1085;INSERM U954–Vandoeuvre-les-Nancy-France; Nancy University Medical School–Vandoeuvre, Rennes, France

Background: Evidence of social health inequalities is well established: deprived populations are more strongly affected by various health problems. In spite of the numerous risk factors already identified, some of these inequalities remain unexplained. In light of this, it is suspected that environmental nuisances also contribute to social inequalities in health. Assessing how environmental exposures may partly explain social inequalities in health is today a major public health research issue.

Objective: The Equit'Area project aims to explore in France the interaction between three families of variables: environmental, socioeconomic and health events, which are not often considered jointly in epidemiological studies. While investigation of social health inequalities or of health effects of environmental risk factors is now common in the public health literature, assessment of their joint effect is not and, as stated above, can enlighten public policies aiming at reducing both risks and inequalities.

Methods: An ecological multiicity study design will be used. The geographical unit used is the French census block. The study focus on 4 urban metropolitan areas: Lille, Paris, Lyon and Marseille. Several environmental exposures are considered: air pollution, industries proximity and noise. Bayesian models were implemented to investigate inequalities related to infant mortality. Results are presented for the Lyon metropolitan area and proximity to industries.

Results: There were 714 infant death cases in Lyon (2000-2009). The average rate is 4.1 per 1000 live births. A significant interaction between the proportion of single-parent families in the census block and the proximity to industries was found. The risk of infant mortality is multiplied by 1.28 (95% 1.04-1.57) when the percentage of single family increase but only in the census block located closed to industries.

Conclusion: This observation may result from a greater exposure to industrial pollution due to a higher number of industrial plants in the deprived census blocks. It could also stem from a vulnerability phenomenon whereby residents might be more sensitive to the effect of exposure because of a poorer health status and/or lower access to appropriate care. More refined analyses are underway to identify the most plausible explanations and to communicate a public health message to local authorities.

The perspective of the learning community as an element for sustainable social development - A dynamic methodological frame for community building
Pauwels, Jo
Artesis University College Antwerp, Social Work, Antwerp, Belgium

As part of a ‘social-artistic’ project, two artists were asked to build a huge ‘nest’ together with the residents of a neighbourhood in Antwerp/Belgium. In the presentation we explore how this marked new perspectives in living together in (intergenerational) diversity. Based on the understandings and outcome of the project, other case studies, like ‘Perspective 2015’ and interviews, we propose a dynamic methodological frame for community building as part of creating a world full of opportunities. People learn to live and act as their environment dictates. If silence, fear and isolation become the dominant culture, people act accordingly. We create meaning and construct our (view of the) world through our interactions. In a healthy and functioning community words like vital, active, dynamic, alive come up! A community is formed by a group of people who look for ways of dealing with the challenges of co-existence: a ‘learning community’. Building a communal vision or ‘perspective’ is part of something much bigger: our views on a shared life. A community needs a shared goal. Now too, there are shared, implicit images - of our lives together and of our expected future. Those subconscious mental images make us open the door when someone rings the bell or not, make us talk to our neighbour or not, make us afraid to go out at night or not. Those images make us move or protect ourselves with security systems and extra locks. They shape our actions. What would it be like, to make the images of our commonly desired future explicit? To talk about which images of the future we dream of and which kind of life together we would like? To go in a ‘co-creative’ modus and talk about what we can and should do? And then act!
Based on ancient philosophers as Plato, and the old Taoists thinkers on one hand and contemporary researchers as Peter Senge and Niklas Luhmann on the other hand, we developed a dynamic methodological frame for community building as a basic 'element' for a bigger world transition in all aspects as environmental change, sustainable social development, a full spectrum economy. The NEST is a strong metaphor of our living together in the future, was of crucial importance in the project and a motor for the transition of the social life in the neighbourhood. Sharing perspectives of our common desired future are one necessary step of a global transformation to a sustainable inclusive world full of opportunities.

WS021:6
The urbanization of slums and their impacts on population: an analysis of the experience of Rio de Janeiro
Cárdel Marques Gomes, Maria de Fatima1; Lima Fernandes, Lenise1; Alves de França, Bruno1
1Escola de Serviço Social - Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Fundamentos do Serviço Social, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; 2Escola de Serviço Social - Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Programa de Pós-graduação em Serviço Social - Doutorado, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

This paper aims to identify and evaluate the main impacts of urbanization of two slums in the city of Rio de Janeiro based on a follow-up survey conducted through the Favela and Citizenship Research and Extension Center (FACI). This action was conducted by the Municipal Housing Department of Rio de Janeiro through Bairrinho Program in 1998 to integrate formal and informal areas of the city. Backed by these problems, this study aimed to identify the advances and setbacks caused by the developments of this kind of intervention in the daily lives of inhabitants. The research raised qualitative and quantitative information obtained at different times through the studies undertaken by FACI since 1986 in order to substantiate the analysis presented here. The historical trajectory of both slums is initially recovered by emphasizing the struggle for these urban spaces. Then the proposal for slums urbanization as one of the new ways to manage the urban space has been discussed. According to Harvey (1996), it is characterized by public-private partnership and implements the business logic into the state apparatus, creating what is called urban entrepreneurialism. In this context, the city is presented as a commodity to be sold in a competitive market. It is noteworthy that the urbanization of favelas in Brazil started in the 1990s as an attempt to overcome the removal policies of these residents to outlying areas. Paradoxically, however, several studies have indicated the perpetuation and deepening of segregation in the city (PERLMAN, 2010). Thus, the prioritization of urbanization projects is a linked to two kinds of simultaneous processes: on one hand those related to the political strengthening of the social sectors that defend the democratic access to the benefits of urbanization and on the other, those related to the integration of the marginalized population to the formal city in order to homogenize the territory attracting investments (GOMES, 1998). The main results presented here indicate the limits of this kind of intervention, especially when urbanization is restricted to the natural and urban infrastructure works. We believe that the integration of the slums to the urban environment with an effective change on its socio-economic dynamics requires broader interventions that address the different dimensions of social issues highlighted in this space.

WS021:7
Integrated biotechnological livelihood interventions for societal development and environmental change
Varadharajan, Chakrapani
Shri AMM Maragappa Chettiar Research Centre (MCRC), Extension Wing, Chennai, India

In the present day scenario, appropriate rural technological interventions are plays major role in developing human kind as well as improve the ecological conditions in our biosphere. It is widely agreed that the need of the hour is to explore various ways and means to mitigate the pollution and hence alternative approach to the natural environment is vital to save our earth. Indeed, it is through social work one can implement appropriate eco-friendly technologies for integrating economic, environmental and social perspectives. This paper focuses on various methodologies, approaches and successful stories that are emerged as a result of successful implementation of project which not only improved socio economic conditions of the rural folk but also addressed the various environmental safeguarding issues through biotechnological interventions. The main objective of this multienvironmental project was to uplift provide alternative income to the targeted rural population through biotechnological interventions. Four interventions viz., Vermicomposting, Mushroom cultivation, Charcoal Briquetting and Clonal propagation were disseminated to 664 beneficiaries spread over 160 villages. This programme facilitated to improvement and maintenance of agro-ecosystem based on conservation of soil, water and biodiversity. Create eco-friendly and self-sustainable villages and activities helped in reducing drudgery thereby increasing the productivity and established stability due to diversification and maintenance of nutrient cycle within the farms, etc. The entire intervention predominantly helped to prevented exploitation and pollution of natural resources thereby facilitated mitigation of global warming. Usage of farm manures and crop residues instead of synthetic and agrochemicals resulted in prevention of usage of genetic engineering and related products. The project created avenues for the target population to stay back in their areas and stop migrating to the cities. The activities will certainly address judicious utilization of bioresources in the implementation area through the involvement of target population in precise farm activities. The resource utilization and effective waste management will create eco-friendly environment in the villages.

WS021:8
Education and social inclusion: analysis of experience of Pre-Vestibular Social state government of Rio de Janeiro
Fernandes Bastos, Maria Durvalma1; Cárdel Marques Gomes, Maria de Fatima1; Lima Fernandes, Lenise1; Alves de França, Bruno1
1Governo do Estado do Rio de Janeiro - Secretaria de Estado de Ciência e Tecnologia, Fundação Centro de Ciências e de Educação Superior a Distância do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; 2Escuela de Serviço Social - Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Fundamentos do Serviço Social, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; 3Escola de Serviço Social - Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Programa de Pós-graduação em Serviço Social - Doutorado, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

This paper examines the role of Pre-Vestibular Social (PVS), a program developed by the Science and Higher Distance Education Center of the State of Rio de Janeiro Foundation (CECIGER) that considering educational inclusion policies aims to democratize the entry of low-income population in higher education. The program’s general rule is based on the principle that education is the driving factor for socioeconomic development, gateway to opportunities for independent living, an essential element in the socialization of men and, above all, the key of civilization. However, the educational situation in Brazil is characterized by contradictions and gaps that occur into the educational process itself. It reveals the actual distances from the socially recognized patterns as desirable for the formation of the social being in the education field. Thus, the analysis presented here focuses on the contribution of the PVS as a support to overcome some problems related to this issue by offering free classes in basic subjects, books and academic orientation, while discussing subjects related to the particular characteristics that profiles the population served, the unequal distribution of goods and services in the territory and the mobility conditions of the low-income population. These processes are understood as limits imposed to those people in the realization of an effective democratic and autonomous social inclusion. Regarding the practical results already achieved by the development of the PVS, this work records the increase of low-income students as well as people from the interior of the state of Rio de Janeiro joining the University and reinforces the importance of implementing compensatory social policies in certain contexts. In addition, the analysis of Pre-Vestibular Social users profile enables the mapping of future areas that need any necessary action in order to expand and consolidate the results achieved by the Program democratizing the Brazilian population’s access to social constitutional rights in the education field.

WS 022
Youth and migration (1:4)

WS022:1
Autonomy, choice and control of refugee youth: Third-sector interventions supporting employment integration in Switzerland
Gately Said, D.
University of Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany

There is limited research on refugees’ access to the labour market in Europe, especially in Switzerland. Refugees suffer poverty and disadvantage in ways that are similar or worse than other marginalised groups, compounded by experiences of loss, exile and trauma. Current prospects for refugee youth aged 17-25 are critical, with many struggling to find training placements or jobs. In current conditions where youth unemployment is extremely high and jobs are scarce, minorities are most
affected. Interventions need to be targeted to the specific requirements of refugee youth with support aspiring to be multi-dimensional and empowering. Given the imperative for the integration of recognised refugees a central question is whether policy-makers respect and recognise them as capable actors or as passive and voiceless. There is a fine balance where social policies need to be reconciled in their approach towards those with multiple needs, such as refugees, utilising a philosophy which views them as autonomous actors. Sen's Capability Approach offers a people first approach to policy-making and broadens the informational basis for policy evaluation towards one where such an equilibrium is feasible, i.e., providing support whilst recognising an individual’s autonomous agency. This Doctoral study focuses on the integration of recognised refugee youth participating in an intervention operated by a third-sector organisation in Zurich, Switzerland. Through semi-structured interviews with refugee service users this study examines the experiences of autonomy, choice and control (questions adapted from the UK’s Equality Measurement Framework) and their opportunities for employment during the intervention process.

WS022:2

Swedish social support system towards unaccompanied refugee adolescents: Strengths and weakness
Ghazinour, Mehdi
Social work, Umeå, Sweden

For many decades Sweden has received refugees from different parts of the world. According to the Geneva Convention a refugee is "a person owing to a well founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, nationality, religious or political beliefs or on grounds of sex, sexual orientation or any other membership of a particular social group" and who is on the run from his native country. The adolescent refugees who have been granted a residence permit at the age of 16, lives in a so called Care and accommodation transit home (In Swedish: hem för vård och boende HVB-hem). When they turn 18 the adolescents are channelled to a home of their own and they are then expected to be able to live an independent life. The aim of the presentation is to reflect and discuss, based on social ecological system theory, how the phenomenon resilience could be understood in unaccompanied adolescent refugees. How these young people perceive and experience two or three first years of their life HVB/hom in Sweden.

WS022:3

"Receiving from the residents perspective" - a study about unaccompanied refugee minors
Rosenberg, David; Bolin, Malin; Dreijura, Joakim
1Research and development in the county of Västernorrland, Härnösand, Sweden; 2Semret, Härnösands kommun, Härnösand, Sweden

Background: Härnösand, a small town in the middle of Sweden, has for the past 25 years received unaccompanied refugee minors (URM) in group homes. Härnösand has also developed a concept with support for the young adults (18-21 year) that are leaving the group homes, the Mobile Team. The children are a vulnerable group, they are all alone in a new culture, often coming from war zones, often victims of abuse, sometimes suffering from PTSD etc. The last six years the number of URM coming to Sweden has been increasing rapidly (from about 400 to 2400/year) and the number of municipalities that have signed an agreement to receive URM has grown from 14 to 233 (out of 290).

Problem and aim: This rapid increase of incoming URM leads to great demands of knowledge, guidance and support in a social field that are largely unexplored. In order to meet the demands Härnösand started a project 2011, supported by European Union and the Swedish Migration Board. The aims of the project are: 1. To describe the method that has evolved during Härnösand’s 25 years of practice (evidence-based practice). 2. To learn from the 200 URM (now between 19 and 42 years of age) who have passed through Härnösand’s group homes over the years.

Methods: To investigate the methods at the group home we used focus groups, in which staff described how business is done. To gather experiences from the URM we used both surveys and focus groups. In the study we have included both boys and girls, aged between 16 and 22 years.

Result: The project ends in May 2012, but some conclusions may already be drawn:

- The business in Härnösand can be described as a large family with involved adults that support and guide children and young adults with special needs.
- The staff’s work can be described as an empathic proximity model with strong personal commitment and clearly, present and experience-based leadership.
- The former residents have established themselves well in Sweden and tells of: - the familiar atmosphere, - the supporting staff, - the knowledge gained (about the Swedish society, the language, to fend themselves etc) and - help with contact with relatives in the home country as the most important factors that the group home offered.

Conclusions: The overwhelming majority of the URM are very satisfied and grateful with their time at the group home. This indicates that the experience-based method used in Härnösand works satisfactorily and may serve as a model for other group homes around the world.

WS022:4

The effect of after-school programs (ASPs) for positive development of latino immigrant children
Park, Hyejung
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Social Work, Champaign, United States

Since 1950, immigrant populations have had a significant presence in many cities in the U.S. According to the 2000 Census, 16.5% of urban residents in the U.S. are foreign born (51% from Latin countries, 25.5% from Asian countries, 15.3% from European countries). Notably, Latino immigrant families are rapidly growing in local communities and school districts across the country (Matther, 2009) and have become the largest minority population in the country. Additionally, Latinos represent the second largest school-aged population in the U.S., following non-Hispanic whites (Perez, 2004). However, the majority of Latino immigrant children display lower academic achievement due to social and family risk factors. For example, Mexican children whose first language is not English score lower in math and reading compared to native-born children, and Latino adolescents are more likely to drop out high school than their counterparts (Matther, 2009). Therefore, participating in after-school programs during childhood for Latino immigrant children acts as a continuum with school-life, offering another social context than home and assisting them in obtaining English fluency and social-emotional improvement through interaction with peers and instructors (Riggs, 2006). However, although there has been much research conducted to discover outcomes of after-school programs, little research has been done to examine how After-School Programs (ASPs) affect the development of Latino immigrant children (in academic, emotional and behavioral areas in particular), who have fewer resources for taking care of their children than families whose parents are born in the U.S. (Riggs, 2006). In this article, the conditions and backgrounds of Latino immigrant families, along with risk factors that negatively affect these children's development are illustrated. Second, a theoretical framework, Social Ecologies in ASPs, and the academic, emotional, and behavioral improvements of Latino immigrant children in ASPs is demonstrated. Finally, educational and political systems to optimize the well-being of Latino immigrant children are discussed.

WS022:5

Exploring the social capital of migrant students — Voices from migrant students in Beijing
Qi, Ji
The University of Hong Kong, Faculty of Education, Hong Kong

In China, among the most profound social and economic changes has been the explosion of rural migration. In 2010, there were 261 million rural migrants. Among them, there are a great number of children. As the number of migrant children climbs, the issue of how to educate them becomes increasingly complicated. Since almost all migrant children have rural hukou (household registration), the majority of them are denied access to urban public high schools, where a local hukou is required for enrollment. Without many choices, migrant parents sent their children to urban vocational high schools. However, in what situation migrant students accept this option and how they develop in vocational schools are still interesting questions not answered. This study, grounded in the literature of social capital, is conducted from November 2011 to April 2012 to explore the resources and supports embedded in the social relationships of migrant children and investigate the impacts on their schooling and general life outlooks. Employing a qualitative research method, I have been staying at a vocational high school for six months, where I have full access to the school campus and student's dormitory. Visits are paid to students' homes and I join them working part-time. Totally, ten boys and ten girls are studied. They take snapshots with cameras on subjects,
people and events which they regard as significant to their education and growth at home, school and community. These snapshots are then analyzed and taken as constituting a portion of the social capital on which their development is grounded. There are following up interviews with the students themselves, their parents, and other informants, which aim to explore the relationship of their perceptions and experiences as revealed by those snapshots to the social reality, including the economic, policy and human situations, they are encountering, so as to assess what factors in social living is essential in facilitating a motivating social environment for the development of those migrant children when they are struggling in a disadvantaged social context. I believe this study will significantly contribute to our knowledge of migrant children attending vocational high schools in Beijing and shed lights on the possible arrangements to improve their overall condition.

WS022:6
Young migrant workers in China: making sense of their transformation pathways to livelihoods, and implications for social work practice
Lung, Jianxian; Tsai, Meng-sun
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Hum, Kowloon, Hong Kong, Hong Kong

This research project in particular focuses on the life experiences of young migrant workers (YMWs) in Shenzhen, a city of southern China, which is near Hong Kong. The project is especially investigating and documenting the pathways they have gone through, transforming themselves from rural adolescents just leaving schools to worldly adults earning wages in urban factories. Of special interest in this study are not only their trajectories of transitions, but also the support they have received from their peers and family as well as social workers when encountering difficulties in making a sustainable livelihood. It aims to introduce new knowledge of social work services to disadvantaged young people in developing their sustainable livelihoods. The study applies narrative approach as research methodology, which emphasizes co-authorship of life stories (Riessman, 1994, 2007), empowerment-oriented interaction between social work researcher and informant (Frazer, 2004), and connections to inform narrative therapy in the social work practice (Freeman, 2011). The pilot study shows YMWs are more independent but lack of sufficient peer and family support. They are more mature than those in the same age group (age 24 to 35), but face more difficulties in career advancement and maintaining sustainable livelihoods. Initial implications for local social work practice in China includes: 1) social work education in the community level is urgently needed as the blooming expansion of social work services in urban cities; 2) the practitioners should not see YMWs as problematic but as potential, and they need to start services from the developmental needs of YMWs. Further implications for international social work includes: 1) practicing indigenization is not only by considering needs of local service users, but also by integrating social work into local political system and cultural context; 2) social work should advocate for a new strengths perspective, while working with young people, to promote their resilience as well as resistance to injustice; 3) social workers should advocate more support, mutual support and negotiation with social institutions to establish better livelihoods.

WS022:7
An exploratory study on the life concerns, work values, and job satisfaction of Chinese young female migrant workers
To, Siu-ming; Tam, Hau-lin; Tsoi, Kwon-wah; Sung, Wai-leung
1The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Department of Social Work, Hong Kong, Hong Kong; 2The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong Institute of Educational Research, Hong Kong, Hong Kong

This study is a pioneering attempt to explore the life concerns, work values, and job satisfaction of Chinese young female migrant workers. Due to the changing social, economic, and political environments in China and the concomitant opportunities for upward mobility, it is not surprising that today’s Chinese young females have a distinct set of life attitudes and vocational behaviors. However, it is questionable if the young female migrant workers, who are often treated as second class citizens and receive poorer welfare benefits than their local counterparts, have undergone changes in these areas. The research gap needs to be filled because the changes may exert enormous influences on their career development, life advancement, and even family formation, resulting in new challenges to the communities and the society. The present study adopted a survey design with data based on a sample of 100 Chinese female workers. The survey targeted two big factories in the Guangdong province from which to recruit the participants. A structured and anonymous questionnaire was completed by each participant. The life concerns, work values, and job satisfaction among various developmental status and socio-demographic subgroups of the participants were examined and compared. The results indicated that female migrant workers paid less attention to the realm of self-interest and personal achievement in their lives and careers than locals. Among the migrant workers, the younger generation expressed more concern over the realm of self-interest and personal achievement than the older one. They were also less satisfied with the salary and the training received. Furthermore, the workers with a higher educational level had a lower degree of job satisfaction. The findings suggest that age and educational attainment are two significant factors that affect the life concerns, work values, and job satisfaction of Chinese young female migrant workers. It can be argued that younger female labors with a higher educational level put more emphasis on securing their benefits and seeking personal transformation. The findings offer a knowledge base for understanding their needs and exploring the ways in which new human service strategies can be developed. They also provide useful information for policy makers to improve the working conditions of the migrant labors. Social workers should help equip the new working class with knowledge and skills to pursue their life goals and interests.

WS022:8
Understanding Aboriginal Australian cultural identity and the links to well being
Bindi, Bindi
Australian Catholic University, Sydney, Australia

This presentation will be based on a current postgraduate research project which explores how Aboriginal Australian cultural identity is developed, understood and experienced by young Aboriginal people. Key aspects of the literature review will be presented with a focus on the links between strong cultural identity and resilience, well-being and socio-economic outcomes for vulnerable young people. It will identify the key messages for practitioners as to why this link is critical to understand. Defining culture and identity has been complex and multifaceted for Australian Aboriginal peoples. Colonisation and associated policies have impacted on the development of Aboriginal peoples’ culture and identity. Due to the policy of the Stolen Generations, premature death of community Elders or the geographical dislocation of their community it is not uncommon in contemporary Australia to find Aboriginal people who lack relatives, both in the local area in which they live but also in general. A growing number of Aboriginal Australians also have a mix of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal ancestry. Some of these fair-skinned Aboriginal Australians suffer from a feeling of not ‘belonging’ but can be difficult for many Aboriginal young people to connect with their Aboriginality. In the Aboriginal community the formation of cultural identity is a process which is facilitated by relationships with community, Elders and participation in cultural practices. The consequences of growing up without a clear cultural identity on vulnerable young people’s overall wellbeing can be profound. The process of identifying as an Aboriginal person, socially, emotionally and spiritually and whether this cultural identity increases the ability to succeed later in life has not been documented. What leads vulnerable Aboriginal young people to develop and understand their cultural identity and how might this knowledge inform social work practice with this group? Exploring the perspectives of the young people themselves will provide important insights into how this process is experienced and understood and how strong cultural identity may work as a protective factor for vulnerable youth.

WS023 Religious beliefs and social work (1:5)

WS023:1
Challenging conventional spaces in social welfare delivery: A critical contribution towards faith-based conceptualisation
Erasmus, Johannes
North-West University, Centre for Child, Youth and Family Studies, Wellington, North-Africa

Problem and contextualisation: In many parts of the world religion and how religion is organised still significantly influences and reciprocally is influenced by everyday lives of people. The growing importance of faith-based organisations (FBOs) in development is a point in case. In South Africa the importance of faith-based organisations (FBOs) as an integral part of the social welfare discussion is recognised by a number of policy documents including the White Paper on Social Welfare (DWP, 1997) and affirmed by several statements of politicians. This positive regard for FBOs led to a Memorandum of Understanding between government and the National Religious Leader's Forum (NRLF) in 2005 which in turn led to government pledging a budget for social development
programmes conducted by religious organisations in 2007. These developments exemplify the expectations of involvement of the religious sector in service delivery by the South African government. However, fitting nomenclature which properly depicts the identity and function of FBOs has remained void. This void can perhaps be explained by insufficient understanding of how faith-based organizations operate and the nature of their activities. Swart and Hendriks (2009) has highlighted this point and attempted to contextualise the value of a North American FBO typology for the South African situation.

**Aim of the proposed project:** This paper will aim to represent an initial contextualisation by examining recent FBO typology attempts in literature as well as an initial conceptualising of an appropriate research process, embedded in the critical approach and adhering to the purposes of community development, to generate contextual data about how religion is defined in FBOs in a case study area. Furthermore, the paper will argue that addressing the relationship between religious beliefs and their social work practice can be very complex. As we noted in this study, a practitioner is probably affected by the complexities of different confessions. Therefore, to further investigate this issue, it is important to consider how religious factors interact with other factors in affecting practitioners' actions. This study also shows there is a need for practitioners to have more opportunities to reflect on their religious beliefs and how their beliefs affect their social work practice. Practitioners' religious beliefs need not only to be respected but also need to be understood.

**WS023:2**  
**Supporting the spirituality of children in UK public care**  
**Goodhew, Annabel**  
LSBU, London, United Kingdom

UK children’s social work, issues of spirituality are often marginalised. When they are considered, this takes second place to considerations of culture and ethnicity. Yet for some children and their families spirituality and membership of a religious community are key to their sense of identity. This presentation aims to explore the statutory and conceptual frameworks that underpin this disjuncture and to consider the role of social work in supporting children’s religion and spirituality. Prior to 1975, UK public welfare agencies were legally required to bring up children in public care in the faith specified by their parents. Subsequently, other identities superseded religion as a priority for supporting children’s development. Concerns of racism and in response to challenges from vocal black communities, anti-discriminatory social work developed practice models such as ‘same-race placements’ (Author’s Own 2007). Consideration of religion and how children might identify themselves as members of religious communities had slowly become eroded as a key planning concept. UK social workers often work with children and families for whom religion is of fundamental importance, many of whom originate from 1st world countries. Identity is a socially constructed concept, which changes over time and place. For the UK, as an island with fixed boundaries, nationality is a fixed entity (Gelner 1983). For some countries and cultures, nationality is of less importance. Others posit that, for citizens with little confidence in their government, religion can be the default form of social organisation. Given the social exclusion and lack of the children and families we work with, should we be actively supporting their spirituality and membership of religious communities? Certainly the evidence from Resilience studies (Gilligan 2007) would indicate that membership of a religious community acts as a protective factor for vulnerable children. Discretion does need to be exercised in considering the usefulness of religion for children in public care: my own research gathered the views of foster children, using semi-structured interviews, a focus group and an electronic survey (Author’s Own 2011). Several of them were children from non-religious families, who considered having to go to church to be an imposition. For others, the protective factors would merit our consideration.

**WS023:4**  
**New religious challenges for social work**  
**Lamote, Frederik**  
Hogeschool Universiteit Brussel, Social Work, Brussels, Belgium

Based on five years of anthropological research in Ghana, Senegal, Belgium and France, this paper brings on an often-unexpected and mostly invisible feature of globalisation into the spotlight: the effect of African-based religious movements on social work practices in Western cities.

The paper starts by showing how African religious movements have developed a wide-ranging network to provide spiritual support to their followers across the globe. The second part of the paper focuses on the impact of these networks on the daily live of migrants in Western cities. When looking for a job, hunting for a suitable place to stay or applying for social, African migrants support upon these networks. They not only derive material and mental support from these networks, they also call for spiritual support when confronted with social, psychological or physical problems. For example, a Ghanaian woman in The Hague, who was suffering for a severe headache, not only appealed upon several Dutch psychosocial services. She also called an indigenous priest in her hometown, Techiman, to find out the spiritual cause of her problem because she was convinced that the mere psychosocial assistance could not help her. In a similar case, a Senegalese migrant asked an Islamic diviner in Touba to use his spiritual power to influence a Belgian social worker. But migrants do not only call to religious actors in their hometowns, religious actors also travel to European cities to assist their clients in all kind of social problems. Nana Kwaku Bonsam, a relatively famous Indigenous priest from Afرانgho, Ghana, travels on a regular base from Amsterdam, Brussels and Paris to help his clients by using his spiritual powers. Pastors from Pentecostal churches open branches of their churches in the migrant neighborhoods of European cities and attempt to solve the diverging problems of their congregations, using their social networks as well as their spiritual strength.

Hence, not only are social workers consciously or inconsciously confronted with heterogeneous African religious practices, African religious actors also provide social services wisch fall under the jurisdiction of the formal social services. This is the topic of the third of the paper. The fourth and final part of the paper is a call for awareness that these practices exist on the one hand, and a call for more research into these practices on the other hand.

**WS023:5**  
**Social cohesion and cultural diversity in a secular society: a new challenge for Social Work in France**  
**Schafer, Gerard**  
IRTS de Lorraine, Social Work, International Office, Metz, France

Since 2000, several international reports have pointed to a lack of consideration for human rights principles in France. How can this situation be accounted for knowing that this country prides itself on being a leader in human rights? The answer to this question can be found in the French interpretation of social cohesion from a secularist viewpoint. French society is issued from the 1789 Revolution. Founded on principles and values excluding all transcendent references, this society tried to build up a new social cohesion aspiring to the spiritual legacy of its history. The
effects of such an approach loom up in the way people from other cultures are welcomed. In fact manifest cultural differences disturb social peace and order.

In this context, French Schools in Social Work are facing new challenges. On the one hand, they have to put their training system in accordance with European lifelong learning indicators. On the other hand, they need to join international networks to promote international social work and train students in a “glocal” perspective. Learners’ mobility contributes to opening their mind to other worlds. Teaching cultural and spiritual diversity is another way to help students welcome and recognize that foreigners do not necessarily see the “French way of life” as acceptable. During the last 10 years at the Regional Institute of Social Work (Lorraine, France) several modifications have been introduced in the teaching course on laicism and matters of religion. From an introduction to “The history of religions” (2003) to the study of principles and values of the secular code (2011), the training module takes the students to participatory action research in social work. Based on social facts drawn from the news, the concept of social cohesion is analysed to question the validity of human and professionals practices. The observations made during national or international practical placements make debates more interactive. Social cohesion is analysed in the perspective of normality in a diverse society in which values and human sensitivity do not serve the same cultural schemes or national interests. Within the Institute, this approach has facilitated the creation of a Mobility Committee and the production of many educational tools aimed at boosting international mobility. International coordinators meet regularly to share their experiences and promote social work regardless of borders.

WS024:2
A collaborative partnership model linking university & sister city programs in US & Russia in teaching international social work
Faria, Debra; Metzger, Jef
3State University of New York College at Brockport, Social Work Department / GRC MSW Program, Brockport NY, United States; 2Nazareth College at Rochester, Social Work Department / GRC MSW Program, Rochester NY, United States
An elective social work course focusing on international social work practice was designed and implemented using a collaborative perspective with emphasis on reciprocity with the host culture. This was achieved through a partnership model with a sister city program between Rochester NY and Velikiy Novgorod Russia. The sister cities have collaborated together since 1998 in exchanges, internships and co-learning experience. Resulting in the development of a Russian foster care system to reduce institutionalization of children in orphanages in the Novgorod region through the adoption on the NYS MAPF foster parent training model. Subsequent partnerships have focused on substance abuse prevention and elder care systems of care. The international social work elective course, co-taught by two social work faculty actively involved in the sister city program, engages students as co-learners with Russian child welfare and elder care workers. Students travel to Velikiy Novgorod as sister city guests and are provided opportunities to learn about Russian systems of care and challenges related to child welfare and services to elders and adults with disability through the sister city partnership. The model of developing an international social work course using a sister city partnership framework with the host country will be presented and sustainable social development examples will be discussed, including the role of social media campaigns now being taught in a Russian University Psychology program related to substance abuse prevention in youth and utilized in prevention campaigns in Velikiy Novgorod based on a co-learning experience during an open world US Library of Congress sponsored exchange. This collaborative educational model is replicable and provides social work educators with an international course development framework based on five objectives: a) engage individuals and systems from cultures different from that of the social worker in a meaningful and reciprocal manner; b) gain knowledge about the roles of empowerment and asset development frameworks in international social work practice; c) develop knowledge and skills to effectively develop collaborative organizational and community partnerships in international settings; d) practice culturally competent behavior to facilitate development of trust and ability to be a “co-learner” in international and cross-cultural practice; and e) apply social work values and ethics.

WS024:3
Contextualising international social work: some relevant factors
Akseland, Gunild; Dohle, Elsa
Diakonhjemmet University College, Institute of social work and family therapy, Oslo, Norway
Our interest for this subject is based on several years of teaching and writing about international social work and being involved in international social work practice. In the social work literature we find that the concept context and contextualization are frequently used with various understanding. This includes physical, social, psychological, historical, cultural, religious, political and economic aspects to explain
the interaction between human beings and their environment. We have formerly written about contextual factors in international social work like gender, language, time and space. The aim of our paper is to focus on some relevant cultural and religious factors that may influence social work. Development of social work practice and social work institutions are fast growing around the world with the consequence that a lot of transformation of western social work literature occurs without sufficient contextualization. Social workers are faced with multicultural and multi-religious settings. However, while multi-culture has become an integrated issue in social work, religious issues are less explored. Religion is more important for many people and in many societies than what is discussed in western social work literature. When religion is not included as a factor in social work understanding and approaches, important coping resources might be excluded or overlooked. We will discuss some cultural and religious factors that have to be considered in the analysis of the social work literature and the development of local social work practice by presenting theory, empirical material and illustrated by own experiences. Our conclusion suggests that because the context is continuously changing, methodologies and tools to identify and analyse cultural and religious factors in specific local social work need to be developed further.

WS024:5
Regional centres of expertise on education for sustainable development and social work education: Developing synergies
Ashbrook, Karen
University of East London, Social Work - Cass School of Education and Communities, London, United Kingdom
This presentation provides an update on the efforts to promote an inclusive and diverse dialogue on situating social work education and practice within the Global Regional Centres of Expertise for Education for Sustainable Development (Global RCE). The London Regional Centre for Expertise on Education for Sustainable Development (UN University - Institute for Advanced Studies accredited) provides the initial focus for this research, with the intention to explore the role of social work within the Regional European and the wider Global RCE network.
Following on from the participation by the researcher in the Global Regional Centre of Expertise for Education for Sustainable Development international conference in the Limburg province of the Netherlands, the position that social work education and practice has occupied in the context of the UN Decade for Education for Sustainable Development, the Global RCE Network, will be discussed.
Several examples for developing synergies and sharing cross-disciplinary competencies emerged. The exploration of possible next steps, including a discussion of challenges and opportunities, as well as an invitation for the development of a more co-ordinated strategy for social work education and communities of practice within the Global RCE network.

WS024:6
Social work students and lifestyle changes for resource conservation
Flagler, Richard1; Flagler, Martha2
1Shippensburg University, Department of Biology, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, United States; 2Shippensburg University, Social Work and Gerontology, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, United States
Sustainability involves taking a global perspective which encompasses, amongst other things, restrained use of natural resources and levels of consumption by people in the economically developed countries both for the sake of the people living in the rest of the world and that of future generations. Engagement of social workers in the economically developed countries in local and global social action for resource conservation, sustainable development and protection of the environment is predicated on their understanding and acceptance of the need for major lifestyle changes as well as their willingness to participate in promoting these changes among their peers and their communities. Are we preparing a future generation of social workers that is ready for this engagement? To respond to this question we conducted a comparison group, pre-test, post-test quasi-experimental design study with social work students in a baccalaureate program in south central Pennsylvania in the USA using students taking a general education course in the same university as a comparison group. The data obtained through structured questionnaires and focus groups indicate that the participants were only marginally aware of the impact of their lifestyle on natural resources and the environment, but when made aware of the difference they could make, most of them were ready to make some substantial changes in their lifestyles. Although most of them believed that equitable use of natural resources was a matter of social justice and fairness, they considered themselves to be poorly prepared to be involved in community organizing and social action for the promotion of lifestyle changes. The study results have poor generalizability since they are confined to a convenient sample in a specific program in a specific geographic area. However, the authors, a social work educator and an environmental biologist, would like to use them as a springboard for discussion with workshop participants on how we can infuse issues of sustainability in the social work curriculum as part of transformative social work education.

WS024:7
A social work perspective on transatlantic collaboration to prepare students for leadership and enhance service delivery
Zipper, Irene Nathan1; Kesthely, Martha2
1University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Social Work, Chapel Hill, NC, United States; 2Mälardalens Högskola, Social Work, Eskilstuna, Sweden
The Transatlantic Consortium on Early Childhood Intervention was established in 2002 to address practice and policy pertaining to children with disabilities and their families. The goals of the Consortium were to contribute to the preparation of practitioners for leadership roles, to enhance service delivery in participating countries, and to enhance international understanding about early childhood intervention. The Consortium, which is now called, Global Education and Disability Studies (GEDS), involves universities in Europe (Jonköping University and Stockholm University in Sweden; University of Porto in Portugal; Ludwig Maximilians University in Germany) and in the U.S. (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Vanderbilt University, and the University of Colorado). It was initially established with funding from the European Union and the US Department of Education. The project has had three rounds of funding, and has facilitated study by hundreds of students from participating universities, who have spent Summer Institutes, extended stays, and whole semesters in partner countries taking courses; meeting with local practitioners, with consumers, and with family members; and examining their assumptions about disability. They have studied early childhood programs and policies, and carried out research on disability and early childhood intervention.
The activities of the Consortium have involved faculty and students from the fields of Social Work, Education, and Psychology. The Consortium is especially important for social work as it focuses on policies and practice of relevance to vulnerable populations across the globe, and has engaged students and faculty members in close, direct interaction with clients, as well as social work practitioners, students, and faculty members. The presentation will address the activities and structure of the Consortium and its impact on students and their practice. Discussion will focus on how such a project can facilitate collaboration and give birth to new ideas. The presenters are two Social Work faculty members: Irene Nathan Zipper, PhD, MSW, Consortium faculty member at the School of Social Work at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in the U.S.; and Martha Kesthely, PhD, faculty member at the Social Work Department at Mälardalen University in Sweden, who was a Consortium student when she attended Stockholm University.

WS024:8
New Zealand social work education review
McKinley, Sean; Duke, Jan
New Zealand Social Workers Registration Board, Wellington, New Zealand
International developments in social work education have significant implications for social work education at the national. The New Zealand Social Workers Registration Board (SWRB) has legislated responsibility for social work programme qualification recognition. Initial standards for recognising programmes were developed in 2005. In 2011 the SWRB resolved to review these standards to ensure graduates were suitably ready for local, national and international practice and have a transferable qualification. Major discussions in the change process included: length and structure of the qualification; balance between theoretical and practical content; specificity of curriculum content and graduate outcomes; and, requirements for fieldwork education. This presentation will discuss the outcome of the programme standards review.
Oral Abstracts Monday 9 July

WS025:3
Deinstitutionalizing and reintegrating psychiatric patients in the community – Sri Lankan context
Orosuwje, Palmer Reg
National Institute of Social Development, Sri Lanka
School of Social Work, Colombo, Sri Lanka

Between 5% and 10% per cent of people in Sri Lanka are known to suffer from mental disorders that require clinical intervention and nearly 70% of patients seen in clinical practice are diagnosed with psychosis or mood disorders (WHO Report-2008). Dr.Hiranthi De Silva, The Director of Sri Lanka Mental Health Services emphasized, “It had been the concept of Sri Lanka’s mental health services to dump patients in Angoda (a mental hospital in Sri Lanka) and lock them up. This is hardly a solution to mental health problems in a nation that regularly tops the world’s suicide rates, where wife beating, child abuse and alcoholism are common.”

WS025:4
How do social work and other mental health practitioners in UK community teams conceptualise mental distress? Developing a theoretical framework for analysing discourse and action
Moody, Rich
Department of Social Work, Care and Social Justice, Faculty of Science & Social Sciences, Liverpool, United Kingdom

The contemporary reconfiguration of UK statutory mental health services involves a number of significant changes including marketisation, increasing performance management, new professional roles, a higher profile for user involvement and claims of a shift from medical to more holistic concepts of mental health. This paper examines the effects of this new service landscape on the way that conceptualisations of mental distress are utilised and articulated in integrated multi-disciplinary teams and how this relates to professional, interprofessional, organisational and managerial processes and power relations. The paper is based on findings from nine months of ethnographic fieldwork within one mainstay of statutory provision, the community mental health team, with a particular focus on the social work role.

Drawing on and extending the work of Rhodes (1993), a conceptual framework for understanding contemporary mental health practice is outlined utilising notions of strata and gesture. It is argued that practitioners and service users navigate a field of contradictions defined by six strata: confinement, biomedicine, systemic/community approaches, service user movements, risk discourse and commodification of care. These are conceptualised as ideological positions that co-exist within practitioners as alternative modes of thinking and operate in a relationship of mutual tension. Practice should be understood as a process involving movement between these overlapping and co-existing layers of historically sedimented meaning. The term gesture describes the strategic use of concepts-in-action that arises from the tension between formal accounts of therapeutic engagements and informal practice strategies that co-exist within the concept of mutual tension. Practice should be understood as a process involving movement between these overlapping and co-existing layers of historically sedimented meaning. The term gesture describes the strategic use of concepts-in-action that arises from the tension between formal accounts of therapeutic engagements and informal practice strategies that co-exist within the concept of mutual tension.
of mental distress and examines the interface between social work and health care systems. It is anticipated that the findings will be of relevance to practitioner, service user and educator audiences.

WS025:5
Context and relationship: defining resilience in health social workers
Amanda Corely Beidoo, Liz University of Auckland, Counselling, Human Services & Social Work, Auckland, New Zealand

A qualitative study of social workers in physical and mental health asked experienced social workers who self-defined as resilient to define the concept and to explore the elements of resiliency within their practice. Initial definition of resilience as a personal characteristic was developed into a strongly contextual and relational construct, the binding feature of which was self-awareness and the capacity to reflect. A strong feature of the social workers’ understanding of resilience was their focus on relationship with colleagues and the quality of professional social work practice with service users. Further reflexive and structural elements in their professional lives were identified, highlighting that resiliency within health social workers is in dynamic relationship with the organisational context. A resilience framework derived from current literature and from the research is presented and key issues for social work education, workplace organisation and practice supervision are raised.

WS025:6
Social work and social assistance policy: a study on the Brazilian reality
Faquin, Evelyn Secco Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo, Programa de Estudos Pós-Graduados em Serviço Social, São Paulo, Brazil

This study aims to present the relation established between the Brazilian Social Work and the Social Assistance Policy built in the country, emphasizing the role of the profession in the process of implementing the recent Social Assistance System and the role these professionals in management of work within this. For the construction of this study performed a literature search from books and scientific papers of national importance. Upon completion of this research found that throughout the construction process of the right to social assistance in Brazil, the Social Work was present not only in enforcement but also in their movements in search of regulation and security, experiencing the changes undergone by this policy to while also going through very important changes in their inner selves, seeking a break with conservative references, building a critical Social Work. So since 2004, the Brazilian Social Assistance Policy took a new direction, establishing a System of Social Assistance, the intuited to standardize the provision of services in the area and above all effectively guarantee the right to social assistance, and that the management system work gets special attention, the professional social work in addition to all their role in the process covered by this law, it became mandatory professional category action planning, implementation and evaluation of services, programs and projects in this area. Given this new direction the Social Worker to build its operations in this policy should seek a departure from the traditional functionalist and pragmatic approaches that reinforce conservative practices. This action on Social Policy has several dimensions, which include individual approaches in order to access the individual and collective social rights; dimensions seeking a collective intervention aimed at the socialization of information, recognition and strengthening of the working class as a subject expansion in the struggle for collective rights; dimensions aimed at professional intervention in the process of inclusion in the democratic social control, among others. We conclude that the Social Assistance is a privileged place for professional practice. However, there is a constant need for further theoretical, so that able to reveal the specifics of that particular occupational area and the present possibilities of intervention, as well as future.

WS025:7
Association between immigrant status and history of compulsory addiction treatment in Sweden
Lena Lundgren1; Brännström, Jan2; Arnelius, Bengt-Åke3; Chassler, Deborah4; Morén, Stefan5; Trocchio, Sarah1
1Boston University, School of Social Work, Boston, United States; 2Field Research and Development Unit (UFEE), Umeå Social Services, Sweden, Umea, Sweden; 3Umeå University, Department of Psychology, Umea, Sweden; 4Boston University, Boston, United States; 5Umeå University, Department of Social Work, Umea, Sweden

Previous health disparities research has not addressed whether differences exist by race and/or ethnicity in compulsory versus voluntary addiction treatment. Given the increasing cultural diversity in Sweden, this study examined whether country of birth (measured through 4 variables: (1) being born outside Sweden, (2) at least one parent being born outside Sweden, (3) being born outside Nordic countries, and (4) at least one parent being born outside Nordic countries) was significantly associated with having a self-reported history of compulsory addiction treatment for narcotics in a national sample of individuals assessed for an addiction disorder through the Swedish welfare system. This study used a sample of 13,903 of individuals assessed for addictions disorders through the Addiction Severity Index instrument between 2002 and 2008. Logistic regression modeling was used to examine whether an individual’s country of birth and/or their parents’ country of birth were significantly associated with having a history of self-reported compulsory treatment use. The logistic regression model controlled for age, gender, educational level, history of mental-health services utilization (history of in-patient and outpatient psychiatric treatment, use of psychiatric medications), housing status, being on parole and history of involvement in the criminal justice system due to drug related causes. The study found no significant association between birth country of the individuals assessed and self-reported history of compulsory addiction treatment. However, individuals who had least one parent born outside of the Nordic countries were significantly more likely to have a history of compulsory treatment for narcotics use after controlling for their age, gender, educational status, psychiatric history, psychiatric treatment, housing status, number of times charged with a drug related offense, and parole status compared to their counterparts. Health disparities research can provide a useful framework for understanding differences in compulsory treatment use in Sweden based on immigrant status. Culturally specific outreach needs to be developed to promote earlier detection of narcotics use and promote voluntary addiction treatment use in order to reduce compulsory treatment rates. Further, staff in substance abuse treatment programs need training to provide culturally competent treatment for the culturally diverse population that now are Swedish citizens.

WS 026 Human Rights and discrimination

WS026:1
The concept of social exclusion
Thorslund, Gunilla Nyköpings kommun, Stockholm, Sweden

The aim of this bachelor thesis in sociology was to find the meaning of the concept of social exclusion. Social exclusion is more and more often used in Swedish political debate but has no real definition in contemporary research. The central question was what social exclusion means in relation to the welfare state. The sub questions were what it means to be integrated as an opposite to be excluded, and how the exclusion process takes place. The method used was one of comparative text analysis. As a result of the research was discovered that social exclusion exists in different aspects in relation to the welfare state. To begin with, an individual that is not active, as employed or self employed, on the market that is monitored and controlled by the administrative law of the state is reckoned as excluded. The law does not reproduce morals but is a device for social control and power. The function of integration seems to be constructed out of a quest to be equal to those who are ranked the highest status out from the division of labour and which, at least in some cases, might be analogous with the layers in power. Exclusion as compared to equality is twofold. In one respect the individual is not allowed to be himself or to gain power over himself in comparison to the administrative law. In another aspect, is the individual is not allowed to or cannot imitate the ruling layers, or cannot be a part of them. The division and categorization of who is socially excluded is made by the application of the law.
What can be supposedly learned from these results is that social equality might not be best constructed as a forcing imitation of the elite. Social equality might have a lot more to do with morals and self esteem, and the possibility to find many different ways to support yourself and how to live. The law seems to sort people out and even if the individual is sometime helped by the authorities, the surveillance and the exclusion that come with the sorting often enough makes it hard for the individual to find his or her way to a better life. In this respect, the welfare state is a failure. It diminishes the alternative ways of acting for the individuals that most need an income to support them.

WS026.2
Female sex workers of Nepal—suffering from right to health and social security
Karki, Shruti
Kathmandu University, School of Arts, Nepal
Female Sex worker in Nepal are in high risk of HIV and STI and reproductive health perspective. NCACS’s data (2010 December) shows that there are 5997 women out of 17,058 are recorded HIV infected population in Nepal. Among them, there are 887 sex workers are already been tested positive. This number may increase as many of sex worker are also used drug and other high vulnerable activities. Data of sex Workers’ size in Nepal are around 30,000 (2010, UNGASS country report). There are various causes that lead women to sex worker like due to national, social, cultural, economic, geographical structure and family. Woman are consider as second class citizen, violence against women, specifically domestic violence resulting thrown out from house. Along with above mentioned reason, increasing trend of client of sex workers and demand is another major pushing factor for women in sex work. Further due to labor migrant, migration, increasing IDUs, sex worker’s irregular involvement in profession, human trafficking and increasing number of marginalized population specifically in capital city, urban and urbanizing area; increasing vulnerability of HIV infection to this group.

Challenges and gaps have been identified through interventions. Main challenges in HIV prevention work with FSW’s are: as Follows:
- Stigma and Discrimination.
- HIV and Reproductive and STI prevention, care and Support.
- Lack of Access for Medical Treatment.
- Equal and Special Treatment.
- Empowerment program including Economics.
- End Violences.
- Access on Property.
- Confidentiality Protection.
- Lack of Skill Oriented Training and Empowerment.
- Lack of clarity on law implementation:
- Legal counseling

Even the Law is Neutral for FSW’s Issues, yet the Practice from the Field from the Authority is Negative. There is a high security problem for FSW’s from Police Personnel’s while Carrying the Condom. There is no access of Female Condom, and there is no Comprehensive Program for FSW’s in Nepal till date. The Comprehensive Program Includes- Income Generating, Day and Night Care Facilities for their Children, Social Protection from the Government, legalization of FSW’s. Due to lack of above activities, the female sex workers in Nepal are suffering from Access to Right to Health and Social Security.

WS026.3
Dalits and human development: Social inequality in India
Sarayelam, Venkatesan
DanChurchAid, Programme: Access to Social and Economic Justice, New Delhi, India
The phenomenon of deprivation and inequality particularly in the case of Dalits in India is not something new. Nevertheless, it is historically rooted. It is in recognition of this unique of the problem of Dalits, India has developed specific policies since Independence. The manners in which the policies and programmes developed for Dalits in the educational, economic and social spheres are expected to achieve some positive changes in their well-being and bring them at par with other section of society. It is pertinent to begin with the development of these consciences, this paper attempt to analyse the major interventions in favour of Dalits and its impact on their well-being using the popular UNDP human development approach. The result reveals that lower attainment of human development for Dalits than the rest of the population in all the states in India. However, over the years (from 1980s to 2000s), there has been a progress across all social groups. Similarly, with some exceptions, the disparities between the Dalits and the others in terms of absolute disparity have reduced between 1980 and 2000, although the rate of decline was more for some indicators and less for others with significant variation across states.

WS026.4
Durable inequality? An enquiry of the effects of academic knowledge and networking for the marginalized
Heide, Cecilie Kristiansen, Arne
University of Lund, School of Social Work, Lund, Sweden
The university of Lund - department of Social Work - has since 2005 been host for an integrated course geared toward social work students and students from service user organizations. In the course three sources of knowledge have been integrated: knowledge from scientific theories/results, knowledge of service users and knowledge from social work practice. On as equal terms as possible a platform for learning and practice change is developed as the student groups develop new project ideas for a better social work practice.

116 students from 35 different service user organizations and over 300 social work students have participated in the course. The university offers it’s students new perspectives but also agency to express and try new ideas, as well as receiving new networks. Service user and students of the course “Social Mobilization” have participated in an enquiry about how networks and knowledge from the university has affected their strategies after finishing the course. In this paper we want to discuss progress as well as difficulties in fulfilling the vision of empowerment and mobilization that is communicated during the integrated courses. We will analyze how/ if the networking within the wide range of organizations has affected their agency. We will also discuss how new perspectives on marginalization/discrimination that comes from academic knowledge as well as experience based knowledge that has been conveyed at the university, has affected their strategies.

WS026.5
The effects of gender inequalities in labor market and social security system on the women’s social inclusion in Turkey
Tegzel, Osman; Godkuvuruk, Senay
Ankara University, Faculty of Political Sciences, Labour Economics and Industrial Relations, Cemal Gürsel Caddesi Cebeci, Ankara, Turkey
1. What was the problem and the aim of the project?
The main problem of the project is to clarify the main sources of social exclusion of women in Turkey. The project aims to explore relations between women’s position in the labor market and social security system with women’s social exclusion in Turkey. This work aims to answer how does the discrimination of women in labor market and social security system—especially old-age security—leads to social exclusion of women in Turkey.

2. Which methods did the author(s) use to find a solution of the problem?
In this context the conditions of women employment in Turkey, labor participation rates, the sectorial distribution of women’s employment, specific forms of employment for women, the jobs that women concentrate in and their working status, unemployment rates of women, the existing dual labor market structure (formal–informal and rural–urban) will be identified with statistical data.

3. What was discovered as a result of the research or practice?
Gender roles in welfare state, gender division of labor market, low employment rates of women and atypical employment patterns of women are the main reasons of the women’s social exclusion. Under unsecured employment conditions of women, many women cannot access to old-age security. This study indicate that transformation of labor market and social security system increase the gender gaps in old age security and transport the gender inequality from present to future time as a result of existing gender inequality in labor market and social security.

4. What can be generalized or learned from these results?
The process of transformation of the welfare state applications makes participation of labor market prior for social protection. The low rates of labor participation for women and the existence of gender inequalities excludes women from social protection. Deregulation process of the labor market and the policies that narrows the role of government in social security system, increases the social inequalities. With the conservativization process, it becomes less possible to eliminate the gender inequalities. Therefore it is important to implement women friendly employment and social security policies to provide women’s social inclusion in old-age security. Present and
future social inclusion policies for women must be executed with employment policies and social protection services for women.

WS026:6
The right to safe drinking water and caste based discrimination in India
Vareheke, Philip
Jawaharlal Nehru University, Centre for Political Studies, New Delhi, India
Water is synonymous with life and therefore it’s the most integral and inevitable part of each individual. Thus, right to water is a basic human right and if viewed as an economic good or just another commodity then only those who can afford the price will be able to access water. Hence, governments must ensure that every individual gets minimum quantity for his/her basic needs. Apart from this, caste based discriminations leading to human rights violation regarding drinking water also makes it a social issue. A recent paper dwelle din the broad theme of right to safe drinking water, such as: Lack of disparity in availability of water, corporatization of water and social issues such as caste based discriminations; followed by judicial pronouncements and some recommendations. Presently, about 220 million people lack access to safe drinking water in South Asia (http://www.cess.ac.in/cesshome/wp%5C25Water.pdf). And apart from this, minerals like arsenic and fluoride are found which is hazardous and also the dumping of industrial waste and urban sewerage into the surface water rivers, lakes and canals are increasingly polluting this limited resource. And hence, water related health issues are claiming lives of about 1.5 million children (500,000 million children due to diarrhea alone) under 5 years. Water-borne diseases are causing more than 4 million infants and child deaths every year in developing countries (ibid).

Nothing else could explain the crunch of water better than the sight of long queues of residents in front of a corporation tap in an urban area and women in villages walking long distances with water filled pots on their heads which are both the scenarios representing inequitable access to clean drinking water in India. The Court recently reiterated that the right to access to clean drinking water is fundamental to life and that there is a right on the state under Article 21 to provide clean drinking water to its citizens. Thus, this paper would portray a clear analysis of the existing caste based gross human rights violations, judicial pronouncements so far in India and the government interventions to be followed by ‘Right to safe water’ acknowledged & promulgated at international level and few recommendations and conclusion.

WS026:7
Promoting the right of food security – lessons from a community project in Israel
Kaufman, Roni; Huss, Ebrept
Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Social Work, Beer Sheva, Israel
The right for food security includes access to safe and nutritious food on regular basis. The framing food security as a basic social right is useful for community development and change because it sees poor people as active and involved participants in the change processes and makes it easier for social change agents to call on leaders and policy makers for action and accountability. Israeli government adoption of anti poverty policies intensifies the scale and severity of food insecurity and hunger among vulnerable communities such as the Negev region of southern Israel, an especially poor part of the country. In 2003, The Social Work Department initiated a project aimed at mobilizing community and public support to demand proper services and policies to mitigate and eliminate food insecurity. Additional goal of the project was to train graduates as social rights advocates. A major problem was that although the students expressed structural explanations to the problem, their preference was to intervene through an individual, psychological lens than community action and social rights perspective. This research aims to explore and tackle emotional barriers and thus to help them to develop positive emotional stands towards community and social change. The research method used was observing students emotional and cognitive reactions to various project activities, as described through a projective art medium. The metaphoric language of the arts was used to enable the students to express the cognitive understandings of the students to emerge. The research design included comparing data source triangulation of participants’ art work and written summaries and peer analyses of the art before entering the field and during important cross roads of the activity. The data from the beginning of the year showed that while the students may verify “special” systemic or social psychological theories of poverty and of food insecurity, they “draw”, or experience food insecurity through fatalistic, psychological, and individualistic theories of poverty, or experience and draw dissonance between what they want to draw (what they think) and what they end up drawing (what they experience). A systematic process of emotional working enabled the students, as data from the end of the year reviled, to change their stand and to carry out activities which led to meaningful community action, and to the development of new services and policies both on local and national levels.

WS026:8
Mainstreaming rural water and sanitation: An innovative approach for achieving sustainability in the Indian Himalayas
Batta, Ravinder Nath
Government of Himachal Pradesh, Rural Development, Shimla, India
In the six decades since independence, India has witnessed a significant achievement in many of the millennium development goals like reduction of extreme hunger and poverty by increasing self-sufficiency in food grains, increased life expectancy, sustainable management of its natural resources, rapid expansion in the urban, and energy and industrial sectors. However it is still far behind other developing nations in terms of achievement in some of the very basic social and economic development indicators. 65% of its rural areas are without sanitation facilities and large parts of rural India face acute water shortage. Due to lack of awareness and traditional beliefs open defecation is very common. Participation of poor and marginalized communities in the local governance and informed decision making is also lacking specially in tribal and remote areas. Efforts such as the MDGs that focus on expansion of new services, run the risk of undermining functional sustainability by encouraging rapid construction of infrastructure that may not be sustainable in the long-term. As a sequel to the MDGs targets, the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) was launched by the Government of India, all states in country have geared up their machinery handling rural development and sanitation to achieve the targets. In their attempt to outperform each other, states are showing higher achievements even though in many cases the ground situation is different. This paper reviews the implementation of water and sanitation program in the rural areas of Himachal Pradesh and analyses the impact of an innovative model of sustainability implemented in the state. The approach used by the state is based on integration of the TSC with the development agenda, institutionalisation of implementation and information and communication. The TSC model of the state proved to be very successful. It is highlighted as how the state could take a lead in the country as a whole in terms of spread of water and sanitation program and in terms of sustainability by mainstreaming the water and sanitation program. It is advocated that progress towards water and sanitation will require a shift from singularly focusing on expanding infrastructure in areas without service, to dually concentrating on achieving long term functionality goals through integration with other programs that ensures its sustainability over a longer time.

WS026:9
Creative practice: organisational and ethical issues in working outside the rules
Banks, Sarah1; Nege, Kirsten2
1Durham University, School of Applied Social Sciences, New Elvet, Durham, United Kingdom; 2Hogeschool van Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands
To ensure efficient, effective and ethical practice, social welfare organisations develop norms and rules for operating. It is essential that people using or applying to use services are treated fairly; resources are not wasted; service users know what to expect and how to complain. Yet sometimes standardised procedures, inflexible rules or entrenched attitudes may hinder good practice. In collecting ethics cases from social workers around the world, it was noticeable how often organisational issues featured as barriers to ethical practice and sources of moral distress. The cases were collected for a new book, Practising Social Work Ethics Around the World: Cases and Commentaries ( Routledge 2012), which we will draw upon in this workshop. Cases include examples of occasions when social workers broke or bent rules, sometimes with organisational support, sometimes secretly; when social workers conformed to organisational requirements and felt regret, guilt or distress; and when social workers and the organisations for which they worked developed their own creative ways of taking risks and pursuing a social justice agenda. Examples include: - A social worker in the Occupied Palestinian Territories deciding not to report child abuse to the Israeli authorities. - A social worker in Peru ‘bending the rules’ to assist a child. - A social worker in Japan unable to uphold the human rights of an illegal immigrant and her child. - An NGO in Pakistan promoting a programme to pursue women’s and children’s education projects. In this workshop we will use some of these cases to explore interactively with participants a range of questions, including: 1. How do social workers decide when it
is ethically acceptable, indeed a duty, to ignore, bend or break rules or to go against ‘established ways of working’? 2. What is the responsibility of social workers and managers for contributing to the ethical climate of the organisations where they work and pursuing organisational change?

WS 027 International case studies in health care (1:8)

WS027:1
How husbands influence women in the use of contraceptives
Mak, Wei Lam
KK Women’s and Children’s Hospital, Medical Social Work Department, Singapore

Unintended pregnancy is a significant phenomenon which can result in social, psychological and financial costs. One of the causes of unintended pregnancy is the lack of contraceptive use which may also be determined by partners’ influence in the use of contraceptives. This paper aimed to explore how husbands influence women in the use of contraceptives. Female patients of KK Women’s and Children’s Hospital who were married, between the ages of 21-30 years, English speaking and had experienced an unintended pregnancy were eligible for the study. Five participants were recruited and open-ended interviews were conducted with them. The importance of spousal factors emerged from the study. Most of the women had sought consensus with their husbands on a suitable contraceptive to use and tried to elicit their involvement in some way. However, it was noted that husbands played a more passive role in contraceptive decision making. Women expressed that they were the main decision makers in this area. Findings are consistent with the general trend that birth control is often regarded as the women’s responsibility. The issue of husbands’ roles and level of involvement in fertility control is raised here. Contraceptive education needs to focus on increasing the personal responsibilities of men, possibly through gender-specific intervention programmes. At the same time, there may be need for programmes to include support and training for women when it comes to autonomous decision making in contraceptive use. This was an exploratory study and it may be difficult to conclude specific phenomenon with the small sample size. However, the present findings contribute to the literature on gender-imbalance when it comes to contraceptive responsibilities.

WS027:2
Lifestyle, health and social justice. The case of ‘obesitas’
Devish, Jagnaan
Artevelde University College/Ghent University, Social work/Health Sciences, Gent, Belgium

Background: Fat intake has been a growing public health concern for more than forty years and despite the enormous scientific and political investigations to face it, not only the problem still worsens, it also strikes lower social classes harder. Consequently need of innovate policy to face the increasing challenge of overweight and obesity in our society, as we concluded in already published research. (Devisch & Deveugele, 2010)

In an effort to reduce the growing prevalence of overweight and obesity, a tax on junk-foods, known as ‘fat tax’ or ‘obesitax’, has been introduced. Since ‘malnutrition’ – under- and overnutrition – is a problem with higher social classes, lower social classes are often regarded as the women’s responsibility. The issue of husbands’ roles and level of involvement in fertility control is raised here. Contraceptive education needs to focus on increasing the personal responsibilities of men, possibly through gender-specific intervention programmes. At the same time, there may be need for programmes to include support and training for women when it comes to autonomous decision making in contraceptive use. This was an exploratory study and it may be difficult to conclude specific phenomenon with the small sample size. However, the present findings contribute to the literature on gender-imbalance when it comes to contraceptive responsibilities.

WS027:3
Länken: supporting ‘acutely homeless’ from initial point of contact to housing
H. Johansson, A. Edin, G. Gill
‘Stockholm City Mission, Stadsmissionens Center, Stockholm, Sweden; ’2Stockholm City Mission, Klaragården, Stockholm, Sweden

According to the City of Stockholm’s official survey of April 2010, approximately 400 individuals over 20 years of age are currently living in ‘acute homelessness’ in Stockholm (the term refers to both rough sleepers and individuals in short-term hostel accommodation). This group often suffers from intervention fatigue. In addition, public authorities are often ill-equipped to offer the necessary support. Länken is an NGO based advocacy model that aims to solve these issues through an individualized “support chain” that stretches from initial point of contact through to housing whilst addressing the individual’s need for various support services. The majority of the acutely homeless in Stockholm have negative experiences from previous contact with public authorities and display a general distrust toward society’s ability or desire to help them. Länken uses a new approach of active service user involvement, whereby a social worker acts as an ombudsman according to the service user’s own wishes. Furthermore, the service user controls the process and sets his/her own individual targets. Länken have three phases; (1) outreach and relationship-building phase, (2) ombudsmanship, and (3) aftercare. Länken have been developed according to some critical assumptions about the service user group and the underlying issues: 1. Ombudsmanship that take its starting point from the service user’s own priorities, experience and perceived needs is central to achieve lasting change by satisfying both the demand for a service that is person centred and builds on active service user involvement. 2. A flexible approach and lack of bureaucracy is also essential for the service user group in order to retain their motivation. 3. The combination of services that focuses on meeting immediate basic needs (food, clothes, sleep, hygiene etc.) and long-term efforts through ombudsmanship creates greater opportunities for lasting change for the service user group. 4. Housing for individuals in acute homelessness should be adapted to each person’s individual circumstances (i.e. substance misuse issues, physical or mental health needs, family situation, financial situation, age etc.) Länken has already shown promising results in supporting individuals to achieve sustainable positive change. The model has also been successfully applied to prevent eviction and subsequent homelessness. Länken is due to be evaluated in 2012, the results of which we hope to publicise widely.

WS027:4
The pact for the health in the twin-cities of the border of the Brazil with Argentina and Uruguay
PREUSS, Lidei Teresinha
UNHJU e PUC, DCJS - Departamento de Ciências Jurídicas e Sociais, Santa Rosa, Brazil

This summary presents discussions on implementation and uptake of the Pact for Health under the Brazilian Unified Health System (SUS) approach, by local health systems of the twin-cities at the border of the Brazilian Rio Grande do Sul (RS) State with Argentina and Uruguay. The objective of this study was to evaluate the process of implementation of the Pact for Health in this region. The Pact for Health, in its three components - Pact for life, Pact for the Sustainability of SUS, and Pact for Management, is considered a major breakthrough in the management and relations between the federal, state and municipal governments. The Pact establishes the responsibilities of each entity, so as to reduce the competing powers and to set clear responsibilities, therefore contributing to the strengthening of solidarity and shared management of the SUS. The situation found at the border of the twin-cities region reveals a gap between the propositions of the Pact and the reality of health services available to the population, which allows to launch the hypothesis examined in this research, that decentralization and regionalization proposed by the Pact, did not ensured greater freedom to local governments, and thus no effective transfer of decision-making power in the management process occurred. Under four theoretical categories - territory, borders, health and management, the study rescues the history of management principles, contemporary and traditional management paradigms to analyze the theoretical categories of management and health management. Discusses social policy and health management in Brazil, from the 1988 Federal Constitution.
perspective, while conflicting processes, establishes guidelines, plans, and health programs and includes issues of creating and using resources to implement the principles of organization of this policy. Finally, discusses the process of health agreement in RS, with the twin-cities, analyzing it from the survey respondents’ perspective and responding to the issues and objectives of the research. The research findings suggest that regional urban decentralization Pact for Health can be an important tool for improving the provision of services and guarantee of rights to health, but the implementation has been a failure, contributing to the growing inequalities in the twin-cities at the border between the State of RS with Argentina and Uruguay.

WS027:5
Accessibility to rural health facilities in the Nainital District of Uttarakhand
Thapival, Nivedita
ICPRE, SLEM Project, Extension division, PO-New Forest., Dehradun, India
Since independence the government has made many plans and schemes for alleviating poverty while promoting the goal of universal health care, although the close linkage between the two has not been fully appreciated. It was to be achieved through improving access to and utilization of health services with a special focus on the underprivileged segments of the population. The study is based on the secondary data available from the Government Department and discussion held with the aanganwadi members. The objective is to find out the reasons in the Nainital District and their awareness level. The study was conducted in Bhimtal, Ramgarh, Betalghat, Dhari and Okhalkanda blocks of Nainital with Anganwadi workers. The centres were randomly selected of 50 in number. From the discussion it revealed that more than 50% of the rural population does not have access to health facilities and if some emergencies arise they either go to the Nainital or follow local treatment. There is no leprosy hospital or infectious diseases hospital in Nainital. So it becomes difficult if patient refer for such cases. As most of the poor cannot pay for the treatment in town. Around 65% of the population are availing the services from the women and child centres and subcentres. The maternal health care is not understood and gained helped from the Aanganwadi centres. After the discussion 80 of the mother are able to speak about the care of maternal and importance of nutrition and immunization. Very few can name the vaccination. In most of the cases the Aagan wad have to remind about the polio drops otherwise they forget but understand the importance of the polio drops.

It is revealed from the study as most of the villages are availing the health facilities where the services are at the door steps otherwise most of the villagers do not even have centre centres or aanganwadi centre they have to visit neighbouring village which sometimes become miserable in poor health condition. Most of the villagers are getting the benefits from the Aanganwadi centre but the members has to be updated so that they can address the problem in times of emergency. The healthy worker has to be increased to tackle the situation and para health worker can be helped for the areas where they is no health facilities. Immense capacities is needed as most of the villages are not aware for their rights towards good health they feel as their need to be healthy.

WS027:6
Poverty and the challenge of urban health in Nigeria
Nwaka, Geoffrey
Abia State University, Uturu, Nigeria
Poverty and rapid urbanisation are two of the greatest challenges facing Africa today. UN-Habitat estimates that Sub-Saharan Africa cities have over 166 million slum dwellers most of who work in the informal sector where they simply do not earn enough to afford decent shelter and services. Health is a major urban policy issue in Nigeria because poverty and slum conditions pose a serious public health threat to the country’s rapidly expanding urban population. In vast areas of many African cities, environmental amenities lag behind population growth; inadequate sanitation and waste management, and the poor state of public health infrastructure have led to the spread of a wide variety of water-borne and other communicable disease. Barely five years to the 2015 date for attaining the Millennium Development Goals, it looks very unlikely that the development targets in health, education, environmental sustainability, poverty reduction and enhanced international development assistance will be met in Africa, despite noticeable improvements in some areas. Slum conditions and infectious disease remain pervasive and persistent. The level of preventable child and maternal deaths is still high, and the pattern of government spending on the health sector remains inequitable as it tends to favor the well-off in society. The paper considers ways to forestall the growth and spread of slums in the future, and ensure that the existing ones are progressively upgraded; how poverty which leads to slum conditions can be alleviated in order to reduce the worsening disparities in access to health care. The central argument is that human development ought to be at the centre of the concern for sustainable urbanisation in Africa. To achieve this, the paper considers how best to promote the growth of more inclusive and humane cities by reviewing discriminatory laws and codes envisaged in the access of the poor to affordable land, healthcare and housing security. The concluding section cautions that the mere presence of health facilities in the cities should not be confused with these facilities being accessible to and affordable by the poor. It stresses the need for appropriate and well targeted urban health and other interventions by state and local authorities, the international development community, private sector and civil society organisations, and the urban poor themselves in a collaborative effort to build safer, healthy cities.

WS027:7
Discourses of health and economic vulnerabilities at a lakeshore in Uganda: The lived experiences of boatmen and off-shore communities
Kyomuhendo, Swizen
Makerere University, Social Work and Social Administration, Kampala, Uganda
From an epistemological and theoretical standpoint, this paper departs from a cognitive understanding of risk behavior related to HIV infection to aspects picked from social theory of risk and uncertainty, and community empowerment. It is in an eclectic fashion to provide explanations for the less than impressive trends in HIV prevalence in Uganda since about the year 2000 and evidence of rising HIV incidence among lakeshore people. The researcher spent part of 2008 and 2010 at a landing site on Lake Victoria in central Uganda as an ethnographic observer and did a few open ended interviews with poor actors to further underpin the evidence. This study reveals inadequate linkage between the lived experiences of lakeshore people and ongoing policy interventions for HIV/AIDS prevention. The later are largely linear, and their implementation framework glaringly challenged: services have not filtered down well or simply remained inappropriate in relation to the lived experiences of the fishing village. Evidence of inadequate support to interventions aside, it is vivid that lakeshore people have apparently misinterpreted, misunderstood or simply ignored a lot of the prescriptions that are pushed to them. The plethora of vulnerabilities they grapple with, both in the lake and offshore, and the scattered, impromptu ways with which their long-standing socio-economic and health challenges, including HIV/AIDS itself, have been handled makes HIV/AIDS “just another disease”. It also erodes community confidence in public pronouncements and services meant to halt HIV/AIDS. The thesis of this paper is that focus should be shifted, first, to the analysis of vulnerability as understood or socially constructed and conditioned within the target communities themselves. It also demonstrates that Social Work in Uganda should broaden its knowledge base in HIV/AIDS work, and get to the epicenter of policy development and articulation as well. Knowledge and perspectives of “health experts”, mainly from biomedicine, public health and behavioral sciences could be more meaningfully enriched with Social Work for a more effective response to the epidemic.
las categorías llaves, un levantamiento bibliográfico sobre investigaciones, artículos y tesis que trabajasen sobre el mismo, analizamos la política de salud del municipio y realizamos una investigación cualitativa. Entrevistamos a todas las trabajadoras sociales que actuaban en el proyecto (5). Las entrevistas fueron transcritas e analizadas por el método de la interpretación dialéctica, que acompañó toda la investigación. Analizamos el trabajo de los trabajadores sociales y la posibilidad de interlocución con el “mundo de la cultura”. Los resultados apuntaron que este proyecto viene trabajando de forma diferenciada con varias expresiones de la cultura, sea el teatro, el cine, la música, ofreciendo subsidios y contribuciones para construir una sociedad que valía “más allá del capital”. Los diferentes entrevistados resaltaron la importancia de esta experiencia, aunque también sintieron los límites objetivos y subjetivos que no inviabilizan las acciones que vienen siendo realizadas. Consideramos que se precisa pensar estrategias que superen estos límites y muestren todas las posibilidades de crecimiento, multiplicación y resistencia mostradas en este trabajo, ya que deben estar articuladas con la intervención del trabajador social, no solamente en aquellos espacios que realizan proyectos específicos de cultura, sino comprendiendo esta como una dimensión constitutiva de la intervención del Trabajo Social.

ESWS01:2
Asociaciones y garantías de los derechos civiles en la salud: la experiencia de la asociación de personas con enfermedad de Chagas
Campinas/Brasil
Camargo, Ana Maria de Arruda1; Guartiero, Maria Elena2
1Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Hospital Clinicas/Faculdade Ciencias Medicas, Campinas, Brazil; 2Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Faculdade Ciencias Medicas, Campinas, Brazil
Introducción: Los movimientos organizados en el presente estudio, la Asociación de personas con enfermedad de Chagas en Campinas y la región, deben ser los protagonistas de sus luchas, como sujetos activos que participan en las discusiones de las políticas de atención y garantizan sus derechos, articulados los movimientos organizados en el nacional e internacional.
Objetivo: Este estudio tuvo como objetivo descriptivo y analizar la participación de ACCAMP como un movimiento organizado y sujeto colectivo en la construcción de la Federación Internacional de las Personas con la enfermedad de Chagas.
Métodos: El enfoque cuantitativo y cualitativo, con miembros de Europa del Este que ACCAMP estructurales inscritos en la enfermedad de Chagas Ambulatoria, Hospital de Clinicas, Universidad Estadual de Campinas, una institución de referencia en la enseñanza, la investigación, la asistencia a las personas con enfermedad de Chagas en Campinas (SP) y la región. Los registros socio-económicos y demográficos se creó en los Servicios ACCAMP y Social para identificar tres temas y la participación en movimientos sociales y la organización de la Federación Internacional de los portadores de la enfermedad de Chagas. De los miembros de treinta y tres entrevistados catorce (42%): miembros de la Junta y los asociados. La observación participante se llevó a cabo por las siguientes reuniones y la investigación documental de actas de reuniones, informes, documentos. Resultados: Se identificaron las asociaciones conjuntas de los pacientes con enfermedad en todo el mundo para formar una red en la lucha por los derechos de Chagas: calificado para el diagnóstico, tratamiento, acceso a los servicios, los medicamentos, la protección social, que el testimonio de relieve la necesidad de fortalecer esta red incluso con las especificidades de los territorios.
Conclusión: Los usuarios afectados por determinadas enfermedades como la enfermedad de Chagas, se encuentran entre las enfermedades desatendidas en las poblaciones desatendidas verdad evidente. Organismos públicos, incluida la Organización Mundial de la Salud ha desarrollado actividades amplias y a la salud enfermedad, sobre todo después de llegar a otros continentes, compuesto por países “desarrollados”, por lo que esta red fortalezca sujetos colectivos de lucha por los derechos y las movilizaciones y la aplicación de las políticas de sociales.

ESWS01:3
Compensación de desigualdades en salud de personas mayores mediante actividades físicas, de ocio y recreación
Martinez-Roman, Maria Asuncion1; Tortosa-Martinez, Juan2; Cañ, Nuria3
1University of Alicante, Social Work and Social Services, Alicante, Spain; 2University of Alicante, Didáctica General y Didácticas Específicas, Alicante, Spain
Se presentan los resultados de un proyecto de cooperación internacional en Otavalo (Ecuador) financiado por la Universidad de Alicante (España), apoyando la intervención de Trabajadores Sociales de entidades sociales para personas mayores en situación de extrema pobreza. Los resultados ofrecen, por un lado, datos y reflexiones sobre los elementos constitutivos del Buen Vivir y el Plan Nacional del Buen Vivir 2009-13 y, por otro, se presentan conclusiones y propuestas para proyectos de cooperación internacional de interés para Trabajadores Sociales. Reconociendo el derecho a la salud y a la inclusión social, se diseñó el proyecto con un enfoque de igualdad de oportunidades de las mujeres, de derecho a la diversidad multicultural y de solidaridad inter-generacional. La metodología ha integrado actuaciones de carácter individual-grupal-comunitario, partiendo de la situación de cada persona adulta mayor (estado físico y su capacidad funcional a partir de su pasado) y de los servicios de apoyo disponibles en el territorio. El trabajo comunitario trasciende el impacto del proyecto diseñado inicialmente con la organización contraparte, ya que en su ejecución se ampliaron los objetivos contribuyendo a la coordinación entre recursos públicos y privados, con el fin de lograr una mayor eficiencia con los escasos recursos existentes. Propuestas para cooperación internacional: a) Considerar el derecho a la actividad física, el ocio y la recreación como un derecho del derecho a la salud y a la inclusión social y, por tanto, unas de las áreas del desarrollo sostenible; b) Considerar entre las líneas prioritarias de las Ayudas a Cooperación internacional con el Ecuador, la capacitación del personal profesional y voluntario que trabaja en los proyectos de atención integral a las personas adultas mayores en Asociaciones y Fundaciones que el propio Ministerio de Inclusión Económica y Social (MIES) está financiando; c) Incluir en las bases de las convocatorias de Ayudas a la Cooperación la consideración de las características específicas de la población sujeto de la ayuda promoviendo el diseño de actividades significativas para las personas, teniendo en cuenta su contexto y no el del país donante; d) Dar respuesta a las demandas según las prioridades de las entidades con las que se coopera; e) Durante el desarrollo del proyecto de cooperación, una actitud de escucha permite dar respuesta a otras necesidades sentidas ampliando el proyecto inicial sobre el terreno.

ESWS01:5
Del Piso de Protección Social a un Sistema Nacional de Cuidados
Sosa, Mirtha
Consejo Internacional de Bienestar Social, Presidencia Regional, Montevideo, Uruguay
En abril de 2009, se realizó el lanzamiento del denominado “Piso de Protección Social” como una de sus nueve iniciativas para superar la crisis global. El CIBS adoptó la IPS como su principal estrategia política para el período 2010 - 2011 y la agregó a su Programa Global. En América Latina esta iniciativa ha sido un tema de discusión polémico. De acuerdo a los análisis realizados por diferentes especialistas sobre Piso de Protección Social el Uruguay se encuentra en un contexto Latinoamericano diferente. O sea, los niveles de pobreza han disminuido, así como la tasa de desempleo y otras variables que nos distinguen. Este Piso de Protección Social en el Uruguay se viene implementando desde hace varios años por parte del Estado, quien conjuntamente con otros actores sociales han sido y son responsables de llevar a cabo políticas públicas que protegen a la población en general. En la actualidad, existe un significativo desarrollo donde se conjugan prestaciones por parte del Estado que garanticen la igualdad y equidad desde el punto de vista social y emprendimientos productivos y laborales por parte de la ciudadanía. En este proceso de las Políticas Sociales destacamos el Plan de Equidad el cual articuló el pilar de la protección social en el sistema de políticas públicas a través de la construcción de una “Red de Asistencia e Integración Social” y su vinculación a las políticas sectoriales. Nuevas metas se han planteado tales como la construcción de un “Sistema Nacional de Cuidados”. Principios orientadores: Enfoque de derechos. Perspectivas de género, generaciones y étnico-racial. Cambio en la actual división sexual del trabajo. Valorización de la tarea de cuidado. Política universal con focalización subsidiaria. Descentralización territorial y participación de la comunidad. Población objetivo Niños y niñas con prioridad (0 a 3años). Adultos mayores. Personas dependientes. Personas con discapacidad Retos Reconocer y valorar el aporte que las mujeres realizaran a toda la sociedad. Socializar los costos vinculados a las tareas de cuidado que hoy asumen las mujeres. Promover la corresponsabilidad de las tareas de cuidado con la participación de los trabajadores del Estado y el Estado como entre mujeres y varones dentro del hogar. El Sistema Nacional de Cuidados es una política pública de promoción de la autonomía personal, y atención y asistencia a las personas con dependencia transitoria, permanente o crónica, o asociada al ciclo de vida.
Resistencia en Salud: avances y los dilemas de la formación profesional de los trabajadores sociales.

Olivera, Léda; Castro, Marina; Stephan-Souza, Auta; Machado, María Lúcia; Netto, María Regina; Friaça, Meyri; Teixeira, Marina; Vargas, Claudia
1Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora, Juiz de Fora, Brazil; 2Secretaria Municipal de Saúde, Juiz de Fora, Brazil

La Facultad de Trabajo Social de la Universidad Federal de Juiz de Fora / Brasil participa en dos Programas de Residencia Multiprofesional en Salud: Residencia Multiprofesional en Salud del Adulto y Residencia Multiprofesional en Salud de la Familia. Este estudio está siendo realizado por la Residencia Multiprofesional en Salud de la Familia. En él queremos reflexionar sobre el proceso de formación profesional de trabajadores sociales en este tipo de enseñanza. El estudio está siendo realizado con la contribución de las personas que están construyendo la Residencia: Residentes, Preceptores y Tutores del Trabajo Social que participan en el Programa. Estos constituyen nuestros sujetos que serán abordados a través de entrevistas semi-estructuradas. A través de este contacto, trabajamos temas que traen cuestiones de la significativa incertidumbre que existe en la formación profesional, las contribuciones de la residencia a la formación profesional, las dificultades encontradas en este proceso de formación y los posibles impactos provocados en la práctica profesional actual. Además de las entrevistas, estamos haciendo una investigación documental que incluye proyectos de la Residencia: Informes, Ordenanzas, Leyes, etc. Como el estudio está aún en curso, los resultados son preliminares, pero ya es posible ver algunos avances y desafíos. Entre los avances destacamos: el fortalecimiento de la integración enseñanza-servicio, el contacto directo con otras categorías profesionales, la supervisión directa de los preceptores, actuación en diversos frentes de trabajo - atención individual, grupos educativos y trabajo comunitario - participación en proyecto de extensión e investigación. Como principales desafíos destacamos: falta de pago de los preceptores, la relación entre las instituciones (servicio y enseñanza), la organización de los módulos teóricos, definición de las funciones de preceptores y tutores, la definición del “local” de los residentes (profesionales o estudiantes), el trabajo interdisciplinar, la planificación de las acciones. Esperamos que este estudio represente un momento de evaluación de una experiencia que completa, el año que viene, 10 años. Es una data especial que merece ser pensada, tanto para celebrar, pero sobre todo con el fin de reflexionar, analizar el proceso de formación profesional de los Trabajadores Sociales en salud, en especial la atención primaria de salud, una área importante de intervención profesional.
El apoyo teórico metodológico señaló la importancia de considerar el socioeconómico, político y dimensiones ideológicas relacionados con saber sobre salud y enfermedad, la institución, organización, administración y evaluación de los servicios y los usuarios de los sistemas de salud. La investigación destacó que los ancianos se han convertido en un usuario normal. No se considera la especificidad de su demanda. El bajo conocimiento envejecimiento y el trabajo en equipo, la insuficiencia financiera, material y recursos humanos obstaculizan un cambio cualitativo de las acciones para contribuir a la activa y digna de envejecimiento. Sin embargo, la encuesta mostró lo que puede percibirse como caminos de superación: conocer la configuración de los ancianos en el municipio, dar prioridad a los ancianos en el área de la salud, cumplir con las estipulaciones legales, observar las innovaciones de los recursos humanos, potenciar, fomentar las políticas de formación, construir un modelo de atención, satisfacer las demandas de los ancianos y observar las determinantes resultantes de las conferencias de este hilo.

ESWS02:4
Inclusión socio-laboral de las personas con discapacidad en el municipio de Piedecuesta-Colombia
Mongui Mongui, Mónica María
Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Madrid, Spain
El proyecto corresponde a un estudio con propósitos particulares referido al análisis socio-ocupacional de la población vinculada a la Asociación Discapacitados de Piedecuesta «ASODISPIE», mediante el cual se exploran las características sociales, económicas y ocupacionales de este colectivo, con el fin de definir estrategias de inclusión laboral en el Municipio de Piedecuesta - Colombia. Desde esta experiencia se busca dar inicio a un proceso de construcción de alternativas que hagan de la Política Pública Nacional de Discapacidad, una acción eficiente en mejoramiento de la calidad de vida de la población afectada, teniendo en cuenta que la inclusión laboral de personas con discapacidad es uno de los factores que inciden directamente con el desarrollo de esta población y sus núcleos familiares. Los entornos de este estudio son los de nuestro medio, que inciden a los ancianos que son beneficiados por un programa social en el municipio, un punto de apoyo para obtener una visión más compleja de la situación. Los resultados hallados dan cuenta de la situación de exclusión que experimenta esta población en las diferentes dimensiones de la sociedad, especialmente, la educativa y laboral, incidiendo así, en niveles bajas de cualificación y oportunidades nulas de trabajo. Por tanto, la investigación propone en respuesta a los resultados, un proceso de intervención que busque la capacitación de este colectivo, así como la intervención con el sector empresarial en la búsqueda de « Empresa Inclusiva ».

ESWS02:5
Educar y arte una perspectiva de inclusión social
Martín, Santoyo; Elías, Marta
Escola Estadual Luis Elias Attiê, Sao Paulo, Brazil
El presente trabajo visa presentar las conclusiones de una experiencia pedagógica realizada en educación, particularmente de alfabetización de niños en un ambiente de riesgo social, en la periferia de la ciudad de San Pabó. Está fundamentado en un proyecto de integración entre dos áreas de conocimientos: arte y alfabetización – en el proceso de aprender a leer y a escribir – de las teorías y prácticas pedagógicas de: emilia ferreiro y ana teberosky, 1979/82/84 luya ostrower 1988/90, rhoda kellog 1984 sobre los procesos de construcción del lenguaje escrito, de la construcción del lenguaje escrito, de la construcción del lenguaje escrito; y a escribir – de las teorías y prácticas pedagógicas de: emilia ferreiro y ana teberosky, 1979/82/84 luya ostrower 1988/90, rhoda kellog 1984 sobre los procesos de construcción del lenguaje escrito, de la construcción del lenguaje escrito y analizar el desarrollo de las imágenes visuales realizadas del dibujo infantil. La educación básica brasileña, en las últimas décadas ha demostrado ineficiencia, resultando en la baja escolaridad de los alumnos de enseñanza fundamental, ii, y enseñanza media. Los alumnos sobre los cuales incidió el proyecto presentaban deficiencia de alfabetización al final del curso del ciclo i (1 a 5ª serie) y una problemática psicológica y social comprometida por las relaciones familiares y ambientales: tráfico y experiencia con drogas, renta familiar con valor de R$ 300,00 (US $ 300) y baja auto estima en lo que se refiere a la capacidad de aprendizaje. Al mirar y analizar la forma de una figura o de una obra de arte inmediatamente los límites proyectan una estructura interna a partir de esa percepción el niño identifica una estructura formal: la comprensión de una estructura, de una organización y de una ordenación es necesaria para un efectivo aprendizaje cualquiera que sea el área del conocimiento el proyecto consistió en el programa de alfabetización con los alumnos de la 1º a 5º grade – fauna y flora de la mata atlántica brasileña, a la expresión oral y lenguaje escrito. El proceso final resultó en la alfabetización del 100% de los alumnos y se concluyó por la eficacia del método aliado a la auto estima.
La discapacidad visual es una condición humana de la cual se derivan diversos problemas, entre ellos la exclusión de estas personas en la dinámica social. En este sentido la familia juega un papel importante en la inclusión de dichas personas, el problema se enmarca en que esta institución no cuenta con la correcta instrucción y tiende a promover aún más la exclusión. El propósito de nuestro proyecto es desarrollar un programa social de orientación familiar el cual sirva como instrumento de educación para que los miembros de la familia con personas con discapacidad visual puedan facilitar el proceso de inclusión de estas personas en la sociedad en sus diferentes ámbitos, tal y como lo establece la Constitución de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela y el Plan de la Nación Simón Bolívar 2007-2013, así como la Ley para Personas con Discapacidad. Por medio de la realización de dos historias de vida pudimos aproximarnos a la realidad de la discapacidad visual y, mediante su análisis, determinar que la solución más aceptable al problema de la exclusión por desconocimiento de la familia, era el diseño del programa antes mencionado en articulación con el Consejo Nacional para Personas con Discapacidad (CONAPDIS). Nuestra investigación, cuya base fueron las historias de vida, arrojaron que la personas con discapacidad visual se encuentran limitadas por barreras actitudinales que pueden ser apreciadas en el propio núcleo familiar, lo que a su vez resulta un factor de máxima exclusión tomando en cuenta la importancia de la familia en el desarrollo del individuo. A su vez, dicha investigación demostró que las personas con discapacidad visual son tan aptas como cualquiera que no posea discapacidad para desenvolverse en sociedad. En síntesis esta investigación demuestra que las personas con discapacidad visual pueden y deben ser incluidas en la dinámica social ya que, a pesar de contar con una limitación, son muchas las cualidades que le permiten desenvolverse normalmente. Por otra parte, queda evidenciada la importancia que tiene la familia para promover dichas capacidades y/o potencialidades en las personas con discapacidad visual.

La contribución del trabajador social activo en la seguridad social en Brasil en el acceso al beneficio para personas con discapacidad

Esta investigación se llevó a cabo en el Distrito Federal (DF), Brasil. Fue confirmada la hipótesis de que la participación del trabajador social en el nuevo modelo de evaluación de la discapacidad y del grado de dificultad para la vida independiente y el trabajo ha ampliado el acceso de las personas en situación de pobreza extrema al “Beneficio de Prestación Continua de la Asistencia Social” (BPC). Este modelo contiene un instrumento de evaluación fundamentado en la Clasificación Internacional del Funcionamiento, la Discapacidad y la Salud, de la Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS). La investigación cuantitativa y cualitativa se basó en informaciones administrativas del Instituto Nacional de Seguridad Social (INSS), que es responsable de otorgar el beneficio; en las estadísticas del Trabajo Social de la Agencia de la Seguridad Social de Taguatinga, que tiene el mayor número de personas con el beneficio en DF; la aplicación de cuestionarios a ocho médicos de la agencia (de un total de once) y la observación del trabajo diario del investigador. El problema de investigación fue la restricción del acceso de personas con discapacidad al BPC debido al viejo modelo de evaluación, basado sólo en una evaluación médica del INSS. El objetivo fue verificar el impacto de la evaluación social en la ampliación del acceso al beneficio. Se encontró 9% de aumento del acceso al BPC al comparar el periodo junio 2009 hasta febrero 2010 – cuando entró en vigor la evaluación social – y hasta junio de 2008 hasta febrero 2009, especialmente para las personas cuya discapacidad fue descrita por los médicos como moderada. En el modelo de evaluación anterior no se reconocía el derecho de las personas con discapacidad moderada al BPC. Con el nuevo modelo, es posible si se consideran los factores ambientales y discapacidades. Se concluyó que el trabajador social ayuda a ampliar el acceso al BPC, ya que la evaluación social afecta el resultado final de la concesión del beneficio. Esta evaluación permite una visión social de la discapacidad y contribuye a la mirada de los médicos en la evaluación hecha por ellos.

Intervención Social como herramienta para la reintegración de los pacientes de hospitalización prolongada

Introducción: El factor que motivó este estudio fue encontrar un nuevo lugar de vida de los pacientes dados de alta de hospitalización prolongada, como un hospital de segunda línea o de nueva vida familiar, proporcionando así la reintegración del individuo en la familia y la sociedad, promoviendo la recuperación y evita riesgos para la salud que podrían causar nuevas hospitalizaciones o más graves consecuencias.

Metodología: Este trabajo se lleva a cabo mediante la intervención social, donde en equipo multidisciplinario integrado, el trabajador social trabaja con el objetivo de evaluar la atención integral a los pacientes, la mediación y dirección de las actividades relacionadas con cuestiones sociales, información sobre los derechos y el acceso a estos a través de solicitud del equipo multidisciplinario o de los tutores del paciente, familia y/o tutor legales. Después de la desinstalización, la trabajadora social también hace el monitoreo de pacientes de larga estancia con un enfoque de orientación sobre los recursos comunitarios que permitan su reinserción en la sociedad, siempre teniendo en cuenta el interés cultural, religioso, económico, financiero, en el sentido de dar la bienvenida, y organizando diferentes actividades que contribuyan al progreso del tratamiento, y que de alguna manera, pueden interferir con la respuesta clínica del paciente, incluyendo el contexto familiar.

Resultados: A través del apoyo y la orientación del trabajo social se hizo posible trasladar de los pacientes, permitiendo la readecuación de la rutina diaria que proporciona la reintegración a la sociedad y a la vida familiar. Conclusión: Después de analizar los resultados, llegamos a la conclusión de que un paciente que está hospitalizado desde hace mucho tiempo, han cambiado su estilo de vida debido a la ausencia de parientes y amigos y sus aspiraciones, el temor a las situaciones de muerte, la dependencia y la nueva situación para ser vivida. Con el traslado a los hospitales de segunda línea o inclusión en la vida familiar, está claro que el paciente crónico estará mejor en casa, cerca de la familia y con el apoyo de la atención domiciliaria o, en una institución de larga estancia , tal como un hospital de segunda línea, donde se tiene una mejor calidad de vida.

Network 1 Networking session for people working with groups: sharing challenges and building collaborations in practice, education and research

Experiences with groups for action and impact: Special interest group for World Conference participants

Experiences with groups for action and impact are widespread around the world. While the power of groups is indisputable, people who work with diverse groups rarely have the opportunity to talk with each other about the connections, challenges, joys and demands they encounter. We propose this Special Interest Group session to draw World Conference attendees who are organizers, facilitators and/or members of groups across disciplines. We will discuss the experiences of participants, and if appropriate, develop preliminary ideas for ongoing networking and promoting group interventions and activities to build sustainable societies.

This Special Interest Group will be convened by an international panel of groupwork practitioners and educators, who are part of a project previously supported by a grant from the International Association of...
WS 028: Internal migration and resettlement

WS028:1

Citizenship contesting of the floating population in urban China: Ethnographic study of a migrant enclave in Guangzhou

Wu, Long
University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, Hong Kong

China’s rapid economic growth has been accompanying with the huge-scale internal migration during the past three decades. These migrants are widely known as the floating population (liudong renkou), who has left the land and been working in destinations for several years, however, could not receive equal treatment in political, civil and social rights in host cities due to the institutional arrangements.

This paper aims to explore how the Chinese government has been reforming the unequal institutions and to entitle the floating population equal citizenship, and how has the excluded sector of the floating population been contesting for citizenship by their own struggles. An ethnographic study has been done in a migrant enclave in Guangzhou, and participant observation and non-structure interview are the main methods for data collection. The findings have indicated that 1) Institutional reforms have been taking place, however, little fundamental changes have been done to integrate the predominant floating population into local cities. First, the entitlement of equal citizenship is highly selective and the quota is very limited. Second, current institutional reforms are mostly targeting at entitling the floating population with membership, but more and more likely to separate the membership and subscribed benefits based on their membership. 2) The migrant enclave has provided the floating population field to seek for alternatives lives outside the institution. First, private schools, hospitals, transportation tools, and shelters for housing are provided with extremely poor conditions to meet the social needs for the floating population. Second, economic success could be obtained by some migrants who own small business based on the further deprivation of their employees from bottom strata, but this upward mobility is getting increasingly difficult and it seems impossible for them to enter in formal economy outside the enclaves. In conclusion, changes have been made from both top-town institutional reforms and the bottom-up struggles in citizenship contesting among the floating population. However, segregation between the migrants and locals is still the main theme in institutional arrangement, labor market, and social provision.

WS028:2

Internal migration in India

Shenoy, Sudhakar
Indian Council of Social Welfare, Head Office (Development), Cochin, Kerala, India

The aim of the project was to identify internal migration pattern from rural areas to urban cities, causes of migration and plight of migrants and their role in the society.

The study was carried out using three main methods of data collection to understand internal migration situation in India, collection data of case studies from various reports and NGOs, analysis of research papers on migration and assessment of strategies adopted by Central Government for welfare of immigrants based on implementation of various related legislations. Findings are that migrant populations in urban cities are excluded and marginalized and had to lead an isolated life staying in ill equipped shelters. There is need for holistic approach to address challenges associated with internal migration in India in order to protect the rights and welfare of migrants. For this Government and NGOs have to play a major role to enable migrants to become socially and politically active productive citizens by implementing various welfare policies in transparent manner.

In this paper three case studies are presented:

1. Immigration of labour in urban cities from rural area
2. Rural migrant workers to city agricultural fields
3. Migrants from Nepal border due to human traffic

Key words: investigation, emigration, comprehension commonness.

WS028:3

The emigration in Venezuela

Martínez, Kelly
Universidad Central de Venezuela, Caracas, Venezuela

Through this investigation we seek to understand how the Venezuelan emigration process is. This investigation seeks to know in a deep way the process of migration. Biographical methods were used, specifically a history of life, taken at first Via Skype (online), and then another one in face-to-face meetings with the above mentioned person. The above mentioned method allows to obtain, not the description of the phenomenon, which in this case would be that of the emigration in Venezuela, rather is a door that allows to perceive and to develop a compression of the reality of the emigrant, that is to say is deepened in to live, in day after day of this person (the above mentioned commonness and experience reflects, and demonstrates the whole anthropologic common bottom in the life of the popular Venezuelan). The application of this method gives itself as a bet epistemology across a relation subject - subject, where the results are going to come directly from the history and not from categories or already existing pre-conceptions on the above mentioned phenomenon. It’s not a descriptive work, rather it is reflexive. It shows a compression where the confidence and implication of the persons involved (investigator investigating) and where across a hermeneutic process there is done reading of the bottom that represents the above mentioned history.

Key words: investigation, emigration, comprehension commonness.

WS028:4

The experience and consequences of perceived discrimination among rural-to-urban migrants in China

CHEN, Juan
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong, Hong Kong

In the wake of the strict enforcement of the hukou system and media reports of harsh detentions of migrants in China, the past few years have seen the introduction of a number of government policies designed to promote urbanization and reduce discrimination against migrants. Have these recent initiatives loosened the restrictions on migrants and promoted more equal treatment? Does the migrant population still experience more difficulties and discrimination than their rural and urban counterparts when looking for work, going to school, or using medical services? Using data from the second wave of a national household survey of China conducted in 2009 (N = 2,866), this study investigates the experience of two types of discrimination: perceived institutional discrimination and perceived interpersonal discrimination among rural-to-urban migrants and urban and rural residents, and its consequences on four measures of subjective well-being: self-rated physical health, depressive distress, perceived social standing, and life satisfaction. The results demonstrate that rural-to-urban migrants, urban residents, and rural residents experience different types of discrimination. Institutional discrimination was perceived more frequently than interpersonal discrimination among rural-to-urban migrants. The findings further indicate that the source of perceived discrimination was associated with varied effects on measures of subjective well-being. Among rural-to-urban migrants, perceived interpersonal discrimination has a more detrimental effect, and this effect often takes the form of depressive distress. The study distinguishes between discrimination due to institutional constraints and that arising from interpersonal contacts. It stresses the differential consequences of perceived discrimination on the subjective well-being of urban residents,
rural-to-urban migrants, and rural residents. The distinction between perceived institutional discrimination and perceived interpersonal discrimination is important for developing effective policy strategies to create a more equitable social environment. The differential consequences for subjective well-being according to the source of discrimination have direct implications for designing government policies and community interventions to improve human development and state welfare in China.

WS028:5
Migration: challenges and possibilities
Thapival, Nivedita
ICRÉ, SLEM Project, Extension division, Dehradun, India

The state of Uttarakhand has experienced the massive migration due to the hard life style in the hills. The population migrate to the plains for good avenues and life style but there are forced migration due to the development projects, particularly dams. Many people’s livelihood, societies and cultures are lost and push them to a corner of abject economic and cultural poverty. They also create conflicts on the question of benefits, access to and ownership of resources after the people are relocated. The present paper is an attempt to analyse the condition of the people due to migration particularly in Uttarakhand. From the study it reveals that 33% of the population have no access to daily livelihood due to population and are forced to work as a daily wage. Some of the population are experiencing problem in terms of living standard and amenities set up by type of house, nature of employment, type of food, mode of cooking, sanitation, health and nutrition, educational level, supply of electricity. From the study it has reflected that 40% of the population are indulge with good condition of leaving. The present study has been conducted at the various slums of Dehradun. They were randomly selected out of 90 slums and area of rehabilitation measure taken up for the resettlement of people due to ‘lehri dam construction. The secondary data were also referred for the data collection.

WS028:6
Challenges and possibilities of resettling refugee migrants in rural areas
Munip, Nilar
Charles Sturt University, School of humanities and social sciences, Faculty of arts, Wagga Wagga, Australia

Resettling new migrants in rural Australia at a time of contracting rural economy and services is challenging, but it also offers possibilities of revival or arresting the rural decline. This paper presents results of a qualitative research on resettlement experiences of Africans, Burmese, Bhutanese and Afghan in the Riverina region of New South Wales Australia. The main challenges identified in this research include limited job opportunities, inadequate welfare services and isolation from the larger ethnic communities in metropolitan centres. They also found advantages such as open spaces, slower pace of life and lower cost of living. The research provides critical information for service providers and the government to review their service provision policies. While there may have been initial resistance to migrants being resettled in the Riverina region, it is now generally accepted that vibrant multicultural communities are an asset and not a threat to social cohesion.

WS028:7
Navigating the United States (U.S.) refugee resettlement system: An analysis of structure, process, and outcome
Lauwerski, Laurel*; Findlay, Katie; Rogge, Mary E.
1University of Tennessee, College of Social Work, Knoxville, TN, United States; 2Rutgers University, School of Social Work, New Brunswick, NJ, United States

The U.S. resettles more refugees annually than other countries (UNHCR, 2011). Refugees face integration, assimilation, and acculturation into a U.S. population that has trended toward greater anti-immigrant sentiment, and undocumented immigrants. To date, refugee-related research in the U.S. has focused on assessment and intervention in mental health, and undocumented immigrants. To date, refugee-related research in the U.S. has focused on assessment and intervention in mental health, social support, economic transition, and on evaluation of local programs (Murray, Davidson, & Schweitzer, 2010). There are few recent studies of the overall U.S. resettlement system (Westermeyer, 2011). Agencies face a steep, rocky road to understand this convoluted system and use its services and resources adequately and equitably. We use policy and organizational research methods to map and analyze the international-to-local U.S. resettlement structure. First, we identify agencies that guide national and international refugee policy. Second, we illustrate links among 1) three U.S. federal departments; 2) ten national volunteer agencies and their 300 affiliates; and 3) other public-private; federal-state-local; and secular-faith-based agencies (U.S. BPRM, 2010). Third, we use U.S. Office of Refugee Settlement and other data to compare structures, fiscal resources, and refugee populations in 10 southeastern U.S. states. Finally, we provide a qualitative-quantitative case study of resettlement in Tennessee. Findings include: 1) structures, laws, and resources vary significantly across states, locales, and agencies; 2) private agency services are more comprehensive than public agency services; 3) Most services are by faith-based, mostly Christian, agencies. We also assess if more, and more restrictive, state laws exist when private or public agencies administer state programs; whether states with more refugees have more mutual assistance (refugee-created) associations (MAAs); and whether refugees who work with MAAs have overall greater integration. This research provides a primer and roadmap for comprehending and navigating the complex U.S. refugee resettlement program. We suggest organizational and policy strategies to maximize effective, efficient services, resources and networks. We discuss improvements for system-wide communication and resource distribution. Additionally, this research will facilitate future comparison within U.S. states and regions, and with other nations’ refugee resettlement systems.

WS028:8
Cross-border supervision — Knowledge transfer process contributing to the construction of social work practice and management in Socialist China
Leung, Terry T.K.; Tam, Cherry H.L.
The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Social Work, Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Despite that social work education has been offered by local universities in China since 1980s, social work did not exist in the practice fronts until the Chinese party-state announced in 2006 its policy to develop a “grand establishment of social workers” for building the “harmonious socialist society” (Central Committee of the Communist Party, 2006). Initiatives to accelerate the development of social work services and professionalization of its work force were then launched by various municipal governments to actualize the central government’s vision. Realizing the significance of supervision in social work practice, and the lack of suitable supervisory personnel in China, the Shenzhen municipal government took advantage of its proximity to Hong Kong and launched a “cross-border supervision” scheme in 2007, in which service of experienced social workers from Hong Kong was purchased to coach their Shenzhen counterparts, and to assist development of management system for the service units. The study sets out to interrogate this knowledge transfer process between Shenzhen social workers and their supervisors from Hong Kong, and to understand how it influences management practices of the new breed of non-governmental welfare organizations in China. Using ethnomethodology as the study strategy, data was collected in-depth interviews of selected supervision dyads and participant observations of the supervision process. The study identified rationalities of the “Chinese model of social work” constructed in the knowledge transfer process. Effectiveness of social work services was assessed against the performance standards derived from such construction. The study findings would inform further understanding of political and organizational dynamics guiding social work practice and management of non-governmental welfare organizations in Socialist China.

WS028:9
Migrant professionals in social work: education, supervision and career
Beddoes, Liz; Fouche, Chris
1University of Auckland, Counselling, Human Services & Social Work, Auckland, New Zealand; 2Counselling, Human Services & Social Work, Auckland, New Zealand

Global shortages and growing workforce needs have seen governments seek to recruit social work practitioners offshore. Social work is thus developing a more mobile a mobile workforce, joining other professions in having members navigate the opportunities and challenges posed by working and living in countries other than their country of birth and/or where they obtained their professional qualifications. Migrant professionals must seek to maintain their personal professional development and develop their careers while managing the substantial personal and professional change that accompanies the migration experience. Local data on migrant professionals employed in the social services workforce in New Zealand was needed to inform educational and institutional responses to this complex phenomenon. A study employing qualitative and quantitative methods explored the experiences of social workers who qualified in countries other than New Zealand. The results of focus group interviews with 18 migrant social work practitioners informed an online survey of 294 migrant social workers. The findings highlighted a range of themes with significant
implications for research, practice and education. This paper reports on a sub-section of the larger project, namely participant views and experiences with respect to education, professional development and supervision in the New Zealand practice context. Core themes emerged related to the experience of the ‘politics’ of social work in New Zealand and conflicts over workplace supports for development and further education. Migrant social workers reflected a diversity of opinions and experiences about the quality of supervision, continuing development and professional education found in their new country. They wish to see a more targeted examination of their needs and programming to meet them. They also significantly challenge New Zealand to internationalise the social work curriculum and recognise the wealth of experience they bring to the practice community. The implications of these findings are discussed with reference to the need for adequate supervision, planned professional development, career support and further education for migrant social workers.

Network 2 North South cooperation Finland/ Tanzania (2:3)

WS02:1
Globalisation, social policy and civil society: promoting social justice by North-South-cooperation

Otto, Uwe1; Kapenga, Theofrida2; Tungaraza, Felician3; Särkelä, Riitta1; Jarvelä, Marja4; Mahika, Flora2; Matui, Grace2

1Finnish Society for Social and Health (SOSTE), Helsinki, Finland; 2Tanzania Council for Social Development TACOSODE, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; 3University of Dar es Salaam, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; 4University of Iveskylä, Iveskylä, Finland

Globalisation affects most aspects of our daily lives. Countries of both the Northern and Southern hemispheres are seeking best ways to adapt to global changes, including the availability and use of natural resources, demographic changes, division of labor and new technologies, environmental issues like climate change, and economic and financial crisis.

By initiative of the International Council on Social Welfare (ICSW), the national NGO umbrella organizations and ICSW National Committees of two states from both North and South, Finland and Tanzania, joined hands in 2008 and started a project of development cooperation. The project with the name ‘CISUNET’ (Citizens Support Network for Welfare and Poverty Reduction) aims at strengthening civil society impact on social policy and poverty reduction in Tanzania by enhancing the capacity of Tanzanian NGOs and of the national NGO umbrella organisation, Tanzania Council for Social Development (TACOSODE). It also enables important learning experiences on the worldwide inter-connectedness of social and health policy issues in the era of globalisation.

At the time of the 2012 Joint World Conference on Social Work and Social Development, the project will be running for four years. In a presentation held by the Finnish-Tanzanian team, the project will be reviewed at the conference and the following questions critically analysed: “Magic Bullets or Useless Bubbles”: can local NGOs from the developing world, that were once seen as “magic bullets” in the development discourse, deliver on their promises and have an impact on social policy and poverty reduction? “Critically barking watchdogs or silently collaborating lapdogs”: what is the role and tolerance of NGOs towards governmental institutions? “Altruist-idealistic volunteerism or profit-oriented commercialism”: who are the driving motives behind NGO work? “Equal partners in learning experiences or teacher-student-relationships”: what are the challenges for North-South-NGO cooperation? “North-South confrontation or global partnership”: how can civil society in both Northern and Southern countries better enhance social justice, social welfare and Human Rights for all mankind? The quintessence of the discourse is to promote North-South dialogue, cooperation and mutual learning experiences, and advocacy models for NGOs from Northern and Southern countries towards having an impact on global social policy issues, most importantly the reduction of poverty.
of APASWE into four stages to sum up APASWE’s activities in the global context. Currently, we are in the second stage of the project. We will analyze the relationship among schools of social work in this region and APASWE. APASWE’s resources will be next topic, too. Throughout these analyses, we will find out the propagation and transformation of western-born social work. The long-term goal of this project is to contribute to establishing the social work as a global profession.

WS029:3
Exporting teaching styles
Liedgren, Danell; Persson, Olof
Dalarna university, School of Health and Social Studies, Falun, Sweden
Universities in the Global North teach social work in the Global South from time to time. This paper aims to describe and discuss such projects from a pedagogical aspect, with a focus on teaching styles. Nine interviews were conducted with Swedish teachers who had experience of teaching in Iraqi Kurdistan. The paper sketches their strategies they developed during their period of teaching social work abroad. The teachers had different ways of handling the teaching situation and the styles were divided into three major types. These styles are referred to here as Guide, Therapeutic and Socratic.

WS029:5
Welfare and law interacting - utilising a socio-legal text analysis model
Syverson (PhD), Lupita
Ersta Sköndal Högskola, Institutionen för socialvetenskap, Sköndal, Sverige
Topic and questions; Welfare systems in developed countries are predominantly governed by law. Hence, social work and law are intimately related to and influence each other. From a research point of view there is a need for structured socio-legal methodologies in order to understand these interdependencies. This article aims to present a socio-legal text analysis approach designed to meet that need. Through a systematic analysis of three different legal and semi-legal documents, tied to three strategic levels (state, municipal and professional) important knowledge of social work in a legal context arise. Methods; The socio-legal text analysis presented in this article consists of two main approaches. The first approach includes analysing the formal argumentation and makes it possible to study various statements in the different texts, creating a category-based model, which based on a quantitative method. The second part focuses the actual content aiming to understand and explain the intentions of the texts utilising qualitative method. The model described in this article has been developed within a Swedish context, however it can easily be altered for studies of other legal and welfare systems. Results; The model has been tested in a number of empirical studies. The socio-legal text analysis has proven to shed ligh on hidden communications, reveal unintended redefinitions of problems; and showing latent conflicts between the three levels. Repeated results suggest that municipal and state level has developed a common language that create a distance to the professional level. There is reason to believe that the gap between state/municipal and professional level is at the expense of communication with the client. Conclusion; This socio-legal text analysis model offers a structured method for the study of social work and law interacting. The method creates new important knowledge of, among other, power structures that has come to shape social work.

WS029:6
Meta-practice: incorporating sustainability into the social work curriculum
Miller, J Kay; Owens, Larry; Grise-Owens, Erlen
1Spalding University, School of Social Work, Louisville, KY, United States; 2Western Kentucky University, Owensboro, KY, United States
Social work practice occurs in contexts of increasing internationalisation, multiculturalism, ecological crises, societal shifts, and spiritual seeking. Relevant social work curricula must respond to these changes. This paper proposes that social work education add "meta"-practice to traditional micro, mezzo, and macro practice. We define meta, as applied to social work, to be: "global social aspects that both overarch and interact with macro, mezzo, and micro dimensions of practice". Building on pertinent literature, we conceptualise meta-practice and how it uniquely addresses sustainability. (A bibliography will be provided with the presentation.) This "meta-dimension" offers a synthesising framework for attention to these crucial global considerations, while maintaining integration of traditional levels. We describe implementation of this practice dimension into our social work curriculum through an integrative and wholistic model. We implement this curricular component most explicitly through the assignment of meta-practice groups in our Integrative Practice II course. In the first class, students self-select into groups to explore meta-topics: (1) Peace and War; (2) Environment; (3) Consumerism and Poverty; and (4) Time as a Social Concern. The first three topics explicitly link to the three pillars of sustainability, i.e., social, environmental, and economic sustainability. Time—particularly as experienced in the Western culture—is a key consideration in personal, relational, and community well-being; thus, it impacts sustainability efforts in myriad ways. This presentation provides practical resources to enhance curricular content toward sustainability. We provide handouts that explicate meta-group assignments, their relationship to other curricular assignments, and evaluation rubrics. We evaluate the effects of this curricular innovation and articulate the exponential effects of this component. A meta-perspective uniquely prepares competent practitioners who are justice-seekers, critical thinkers, and global citizens. Further, we discuss critical implications and pragmatic applications of this necessary paradigm shift to meta-practice and its impact on the advancement of social work.

WS029:7
Dialogic approach in the practice of social work: a study on its application
Fernandes de Medeiros, Francisco Ary
UFRJ - Escola de Serviço Social, Fundamentos do Serviço Social, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Social Workers face as a challenge the feasibility of the well known pedagogy suggested by Paulo Freire in community action. Authors like Natalio Kinserman and Angela Gallardo Clark, among others, have opened the discussion in the seventies of last century. The issue has orbit around the adequacy of the Método Paulo Freire beyond literacy programs and its efficacy as a solely instrument for political movements in the last fifty years. In 1986, the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro initiated a project in Burtii-Comogomna, a shanty-town in Rio de Janeiro, as a field of practice for the course in social work. Human ecology based on the studies of Roger Barker (Midwest Psychological Field Station – University of Kansas) offered a suitable metaphor for a critical approach to the problem of exclusion of that segment of society. The action was then structured with the aim of organizing the flux of information for the community as a necessary instrument for its population in their struggle for the fulfillment of their lives. Since the experience was based on a historical interpretation of reality, the conjuncture of facts and situation of the community was frequently object of analysis in the meetings of the project. The activities then achieved had as its climax the organization of study circles with dwellers in the community, when the dialogic approach developed by Paulo Freire was adopted. Most of those circles counted with the participation of members of Ordem dos Advogados do Brasil. Citizenship was the generating theme discussed as it was identified as the theme of the epoch in Brazil. The project closed in 2009. The experience has shown how fundamental it is for community work that all participants in it be aware of its objectives of transformations in the reality. They also should keep in mind that the actions developed are not efforts to organize a colony or to eliminate them as a cultural group. But as its main result, the project offered opportunities for developing a critical perspective among the students as well as amid the local population involved despite the resistance present among them, either because they had their minds saturated with easy to memorize but hard to explain slogans or due to truths that remained in the realms of magical or uncritical knowledge.

WS029:8
Reading the past to understand the present and predict the future: the Cypriot Social Work Case
Spanoas, Stefanos
University of Nicosia, Social Sciences/Social Work Programme, Nicosia, Cyprus
The presentation discusses the nature, context and evolution of social work within the Cypriot context. It addresses the definition of indigenization in social work and describes the challenges and opportunities of developing a localized model that will respond to the issue of transferring patterns of social work theories from one culture to another. Following the tradition of questioning and attempting to refocus social work, it explores some of the basic, but fundamental issues which the profession has to resolve in order to be responsive and more relevant to the needs of the local population. It points to certain factors such as the politics, the social conditions and the absence of tertiary education and social research that have affected the formation of social work and shaped its character.
Social work practitioners in Cyprus have been educated in their majority abroad mostly and in particular in Greece, USA and UK. The different aspects of those educational backgrounds have formed a very divergent social work task-force of 600 professionals, employed to serve a social welfare system based on the British institutional social protection system. It is argued that social work practice in Cyprus is a blend of various approaches and models adjusted to the Cypriot realities, which in turn create conflicts between the organisational and the professional knowledge context. It finishes with a critical reflection, which reveals that a new type of professional social worker is needed, equipped with abilities to plan, direct, and manage social change on both the micro- and the macro-level of the social system.

WS 030 Studies of vulnerable groups (2:6)

WS030:1

Financial security – social security: the controversial issue for micro finance organization

Wanisatkul, Weeraboon

Thammasat University, Department of Community Development, Bangkok, Thailand

The article is written from research projects on the development of self-evaluation tool for community based micro-finance organization. The purpose of the research projects is to develop tool and double-bottom line indicators for micro-finance organization. The double-bottom line indicators reflect financial and social perspectives. Participatory action research was used to carry out the finding indicators. They were based on a set of in-depth interviews and workshops with micro-finance organization's committees and members. The field work was carried out in Nonthaburi and Samut-prakarn (Central of Thailand), Chaiyapoom (Northeast of Thailand) and Nakornsinhamarat (South of Thailand) provinces. Total of 7 micro-finance organizations were conducted. In the study, community base's micro-finance organizations are classified into three main categories which are 1) micro-finance organization such as village fund; 2) social enterprise, such as saving groups; and 3) micro-Insurance organization that provides no loan, but uses saving to fund welfare services, such as community welfare fund. From the study, the social enterprise generated higher scores in both perspectives when compared to micro-insurance organization that only produced good result on social aspect, while micro-finance organization, that promote saving and loan, provided inconsistent result on financial perspective and low to moderate result on social aspect. One condition to sustainable their members in both of financial and social aspect, the social enterprise mission and activities are the good choice for community's base micro-finance organization.

WS030:2

Psychosocial issues in rehabilitation for project affected families: A case study of Bhiwani District in Haryana, India

Singh, C P

Kurukshetra University, Dept. Of Social Work, Kurukshetra, Haryana, India

Context: Construction and improvements in infrastructure projects is not purely a technical issue but has wider socio-economic implications in the overall development of the economy. Acquisition of land from people not purely a technical issue but has wider socio-economic implications in the overall development of the economy. Acquisition of land from people is required for such projects may result in the involuntary displacement of the people from the areas where they live and work, forcibly taking away their lands, may lead to social, economic and cultural disruption to the affected people. The present investigation is an attempt to study the psycho-social issues and problems of such people who suffered loss of property, agriculture land etc.

Methods: The study was conducted in 212 affected families from three villages of Bhiwani District of Haryana. The respondents were interviewed at their residence and the researcher participated with these families in studying their sufferings by observation, group discussion and informal interview.

Results: The data reveals that the feelings of distress, helplessness and worries about future prevail to a large extent. The breadwinners were found suffering with anxiety and other emotional problems because of indecisiveness and blank future with major liabilities of family on their head. The sign of trauma, disturbed interpersonal relationships, breakdown of family and many physical and psycho-social problems were clearly visible on their faces and in behaviour. All such happenings have a significant imprint on their life and on the next generations.

Conclusion: The affected families suffered socially, psychologically and financially due to which the family members specially heads of the family suffer from restlessness, depression, sleep problems, aggressiveness, alcoholism etc. It is also accompanied by physical problems such as frequent headache, stomach upsets, hypertension etc. People have lost faith in the agency/government due to careless, casual and only project centered approach. Distribution of compensation does not fill up the wounds of sufferings. Income generation activities, developing technical training and education opportunities for youth and community development work are needed to be immediately started. Social Work intervention to help, guide and direct the needy through participatory approach.

WS030:3

A qualitative study of factors relevant to the continuation of group activities for dementia prevention in rural Japan

Taga, Tatsunomi1; Sugiyama, Mika2

1IBC Communications, Inc., Tokyo, Japan; 2NPO Support Center for Dementia Prevention, Tokyo, Japan

Many Japanese seek to prevent dementia. The authors tried to identify what sustained group activities for dementia prevention. The findings are useful for encouraging group activities. Most Japanese fear the onset of dementia. Local governments provide residents with prevention programs developed by the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology (TMIG) in 2000. These programs promote lifestyles that help prevent dementia. These include walking, computing, traveling, cooking, etc. Participants meet once a week for 5-26 weeks to learn how to develop preventive lifestyles. Facilitators support participants' activities and help their continuation after completion. They are trained by the TMIG or by the Support Center for Dementia Prevention (SCDP), a non-profit organization, founded in 2003. After completing one of the programs, participants either continue by themselves, or keep working in groups. There are an estimated 300 groups all over Japan. The groups' survival rates were between 40% (2 of 5 groups are remaining for 3 years in City A) to 100% (18 of 18 groups are remaining for 8 years in City B), according to the SCDP's research in 2011. These rates are much higher than for individuals trying on their own. Nevertheless, some members quit the group activities. This raises the question: why did some participants continue group activities while some did not?

To answer this, the authors focused on the relationships between group members. According to Taga & Yatomi (2010, 2012), group cohesion promotes the enjoyment of group activities, which is related to their continuation via cognitive factors. How, then, can greater group cohesion be achieved?

Surprisingly, the answer was that sharing personal information put members at ease and built emotional bonds. Their shared desire to prevent dementia did not. Focus group interviews were conducted. Several groups were asked why they carried on meeting regularly. The meetings were a somewhat bothersome chore, even if they were effective in preventing dementia. The answer in rural areas was that they offered an opportunity to chat.

This can be better understood with a cultural background about Japanese communities: The Japanese tend to build emotional ties by sharing not only personal information, but also by exchanging local gossip. The members do not like to be exchanged gossip about themselves in their immediate community, thus developing more intimate relationships beyond the scrutiny of the community.

WS030:4

Status of high-risk sexual behavior, drug-addicted prostitutes in Tehran in 2010

Ghorbani, Gholamali1; Ghasi, Salman2

1University, Iranian Association of Social Workers, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran; 2NGO, Welfare, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Status of high-risk sexual behavior, drug-addicted prostitutes in Tehran in 2010 Gholamali Ghorbani 2-Salman Ghasi Abstract: Prostitution of women as vulnerable to multiple risks, addiction, prostitution, homelessness and death are. These women are unsure of the important factors of sexual behavior, sexually transmitted diseases including AIDS, hepatitis, etc. AIDS is the most important causes of underdevelopment and discrimination against women in communities. Every year many women are victims of the poor family and social abnormalities. This is an undesirable impact on their families, including children and puts them at risk of serious health risks, addiction and malnutrition can. Also unsure of sexual behavior and condom use in sex and anal sex the most important risk factors of HIV incidence and sexually transmitted diseases. Given that this study intends to examine the status of women in high risk behavior Fsh wont pay. The aim of this study identify important risk factors of HIV, risky sexual behavior, the use and access to condoms, anal sex and the sexual partners of these women are. Method: Snowball survey method
and as well as between them. A context sensitive approach moves beyond a focus on outcomes, such as rates of child protection intervention, to understand how phenomenon such as the ‘vulnerable teenager’ and social work interventions are produced in different national contexts. Drawing on two research case-studies, our paper will outline methodological challenges in undertaking international comparative research in relation to vulnerable young people. These challenges include designing research strategies that recognise the multiple levels through which the vulnerable young person and social work interventions for them are developed within and between different national contexts. We will consider possible solutions to these challenges including: cross-national research collaborations and the creation of reflexive and multi-level research approaches.

**WS030:8**

Recent trends of corporate social responsibility (CSR) in India and Japan — the impact on social development

Hashimoto, Yukiko

Kibō International University, Social welfare, Okayama, Japan

Businesses in developing countries are under high pressure to initiate CSR to play a larger role to achieve the MDG Goals (UN2006) by collaborating with NGO-NPO. In India, with its growing economy, the government announced CSR guideline to invest 2% of their income for social development. This article compares CSR in India and Japan focusing on employee and community perception in decision making. Stakeholder participated and strategic CSR by integrating it into core business processes can achieve the ultimate goal of creating both social value and corporate value. CSR in Japan is shifting to more strategic recognizing CSR as a driver to increase corporate value through brand development, cost reduction and technology innovation. However, under the current economic downturn and high cost of Japanese yen, they have to develop a good global image to enter a growing market overseas like India. According to some survey (TNS 2008) almost 90% of Indian corporations initiate some CSR regardless of their size. But some critics say Indian CSR is focused on philanthropy rather than strategy and not sustainable. This article tries to identify factors how to make CSR successful by learning from India. The survey was conducted between Jul.2010 and Jan.2011. 27 Japanese and 33 Indian companies, by e-questionnaire and interview, were asked about their back ground, practice, functioning and values in CSR. The main results are; 1. Philanthropy and social issues are important drivers in India while consumer satisfaction and job creation are most important in Japan. 2. Employee Volunteers are practiced much more in India while consumer satisfaction and job creation are most important in Japan. 2. Employee Volunteers are practiced much more in India while consumer satisfaction and job creation are most important in Japan.
in India encourages more employee volunteers and their participation, while CSR in Japan apply top-down decision making in planning. CSR in India has more partnership with grass-roots NGOs and local government. Those factors make CSR in India more strategic and successful. There are big differences between India and Japan in terms of business style, government policy, socio economic background and social issues. If Japanese business wants to enter the Indian market they have to learn how to initiate a CSR acceptable to India and the global market.

WS 031 Holistic framework in social work

WS031:1

Working towards a holistic framework of care for Hong Kong's refugees and asylum seekers

Das, Malabika

The University of Hong Kong, Social Work and Social Administration, Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Aim: Refugees and asylum seekers (R&AS) experience complex trauma from pre and post migration stressors such as torture, familial loss and acculturation. In Hong Kong, their trauma is exacerbated as they wait in limbo for the slim chance of resettlement. This is a result of systemic policy barriers and under-resourced, fragmented service provision. Christian Action’s Chungking Mansions Service Center (CKMSC), a key frontline R&AS advocate, provides humanitarian care, programs and referral services. However, comprehensive psychosocial care was limited due to capacity, structure and resources. Little data exists to inform awareness of R&AS needs, programs, services and policy. Increased cohesion and efficacy within the larger provider network is needed to harmonize and advocate efforts. The research is comprised of two interconnected studies and the aim is to work towards a holistic framework of R&AS care. The integration of capacity building, advocacy and intervention address the micro, mezzo and macro level gaps.

Methods: This study uses mixed methods within an action research and grounded theory framework. In Study 1, the Researcher worked collaboratively with CKMSC staff to define issues, take actions, evaluate progress and report findings. A qualitative needs assessment identified strengths, challenges and staff experiences. An action plan was generated to implement organizational transformation and client clinical care. A professional development and skills building training series focused on community partner advocacy, client issues and psychosocial skills. Evaluation and action is ongoing.

Results: Staff knowledge, skills, capacity and confidence increased within their client service roles. Clinical care is being provided to more clients and is guided by international standards. Key community partnerships were strengthened and advocacy alliances were generated.

Conclusion: Action research enables social workers to facilitate empowerment for sustainable change. Current and future findings could inform macro policies and mezzo/micro advocacy and holistic program development. Study 2 addresses R&AS trauma and resilience and tests a holistic body, mind, and spirit intervention. Findings could inform new therapeutic healing modalities. Social workers can initiate innovative, evidence base approaches to identify and promote R&AS holistic health and resilience. Collaborative, integrative research and practice can be tailored in any R&AS community.

WS031:2

Prisoners: broken pieces of a whole person introducing holistic methods to prison reentry models

Hayes, Steven

Lancaster College, Sociology, Conroe, United States

While the last two years have seen a two percent reduction in the population of inmates housed in correctional facilities in America, the recidivism rate still tops 60% nationally. In order to continue to reduce this number, specific attention should be paid to those who are overrepresented in the prison population- specifically African Americans. Transforming organizations for creative practice is needed in the institutions in America to realize the goal of successful reentry. Many of the current reentry models address issues of employment and drugs, but neglect other issues that may prevent a successful transition from incarceration to viable member of society. The family and personal development are two areas that are sparsely investigated in the current discussion on prison reentry. New methods of delivery and persons needed if we are to begin to make a better impact on communities where these persons return. In order to work from a strength-based perspective we must learn the assets of the individual and empowering them to take control of their lives in a positive direction. Through review of literature and state prison reentry logic models, conversations with officials at the Harris county Jail in Houston Texas, conversations with inmates at the Harris County Jail and Luther Unit of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice it was discovered that there were holes in current reentry models. While there is discussion in literature and in government about the whole person, there is not currently a national model that uses holistic methods of reentry. For purposes of this project holistic is defined as a method that considers multiple dimensions of self and that would assist the inmate in discovering new ways of incorporation into society.

The end result of this project has been the compilation of a holistic means of reentry that can be implemented pre-release that are believed would reduce the recidivism rates in America- specifically among the African American population. Two specific methods are discussed in this presentation along with demonstration of two specific practices believed to be key in addressing the multitude of selves that each individual possesses.

WS031:3

A holistic view on social work agency: the case of legal aid and social work

Gibens, Steven1; Hubeau, Bernard2

1 Hogeschool-Universiteit Brussel, Social Work, Brussels, Belgium; 2 University of Antwerp, Law faculty, Antwerpen, Belgium

An interdisciplinary approach is required to manage social work agencies. Today “value for money” and evidence based standards are supply-led organizational features of “professionalized” agencies. It determines the way people should be helped and at the same time it leads to the social exclusion of the weakest people with difficult, time consuming cases which are not cost-effective and do not lead to immediate success. Commodification of social work practice legitimizes the entrepreneurial logic of the legal and organizational demands of a subsidizing and strongly intervening government. As we are researching the legal aspects of social work, the emphasis is on responsible acting within the institutional framework of contemporary society. There are many tensions between social work goals and the political and legal influence on the organization of social work practice. It is up to social work agencies to act in a sense that the legal framework fits social work values, called vertical responsibility. This way of critical acting which is more difficult in collective institutions controlling, limiting and sanctioning peoples autonomy, leads to more responsible behavior and brings the social and cultural capital of social work within the legal and political discourse. In this field social work needs to collaborate with other professions, like lawyers. Studying the interference between legal aid and social work, it is not only the interdisciplinary, but also the intra-disciplinary approach that opens a discretionary space for helping people with very difficult problems. The intra-disciplinary approach brings social work methods and values within the legal practice and at the same time improves the legal knowledge of social workers. This shared knowledge which is innovating and sets up connections with other professionals, strengthens social work practice in general and demands for a holistic view on social work agency. This organizational setting makes social work more responsive to society. The way this organization and corporation can be researched is through post-normal science and communities of practice (e.g. research circles in Sweden). It does not immediately lead to evidence based “codes”, but motivates professionals of all kinds who work in a social work setting by sharing their knowledge, competences and values and by acting more responsible and responsive from a bottom - up approach.

WS031:4

Making second chances count for justice involved adults

Severson, Margaret; Johnson, Tom

University of Kansas, School of Social Welfare, Lawrence, United States

The Second Chance Act is a comprehensive response to the mass incarceration of prisoners in the United States, supporting efforts toward the safe and successful reintegration of individuals. Services available to offenders include case planning, mentoring, housing, education, substance abuse and mental health treatment, job training, and case management. Methods. A collaborative plan for reentry is being developed for returning offender and this program boasts a program to a system model: for successful reintegration, both the offender and community need to change. Participants must serve between 31 days and 12 months in Jail. Transition services start at sentencing when a dynamic risk reduction measure is completed. Making second chances count for justice involved adults focuses on the strategic and optimal use of the resources available to offenders. Primary case management and secondary collaborative services are offered up to 12 months. In-jail programs include cognitive-
behavioral groups; education; life skills; mental health and substance abuse treatment; religious studies; counseling; and stress management. In the community offenders are referred to mental health, substance abuse, food, housing, general assistance, and education services. The goal is to realize an annual 10% recidivism reduction. Discovered? Descriptive data are collected up to 24 months, including age, race, education background, charges and length of sentence, and participants' mental health. Dosage for each intervention is recorded. Participants' average age is 37, 21% female; most need to obtain legal identification (79%). The need for transportation assistance is high; post-incarceration employment rates are low with only 26% holding a job after release. Many go from jail to a shelter; 42% share housing. Preliminarily, 38% of participants returned to jail after release, most for technical violations. Additional data and analyses exploring relationships between service use, dosage rates and recidivism will be provided. Generalizations? The first federally supported interdiction efforts give convicted offenders a renewed chance to experience success at release. The growth of healthy local, national, and global communities depends on understanding what contributes to offender success. Recognizing the importance of making second chances count for justice involved adults, this presentation highlights the outcomes of micro and macro reentry interventions.

**WS031:6**

**Construction of public policy and local development**

Barbara Bataz Engler, Helen: Júlião Alves de Oliveira, Juciani

**Univesidade Estadual Paulista - UNESP, Serviço Social,**

Av Eufrásio Monteiro Petrópolis, 900 - 1º Dr. Antonio Petrópolis - CEP 14409-160, Franca, Brazil

The idea of developing a social diagnosis of the Municipality of Iturama / MG arose from the need to subsidize the demand of information in relation to the municipality. The research intended to meet community needs through integrative and participatory systems, seeking the development of the municipality. The main objective was to conduct the social diagnosis of the city, with a view to seeking alternative local socio-economic and regional, aimed at improving the quality of life. In a time when the information flow is intense and polarized, it is fundamental to organize and prioritize the most important in order to optimize and direct public resources. This survey is reflected not only in economics but in an integrated manner with the development of human capital, namely: health, education, housing, leisure, etc. What is sought with this proposal was to cultivate and build methods and experience a new way of organizing communities and promote a structural community participation in developing tools for community development and construction of public policies. The city should be the organizer and facilitator of local development actions, committing themselves to the creation of jobs and income to promote good citizenship. The results showed that the development of social policies must be based on the formulation of a development project based on local realities, and in accordance with it, establish the priority areas of work. The local government, rather than a director of agent development, should act as facilitator and organizer of the actions of social development. These actions can not be a monopoly of public power. Rather, its effectiveness will be higher just as the government is just one of many actors involved in local development project built by the company. The results of the Social-economic enable the formulation of a series of recommendations for future local and regional development, which will be driven primarily by application of a concept of development.

**WS031:7**

**Organisational knowledge and social work knowledge: Means for creation**

Cochliou, Despina

University of Nicosia, Social Sciences/Social Work Programme, Nicosia, Cyprus

Social work knowledge is rooted in social science while draws resources from professional knowledge. Into this interrelationship one can add organisational knowledge and study its significance for social work practice. Organisational knowledge creation is also linked with information technology utilisation in social care organisations which consequently influences social work practice. The utilisation of management information systems (MIS) in social care organisations creates organisational changes regarding how organisational knowledge is created and disseminated internally and externally. In the course of accepting this argument, the presentation illustrates the links between organisational knowledge and MIS in social care organisations. Moreover, it explores the impact of MIS on practitioners in their daily practice as well as their participation, firstly in decision-making about MIS selection and implementation and secondly in the production and dissemination of organisational knowledge.

Qualitative case-studies were employed as a method and semi-structured interviews were utilised as a tool for data collection. It recognised MIS utilisation in social care organisations as a factor of change. The research findings highlighted that social care organisations need an organisational shift in order to capture and distribute social work practice knowledge. Ultimately, the research findings offered evidence on MIS role in capturing and disseminating social work practice knowledge. The presentation concludes by suggesting a model for organisational knowledge creation in social care organisations based on capturing practitioners’ knowledge and disseminating it throughout the organisation. The extensive use of MIS offers to social care organisations the opportunity to retain practitioners’ knowledge within the organisation and also to encourage organisational learning and the thriving of communities of practice across inter-organisational boundaries. This presentation contributes towards the first (Innovation in social work and social care research) and the third (Impact of social work and social care research) themes of the conference by offering knowledge in innovative research methods and knowledge for social work.

**WS031:8**

**Positive and equal cultural exchange: making it happen in our real worlds**

Jenner, Julie; Stephen, Trevor; Oseyo, John; Odiisi, Faith

1Pikes Peak Community College, Social Work, 195 Ellers Grove, Colorado Springs, United States; 2Baylor University, Social Work, Waco, United States; 3Starfish Community Partnerships International, Kisumu, Kenya

Throughout the ages philosophers, mystics, poets as well as governmental and religious leaders have discussed the intrinsic and extrinsic motivations for ‘helping’. Social work is labeled as a helping profession which through the years has refined and focused its concepts related to helping others. Intrinsic to this concept is the idea of the “other” or “target client” in the helping process. When examining this concept on a macro scale, it becomes apparent that communities embedded in vastly
different cultures will come together in an effort to help one another. When a group, community or organization includes within its functions to extend help across cultures there are multiple dynamics including power imbalances, language barriers, social roles and the nuances of culture that must be attended to in order to address the mission. An international NGO was initiated in 2011 by colleagues from the United States, Western Kenya and Grenada that included in its mission the goals of relationship building across cultures though the process of positive and equal cultural exchange. Starfish Community Partnerships International was born out of the idea that the primary focus of any cross cultural helping process must contain a deep awareness of cultural uniqueness, and that this awareness must be embedded through relationships. Starfish Community Partnerships International strives to emulate the concepts involved in cultural humility, safety and security. In this presentation the founding and principal members of Starfish Community Partnerships International will describe and explore the rewards and challenges of the first year of foundation building in the areas of cross cultural relationships. We will discuss the understood and nuanced expectations of each member and how they have changed as a result of striving toward equal and cultural exchange. We will also share and explore the training and preparation challenges of our first volunteer service program related to effectively communicating the priority of cultural humility, safety and security. Participants in this presentation will be invited to join Starfish Community Partnerships International in a collaborative discussion to promote healthy discourse on the future goals of organizations that endeavor to address cultural responsiveness issues.

WS031:9
Transforming research our communities: (inter)disciplinarity and transgression in social work, social care and social development research
Sharland, Elaine
University of Sussex, Social Work and Social Care, Brighton, United Kingdom

Calls for a ‘step change’ in the quality of social work, social care and social development research bring with them contrasting claims for disciplinarity and interdisciplinarity, and with them opportunities and challenges for the organisation, capacity and creativity of our research communities. For some, organisation of along disciplinary lines is obsolete: intellectually and professionally the boundaries between social work, social care and social development are increasingly diffuse, so ‘transgression’ – in the literal sense of ‘moving across or beyond’ disciplinary boundaries – is the prerequisite for high quality, high impact and creative research. For others, disciplinary identities and organisation are essential, upholding distinctive research and professional cultures, priorities and approaches to informing policies and practice. Without strong disciplines, claims for interdisciplinarity amount to rhetoric at best, intellectual colonisation at worst; discarding and professional cultures, priorities and approaches to informing policies and practice. Without strong disciplines, claims for interdisciplinarity amount to rhetoric at best, intellectual colonisation at worst; discarding and diluting disciplinary boundaries amounts to ‘transgression’ in the idiomatic sense - an ‘act of wrongdoing or sin’. This paper addresses conference theme 3.7. ‘Transforming organizations for creative practice’, taking as its focus the organisation and development of our research communities and their capacity for creative research production. It draws on the findings of a UK empirical study with researchers and stakeholders in social work, social care and social development, and more widely on key international literature about the configuration of disciplinary and interdisciplinarity. The findings situate the challenges of research organisation and capacity development in contexts of wider preoccupations with research impact and interdisciplinarity, and in particular the problematic distinction between social work as a research discipline, and social care and social development as discipline-transgressing research fields. Arguing that both disciplinarity and interdisciplinarity are best examined as epistemic and social phenomena, both are considered in terms of claims to knowledge, developmental trajectories, and forms of social and cultural organisation. The paper concludes that transforming the quality and impact of our research, and the organisation, capacity and creativity of our research communities will best succeed if we pay heed both to distinctive disciplinary needs and to enhancing cross-fertilization, integration and collaboration.

Network 3  Disseminating your research: Publishing in peer reviewed academic journals

N03:1
Disseminating your research: getting published in peer reviewed academic journals
Dominelli, Lena1; Hackett, Simon2
School of Applied Social Sciences (SASS), Durham University, Durham, United Kingdom

Disseminating research findings and being published in peer-reviewed journals is a time-consuming and challenging process for those unfamiliar with what is expected in high quality journal articles. Who do you look to for support? Who can explain the process to you? Such questions may press heavily on PhD students, new researchers, and experienced scholars because each journal has its own particular criteria and approaches to material that it publishes. Thus, every publication has to be tailored to the specific requirements of the journal in question. Examining its website for the guidance offered to authors and reading specimen articles can help in getting started. However, the process can be made more transparent and easier to follow.

To address this need, Professor Lena Dominelli and Simon Hackett, Co-editors of International Social Work, will provide a workshop which includes time for questions and answers to discuss the process of getting an article published, from having a preliminary idea, to working it up to a high standard, receiving reviewers comments and to ultimately having an article accepted for publication. To prepare for this workshop, look at the home page of the journal, International Social Work, download the guidance for authors, and an article or two to frame questions to be considered during this workshop. The editors will also provide examples of materials that will explore the criteria that a high quality journal article has to meet, or even gain recognition as the best published article for a particular year, e.g., the Frank Turner Prize.

WS 032: Child protection II (1:3)

WS032:1
In-service training for service providers and children at risk: Action and impact
Visasudhwan, Vinayagam
National Institute of Social Development, Sri Lanka
School of Social Work, Colombo, Sri Lanka

In-service training as a technique to enhance the quality of service delivery in social work interventions has been proven beyond doubt to be a very effective training methodology in Sri Lanka. Continuous orientations held while the officers are in service provides the best opportunity for ‘on the job’ training to keep those involved in service delivery knowledgeable on the best practices, skills and current knowledge on the subject area in a rapidly changing environment. In the wake of the impact of the calamitous Tsunami disaster in Sri Lanka the vulnerability of children was brought to the fore leading to the identification of children as a group ‘at high risk’. To assist in the recovery process of protecting the children the School of Social Work with support from UNICEF moved swiftly to initiate a Diploma programme in child protection as an in-service training programme to enhance and update the knowledge and skills of the Probation officers, Child Rights Promotion Officers and child protection officers employed in selected Tsunami affected districts of the country. This study attempts to assess the effectiveness of such in-service training programme as a tool for ‘on the job’ training to enhance the knowledge of the relevant officers in Sri Lanka. The data for the study was obtained from rapid assessments undertaken at three stages of the training programmes at the pre, mid and post Diploma stages of the Diploma programme in Child Protection.

The coordinator's experience was also used as evidence for programme in the said area. This study based on reflective practice and concentrating on the ‘on the job training' revealed that learning skills of the officers in different settings were very much dependent on effective facilitation to promote best practices in child protection. This study on reflective practice programme revealed that the essential aspects of action and reflection that were promoted through skilled teaching methodology and the practice of those skills contributed to the shared learning experiences in collaborative and cooperative endeavors through the ‘on the job training’ for service providers. The study therefore gave the rare opportunity to the teaching faculty and the participants to learn by experience the possible innovative techniques and strategies that may be applied to enhance the quality and delivery of the services by the respective officers.
WS032:2
To qualify child protection social work
Lindqvist, Anna-Lena
Stockholm University, Social Work, Stockholm, Sweden
During the last two decades child protection social work in Sweden has changed from being a career profession to an entry and in-between occupation in social work. Problem of quality has during a couple of years led to a number of national policy declarations. The situation in many municipalities is high turn-over rates with most child protection officers having less experience of social work than two to three years. How can this dynamic be understood and changed? Eight municipalities in Uppsala county decided to make a joint effort to try to change the situation. They started by investigating the experiences of staff and organizers, the costs of appointing new officers and observations of the effect in working groups of different degrees of experiences in talking of clients, colleagues and collaborators. The conclusions were that both economic costs and observable lack of quality in less experienced working groups indicated an urge to make some investments. These should be of two kinds: better working conditions and structured competence programmes. A pilot project was planned and implemented during 18 months ending in March 2012. The implementation has been evaluated, as well the results of the programmes by using before - after measures and control municipalities as compares. Preliminary figures can be reported in the conference.

WS032:3
Infusing child protection social work with social work values: constructing 'risk' in empowering ways
Kedgell, Emily
University of Otago, Sociology, Gender and Social Work, Dunedin, New Zealand
Many writers describe the tensions between concepts of empowerment and social control in child protection social work (Parton, 2006; Healy, 1999; Holland, 1999). The micro-level focus and tendency to individualise complex problems related to child protection have been combined with the explicit social control function of child protection practice are presented as fundamental barriers to working in ways that are aligned with social work values of empowerment and partnership. It is proposed that within a 'risk society', underpinned by: neo-liberal politics; the quantification and production of risks in individualised ways; and the explicit regulatory results of the permeation of risk thinking; that social work practice become defeatist, defensive, reactionary, risk -averse and defensive. This seminar presents the results of a qualitative study of social work judgments that interviewed both social workers and clients about their judgement processes, including those relating to perceptions of risk and safety. Instead of the presumptions expressed above, this study shows that social workers utilise values, practice tools, and theoretical approaches that attempt to take account of the context yet promote empowerment and respect for persons in creative ways. Within this agency, the adoption of the signs of safety approach (Turnell & Edwards, 1999), combined with a broad humanist ethic of respect for persons, allows social workers to resist the more conservative and controlling aspects of ‘risk’ to focus on safety building, transparency and aspects of collaboration in relationships. These ethical and theoretical frameworks enable them to maintain a belief in change, work towards safety together with families, search for aspects of safety and strengths within families, and encourages them to behave in trustworthy ways. I argue this enables them to balance the tension of care and control, express power in complex ways, and maintain engagement with clients.

WS032:4
The development of law enforcement guidelines for child protection Act B.E. 2003 and the recommendation for mechanism of Thai L. O. Nimityasong, Pornrat
Thammasat University, Social Work, Bangkok, Thailand
This research aims to study the implementation and enforcement the above-mentioned. It analyzed the performance of the local administration organizations on child affairs which led to policy recommendations. The literature review, field study, in-depth interview, and focus group discussion of stakeholders in 5 regions including North, North-eastern, East, Central, and Southern regions were conducted with 10-12 stakeholders in each region.

The following results were found:
1) Problems and obstacles from the implementation and law enforcement were: 1) Different views and misunderstanding led to the improper management of laws and limited data dissemination 2) Lack of awareness on value and importance of the laws; 3) Lack of comprehensive definitions and classification on children categories, such as undocumented children; 4) Insufficient monitoring and supporting system for Competent Official (according to Child Protection Act 2003)
2) Since management authority of Local Administration Organization was still centralized, it was difficult to delegate or assign tasks on child affairs, which led to the lack of priority, motivation, and dedication. The lack of understanding on child development had resulted in ineffective work in child development and protection at community level, and lack of integration.

Policy Recommendations
- Law Enforcement Mechanism Develop an up-to-date database for evidence-based planning, targeting each category of children stakeholders should aware and understand the Act
- Roles of Local Administration Organizations: Develop the strategic plan for child development and protection, with proper budget and indicators Establish effective regional mechanisms by defining roles of provincial child protection committee in strategic planning, with local administration organization as a secretary, who coordinates with other stakeholders Establish sub-committee which incorporates representatives from private sectors, local administration organizations, and community based organizations; to work together at provincial level to develop system of services, knowledge management, mentoring and capacity building for local administration personnel, monitoring and motivation building.

WS032:5
Assessment in the Finnish child protection practice
Jaakola, Anne-Mari
University of Eastern Finland, Department of Social Sciences, Kuopio, Finland
Assessment is one of the core skills for qualified social worker. It is an ongoing process where the child’s need for services is viewed in the situation of an individual child and family. In Finland the tradition of assessment has been more on the need based assessment than risk based (Pöso 2007). Focus of assessment has been on the child’s developmental needs and circumstances. Moreover, the use of standardised tools and methods has been low. It can also be said that in the long run of the Finnish child protection practices assessment has been more family-centred and parent-centred than child-centred (Ervast & Tulensalo 2006; Hirtt 2003; Kalkkönem 1997). However, in recent years the knowledge about the child-centred working models has become more common and the assessment practices are now in a slow transformation. The aim of this paper is to examine what kind of factors explain the approach of assessment that social workers have in child protection social work in Finland. Focal is to explore what social workers assess, how, why and with what kind of effects. Moreover, paper focuses on the organisational and the professional factors on the background of assessment. Paper draws on quantitative data which consist of nationwide survey questionnaire directed to the child protection social workers in year 2010 (N=508). Data analysis reveals that approach of assessment of social workers is significantly more child-centred than parent-centred nowadays in Finland. Interesting result is also that social workers trust their competence and skills about how to confront the child in an assessment. Furthermore, social workers use standardised assessment tools quite rarely. They trust more on their knowledge of the in-depth and professional assessment. These research results indicate that Finnish child protection social workers are highly skilled profession who try to promote the best interest of the child as well as they can.

WS032:6
Child trafficking in Scotland: Narratives from the inside
Cree, Vivienne
The University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom
Concerns over child trafficking attract considerable media, political and professional attention across the world. UNICEF has estimated that as many as 1.2 million children are trafficked every year for the purposes of cheap labour and sexual exploitation (www.unicef.org/). Child trafficking is also of major concern in the UK. The Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre published its first report on child trafficking in the UK in 2009, updated in 2010 (CEOP, 2010). This states that 287 children from 47 countries were identified as ‘potential victims of trafficking’ during the period March 2009 to February 2010. A recent Scottish government scoping study confirms that child trafficking is ‘an international scandal’ that ‘demands action’ (SCCP, 2010: 5). The aims of this project are to explore child trafficking in Scotland. The following questions will be addressed:
1) What is known about the scale and nature of child trafficking, internationally and within Scotland?
WS203:3

Pregnancy resulting from sexual abuse: a challenge for professionals and managers

Flach, Roberta1; Fontenele, Ludmilé2; Farias, Rejane1; Lima, Maisa1; Santana, Laisa1; Fernandes, Camila1
1Escola de Serviço Social da Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Núcleo de Políticas Públicas, Indicadores e Identidades, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; 2Escola de Serviço Social da Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Política Social e Serviço Social Aplicado, Núcleo de Políticas Públicas, Indicadores e Identidades, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Introduction: The performance against pregnancy resulting from sexual violence, considered a second violence is still a difficult aspect of coping. The prevention of unwanted pregnancy, abortion and its consequences should be elements of high priority for health professionals. Health professionals and managers have a responsibility to ensure availability and adequate access to emergency contraception to prevent pregnancy forced. Women in situations of pregnancy resulting from sexual violence must be clear about the legal alternatives for the disposal of pregnancy and the possibilities of attention in health services (antenatal care, donation, emergency contraception and legal abortion).

Objective: This work is part of an evaluative study whose objective is to evaluate health services for women in situations of sexual violence in the state of Rio de Janeiro. Thus, we sought to analyze the incorporation of parameters suggested in the Technical Standard “Prevention and Treatment of Diseases Resulting from Sexual Violence against Women and Adolescents” (Ministry of Health, 2007) with regard to attention to pregnancy resulting from sexual violence services of health. Methodology: We privileged the qualitative research with the health services in 19 cities in nine regions of the State of Rio de Janeiro. Semi-structured interviews were conducted, based on a screenplay, with 112 professionals and 34 managers.

Results: There was a reduced supply of emergency anti-conception in health services. The few respondents who reported that the referral is made mention referral services within the municipality, a service that performs abortions provided by law, judicial system, prenatal care and psychological support.

Conclusions: The non-referral and mistaken referral to the judiciary represent the lack of knowledge from professionals about the procedures necessary in cases of pregnancy resulting from sexual violence and prejudice towards abortion provided by law, compounded by the existence of only one referral service to abortion provided by law throughout the State of Rio de Janeiro. The abortion issue is very controversial; because of cultural issues also influence the performance of the health team in time to provide this service.

WS203:4

Social work advocacy practice on women abuse issues in China

Kwok, Shu Ming1; Tam, Dora1; Schleicher, Kate2; Wu, Wenmei1; Flach, Roberta1; Fontenele, Ludmilé2; Farias, Rejane1; Lima, Maisa1; Santana, Laisa1; Fernandes, Camila1
1King’s University College at the University of Western Ontario, London, Canada; 2Defender Association of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, United States; 3Social Construction Department of Nanshun District, Shenzhen, China

One of the primarily roles of social workers is to advocate on behalf of one or more individuals, groups, or communities in order to assist relatively powerless groups achieving social justice (Hoefer, 2012; Vera & Speight, 2007). Specifically, the goal of advocacy intervention with women experiencing intimate partner violence is to assist these women accessing needed resources against further violence. The social advocacy role of social workers is encompassed in the ethical principles of social work as

The new problem becomes: Why do we write about violence? How can we do we write about violence? “How can we speak about the unspoken without attempting to render it intelligible and sayable?” (Brison, 2003: xi)

What can an investigation of such writing tell us about practice? This paper is an exploration of those students’ stories using feminist narrative perspectives, alongside critical discourse analysis. It attempts to highlight how we can challenge the language of banality and acceptance of violence in women’s lives.

References


WS033-5
The role of social work in the process of re/integration of victims of human trafficking - theoretical perspectives and results of empirical study
Sukarn-Imajtovic, Vesna1; Vidanovic, Vojin1
1Faculty of Political Sciences, Social Work, Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina; 2Faculty of Political Sciences, Social Work, Belgrade, Serbia

Human trafficking is a historical category and a fairly known phenomenon in modern and developed societies, as well as it is a multidimensional phenomenon of a global character. The complexity this phenomenon requires that theoretical explanations and social responses need to be placed in the context of presence. With that regard, the aim of this paper is to present the research results concerning the assessment of mechanisms and processes that should provide the society’s response via different actors involved in fight against human trafficking, during the process of identification, rehabilitation and re/integration of victims of trafficking. Social work in different phases of its work with victims of human trafficking offers professional help and support, including protection. However, what is perceived as a problem is the fact that there is no unique or universal internationally applicable social work model that could offer answers to issues of integration of victims of trafficking. Therefore, it is essential to have more researches, as well as comparative studies with the aim to promote international and multicultural dimensions of cooperation between the institutions of social welfare and other actors involved in combat of human trafficking.

This paper offers some theoretical perspectives that make a framework for understanding the phenomena of human trafficking, with special emphasis on the role of social work, as well as the results of empirical study carried out in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Croatia and Montenegro. Key words: human trafficking, social work, victims of human trafficking, re/integration process.

WS033-6
Social work students' attitudes, perceptions and knowledge base regarding perpetrators of domestic violence
Rock, Letnie
University of the West Indies, Cave Hill Campus, Government, Sociology and Social Work, UWI Cave Hill Campus, St. Michael, Barbados

Domestic violence/gender-based violence perpetrated mainly by males is a problem that is receiving much attention in the Caribbean (Le Franc and Rock, 2001; Clarke, 1998, and Holder-Dolly & Sognef 2004). The study builds on an interesting observation that some social work students enrolled in an undergraduate programme at a university campus in the Caribbean often disclose in class discussions on the topic of domestic violence that they have had experiences with domestic violence in their own families. The study employed a convenience sample of students enrolled in a social work undergraduate programme at a university Campus in the Caribbean during the academic year 2010/2011. Students were asked to complete a questionnaire which contained six case vignettes. They were asked to indicate their agreement or disagreement with each of the ten statements which followed each case vignette according to whether they strongly agreed, agreed, disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement. They were also asked to assume that the facts in each case were true and to give their first/immediate response to each statement.

It was found that students generally had a limited knowledge-base of the dynamics pertaining to domestic violence and a punitive attitude to the perpetrators of domestic violence. It was also found that their attitudes are likely to influence their perceptions and potential work decisions with perpetrators of domestic violence. Most students/respondents agreed that more needs to be done to help both the victims and perpetrators. The study also indicated that they did not have previous training or experience with victims or perpetrators of domestic violence but felt that it is a field of study to which social workers should be exposed. The findings of the study cannot be generalized beyond the population sampled. However, they have implications for social work education, practice, policy and research.

WS033-7
Repositioning social work practice to reduce violence against women
Yelavar, Siddagona1; Boraiith, Jagadith2
1University of Mysore, Department of Studies in Social Work, Manasagangothri, Mysore, India; 2Toyota Kirloskar Motor, Human Resources Division, Bangalore, India

Violence against women and girls is one of the most widespread violations of human rights. It can include physical, sexual, psychological and economic abuse, and it cuts across boundaries of age, race, culture, wealth and geography. The eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) adopted by the international community touch essential aspects of women’s well being, and in turn, women’s empowerment is critical for achieving the goals.

Globally, up to six out of every ten women experience physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime. A World Health Organization study of 24,000 women in 10 countries found that the prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence by a partner varied from 15 per cent in urban Japan to 71 per cent in rural Ethiopia, with most areas being in the 30-60 per cent range.

In India, during the year 2010, violence committed against women were attributed to cruelty by husband and relatives (44%), molestation (19%), kidnapping and abduction (13.9%), Rape (10.4%), sexual harassment (4.7%), dowry death (3.9%), crimes under Dowry Prohibition Act (2.4%) and Immoral Traffic Prevention Act (1.2%). This indicates that cruelty is committed by known people.

India has embraced Globalization. As a result of this, women are exposed to violence in different forms. The paper discusses as to how preventive, curative, rehabilitative and developmental approaches should be repositioned in its practice and treatment so as to reduce the incidence of violence against women.

WS 034 Social work and the Right to health (1:8)

WS034-1
The impact of a social work project addressing wrongful convictions and the lack of post-release services for exonerees
Page, Jamie
Texas A & M University at Commerce, Social Work, Commerce, United States

There is increasing interest in the topic of wrongful conviction in the United States and internationally, relating to wrongful convictions. The fields of law and criminal justice have focused on this issue for some time, but social work has remained largely silent. In most areas, the wrongfully convicted are released from prison with no services. This includes health care, mental health services, housing, job training and placement, transitional resources, and legal assistance.

In this presentation, information about a social work project for exonerees is provided: The Texas Exoneree Project (TEP). The state of Texas (like all of the U.S.) has an extremely high incarceration rate; yet Texas also now has the highest number of exonerees in the country. DNA technology and policy advances have led to the increase in numbers in addition to changes in social perspectives toward non-DNA cases. A large cohort of exonerees in one geographic area in Texas allowed for the development of TEP, which is project created by, and maintained by a strong partnership with exonerees themselves. Activities include policy education/advocacy, post-release services, research, community partnerships, community education, and community organization. TEP works with exonerees and advocates to change laws so that wrongful conviction can be prevented. The project is community-based, within a Department of Social Work, so that social work students and interns also provide services and received training at all levels: micro, mezzo, and macro.
macro.

An overview of wrongful conviction will be presented in this proposed session as well as highlights from TEP activities. These include results from policy, social, health, and psychological research studies within TEP; legislative impacts resulting in changing laws, and issues and barriers faced when trying to secure services and resources for exonerees and their families. Major changes in the law now allow for exonerees to have post-release services and resources, college tuition, health care insurance, and other benefits. Implications for social work practice will be presented as well as suggestions for how social workers can become involved in this international civil rights issue.

WS034:2

Social work and health equity: localizing international human rights standards for health in the United States

Werkmeister Rosas, Lisa; Libal, Kathryn
University of Connecticut, Social Work, West Hartford, United States

The right to health has been fully elaborated through international treaties and monitoring mechanisms at the international level. Until recently in the United States framing health as a human right has been rare. In the past decade, social justice and human rights advocates, including social work practitioners and educators, have begun to engage the human rights framework for health. The country struggles with providing universal access to adequate health care, even while public discourse has focused on whether or not quality care is a right or a privilege. Reframing this discourse in terms of the human right to health (care) can reconstitute expectations and commitments from the public. This presentation addresses the imperative that a human rights lens be used in the United States to redefine and advance human well-being, especially in a context of weak or inadequate public health systems, unregulated growth of the private sector and restricted access to health care for the poor and ethnic and racial minority populations. The presenters focus on examples of advocacy to eliminate health disparities as a human rights matter in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont. Highlighting treaty obligations to end racial discrimination under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the presenters also argue for a much fuller engagement by the social work profession at state, national, and international levels to achieve health equity and the realization of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health for all.

WS034:3

Social consequences of illness

Bihrman, Daniel; Berlin, Marie; Helllund, Ebba
The National Board of Health and Welfare, Department of Statistics, Monitoring and Evaluation, Stockholm, Sweden

It is well known that social conditions such as education, profession or life style have big impact on health. However, an inverse chain of events may be present when poor health effects the social situation of the individual, e.g. lasting illness can diminish a person’s chance of keeping up on the labour market and consequently cause difficulties in maintaining previous living standards of his or hers family.

The National Board of Health and Welfare confirmed in the previous national reports about social conditions in Sweden (Social reports from 2001, 2006 and 2010) that a number of illnesses (which cause hospitalisation) and disabilities lead to worsened financial conditions and increased risk for divorce or separation, especially in women. We found that illnesses like stroke, myocardial infarction, breast cancer, prostate cancer, multiple sclerosis (MS), mental disorders and injuries inflicted by another person, all caused deteriorating financial conditions, in the both short- and long-term. Furthermore, low income, social assistance, weak attachment to the labour market and separations are more common among persons that had been hospitalised compared to persons never hospitalised. In the present study we try to deepen our analysis and focus on the differences between immigrants and persons born in Sweden regarding such consequences of illness as death, divorce, poverty, reciprocity of social assistance, not longer being able to support oneself, and internal migration. The illnesses in question are circulatory diseases (myocardial infarction and stroke), injuries inflicted by another person, psychosis (though not in connection to depression), inflammatory bowel diseases (Crohn’s disease and ulcerous colitis) along with colon and rectal cancer. The analyses are made by means of log-linear regression, by using the SAS procedures PhReg and GenMod. The results will be ready during the spring 2012 and they are to be presented at the conference Social Work Social Development 2012: Action and Impact.

WS034:4

Support staffs’ perception of their role in supporting crime victims. A case study of Brottsofferjouren(BOJ), Gothenburg, Sweden

Mwenyango, Hadijah
University of Gothenburg, Social Work, Gothenburg, Sweden

This study sought to explain how support staffs to Crime Victims perceive their role in supporting that category of people. It draws from the 2001 Government bill (Gvt Bill, 2001/01:79) that introduced the general provisions for Crime Victims as a target group for social services in Sweden; which later culminated into the enactment of article 5(11) of the Social Services Act – which mandates social services to support Victims of Crime. Despite that however, a large part of this legal responsibility has been entirely assumed by Non Governmental organizations, yet with limited support from the state. The study premised on the ideal that such contradictions between legal responsibility and moral responsibility can bring contradictions in terms of how support staffs (in an NGO) view their role and those that they support. It thus examined how they perceive themselves as supportive practitioners (in terms of the support/ help they give); as well as how they perceive those they help (the victims). The findings derived from interviews with support staffs, observations, in addition to a critical review of qualitative literature; showed that the staff viewed themselves as experts, resources as well as educators to the victims of crime. They interpreted their role as empowering, facilitative, restorative, and preventive and hence perceived it as an imperative duty, not only for the wellbeing of the individual victims but also, for proper maintenance of society. The support staff defined and described the victims, different categories of victimization merged, ranging from the ideal victim to the hypersensitive victims- which issues raised the discussions of deserving and undeserving clients; all which are critical regarding principles of human rights and social equality. Additionally, victimization was also understood by considering intersectional aspects in line with gender and secondary victimization. The study thus, concluded that the way the support staffs interpreted their role determined who qualifies for support; that is, the innocent, vulnerable, oppressed, at risk, depressed, weak; helpless and thus calling for interventions like facilitation and empowerment among others. This study proposed that support staffs needed to incorporate in their practice the ideals of the anti oppressive perspective especially critical reflection/self awareness if they are to avoid secondary victimization and/or escape the further oppression to clients.

WS034:5

Addressing issues of structural violence and unmet basic needs through theatre in Orissa, India: The work of the theatre group Natya Chetana Ranta-Tyrkkö, Satu
University of Tampere, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tampere, Finland

Natya Chetana (Theatre for Awareness) is a theatre group working in the state of Orissa in Eastern India since 1986. In Orissa, Natya Chetana is known as a unique politically stands taking theatre group. At the course of years, the group has developed two theatrical formats of its own, “cyco theatre’, performed to predominantly poor rural audiences during bicycle tours, and “intimate theatre”, targeted at urban, largely middle class audiences. Both types of plays are grounded on local stories and background research, and built up through a participatory process. Thematically, they depict and address structural violence and unmet basic needs in society, but do not offer solutions to the issues discussed on stage. Instead, the aim is to “disturb the minds of the audiences”, in other words to activate the audiences to think, reflect and discuss the issues from their own perspectives.

While none of Natya Chetana team members has an educational background in social work or related subjects, the team members, as well as local people that know the group, also regard the group’s theatre work as social work. For Natya Chetana its theatre work is social work because of its content and commitments. In proportion, for the group social work is an umbrella term for various possible practices striving towards a more just and equal society. In my presentation I discuss Natya Chetana’s work both as a form of voluntary/popular (in contrast to official, professional) social work and as socially committed theatre. On aspects, Natya Chetana’s approach has parallels, for example, to critical, activist, constructive and eco-social social work approaches elsewhere. The group’s approach can also be seen both as an example of indigenous social work, and a local expression of the global movement of socially committed theatre. In attempts to think about social work on an international/global scale, the case of Natya Chetana highlights the importance of dialogue and productive border-crossing between amateurism and professionalism, importance of location, and the need to learn from postcolonial analysis in social work. Furthermore, Natya Chetana provides an angle to a number of locally and globally strained, occasionally...
Stress management courses at a Swedish health care center - a co-operation between several professions with a biosocial-psychosocial point of view

Johnson, Marie; Nordström, Christina
Staffanstorp’s Health Care Center, Region Skåne, Staffanstorp, Sweden

Four years ago we saw a growing need to take care of burnout patients in our Health Care Center, so we started a special task force within the Health Care Center and began several courses of stress management for these patients.

The course ran for a period of eight weeks with weekly meetings. We have chosen Mindfulness as our stress relief technique for the course. Other elements were e.g. the changes in our society, brain physiology and sleep techniques.

90 patients have taken the course since the start in 2007, and 2010-2011 we ran the course as a special project with 34 patients attending. The patients used the instruments Shirom-Melamed Burnout Questionnaire (SMBQ) and EQ5D to estimate their stress levels and overall health.

Six months after completing the course, we met the patients again and they did a new estimate. 79% of the participants scored pathological burnout at the beginning of the course using SMBQ. At the follow-up six months later, the scores for pathological burnout had dropped to 11%.

We want to show that you can initiate a change within this patient group despite high scores in burnout variables.

Developing the knowledge base in social work practice with traumatic brain injury

Mantell, Andy; Simpson, Graham; Jones, Kate; Strandberg, Thomas; Simonsen, Patrice; Vangkhangchan, Martijn
1University of Chichester, Social Work and Social Care, New Hall, Bishop Ottolenghi College, Chichester, United Kingdom; 2University of Sydney, Rehabilitation Studies Unit, Sidney, Australia; 3Liverpool Hospital, Sidney, Australia; 4Orebro University, Orebro, Sweden; 5The Royal Hospital for Neurodisability, London, United Kingdom; 6California State University, Fresno, United States

Background and aims of the project: The International Network for Social Workers in Acquired Brain Injury commissioned a sub-group of members to identify the evidence base for social work practice in TBI. The aims were to identify (i) the breadth and focus of social work practice in the field; (ii) the types of interventions employed; and (iii) the underlying theoretical frameworks that inform practice.

Method: A structured literature review based on the United Kingdom’s Social Care Institute for Excellence guidelines, with standard inclusion and exclusion criteria was applied. Descriptive data about the articles was generated and study quality evaluated using an adaptation of the protocols devised for the United Kingdom National Service Framework (Turner-Stokes et al. 2006).

Results: Of the 72 studies published between 1974 and 2009 seven were identified as experimental, 33 observational, 21 expert opinions, six were literature reviews and six addressed health policy/service provision. Primarily these studies considered practice with families, community integration, psychological adjustment, behavioural problems and health policy. They focused on intervention through group work, case management, family and individual counselling, education and social networking. Conceptual underpinnings were principally on social models and theories including the self-determination model, membership theory, strengths based theory, family lifecycle and broader systems theories.

Conclusions: This review demonstrates that much of the literature on TBI and social work describes areas of practice and ways of working. The significant number of expert accounts in the literature possibly reflects the dominant way that social work knowledge on TBI is informally transferred in the field. Whilst this approach is accessible and valuable in sharing understanding of TBI and its effects, the effectiveness of interventions has to be established to produce an evidence base for our practice. The areas of practice and interventions mapped by this research indicate current interests for practitioners, which warrant further research. The highest quality experimental studies can provide exemplars of how this can be undertaken. This exercise also highlighted gaps in the current evidence base which require future exploration. Further investigations will need to consider what is applicable to social work practice with TBI from other related fields such as psychology.
change projects involving multiple stakeholders. These will include some of the challenges that continue to be faced when promoting social inclusion in practice and in research.

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WS035:3
Disability, inclusion and digital stories
Johanne Randile
University of Regina, Social Work, Regina, Canada

According to the World Health Organization, persons with disabilities experience more health disparities and have greater unmet needs in comparison to others in the general population. In 2006, 4.4 million Canadians who live in households reported having an activity limitation (physical or psychological condition or to a health condition) which resulted in a disability rate of 14.3% of all Canadians. Fifty percent of Canadians with disabilities will experience exclusion from social activity participation because of environmental barriers. This study explored Saskatchewan individuals with impairments lived experiences of exclusion (degree of disablement), and activity participation within a social action framework that included emancipatory disability research (EDR) principles and an anti-oppressive perspective. The objectives of this study were to: 1. understand how the interaction between contextual factors (environmental and personal) and impairments influence activity participation and 2. promote empowerment via collaborative partnership between researcher and informants via digital story creation. In-depth interviews and digital stories were conducted with eight individuals with diverse impairments (i.e. bi-polar disorder, Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder, cerebral palsy, etc.). Individuals affirmed that establishing trust during the interview process was critical prior to participating in digital story creation, so they [informant] could ‘trust what I [interviewer] would do what I said I would do’. Interviews were audio-recorded and transcribed. Qualitative thematic content analysis was incorporated into the analysis; derived results included key emergent themes and digital-story narratives related to impairments, contextual factors and participation. Overall, results indicated that the interaction between contextual factors and impairments obstructed individual activity (ability) to scale/negotiate a perceived ‘wall’ or barrier to inclusion. Perceived ‘realities’ and unhappiness created inertia, and further influenced agency and inclusion. In this study, the analysis and digital story narratives highlighted the dire need for social policies and service provision focused on participation and inclusion to account for the lived experiences of those with impairments. It is hoped that this study will stimulate further research of this nature.

WS035:4
Accessibility in a long term perspective as perceived by persons with cerebral palsy or spina bifida
Tärnhult, Marie; Lundh, Jörgen; Larsson, Per-Olof; Sibrant Sunnerhagen, Katharina1
1Institute of Clinical Neuroscience, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Department of Social Work, Gothenburg, Sweden; 2Department of Social Work, Department of Surgical and Perioperative Sciences, Örebro University, Göteborg, Sweden; 3Department of Social Work, Gothenburg, Sweden; 4Institute of Clinical Neuroscience, Sahlgrenska Academy, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Sannaas Rehabilitation Hospital, the Medical Faculty, Oslo University, Norway, Gothenburg, Sweden

Aim of the study: The aim of this study was to investigate how accessibility was experienced over time among persons with cerebral palsy (CP) or spina bifida (SB). The study design was a longitudinal follow up, both cohorts starting as young adults while treated at the adult habilitation clinic. The participants were interviewed by telephone. Group (A) was studied in 1998 (n=30), in 1997 (n=42) and in 2009 (n=28). Group (B) was studied in 1998 (n=30) and in 2009 (n=25).

Background: In Sweden, a proposal from government suggests that a paragraph should be included into the law of discrimination about the right to accessibility to all societal institutions from the first of July 2012 and persons not following this paragraph will have to pay a discrimination fee (Ds 2010:20).

Results: In 2009, the two groups A and B are similar regarding gender, marital status, children, work, contributions from society and education. In 2009, there were relatively more people in group A (94%) who never used a wheelchair than in group B (32%), but more than one third always used a wheelchair in both groups. The most common transport in both groups to compulsory and secondary school was transportation service for the disabled and a prominent problem was that the transport did not arrive in time. Accessibility within the school building was not a big issue, although difficult stairs (13% in group A) and lack of accessible classrooms (10% in group B) were mentioned. Persons working in 1997-98 and in 2009 had little problems with transports to work and accessibility within their working places.

In 2009, more or less problems with accessibility outdoors were experienced by 65% in both groups. Slippery pavements, kerbs, slanting cobbles, entrances to buildings, stairs, no accessible toilets, general transport system and parking problems were mentioned. The participants suggested strategies to alter hindrances by putting sand on pavements, and remove the cobbles from the city and thought the pavements should be flat and the kerbs bevelled. Altering entrances to buildings should be performed and elevators in houses installed. Parking spots for the disabled should not be in a narrow corner of the parking place so that a ramp might be used. All vehicles of the general transport system should have “low floor”.

Conclusion: More efforts on a societal level must be performed to improve accessibility for persons with a disability.

WS035:5
Disability: the struggle for inclusion in a digital society and the potential implications for social work education and practice
Watling, Sue
University of Lincoln, Lincoln, United Kingdom

In an increasingly digital society, citizens denied access to digital ways of working, are experiencing a double exclusion. Struggling for access to information and welfare services which are moving to ‘digital-by-default’ design and delivery, they are also facing barriers to participation within a public sphere where digital platforms for discussion and debate are predominantly digital in nature. Current research highlights potential links between social exclusion and the potential for digital exclusion (Van Dijk 2005, Lane-Fox 2010). One consequence of this is the way in which social workers are finding they are experiencing both sides of a digital divide (Steyaert and Gould 2009). On the one hand, practitioners are working with increasingly digital information and communication systems, while on the other, informed by the principles of human rights and social justice, their daily case load will involves issues of digital exclusion, in particular where service users find themselves denied access to mainstream ‘digital-by-default’ welfare and public services (Rafferty and Steytaert 2007, Watling 2011). If social work students are to be equipped for 21st century professional practice, it will be necessary for social work educators to ensure digital literacies are an essential component of their graduate attributes. The University of Lincoln in the UK has put in place measures to ensure its social work graduates develop the necessary confidence and competencies essential for a digital age. Using a combination of virtual learning alongside face-to-face lectures and seminars, students engage with digital resources designed to enhance their work within digital environments, as well as having opportunities to apply this knowledge to their placement and professional practice.

This presentation will raise awareness of the realities of digital exclusion, in particular for service-users struggling to achieve inclusion and equal participation in an increasingly digital world. It will show how barriers to digital access can be disabling and suggest digital disability has implications for social work education and practice. As well as offering solutions from the experience of educators on the social work degree at the University of Lincoln, the presentation will provide timely opportunities for initiating future discussion on what is fast becoming a new category of 21st century marginalisation, disadvantage and disempowerment.

WS035:6
Transitional challenges between institutional and community care for adults with developmental disability and mental illness: a Canadian study
Kreiter, Linda1; McLaughlin, Anne-Marie1; Elliott, Grace2; Joyce, Anthony2; Nicholas, David2
1University of Calgary, Edmonton, Canada; 2University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada

Fields:
1) 1.2 – Disability – and the struggle for inclusion
2) 1.8 – the right to health and social equality
3) 2.5 – Integrating economic, environmental and social perspectives
4) 3.7 – transforming organizations for creative practice

Problem: Individuals with a dual diagnosis (mental illness and developmental disability) have complex care needs, and arguably are among the most physically and socially vulnerable in our communities.
As conveyed in the European Commission Report on transition from institutional to community care, there is no evidence that community based models are more or less costly than institutional care (European Commission, 2009). According to McDaid and Thornicroft (2009), hospitals should not be the sole source of support for persons with mental illness. Effective transition between inpatient and community care rests on the sufficiency of supports and services at all levels of care systems.

Aim: This study examines the transitional and community care needs, experiences, and processes of care for this population of dually diagnosed adults.

Methods: A mixed method design was used in this study. A total of 73 participants, including service providers, persons with a dual diagnosis and their caregivers engaged in focus groups and group interviews across 4 diverse urban and rural regions in Alberta, Canada.

Results: Key findings include elements of: 1) complicated service provision; 2) cultural and community barriers; 3) infrastructure barriers including challenges navigating the dual systems of care; and 4) regional inconsistencies in care structures and services. Significance for Social Work: This presentation will briefly present select countries and their progress in the transition from institution to community care with this group of adults and will then address findings and key lessons learned from the Alberta study. Recommendations for improved service delivery and inter-regional collaboration will be discussed.


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**WS035:7**

**Case management in context of social work in health care in Finland**

Vanhaluoma, Anni

University of Jyväskylä, Kokkola University

Consortium Chydenius, Kokkola, Finland

This presentation applies to case management in the context of health care in Finland. Social work in health care is taking place in the middle of strong professionals and multiprofessional teams. Many of them are using the concept of case management. Thus it is necessary to outline this concept in social work practices in such a way that it recognizes the needs of clients and the strengths of social work in the service system. The presentation is based on practical experience, discussions with colleagues, social work research and literature. Case management is studied through four perspectives: The coordination of the benefits and services, support for the change, client - social worker relationship and social responsibilities. A case management event can be a brief intervention in the context of crisis and change, for example an accident situation, a sudden illness or other life crisis. Also in the long-term illnesses there can be many turning points where the work on crisis situation and a variety of support is needed. In these situations a case manager is mapping the conditions, the problems and the capacity of the community and searches for the solutions. To find services and benefits is necessary, but sometimes the psychosocial support as well as the relationship between the client and the social worker itself is the most important way to help. The case manager provides an opportunity to tell the story and s/he calls new (and positive) identities in difficult or changed life conditions. Many times in long-term illnesses and difficulties in life people feel tired of contacting many different authorities without getting any visible or actual help. The so-called street-level bureaucracy can be a traumatic experience. Therefore the case manager as a coacher takes the responsibility for providing the opportunities to discuss on the bureaucracy, help the client to deal with the authorities and to disconnect and prevent negative experiences. Social workers highlight especially the aspect of social responsibility. In this meaning case management is a way to prevent social exclusion, for example in alleviating poverty or loneliness, that each of us may face in life.

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**WS035:8**

**The importance of support to persons with acquired deafblindness to gain full participation in life and society**

Gullacksen, Ann Christine; Giransson, Lena; Henningsson Rönblom, Gunilla; Koppen, Anny; Ruth Jörgensen, Anette

1 Malmö University, School of Health and Society, Malmö, Sweden; 2 The Swedish Resource Centre for Matters Regarding Deaf Blindness NKG, Norrköping, Sweden; 3 Signo Deafblind centre, Andebu, Norway; 4 Centre for the deafblind, Bergen, Norway; 5 Centre for the Deaf, Odense, Denmark

The purpose of this study was to increase general knowledge of social and psychological aspects of developing and living with acquired deafblindness. This combined disability strongly limits activities and restricts full participation in society. So far knowledge about the process of life adjustment, the role back to a satisfactory life and convenient support has been limited. This has been a collaborative project between Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Focus group interviews have been conducted simultaneously by the project leaders from each country. Five persons with severe deafblindness in progress participated in each group, totally fifteen persons, four men and eleven women in the ages 25-65. The majority used visual or tactile sign language to communicate. The result describes the exhausting life adjustment process through several years living with gradually increasing visual and hearing impairment in combination. The person struggle to hold on to the existing level of function and occurring problems are often repressed and excused. An initial strategy could be to withdraw, but eventually new strategies are required to move on as fully as possible to feel part of ones family and society.

More or less reluctantly, people start looking for a new social context where they can communicate with others - a fundamental need for a satisfactory social life. Besides communication problems the informants gradually experiences loss of freedom when orientation and moving around gets problematic caused by the visual impairment. Inclusion and independence means having to get used to interpreters, personal guides and transport services. When regaining control over oneself and life, there is also an increased openness to accept the situation. This leads to a more relaxed attitude towards assistive technology and other kind of support as necessary means to be included in society again. Later on the possibility to define ones needs, make demands and state ones rights in the contact with professionals and authorities, will be strengthened. Many still have a feeling of powerlessness and fear that the support they have been granted can be re-considered and taken away. In many ways rehabilitation is needed to support building a personal strength in order to handle the challenge to regain inclusion in society. To do so professionals need general knowledge of the process of sliding out of society and the mechanisms of coming back in again - to be included.

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**WS 036**

**Youth and social work (1:4)**

**WS036:1**

**Promoting the rights of looked after young people. Can social workers do it?**

Barnes, Vivienne

Kingston University, Social Work, Kingston Hill, Kingston Upon Thames, United Kingdom

In the U K, government reports such as Care Matters (DFES, 2006), independent commentators and young people themselves continue to report difficulties in foster and residential care, including the limited availability of good quality care and young people’s lack of participation in decisions affecting their lives. Some writers argue that a stronger rights focus would improve social work practice with these young people, and they suggest ways that social workers might put the articles of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child into practice and increase young people’s participation or even act as advocates themselves. I draw on two pieces of research that address this issue by considering the role of social work in relation to rights, and social workers’ ability to work with advocates to promote young people’s rights. One study was an evaluation of a children’s rights project, providing advocacy for looked after young people. This study was based on action research and drew on the views of young people, social workers and other social care professionals. The other was a qualitative study, considering in depth the views of looked after young people, their social workers and their rights workers about the professionals’ approaches to their work and their relationships with, young people and each other. Both studies provided evidence of the complexity of putting rights into practice, and discovered a number of barriers to a social work model that promotes young people’s rights. These barriers included the actual role of social workers, and difficulties and misunderstandings about rights and advocacy. For example, social workers
could not simply help young people to ‘voice’ their wishes, as would an advocate, since it was their role to consider ‘best interests’, and this might conflict with young people’s wishes, especially where risks were perceived. Further, some social workers were reluctant to ask young people their wishes, since these often could not be met because of limited resources. Although social workers professed adherence to rights based practice in theory, they found it difficult to put into practice, and experienced many conflicts with the advocates who were trying to promote children’s rights. I argue that, whilst social workers’ practice needs to be child centred, there may be limitations to their role in promoting young peoples’ rights, and I explore the implications for social work and for independent advocacy.

WS036:2
Social protection and youth in Brasil
Smzararo Siqueira, Marcia1; Nassarela Calari, Hingridy1; Lopes Taqueti, Camila2
1Universidade Federal do Espirito Santo, Serviço Social, Vitória, Brazil; 2Faculdade Salesiana, Serviço Social, Vitória, Brazil

The present paper has as main goal the reflection about the social protection related to the youth population in Brasil, seeking its understanding in the biggest context of social politics development in the Brazilian society, linking it to the structural topics that interferes in the public services’ conduction. The study started from reflections made out of two of the most recent Dissertations of the Social Politics Program from the Universidade Federal do Espirito Santo—Brasil . The methodological procedures used in this paper were based in the bibliographic research from literatures published about this subject in books and scientific articles, from writers that produced many consistent studies about the theme Social Protection and youth. Through data analysis it was indentified that the execution of social politics related, contributed for advances in debates in the Brazilian territory. Through standardization established in Brasil related to the object of study. This normatization becomes better after the 1990 decade and more developed in the first years of the XXI century, with the creation of specific programs and projects for young people, an unprecedented fact until then. It is noticed, in this context, the investment in public spaces where political thoughts and propositions for young people should be made, which contributed for advances in debates in the Brazilian territory. Through data analysis it was indentified that the execution of social politics related, specifically, to the Brazilian youth population, can be considered recent, dated of the 1990 years and incorporates elements that make up the traditional of the social politics development in the studied reality. However, considering the social-economic, cultural and political context of its incorporation in the states agenda, presenting also outstanding traces of the most recent social politics development in Brasil, such as focusing in the poorest segments, the selectivity, the social reproduction and the actions’ territorialisation.


WS036:3
Culturally responsive social work practice with urban youth: Race and therapeutic engagement
Garran, Ann Marie
University of Connecticut, School of Social Work, West Hartford, United States

This was a quantitative, relational study, whose focus was: In what ways does a clinician’s capacity for using cultural competence, racial identity, and ethnic/cultural empathy promote or impede the establishment of early therapeutic engagement with at-risk, urban, economically disadvantaged adolescents of color who live in the United States? The study focused on clinicians who racially identify as white, to learn their understanding of the three domains (cultural competence, racial identity, and ethnic/cultural empathy) in social work relationships with vulnerable youth. A core component of working with at-risk, vulnerable adolescents is successful engagement (Zayas & Katch, 1989; McKay, Lynn, & Bannon, 2005). A formidable task facing practitioners and policy-makers alike is effective engagement of these youth (Safer, 1994; Elliott et al., 2005). Zayas (2001) urges clinicians to pay careful attention to the profound effects of racism and ethno-racial identity development on overall functioning of these youth. An examination and understanding of the 3 domains could yield important information for practitioners working with these youth. The sample consisted of practitioners (N=169), primarily social workers (85%). Demographic data and 4 self-report measures were used to evaluate participants’ understanding of engagement with vulnerable youth. Study hypotheses predicted construct correlations based on the 3 domains. The results generally supported the study hypotheses, and yielded weak, and a few moderate associations on scale and subscale scoring. While total and subscale scores of the 3 domains were often positively correlated with engagement, demographic findings yielded few significant correlations. Thus, increased clinician capacity on the 3 domains are associated with therapeutic engagement with at-risk, urban youth of color. Findings support the importance of the 3 domains in relation to engaging these vulnerable youth. The study reinforces the need to expand the construct of cultural competence, as it is limited and lacks an analysis of power or systems of oppression. This researcher proposes adopting term “cultural responsiveness” instead. The study results also highlight the need for clinicians to attend to aspects of therapeutic engagement aside from task, bond, and goal. Finally, relevance for training and education to enhance work with vulnerable youth is discussed, with anti-oppression initiatives presented in great detail.

WS036:4
Getting a chance between work and welfare: research of employment support empower model for disadvantaged young people in Taiwan
Chao, Pi-Huai1; Kao, An-Yuan2
1Soochow University, Department & Graduate Institute of social work, Taipei, Taiwan; 2Soochow University, Department of Social Work, Taipei, Taiwan

In the first quarter of 2011, the unemployment rate for Taiwan young people (aged 15 to 24) was 12% in contrast to the 7% for adults (aged 25 and over). The Forces such as globalization, labor market restructuring and family and economic changes have thrown the young people into turmoil. Although the governmental and non-governmental organizations have made some efforts to help young people to find a job, there is still a strong need for social workers to bridge work and welfare. The present study focuses on the employment of disadvantaged young people, and how it matches up their needs. The various employment strategies working with disadvantaged young people. There is a high risk of persistence or growth in the hard-core group of youth who are left behind, facing poor employment and earnings prospects. Disadvantaged young people who leave school early and have low socio-economic backgrounds are at risk of being engaged in marginal activities. The findings include: 1. How these disadvantages have affected their abilities to progress in the labor market; the models of support they have or the helps and empowerment they would like to receive. 2. to find risk factors. The effects of a range of characteristics and experiences of disadvantaged young people’s abilities to progress in current condition of labor market. 3. What support structure is currently available to disadvantaged young people, and how it matches up their needs. 4. the various employment strategies to link work and welfare in the context of Taiwan social welfare system.

The implications could be used for current and future policy- decision.

WS036:5
Professional actions of social workers who work with the National Program of Schooling Assistance at the Federal Institutes
Silveira Carvalho, Jasmir1; Acosta Medeiros, Mara Rosange2; Instituto Federal Sul-rio-grandeense, Diretoria de Gestão de Assistência Estudantil, Canoas, Brazil

This study is a synthesis of the research Project presented at the post-graduation program – Mastership in Social Politic Science, Catholic University of Pelotas (UCPeL), titled: “Professional actions of social workers who work with the National Program of Schooling Assistance (PNAEs) at the Federal Institutes (IFs)”, regarding social matters of the users lives, at the program foundation, mostly for high School and under-graduation students who are vulnerable socially. It is a qualitative research which will be taken in the first semester of 2012, in two moments: First, it will be made online questionnaires to the social workers who work with Schooling Assistance (AE) at the IFs in Brazil; Second, it will be made semi-structured interviews with social workers from the IFs of Rio Grande do Sul state (IF Sul-rio-grandeense, IF Rio Grande do Sul and IF Farroupilha) and Santa Catarina state (IF Catarinense and IF Santa Catarina). It was made a cutting for the bibliography review regarding the professional practice and its relation to the educational politics, instrumentality and intentionality, educative dimension of the social workers, technical operative dimensions, theoretical critics and the inter-relation of the professional practice to the Professional Ethic-Political Project . Currently, 249 social workers works in 455 campi, in 38 IFs,
which allows us to assert that the professional actions developed at the IIs can be directly related to the education guarantee in consonance with the Professional Ethic-Political Project and with the Ethical Code which calls to the socialization of the information and to the materializations of the social rights, such as the right of the public, qualified free education. After the data collection, it is expected to better understand the professional practice of social workers on the participations at the Scientific and Technological Education, its paths in the theoretical and professional fields, to develop the educative dimension and mediate the interconnection between the Social Work and the practices of the society.

WS036.7

The public budget and the focus in the child and adolescent attendance policy in the social work area

Vidigal, Ana Carolina; de Oliveira Souza, Lais; Freire Vittello, Maria Giorgetti; Tieko Suguishiro, Vera Lucia
Univ. Federal de Lavras, Lavras, Brazil

The current study has the goal to analyze the budget cycle (PPA, LDO and LOA) from the Federal Government in the Social Work Policy referring to the years of 2004 to 2007, having the purpose to identify how the child and adolescent attendance policy is being treated in the governmental plan, and if it has been supported by the Annual Budget Law(ABL). In order to reach the goal of this work a bibliographical survey was done followed by a documental survey through public documents, such as the budget planning instruments. The approach with this topic was given through the survey project: “The Instruments of Social Control over the Public Budget for Children and Adolescents: Guaranteed Citizenship”.

The contribution of this article is to unveil if the governmental speech, expressed in the PPA, is suitable with the extra-budgetary propositions foreseen in the LOA, in other words, if extra-budgetary laws complement to the achievement of objectives and goals stated for the implementation of the Child and Adolescent Attendance Policy.

In this sense, this study points to the obligatoriness of full protection to the infant-juvenile segment, as it poses the Statute of the Child and Adolescent (SCA), Law n° 8069/1990. However, to guarantee the execution of these rights depends on the planning and the enforcement of the Government’s expenses, to the extent that the actions involve financial costs and should be clearly stated in the public budget. From the reading and analysis of the Federal Budget Cycle, it was found that between the years 2004 and 2007 there was investment in 14 programs designed to the infant-juvenile population, in the Social Work area. When analyzing the extra-budgetary execution of these programs, it was observed that the biggest investments were designed to the Income Transfer Program with Conditionalities and the Basic Social Protection Program, both in accordance with the PPA in which foresees this strong investment in these programs.

When analyzing the total value invested in this policy, it is observed that there was an annual increase rise. In the year of 2007, in which was invested double the amount in 2004, revealing, this way, the rising investment in the attention policy towards the infant-juvenile population in Social Work, putting at risk the guarantees of human rights in the extent of protection of universal rights for this vulnerable segment, in other words, investing in the WELFARISM OF THE RIGHT.

WS036.8

Social work student attitudes toward client empowerment

Steen, Julie; Buckley, Julie
University of Central Florida, School of Social Work, Orlando, United States

Background: Empowerment is central to the social work mission (NASW Code of Ethics, 2008). The social work literature reflects this emphasis (Ackerson & Harrison, 2000; Everett, Homstead, & Drisko, 2007; Gutierrez, Parsons, & Cox, 1998; Gutierrez, DeLois, GlenMaye, 1995; Hegar & Hunzecker, 1988; Sher & Wills, 1999). However, the literature includes only a few articles regarding social work student attitudes towards empowerment (Morrison Van Voorhis, & Hostetter, 2006; Speer & Peterson, 2000). To further guide the body of knowledge regarding the concept of empowerment, this study aimed to address the following research questions: Do social work student attitudes toward empowerment vary significantly based on client population?

What factors significantly correlate with social work student attitudes toward empowerment?

Methods: This study examined social work student attitudes toward empowerment of three client populations: foster youth, people in poverty, and people with mental illness. Social work students at a university in the United States were invited to complete the survey. The analysis included paired-samples t-tests and the comparison of universal rights to the student’s population. Separate multiple regression models were analyzed to identify factors significantly related to attitudes regarding each of the three client populations.

Results: Results identified significant differences in attitudes across the three client populations, with students being least supportive of empowerment practice with people who have a mental illness. Multiple regression models identified several factors that were significantly associated with these attitudes. Attitudes toward empowerment of people with mental illness were associated with race, political affiliation, and receipt of mental health training. Attitudes toward empowerment of foster youth were associated with political affiliation and receipt of child welfare training. Attitudes toward empowerment of people in poverty were associated with gender.

Implications: While social work educators cannot change students’ demographics and political affiliations, these results identify some hope for fostering positive attitudes toward empowerment practice. Social work educators should note the importance of population-specific training, since this study demonstrates a relationship between receipt of population-specific training and support for empowerment of foster youth and people who have a mental illness.

WS037 Children in care II (1:3)

WS037.1

What determines the out-of-home placement of children in the USA?

Kish, Bhatti-Singh1; Sutcliffe, Charles2
1University of Southampton, Social Work Studies, Southampton, United Kingdom; 2University of Reading, LICA Centre, Reading, United Kingdom

The placement of a child in out-of-home care is one of the most important decisions made by the child care system. This paper uses a large US dataset to conduct an empirical investigation to discover the factors which increase or decrease the probability of a child being placed. This is the first paper to replicate an empirical analysis of the placement decision, enabling an investigation of the stability of the factors driving placement; the first placement study to compare the results from 4 different estimation techniques, and only the second to use either probit analysis or artificial neural networks.

The NCANDS data consists of 3,582,158 maltreatment reports from 50 US states for 2009. The NCANDS data for 2005 was previously analysed by Knott and Donovan (2010) using logistic regression (K&D model). Their 2005 study is replicated using data for 2009. The robustness of the conclusions to the estimation technique is also examined by re-estimating the K&D model using not only logistic regression, but also probit analysis, discriminant analysis and artificial neural networks.

Of the 22 independent variables in K&D’s model, 13 have broadly similar results in 2005 across the 4 estimation procedures. These support the view that the presence of child emotional problems leads to a substantial increase in the probability of being placed. But there are 4 variables with a sharp difference between the results for 2005 and 2009. Both 2005 and 2009 have similar low pseudo R2 values of 12.5%, indicating that the model explains very little of the variation in the placement decision. While K&D excluded unsubstantiated cases, for the 2009 data, out of 211,429 children placed in out-of-home care, 79,798 children (38%) were placed without the allegation being substantiated. Therefore unsubstantiated cases were included. Using all 4 estimation techniques, a new model is fitted to the 2009 data giving a slightly superior fit to that of K&D. This has only 17 independent variables, and finds that the most important variables are those concerned with the child, rather than the caregiver, the family situation, or the abuser and abuse. Of these, the most powerful by some distance is child emotional problems. Future research may pool the NCANDS data for up to 10 years generating a sample of over 30 million observations, and also disaggregate the data by US state.

WS037.2

A rights-based agenda for fostering

Goodyer, Annabel
LSBU, London, United Kingdom

Human Rights and Social Equality

1.3. Perspectives on children at risk

Children and young people in UK state care can be recognised as vulnerable. 64,000 children and young people were in state care in England in 2010, 47,200 of whom were looked after in foster care. They largely achieve poor outcomes both in and after state care, with many becoming socially excluded from mainstream society. The social exclusion of care-leavers became a major concern for the New Labour government, resulting in changes to UK social policy.

Children’s rights under the UNCRC are constructed under 3 premises;
rights to protection, provision and participation (Lansdown 1994, Alderson and Morrow 2004). The approach of child and family social work has been largely preoccupied with provision and protection: providing children with a safe, well-resourced childhood has been the priority. The participation of looked after children and young people in the design, delivery and monitoring of their services has been marginal. The aim of this research study was to understand children’s own views as service-users of state welfare and to consider how these key messages might improve fostering services. My research gathered the views of foster children, using semi-structured interviews, focus group and electronic survey. Altogether 48 children and young people were consulted. What children said is that many of them feel unsafe and insecure in their foster home. Several of them had moved between foster homes, sometimes with little or no notice (Author’s Own 2011). Other research with UK children looked after in state care produced similar findings (Morgan 2005). The lack of a stable home, close relationships, education and social networks of UK public care childhoods. I have built on my findings to develop a framework for a rights-based practice based on what children want from foster care, such as a commitment not to change their school without consulting them. To work in a way that recognises both micro and macro levels of concern is a good basis for providing empowering social work services to minority groups. Employing an understanding of children and young people that recognises their views as valid supports the delivery of a rights-based approach to children and young people in foster care.

WS037:3
An exploratory study of foster parenthood satisfaction in Hong Kong
Chow, Chui-kam, Joan
The University of Hong Kong, Social Work and Social Administration, Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Foster care is one of the major residential child care services for children at risk in Hong Kong. The demand for the service is on the rise. The major challenge of foster care in Hong Kong is the shortage of foster homes caused by the problems of retention and recruitment. Given the high turnover rate of foster parents, there have been no local studies done on foster home retention problems. It intrigues the emergence of this study to know what factors motivating foster parents to stay in foster care service through understanding their foster parenthood satisfaction. The ultimate goal is to help children in out-of-home care by preventing foster care placement breakdown and increasing number of foster homes. This is an exploratory study to identify the motivation factors contributing to foster parenthood satisfaction. The purposes of the study are to identify the major sources of satisfaction in foster parenthood, the aspects of foster care giving influence foster parenthood satisfaction, and the factors predicting foster parenthood satisfaction and turnover intent. It aims at providing information to foster care agencies to help foster home retention by developing strategies to improve the recruitment protocol, supervision, and training. The mixed research model is adopted in this study. There is a quantitative satisfaction survey on existing foster parents and an exit survey on quit foster parents. Besides, the in-depth interviews with the existing foster parents and the quit foster parents are helpfully supplementing the survey findings by providing important information about the factors contributing to their satisfaction and dissatisfaction in foster care. The preliminary findings show that the facet satisfaction with different valued aspects of foster care giving is positively associated with overall foster parenthood satisfaction. Moreover, foster parent retention is positively associated with overall foster parenthood satisfaction. This is the first local study on understanding of foster parents their motivation to foster and their foster parenthood satisfaction in Hong Kong. The study will definitely contribute to the state of knowledge of foster care. In addition, it will benefit the service development and help more children who are in need of foster care.

WS037:4
Informal kinship care of orphans in rural China
Shang, Xiaoyuan; Fisher, Karen; Saldov, Morris
1University of New South Wales, Social Policy Research Centre, Sydney, Australia; 2Monmouth University (retired), Social Work, International and Community Development, West Long Branch, United States

With the cooperation and assistance of the Ministry of Civil Affairs (MCA) this study examined kinship care of orphans by interviewing stakeholders throughout rural China. In addition to children becoming orphanized by the AIDS pandemic, some children have been raised as orphans when their father dies and rural traditional kinship care obligations restrict the viability of widowed mothers continuing to care for their child. When mothers are forced for socioeconomic reasons to leave the paternal extended family, children effectively become orphans, dependent on aging grandparents. Girls and disabled children are most at risk. As a result of the study financial and other systems support to orphans, widowed mothers and kinship care givers were implemented by the MCA to improve the prospects for sustainability of these families.

WS037:5
Orphan care in a comparative perspective
Bailey, Joanne1; Abebe, Takte1; Mapedziswa, Rodreck2; Schmidt, Victoria3
1University of Houston-Downtown, Sociology and Social Work, Houston, Texas, United States; 2Norwegian University of Sciences and Technology (NTNU), Norwegian Centre for Child Research, Trondheim, Norge; 3University of Botswana, Social Work Department, Gaborone, Botswana; 4Masaryk university, Department of social policy and social work, Brno, Czech Republic

We will present on an international collaborative project undertaken to investigate the socio-political context of services and care of orphans in non-western nations. We will discuss the findings from the contributors to the project. These findings include the socio-political contexts and services for the care of orphans in Botswana, Brazil, China, Ethiopia, Russia, Thailand, and Zimbabwe. While each country’s system has unique attributes, there are a number of commonalities, such as the important role that poverty and resource allocation play in limiting families’ abilities to care for their children. We will then offer perspectives regarding the implications these findings have for policy makers and service providers in general, and social workers in particular. For example, key issues across all countries were the lack of systematic and comprehensive data on the number of orphans and the various services to them and that professionals other than social workers are leading the construction of both policies pertaining to orphans and the services for them. We also examine how experiences of orphanhood are intersected and dissected by care (the lack of it), poverty and marginality. We highlight how local conceptualizations of orphanhood and care are shaped by particular political-economic environments in which orphan and vulnerable children (OVC) find themselves, although these conceptualizations are modified by donor driven approaches to rescue ‘global’ orphans. All these findings are troubling in terms of developing services (that is, without an accurate understanding of the problem, it is unlikely that effective services can be implemented) from a social work justice-oriented perspective (which is a charge of IFSW). We aim, therefore, that this presentation will contribute to a larger concern for the problem from international social workers and further action by attendees. The presenters will also discuss the origination and undertaking of the project and the challenges (such as, the lack of a database for contacting social work experts on a given topic, translation difficulties, as well as issues of work processes and flow) in managing an international collaboration. The experiences we had in this project may prove helpful to others in the development of international research teams.

WS037:6
One-two punch: no parents - no home
Pazdnyakova, Elena; Doshuk, Irina; Vakul, Sergey
1Mtcensk Children Home, Mtcensk, Russian Federation; 2Orel State University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Orel, Russian Federation; 3National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russian Federation

1. The general decrease of Russian population is accompanied by a decreasing number of children without parental care. However, protection of their housing rights remains an urgent issue. Russia has several forms of organizing orphan care, but such form as orphanages has the longest history of supporting parentless children in the post-Soviet Russia. Great work is being performed at the moment to provide a written record for the social support of orphans. An indispensable part of this work is creating personal files that include information about the circumstances accompanying a child’s placement into an orphanage, a child’s health state, social and demographical parameters, family history etc.

2. This research focuses on the housing problem of orphans (if there is a home or not) using data of several case files (about a 100, more than 5000 pages in total) belonging to orphanage leavers of one of the provincial Russian orphanages. Qualitative and quantitative content analysis of the case file history has been applied.

3. As the result of the research it can be concluded that the problem of having no parents is a part of a bigger issue – the problem of social differentiation and lack of resources (both human and social ones) for the biological parents. More specific findings suggest that a lot of orphanage-leavers come from a rural area; their parents have low health or employment problems, low standard of education. As a rule, biological parents of children in the orphanages either have low-quality housing or don’t have any at all.
4. To improve the practice of social work with children at risk, it is essential to have state-of-the-art informational technologies for processing the data about such orphans and keeping documentation electronically, which highlights the necessity for the children welfare informatics to be developed. Applying such technology in social work would allow reaching the next level in analytical work, improve the process of data exchange and reduce the red tape.

An important part of social work aimed at eliminating orphans' housing problems is developing the modern social and economical policy of Russia in the housing sphere where great masses of population desperately need housing while the average housing quality in the country is very low.

WS037:7
Effects of Bibliotherapy for depressed youths in orphanage in South Korea
Lim, Hyun Sung1; Yang, YoungMi2; Lee, Sung Young2
1 Kangnam University, College of Social Work, Yongin, Republic of Korea; 2 CHMI, Seoul, Republic of Korea; 3 Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan

Literatures show that youths in residential group care are more vulnerable to psychological distress and appear to have higher rates of clinical depression than those outside the care system (Kim, 2003; Lee, 2001; Leslie et al., 2000). Bibliotherapy, the reading of a self-help book for treatment, has not been as frequently studied, and there have only been a few studies of bibliotherapy for depression in youths in orphanage. The purpose of this study is to examine the stability of treatment gains after receiving bibliotherapy for depressed youths in orphanage. Method: A convenience sample of 54 youths was obtained from one orphanage in Seoul, a capital city of South Korea. Participant ages ranged from 14 to 19 with a mean age of 16. For this study, research participants were randomly assigned to either an experimental group (27 youths) which participated in a 4-week bibliotherapy program or control group (27 youths). The Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale was used to measure depression in youths in orphanage. Results: To compare groups on change in depressive symptoms, repeated measures analyses of variance (ANOVAs) were conducted using data obtained at Time 1 and Time 2 for the experimental group and Time 1 and Time 1b for the control group. Results indicate that treated youths showed greater improvement on depressive symptoms than untreated youths and that the treatment effect maintained over a 6 month period. This research study will discuss clinical implications for service providers working with youths in residential group care.

WS038:2
Eldercare services in Europe
Angermann, Annette; Bula, Sabrina
German Association for Public and Private Welfare, Department for International Affairs, Berlin, Germany

Eldercare Services in Europe: There are many benefits to an ageing society. The generation over 60 is increasingly fit and healthy. The extra years of life are more strongly perceived as a gain for the individual and the society as a whole. However, it is a societal challenge throughout Europe to enable older people to live their daily lives as independently and self-determined as possible. Supporting services that are aimed specifically at older people, so called 'Eldercare Services', are not only a relief for the elderly people themselves, but also for their (caring) relatives. Moreover, they can enable old people to live in their homes much longer and improve their quality of life. As these challenges are similar in many (European) countries, a European comparison on Eldercare Services provides new impulses - despite existing differences between Member States. Based on the results of the international conference "Eldercare Services in Europe – Home Care, Family Support and Domestic Services for Older People" (15th-16th September 2011, Berlin), the contribution will focus on specific living and residential forms for senior citizens, as well as supporting services for older people. 1. How to facilitate the access to supporting services for elderly people as service users? How to improve the interaction between the relevant stakeholders (government, companies, service users and service providers)? 2. What role do social and technical infrastructures (central points, networks of service providers, support schemes, vouchers as well as information and communication technologies) play in the field of eldercare services? 3. How can age-appropriate forms of housing increase the possibilities for participation of older people in society? The contribution is classified in the area "Human Rights and Social Equality" under the aspect of 'Active and dignified ageing'. The debate will be focused on elderly people.
The number of persons in their late 50s and over is rapidly increasing in the EU Member States. That is a very positive as it is a logical consequence of the improvement in health and the quality of life. Ageing of population is a very big challenge to whole society. It brings new tasks to society to create a culture of active ageing and develop better conditions for people in their late 50s and over to remain economically active. The aim of the paper is to present the trends of labour market changes and new challenges determined by ageing society in Lithuania. The analysis of situation in Lithuania shows that elderly people remain among most vulnerable groups of society as unemployment continue to grow up. As many other EU Member states, Lithuania in 2013 will prolong working age and since 2026 both man and women will retire in the age of 65 (in 2011 - 60 years for women and 62.6 - for men). That means that prolonged working age has to be related with retained employability of older workers. The paper applies quantitative research method in order to ascertain the needs of older than 60 years people for participation in labour market, their attitudes, priorities and the barriers for elderly people to start or continue work activity. The paper presents the analysis of the situation of elderly people in the modern labour market and support of active labour market measures for elderly people to update and their professional knowledge, participate into lifelong learning and retain employability and competitiveness. Analysis shows, that passive forms of support provided for unemployed, such as social assistance benefits, early retirement pensions, disability pensions, etc., still predominate in Lithuania. They cannot sufficiently prevent movement into poverty, do not stimulate employability and do not match the principles of flexicurity. Active means, such as various knowledge updating and requalification courses, become more and more important. They encourage both employers and job seekers to participate into social movement against poverty and unemployment. The results of quantitative research were presented in article. They show that financial need is the most important factor determining elderly people to work (78.8 % respondents), just 5.5 % respondents work because of not financial reasons and for self-expression. Motivation to work correlates with age and becomes weaker in ageing.

The effect of the perception toward the elderly on the discriminatory behavior against the elderly focused on the age — group differences

Chung, Soondool; Park, Hyunju; Kim, Yesol; Sung, Minhyeon

Mykolas Romeris University, Faculty of Social Policy, Vilnius, Lithuania

This study examined the effect of the perception toward the elderly on the discriminatory behavior of younger and older adults against the elderly and attempted to explore the age—group difference using the multi group analysis. A total of 100 elders who were collected in May and June 2010 and 100 elders who were collected in May and June 2011 were used for the analysis. The perception toward the elderly was measured with three variables which are 'the knowledge about aging and the elderly', 'the image of the elderly' and 'the prejudice toward older people'. Findings indicated that younger generation and older generation showed different perception and discriminatory behavior against the elderly. Results showed the evidence that the pathways in the structural equation modeling were unequal across both samples of data. First, the knowledge about aging and the elderly had a positive influence on the image toward the elderly of both groups. Second, the prejudice toward the elderly had the positive effect on the discriminatory behavior of both groups. Third, there was a significant difference in the effects of the knowledge between younger group and older group. The effect of the knowledge on the discriminatory behavior was significant for younger group but not for older group. Further implications for the practice and future research were discussed.

Civic engagement of baby boomers in retirement: A comparison between South Korea and America

Lee, Kiyoung; Cho, Sunyoung; Miyake, Michelle; Lee, Hyeyoung

1Ministry of Health and Welfare, Bureau of Social Policy, Seoul, Republic of Korea; 2Pusan National University, Department of Social Welfare, Pusan, Republic of Korea; 3Pusan National University, Pusan, Republic of Korea

Nowadays Korean baby boomers are facing an issue of how they will live their second half of lives after retirement. Although most of them are desired to continue to work in the labor market, it is hard to extend their current work or start a new career. The third and social sectors have recently been paid attention as potential sources of alternative jobs to those in Korea. However, civic engagement strongly related with these sectors in Korea are not activated as much as in America. This paper examines if civic engagement in these sectors can be further developed as alternative jobs in the Korean society. In order to do this, it compares the statuses across two countries Korea and America. The study was conducted through literature review and comparing statistics and case studies with four frameworks: 1) the economic status of the baby boomers; 2) voluntary activity cultures as a background of civic engagement; 3) current situation of the third and social sectors; 4) and legal policies supporting baby boomers' post-retirement lives of both countries. It concludes that Korean baby boomers have poorer financial security for their later lives than American baby boomers do. The third and social sector have larger market for elderly in America, and it is more likely welcome advanced aged retirees (baby boomers). Korea does not have a specific legal policy which promotes civic engagement in baby boom generation, while America has robust legal system. Lastly, American baby boomers tend to have been familiar with participating voluntary works since young and show higher rate of participation than those in Korea. We state, at the end, that Korea should not imitate American policies and programs due to the different social environment and infrastructures, otherwise, it will face failure in settling down civic engagement culture and programs. Rather Korea should develop its own measures appropriate to its society.
The quest for clean water in Kenya: social workers’ uneasy role
Mutua, Pius Mutuku
University of Nairobi, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Nairobi, Kenya

According to Kenya’s Vision 2030 (2008), only 57% of households have access to water that is considered safe. In fact, only 50% of rural populations have access to clean water. Considering that 67% of Kenya’s population is rural, the issue of access to clean water therefore is critical. This is compounded by the fact that only 20% of Kenya’s landmass receives adequate rainfall with the rest (80%) being either arid or semi-arid. The challenge has actually been one of access to ‘just’ water and not necessarily ‘clean’ water. The role of social workers in facilitating access to clean water is not clear cut. Social workers in Kenya are rarely associated with water and sanitation. These two areas are largely seen as ‘technical’ with social/community development workers playing minor roles, if any.

Worse still, many social workers do not perceive themselves as having a role in water supply. Most of them see their roles as anchored in the ‘traditional’ rehabilitative approach where social protection is limited to case work, child care, family welfare and social rehabilitation. And even where social workers possess developmental skills, few organisations, including government, recognize such competence. In many water and sanitation projects, the critical aspects of community participation, attitudinal change, capacity building and sustainability are ignored. Partly because of this, Kenya is littered with stalled or collapsed water projects.

To mobilize communities, many organisations rely on local administrators rather than social workers. On a positive note though, some local organizations and bilateral ones (e.g. SIDA and DANIDA), recognize the need to integrate ‘hardware’ (technical) and ‘software’ (social dynamics) in water provision. In these organisations, the technical aspects of water supply are blended with social development work and environmental conservation. Overall however, there is need for social workers and government to do more. While social work voices are discernible where water is not clear cut. Social workers in Kenya are rarely associated with water and sanitation. These two areas are largely seen as ‘technical’ with social/community development workers playing minor roles, if any.

Research confirms that biological and chemical threats to the world’s water are ubiquitous and of consequence. We address an important aspect of that threat, pesticide contamination, with children in mind.

In many respects, the greatest potential for harm from pesticides is through contamination of water sources that support ecosystems, food chains, agriculture and other aspects of human community, across rural to urban populations. First, we critique and illustrate: a) the nature and scope of pesticide contamination in water sources, and b) their known and suspected health effects on children. Organic and chemical water pollution kills about two million children yearly in developing countries (UNICEF, 2003). Pesticides are associated with cancers, respiratory problems, developmental disabilities, endocrine disorders, genetic and chromosomal mutation, and reproductive and nervous system damage. Primarily through food and water intake, certain pesticides concentrate more in human breast milk than in dairy milk; there is a global distribution of pesticides in breast milk (WHO, 2001). Second, we critique and illustrate water source-focused initiatives and emerging principles designed to provide creative, sustainable solutions to environmental problems. This discussion is organized around common action areas, processes, actors, strategies and outcomes of international initiatives and the Precautionary Principle. This information is integrated into action opportunities consonant with the Social Work Global Social Agenda. International initiatives include: 1) Agenda 21, generated from the 1992 World Conference on Environment and Development; 2) The 2005–2015 United Nations Decade on Education for Sustainable Development; 3) the United Nations Millennium Development Goals; and 4) the Earth Charter Initiative, developed by the Earth Council and Green Cross International. We critique the Precautionary Principle as a viable alternative to traditional scientific risk assessment and decision-making methods. We draw on local to international actions associated with these initiatives, the Precautionary Principle, and other international data to present creative, feasible, interdisciplinary, international approaches that aim to reduce pesticide contamination in water sources and, therefore, to protect the world’s children from the harmful effects of pesticide exposure.

Water as a human right: The case of Indigenous Peoples in northern Canada
Bonnycastle, Colin
University of Manitoba, Faculty of Social Work, Thompson, Canada

In July 2010, the United Nations General Assembly declared “The right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation is a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all other human rights.” Though the lack of access to such essentials is often conceptualized as an issue of the developing world, Indigenous Peoples in northern Canada are currently also struggling with such a crisis. This paper begins by looking at the current situation of many First Nations in Ujamaa, a small community in the northern part of the province of Manitoba, Canada. It places their crisis of access to safe and clean water and sanitation within a larger historical context that juxtapose Indigenous spiritual, cultural, traditional and economic relationships with this most ‘precious gift’ to that of water as a ‘commodity’ for northern economic development. The paper then focuses on a social justice advocacy group (SJAG) initiative - one that brings together members of First Nations and faculty members of law, medicine, social work, economics and psychology. The SJAG is part of an innovative collaborative research project currently underway between the University’s Centre for Human Rights and two Indigenous political organizations that represent northern Manitoba First Nations, the Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs and Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak. The initiative’s overall intent is to increase public awareness and appeal to the moral values of citizens about the lack of water quality standards on northern First Nations by visually illustrating the current levels of social inequality that have resulted from government inaction to date. Its methodology of using a community-based participatory research (CBPR) approach to create print, video, photovoice and social media actions will be described. It is assumed that, with such advocacy mechanisms, the larger collaboration can bring shape government policies and hold officials to account for their legal, fiduciary and social responsibilities to First Nations in Canada. The paper will conclude with an analysis of how such a framework of opinion-building and will-formation can provide an important platform for social workers, grounded in the values of social justice and human rights, to work in similar Indigenous and/or environmental initiatives.

Fighting for clean water
Dudziak, Suzanne1; Hill, Carolyn2; Campbell, Brett2
1St. Thomas University, Fredericton, Canada; 2St. Thomas University, School of Social Work, Fredericton, Canada

Less than an hour away from the highest tides in the world, the struggle for clean water is an almost daily occurrence in southern New Brunswick, a large Maritime province in eastern Canada. This presentation will document two recent struggles to protect local water sources from encroachment by corporate developers: the first concerns an aquifer within Fredericton city limits on land owned by the University of New Brunswick, which was paved over to put up a big box store while the current struggle involves stopping hydraulic fracturing, a process used in shale gas exploration that impacts underground and surface water sources. Resistance by local conservation and citizen groups will be examined and in particular, the ways in which social work students in our program have become engaged in these struggles as part of their field placements. Knowledge gained from student experiences fighting for water rights will be discussed. How students are using alternative and social media to engage citizens on this issue will be examined with a view to addressing broader applications for creating social change. The presenters include a student who has been actively involved and a course instructor who has supervised placements dealing with water issues.

Emerging partnerships in water service provision in Owerri City, Nigeria
Onyenchere, Emmanuella
Imo State University, Geography and Environmental Management, Owerri, Nigeria

Access to water is now considered a human right, and this poses a major challenge for most Nigerian cities. This study investigates the various sources of water supply in the city of Owerri (capital of Imo state), the system of water distribution and the problems that arise from...
inadequate water supply for various uses in the city. From the analysis of primary and secondary data assembled in the course of the study, it is clear that there are vast differences in the pattern of water supply in the seventeen wards of Owerri city, and wide disparities between the elite neighbourhoods and the vast un-serviced and under-serviced areas where the bulk of the people live. The State Water Agency (SWA) charged with the statutory responsibility to provide Owerri city with potable water is grappling with multiple problems of erratic power supply, theft of equipment, poor maintenance culture, faulty distribution system, and problematic topography. In addition, rapid population growth and urban expansion, the poorly planned housing layouts complicates the problem of pipe installation, and the privatization initiative which came with the a the Structural Adjustment Programme, have combined to undermine the system of public water supply. As a result, SWA facilities, where they exist, are overstretched and incapable of delivering water efficiently to the people. Public water taps are often dry or run for short duration. Most townspeople now rely on private sector providers, mainly commercial bore hole owners and itinerant vendors, who operate outside public control, and charge exorbitant rates for their services. The water and sanitation projects of the World Bank, the African Development Bank and the European Union, rather than provide the much needed partnership in the provision of these services, appear instead to lead to a highly fragmented and poorly coordinated structure of water provisioning. The study underscores the need for reform in the water sector, and suggests how state and municipal authorities, the private sector and civil society organizations, the international development agencies and the local residents themselves can collaborate to ensure better access to water and other urban services.

WS039:6
Social action for clean water
Subramanian, Lalitha
Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India, Social Harmony and National Unity Division, Stresurmubudur, India

Social Work is the professional activity of helping individuals, groups, or communities enhance or restore their capacity for social functioning and creating societal conditions favorable to this goal. Social action is one of the methods of social work. It is a process to mitigate or eliminate social problems and bring about social consciousness and collective action among the communities. Mary Richmond (1922) saw social action as mass betterment through propaganda and social legislation. Social problems are addressed by collective action using collaborative strategies. Communities are the places where people share common infrastructural facilities for their lives. Communities have various sub groups and these are called as grassroots organizations or community based organizations that are often facilitated by social workers to achieve association action goals. These groups form out of people’s daily life experiences, which implement them to work for a cause that has direct personal meaning. They also aim to raise awareness about the cause so that others may experience more control over their environment. Water is one of the basic amenities often shared by the communities for fulfilling their day to day needs. Though access to safe drinking water is viewed as a Human Right but it becomes complexity often by the poor and vulnerable segments in the rural as well as urban communities. The issues like inequity, lack of participation, water pricing, water contamination, lack of awareness on hygiene and water harvesting, ambiguity in the polices and plans etc avert the underprivileged groups from accessing safe water. Through social action these disadvantaged communities can be motivated to obtain their rights that will certainly promote their self-dignity and transformed social order in the society. For that the social worker has to use a lot of tactics and strategies which require exceptionally high levels of commitment to goals, cohesion, and risk taking behaviour on the part of action-system members. This paper portrays the concepts of social work and social action, importance of safe water for human life, responsibilities of social worker and grass root organizations/community based organizations for collective actions in enabling people to gain access to safe water.

WS039:7
Experiences of Fresh Water Action Network, Tamil Nadu (FAN-TN), India
Adhikalam, Franci
Loyola College, Chennai, India

South Asian Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN) was organized by the respective Governments which mandate them to adhere to MDG goals relating to Water and Sanitation. There were four conferences held in the places Dhaka (2003), Islamabad (2006), Delhi (2008) and Colombo (2011). All these meetings emphasized on Water and Sanitation as a basic right; promoting an inclusive process in all stages especially at grass root groups. Subsequent to the second conference at Islamabad, civil society organizations (CSOs) formed Fresh Water Action Network South Asia (FANSA) and this resulted in regional chapters such as FAN-TN. The present paper describes how the grassroots level network was initiated and sustained in Tamilnadu. The state was divided into 5 zones and CSOs working in those areas took responsibility to create District network by identifying grassroot organizations working in Water and Sanitation. In the third year FAN-TN was formed with a tamil name Naneer Urimai Kootamaippu with a vision “Safe water and Sanitation for all”. So far 156 organizations became members since its inception. Major issues identified by the network are Water and Sanitation which is yet to be recognized by the communities and the Government as a priority issue. Traditional water tanks and lakes in the state are fast vanishing. No regulation on water utilization for any sectors including Domestic, Agriculture and Industry. Commercial establishments close to the cities exploit Fresh Water for profit. Drinking water quality and quantity differs depending on regions. People’s ownership and their participation is still a reality in protecting Fresh water like other issues in Tamilnadu. Strong movement/forum is needed to voice Right to Water.

WS039:8
Dutch drinking water management: Reflection to Indian context
Satya Prakash, M Phil, Satya
FXB India Suraksha, Alumni Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, Department of Sociology, New Delhi, India

Why alternatives to privatization of water are essential? To begin with this premise this paper aimed at studying the rapidly build strong (and frequently successful) resistance from the Water activists, social action groups and trade unions. This is also important when privatization plans are revealed, why their demand for promoting ‘water as human rights’ and ‘our water is not for sale’ becomes slogan for protest to keep water public. The paper attempts to illustrate the tensions existing between a neo-liberal and a more public-oriented policy agenda, on a technical level and also at the level of public discourse. This paper is based on my extensive field study in The Netherlands for ten weeks which was aimed to understand; One, the progressive public water management in the Netherlands. Two, How this system with a centralized but public water supply tried to combine public ownership and responsibility with concentration and efficiency gains. Three, how this experience form The Netherlands could be beneficial for the developing country like India. The issue of drinking water supply in public or in private hands is an outstanding one in many countries, therefore this paper concludes with Public ownership married with operation according to commercial business principles as used in the Netherlands can be applicable to Indian context as well.

WS 040 Reconstructing the world through social media (3:6)

WS040:1
Capturing the KAD: ‘Korean Adoptee social media collaborations in Australia
Haezer HeeRi
University of New South Wales, School of Social Sciences and International Studies, Sydney, Australia

Intercountry adoption is of transnational significance and is overlooked in global migration. It is under-researched in terms of the adoption experience and the level of knowledge needed in social policy and development. Where adoption camps, adoptive parent groups, and social services agencies historically filled the need for the adoption community, the Internet is creating collaborative global online networks to further understand the complexities of the adoption experience. Korean adoptee (KAD) social media outlets are unique in building these online adoptee social networks. Adoption related social media is prompting significant changes in the way Korean adoptees to share their commonalities. KADs are utilizing social media to join their adoptee community (e.g. International Korean Adoptee Association Gatherings) and extend their collective experience in online social networking. The development of international adoptee networks, supported by KAD social media, challenges intercountry adoption and promotes human rights movements to achieve social justice in their birth countries. Through adoption related social media participation,
Korean intercountry adoptees are creating a specific space on the Internet to address KAD communication, community and personal needs. This paper is a study which aims to capture the adult Korean adoptees’ shared experience by understanding online social networks and social media participation in Australia. It uses a transformative perspective to advance the issues of social equity and justice in mixed methodology. A mixed methods approach is used to capture different dimensions of the adoptee experience and elicit data about the broad trends of social media participation. The analysis of the findings considers social media post adoption services, valuable insights for practitioners and social policy development. Limited knowledge exists on how social media is used or valued by international communities. Identifying social media as a comprehensive social network for intercountry adoptees allows for a more contemporary understanding of the adoptee experience. It will be argued that new research methodologies need to address the growing requirements of international online communities.

WS040:2
Chatting online with my other mother: the emergence of ‘virtual contact’
Greenhow, Sarah; Jones, Christine
Durham University, Durham, United Kingdom
Post-adoption contact is now a common feature of domestic adoption within the UK. To date this has been conceptualised as direct (face-to-face) and indirect (letterbox) contact or as mediated or unmediated contact. However, a new form of contact has emerged that challenges these categories. We have called this ‘virtual contact’. The term encompasses a range of post-adoption contact activities including communication through social networking sites, texting and instant messaging using mobile technologies and emailing between adopted children or adult adoptees and birth relatives. While such a phenomenon has a feeling of inevitability given the ubiquity of virtual communication through social networking sites and other platforms, it also raises deep concerns for families and adoption practitioners. This paper will describe a new study being conducted by Durham University which aims to establish the extent to which ‘virtual contact’ has become a feature of post-adoption contact and examine the benefits and risks of virtual contact from the perspective of adoptive and birth families and professionals. The paper will present a critical analysis of the theoretical and empirical literature relating to children and young people’s experiences of the internet age and suggest applications of this analysis within social work policy and practice in the UK and beyond.

WS040:3
Social media and its impact on the lifestyle of urban youth
Victor Allan, Davids, Prince Solomon; Gonsalvez, Jude
1Madras Christian college, Social Work, Chennai, India; 2Anna Maria College, Social Work, Worcester, United States
A study on the influence of social media on the lifestyle of urban youth in India. India is the second most populous country in the world with more than 1.3 billion people. The demography of India is varied, diverse and dense and social networking has been a social thread in bringing people from different backgrounds together. India now has over 28 million Facebook users. India is expected to become 2nd largest Facebook userbase by end of 2012” – Arun Prabhudesai, chief editor at trak.in. The study was conducted to try and measure certain aspects such as the social connectedness of the Indian youth, how they maintain social relationships, awareness about social networking etc. The study was quantitative in nature and conducted among 100 young people between the age group of 17 and 24. 48% of the respondents spend more than 30 minutes a day on social networking sites and they have more than 200 friends on social networking sites and said it was important to have more friends on social networking as more people have access to your account if you had more friends. The ‘quantity’ of friendship is more important than the ‘quantity’ of the friends. 7% spent more than 2 hours every day on social networking. 27% of the respondents who did not know how many neighbors they have, have more than 200 friends on social networking sites. 42% of the respondents said they have less than 200 friends, 40% said that they have contact with more than 50 friends through social networking. A fast changing trend can be seen here as a sizeable number of the respondents see the need to have more friends virtually. Some of the respondents said that they ‘pass values’ through that or ‘learn values’ from the posts of other friends. Keeping in context that this study was done in India, a country where family ties, closeness to the neighborhood community and society was something that defined the culture of the country for many years is now rapidly changing. In conclusion, the following quote found in a popular Indian English daily can be seconded. Facebook is:

“E-free: A/advertising of oneself; C/campaigning for one’s ideas, with Entertainment on a big scale, giving Opinions, Opposing at times and Knitting strangers.” – The Hindu 18th December 2011

WS040:4
Bridging borders: Brazilian migrants’ online togetherness
Sá, Enéas, Marek
Hogeschool-Universiteit Brussel, Social Work, Brussels, Belgium
Classic migration studies during the 1970s and 1980s conceptualized migrants as labour migrants that either were temporary sojourners or completely assimilated to the receiving country’s culture. In both cases however, migration meant a (temporary) sharp break from the home community. In the contemporary context of globalisation, typified by intense global relationships between people, capital, commodities and ideologies, this classic migratory picture is no longer tenable. Rapid technological development and a revolution in communication are interconnecting individuals and groups, making it increasingly easy for migrants to sustain dispersed forms of community and identity. Not only is it possible to return home more often for real visits, it is also possible to maintain continuous contact by virtual visits. This paper illustrates the complexity of contemporary migration, presenting the results of an ethnographic research among Brazilian migrants residing in Belgium. It makes a case for the significance of the internet and, more specifically, of social network sites, in the experience of many migrants. Theoretical contributions and empirical research focusing on transnational communities have a tendency to neglect the influence of the increasing virtual mobility that marks the life of many contemporary migrants. However, online connectivity strongly affects the nature of migration and the conditions of being a migrant. As the case study will demonstrate, we are no longer in the age of the ‘fixed migrant’, but have instead entered the age of the ‘connected migrant’, who is both internationally and digitally mobile. On a large scale, migrant communities are experiencing new forms of connectedness through acting in and occupying digital territories. Also for Brazilian migrants, their online togetherness is an important means to to keep in touch with other Brazilians inside and outside Brazil.

WS040:5
Reconstructing our world through social media: The experiences of looked-after children as consumers
Williams-Peters, Khadijah
Self, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago
Social media has altered the boundaries in social relationships and children are learning how to manage this shift. The ways in which children and young people are using it needs to be fully understood in order that the necessary responses or action steps can be made to improve children’s services and to provide new opportunities for children to demonstrate agency. This presentation critically examines the ways in which technology has influenced traditional approaches to working with children and contributes to the discourse on media participation from the perspective of the ‘digital native’ or ‘net generation’, the children born in the era of modern technology and ‘digital immigrant’ or persons born prior to this era as posited by Prensky (2001); France (2007), Stokes (2010) and others in the field of technology studies. This is an original study which focuses specifically on looked-after children and their caregivers in a Caribbean context where residential care remains vital to child protection. It seeks to explore how technology is used by children to expand their boundaries in a technologically advanced world - thus challenging traditional notions of children’s participation and child protection in a relatively traditional society. The presentation is based on an ethnographic study that was conducted in children’s institutions in Trinidad and Tobago, West Indies over the last 18 months with children between the ages of 13 and 17 years. Analysis is based on ideas from critical social theory, social constructionism and empowerment theory and within this theoretical framework areas for development in the field of child welfare are illuminated. Findings reveal that child welfare workers, educators and policy makers may need to rethink child protection and welfare as a result of the singularity or the irreversible changes associated to technological advancement that is currently taking place. Recommendations are made for social workers, child welfare workers, educators and policy makers to reconsider the meaning of protection within a confined space like children’s institutions. It also calls for a re-examination of confidentiality issues when working with vulnerable children who are exposed to various social media and other information communication technologies (ICTs) in a post-modern era where private boundaries are being eroded in exchange of readily available but extremely engaging public spaces.
WS040:6
The sources of sexual knowledge acquisition in relation to sexual attitudes: Sample of college girls in Mainland China
Liu, Nian
The University of Hong Kong, Social work and social administration, Hong Kong

Background and objectives: As the advent of the information era during the 1990s, the youth of 90s' generation who have been growing up with the explosion of information and became in greater reliance on mass and social media to get information they need. The sexual knowledge, viewed as too shy to seek out in family, school and society, could be accessed by the youth through internet, magazines, newspaper, adult video and other approaches of mass and social media. The purpose of this cross-sectional study is to (1) explore the pathway and experience of university girls developing sexual knowledge; (2) investigate what kinds of media effects on university girls to gain sexual knowledge; (3) clarify the impacts and importance of social media on college girls' sexual attitude.

Method: The study collected data from 1560 university female students in Guangzhou China. Stratified random sampling method has been used to reach research targets. Participants were assessed using demographic information, the categories of strategies getting sex-related knowledge, and sexual attitudes scale. ANOVA analysis and comparisons within variables are applied to access the factors that effects the college girls' sexual attitude.

Results: Results revealed that he college girls originating from urban display more positive sexual attitude than the girls from rural & town. The higher education level mother have, the more positive sexual attitude the college girls tend to be. The initial source of sexual knowledge acquisition has a significant influence that the college girls gained initial sexual knowledge on internet have highest corrected mean of sexual attitude than traditional sources and mass media. Moreover, college girls inquiring whom when they face sex-related problems currently influence their sexual attitude.

Conclusions: Even if the girls come into city and enter into university, they are more negative attitude to sexuality than the girls growing up in the city. Mother is one of the most support for young girls. In case of the mother's education level higher, college girls might more open to sexuality. The past experience in searching sexual knowledge will greatly influence girls' sexual attitudes in future. Traditional sources of sexual knowledge acquisition as face to face real communication lead girls more conservative sexual attitudes. The sexual knowledge obtaining from mass media and social media enable the college girls more open to sexuality.

WS040:7
Da Ai TV: Spreading love and peace throughout the world
Hsiao, Hein-Yi
University of Southern California, Social Work, Los Angeles, United States

Television's influence on human behavior has grown exponentially in the past 50 years. Taiwan has been well known for having one of freest media environment in Asia due to its democracy. However, to increase viewership destructive competition among television stations has led to media content excessively sensational, violent, commercialized, and overly partisan. A Report by NIMH (1982) found a causal relationship between media content excessively sensational, violent, commercialized, and overly partisan. Images of violence, anger, and hatred broadcasted by Taiwanese television stations have caused unrest in the society. To address social problems created by Taiwanese media, in 1995 Da Ai TV was founded with the mission to cultivate the spirit of humanity through producing programs of truth, goodness, and beauty of life. Without broadcasting violence, politics, and entertainment, Da Ai TV aims to develop a Pure Land in the field of mass media and bring harmony and peace to the world. Without the sponsorship of the government, one fourth of funding comes from selling recyclables collected by around 80,000 Taiwanese recycling volunteers (Da Ai Television, 2011). The goal of the present study is twofold: 1) to understand how Da Ai TV as a social media is created and managed to achieve missions, and 2) to examine positive social impacts Da Ai TV brings to society. The present study used qualitative methods to collect the data in 2008. Through purposive sampling method, three semi-structured interviews were conducted with the director, a news host, and a journalist working for Da Ai Television. Mean age of participants is 45 years old. Each interview lasted about an hour via phone or in person in Los Angeles. A variety of documents, materials, brochures, archived videos, internet resources and newspapers were used for data collection. Findings show that Da Ai TV successfully created a model of "social enterprise" achieving the mission of awakening people's hearts and minds by broadcasting news from perspectives of compassionate concern. Since 2007, Da Ai TV has conducted an annual "Free the Earth" campaign, as top 1 for its objectivity and highest quality. In 2009, Da Ai TV won The Accolade TV award for the best children and family program and has been recognized as the only TV station that brings greatest impact to the society. Inspired by Da Ai TV's broadcasting, many audiences have become volunteers for recycling or social relief with positive life attitudes.

WS041:1
Place management: a social policy development towards greater respect for peoples' human rights
Antonia, Hendrick
Curtin University, Perth, Australia

A Place Management model represents a recent policy shift in Australia which aims to create stronger communities. Premised on this model is that social capital through civic engagement results in improved communities. Further supposed is that people affected by social, economic and cultural problems are themselves best placed to devise solutions to these problems. The Place Management paradigm, in this instance, embraces those better known practices of community development, capacity building and community building to this end of building social capital, inclusive practices and sustainable outcomes.

In this paper/presentation a critical review of an Australian Commonwealth social policy that employs a Place Management model is provided. Presented are those outcomes from my doctoral study which consider the experiences and perceptions of a Place Management model by stakeholders as implemented in two Communities for Children sites. This takes into consideration the advantages of a locally based implementation strategy to improve outcomes for children identified as at risk, their families and whole communities as well as evident challenges. Specific attention is given to those difficulties relating to the use of action research and action learning, also a relatively new direction for Government policy.

While commended for embracing inclusive and participatory principles this new policy direction remains experimental with greater understanding needed of 'community', 'inclusivity' and 'sustainability' as well as those stated principles on which it rests.

This paper outlines a Place Management policy development model and how as a social policy it can contribute to a much wider endeavor of respect for peoples' human rights.

WS041:2
Social circus: an experience of building citizenship of children living on the outskirts of Goiânia - GO from a University Extension Program
Andrade Neves, Denise Carmen; Basílio Teles Estável, Patrícia; Silva, Danilo Joaquin
Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Goiás, Goiânia, Brazil

The Circus School is a university extension program at the Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Goiás, which has worked for 15 years in promoting citizenship of children and adolescents living on the outskirts of Goiânia-GO. Currently serves 120 children and adolescents in alternating shifts to the formal school. The team is composed of a coordinator, four teachers, two social workers (one teacher), a psychologist (teacher), a guitar teacher and two support workers. Its general purpose is in promoting the recognition of the rights of children and adolescents and encourage, through critical awareness and autonomy, artistic development related to cultural circus arts, thus contributing in transforming the social reality of children and adolescents from lower social classes in the Eastern Region of Goiânia. The program uses the resources as an instrument of social circus that is a proposal in which art has a pedagogical function, capable of promoting significant social changes, especially in the reality of children and adolescents at risk of social exclusion, such as those met. The activities include the following workshops: Circus Arts, Reading the World, Start Sports and Recreation; guitar; Reflective Educational Activities, as well as social and educational meetings aimed at families. The whole process experienced by children and adolescents is considered educational, since entering the physical space of the Circus School when they collect dry garbage surrounding the Circus School (symbolizing the green ticket) until the completion of the shows when they are presented to community audiences. The program helped them to become participating citizens are aware of their rights. An example of this achievement is the participation of two former...
Mainstream psychosocial support for children, families, and communities: REPPSI’s community based work with children and youth certificate
Mulberry-Barrie, Sarah*; Mud勘ke, Lynette
1Regional Psychosocial Support Initiative (REPPSI), Ferndale, Randburg, South Africa; 2REPPSI, Ferndale Randburg, South Africa

Innovative technologies of system work with families of teenagers in a rural Zambia
Abramenko, Anna; Nazarova, Larissa; Smirnova, Olga
Moscow State University of Psychology and education, Center of Social and Psychological Adaptation and Development of Adolescents “Perekrestok” (Crossroads), Moscow, Russian Federation

At the current time psychologists and social teachers more and more frequently have to face scenarios as a "child from a difficult family", "teenager in a risk group", "social disadaptation of minors": The Restorative Approach developed by the Center of social and psychological adaptation and development of adolescents “Perekrestok” (Crossroads) and implemented over the last 8 years allows to consider the problematic situation from different “entry points” and to construct a complex programme of finding ways out of a difficult life situations which families with teenagers may face. Restoring broken social bonds between the teenager and parents, school, friends, hobbies; restoring the dialogue and contact between all these parties becomes an important goal of our approach. Thus, the emphasis of experts’ work shifts away from trying to correct the "abnormal” "disadaptive" teenager to involving different participants of the particular difficult situation in order to solve the problem. We consider the teenager's extend family, friends, school (teachers, social teacher, class tutor, schoolmates) and representatives of various social services as such participants. Each part has its own ideas about the causes of the problem and believes that other participants are responsible. Thus, a conflict situation between the parties is formed, with the teenager stuck in the middle of it. Experts of “Perekrestok`s” Family Service get involved in solving the problem during this period. The technique that we implement we call social patronage or social therapy. We interpret it as a system of intensive support for families in a difficult life situation. It is aimed at expanding the possibilities of receiving professional support and help, attaining experience of collaborative interaction with the social services and the social environment and finding internal and external resources. Reliance on available resources of the family and the teenager is one of the important principles which we rely on in our work. This gives both parents and the child the chance to see and appreciate each other's strengths and to rely on them in order to achieve goals that are dictated by the situation. As a result, the family and the teenager start seeing many different potential solutions of their problems, rather than just those solutions that they could think of earlier.

Developing the profession in the context of conflicts

Implications of security situations on social work in Pakistan
Zebra, Franz
University of Gothenburg, Social Work department, Gothenburg, Sweden

This research is investigating how the ongoing conflict in Pakistan resulting from the US-led war on terror is impacting the social work in the country. Since 2004 when the government of Pakistan and US decided to conduct a military operation as part of the war on terror in the border areas of Pakistan, conflict and violence erupted not only in the areas where the war has been going on but also spread to the rest of the country in shape of suicide bombings. The war and widespread suicide bombings in almost all major urban areas of Pakistan resulted in high security alerts which had implications for the social development in Pakistan for general. Social workers are not immune to the political environment especially when these conflicts are turned violent. Social work is mainly carried out by NGOs in Pakistan, and thus both local and international NGOs have to face issues of personal security for their staff, psychological stress and fear as well as dealing with the challenges faced by their clients. This research is being carried out by conducting a large scale survey among the social workers in Pakistan that are employed in NGOs and carrying out in-depth interviews with participants who have agreed to be interviewed through the survey. This paper will be completed in June 2012 as a Masters thesis for the social work and human rights programme at the University of Gothenburg, Sweden. It is expected that this research will show the kinds of challenges that are faced by the social workers in Pakistan while caring for their own and their families’ security and safety as well as catering to the needs of their clients. This research will also explore knowledge about the ethical dilemmas faced in a conflict situation by the social workers and look at the knowledge and information base of the social workers in working in an environment of political and military conflict. This research will thus be beneficial in looking at the challenges and requirements of social workers in working in a conflict situation as well as suggesting possible courses of action that can help social workers and NGOs to understand what knowledge and skills they require to work in such a situation. Key Words: extremism, Pakistan, social work, political conflict, military conflict, NGOs, war on terror.

A social work perspective on peace education and dialogue in Gulu, Uganda
Evans, Laura
Royal Roads University and Makerere University, School of Peace and Conflict Studies, Victoria, Canada

The author, registered Social Worker from Canada, uses a Social Work perspective to examine the effectiveness of peace education strategies, particularly the use of Dialogue, by the Refugee Law Project of Makerere University and Caritas Gulu Archdiocese. Dialogue has become a familiar part of the peace building landscape in the international development context yet little research has been conducted on its long term effectiveness. The author of this study conducts an action research project in Uganda and collects qualitative data on its effectiveness across a wide cross-section of people affected by Uganda’s 20 year civil war.
WS042:3

Isolation or engagement: promoting social work under oppressive regimes

Heidy, Lynne
University of Connecticut, School of Social Work, West Hartford CT, United States

Based on historical research, this paper analyzes the more than 20-year debate within the International Association of Schools of Social Work (IASSW) over whether to expel its South African member schools. First raised in 1971 when UNESCO reviewed all NGOs with consultative status for compliance with UN resolutions on apartheid South Africa, the issue was debated again and again through 1992 at meetings of IASSW’s Board of Directors and General Assembly. It was ultimately resolved by the ending of apartheid in South Africa. In the later years of the struggle, the organization itself was fractured by divisions over the issue. Among the questions addressed in the paper are:

1. Why was the decision-making so protracted?
2. What were the major arguments advanced in support of expulsion and retention of the South African member schools?
3. Were these arguments focused on human rights and ethics or differences of opinion over strategy?
4. In what ways did the debates affect organizational functioning and professional relationships?
5. What lessons can be learned to inform present-day debates over promotion of social work and social work education under oppressive regimes?

The research was conducted through research in the IASSW archives, held at the Social Welfare History Archive. Organization minutes and correspondence were reviewed and supplemented through semi-structured interviews with some of the social work leaders who participated in the debates.

The research provides insight into a lengthy and troublesome period in the history of international social work. Through examination of tensions between considerations of ethics and human rights and differing opinions on optimal strategies for social change, the implications of the case for current dilemmas in supporting social work and social work education in countries known for human rights restrictions are identified and discussed. The debate over the effectiveness of isolation versus engagement in encouraging social change remains highly relevant to recent dilemmas including anti-gay government policies in East Africa, anti-gay and gender repression in the Gulf states, and suppression of human rights in numerous other countries.

WS042:5

The need for social change among beginning social work students and its impact on their professional commitment

Pereira, Analu; Bitt-Cohen, Edith; Cohen, Analu; Dehan, Nicole
1Hofstra University, School of Social Work, Haifa, Israel; 2Hebrew University, School of Social Work, Jerusalem, Israel; 3Tel-hai College, School of Social Work, Tel-Hai, Israel

In this era where social work has raised the flag in support of the struggle for social change on the one hand while operating within a societal reality of pronounced inequality on the other, there is great importance to develop strong professional commitment and identity among social work students. The assumption is that a strong Professional Commitment is a precondition for social workers’ readiness to struggle with the complex work demands they face today in the field, the most critical of which derive from decisions made at the domestic and foreign policy levels of countries where professionals practice. In addition, it has been found that students with a strong professional commitment will persevere in the course of their work in processes of social change, activism and political activities. The current study examined the relationships between personal background variables, the motivations for selecting the social work profession, and attitudes regarding the essence of the profession among social work students at the beginning of their studies, and their professional commitment. The research indicates that among the variables that predict professional commitment among students, the motivation to generate social change is the strongest predictor followed by background variables such as past community involvements prior to their studies. In addition, a strong correlation was found between the motivation to make social change variable and the perception that both casework and community work are important activities. This result instructs us that many students who selected social work out of a desire to effect social change, believe that it can be achieved through professional undertakings. These findings can assist those engaged in professional training in their mission to increase Professional Commitment among social work students and perhaps also to influence the considerations regarding the Student’s background data required of those interested in learning the profession of social work including processes of social change, activism and political activities.

WS042:6

Social work education in context of political and military conflicts: Case of Nepal, South Asia

Nikkie, Bala Rajs

Drawing on interviews and personal accounts of the author working in Nepal for the last seven years, this paper discusses the evolution of social work education and challenges for its growth in Nepal, a country that is going through a series of transitions and emerged out of recent decade long armed conflict. In Nepal, poverty and exclusion, particularly among marginalized castes and ethnic groups in rural areas, were key factors driving the decade-long insurgency. Armed conflict affected majority of Nepalese. It has created enormous upheaval at the personal, family, societal, and country level. Social work education is where a large component of the socialisation into the profession takes place, and where awareness of the crucial role of social workers in political conflict should begin. Unfortunately access to higher education in Nepal largely restricted to common citizens until 1950s. Lack of formal recognition and commitment from state and non state actors, the future of social work in Nepal is in the hands of the few social work graduates and educators and their commitment and strategies.

WS042:7

In search for anti-racist social work education in post-conflict Cyprus

Ioannidis, Vassilios
University of Nicosia, EASSW, Social Work Action Network, Social Work, Encopimi, Nicosia, Cyprus

Cyprus is still the last remaining divided country in Europe as a result of past b-communal conflicts that escalated to a war in 1974. In the late 1940’s, the first five Cypriot social workers trained by the colonial British administration came from both major local communities (Greek and Turkish) and worked side by side until the de facto division of the country. Nowadays, the opening of the division line crossings have brought the two communities closer than ever in the last 40 years. Grassroots projects, trade unions and various bi-communal events attempt ‘from below’ to bring the two communities closer and re-evaluate political and historical divisions of the past. This organic re-approachement is also reflected
on the attempt to connect the 'national issue' to broader political and financial developments and demands opposing neoliberalism and foreign intervention. Despite these efforts, nationalist and racist rhetoric remains dominant in educational institutions across the island. Social work education seems to systematically ignore the current debate as well as the growing movements. The absorption of social practitioners in bi-communal projects is notable. Interestingly, issues of division or re-unification of the country are totally absent from the social work curricula.

In this presentation, the total exclusion of the bi-communal projects debate in social work education will be evaluated and discussed. Apart from the investigation of social work curricula, information from interviews with final-year BA students and social work educators will be presented. As a conclusion, suggestions for the development of anti-racist social work opposing nationalism and bigotry in Cypriot society will be presented.

WS042:8
What social workers are saying about terrorism and why
Bailey, Sue
University of Western Australia, Social Work and Social Policy, Perth, Australia

It is often commented that the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks changed the world and signalled a loss of innocence. This is countered by a view that the world has changed but only because the attacks acted as a Trojan horse, providing a rationale for both the state and markets to increase their influence and power. This perspective highlights how the twin pressures of prioritisation of national security over social security and neo-liberalism have led to a changing practice context for social workers. In this presentation the findings of a PhD research project entitled Social Work responses to Terrorism conducted over the period 2001-2010 are outlined. This research involved a substantial literature review, interviews with social workers and community workers in Australia and Timor Leste, as well as a comprehensive analysis of policy documents. As one participant suggested, however we respond, it is important that social workers find a way to form a working relationship with terrorism. These relationships are likely to be complex, contradictory, and controversial but can be clarified through locating them within six discourses identified through the researches.

The six discourses; International, Crisis, Community, Human Rights, Risk, and Ecological are explained and summarised in this presentation with participants' words providing clarification and depth. Terrorism is another of a long line of social ills that social workers may encounter in their daily practice and lives, making it essential to develop a framework which will facilitate clarification for themselves and for the many people they work with and who are profoundly impacted by terrorism.
Many survivors will need skilled care to help them fully recover from their traumatic experiences. Unfortunately, there are few mental health resources available to children in many countries, especially in rural areas. This presentation will identify the two types of child human trafficking, the trauma associated with victimization, and strategies on how to provide basic culturally sensitive trauma resolution sessions for child sex trafficking victims. Naturally, children can and do heal if provided compassionate basic care. The presentation will offer hands on trauma reducing techniques that social service paraprofessionals can use to begin the healing process.

WS043:4
The association between off-line social relationships and online computer use among adolescents
Won Il Young
Kangnam University, Yongin-si, Republic of Korea
This study aims to assess how adolescents’ relationships with parents, teachers, and friends are related to their computer and internet usage. Whereas some studies suggest that youth who fail to develop good relationships with significant others are likely to build an excessive attachment to the cyber world, others suggest that computers and the internet are a new tool for socialization that has been introduced by developments in technology. Computer and internet use help build and maintain social ties without being limited by time or place. However, because many adolescents experience serious physical, psychological, and social challenges as a result of computer overuse, various treatments has been employed with youth who exhibit computer overuse in South Korea. If the factors associated with computer overuse are unclear, the effectiveness of current treatments may be uncertain. Therefore, this study is aimed at identifying the significant factors associated with computer use in adolescents, focusing on their social relationships.

This study utilizes the data originally collected to evaluate the effectiveness of a particular after-school program for adolescents, 1318 Happy Zone in South Korea; 657 adolescents who participated in the program regularly completed the questionnaires that are used in the analyses. The result of this study shows that parent-child relationships are associated with computer use by adolescents. Whereas parental control and parental-child communication reduce the time for computer use, exposure to family violence increases the time spent on the computer. In addition, adolescents’ relationships with their teachers are a significant factor associated with computer use. Adolescents who have experienced difficulty adjusting to their school environment spend more time on the computer. However, intimate relationships with friends are not correlated with computer use. Overall, relationships with significant adults seem to be a significant factor in computer use by adolescents.

WS043:5
Watch my space: A cyber-bullying awareness project
Ennis, Gretchen
Charles Darwin University, School of Health, Darwin, Australia
Cyber-bullying involves inflicting cruelty upon others using digital technologies. It may take a range of forms including harassment, exclusion and cyber-stalking. Cyber-bullying affects many young people, and it appears to be a growing proportion to young people’s access to on-line and digital technologies. The impacts of cyber-bullying can range from mild anxiety and annoyance through to mental and physical illness and suicide. Over recent years there has been a growing body of literature on the subject of cyber-bullying and this mostly falls into the categories of: definitions, prevalence, characteristics, impacts, and proposed ways of dealing with it. There is however, very little research concerned with raising awareness of the impacts of cyber-bullying, and helping young people to deal with it if it happens to them. In Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia, a partnership of youth, arts, police and school organisations worked together to engage young people in a project aimed at raising awareness about cyber-bullying, its impacts and how to deal with it. The project, titled ‘Watch My Space’ has been evaluated using an action-evaluation research model to inform the development of the project and document processes and outcomes.

This presentation will provide an overview of some of the early findings from the ‘Watch My Space’ evaluation. This will include an overview of dynamic and innovative methods for engaging young people the project; the development of resources to use by police in education sessions, a text messaging campaign, and the creation of viral animations with anti-bullying messages and advice. Some of the key achievements include the engagement of school students in producing project material, raising awareness of some of the legal consequences of cyber-bullying. There have also been significant challenges, including: engaging ‘the cool kids’ and male participants; the issue of adult project workers intruding into young people’s space; and the difficulty of tackling bullying in any form when we live in a society that promotes aggressive and dominating behaviour in a general way. The preliminary findings will be useful for any other organisations or partnerships considering a project to raise awareness about cyber-bullying and to provide information to young people who may be experiencing it.

WS043:6
A study on the impact of life skills program on utilization of Government health services by young mothers
Daisy Sylvia
Madras Christian College, Chennai, India
A Study on Impact of Life Skills program on utilization of Government health services by young mothers in Ponneri Taluk, Thiruvalloor District, Tamilnadu.

“The enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political, economic or social” - Constitution of WHO, 1948. Health services in India are provided by the Government sector. Recognizing the importance of health in the process of economic and social development and improving the quality of life of our citizens, the Government of India resolved to launch the National Rural Health Mission (2005-2012). The Goal of the Mission was to improve the availability of and access to quality health care by people, especially for those residing in rural areas, the poor, women and children through the Primary Health Centres and the Sub Centres. Girls up to the age of 19 comprise of one quarter of India’s population. Early marriage is a common practice among tribal girls in India. The health of the young mothers in India is affected by poor nutrition, early marriage, early child bearing and reproductive health problems. The utilization of health facilities is conditioned by number of interacting factors. This study aimed to find the impact of Life Skills Program on the utilization of government health services by the young women belonging to the land based tribes named Irulas. Post Test only control group design was adopted as limited base line data was available. In this design Kulakaraimedu and Kulikukkadaimedu the experiment and control groups were similar before the program intervention on demographic characteristics and access to health facility. Sampling frame comprised of all young mothers in both communities. Samples were randomly selected through simple random sampling. Non formal model of Life Skills education was adopted. Module developed by NIMHANS for health promotion of adolescents was used to attain the objectives. Structured Interview Schedule was used to collect the data on utilization of health services.

The results revealed that the level of utilization of health services was higher among the experimental group than the control group. Life Skills education has an impact on the utilization of health services of young mothers.
WS044 LGBT and Human Rights (1:7)

WS044:1

Uniform-free: the policy for promoting LGBT students’ rights in Thailand
Kalyanamitra, Worrawan
Thammasat University, Faculty of Social Work, Bangkok, Thailand

Objective: Thailand is a country where all students required wearing uniform; such regulation brings about low-self esteem among LGBT students whose birth sex and sexual orientation are different. There are few educational institutes providing uniform-free policy to support LGBT students’ human rights; however, the policy is opposed by conservative activists and educators even though the policy can improve self-confidence of LGBT students.

Method: The paper presents the interviews and studies showing good practice of uniform-free policy for promotion of LGBT students’ rights in Thailand. LGBT students, teachers, educators and relevant professions are interviewed as key informants. The information is then analyzed by C.R. SIPABIO – conflict analysis model; the theory developed by Dr. Amr Abdalla – professor in Peace Studies.

Results: The finding proves discriminatory situations suffering LGBT persons have first emerged in Thailand several centuries ago; therefore it is not easy to deal with LGBT persons’ problems without professional methodologies and ideas. However, the concept of LGBTs in Thailand is unclear and few social workers understand it as such. Some social workers still stereotype LGBT persons and therefore cannot provide appropriate and adequate service and welfare to the clients. Consequently, the issue of LGBT rights promotion is important issue for social workers in Thailand. The paper also provides the recommendation for social workers how to work effectively with LGBT students through the concept of peace studies and social work, such as Non-violent Communication, Cybernetics, self-identification, multidisciplinary approach and social networking. The paper is a pioneering study on LGBT rights in Thailand and it can be used as a sample study for other countries that obligate students to wear uniform too. Uniform-free policy is not everything but it can be the first step of high-context society like Thailand to advocate human rights to LGBT persons.

WS044:2

Putting national LGBT policy into local practise: Chances and challenges identified
Kertil, Jorine
MOVISIE, Netherlands Centre for Social Development, LGBT Expertise Dept., Utrecht, Netherlands

In 2006, the Social and Cultural Planning Office of the Netherlands published the research report “Acceptance of Homosexuality in the Netherlands”. The report stated that that acceptance was not only a responsibility of the national government, but also of LGBT organisations, migrant organisations, social work, education establishments, labour organisations and last but not least, local authorities. The Dutch national government responded with a policy document, “Simply Gay”, to promote emancipation of LGBT people and to tackle homophobia. Important is the role for local governments. Translating national policy to a local level requires leadership and involvement on both a national level and a local level.

In 2010 a follow up research was conducted by the Social and Cultural Planning Office, to check if any changes were visible because of the intensified attention for both the national government and local authorities for LGBT issues. The outcomes show an increase of acceptance within certain groups, but it mostly underlined the necessity of commitment by the government, nationally as well as locally. In my presentation I will present the conditions for a successful implementation of national LGBT policy on a local level as well as the challenges faced. I will highlight some results of the 2010 research on LGBT acceptance. Moreover, I will share some examples of local initiatives and projects in the field of LGBT emancipation, focussing on the role played by civil society and social work. The presentation will be interesting for (LGBT) NGO’s, policy advisors and (national and local) government officials.

WS044:3

Taking action on LGBT health and social care inequalities
Fish, Julie
De Montfort University, Social Work, Leicester, United Kingdom

Background: Recognition of LGBT people’s human rights in the Yogyakarta Principles has established a basis for legal equality. In many countries worldwide, they have access to rights which include adoption, protection from discrimination and same sex marriage. By contrast, progress towards social equality and their right to health is slow: heteronormative assumptions mean that LGBT people are often invisible in health and social services or their relationships are not valued. This paper presents the impact of a knowledge transfer project on the work of NGOs in supporting LGBT people with cancer. Cancer inequalities are differences between an individual’s cancer experience or outcome and influenced by the social determinants of health including sexual orientation. Evidence suggests there are differences in the treatment and care of LGBT people with cancer, specifically in the dignity and respect with which they are treated. The project aims to improve quality of life and contribute to change in organisational cultures.

Methods: Stage 1: A qualitative study of seventeen LB women and their carers was conducted. Stage 2: A knowledge transfer project with cancer and social care NGOs. Service users were involved in the stakeholder group.

Findings: The project translates findings from a study about LGBT cancer inequalities which revealed distinctive experiences of treatment and care: heterosexism in cancer services, involving carers, coming out and accessing support. The findings have general relevance for the delivery of health and social care for LGBT people.

Conclusion: The project will maximise the impact of the study for social care by embedding the findings in organisational cultures and practices, influencing public policy and facilitating joint working. NGOs have begun to embed the findings in social care by user audits of services, inclusive imagery, case studies and increased knowledge about LGBT cancer inequalities. The outcomes include a policy briefing, practice guidance and training for health and social care professionals. The project will be of relevance to a cross-national constituency concerned about LGBT people’s right to health and to making services relevant and effective.

WS044:4

The right to the city for LGBT people; a human rights issue
Mesquita, Marylucia1; Silva, Andrea Lima1; Santos, Silvana Mara2
1Prefeitura Municipal de Fortaleza, Fortaleza, Brazil; 2Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Natal, Brazil

It is a qualitative survey on the situation of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender (LGBT) in the city of Fortaleza, Ceará, the fifth largest city in Brazil. Different studies, surveys and official data from Fortaleza city hall indicate the prevalence of practices that reiterate homophobia, and transphobia lesbophobia in the city. They are historically-constituted processes that lead to the reproduction of prejudice and discrimination on sexual diversity. According to 2010 census data from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), Ceará is the second state in the Northeast region with the highest number of gay couples. And the city of Fortaleza stands out today as one of the main Brazilian cities, as well as important regional role play and have great social and political relevance in the national context. Nevertheless, the right to the city is not guaranteed for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender. In this sense, this study aims to examine how this has been access to the right people to the city, from the following dimensions: (1) right to life with the recognition of human diversity in its expression of guidance and freedom of sexual expression articulated the free gender identity and respect for ethnic-racial issue, (2) the right to work and housing, (3) the right to health and welfare, (4) right to culture, sport and leisure, (5) right to mobility, transport and public safety (6) right to political participation.

The relevance of this research is to study and socialize determinations of prejudice, in addition to supporting discussions and programmatic
actions to be developed by the State in view of the real face of the main forms of violation of human rights of LGBT people in the present tense.  

**WS044:5**

**Welfare without homophobia: a strategy to secure and expand the rights of LGBT people**  
Marcial Vigia, Palmeira  
Coordenadoria da Diversidade Sexual da Secretaria de Direitos Humanos - Prefeitura de Fortaleza/CE - CEARÁ - BRASIL, Fortaleza, Brazil

Besides the exploiting resulting from capitalist sociality, the population of lesbians, gays, bisexuals, transvestites, transsexuals and transgender (LGBT) people experience daily a particular form of oppression recognized in the academic and social movements LGBT and feminist as “compulsory heterosexuality.” This imposes itself as socially established system of domination in the various spheres of social life as natural and unquestionable, with the result of homophobia / lesbophobia / social and institutional transphobia. In this sense, what strategies are being built by / social workers in dealing with this issue? Inspired by the Code of Professional Ethics from 1993 to advocate a design professional to articulate a corporate anti-capitalist project as well as the commitment to the elimination of all forms of prejudice and the profession without being discriminated / ae or discriminate for reasons of social class inclusion, gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, age and physical condition “and the resolutions CIESS 489/2006 and 615/2011, the Social Assistance without Homophobia / Lesbophobia / Transphobia “has made a strategic contribution to the recognition of rights of LGBT people either as users of social welfare policy, now as a professional lesbian, gay, transvestite, transsexual and transgender. Ensure and expand the rights of the LGBT population requires breaking conservatism and moralism. In this sense, the project has implemented processes of theoretical and methodological skills and ethical-political, contributed to the critical reflection on the “social and family in matrix” proposed by the social welfare policy from the perspective of a break with the heteronormativity; strengthened the safety net LGBT Human Rights; revisited the technical and operational instruments for the purpose of ensuring access of LGBT people for programs, projects and other social policies, among other actions. The results have revealed that the strengthening and expansion of professional ethical-political project of the Brazilian Social Service requires us to prohibit any practices that affirm expressions of oppression. After all, in times of advancement of conservatism and fundamentalism remains a challenge to recognize that the security and expansion of rights entails respect for human diversity, and therefore the necessary deconstruction of standards that homogenize and impoverish the human being.

**WS044:6**

**Advancing human rights in relation to gender & sexual diversity: An agenda for social work education**  
O’Neill, Brian; Kimura, Mariko; Mule, Nick; Tikkanen, Ronny Heikki; Sanchez, Hernando Munooz; Sewpaul, Vishanthree; Wang, Frank Tsen-Yung;  
1 University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada; 2 Japan Women’s University, Tokyo, Japan; 3 York University, Toronto, Canada; 4 University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden; 5 Universidad de Antioquia, Medellín, Colombia; 6 University of KwaZulu Natal, Durban, South Africa; 7 National Chen Chi University, Taipei, Taiwan

Social work educators from Asia, Africa, Europe and North and South America will identify actions that can be undertaken in social work education to advance lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) rights. The Ethics in Social Work Statement of Principles adopted by the International Federation of Social Workers and the International Association of Schools of Social Work declares that social work education to advance lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) rights. The Ethics in Social Work Statement of Principles adopted by the International Federation of Social Workers and the International Association of Schools of Social Work declares that social work education to advance lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) rights and needs in the Italian social work debate and secondly, to analyze how various elements can contribute to (or initiate) a development of non-discriminatory practices in Italy.

**WS044:7**

**Who has the right to equal rights? LGBT rights and social work in Italy**  
Nothdurft, Uwe; Napo, Andrea

Free University of Bozen/Bolzano, Brixen, Italy

Recogniton or discrimination of LGBT people is not only a matter of legal requirements. The heteronormativity of discourse and practice continues to discriminate LGBT people and to keep their life styles and needs invisible. This is the case in general every day or media communication but also in professional discourse and practice. Despite the ethical obligation of social work to challenge discrimination in all its forms, even social work education and research are still dominated by a heteronormative perspective in many countries and furthermore fail to develop approaches of non-discriminatory practice for LGBT persons.

This paper will adress the current situation in Italy by presenting the results of a research project which aims to give a first inventory on LGBT issues in the Italian social work debate. The project consists of a full literature review of publications on LGBT issues in Italian social work literature in Italy of the past ten years, in the systematic review of curricula of social work programmes at Italian universities and in the review of documents and statements from the Italian Association of Social Workers. The objectives of the project are firstly, to find the frequencies of allusion to the issues of LGBT rights and needs in the Italian social work debate and secondly, to analyze how various elements can contribute to (or initiate) a development of non-discriminatory practices in Italy.

**WS044:8**

**Human trafficking as a violation of human rights: the case of Brazilian transvestites**  
Masarenhos Novas, Kleber

Pontífica Universidade de São Paulo, Serviço Social, São José do Rio Preto, Brazil

Although characterised as a crime, already practiced even in ancient times, trafficking in human beings - that is, in short, the marketing people between territories, with displacement of the same, in order to exploit them – takes on different characteristics in the contemporary context. The Palermo Protocol brought a concept for the actions in the current stage and to confront human trafficking, this qualification is that centralised human trafficking for all countries. From that document all member countries have implemented this issue in its internal legal regulations and may act depending on how they read the lines of this Protocol. That’s where some criticism about the same, because each country plans its actions according to their understanding. The protocol was proposed as a general concept, and thus the member countries could use it adapting to reality. The research is justified by the serious human rights violations to which the discussion is located. The phenomenon incorporates gender relations where women have been placed as the main victims of such violence, but however, it is a problem that also affects the Brazilian transvestites. Such research is the result of a doctoral project and aims to understand the elements of this phenomenon, in the light of the concept of human trafficking, presented by the Palermo Protocol, which attempts to regulate the practices of the countries in dealing with such issues, as well as trace the profile of victims and transvestites diagnose the coping mechanisms used by agencies that front this reality. Because it is an ongoing research, the findings are still under construction.

**WS044:9**

**Conflicting and competing expectations: the routinisation and invisibilisation of LGBT rights and narratives**  
Hegens, Marlyn

London South Bank University, Primary and Social Care, London, United Kingdom

There are a number of studies that have explored the dominance of heteronormativity both in social work and society as a whole. Relatively little research, however, has been devoted to qualifying social work training and the role it plays in reinforcing heteronormative discourse. Accordingly, this study explores how roles and expectations on an undergraduate programme tend to invisibilise or make hidden LGBT
rights and narratives. The study is based on a wider PhD research project. This longitudinal qualitative case study of a university undergraduate qualifying programme in social work explores participants' expectations. The data was conducted at two different points in time to test for reliability of the findings. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 21 academics and 8 practice educators. 3 student focus groups and 1 service user group were undertaken. The results indicate that participants hold conflicting and competing expectations. The findings will be linked to the wider context of the present reform of social work training in England and the effects on LGBT+ students and their rights. From these findings the paper argues that the current emphasis on routine or standardized tasks in social work training and the profession continues to make invisible LGBT+ rights, albeit in a different form. Making sense of LGBT+ identities, narratives and rights is replaced by a tick box or standardised assessment format, which silences their voices by making them fit into an ideological closet.

If heteronormativity and homophobia is to be challenged and overcome, social work education and social work as a professional discipline must also change. Recommendations will be proposed to reconfigure social work training and education into an education that challenges oppression rather than reinforces by its own expectations. Some suggestions for challenging existing practices are:
- Development of an anti-curriculum for social work education.
- Strategies to confront and deconstruct routine paradigms of practice.

WS 045 Social work education II (2/6)

WS045:1

Result and future task of the international survey on core curriculum Nomura, Toyoko; Sakaguchi, Haruhiko; Social Work Professional, Education Committee
Japanese Association of Schools of Social Work, Tokyo, Japan

Purpose: This research aimed to understand recognition of social work Core Curriculum in foreign countries. Japanese Association of Schools of Social Work will launch an accreditation program for its member schools in order to improve quality of education and to ensure its level. As part of the efforts to set the accreditation standards, Social Work Professional Education Committee is currently developing “Core Curriculum” presenting the basic contents that all students should learn in their social work professional education.

Method of the Survey: The contents of the theme include (1) Countries/Regions of the respondents; (2) Situation of introduction of standards for social work education; (3) Advantage and disadvantage of introducing the standards; (4) Title of the introduced standards; (5) Included items in the standards; (6) Who recommended/prescribed that the introduced standards should be developed; (7) Who was responsible for formulating the introduced standards; (8) The relation between the introduced standards and the global/regional standards; (9) To which program(s) do these standards apply?; (10) How are these standards used?; (11) Evaluation on the introduced standard; (12) Comments on this survey.

Results and Discussion: The standards have been introduced in most countries/regions of the respondents. Advantages of introducing the standards include, for instance, enhancing the quality of social work education and quality assurance of graduates and profession, improving quality assurance and accreditation of education. The necessity of keeping flexibility and revision of the standards are suggested. Another issue to be considered is the diversity of terms. Various terms are used as the title of the standards in every country/region. Developing a global viewpoint of the educational standards in Japan is necessary. One of the first steps toward this global goal is to develop the standards that are built on consensus through participation of various stakeholders as well as social work educators. We should observe the developing process of the standards which apply to master and doctoral programs closely. (This paper was originally written by S. Sakaguchi.)

Acknowledgements: We acknowledge the respondents of this survey for their cooperation. This survey was conducted as a part of the project funded by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan.

WS045:2

Imagining...the unveiling and abandonment of whiteness as the pedagogy of social work Baltra-Ulloa, Ann Joseley
University of Tasmania, School of Sociology and Social Work, Launceston, Australia

This paper explores the author's attempts in an Australian University classroom to introduce students of social work to the concept of Whiteness, the relevance of unveiling it and abandoning it in social work's efforts to recognize diversity and work sustainably for social justice and social change. The challenges and possibilities unearthed, during such attempts, are discussed to then formulate a kind of alternative pedagogy where teaching diversity focused social work becomes less about promoting the crossing of cultures via competent and sensitive practices and more about turning the gaze inwards and towards social work to reveal the why of what we do as social workers.

Key concepts as cross-cultural practice, culturally sensitive and culturally competent social work are critically examined in an effort to problematise the sources of power and privilege that keep people oppressed, western society stagnant and social work the product of the status quo. Dialogue, mutuality and Decolonised social work practice are defined and offered as alternative discourse aiding the theorisation and realisation of an abandonment of Whiteness in all aspects of social work.

WS045:3
Progressive social work and new managerialism in Canadian higher education
Parada, Henry1; Todd, Sarah2; Barnoff, Lisa1; Moffatt, Ken1; Panitch, Melanie1; Mucina, Mandep1; Dyne, Jake1
1Ryerson University, School of Social Work, Toronto, Canada;
2Carleton University, School of Social Work, Ottawa, Canada;

The purpose of this presentation is to discuss preliminary findings of national research project in Canada focussed on the influence of new managerialism on social work pedagogy. We present findings about the strategies of educators and students to negotiate, as well as resist, the institutional context of new managerialism in self-defined progressive university-level social work programmes. New managerialism constitutes a series of practices and institutional strategies meant to increase certainty and efficiency as well as advance technology through the use of outcome and performance measures, quantification of practices and measurable forms of accountability. Social work researchers have tended to focus on the influence of new managerialism on practice and policy in agencies, NGOs and state institutions. Our research focuses on the influence of neo-liberal governance through new managerialism within accredited social work schools. We believe that new managerialism has reduced the complexity of intellectual endeavours in social work. This approach risk simplifying social realities which are then seen to be best addressed by technical services rather than by complex analyses and practices. At the same time we will report creative responses and active resistance to these forms of governance. We plan to discuss practices of members of social work schools that engage with new managerialism, such as, resistance, negotiation or accommodation to this new and pervasive form of governance.

WS045:4
Social work ethics curriculum in Taiwan: current status and future development
Chiu, Yen; Chang, Yun-Hung
Asia University, Social Work Department, Taichung, Taiwan

Background: The evolution of social work ethic in Taiwan began in 1950. Social Worker Law was promulgated in 1975, with the first edition of the Social Worker Code of Ethics to be announced next year in 1998. In 2008, Social Worker Law and Social Worker License Examination were both amended; then Social Work Code of Ethics was set by National Association of Professional Social Workers and released by the government. Afterwards, it was popular for colleges to open Social Work Ethics Courses and professional organization to hold Social Work Ethics Workshops and Case Conferences.

Objective: The purpose of this study is to archive and analyze the data of the current status of university curriculums and make recommendations for future improvement.

Methodology: With the method of literature review and the examination of the university curriculum information collected from the electronic database system of Ministry Education in Taiwan, this study summarizes and analyzes the current status of the social work ethics courses.

Findings:
(A) Westen Social Work Ethics Education
American Council for Education of Social Work (CSWE, 2011) in 2011 amended the Education Policy and Certification Standards (EPAS) include the values and the practical application of ethical principles.

Association of Social Work Boards (ASWB, 2011) published a guide to social work ethics course development.

(B) Social Work Ethics Education in Taiwan
The first academic year in 2000 found 7 schools teaching social work ethics courses; in 2005, 15 schools; in 2008, 19 schools. In 2010, 22 from 27 social
work schools offered Social Work Ethics Course in the undergraduate program; 16 of them made them required courses, and 6 of them elective courses. 10 social work schools offered such courses in graduate program. There were 38 instructors in total teaching social work ethics courses. Social work ethics education has called more and more attention, but in course designing, namely course name, educational objectives, content, teaching methods, and so on are inconsistent among universities. A wide range of multi-teaching methods can present school characteristics; however, it is necessary for such a design to have an in-depth exploration and find an overall well-organized consistency that leads to a consensus of professional ethics in social work education programs and to the facilitation of the training system of the professional social workers.

WS045:5

Sustainability of Service users and carers involvement in the education and training of social work students in England

Aleka, Amy
Havering College of Further and Higher Education, Social Policy, Harold Hill, Romford, United Kingdom

Policy directives in social work education in England since 2002 have emphasis on the involvement of people who use services in all aspects of social work education including the assessment of students (Department of Health, DOH 2002). The importance of service user involvement in social work education is further emphasis by their inclusion in the current revision of social work education. Writing in 2009, the Social Work Taskforce recommended that the assessment of would-be social workers at a newly created final stage of social work qualification, “should be carried out jointly by employers and Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), with feedback from service users taken into account” (The Social Work Task Force 2009, p. 281).

Yet although studies indicate that the involvement of service users and carers in the education and training of social work students in England have played a vital role in shaping the learning of social work students (Elliott et al 2005) this vital initiative appears to be at threat due to current cuts to HEI and Local Authorities Social Work Departments funding. This paper draws upon current research being undertaken as part of a Doctorate in Social Work. The paper explores existing literature in the field as well as early empirical work being undertaken and is concerned with the extent to which people who use services and carers have been involved in the assessments of students and in what ways (Elliott et al 2005; Taylor et al 2009). Using Developmental Evaluation research methodology pioneered by Patton (2011) the paper examines current reforms of social work education by the Social Work Reforms Board in England (Social Work Reform Board (SWRB) 2011). It considers the issues of sustainability of service user and carer involvement initiatives in the face of the current economic crisis and the austerity measures undertaken by the UK Coalition Government (HM Treasury 2010).

The papers argue that presently service users and carers in social work education and training plays a very important role in supporting the learning of would-be social workers, with little in the way of evaluation of how the current economic crisis would affect or sustain this valuable initiative. Its concludes by arguing the case for the continual support for service user and carer involvement in the education and training of social workers that are aimed at having a lasting impact in the practice of would be social workers.

WS045:6

Incorporate social work education in to sustainable social development in Sri Lanka

Wickramasinghe, Amaratunga
Small Fishers Federation, Social Enterprise Development Division, Chilaw, Sri Lanka

Problems and aims of the project: First of all this paper highlights the relationship between poverty and education among female headed households. Secondly, relationship between poverty and schools dropped out youths. The social work education is influencing for social change at any modern or under developed society and therefore this paper is aim and suggests incorporating social work education in to formal and vocational education systems and playing a facilitation role by social workers to alleviate poverty and promote sustainable development in both these vulnerable groups in Sri Lanka.

Methods use to find out solution for the problems: The paper analyzed the general education systems in Sri Lanka since pre independence and post independence. And also have analyzed the higher education systems in post independence. In addition legal document, commission reports, the social and economic data presented by Central bank of Sri Lanka and Department of census and statistics, the reports of Ministry of Education and Tertiary education commissions had been analyzed. In addition more than 100 educationalists and senior teachers and also Buddhists, Christian and Hindu priests had been interviewed using a questioner.

What was discovered as results of the research or Practice: Education reforms needed in all the main streams of formal and vocational education systems are the main results discovered by this study focusing sustainable development of Female headed households and school dropped out youth in rural Sri Lanka.

What can be generalized or learned from the results: There is a gap between sustainable development and formal and vocational education systems. The gap has been identified as lack of social work education principles and practices in both formal and vocational education systems. It is directly related with continues poverty and lack of carrier guidance and opportunities for livelihood development among female and youth groups in Sri Lanka. Therefore Social educations principles and practices must be incorporated in all sections of formal and vocational education systems in Sri Lanka.

WS045:7

Social inclusion in regular education network: challenges and prospects

Moreira Cravejil, Antonia Maria
Pontificia Universidade Catolica de Goiás-PUC/GO., Programa Pós Graduação em Ensino da Educação, Goiânia, GO, Brazil

This study analyzes the Social Service and its intervention in inclusive education in Goiânia (1999-2009) in the regular education in the State of Goiás, following the assumptions of the legal order signed in the 1990s. Social policies in all social, economic and cultural interests of the express powers that be. The public education as social policy is fraught with contradictions and throughout history it can be seen in Brazil there is still a developing educational model directed to the interests of markets and capital. The research analyses the Inclusive Education in Goiás, based on interviews with the multidisciplinary team, with managers, teachers, students and mothers, which aims to identify the process of intervention by a multidisciplinary team of State Schools and the contribution of Service Social inclusion for people with special educational needs in the municipality of Goiânia, in the period 1999 to 2009. This study seeks also to identify knowledge and skills that are necessary for the performance of social workers in this type of education. In conducting the study were interviewed social workers, speech therapists, psychologists, teachers, administrators, students and mothers, a total of 29 people linked to schools: State College Don Abel, Honorato Jose State College and State College Professor Olga Mansur. This empirical research has, bibliographic and documentary, qualitative in nature. In the construction of this study was carried out a qualitative investigation of critical reflexive approach. The first chapter discusses the history of Brazilian education. The second chapter reflects the Inclusive Education in Brazil, Goiás, in Goiânia, in the light of the legal provisions that subsidised the development of this policy. Besides this there is the practice of the same view of the subjects studied. The third chapter looks at Social Service Policy on Inclusive Education in Brazil and Goiás, highlighting the historical process and the practice of social work in the State Education Network, based on the results of field work. Finally, we have made the remarks with reference to the result of this research.

WS045:8

Educating social work students for social change practice and entrepreneurship

Korr, Wynne1; Anderson, Steve2; Gill, Scott3
1University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign, School of Social Work, Urbana, IL, United States; 2Arizona State University, School of Social Work, Phoenix, United States; 3University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign, College of Education, Urbana, United States

In order to transform organizations for creative practice to promote social development and human rights, we need innovative approaches to educating social work students for competence in social change. This paper presents an approach used in an advanced seminar for MSW students on Leadership and Social Change. The importance of social entrepreneurs and policy entrepreneurs in creating social change gets specific attention. These entrepreneurs play critical roles by both identifying and implementing new ideas and by diffusing them on a wider scale that enhances sustainability. We provide a critique of the social entrepreneurial approach by contrasting entrepreneurial organizations with social change organizations (see O’Connor and Netting, 2009). The latter draw more on race-based theories and employ tactics to alter the status quo for transformative change. Similarly, social entrepreneurship and market-oriented change approaches have been criticized for being too conservative, and in this respect may deflect attention from more
fundamental change needs. We also examine emerging trends including new forms of organization and new funding mechanisms. These organizations challenge the traditional view of the distinctions between the for-profit and not-for-profit sectors. For example, for-profit social ventures are seeking to achieve social good as well as make money. Other shifts include changing roles of traditional funders of the non-governmental sector. Government, foundations, and individual donors are seeking returns on investment in their support of NGOs. They often favor social entrepreneurs who offer new solutions to problems and focus on wider scale, sustainability, and a more business-like approach to program development and management. Our analysis and experience suggest that it is useful for students to better understand social entrepreneurship as one of many potentially useful social change models. The presentation includes information about how assignments help students to (1) assess selected social change strategies and their implementation in contemporary social movements, such as seen in Cairo and Occupy Wall Street; (2) implement the key concepts and processes that distinguish social entrepreneurship projects; (3) analyze the leadership qualities and attributes of social entrepreneurs and other leaders of change; and (4) develop entrepreneurial change projects, using previous student change projects as exemplars.

WS 046 Social workers' working conditions I


Wu Lei
Renmin University of China, Department of Social Work, School of Sociology and Population Studies, Beijing, China

Background and Aim: Child welfare has often been regarded as a demanding and stressful field with challenging working conditions and high turnover rates. Facing excessive personal life and family demands in contemporary society, many child welfare workers struggle to balance between their work and life roles and domains simultaneously. The aim of this study is to compare the work-life balance between two groups of public child welfare workers with different turnover intentions, identifying job-related factors accounting for work-life balance in each group, and investigating the mediating role of job satisfaction in the relationship between work-life balance and its correlates.

Method: A secondary dataset of 585 public child welfare caseworkers and front line supervisors in a northeastern state of the United States were included in the study. Among them, 210 respondents intended to stay on current job and 375 intended to leave. Bivariate Chi-square and t-test analysis were mobilized to assess the differences in work-life balance and other factors between the two groups. Pearson correlation and multiple linear regression were further applied to examine the correlation between work-life balance within each group. The possible mediating role of job satisfaction was examined separately for both groups.

Results and discussion: The two groups of child welfare workers were significantly different regarding locality, age, income, supervisor support, organizational support, job value, and job satisfaction. The group with intention to stay was significantly higher in work-life balance than those with intention to leave. Job-related factors of income, organizational support, job value, and job satisfaction were significantly associated with work-life balance for both groups, while work time was associated with work-life balance only for respondents with intention to leave. The present study also confirmed that job satisfaction mediated the relationships between work-life balance and either job value or organizational support, regardless of turnover intentions.

Implications: The findings suggested that administrators and policy-makers should adopt a work-life approach for the workforce and researchers should pay close attention to job-related factors of turnover intention, job satisfaction, job value, and organizational support in work-life research.

WS046:2 Contributions and conceptions of social workers professional exercise by focusing policies

Martins, Vuiller
Pontificia Universidade Católica de São Paulo, Programa de Estudos Pós-Graduado em Serviço Social, São Paulo, Brazil

The changes on the international scenario printed the neoliberal policies have led to profound reforms in the Brazilian system of social regulation. It was observed throughout the 1990s and the first ten years of the new millennium profound changes in relations between State and society. These changes resulted in new conformations the labor market of the social worker, especially, with the profound mutation that social policies have suffered as a result of neoliberal reforms. The change to meet the needs of vulnerable groups through social policy in Brazil has traditionally been occupied by social workers. With the transition of the model proposed in 1988 with a universalist aspect to another of a restrictive access, focalized. It is put for the social work professionals in a tough situation, at the same in which their ethical and political guidance instruct them to defend the extend of social rights the new guidance restricts the possibilities of effecting and even the construction of a more safe and protective model for the families served. To comprehend this scenario and its implications, empirical study is developed supported by specialized literature and the testimony of professionals to understand in locus, the implications and the changes for the professional exercise of social workers. The recurring hypothesis notices a profound configuration of the social workers labor market. First by the expansion of work stations, secondly by the metamorphosis occupational spaces have gone through, due to the high degree of focus and selectivity of Brazilian social policies. The research contributes to comprehend the new social worker work morphology in a contradictory scenario, having the attempt of effecting more progressive social policies in one side over the focus and selectivity, placing a challenge for social workers. As main consequences we have the restructuration of the State; reconfiguration of the social protection model; subordination of social rights to the logic of budgeting; social policies to economic policies; privatization; and strong establishment of selectivity criteria. Thus, it is expected, with this study, to comprehend this phase of the history of the profession, which still resonates today, proposing with results to equip social workers for a more qualified exercise of their techno operative answers to the population.

WS046:3 The work conditions of the social workers from Santa Catarina (Brazil): consequences of the restructuration of labour policies

Xavier, Arnaldo*; Rodrigues, Aline de Andrade; Santos, Maria Teresa*; Machado, Marjorie de Souza; Lede, Cleuza Maria; Santos, Samuel Saleza*; Vitolo, Tamires Cowering; Rubim, Diogo Marcon*; Meirels, Vania Maria; Silveira, Danielle Giovannelli

UFSC, Programa de Pós Graduação em Serviço Social, Florianópolis, Brazil; UFSB, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Programa de Pós Graduação em Serviço Social, Florianópolis, Brazil; UFSM, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Serviço Social, Florianópolis, Brazil

Results of the research entitled 'Labour market in Santa Catarina' (financed by the CNPq (National Council of Scientific and Technological Development). The aim was to acknowledge the changes in labour market and its effect on the social workers’ working conditions, for there have been alterations on the management of the work force and diversification of the hiring methods on a worldwide level. In Brazil, it is also important to highlight the fact that the code entitled: 'Consolidation of the Labour Laws' (registered employee/private sector) was created in 1943. The UNICO Judicial Regimen (statutory tie/public sector) was approved in 1988, for the benefit of the civil servants. However, it has been created an amendment that has abolished the mandatory character of the latter statute. Taking into account the area comprising the Greater Florianópolis 29% of the professionals are hired by non-profitable organizations and 17% by each local council. Whereas on the other regions it is found that 55% of the professionals are hired by local institutions and that 16% are hired by non-profitable organizations. When the data obtained as result of the findings regarding the way of hiring is crossed with the nature of the hiring institution, it is found that: in the region comprising the Greater Florianópolis of the social workers that are hired and registered through CLT 64% are found in the non-profitable organizations and 6% at the local councils. Regarding the means of hiring and temporary contracts, 57% are in the local public institutions, 7% at a federal level and 36% are found at the non-profitable organizations. It has been observed in the other areas that 33% of the professionals hired by the local councils are registered under the CLT and that 61% are civil servants. The conclusion is that in the Greater Florianópolis the professionals that are hired by the non-profitable organizations work for the local council (outsourcing); that in all regions there are different means of hiring that confirms the hypothesis, for even if the existence of stable ties such as with the employment of civil servants in the public servants and the employment of registered employment on the private sector persist, there are also outsources, temporary contracts and services rendered. What has that done to the professionals' performances? It has complicated the professionals' autonomy and it has created a professional decay.
Job satisfaction and intentions to stay in the workplace among social workers at a regional comprehensive support center: Transforming organizations for creative practice

Ohwa, Mie; Ishikawa, Hisanori
Kwansei Gakuin University, School of Human Welfare Studies, Department of Social Work, Nishinomiya, Japan

In Japan, the rate of the people who are 65 and over is more than 23% in 2010. It is known as the highest ratio in the world. Among those older adults, who is living alone and living only with spouses are increasing year by year. The elderly with dementia is increasing, too. It becomes more difficult to maintain living at home when one gets older. However, most of the Japanese elderly want to live in their home until they die. Therefore it is very important to prepare sufficient community-based services and to promote aging in place. A regional comprehensive support center was established in 2007 in children & families services in England as a result of the Children Act 1989 to promote a local comprehensive care system. Since 2005, the shortage of the workforce in the field of aging becomes serious. According to the previous study, there is a significant relationship between job satisfaction and intentions to stay in the workplace among the nurses and care workers. The purpose of this study is to focus on social workers who have been working at a regional comprehensive support center and to find out whether or not job satisfaction affects retention of social workers. The survey was conducted in January 2011. The subjects were 403 social workers who work at regional comprehensive support centers throughout Japan. According to the results, although job conditions such as “wages” and “a working system” were hypothesized as the primary factors of job satisfaction, each of them did not have a significant effect on social workers’ intentions to stay. Factors such as “content of a job and/or rewarding work,” “human relationships among staff and/or communication among staff” and “working environment such as amenities” had significant impacts on their intentions to stay. Besides jobs, the sense of being properly appreciated by the public gave a significant impact on social workers’ intentions to stay at their present workplace. Factors like “an appropriate performance evaluation” and “proper treatment by a supervisor” also had an influence on job satisfaction. Therefore, the findings suggested that we should give social workers satisfaction with high reward and a high degree of recognition. It is important to evaluate their performance not based on effectiveness or efficiency but quality of their work, so that social workers are more satisfied with their job and they are willing to stay in their workplace.

Leveraging social capital: the infrastructure committee secures employment for welfare clients

Malina, Catherine; Thomas, Rebecca
University of Connecticut, School of Social Work, West Hartford, Connecticut, United States

The 1996 Personal Responsibility and the Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act in the United States changed the safety net for recipients of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). A goal was to move clients from dependency on the public welfare system to self-sufficiency by their securing meaningful and livable employment. Instead of initiating programs that supplemented intensive job readiness and skills development for clients, the focus was a quick entry into the labor market. Besides lack of work experience and education, other barriers prevented clients from getting and maintaining employment such as mental illness, substance abuse, domestic violence, inadequate social supports and networks, limited access to child care, access to transportation and the spatial mismatch of urban and suburban areas of employment. The various agencies working with the welfare to work participants recognized that these barriers require a workforce development effort that embraces the multi-systems these clients face to comply with a work requirement. Often fragmented systems work in opposition to the best interest of clients and their families. A coordinated, planned effort was needed to transform organizations for creative practice. Executives from the private and public sectors and a University leveraged social capital to meet the service demands of this vulnerable population. This presentation illustrates that developing social capital requires a deliberate approach and the synergy of partnerships to result in increase job placements and policy change as exemplified by the leadership of the infrastructure committee (IC). The IC created solutions to barriers that challenged the employability of participants by changing internal and external policies. Authors discuss qualitative data from this demonstration project- Working to Unite Families (WUF), and the social capital dimensions of executive and community resources through a set of relationships that fostered networking and secured a seamless, integrated system of services to meet the needs of this population. Findings illustrate that horizontal and vertical partnerships that fostered trust, reciprocity and collaboration optimize clients’ likelihood for economic security. Given today’s struggling global economy, social capital is a useful conceptual framework for understanding a system of relationships that can provide access to information, opportunity and support to facilitate social action.
WS047:1
Conceptualising the ‘social’ in health and health inequalities: initiatives in Australian social work education
Pockett, Rosalie
University of Sydney, Faculty of Education and Social Work, Sydney, Australia
A key way of promoting social work’s important role in the area of health inequalities and disparities is through innovative social work education. Following on from an Australian government approach of ‘Health in All Policies’, (developed in South Australia and presented at the WHO World Conference on Social Determinants of Health, Brazil 2011), a ‘Health in All Placements’ approach will be discussed as an example of this integration. The inclusion in social work curricula of broad understandings of the social determinants of health, health inequities and the role of social workers can be achieved in a number of ways including the development of specific units of study on health and social work practice but more importantly in embedding these concepts in social work field education. Developing students’ confidence and critical abilities to translate social work perspectives to the prevailing dominant health discourses will support their continued engagement with broader initiatives. This engagement can support specifically focused academic/field research partnerships; critically examining health policy as social policy; developing skills in policy and practice engagement utilizing strategic networks; activism and advocacy within health debates; and the strategic linkage to other agendas and priorities, such as social inclusion. Some exemplars in field education curriculum development will be presented drawing on the work of the presenter in the IASSW funded SWHIN [Social Work Health Inequalities Network] on-line symposium held in November 2011.

WS047:2
Post-conventional social work theory: An ontological foundation for human rights and social equality
Bell, Karen
Charles Sturt University, Social Work/ School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Wagga Wagga, Australia
This paper outlines a post-conventional philosophy of social work and explores how a reconceptualised ontological base is necessary for effective theory and emancipatory practice in social work. The social work profession in developed Western countries has largely emerged from a conventional knowledge base founded on individualised practice in a positivist mode. It is argued that this traditional rational-technical approach is insufficient for contemporary social work practice, especially in terms of the core collectivist values of human rights and social equality. To effectively conceptualise the multidimensional nature of contemporary, critical social work, a post-conventional ontological base needs to be clearly articulated. Drawing on post-structural feminism, complex systems theory and recent innovations in social work theory, this paper presents a conceptual framework to firmly underpin the social work domain. This framework validates embodiment, interconnectedness, inclusiveness and negotiated subjectivities and addresses the shortcomings of conventional approaches to social work theory. To illustrate the power of post-conventional social work theory, material from a social work research project on gender and health is used. Implications for the profession are presented with particular reference to health, gender, human rights and social justice.

WS047:3
The potential of Swedish health care to increase equity in health
Schmidt, Ingrid
The National Board of Health and Welfare, Department of Statistics, Monitoring and Evaluation, Stockholm, Sweden
Background: Equality and equity of care are of vital importance to the Swedish Health and Medical Services Act. Health is not distributed equally and thus the health care system should strive towards equity in health care for the entire population and it should prioritize those with the greatest need. It should also be oriented towards prevention and health promotion. However, despite these ambitions, the health care system has rarely been evaluated in relation to these aims.
Aim: To address these challenges the National Board of health and welfare aims for: 1) Design a strategy for follow-up regarding the equity goals. 2) Increase the awareness in health care of equity aspects and methods to improve equity.

WS047:4
A call to action: A model addressing health and social equality for minority populations
Medina, Catherine
University of Connecticut, School of Social Work, West Hartford, Connecticut, United States
This paper proposes a policy advocacy model targeted to achieve systemic solutions by using multi-level strategies in working with minority populations. Policy advocacy refers to efforts that influence public policy through practices imposed by those in authority to guide institutional, community and sometimes individual behavior. Strategies for improving public health are embedded in social, political and economic structures long in place, with poverty and inequality as the fault lines along which disease spreads. The author highlights a community based model that reflects the complexity of building healthy communities. Through the integration of translational research, direct service provision, training, and policy advocacy, this organization has developed, implemented, evaluated, replicated and disseminated best practice services aimed at addressing health equality. The focus of translational research is the process of applying ideas, insights, and findings generated through scientific inquiry and community input to the treatment or prevention of disease and designed to effect systemic change. Drastic inequalities in health care, health care access, health literacy, socio-economic status and environmental conditions, including institutional and interpersonal racism, present major challenges to overall well-being and social equality in minority populations. The health inequalities experienced by minority populations throughout their life span reflect the failures of public health and socio-economic systems to protect the health of those most vulnerable: infants, children, adolescents, and the elderly. Although, health care coverage is vital, it is not enough. A call to action includes a combination of outreach to vulnerable populations, public health investments, education about behavior and lifestyle, and a reduction in racial and ethnic disparities in accessing and utilizing services. Social work educators have a unique opportunity to advance health equity and social equality by introducing best practice programs. This policy advocacy model is successful in reaching, engaging and impacting multi-ethnic, low-income communities by addressing the lack of research data, poverty, low health literacy, cross cultural and language barriers, and health care access. The presentation includes an illustration of a multi-strategy, culturally tailored approach toward promoting health equality from a human rights perspective.

WS047:5
Undermining the right to health and social equality: the role of neoliberalism in Brazil and the UK
Paul, Bryony, Garcia, Maria Lucia
Coventry University, Social, Therapeutic and Community Studies, Leamington Spa, United Kingdom; Universidad Federal do Espirito Santo, Centre for Law and Economic Sciences, Vittoria, Brazil
The UN Declaration of Human Rights identifies a range of rights which are essential to health. These social determinants of health include access to health care and necessary social services. But these rights are often not realised both in developing countries like the USA and in the emerging
WS047:6

Racial inequality in Brazil post-Durban

Januario, Ricardo de Souza

The World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, held in Durban, South Africa, in 2001, represents a point of discussion of the black movement to the implementation of affirmative action policies in Brazilian society: The Conference brought to the fore the main advances and challenges for the elimination of racial inequalities in the young Brazilian democracy. This paper aims to discuss what has prevented the development of policies to fight against racial inequality in Brazil post-Durban. We want to bring a debate on racial inequalities expressed in Brazilian statistics (IBGE, IPEA, DIEESE, LAESER), based on social indicators: Education, Health, Labour Market, Violence – of the Brazilian black population. How can we extend concrete proposals to battle against racial inequalities? What are the strategies to deal with racial inequality? Affirmative Action would be a better way to paralyzed racial inequality?

In Latin America, social inequalities express even more acute in ethnic and racial fields. (SEN and Kikloberg, 2010, p. 155; FERNANDES 1978, GUIMARÃES, 1999, 2002; HASENBALG and SILVA, 1988, 1992, 1999). Poverty, poor quality of public school, the insufficient preparation for the labor market, unequal access to university has been the main factors of Brazilian blacks exclusion. During the President Lula Government (2003-2006) we observed a change in the treatment of public policy to realize the importance of the social inclusion strategies. But by examining racial inequality in recent decades we concluded that the relative position of blacks and whites in the social hierarchy was not substantially changed in the process of economic growth and modernization. What can we hope for the future?

WS047:7

Meiqi Liwy - Coming together to center indigenous knowledge and ensure social equality for indigenous social work students

Clark, Natalie; Proctor, Juley; Wright, Nadine; Morin, Heather; Armouos, Mike; Reid, Michelle; Charles, Grant; Yedam, Richard; Piero, Joanna; Burke, Susan; Samuel, Myrta

1Thompson Rivers University, Kamloops, Canada; 2Nicola Valley Institute of Technology, Burnaby, Canada; 3The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada; 4University of Northern British Columbia, Prince George, Canada; 5Madras Christian College, Madras, India

This oral presentation will present on a participatory action research project currently unfurling across five university/community sites from British Columbia to South India that is working with students, elders, agency field instructors, field education coordinators to consider how social work field education programs are ensuring social equality and inclusiveness for Indigenous students and approaches by examining our current social work field education programs and practicum placements, locally and globally. Both national and international social worker codes of ethics and social work program accreditation standards have promoted social equality, diversity, mutual respect, human rights, inclusiveness and appropriate responses to the needs of diverse peoples and students. There is little research or literature available on the experiences of Indigenous students in terms of what is working for them or what needs to be improved, of how Indigenous knowledge and approaches are being centred, implemented, and evaluated within the field education courses. The following research findings will be critically discussed within the presentation: 1. Sharing and honouring the experiences of Indigenous students within field education to develop recommendations to reconcile and ensure social equality and respect for human rights within social work and human service practices. 2. Critically examining the social work field education practice and policies within Canada and internationally as the basis for recommendations with specific attention to the colonial history of social work practice and the ethical principle of “do no harm.” 3. Developing and building collaborative relationships among Indigenous and non-Indigenous educators, researchers, students and allies as a basis for delivering ongoing meaningful research and practice in Indigenous field education. 4. Examining what students, Field Education Coordinators, Field Instructors, and Faculty Liaisons need in order to better understand and ensure social equality and respect for Indigenous students, peoples, knowledge and practices within field education programming. Overall, the research findings will demonstrate that Schools of Social Work need to ensure ongoing conversations and processes of accountability that evaluate field education programming to ensure that Indigenous students are being treated with social equality and respect for cultural diversity and rights.

WS047:8

Health inequalities - at the heart of the social work curriculum

Fish, Julie1; Karban, Kate2

1De Montfort University, Social Work, Leicester, United Kingdom; 2University of Bradford, Social Work, Bradford, United Kingdom

Action to tackle health inequalities is a global priority: worldwide there are stark differences between countries in the rates of infant mortality and life expectancy. Moreover, there are profound differences within countries: men living in an inner-city area of Glasgow have a life expectancy of 54 years in comparison to 82 years in a wealthy suburb (CSDH, 2008). There is increasing recognition that health inequalities stem from the social conditions in which people live, work, grow and age. Poor housing, unemployment and poverty limit people’s ability to live a flourishing life. Inequalities in health then are differences between people’s health outcomes which are systemic, socially produced and unfair; put simply, they are a matter of social justice. Social workers’ everyday practice is among disadvantaged communities and they have a key role in mitigating the impact of discrimination and disadvantage. But if social workers are to be equipped to play a part in promoting social equality and the right to health, the inclusion of health inequalities within social work education is essential.

This paper considers the underpinning rationale for including health inequalities in social work education and draws on the presenters’ experiences of research and teaching. The contribution of models such as the social determinants of health, (e.g. Dahlgren and Whitehead, 1991) provide a framework for education based on challenging unfairness and the promotion of social justice. Such approaches require a shift away from individual pathology to a social perspective which is more relevant to social work. The paper will outline three approaches to addressing health inequalities on the social work curriculum including human rights, interprofessional working and international social work. These approaches consider health inequalities through the theoretical lens of human rights, experiential and problem-based learning alongside other professionals and introduce students to the relevance of a global social work perspective. The CDSH has issued a call for all governments to take action to achieve health equity. Health inequalities are a concern for social workers globally. References: Dahlgren, G. & Whitehead, M. (1991) Policies and Strategies to promote social equity in health. Stockholm: Institute of Futures Studies. CDSH (Commission on the Social Determinants of Health, 2008) Closing the Gap. Geneva: World Health Organisatio
WS 048 The Right to health and social work implications (1/8)

WS048:1
H1N1 pandemic planning and response: The experiences of social work field education coordinators and field directors in Canada
Drolet, Julie1; Ayala, Jessica1; Pierce, Joanna1; Kang, Lucki1; Giasson, Florette1
1Thompson Rivers University, Social Work, Kamloops, Canada; 2University of Calgary, Calgary, Canada; 3University of Northern British Columbia, Social Work, Prince George, Canada; 4University of the Fraser Valley, Abbotsford, Canada; 5College St. Boniface, Winnipeg, Canada

This presentation will share the experiences of social work field education coordinators and field directors in preparing students for field placements or practicum during the H1N1 (swine flu) pandemic. In Canada, the 2009-2010 academic year was characterized by heightened anxiety regarding H1N1 on university campuses. The H1N1 pandemic was recognized as an international health issue that disproportionately affected young people worldwide. The findings of a bilingual national survey demonstrate the importance of sharing knowledge and the role of field education coordinators and directors during a pandemic. The research team includes five field education coordinators and directors from five universities, that include Thompson Rivers University in British Columbia (BC), University of Calgary in Alberta, College universitaire de Saint-Boniface in Manitoba (MB), University of Northern British Columbia, and University of the Fraser Valley in BC. All five universities obtained institutional research ethics approval for the study. The results of the survey are presented in three key areas:
1) the impact of H1N1 on field placements,
2) pandemic planning, and
3) preparing students for the H1N1 epidemic.

Canadian social work field education programs contribute to developing knowledge and increasing understanding of the impacts of pandemics on field placements and agencies, and advance practices and policies in field education to address emerging health concerns.

WS048:2
Advocacy Research in the Age of Austerity: Competitive claims making and the implications for social work
McLaughlin, Kenneth
Manchester Metropolitan University, Social Work, Manchester, United Kingdom

Advocacy research is that which is undertaken by agencies with a vested interest in the subject of study. In the United Kingdom, examples include organisations such as the National Society for the Protection of Children (NSPCC), the Mental Health Foundation (MHF), and Platform 51 a campaign group for girls and women. Such groups seek to help others in a number of ways, for example by influencing social policy (and by implication social work), raising awareness of the specific problem as they see it, providing direct support services to those who fit their eligibility criteria, and also by raising funds whether from the government or the public by way of donations or sponsorship. In today’s “age of austerity” government support for many such groups in terms of funding is in decline, or reconfigured as “payment by results”, which necessitates a response in terms of staking the case for their particular service to be seen as worthy of continued patronage. This paper discusses the work of such groups, in particular the tactics they employ to gain the ear of policymakers, the media and the public as they attempt to have their particular agenda pushed to the fore of government and public consciousness. In so doing, such groups can bring many benefits to social policy and professional practice as they highlight hitherto “hidden” social problems and identify strategies to alleviate them. However, the paper also notes the dangers of aspects of such advocacy research on social policy, public consciousness and also social work as the competition for scarce resources and public attention can lead to the inflation of the prevalence of the problem, which can then adversely affect social policy and social work.

WS048:3
Citizens, consumers, recipients: voices of front line workers negotiating the neo-liberal welfare system in Australia
Howard, Amanda1; Aigialis, Kellie2
1University of Newcastle NSW Australia, Humanities and Social Sciences: Social Work, Newcastle, Australia; 2University of Newcastle NSW Australia, Newcastle, Australia

The Australian welfare sector has shifted significantly over the last decade. Neo-liberalism has reconfigured the state-economy relationship in favour of economic solutions to social problems. Employment is the primary determinant of participation and social inclusion. Citizens who are unemployed are now subject to a range of employment participation requirements and have been re-conceptualised as consumers of competitive, rationalised and privatised services. However, their inclusion in these services is often governed by paternalistic, restrictive and often punitive policies and procedures. In reality little or no consumer choice is evident.

In this paper we consider the experiences of front line workers in this increasingly punitive environment. Using data from interviews and focus groups with workers from key organisations delivering welfare and employment services, we seek to uncover the sites of impact and resistance in the neo-liberal landscape. We will report on the changing nature of this workforce, including the impacts of the casualization, de-professionalisation and competitive tendering on front line staff. We will also examine the changing nature of service delivery, with a focus on the ways that human service workers manage their ethical, legal and professional obligations within such a regime. Ultimately we ask, where and how is social justice present, if it is, and what is the future for equality in the shifting Australian welfare state?

WS048:4
Participation in social work: Possibilities and limitations of participation of services users using the example of homeless people
Stark, Christian
University of Applied Sciences, Social Work, Linz, Austria

The lecture describes the possibilities and limitations of the participation of service users using the example of homelessness. Participation is defined as the involvement of individuals, groups and communities in decision-making processes which affect them directly or indirectly. Empowerment is regarded as a fundamental precondition of participation by which individuals and groups and communities enhance their capacity to be informed, make choices and transform these choices into desired actions and outcomes. The article shows forms of and approaches to participation and gives concrete examples of participation practices in service user organizations for homeless people. Finally, it deals with the neoliberal misinterpretation of empowerment. The article underlines that participation is a matter of power and the transfer of power as a measure of participation. Where participation is not connected to decision making it is merely a talking shop and tokenism. Participation does not exclude the need for support! It concerns the matter of how the support is provided and aims to increase the autonomy of the homeless people.

WS048:5
Essential curriculum content for competent social work practice with substance misuse
Lay, Kathy
Indiana University School of Social Work, Social Work, Indianapolis, United States

Substance misuse is a serious threat globally. The absence of proper health care, inclusive of assessment and treatment for substance misuse, poses a threat to the health and well-being of all individuals, particularly to women and older adults. They are often stigmatized, due to gender and age, resulting in untimely interventions or none at all. They are more likely to experience health and social issues ranging from heart and liver disease, breast cancer, suicide attempts, and violence (www.cdc.gov). Access to care is made difficult by punitive and moralizing approaches to intervention and treatment. Women who seek treatment may experience an array of losses such as income, childcare, or termination of parental rights (van Wormer & Davis, 2008). This may set the stage for increased substance misuse in efforts to thwart the pain associated with stigmatization and losses. Additionally, anxiety and depression often co-occur with substance misuse serving to further complicate interventions. Prescription drug misuse, often associated with older adults, is sometimes the result of poor health care that does not provide basic education about medications, address pain management, and fosters stereotypes regarding aging (Lay & King, 2007). Social workers are in key roles to intervene. They must be prepared to, at the very least, screen and refer individuals for proper interventions regardless of their practice setting. It is essential that all practitioners be aware of progressive policies that promote and advocate for harm reduction in order to reduce the destructive effects of substance misuse. This presentation provides an overview of e-learning modules developed for graduate social work students in order to prepare them for competent assessment and evidenced-based practices (vanWormer & Thyer, 2010) with substance misuse. A special focus is dedicated to cultivating awareness of the specific struggles of marginalized populations, specifically, women and older adults. A bibliography will be provided.
Lay, K., & King, L. (2007). Late Onset of Prescription Drug Misuse or Dependence Among Older Adults: Implications for Treatment. Advances in Social Work, 8(2), 27-46.


WS048:6
Social work and cultural complexity: How far can the capabilities approach support ‘just’ social work practice?
Charney, Helen
Durham University, Applied Social Sciences, Durham, United Kingdom

Social work and social development practitioners face continuing challenges in promoting human rights and social equality in contexts of cultural complexity. Developments in the articulation of ‘anti-oppressive’ practice have been complemented by widespread allusion to the importance of attention to culture in social work practice. The literature is awash with references to cultural awareness, competence, sensitivity, relevance, appropriateness and so on. Yet, as Park (2003) argues, culture remains a slippery concept in social work. In this paper I present a critique of the uses of culture in social work and explore the potential of Amartya Sen and colleagues’ capabilities approach to refocus attention on the ends of social work, supporting individuals, groups and communities to reach their potential and realize their capabilities. In supporting individuals and groups to live valued lives consistent with notions of human rights and social justice. In considering the application of culture in social work I return to the work of cultural theorists to examine the networks of meaningness which individuals and groups use to make sense of, and communicate with, one another (Hall, 1989). Revisiting what Raymond Williams referred to as the dirty crossings … that place where power cuts across knowledge, or where cultural processes anticipate social change. Interweaving thinking from cultural studies with social work and social development’s more recent attention to the capabilities approach, I draw on empirical research and theoretical argument to explore their application to globally recognized areas of social work concern across the life span (child welfare, gender based violence, disability and older age) in diverse working contexts characterized by further layers of political and organizational cultures. Early indications suggest that social work and social development can usefully gain from wider disciplinary attention to areas of practice in the increasingly complex environments thrown up by globalisation. I argue the strengths of the capabilities approach in developing creative approaches to social work and social development but also draw attention to the limitations of the approach that suggest a need for continual attention to social work theory and methods that can address individual and collective action and agency.

WS048:8
The contribution of social work to social security policy and the intersectiority in public health system in Brazil
COSTA, Maria Dalva Hoxistie
Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Abreu e Lima-PE, Brazil

This work aims to promote a reflection on the contribution of Social Work to social security policy and the intersectiority of SUS, a public health system in Brazil. The research also aims to identify demands and challenges of the Social Work area on the intersectiority topic, describe activities, categorize actions, inter-sectorial strategies performed by social workers as well as acknowledge meanings and potential related to the construction of practices on behalf of intersectiority, considered here as a strategic directive for the consolidation of SUS in the perspective of the Brazilian Sanitary Reform Project. The research was a result of a bibliographic, documental and field research and was structured in 5 Focal groups that were composed by Natal’s public health social workers. Thus, the work considered health professionals at UFRN, the Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte, SESAP/RN Hospitals, Emergency Units, Maternities as well as a local Home Care Programs. It is concluded that wider health determinants, concepts and approaches have not been incorporated into health planning. Intersectiority is not a directive that acts upon formulation and execution of health policies. They are reduced to emergential and improvised actions not considered as an keen subject on behalf of the great majority of health professionals. For this reason, it has been incorporated by social workers as an activity, not a strategic directive. In general, it is characterized as articulations that were done combined with other social policy services strongly emphasized by Social Assistance such as food provision (meals and food staples), housing (vacancies in housing programs, inclusion in habitation programs), inclusion in Bolsa Familia Program, transportation, etc. In general it is related to mediations that respond to all sorts of needs related to health restoration. This is evidenced once health policies are still concentrating its attention on individual cure. These actions are relevant and repetitive and are executed as circular and improvised, treated as cases and not worth being discussed as problems and systemized as professional study objects. Even though these responses that are given by Social Work are not planned actions, they are working as permanent articulation between SUS and other social policies, especially for those related to the social security system in Brazil.

ES WS 03 Conflictos militares, familias, ONG internacionales y medios sociales (3:2, 2:4-6)

ESWS03:1
La práctica profesional frente a las transformaciones societarias: repercusiones en el trabajo social brasileño
Torres, Maria Adriana
Universidade Federal de Alagoas, Palmeira dos Índios, Brazil

Este estudio presenta algunas reflexiones sobre la actuación del Trabajo Social en las políticas brasileñas. Para comprensión de esta temática, estudiamos los cambios profundos ocurridos en la sociedad a partir de la crisis estructural del capital mundial y las respuestas que guían el modelo neoliberal. Estos cambios sociales y económicos causaron fuertes impactos en los países de capitalismo tardío, como Brasil, lo que resulta en el aumento del pauperismo que hizo del supuesto “Estado Protector” un “Estado Penal” de represión a los pobres. En ese contexto de intensificación del pauperismo, surgen las políticas sociales “minimalistas” dirigidas a la extrema pobreza, convertidas en derechos sociales. Este escenario problemático es desafiado el Trabajo Social brasileño, específicamente su compromiso con el proyecto ético-politico-profesional. De este modo, tenemos como punto de partida del análisis la inserción de los derechos en las políticas sociales en que intervienen el trabajador social, que parten de un proceso de reducción de financiamiento estatal y replicar en los programas profesionales a la cuestión social. Por lo tanto, se discuten las transformaciones de la sociedad y la actuación del trabajador social en las políticas sociales brasileñas desde la perspectiva crítico-dialéctica para situar las relaciones complejas de las cuales forman parte el compromiso con el proyecto profesional y la labor cotidiana en el ámbito de las políticas sociales.
ESW03:2
¿Cuál es el Reto del Trabajador Social en un País en Situación de Conflicto?
Hinestroza de Melean, Carmen
Independent, Bogotá, Colombia

¿Que era el problema y el propósito del proyecto? En busca de la práctica emancipadora de trabajo social en Colombia contemporánea, el trabajo con los desplazados internos en Bogotá. En los últimos años la crisis humanitaria ha llegado a un punto culminante cuando millones de afrocolombianos, indígenas y campesinos han sido expulsados de sus tierras y se trasladaron a las zonas urbanas donde se enfrentan a inequidades tradicionales nuevas formas de exclusión originando cambio en las ciudades; el caso en la ciudad de Bogotá conflicto en el uso del espacio público parques. ¿Cuál métodos usó el autor para encontrar una solución del problema? Los autores se basan en la información y reflexionar sobre su propio trabajo directo con las comunidades de desplazados en Colombia Carmen Hinestroza y una serie de comunicaciones personales con el colombiano trabajadores sociales y activistas sociales Vasilios Ioakimidis,. el trabajo social occidental pueden beneficiarse de la exploración de los métodos populares y emancipadores que han desarrollado en América Latina.Los profesionales tienen que ser flexibles y crear el espacio necesario que les permite reconocer, comprender y respetar los procedimientos internos de estas comunidades.3.¿Cuál resultado se encontró en la investigación o práctica?a) Satisfacer las necesidades de urgencia y mediación. b) la construcción de confianza, participación y democracia relaciona principalmente con la lucha de los trabajadores sociales para determinar la dimensión política de su trabajo y el carácter de la jerarquía.c) La concientización y la emancipación en la práctica del trabajo social El principal reto sigue siendo la construcción de puentes y enlaces. 4.Que puede ser generalizado o aprendido en base de los resultados? Las 5 Dimensiones para el Trabajo Social contemporáneo. 1. Teórica, para entender, para comprender las complejidades de los fenómenos sociales y económicos.2. histórica conocer, reinterpretar la historia colectiva, la diversidad cultural, y ética 3. Técnica interventiva el hacer, operar e implementar la acción a través de los diferentes procesos metodológicos. 4. Política evaluar los contextos, relaciones de fuerzas, los impactos de los programas, de incidir en la formulación de las políticas públicas.5 ética profesional orientada hacia las valoraciones de la democracia, derechos humanos, el empoderamiento profesional y comunitario.

ESW03:3
MANUAL, NO; METODOLOGÍA, ¡SÍ! La instrumentalidad en el trabajo con familias
Vicente, Damarec; Cardoso, Priscila1
1FMU-Faculdades Metropolitanas Unidas, São Paulo, Brazil; 2UNIFESP-Universidade Federal de São Paulo, Serviço Social- Saúde, Educação e Sociedade, São Paulo, Brazil;

Este trabajo es el fruto de la profesión docente en el post senso lato, “Trabajo Social con Familias”, acerca de la metodología de trabajo con familias en la perspectiva socio-histórica. La realidad que se encuentra en el son, traidas por los estudiantes colocados en los diferentes campos de actividad profesional, además de nuestra carrera, causó momentos de inquietud, necesidad de compartir ideas, opiniones, y finalmente, el deseo de producir un material que expresar algunas de las consideraciones realizadas en este período. Nosotros evaluamos que una de las razones que pueden causar ansiedad entre los profesionales, motivándolos a buscar “fórmulas” o “manuales” para guiar su acción con grupos, individuos y colectividades es en el sentido de que no fueron y no están preparados al “hacer” profesional. Frente a los desafíos que enfrentan, los/as trabajadores/as sociales interpretan como sus dificultades, calificándolos como una falta de habilidad o la experiencia para crear, ejecutar o utilizar herramientas y técnicas, que se traduce en una búsqueda incesante de aprendizaje o descubrimiento “fórmulas” para este “hacer”. Parece que para la consolidación del llamado proyecto ético-político profesional, es necesario “encajar de frente” tal demanda, visto que lo que vivimos es por un lado la angustia de los profesionales en esta búsqueda, y en otra parte, el aumento de la oferta de “soluciones” por extractos de las teorías que remontan el conservadurismo y refuerzan la idea de la metodología solo como un arsenal de instrumentos y técnicas. Por lo tanto, con esta preocupación y el deseo de contribuir a este debate, presentamos algunos elementos que pueden ayudar a considerar el uso de herramientas y técnicas como parte de un proceso más amplio llamado metodología, por la reflexión crítica sobre algunas de las intervenciones propuestas en la evidencia en este momento. Haremos por tanto un reflejo de la instrumentalidad en el trabajo social para trabajadores y grupos, volviendo a la comprensión de las herramientas y técnicas como parte de la metodología y los elementos que se presentan para la discusión de la terapia de la comunidad y la mediación de conflictos, señalando disonancia entre ellas y el trabajo con estas familias en una perspectiva socio-crítica e con el proyecto ético-político del Servicio Social de Brasil.

ESW03:4
El trabajo del asistente social con familias en la Política de Asistencia Social en Goiânia
Abrão, Kênia Cristina Lopes1; Bilemjan, Elessa Ribeiro1
1Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Programa de Pós Graduação em Serviço Social, Florianópolis, Brazil; 2Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Goiás, Programa de Pós Graduação em Serviço Social, Goiânia, Brazil

El presente artículo es el resultado de un estudio que tuvo como objetivo de conocer el impacto de la Política Nacional de Asistencia Social (PNAS) en las condiciones de vida de las familias atendidas en los Centros de Referencia de Asistencia Social (CRAS) en el Estado de Goiás/Brasil. Se buscó develar el cotidiano de las asistentes sociales en la atención de las demandas, rutinas y actividades, tomando como muestra seis CRAS, responsables por la ejecución de la protección social básica. Para la muestra, fueron seleccionadas diez asistentes sociales que actúan en Programas dirigidos a las familias. El levantamiento de datos fue mediante entrevista semi-estructurada con un abordaje cualitativo, estudio de documentos y revisión bibliográfica sobre la temática familia. La investigación mostró que las relaciones de trabajo entre la Secretaría Municipal de Asistencia Social (SEMAS) y las profesionales es inestable, con trabajos temporarios, tercerizados, y otros elementos que, muchas veces, invistan su continuidad, dificultando o limitando la actuación profesional. La precarización de las condiciones de trabajo y la sobrecarga, son factores que desestiman la formación profesional continuada, y lleva a algunas asistentes sociales al descrédito de la política de asistencia social y de la propia profesión. Por otro lado, el estudio reveló una postura profesional poco autónoma, derivada de las condiciones materiales, institucionales, físicas y financieras (necesarias para la planificación), desarrollo y evaluación de las actividades indispensables al ejercicio profesional, según lo manifestado en el CFESS/ CRESS. El exceso de burocratización y la falta de personal frente a las demandas dificulta tambien la concientización de las actividades en un sentido ético-político, teórico-metodológico y técnico-operativo. Como las condiciones no siempre pueden ser garantizadas en los CRAS, el reconocimiento del trabajo es, consecuentemente, inhibido, tanto en la efectivización de la Política de Asistencia Social, como en la materialización del acceso de los usuarios a los derechos sociales. Se puede afirmar entonces, que la PNAS presenta grandes desafíos en su implementación, y demanda mayor atención del poder público municipal.

ESW03:5
Programas sociales en la UFG, una estrategia de permanencia de estudiantes en la universidad pública.
Martins Ludovico, Omar1; Boldiho de C. Sousa, Daréc; Miralva da Silva, Maisa1
1Universidade Federal de Goiás, Serviço Social, Prça Universitária, Goiânia - Goiás, Brazil; 2Universidade Federal de Goiás, Serviço Social, Goiânia - Goiás, Brazil

En el contexto de la realidad capitalista, con sus ciclos de crisis, tanto crece el desempleo como la necesidad de calificarse para entrar en el mercado de trabajo. En esa realidad, ingresar a una universidad pública es una oportunidad deseada por la gran mayoría de los jóvenes y trabajadores. Para los pobres, además de ser difícil de encontrar una vacante, es difícil conseguir mantenerse hasta la conclusión del curso. Así, la existente situación de pobreza de estudiantes en las Instituciones Federales de Enseñanza Superior (IFES) de Brasil, de entre las cuales la Universidad Federal de Goiás (UFG) será analizada en este artículo, cuya reflexión considera la necesaria interfase entre las políticas sociales como respuesta al Estado a la cuestión social ante las demandas sociales en el ámbito de la educación pública de nivel superior. Son abordados los principales programas socio asistenciales para asegurar la permanencia de los estudiantes de baja renta que consiguen entrar en la universidad, y por sus condiciones precarias de vida, ni siempre permanecen hasta concluir sus estudios. En este texto vamos presentar el análisis de la tendencia contemporánea de los programas sociales de la Universidad Federal de Goiás, abordando la relación entre capital, política social y política social en la dinámica de la crisis mundial, con atención fragmentada a la cuestión social por el Estado e la prevalencia de la asistencialización. El objetivo consiste en explicar la política de asistencia social de la Universidad Federal de Goiás (UFG) en el contexto de la crisis global donde, al medio del siglo XIX, el capitalismo, pasa por profundos cambios y deja de ser concordial, volviéndose monopolista y mundializándose. En ese contexto, ampliase
las asimetrías en las condiciones de cuestión y medios, por el control de los mercados. Palabras Claves: Educación, asistencia social y democracia.

ESWS03:6
Democracia Local y Ciudadanía: tensiones en el tercer sector
Torres Fuentes, Luis Marcelo
Universidad Central de Chile, Escuela de Trabajo Social, Santiago, Chile
Este estudio surge en el contexto de la investigación realizada en la Región del Libertador Bernardo O’Higgins y que se enmarca en la obtención del Grado de Doctor por el departamento de Ciencias Políticas y Sociología de la Universidad de Granada, España. El estudio se realizó entre los años 2009-2010 y recientemente se ha publicado su libro con los principales resultados. Este tuvo por finalidad caracterizar las organizaciones del Tercer Sector (OTS) pertenecientes a la región, especificando a la situación de las Corporaciones y Fundaciones que se guían por la normativa jurídica del título XXXIII del libro I del código civil y además analizar la relación existente entre éstas organizaciones con las diversas instituciones del Estado, que actúan a nivel regional. El estudio se articuló desde dos ejes temáticos que van configurando la situación regional. El primero hace referencia a la situación actual de las organizaciones del tercer sector en el territorio, para ello se generaron discusiones bibliográficas que se dan en torno al tema de estudio; caracterizando, definiendo, clasificando y abordando las principales funciones del tercer sector, Y un segundo eje temático apunta básicamente a la relación con Estado entendiéndose por esta como aquel proceso mediante el cual la Sociedad Civil y el Estado, definen y redefinen en forma permanente sus acuerdos y conflictos con la finalidad de democratizar los procesos sociales a nivel local. En este sentido se trabajaron temáticas vinculadas a la Descentralización, Modernización, Participación Ciudadana, Descentralización y participación local entre otros conceptos que van configurando la relación que se da entre el Estado y la Sociedad Civil. Dicha discusión permitió plantearse la pregunta de investigación: ¿Qué significado adquieren las organizaciones del tercer sector en la región del Libertador Bernardo O’ Higgins de Chile? Como supuesto del estudio se señala que la intencionalidad política del Estado es establecer vínculos con las diferentes organizaciones de la sociedad civil, con el propósito de lograr alianzas estratégicas que permitan a éste mantener un modelo económico que perpetúe las desigualdades sociales, proporcionando un marco jurídico que garantice la propiedad privada, donde la desresponsabilidad del Estado en materia social se agudice, reduciendo su labor a través de privatización de sus servicios, donde además las OTS instrumentalizan su relación como medio de subsistencia.

ESWS03:7
Organizaciones no gubernamentales en la Amazonía brasileña: impactos del neoliberalismo y desafíos para la acción
Lameira de Moraes, Maura Rejane1; Valente Santana, Jornada2
1Prefeitura Municipal de Belem e Instituto Internacional de Educación de Brasil, Secretaria de Saúde, Belém, Brasil; 2Universidade Federal do Pará, Faculdade de Serviço Social, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Serviço Social, Belém, Brasil
Las reflexiones constituyen la tesis de Maestría: “El impacto del neoliberalismo sobre las estrategias y acciones de las ONG’s FASE y SDDH: Limites y desafíos”, aprobada en 2011. El estudio investiga si la Federación de Órganos para la Asistencia Social y Educatacional (FASE) y Sociedad Paranaense de los Derechos Humanos (SDDH) – caracterizadas por la resistencia política en la década de 1970 - han cambiado sus estrategias y acciones, a partir de la adopción de la ideología neoliberal en Brasil en la década de 1990. La metodología de investigación cualitativa así se ha desarrollado: lectura teórica y trabajo de campo. En la investigación del campo hubo encuentros con los directores de las entidades; investigación en veinte y ocho documentos de las organizaciones no gubernamentales para revisar las estrategias y acciones en diferentes momentos históricos. Hubo entrevistas semi-estructuradas con diez personas que trabajan en las dos entidades. Los resultados del estudio muestran que hubo un debilitamiento de las organizaciones en su dimensión política, entre ellas las ONG’s FASE y SDDH debido a la globalización y las políticas neoliberales. Estas organizaciones no gubernamentales en los años 1970 y 1980 hacían luchas contra el autoritarismo y por la democracia, contribuyendo a los procesos de movilización, la educación política y la organización de grupos populares. Después de la Constitución de 1988, que marca el proceso de democratización en Brasil, estas ONG’s adoptan una actitud de diálogo con el Estado, desarrollando estrategias para la praxis. Se identifican tres temas en la actitud de las ONG’s desde el año 1990: a) la adopción de los proyectos más puntuales y focalizados en detrimento de los proyectos de la sociedad para cambiar la orden capitalista; b) la disminución de los recursos y la crisis de sostenibilidad financiera y política con el cierre de la cooperación internacional; c) el debilitamiento de los proyectos políticos, debido a un mayor desarrollo de la concepción del tercer sector en Brasil. Sin embargo, las organizaciones no gubernamentales FASE y SDDH continúan desarrollando proyectos en sectores como el derecho a la ciudad, las cuestiones de género, la educación popular y la sostenibilidad social y ambiental, haciendo esfuerzos para que su acción de hoy mantenga la coherencia con sus luchas históricas y posición política en defensa de los derechos humanos de las personas que viven en la Amazonía.

ESWS03:8
Nuevas tecnologías. Su incidencia en la comunicación y organización social
Selman, Myriam Daniela
Universidad Nacional de La Matanza, Buenos Aires, Argentina
La revolución de las “tecnologías de la información y la comunicación” (TIC’s) , originada en el último cuarto del siglo XX, ha generado profundas transformaciones cualitativas en los modos de interacción social permitiendo por primera vez en la historia de la humanidad establecer comunicaciones a escala planetaria, transformando la noción de dos dimensiones fundamentales de la vida cotidiana: el tiempo y el espacio. Este cambio de paradigmática caracterizado por el paso de un “mundo de fronteras” a un “mundo de redes” del cual somos partícipes voluntarios e involuntarios, impacta en casi todas las dimensiones de la existencia. Las nuevas tecnologías, nacidas de la necesidad de un nuevo marco para la concentración y manejo de la información, tratan de responder a los desafíos y riesgos, abriendo paso a una nueva identidad cultural global, mediada por la construcción de puentes de conexión social virtual, los cuales trascienden los límites geográficos, promoviendo un nuevo mapa cartográfico para una sociedad “superconectada” en un espacio virtual de interacción, abierto -en construcción permanente-, de conectividad ilimitada, intercultural, acentrado y no jerárquico. Actualmente, el acceso a las TICs tiende a igualar las oportunidades de las personas, constituyéndose en un eje central para el ejercicio de la ciudadanía. Asimismo, resulta importante destacar el atrasavamiento de las TIC’s en la esfera del Estado mediante el denominado “Gobierno Digital”, el cual incluye todas aquellas actividades basadas en las TIC’s, que el Estado desarrolla para mejorar la eficiencia de la gestión pública, optimizar los servicios ofrecidos a los ciudadanos y proveer a las acciones de gobierno de un marco de mayor transparencia. Teniendo en cuenta lo expuesto, la “Ciberciudadanía” y el “Gobierno Digital” constituyen dos claves fundamentales para el fortalecimiento de la democracia, la conformación de espacios de participación, la igualdad de derechos e interculturación, como así también en la adquisición de conocimientos para el ejercicio de un nuevo tipo de ciudadanía, basada en la defensa de los derechos civiles, políticos y sociales a través del ciberespacio.

ESWS03:9
Tecnologías de la información, la clase Social y la familia
Sierra, Vania Morales; Veloso, Renato
UERJ, Política Social, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Este artículo pretende contribuir a la reflexión sobre las familias y el uso de tecnologías de la información. Más generalmente, las innovaciones tecnológicas parecen acentuar los contrastes en la dinámica de la vida familiar de diferentes clases sociales. En este ensayo, el énfasis estará en la familia y sus dimensiones de la existencia dando lugar a desafíos, oportunidades y riesgos, abriendo paso a una nueva identidad cultural global, mediada por la construcción de puentes de conexión social virtual, los cuales trascienden los límites geográficos, promoviendo un nuevo mapa cartográfico para una sociedad “superconectada” en un espacio virtual de interacción, abierto -en construcción permanente-, de conectividad ilimitada, intercultural, acentrado y no jerárquico. Actualmente, el acceso a las TICs tiende a igualar las oportunidades de las personas, constituyéndose en un eje central para el ejercicio de la ciudadanía. Asimismo, resulta importante contar con un espacio de exploración y reflexión en torno a las TICs, considerando el aporte que las mismas pueden brindar en el desempeño de la profesión; en el intercambio intradisciplinar de conocimientos; en el fortalecimiento de lazos entre colegas y en la vinculación interdisciplinar, así como también en la adquisición de conocimientos para el ejercicio de un nuevo tipo de ciudadanía, basada en la defensa de los derechos civiles, políticos y sociales a través del ciberespacio.

ES WS 04 Niños en situaciones de riesgo (1:3)

ESWS04:1
Desarrollo de Estrategias de Intervención Social centrados en la vinculación Familia-Escuela en contextos vulnerables
Alejandra Isabel, Santana Lopez
Universidad Autónoma de Chile, Unidad de Mejoramiento de la Docencia, Santiago, Chile
Desde hace algún tiempo en Chile, iniciativas de política pública, educativa e intersectorial más los aportes de privados (ONG’s, Fundaciones, entre otros), están impulsando la implementación de Programas de Intervención
Social que sean apoyo en las escuelas. Esto aportando a responder a la complejidad de contextos de alta vulnerabilidad social donde no bastan lineamientos exclusivamente pedagógicos, sino que se requiere múltiples miradas que aporten múltiples soluciones. Esta investigación busca analizar Programas de Intervención Social Escolar centrados en la vinculación familia-escuela en establecimientos municipales en función de: particularidades contextuales, enfoques epistemológicos, perspectivas teóricas-metodológicas, procesos de implementación, vinculación con las redes sociales e implicancias educativas. La investigación rescata antecedentes teóricos y empíricos de Intervenciones Sociales Escolares enfocadas en la familia, destacando referentes norteamericanos, canadienses y hongkonenses. En relación a los referentes teóricos se abordan las particularidades contextuales de educar en pobreza, la relevancia de la relación Familia-Escuela y aspectos relativos a la Intervención Social Escolar. La investigación se realizará bajo una metodología cualitativa, a través del método de Estudio de Caso. Abordando la mirada de diversos agentes educativos. En cuanto a las estrategias de recolección de datos que se emplearán, estas serán: ficha resumen de cada escuela, guión para análisis documental, entrevistas semiestructuradas individuales y entrevista semiestructurada grupal. Por su parte, la estrategia de análisis de datos, principal será la propuesta por la Grounded Theory, particularmente sus niveles de codificación abierta y axial. A partir de este estudio se espera llegar a conocer en profundidad el proceso de implementación de los Programas de Intervención Social focalizados en el trabajo con familia en escuelas municipales vulnerables, desde las perspectivas de diversos agentes educativos, permitiendo comprenderlos de manera integral.

ESWS04:2
Estudio demográfico y territorial de la población menor de 20 años en riesgo social en Perú: 1981-2000
Jiménez Novoa, Silvia
Ministerio Público, Unidad de Asistencia a Víctimas y Tesigos de Chiclayo, Chiclayo, Peru
La dinámica demográfica en el Perú resulta sumamente diversa entre regiones naturales, se puede destacar en la Costa la importancia de la inmigración, procedente especialmente de la zona de la Sierra rural. En la Sierra y la Selva la alta mortalidad y fecundidad, prevaleciendo el primer comportamiento más en la región de la Sierra que en la Selva, siendo propio de ésta la fecundidad alta, además de la edad temprana a la primera unión. Existen varios factores que se relacionan con las situaciones de riesgo en la población menor de 20 años, detectando que los comportamientos demográficos influyen, de cierta manera, en la existencia de estas circunstancias. La inmigración del campo a la ciudad se puede relacionar, con los niños, niñas y adolescentes que viven en las calles. En la Sierra, una sociedad eminentemente rural, la alta fecundidad y mortalidad responde, en parte, a reemplazar los hijos muertos y la ayuda que estos pueden ofrecer a la familia. Por otro lado, la fecundidad temprana en la Selva es un patrón cultural propio de la región. OBjetivos e hipótesis:
- Estudiar la dinámica demográfica reciente en las tres regiones naturales del Perú, enmarcada en la tardía transición demográfica peruana.
- Discutir la relación entre las variables demográficas (nupcialidad, fecundidad, migraciones) y las situaciones de riesgo social en la población menor de 20 años en cada una de las regiones naturales.
- Para desarrollar los objetivos se plantean las siguientes hipótesis: la perspectiva demográfica ayuda a entender las diversas manifestaciones de riesgo social. En el caso del Perú la especificidad de los comportamientos demográficos se acompañan de riesgos sociales, los niños, niñas y adolescentes de la calle, el trabajo infantil y el embarazo adolescente.
- La heterogeneidad de los comportamientos demográficos ubican en cada una de las regiones la presencia de un riesgo. En el caso del Perú, los niños y niñas en la región de la Costa; la población infantil en la región de la Sierra, y el embarazo adolescente en la región de la Selva; y se observa una tensión entre la consideración de una política que sostiene la política y por ende, los fundamentos de sus intervenciones, así como sus pretensiones de transformación sobre la estructura de desigualdad actualmente existente; y permite reflexionar acerca de un programa que se ha levantado como líder en la región. El artículo parte de la base que las políticas sociales chilenas se han elevado como modelo y ejemplo a la región en relación a su eficiencia y eficacia en la entrega de bienes y servicios sociales, haciendo que se quiera replicar muchos de sus principios en otros países latinoamericanos. Se observan nudos críticos en su implementación debido a un a punto priorizar por aumentar la empleabilidad de la madre por sobre la estimulación temprana del infante, cuestión que pondría en riesgo el interés superior del niño, se evidencian problemas en la coordinación de los servicios y falta de una institucionalidad que permita la provisión de servicios diferenciados que podría tener serias consecuencias sobre las pretensiones de mayor igualdad en el trato a la infancia temprana y se observa una tensión entre la consideración de una política que se focaliza para lograr una mayor universalización en el acceso a las garantías señaladas. El observar problemáticamente tanto el diseño, la implementación y la evaluación de una política como ésta representa una oportunidad de aprendizaje para el rol de los trabajadores sociales en la lucha por una mayor igualdad desde la infancia.

ESWS04:3
Chile crece contigo: Chile Crece contigo: La búsqueda de la igualdad desde la infancia temprana
González, Alejandro
Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Trabajo Social, Santiago, Chile
La siguiente ponencia expone los resultados de un análisis del Sistema Chile Crece Contigo, actual ley de la república de Chile, como política focalizada en la atención de la infancia temprana (niños y niñas menores de 4 años). Esta política en la que se desempañan un número importante de Trabajadores Sociales en conjunto con profesionales de la salud, pretende contribuir al fomento de una mayor igualdad e inclusión social. La elección de esta política permite realizar reflexiones de distinto nivel al observar la emergencia de la infancia, como un sujeto sobre el cual es necesario focalizar acciones debido a la doble vulnerabilidad que experimenta: ya sea por el ciclo vital en el cual se encuentra y por los riesgos que implica desarrollar esta etapa en condiciones de desigualdad socioeconómica; Permite cuestionar las nociones de igualdad que sostienen la política y por ende, los fundamentos de sus intervenciones, así como sus pretensiones de transformación sobre la estructura de desigualdad actualmente existente; y permite reflexionar acerca de un programa que se ha levantado como líder en la región. El artículo parte de la base que las políticas sociales chilenas se han elevado como modelo y ejemplo a la región en relación a su eficiencia y eficacia en la entrega de bienes y servicios sociales, haciendo que se quiera replicar muchos de sus principios en otros países latinoamericanos. Se observan nudos críticos en su implementación debido a un a punto priorizar por aumentar la empleabilidad de la madre por sobre la estimulación temprana del infante, cuestión que pondría en riesgo el interés superior del niño, se evidencian problemas en la coordinación de los servicios y falta de una institucionalidad que permita la provisión de servicios diferenciados que podría tener serias consecuencias sobre las pretensiones de mayor igualdad en el trato a la infancia temprana y se observa una tensión entre la consideración de una política que se focaliza para lograr una mayor universalización en el acceso a las garantías señaladas. El observar problemáticamente tanto el diseño, la implementación y la evaluación de una política como ésta representa una oportunidad de aprendizaje para el rol de los trabajadores sociales en la lucha por una mayor igualdad desde la infancia.

ESWS04:4
Proyecto de capacitación a equipos técnicos de entidades de acogimiento institucional en reinserción familiar en Ecuador
Alvarez, Jorge; Gortaire, Eloísa; Ruano, Marco; Chiquinquiri, Rosario
1Red para la Infancia, Proyects, Quito, Ecuador; 2Red para la Infancia, Coordination, Quito, Ecuador
En Ecuador se constata que la acogida en instituciones sigue constituyendo hoy la medida de protección del niño más frecuentemente utilizada, 3.128 niños acogidos en un total de 106 instituciones al menos el 31, 80% permanece más de 3 años en las instituciones. Se prioriza la institucionalización de los niños, en lugar del acogimiento familiar o una solución permanente que podría ser la adopción. Las directoras de las entidades de acogimiento no cuentan con los recursos financieros y técnicos para el trabajo con las familias de origen. Hay instituciones que no valorizan la reinserción familiar. Falta un modelo probado y sistemático de trabajo con las familias para la reinserción de los niños. Familias de niños tienen múltiples problemas no resueltos, se acomodan al apoyo de una institución y no se esfuerzan por cambiar. Procesos legales de los niños toman mucho tiempo. Se partió de un diagnóstico de las situaciones que impiden la ejecución de programas de reinserción familiar utilizando la metodología Análisis Perceptivo Estructural Sistémico. Se elaboró un currículo para afectar el ser, el saber y el hacer de los profesionales y directores de las entidades de acogimiento; se incluyeron como ejes transversales: enfoques de derechos de los niños; de género, de territorialidad y sistémica de la familia; revisión del rol de los equipos técnicos superando el paternalismo y promoviendo la creatividad, desarrollo personal y trabajo en equipo. Se usaron las metodologías de los Grupos de Encuentro Abierto de W. Shutz y el Modelo Experencial de Enseñanza Aprendizaje de Kolb -. Se realizó un intercambio de experiencias significativas con organizaciones de Colombia. Equipos técnicos de 29 instituciones de acogimiento capacitados en reinserción familiar Cambio de actitud e incorporación de equipos técnicos frente a la reinserción familiar Incremento en el número de casos de reinserción familiar Se cuenta con un modelo de trabajo con familias para la reinserción familiar elaborado conjuntamente. Diálogo con agentes del Estado para generar política pública para la reinserción familiar Involucramiento de los participantes antes, durante y después de la ejecución del proyecto. El intercambio de experiencias como base metodológica de la capacitación Construcción colectiva de una propuesta de trabajo para la reinserción familiar Trabajo conjunto y complementario entre sociedad civil, cooperación internacional y el estado en políticas públicas para la infancia.
El trabajo con las familias en el Servicio de Protección y Asistencia del Especialista con familias e individuos – PAEPI en Campinas - SP, Brasil. 1Rodríguez, Rubens Luiz2
1UFFJ, Fundamentos do Serviço Social, Juiz de Fora, Brazil; 2UFFJ, Educação, Juiz de Fora, Brazil

Este trabajo trata sobre una reflexión preliminar sobre la política para la niñez y juventud en Brasil, teniendo como principal punto de análisis el periodo correspondiente a la promulgación del Estatuto de la Niñez y del Adolescente - ECA (Estatuto da Criança e do Adolescente) - (Ley federal 8069/90). Nuestra reflexión gira alrededor del planteamiento sobre la contribución del ECA en el proceso de transformación de la sociedad brasileña. Así que, nuestro estudio plantea una discusión sobre ciudadanía y derecho, atendiendo en la complejidad de ese tema frente la conjuntura actual o, sea, en tiempos neoliberales. La promulgación del ECA, el 13 de julio de 1990, supuso un cambio para la Constitución Federal de 1988 en la que se refiere a la cuestión de la niñez y de la juventud en Brasil. Tal documento garantiza, en sus artículos, los principios de participación política, descentralización y municipalización, es decir, el es producto (al mismo tiempo propulsor) del proceso de democratización y ampliación de la ciudadanía que tuvo lugar en la década del 80. Sin embargo, en la década del 90, el proyecto neoliberal ganó hegemonía y, con él, ocurrió el vaciamiento del Estado y la pérdida de centralidad de la política social como responsabilidad estatal. Así, nuestra cultura política patrimonialista, clientelista, centralizadora, autoritaria y los fundamentos neoliberales dificultan el desarrollo de esos nuevos mecanismos de democracia participativa defendidos en el ECA. Este estudio parte de la premisa de que los derechos son fenómenos sociales, resultantes de la historia, o sea, son expresos bajo la forma de demandas, en un cierto momento histórico determinado por clases o grupos sociales (Coutinho, 1997). De esta manera, nuestro trabajo defiende el reconocimiento lícito del Estatuto, una vez que abre camino en la lucha con vistas a la efectivación de esos derechos en el mercado, teniéndose en cuenta, empero, que su simple reconocimiento no resultará en alteración de la estructura económica y que, además, la lucha por la ciudadanía no se restringe solamente a las leyes. Así debemos seguir luchando. La posibilidad, abordada aquí, se encuentra en la aserción de Coutinho (2000) en la que él afirma que aunque el neoliberalismo ha alcanzado una determinada hegemonía en el país, ésta se encuentra amenazada por el mismo capitalismo brasileño, en la medida que no atiende las necesidades básicas de todos.

Social workers realizing human rights. Are social workers doing it?

Andre, Graci1; Schrober, Carina2; Covarrubias, Liliane3; Namicheishvili, Salome4; Ulicic, Grga5; Pasquali, Manuel6; Brennan, John7; Reic, Carla8; Prassad, Nivedita (moderator)
1IFSW European Human Rights Coordinator, Associaçao dos Profissionais de Serviço Social - APSI, Lisboa, Portugal; 2Diakonie, Innsbruck, Austria; 3Union Prof. Francophone des AS (UFRAS), Brussels, Belgium; 4Georgian Ass. of SW (MSW), Tbilisi, Georgia; 5By Women for Women’s HR (WWHR), Istambul, Turkey; 6Coleg. Oficial de Trabajadores Sociales, Madrid, Spain; 7Irish Assoc. of Social Workers (IAWS), Dublin, Ireland; 8Casa Pia de Lisboa (CPL), Lisboa, Portugal; 9ZPSA, Berlin, Germany

This presentation comes from the IFSW European Region Human Rights Network. It focuses on Social Work achieving Human Rights, interchanging ideas for mutual learning as well as more innovative steps. We argue that in the last few years, IFSW – EU, through its representatives, has developed a very important and intensive programme of presentation about Social Work’s values and standards, through several international bodies e.g. Council of Europe (NGO Platform); Social Platform; and the European Fundamental Rights Agency. However, it’s not enough as we believe that more and more Social Work as a professional activity in the fields of social intervention, research, education. Also as a social policy agent has a positive acknowledgement with regards to its competences and accomplishments, apart from contradictions concerning the several contexts where it works. These are influenced by Social Workers practices and vice versa. More and more Social Workers linked in their professional strategies, fundamental knowledge and methodologies are missing. It is also urgent to use a mutual awareness about professional difficulties and successes, in order to become a united and powerful professional body. What have Social Workers in the several European countries experienced with regards to Human Rights realization? What kind of difficulties are there to debate? What about new...
challenges that can improve our engagement? The workshop will present innovative strategies around Europe about several Social Work fields e.g: Women in vulnerable context; Refugees; Children at Risk; Natural Disasters; Poor Families; Social Workers Education regarding the professional values: Austria;Belgium;Georgia;Turkey;Spain;Ireland;Portugal; The project will bring together information from all seven countries to be published in 2013 about how Social Workers across Europe work contribute to Human Rights implementation.

WS 049 Social work response to migration
(3:3)

WS049:1

Reflections on social justice and the lives of cross-border migrants in South Africa: implications for social work

Holscher, Dorothee
University of KwaZulu Natal, School of Applied Human Sciences, Durban, South Africa

The proposed presentation is based on an ethnographic study conducted between 2008 and 2011 in a South African church which following an outbreak of xenophobic violence, had provided shelter to displaced foreigners. This led to a prolonged engagement between the churches established members and the displaced. Aim of the study was to discern the implications of these unfolding encounters for social work’s commitment to social justice. The data was analysed using Constructivist Grounded Theory and Critical Discourse Analysis. This paper highlights the relevance of Nancy Fraser’s multi-level, multi-dimensional conceptualisation of social justice (Fraser, 2008) in informing social work practice as it seeks to respond to the challenges presented by the increasing scale and complexity of cross-border migrations at this stage of globalisation. The paper interprets the episode as a community project which, while undertaken in response to a crisis of violent displacements, could not escape the impact of the broader injustices surrounding and pre-structuring its constitutive encounters. Drawing on Fraser’s (2008) arguments, it is claimed that deep structures and pervasive processes misframing have led to a situation of political, social and interpersonal voicelessness of foreign nationals in relation to South African citizens and institutions of the state. This voicelessness has filtered out to justify, deepen and reproduce other, substantive injustices of maldistribution and misrecognition. The violent excesses against foreigners – while certainly an injustice in and of themselves – were also an outgrowth and expression of these structural and pervasive forms of injustice. The paper concludes by asserting that sustained solutions to the problem of misframing and in its wake, the myriad of substantive injustices suffered by cross-border migrants need to be sought first and foremost on a political level. This calls for social work to participate in, and promote such public discourses and practices as are aimed at conscientisation and addressing the workings of mis-framing as an injustice most characteristic of a globalising world.

Reference:

WS049:2

Human rights and social work practice with refugees and asylum seekers: an Australian study

Nipperess, Sharlene
Deakin University, School of Health and Social Development, Waterfront Campus, Gheringhap Street, Geelong, Australia

Australia’s response to refugees and asylum seekers has been contradictory and highly controversial, no more so than in the last ten years. Australia has built a deservedly good international reputation for its commitment to human rights. It played a major role in the formation of the United Nations and supported the various conventions that resulted including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention and subsequent Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees. It took on a major role in the intervention and has in the intervening years settled hundreds of thousands of refugees from across the world. However, in the last ten years, in particular, this good reputation has been tarnished. Although restrictive policies and harsher political rhetoric were in evidence prior to 2001, the events of the last decade have completely thrown in doubt Australia’s commitment to refugees and in particular asylum seekers. This presentation will explore the findings of a recent Australian study on human rights and social work practice with refugees and asylum seekers. Based on interviews with social work practitioners working in torture and trauma services across Australia, the research examined how social workers understood the concept of human rights and how this understanding is translated into practice. One of the key findings of the research was that social workers working in torture and trauma services gained very little of their knowledge about human rights from their social work education. This has implications for social work education, particularly given the professions national and international commitment to human rights. The presentation will finish with an examination of some principles of human rights practice with refugees and asylum seekers that emerged from the research.

WS049:3

Use of the culturagram to empower immigrants and refugees

Congress, Elaine
Fordham University, Graduate School of Social Service, New York, United States

Climate change, natural disasters and war have contributed to increased migration around the world. (International Organization for Migration, 2010.) In addition to dramatic experiences that immigrants and refugees have frequently encountered in their countries of origin and in their transit experiences, immigrants and refugees often are not received positively in their destination countries. Much of this relates to fear, distrust, and discrimination toward newcomers, those who may look and behave very differently from those who are native born. In many countries rights of immigrants especially those who are irregular or undocumented have been threatened by discriminatory national laws and policies. (IFSW Policy on Migration,2005) The social work profession has long stressed recognizing the worth and dignity as well as promoting the human rights of each person (IFSW Statement of Ethical Principles). To help social work students and professionals engage, understand, advocate and work toward the empowerment of immigrants and refugees the culturagram was developed. This family assessment tool looks at the following ten aspects 1. reasons for relocation, 2. legal status, 3. time in community, 4. language spoken at home and in the community, 5. access to health services, 6. impact of trauma and crisis events, 7. contact with cultural and religious institutions, 8. holidays, food and clothing, 9. oppression, discrimination, bias and racism 9, values about education and work and 10. values about family –structure, power, myths, and rules. The culturagram has been used in work with people of color (Lum, 2004), battered women (Brownell and Congress, 1998), children (Webb, 2004), older people (Brownell, 1997), families in crisis (2000) Mexican families (Congress, 2004) Latino and Asian families (Congress & Kang, 2005) and family development theory (Congress, 2008). Current and past discrimination and racism have emerged as increasingly important in understanding immigrant families. The culturagram can be helpful in identifying incidences of community and institutional discrimination that the immigrant may have encountered. This information can inform advocacy efforts to provide equal opportunities for all people regardless of national origin and immigration status.

WS049:4

Building relationships and bridging social capital: An inclusive approach to immigrant civic engagement

Thomas, Rebecca; Chiarello-Holmiak, Christina
University of Connecticut, School of Social Work, West Hartford, United States

Relationship building is one of the fundamental principles for best practices in newcomer civic participation in the United States. This oral presentation will focus on the evaluation of one public city library's project designed to engage immigrants in civic activities. The project employs two interconnected and complementary goals, a cultural broker program and community dialogues, based on the concept of building networks of trusting relationships (Putnam, 2000). As part of the evaluation, the research team has acted as participant-observers since the beginning of the project in October 2010. The evaluation has included observation of the organization, relationship building, and planning among the project partners. Working from a social constructivist frame, the evaluation has captured multiple subjective realities. A series of in-depth, semi-structured interviews were conducted and data was triangulated through researcher notes, meeting agendas, minutes, and other documents. As result of analysis, key findings were grouped into three main themes: relationship building, engagement, and education. Relationship building relates to the time necessary to develop connections among the project partners and leaders in the immigrant and receiving communities. Engagement represents the various methods utilized to gain trust and support from key stakeholders within the immigrant and receiving communities.
The theme education encompasses a wide variety of topics identified as important for everyone involved in the project to be educated on. This presentation will focus on efforts to foster relationship building and engagement in the developmental stage of the grant. The findings, challenges, and recommendations, as well as the areas of progress and new developments in the project goals will also be presented. The complexity of relationship building highlights the need to implement such a project. The findings and implications are relevant for other communities interested in replicating a similar program to engage immigrants in civic activities. The findings can be used to affect public policy and practice related to immigrant civic engagement.

WS049:5
Factors contributing to social support among Chinese immigrants in Hong Kong: a longitudinal study
Wong, K F Winky
The University of Hong Kong, Department of Social Work & Social Administration, Hong Kong

Between 1996 and 2010, a total of 746,090 new immigrants have migrated from Mainland China to Hong Kong and these new immigrants have become the major source of population growth in Hong Kong. How these new immigrants integrate into Hong Kong society and the assessment of their impact to Hong Kong are becoming a pivotal issue. Extensive studies and surveys indicated that these new immigrants have encountered tremendous difficulties during their course of immigration adaptation, and many have resulted in severe psychological stress. Extensive evidences have empirically demonstrated that social support buffers against negative effects of stressful events and promote psychological health. It has also been well-documented that social support can facilitate the ability of new immigrants to make use of relationships with other people to buffer their adaptation challenges and to promote their integration into the new environment.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the determinants of social support among Chinese new immigrants in Hong Kong, including the structural, functional, and the perception of social support. Based on the Social Support Mobilization Model, perceived stress leads individuals to mobilize supportive behaviors and predicts an increase in social support received. However, according to the Social Support Deterioration Model, persistent stress leads to the decrease in social support over time. Using a random sample of 309 Hong Kong new immigrants from a two-year longitudinal study, bivariate and multiple regression analyses were performed to examine the associations of social support with their demographic characteristics, socio-economic factors, quality of life, optimism, sense of control, depressive symptoms, acculturation stress, persistent stress and perceived neighborhood disorder. Findings indicated that acculturation stress and persistent stress were negatively associated with the structural and functional aspects of social support. Besides, household income and quality of life were the two important factors in enhancing the perceived social support whereas the depressive symptoms was the prominent factor in reducing the perceived social support. Results suggest that preventive measures must be developed, and professional counseling and psychological support services must be provided to new immigrants in Hong Kong, especially those who have experienced high level of stress.

WS049:6
Guide for intercultural competences in social services published by council of europe 2011
Farrell, Gildai; Bergström, Eva; Sturm, Gesine

The main objective of the methodological guide: Constructing an inclusive institutional culture – Intercultural competences in social services is to help public institutions gradually build up their capacity to incorporate institutional culture. Intercultural competences in social services can be seen as an asset, advantage and resource in institutions, and that there will be more and more inclusive practices for the benefit of everybody, and above all for the most vulnerable in society. The guide is so far available in English and French and can be read in its entirety or simply consulted for reference. The oral presentation will give an introduction.

Network 5 INSWSSR (New Zealand) (2:6)
N05:1
The intersection of social work regulation: practice, continuing competence, professional development and accountability
McKinley, Sean
International Network for Social Work and Social Service Regulation, Wellington, New Zealand

The International Network for Social Work and Social Service Regulation (INSWSSR) was created as a result of a successful half day workshop held at the IFSW Conference in Hong Kong in 2010. The development of the INSWSSR was as a result of collaboration by Regulators at the IFSW Conference in Munich in 2006 and the recognition that Regulators contributed to the development of social work alongside professional associations, educators and employers.

Members of the INSWSSR and invited individuals will present during the forum on the topic of the Intersection of Social Work Regulation with Social Work Practice, Continuing Competence, Professional Development and Accountability. Attendees will have the opportunity to discuss with forum presenters and attendees the issues raised throughout the forum as well being provided with information pertaining to international regulation across members countries of the IFSW

WS 050 Labour and social protection (3:1)

WS050:1
Poverty eradication programmes in India: actions taken and impacts made
Pal, Manoranjan1; Ghosh, Bhola Nath1; Bharati, Prem Pandanda2
1Indian Statistical Institute, Economic Research Unit, Kolkata, India; 2Indian Statistical Institute, Sociological Research Unit, Kolkata, India

Many development programmes have been taken up by Government of India and many expert groups/task forces have been formed to look into the poverty situation and eradicate poverty in India. But, are these programmes sufficient. To eradicate poverty? Has the poverty rates declined substantially? The answer is of course in the negative. 36% of the world’s poor are living in India. The Human Development Index (HDI) for India is 0.519 and is ranked 119 according to Human Development Report in 2010. The National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programmes (RLEGPs) were started in the Sixth and Seventh Plans. The NREP and RLEGPs were merged in April 1989 under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) to generate employment opportunities for the vast number of unemployed and underemployed people in rural areas through the creation of economic infrastructure and social assets. The JRY was revamped from 1 April 1999 as the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY). The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) was introduced in selected blocks in 1978-79 to provide assistance to rural poor in the form of subsidy and bank credit for productive employment opportunities. This programme was restructured into Swarnjyanti Gram Swaranjya Yojana (SGSY) in...
1999. ‘Swarozgar’ means self-employment. The urban sector was also not neglected. Swarna Jayasti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been revamped in 2009 with a view to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and underemployed poor. There are many other development programmes aiming at improvement of poor people. To answer the effectiveness of these programmes one has to resort to the surveys conducted so far to evaluate these programmes. The studies so far made on these programmes show that the rural infrastructures have been improved substantially. But these programmes failed to improve the poverty situation to that extent. The main reason is that the most of the programmes have transient effect on the eradication of poverty. Either these programmes should be continued indefinitely or should be replaced by programmes which have sustained effect on the amelioration of poverty situation in India. In addition to reviewing critically the successes and failures of these programmes taken by Government of India, this paper gives a historical profile of the poverty situation in India without referring to any causal relationships of the poverty levels with the actions taken.

WS050.2
The consequences of the imposition of the SAP to the Greek welfare state and the challenges to the Greek Association of Social Workers
Pentazaki, Maria
Liverpool Hope University, Social Work, Care and Justice, Liverpool, United Kingdom
The socio-economic conditions in Greece have deteriorated rapidly since the imposition of a structural adjustment program (SAP thereafter) in May 2010. The SAP was imposed on Greece as a condition to a loan given by European Union (EU), European Central Bank (ECB), and International Monetary Fund (IMF) due to the public debt crisis. This public debt crisis was part of the global financial crisis (Karanasios, 2012). According to the latest Human Development Index Report (UN, 2011) Greece's ranking on the Human Development Index has fallen by 7 ranks as compared to the previous record period. It has fallen from the 22nd to the 29th position. At the same time the poverty rate has risen to 25% (Pettmesidou, 2011). According to official estimates the unemployment rate is 12% but according to unofficial estimates the unemployment rate is 28%. Whereas the unemployment rate in some areas for young people reaches 40% (EUROSTAT, 2011). Despite the growing social needs, though, the welfare state is undermined due to imposed social spending cuts. This socio-economic reality creates new challenges to the social work profession, and especially to its professional associations. SAP imposed policies have been criticized both for their socio-economic (Stiglitz, 2002; Harvey, 2007), and especially to its professional associations. SAP implemented policies have been criticized both for their socio-economic (Stiglitz, 2002; Harvey, 2007), and their political consequences (Brown, 2009; Dreher, et al. 2009) that amount to a democratic deficit. This presentation seeks to explore the response of the Greek Association of Social Workers (SKLE thereafter) to these socio-economic consequences and the democratic deficit. The research methodology was based on:
1. A review of internal SKLE publications such as journals, newsletters, annual reports, as well as SKLE's web site content. 2. Interviews with SKLE elected officials. 3. Interviews from selected social workers about the role of the SKLE. According to the research findings SKLE has recognized the negative consequences from the imposition of the SAP. However, it still searches to reformulate its previously used strategy as a social partner; a strategy that was part of a social dialogue national policy framework that is no longer relevant since the decision making powers have been transferred to transnational bodies. This presentation will elaborate on these findings and discuss implications for the social work profession and its professional associations according to its social justice values.

WS050.3
The urban poor, the informal sector and the challenge of social protection in Nigerian cities
Nwaka, Geoffrey
Abia State University, Uturu, Nigeria
Poverty and rapid urbanization are two of the greatest challenges facing Africa today. UN-Habitat estimates that Sub-Saharan African cities have over 166 million slum dwellers, most of who work in the informal sector where they simply do not earn enough to afford decent shelter and services. What does sustainability mean for such cities and townspeople? Agenda 21 of the Earth Summit in Rio emphasized that sustainable development has to be socially just and ecologically stable, and that the creation of sustainable human settlements is integral to the achievement of sustainable development. As well, the World Summit on Social Development in Copenhagen stressed that social security lays the foundation for sustainable development, and is a essential prerequisite for eradicating poverty and inequality. The paper examines how urban poverty and the informal city have developed in Nigeria and other African countries over the past 50 years, the extent to which government policies have helped or constrained the poor, and how poverty which leads to slum conditions can be reversed in order to reduce social tensions and worsening disparities in access to basic urban services. In most African cities the poor have little or no social protection, and rely largely on their own means, and on traditional, kin-based arrangements and other informal social security networks. How can we increase social protection for the poor, and ensure that the safety, health and welfare of workers in the informal sector and micro enterprises are protected? The central argument is that human development and welfare ought to be at the centre of the concern for sustainable urbanization in Africa, and that greater priority should be given to the health and development concerns of the poor. The paper underscores the need for good governance to ensure the political and economic stability needed to provide better access to health care and other social services for the poor, as well as easier and more flexible ways for them to access small credits for their businesses. The overall aim is to identify the lessons that could help to promote a more positive view and policy regarding the urban poor and the informal sector in Africa.

WS050.4
Degradation and barbarism under the mask of freedom: The policy of generation of employment and income in the Era Lula
Soares Silva, Marcelo
Universidade de Brasilia, Servico Social, Brasilia, Brazil
The latest research from the Institute of Applied Economic Research - IPEA, the estimate shows that the Brazilian labor market should have generated two million formal jobs in 2010, double the 995,000 created in 2009 if the growth forecast was for 5.5% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). However, about 6.5 million remain unemployed.
In order to face this structural problem of capital society, the Brazilian government implements policies to generate employment and income, according to the official discourse, have the objective of contributing to the increased likelihood of obtaining employment and income, social inclusion, poverty reduction, anti-discrimination and reduction of vulnerability of populations. Analyzed in this study, by analyzing the logic of capitalist accumulation, the impossibility for the interests of capital in order to optimize its rate of profit, to establish formal policies of employment, compared with its previous phase of the long wave of growth, than the current historical moment. How Mészáros and others say, we are in the late 1960 a new phase, unprecedented structural crisis, marked by a continuum of depression.
The particularities of the Brazilian reality in your peripheral insertion in the international division of labor, have a poor system of public employment, a scenario that has the permanence and revival of pre-capitalist relations for the extraction of surplus. Through the method of Marx and the Marxist tradition, we review the current policy for employment generation and income in the Lula government and seek to de-mystify the idea of autonomy and skill are linked to the implementation of these policies, revealing them as political and ideological strategies to increase the extraction of surplus and further alienation, to enable the partnership and collaborating between the two fundamental classes.
We understand the functionality and features of the current policy to generate employment and income and its impact on Brazilian society, with the reduction of statistics of unemployment, through a political focal, which employs workers in the informal market or wages reduced in its third part, in other words, a redistribution of income among the working class.

WS050.5
Inequality, labor and social protection for migrants in time of biofuels
Villela Iamamoto, Marilda
Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil
In the research, the author revisits, in times of biofuels, the theme of her doctorate: the study of the working conditions of seasonal migrants who become temporary employees of the sugarcane industry geared to the production of sugar, ethanol and renewable energy, in the period between 2003 and 2012, in the state of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil). The workers are young, male, temporary employees who come from areas in the country that suffer from extreme poverty, and who are a target public of social assistance policies. In a context of high concentration of land ownership, lack of employment opportunities and necessity for resources for family survival, such young workers decide to migrate to manual harvesting areas, which were previously burned out, being then subjected to degraded working conditions, in accordance with ILO standards. Brazil is the world's largest producer of sugar cane and a great producer of ethanol, which is a consequence of the expansion of biofuels
production under the auspices of the State, fostering the interest of the national and international financial capital. However, high levels of concentration of wealth, land ownership and social inequality still persist. In the context of sugarcane production, social inequalities coexist with environmental degradation and labor relations that are similar to slave work – all in breach of Brazilian legislation. Official policies aimed at fighting contemporary slavery and its enforcement have had impact on such a reality, and so has the “National Commitment to Improve Working Conditions in Sugarcane”, signed between the Federal Government of Brazil and business associations in order to ensure decent work. Despite that, migrants still suffer from degrading working conditions, and the production of “clean” energy is still carried out under blatant disregard for the environment and for social and human rights. The study is supported by official funding agencies that promote research (CNPq/FAPERJ) and it is based on literature, documentary and field research, including interviews with business men, agricultural and industrial workers, scholars and social workers. The results obtained contribute to the public defense of decent work and social protection to migrant workers and their families in the fight against poverty, offering tools for the formulation, implementation and evaluation of public social policies and for a social workers professional practice committed to human and social rights.

WS050:6 A study of employment obstacles among new poor families in Taiwan
Li Shu Iung
Soochow University, Department of Social Work, Taipei, Taiwan

Recently, due to economic globalization, many local industries and multinational corporations in Taiwan have shifted their production centers and employment opportunities to Mainland China and other countries. As a result, Taiwan has experienced a rapid unemployment rate, a widening gap between the rich and poor, and a sharp increase in the new poor population. The study was commissioned by the Bureau of Labor Affairs to investigate the employment obstacles of the new poor families and the types of assistance these families needed from the government. This study used the case study method. Sixteen in-depth interviews were conducted among the breadwinners, family members, relatives, and social service and employment service workers of four new poor families. This study also conducted two focus groups on staff and workers from various government agencies and non-profit organizations.

The goal of this study was to (1) investigate the employment needs of the new poor families, (2) investigate the employment obstacles of new poor families, and (3) suggest employment assistance measures and policies for government agencies. After analyzing the results of our in-depth interviews and focus groups, we discovered the following results: (1) The economic recession is responsible for causing families to fall into economic turmoil, not the individual families themselves. The process of becoming a part of the new poor class is a multi-dimensional and dynamic process. (2) Employment obstacles for the breadwinner include older age, lack of skills or expertise, and confined by care responsibility. (3) Assistance families need from the government include a steady job, assistance to reduce the breadwinner’s responsibilities, and housing subsidies.

This study reveals that the problem of new poor families needs from the government include a steady job, assistance to reduce the breadwinner’s responsibilities, and housing subsidies.

WS050:7 Informal workers and human rights - A case study of João Pessoa city- Paraíba state-Brazil
Barbara Carneiro, Cristianne Maria1; Davi, Joana2; Barbara Carneiro, Maria Aparecida2; Sergia Lopes de Souza, Moema Amelia2
1Universidade Estadual Da Paraíba, Pró-Reitoria de Pesquisa e Pós-Graduação, João Pessoa - Paraíba, Brazil; 2Universidade Estadual da Paraíba, Serviço Social, Campina Grande - Paraíba, Brazil

This abstract belongs and discuss HUMAN RIGHTS AND INCLUSION. This article analyses the informal work that involves millions persons at Brazil. In our region, the Northeast of our country, are estimated about sixteen millions men and women that survival working under precarious relations, people that try gain protections and recognition of his civil/human rights by State. For deals with issue, we realized a research that studied informal workers transfered from the streets of João Pessoa city, to the collective space consntrued by local government called “TERCEIRÃO”. The main objective of this research was to investigate about the conditions of work in this public space and if was respected the civil rights of the informal workers. The method utilized in this study was: the papers consultation, interviews with subjects considered relevant to this theme and participant observation. The results prove that workers of “TERCEIRÃO” stay at informality, although, the workers now, be considered shopkeepers and no more “CAMELON”, “CAMELON” is the name like is called the worker that seal his products in the street.

WS050:8 The Marketing of waste pickers and the work of Cashew: the precariousness of data
Lessa dos Santos, Cristianne; Matias Soares, Mauricio Caetano; Nunes Ferreira, Ana Carolina
Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Introduction:In the twentieth century there was an increased mobility of capital, which rose to appropriate even in sectors that were not of such interest, such as industries that use recycled material. So the products that were totally discarded were included in the capitalist system of production and circulation of goods. And this industry has become highly profitable from the 1990s, especially in Brazil. However, profit is restricted to large companies do not represent improvements in living and working conditions of scavengers. Objective:To analyze the process of production and marketing of solid waste under the agios of the capital, in order to identify the consequences of this activity to the collectors Complex Cashew - Rio de Janeiro. Methodology: Study theoretical literature. As data collection instruments used were semi-structured interviews, which were applied with eighteen workers cooperative and non cooperative. Results:During the interview with collectors identified that 94% are female, 80% of the population is illiterate or not completed primary school. With respect to age, it is a public at the height of productive age, with higher prevalence among 31 to 40 years. With reference to income, 34% earn up to R$ 400.00 reais per month, 39% reported earning up to 500.00 reais; 11% earn about 600.00 dollars in periods of increased volume of trash. Looking on the issue of worker health, 11% have suffered accidents at work and 17% had health problems arising from work activity. But only 5% went to the doctor. Conclusion:These workers are totally unprotected from legal safeguards or labor. It appears that the worker is more suited to a variety of strategies to enable the generation of income and their own survival. However, this income does not represent a qualitative change in the life of this population, since they contribute directly to collectors capital appreciation and maximizing the added value of the recycling process, but this value does not represent changes in the situation of precarious living conditions of the public.
workers qualification and professional recognition. Continuing support to on-job trainings of state SWs, funding of the University Certificate Training Program for social workers from the state and non-state organizations, assistance in developing practice teaching component for social work BA and MA programs (established in 2006), are some of the areas of UNICEF support to social work education. Technical assistance with SW tools and protocols, professional supervision and regulation are additional area of UNICEF work.

UNICEF commits to further development of the profession, its institutionalization and professionalization. Well established collaboration with the GoG, donor organizations, professional groups and other key actors is the key for the success of child care, justice and other ongoing reforms.

WS051:2
A dialogical approach to social work action: co - creating support and help
Elena Gabi
Faculty of Social Work, Ljubljana, Slovenia
The aim of the article is to focus on one crucial theme in social work: the how in the relationship between social workers and clients in practice and action. The concept of co-creation is explored, a researched theoretical model for practice is presented, the Adelaide (2004) definition of the social work profession is challenged. One important, but not often elaborated issue in social work theory and practice is the specificity of the relationship between client and social worker in the helping process, the specific, special, unique, «social work way» of helping. How are we «doing» social work? What are important elements to be taught and learnt? What enables the client for active co – creation of changes he or she needs? My thesis is that «co – creation» is the best term to be used in the new language of social work to describe how we define processes of help and support. Co – creation articulates the new, postmodern paradigm and redefines the roles of both – the client and the social worker: in the co – creating process for good outcomes there are the client as expert on experience and the social worker as accountable and responsible ally. The social worker no longer owns solutions or right answers. He or she has to face uncertainty, confront open spaces in searching with all in the problem involved. Two models for social work practice are presented, proposed and explored: the working relationship and the individual project of help. Lynn Hoffmann (1994 ethic of participation and Saleebey's (2009) strength perspective, support concepts of co-creation in social work action from micro to meso and macro level. The concept of co-creation challenges the Adelaide definition (2004) of the social work profession and proposes important changes.

WS051:3
Subjective well being in the human services: A pathway to sustainable social development
Graham Johns1; Stroiš, Fuschia1
1University of Calgary, Faculty of Social Work, Calgary, Canada; 2Bishop's University, Psychology, Lennoxville, Canada
This paper presents results of $400,000 of SSHRC-funded research into subjective well being (SWB, or the social scientific concept of happiness) amongst professional social workers in Canada, 2006-12. It reports on findings of a major quantitative survey in a Canadian province, the further development of the instrument and its distribution to respondents in 4 other Canadian provinces, and qualitative research with the happiest and least happy of the survey's social work respondents. It finds differences in levels of happiness among fields of practice and ages, and provides ethnographic detail of the differential pathways to happiness amongst individual qualitative respondents. It concludes with implications for social work training, supervision, and social service administration, and suggests SWB be a major framework for designing and evaluating social service delivery. 1The research began with a 2006 survey in the province of Alberta; a random sample of 2500 practitioners (of the province's 6500 registered social workers) were surveyed, from whom we had a representative sample of 600 respondents (30% response rate). We identified the happiest 25 respondents, and of these, we selected 13 which we job shadowed, interviewed (them, their spouses, supervisors, and colleagues). The qualitative component also allowed us to further develop the survey (which had been previously piloted and constructed following mainstream psychometric instrumentation procedures, all with high cronbach alphas). The result is a stage 2 survey under way in 4 other provinces, and the development of a final survey (stage 3) which would be a basis for international research. Child welfare workers and workers in rural areas have lower SWB levels than other survey respondents. Other quantitative responses (including different levels by age) mirror results found in general population survey data. Qualitative components elaborated such themes as spirituality, work-and non-work identities, workplace culture/ routines, reflectivity, workplace boundaries, and life-work balance. Occupational stress, vicarious and direct trauma, burn out, and other challenges are associated with the profession. Social workers frequently apply strengths principles to intervention and client change. The paper argues that social development can only be sustainable if such strengths based concepts as SWB are understood, evaluated, and systematically applied to service delivery and social administration.

WS051:4
The moderating effect of social support on the stress – burnout relationship among public social workers in South Korea
Choi, Jong; Sun, SoKyung; Lim, Hyoung sung
Kangnam University, Youngin, Republic of Korea
Burnout among public social workers appears to be a serious problem affecting the delivery of social welfare. Findings from previous empirical research indicate that burnout among these public social workers results from reactions to adversities inherent in the social welfare environment, and that burnout can lead public social workers to change jobs and/or abandon the practice of social works. This research study examined the role of social support between stress and burnout to determine moderating effects of such support on burnout. 301 Korean public social workers completed a modified version of the Maslach Burnout Inventory. Analysis showed that female experienced more burnout and stress in life than did male. No difference was found between male and female for stress in work. Burnout was positively correlated with stress and negatively correlated with social support in work. There was no evidence of significant moderating effects from social support. Implications of these findings are discussed in terms of the use of type of social support to moderate burnout.

WS051:5
Social work profession creating for captured social development in Lithuania
Sniekiušienė, Dalija; Davile, Velekaitė
Vytautas Magnus University, Kaunas, Lithuania
Social work profession in Lithuania was formed after the restoration of independence, when the first idea was brought about by Lithuanian immigrants who worked in foreign countries, the professionals of social work, but this idea has caught on only met people who understood the importance of the profession of a capitalist society, and was motivated to start development of social work profession in Lithuania. This year is the 20th anniversary of first social work master's degree opening in Lithuania. This period - a period full of challenges and opportunities for social work profession and its developers in Lithuania. How do they cope with the challenges and opportunities for use of the social work profession and the creators of the first graduates? What are the ideas and objectives are followed? How they value the profession of social work situation these days? These and other questions were asked 25 qualitative research participants - the social work profession developers and the first graduates. The aim of presentation is to introduce the research, which goal social institutionalize how the creators of social work profession and the first graduates see the evolution of their profession and how this reveal they associate with the rebirth of citizenship elevation of a particular time and place of perspective, results. Investigative interview was not only recorded but also videotaped, with the purpose of that footage will register the authenticity of the people and the environment, which will continue to be used for research and educational purposes. It is considered that these results will helped to preserve the historical legacy of recent times, and will helped to understand the phenomena of these days social work profession for our and the coming generations of social workers.

WS051:6
Profession in crisis? Gender and motivation in social work
Barton, Heather; Anscombe, Bill
Charles Sturt University, Humanities and Social Sciences, Wagga Wagga, Australia
Men are underrepresented in the social work profession in Australia and many other countries around the world. In an increasingly multicultural society as more people migrate to Australia from non-European countries, the demand for male social workers will increase as many male clients will find it culturally inappropriate to have a female counsellor. Similarly, Australian Aboriginal male clients who have been initiated into adulthood according to traditional law, cannot be counselled by a
woman. Therefore there is a need to increase the number of male social work graduates in Australia. The aim of this project is to investigate men’s motivation to become social workers by establishing an evidence base through a comprehensive literature review; survey of Australian social workers and social work students; and an international comparison. This paper reports on the findings of the literature review. A literature review and factual understanding of the current motivation of men and women for undertaking social work study and careers will establish an evidence base for the development of the social work workforce and may result in gender inclusive strategies both in the Australian social work workforce and in recruitment processes to higher education. Stage one involved the search for and collection of literature; predominantly of peer reviewed journal articles. A standard keyword search trail was used. Selected papers went through a content analysis. There are many hypotheses to why there is such a gender imbalance in the profession; historically social work has been seen as women’s work although there appears to be both a horizontal and vertical differentiation between men and women. Historically it has been emphasised that social work needs to attract men to assist in the professionalization of the occupation and improve salary levels. The transformation in the gender balance of higher education in Australia and other western countries from male dominated to an imbalance in favour of women in the last two decades also has implications for the social work profession.

WS051: Defining professional suitability for social work practice
Tam, Dong; Kwok, Siu-Ming
King’s University College at the University of Western Ontario, London, Canada

Professional suitability is defined as the possession of a comprehensive and good understanding of social work knowledge, skills, and values, combined with the performance of appropriate professional behaviors in specific practice situations. Similar to other professions like medicine, psychology, and nursing, social work is expected to fulfill its professional accountability and responsibility in order to assure quality service and protection of the public (Epstein & Hundert, 2002; CASWE, 2011). From the functionalist perspective, society turns over certain responsibilities to an occupational group that agrees to be held accountable (Popple, 1985). Students or trainees of a particular profession are expected to demonstrate knowledge, skills, and values at entry-level competence that meet the requirements for granting a professional degree or a license to practice. However, literature has documented that the lack of agreement on the criteria of professional suitability has led to the performance appraisal difficult (Barlow & Coleman, 2003; Gibbs & Blakely, 2000). This paper reports results from a provincial mail-out questionnaire survey on social work professional suitability in Ontario of Canada. In this study, 245 random samples of registered social workers responded to an open-end question concerning criteria of professional suitability for social work practice. The paper presents results of 22 agreeable themes of professional suitability emerged from these responses. This paper discusses the potential use of the results of this study for the development of appropriate assessment of professional suitability and to assure increased professional accountability.

References:

WS052: Social work leadership (37)

WS052:1 They move country and we expect them to start work the next day: Manager’s perceptions of challenges facing migrant social workers
Hanna, Sue
Brunel University, London, United Kingdom

Social work has become a global profession and the United Kingdom (UK) regularly recruits overseas trained and qualified social workers to address chronic local labour shortages in statutory child and family services. Increasingly social workers from European Union member states also enter the UK seeking work opportunities. To identify any challenges which may arise from this migratory pattern this qualitative research project has aimed at investigating migrant social worker’s experiences of post-arrival integration, and professional practice in statutory child and family services. As a part of this process the views of a sub sample of 12 social work managers were investigated to establish employers’ perceptions of the preparation, induction, training and supervision overseas trained and qualified social workers require to practice competently in the UK, and the constraints and benefits to local authorities of employing such professionals. The intention of this present paper is to set out conclusions which may be drawn from the investigation of this one aspect of the overall project. The delivery of social work services is recognised as being affected by both geographical location and institutional setting, with changes in international context often profoundly affecting how practice is constructed and understood. This statement is underscored in manager’s views on the contributions of this group of workers whilst acknowledging the complexity and manifold challenges involved for them in adapting their known practice to that required in the UK. Employer's views are also tempered with an appreciation of the significant psycho social challenges that invariably accompany working overseas. These findings will be discussed in relation to perceptions of social work as an essentially ‘local activity’, and assertions that professional migrants tend to be positioned as learners rather than as sources of knowledge and are often ascribed a peripheral position within social work groups. Finally, it is suggested that the characteristics of a learning organisation provide a valuable theoretical framework within which to contextualise the knowledge and skills of an overseas trained and qualified workforce.

WS052:2 “I’m a social worker, get me out of here”: lessons from Strategic Human Resource Management (SHRM)?
Spolander, Gary; Martin, Linda
Coventry University, Coventry, United Kingdom

Public service and the social work profession in England has been at the forefront of reform and change over the past three decades with a more recent crisis in retention and recruitment (LGA, 2009) which is compounded by the working life of a social worker being estimated at eight years (Curtis et al, 2009). Reasons for this crisis include stress (Coffley et al, 2004), representation of social work in the media (Galilee, 2005), pay (Eborall and Griffiths, 2008) and reduced direct time working with users of services (Challis et al, 2007). This environment has resulted in policy initiatives which have impacted on the profession such as the review of roles and functions (Social Work Taskforce, 2009), Capable, Confident, Skilled Strategy (SIC, 2011), development of Professional Standards (Social Work Reform Board, 2011), support for Newly Qualified Social Workers (SIC, 2011) and the Assessed and Supported Year in Practice Initiatives (Social Work Reform Board, 2011). Policy initiatives are seeking to address the crisis, attempting to raise standards and ensure “efficiency” through neoliberal economic reform and marketisation. The development of “viable” organisations that maintain “competitive advantage” within a context of Personalisation (SCIE, 2010) raises a number of debates including those of strategic management of social work, and organisations, policy and impact. This paper addresses SHRM and suggests that it needs to be considered alongside initiatives in particular the role of human resources in strategic organisational management, leadership, development and learning and the psychological contract between employees and organisation. Strategic organisational decisions are important as they impact on staff numbers employed, job roles and design, skills levels, use of technology, organisational values and culture and organisational and individual performance. Lessons from SHRM suggest the need for more analytical, critical and organisational wide perspectives in considering initiatives that aim to improve service delivery, performance and reduce the gap between employer and employee interests in delivering good services. This paper seeks to promote debate about the role of power in organisational decision making, the
Facilitative leadership for social workers

Benzina, Elizabeth1; Volker, Roger2

1California State University, Stanislaus, Social Work, One University Circle, Turlock, California, United States; 2San Jose State University, Hospitality, Recreation, and Tourism Management, San Jose, California, United States

"If you had to identify, in one word, the reason why the human race has not achieved, and never will achieve, its full potential, that word would be ‘meetings.’" Dave Barry. This workshop introduces participants to the concept of the Facilitative Leader, a new paradigm for the 21st century. Difficult decisions require a part of social work practice and often "simple answers are not available to resolve complex ethical issues" (NASW, Purpose of the Code of Ethics). Despite Mr. Barry’s sentiment, one of the first things social workers do to consider all conditions, needs, and issues in ethical decision-making is hold meetings. Social workers create work teams, community task forces, interagency collaborations, and other groups with and on behalf of clients at all levels. And, social workers often serve as the de facto leader of the group process. The neutral facilitator role is well known in group process. However, as organizations become more complex and information more centered within each member of a group, the need for a new role has emerged: a person who is part of the group as a stakeholder and concurrently charged with group process. The challenge is to combine leadership functions with the skills and interest to perform the facilitation tasks that help the group and themselves achieve goals. The model proposed is that of Facilitative Leader. Social workers who bring facilitative leadership to group process, model for others the values and principles encompassed in the Code of Ethics. They bring expert knowledge, participate in dialogue, and ensure that all group members have voice. Members are valued for the unique contributions they make to the group from their lived experience and knowledge. Cultural and ethnic differences are recognized as strengths and decisions are better when all views and perspectives are considered; the collaborative is strengthened. The ethical practice of social work is a process and, unlike the surgeon with such external tools as knives, the social worker is the tool. Facilitative leadership integrates the skills of facilitation and leadership to the most benefit of all persons. This presentation is intended for social workers who staff agencies or lead community groups to become more effective agents of change. By exploring the meaning, principles, and characteristics of facilitative leadership, participants can enhance their existing capabilities to make social work itself the key to productive meetings.

The governance of social work process

Damausius, Eugenijus

Vilnius University, Social Work, Vilnius, Lithuania

How the activity of social work organizations is framed by the different mechanisms of governance in contemporary societies? What are the mechanisms that determine what social worker can and can’t do? Why social worker has to prove the efficiency of her/his practice? All these questions are interrelated and demand clear and convincing explanations. The goal of the presentation is to lay out the answers to the foregoing questions. Neo-institutional framework is used as a basis for the theoretical explanation of the problem. Institutions (the rules of the game) and organizations (the actors) are understood as distinctively different. Institutions restrict particular set of actions for concrete actors and promote particular set of actions for some actors. Institutions may be formal (legislature, contracts) and informal (culture, social norms, habits). It is possible to identify three distinct ideal types of organizations or mechanisms of governance: hierarchies, markets and networks. Organizations are thus perceived as stable structures of social relations and interactions. The process of social work can therefore be understood as a set of stable structures of relations and interactions. It is possible to distinguish three levels of such organization. The structure of relations and interaction at each level is established and sustained through particular mechanism of governance. At the most common to social worker level, the relations and interactions between social worker and client are sustained through network. The network or quasi-network is the most preferred structure of relations and interactions for social workers and clients. It is based on the values of social work and human rights legislature. The second level of relations is social work agency. Social workers usually act on behalf of social work agency. Typically it is sustained through hierarchies. The relationships between social work agencies and their employees (the agencies of public authority) are the third level of relations and it is governed by the market mechanism (or quasi-market) in contemporary capitalist democracies. The demand of evidence of "effectiveness" is in line with the market but not with the hierarchy and the network governance mechanisms.

Professional leadership to social workers: A case study in the Philippines and Australia

Sanchez, Nicoamil

Australian Catholic University, School of Social Work, Canberra, Australia

There are increasing numbers of social workers handling leadership position in the Philippines and in Australia. It could be attributed to the increasing demand for social workers to handle executive position in government agency but also in private corporations. One of the main challenges of a social worker is to step up in leadership position in different arena like in politics, social development work, governance, and international affairs. There are social workers currently holding leadership position in government and private agency in the Philippines and Australia and was recognized for their distinct leadership styles and achievements. Truly, the social worker have reached its rightful stature as leader in various arena that could be attributed to their skills, knowledge, integrity, and most especially form the core values of the profession of upholding the common good, human dignity and social justice. The social work as a profession should respond to the rapidly increasing demand to take up the role of providing leadership in social welfare agency in the public and private organization. One important development in different countries is recognising that one of the key government responsibility is providing social welfare and the need to create a ministry or department that will be in the forefront of implementing social welfare and development programs. In the Philippines, it is the Department of Social Welfare and Development while in Australia it is the Department of Human Services-National Social Work Team which both of them is consider as the largest employer of social workers. Given the limited literature on leadership of social workers, this study will conduct a rapid analysis on the current policy and practice of providing professional leadership to social workers through a case study of social welfare government agency in the Philippines and in Australia.

Exemplary leadership: social work leadership in mental health services and education in Aotearoa/New Zealand

McNabb, David

Unitec, Department of Social Practice, Auckland, New Zealand

Since the mid 1980s, public service restructuring in New Zealand has strengthened managerialism, detracting from clinical and professional concerns. In public health settings the previous social work departments headed by a professional social worker gave way to the strategic professional leader role without line management responsibilities. A social work contribution to interdisciplinary leadership and clinical governance in mental health settings has emerged, aiming to advance quality improvement. In education settings a similar story has unfolded in an environment with strong influence from generic management and corporate business models. In the context of this transformation, this paper presents the findings of two research projects examining social work leadership in a District Health Board (DHB) mental health service. The first project investigated ways in which social work professional leaders implemented ‘exemplary leadership’ (Kouzes and Posner, 1995). The second project examined the effectiveness of professional supervisors, a new role in social work and allied health offering front line leadership and participation in clinical governance. Findings indicated that after one year, the professional supervisor role appears to have benefited services and allied health professionals. Evidence of ‘exemplary leadership’ exists in what is often experienced as a hostile environment. This paper will describe the preliminary exploration of leadership in social work education and the links with social work leadership in mental health services. Using these findings and other research, the theme of ‘exemplary leadership’ will be considered in both practice settings. This paper will also address the question of a strategy for social work leadership in the future.
WS052.7

In control? The transformative potential of a leadership and change programme for social work practice

Rawles, Joanna
London South Bank University, Health and Social Care, London, United Kingdom

The transformative potential of a leadership and change programme for social work practice. The project was carried out in England, and is based on an evaluation of the In Control Scotland Leadership and Change Programme, which was designed to offer transformative learning to social workers, provider organisations, service users and their families. The aim of the programme was to deepen understanding of the In Control philosophy, while discovering the potential that individuals had to operate as change agents within their own organisations. This paper will report on the key findings that emerged from the evaluation, highlighting in particular the key challenges and benefits of implementing the approach from the perspectives of practitioners, service users and carers. Particular emphasis will be placed on the organisational change facilitated by those who undertook the programme in order to implement a personalised approach to the provision of services. The paper will conclude by discussing the extent to which such a programme can make a real difference to individuals and their families.

WS052.8

‘The missing bit’ Emotional Intelligence as counterbalance to managerialism. A research project

Rawles, Joanna
University of Strathclyde, Glasgow School of Social Work, Glasgow, United Kingdom

Social workers in all contexts face unprecedented challenges in 2012. In a time of global financial crisis there is greater demand than ever for social work services. Within the UK context this crisis has occurred in parallel with the development of the principles of personalisation, creating a need for systemic changes to the provision of social work services. According to Carr (2008: 3), personalisation can be defined as: “starting with the individual as a person with strengths and preferences who may have a network of support and resources, which can include family and friends... Personalisation reinforces the idea the individual is best placed to know what they need and how those needs can be best met”. This is encapsulated within the In Control philosophy, which offers seven steps to achieve personalisation (www.in-control.org.uk). Personalisation as set out by In Control can offer greater choice and independence to individuals and their families. Personalisation has, however, also been viewed as representing the tacit acceptance of the marketisation of social work and the de-professionalisation of the social work role (Ferguson, 2008).

This paper is based on an evaluation of the In Control Scotland Leadership and Change Programme, which was designed to offer transformative learning to social workers, provider organisations, service users and their families. The aim of the programme was to deepen understanding of the In Control philosophy, while discovering the potential that individuals had to operate as change agents within their own organisations. This paper will report on the key findings that emerged from the evaluation, highlighting in particular the key challenges and benefits of implementing the approach from the perspectives of practitioners, service users and carers. Particular emphasis will be placed on the organisational change facilitated by those who undertook the programme in order to implement a personalised approach to the provision of services. The paper will conclude by discussing the extent to which such a programme can make a real difference to individuals and their families.

Network 6 Power Us – Service users in research, education and policy making

N06.1

Durable inequality? An enquiry of the effects of academic knowledge and networking for the marginalized

Heule, Cecilia 1; Heule, Cecilia 2; Kristiansen, Arne 1; Kristiansen, Arne 1
University of Lund, School of Social Work, Lund, Sweden

The university of Lund - department of Social Work - has since 2005 been host for an integrated course geared toward social work students and students from service user organizations. In the course three sources of knowledge have been integrated: knowledge from scientific theories/results, knowledge of service users and knowledge from social work practice. On as equal terms as possible a platform for learning and practice change is developed as the student groups develop new project ideas for a better social work practice. 116 students from 25 different service user organizations and over 300 social work students have participated in the course. The university offers its students new perspectives but also agency to express and try new ideas, as well as perceiving new networks. Service user students of the course “Social Mobilization” have participated in an enquiry about how networks and knowledge from the university has affected their strategies after finishing the course. In this paper we want to discuss progress as well as difficulties in fulfilling the vision of empowerment and mobilization that is communicated during the integrated courses. We will analyze how if the networking with the wide range of organizations has affected their agency. We will also discuss how new perspectives on marginalization/discrimination that comes from academic knowledge as well as experience based knowledge that has been conveyed at the university, has affected their strategies.

N06.2

From client to tenant – housing first in Sweden

Espmarkare, Anna; Knutagård, Marcus; Kristiansen, Arne
School of Social Work, Lund University, Lund, Sweden

Homelessness is an increasing problem in Sweden. Social work with homeless people in Sweden is dominated by low threshold activities and staircase models in which the clients must exhibit ‘housing readiness’ and step-by-step qualify to receive the right to an independent housing. Evaluations shows that these types of programs often have poor results. 2010 started an experimental project in Helsingborg to develop social work with homeless people. The project builds on the Housing First model. A model which, according to international studies, proved to have a positive impact on the situation for homeless people. It is also a model that represents how many people with personal experience of homelessness believe will solve their problems.

The Housing first-project in Helsingborg is in collaboration with researchers at the School of Social Work at Lund University, who follows the project in a process-oriented evaluation. The evaluation is a part of the social innovation work conducted at the School of Social Work at Lund University, which is aimed to combat homelessness with research and service user participation.

The project in Helsingborg demonstrates promising results. Many of the people involved in the project have in many respects improved their life situations. Based on interviews with users and social workers involved in the project, the presentation will give a picture of the Housing first-project in Helsingborg and give an account of the significance of the project for the participants’ life situation. The presentation will also include a discussion about what implications the project provides for social work with homeless people in a general way.

N06.3

User and carer action: building participation as our own

Cheng, Andy 1; Bereford, Peter 1; Fleischmann, Pete 1
University of Sussex, Social Work & Social Care, Brighton, United Kingdom; 1SWEP / University of Sussex, Social Work & Social Care, Brighton, United Kingdom; 1SWEP / Shaping Our Lives / Brunel University, Centre for Citizen Participation, London, United Kingdom; 1SWEP / Social Care Institute for Excellence (SCIE), London, United Kingdom

The aim of this paper is to share what we have learnt about the strategies employed to achieve the balance required to maintain integrity and passion of ‘lived experience’ whilst negotiating with the very real demands of an establishment that prioritises political expedition. This paper draws from the ongoing work lead by, and carried out by users of social care services and the unpaid family carers of service users, working together to build a national forum of users and carers in England.

For some time now it has been clear that there is a greater imperative for
improved citizen participation in policy and practice of public services, promoting efforts to broker more collaboration between users and social administrators (Birchall & Simmons 2005, p277) as “...a key means of improving the quality and appropriateness of the services delivered” (Gustagsson & Driver 2005; Martin 2008). However, research has identified various difficulties in achieving influence for user-involvement processes” (Martin 2011, p912). Indeed, whilst the involvement of service users and carers in Social Work Education in England includes some good practice, this practice is patchy at best (Branfield, 2009; Taylor, Bray & Cheng, 2009).

The national forum of Service Users and Carers, identified as SWEP supports collaboration between users, carers, and the local and national charities that support them, practice educators and service administrators in the co-production of research into the impact of user and carer involvement in social work education.

SWEP operates as a user-controlled organisation with decision making driven by users and carers from across the length and breadth of England. SWEP utilises citizen action in the delivery of three strategic work groups: developing governance and fundraising, promotion and events, and creation of the website. Current work shows how building SWEP as a sustainable national initiative is setting up the users and carers Voice as both having a legitimate claim as pertinent and relevant experiential knowledge, and as an essential component in realising the potential of citizen participation (Leung, 2011) in the administration of policy and practice of public service.

N06:4

The emerging history of user involvement in social work education in England

Beresford, Peter

Breda University, Social Work, Uxbridge, England, United Kingdom

There is now a history of user involvement in social work education in England stretching back more than 20 years. It has also had an international impact. It has been led by both disabled people’s and service user movements and also by progressive educationalists. It has had an impact on social work education and also on social work research. The aim of this session will be critically to examine this history, looking at the drivers and barriers it has encountered, the policy change it has resulted in and its impact on social work education and practice. The session will be undertaken by a service user and educator who has been involved in this development from an early stage of its history and who Chairs a service user organisation which has played a key role in the development of this initiative both in the UK and internationally. The proposed session will explore the development of service user and disabled educators and trainers and how they have influenced social work education as a site for their struggles for their rights and social inclusion, seeing social work education as a key route to changing and improving social work culture. It will also examine the impacts of such involvement on educational organisations in helping them develop a more creative and empowering practice in line with the international principles and values of social work.

N06:5

"Meeting face to face creates new insights". Recruiting persons with user experiences as students in an educational programme in social work

Askheim, Ole Petter

Lillehammer University College, Faculty of Health and Social Work, Lillehammer, Norway

Even if empowerment and user involvement for a long time have been important goals for the educational programmes in social work, the resources of people with user experiences have to very little extent been drawn upon to achieve these goals. Since 2009 Lillehammer University College in Norway has held a course, which is part of the bachelor programmes where persons with user experiences are recruited and take part on equal terms with the internal students. The title of the course, "Empowerment: Meeting face to face gives insights” illustrates its goal. The idea is that bringing these groups together, and sharing their different perspectives and experiences, can bring forth a better understanding of the consequences of marginalization and lack of power, and create new insights and a broader knowledge about the meaning of empowerment and how it can be attained.

A broader presentation of the course will be given at the conference by a college from Lillehammer University College. In the introductory part of the course the students and lecturers go away from the college overnight. The pedagogical approach in this part is based on methods derived from expressive arts therapy. The choice of methods are influenced by the factors that the students are all new to each other; it is important to establish a secure learning environment fast. While the college students are on their own “turf”, most of the external students will be unfamiliar with the college environment, many of them also with troubled experiences with school. This asymmetry of power might be reduced by placing the introduction outside the college, in surroundings that are new to everyone, and by working with methods different from the traditional academic approaches. Through the methods based on expressive arts therapy the variety of resources in the group are made visible and put into work, and through the students’ sharing of everyday experiences, they can be moved in a direction that can influence their selfunderstanding and their ability and will to understand each other. Evaluations of the course shows that the students emphasize the importance of the introduction and see it as an important part of the success of the courses. The working methods create a feeling of equality and security and a sense of belonging in the group. The presentation will give a brief overview of the methods used, and discuss how this approach is useful in a setting, where professional to be and individuals with user experience meet for the first time to work together to create new insights in the meaning of empowerment in social work.
Global science and local practice. Factors behind patterns of social work
social workers
– fragmentation contributes to the difficulty to achieve continuity in care,
as social workers
– difficult to achieve a holistic view on clients' situation
– the number of specialized units/functions have made the organizations
fragmentized and more difficult to grasp and understand for clients as well
as social workers
– fragmentation contributes to the difficulty to achieve continuity in care,
and to establish supportive and trustful relationships between clients and
social workers
– social workers' possibility to handle complex problems has
diminished, since they are required to concentrate on "demarcated"
problems within the frames of specialized organizational units.

Global science and local practice. Factors behind patterns of social work
research in Sweden.

For all professions, building on a knowledge base of its own is essential
for claims of status and trust. For social work, developing social work
research in independent disciplinary contexts has been a strategy in many
European countries. This session presented builds on over ten years
research on different aspects of the introduction of social work research
at universities in Sweden. Different aspects of social work research has
been studied, such as topical content, theoretical and methodological
tools and the presentation forms in a great number of senior research
theses. Also perceptions on social work research from social work practitioners have been investigated. The aim of this session is
to explore and discuss the driving forces behind these patterns, in
other words, what factors influence the outcome of social work research. We
will focus on the significance of social work research for practice
development as well as the place of social work practice in research. Also
other factors outside social work practice will be analyzed. The analysis
shows considerable impact of social work practice in research, although
with severe imbalances. Some areas are object for research more frequent
than others. This creates different conditions for the development of
social work practice in different fields. Factors from the outside such as
resources designed for practice relevant research in some fields have had
great impact. On the other hand recent development also shows a drift
towards general academic demands such as publication trends. These
trends are being discussed in relation to the need for double legitimacy
that research in all professional fields has. Legitimacy in relation to the
academic world (their research should be just as good as other research
in the academy) as well as to the world of practice (research should be
relevant for practitioners and policy makers within the field). A question
is raised if the relationship to social work practice in social work research might
risk becoming loose-coupled to the extent that it will hurt the trust
and the legitimacy of social work research in relation to funders
and policy makers in the near future. The recent discussion on the need
for evidence-based practice, where government officials and social work
academics make different interpretations, can be an example of this.

Evidence based social work in Sweden

Since the end of the 1990s, debate on the research – practice relationship
in social work has often been carried out under the heading: evidence-
based practice (EBP). When EBP was placed on the agenda proponents
argued in favour of a rationality where social work should learn from
medicine, with RCT as the gold standard for establishing EBPs. The
hardest opponents argued that EBP is just another trick to (re)establish
positivism. It is also possible to identify a pragmatic EBP-stance with those
arguing in favour of an empirical research-oriented practice without a
one-sided dependence of RCTs. From the time that EBP was introduced
in the international social work discourse it has on one hand been
obvious that the concept gained major support from important parts of
the research community and other stakeholders, but on the other hand,
it is also obvious that there are major disagreements on how evidence
based social work shall be accomplished. Some parts of the social work
community are proponents of a classic Sackett viewpoint. Instead of
seeing EBP as a top down procedure where more or less reliable guidelines
and interventions are presented to social workers who “merely” do the
work, these proponents see EBP as a way of empowering social workers
and clients by bringing social work closer to research, arguing in favour
of a critical appraisal model. Rather than a critical appraisal project, the
introduction of EBP in Sweden may be depicted as a top-down guideline
project. In international literature Sweden is not seldom described as a
European beacon of EBP – at least by its proponents in Swedish central
bureaucracy. This is, however a questionable standpoint. With more
than a ten year history the National Board of Health and Welfare (the
most important proponent on the national level) can still not give strong
recommendation for any evidence based intervention. Swedish social
workers on the grass root level are on one hand in favor of stronger links
between research and practice but on the other hand rather confused
on what to do if they want to practice evidence based social work. This
presentation will discuss the Swedish EBP-model in relation to the
international and national network of EBP organizations, emerging
during the last 20 years within social work. By doing that different
strategies for the implementation of EBP will be critically examined.
WS055 Social policy and legislation on disability (1:2)

WS055:1

Personalisation calls for changing values and practice
Gardner, Ali
Manchester Metropolitan University, Social Work, Manchester, United Kingdom

The delivery of welfare services is set to radically change over the coming decade. The emergence of the Personalisation agenda has the potential to fundamentally shift the axis of engagement between the State and the individual. Personal budgets and the broader context of self directed support signify a possibility to embrace a new paradigm in social care which will see individuals taking control and being recognised for their own expertise in identifying and meeting their own social care needs. (Renshaw, 2008 and Gardner, 2011) The paper will explore the concept of Co-production as described by Leadbetter (2004) and the changing role for social workers in supporting services user to assess their own needs and exercise more choice and control in designing, implementing and reviewing their own support. Given the ambitious policy objectives to make personal budgets the mainstream means of delivery in relation to personal care and the continued insistence expressed by disabled people to create a welfare system based on rights and citizenship (Duffy, 2004), the paper will consider if and how the social work role should change in order to adapt not only a change in practice direction but to the fundamentally different ideology informing their practice.

The current political context in the UK cannot be ignored given the reduction in public services generally. The paper will therefore seek to examine the political motivation of the present Government’s endorsement of personalisation. The newly formed Coalition Government were quick to embrace this agenda (DH, 2010) and subsequent policy document have noted the extension of personal budgets not only in Social Care but in Health and Education. Finally the paper will reflect on the diverging perspectives of disabled people, government policy and social workers have informed this evolving agenda and consider the extent to which a mutually acceptable synergy of this binary approach can be achieved. Duffy, S (2004) In control. Journal of Integrated Care. 12, 6, pp7-13.


WS055:2

Eldercare in Catalonia (Spain): welfare State and changes
Donslau, Blanca
Reina Virgili University, Anthropology, Philosophy and Social Work, Tarragona, Spain

The Spanish welfare State has been developed with the Democratic Transition and during the 1980’s when the left-wind parties took office. The National Institute for Social Services (Instituto Nacional de Servicios Sociales, IMSERSO) was created in 1978 focused on elder and disabled people, asylum and refugees. In 1997, was transferred to an Institute of Social Services and Migrations and has adopted a regional structure. Nevertheless, the crucial law, which has transformed the Spanish Welfare State, has been the law for eldercare and disabled people (Ley 39/2006 de Promoción de la Autonomía Personal y atención a las personas en situación de dependencia, LAPAD). This law has given responses to families’ needs and essential has recognized the role of women, as informal carers for elder people. They get an allowance for disabled and eldercare, which has, at the same time, increase the number of informal carers and immigration work force. The application of the law has been interrupted for the moderate grade, because the Government has announced urgent measures against the public deficit, 30th December 2011 (Real Decreto-ley 20/2011, de 30 de diciembre). The research we present is also based on the findings of the case study of a town in Catalonia. This research is part of a European research project (COST Action IS1102, Social Services, Welfare State and Places), a comparative work carried out in 14 European countries (Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Malta, Norway; Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom).

WS055:3

Legal rights or simply wishes? The struggle for sexual recognition by physically disabled assistance users
Bahner, Julia
Institutionen för socialt arbete, Gothenburg, Sweden

The impact of sexuality on our identity and general well-being is uncontested. However, for physically disabled people sexuality is still in many situations a taboo and it may therefore be harder to express sexuality as desired. One way of facilitating this is with personal assistance. Personal assistance services are considered a right in Sweden since the Support and Service for Persons with Functional Impairments Act (LSS 1993:387) came into effect in 1994. The intention, based on independent living ideology, was to make it possible to be able to live in the community under good living conditions and on the same terms as non-disabled people according to the guiding terms of autonomy, integrity and self-determination. However, regarding sexuality there has been no consideration and there are no formal guidelines in how to deal with assistance users’ sexuality. Hence, there is often insecurity about how to handle situations concerning sexuality, both among assistance users, assistants and assistance providers. This presentation draws on results from a study of the lived experiences regarding sexuality for physically disabled users of formal personal assistance services in Sweden. Focus is on how personal assistance and able-bodied sexual values restrict possibilities to sexual expression and what strategies and modes of creative sexual agency were adopted in order to live as desired. Data were collected through interviews and through covert observations on an online discussion forum. The main finding of the study concerns participants’ wishes to be recognized as sexual beings in order to be able to live according to their desires. Therefore, participants had to struggle to express their sexuality in their own terms when living in a society where values of sexual normalcy form obstacles. Another important finding was that personal assistants’ beliefs and moral judgments strongly influence and cause attitudinal barriers in sexual expression for assistance users. Therefore, the lack of skilled personal assistants regarding sexuality may have a negative impact on assistance users’ sexual well-being. Participants expressed a wish for better trained personal assistants in sexuality and disability issues, which may implicate a need to develop social policy or practical guidelines in order to fulfill the intentions of the law to assist disabled people in living their life under good living conditions and on the same terms as non-disabled people.

WS055:4

Social care policy and laws for people with mental disabilities in Ghana: a documentary review
Doku, Victor
Mental Health Educators in the Diaspora, London, United Kingdom

Background: There is limited provision for social care for people with mental disabilities in Ghana with consequent long-term social exclusion.

Aim and method: A documentary review was conducted in order to find out current policies and laws that relate to the provision of social care of people with mental disabilities in Ghana. Key informants from the Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare, the Department of Social Welfare, the school for Social work of the University of Ghana, the Ministry of Health, Ghana Health Service, the Ministry of Justice provided relevant policy and legal documents.

Results: The mental health policy, 1994 and the mental health bill, 2011 are the only documents that specifically address the social care needs, social protection and social inclusion people with mental disabilities. Other policy documents and laws that indirectly address the social care needs of people with mental disabilities are the National Economic and Development Policy Framework (Vision 2020); Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda; National Social Protection Strategy; The Persons with Disabilities Act, 2006; Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty and Social Grants Programme: The National Health Insurance Act, 2003; The Labour Act, 2003; The National Lottery Act, 2006; Local Government Act, 1993; The Children’s Act, 1998 and the Domestic Violence Act, 2007. There are policy gaps and lack of policy coherence with regard to the vulnerabilities of persons with mental disabilities, their social protection and social inclusion.

Conclusion: There is an urgent need for a coherent policy and legislative framework that specifically address the social care needs of people with mental disabilities. The policies and laws should be updated to reflect the current concepts and principles enshrined in International law particularly the United Nations Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, with consideration for the local socio-cultural and low-resource contexts.
Reformation of social policy and law related to disability through participation of society in Thailand: Phase I
Cheawsuwantavee, Tayee; Phuakkhong, Dollaporn; Prasomsuk, Sukisri; Mattavangkul, Chanida
Ratchasuda College, Mahidol University, Rehabilitation Sciences, Nakornprathom, Thailand; 1Faculty of Nursing, Siam University, Public Health Nursing, Bangkok, Thailand

This documentary review is the first phase of an actual research project. This step aims to compare the real situations of quality of life (QOL) in a past decade (1999-2010) and the essence of the current laws and policies regarding persons with disabilities (PwDs) in Thailand for addressing how they are compiled with each other. The 435 research projects reflecting the real situations of QOL and 73 laws/policies regarding PwDs were purposely collected. Content analysis as typology and analytic induction was administered on those data. The research results revealed that although there were some real positive situations of QOL of PwDs and the majority of legal essences have been harmonious each other and promoted human dignity and equal rights of PwDs without discrimination including medical rehabilitation, education, career and employment, public service accessibility and social participation, social service and welfare, justice accessibility and anti-discrimination. Anyway, there were many real negative situations of QOL of PwDs especially poor health condition, low education, unemployment and no more social participation due to lack of accessible services, effective coordination, inadequate budgets, skillful providers as well as negative attitudes of society toward PwDs which are not complied with the major essences of the existing legal statements. Furthermore, there were also several legal discrepant essences that may need to be strongly concerned and reformed. These major findings were also shared to public and stakeholders including PwDs, families, services providers, policy makers, community leaders and members in order to encourage their understanding, critiques and consciousness raising and seek for solving these challenges through mutual participation of those stakeholders. These findings suggest that the disability legal committee consisted of representatives from related ministries should be established in order to reform existing discrepant and discrimination essences in some laws and policies. Furthermore, practical and legal reform of local governments and service agencies with the social model paradigm as well as monitoring and filed research on quality of life of PwDs a long with the current legal perspectives need to be done for further comprehensive reformation and effective enforcement of the laws and policies regarding PwDs.

People with disabilities in the Republic of Srpska (Bosnia and Herzegovina) and experience in Slovakia
Hettes, Marija
St. Elizabeth University of Health and Social Work, Social Work Department, Bratislava, Slovakia

The project analyses the national legislation and practice in the field of disability and struggle for integration in the Republic of Srpska (Bosnia and Herzegovina). This presentation is based on results of joint project (2010-2011) of the Slovak Republic with authorities in the Republic of Srpska.
Commitments and trends
Learned and researched knowledge and reality from the Republic of Srpska reality in the life of people with disability is compared with Slovak experience and practice. Current activities with implementing of the new UN Convention, the European Union policy (European Strategy for Disability from 2010 to 2020) and its positions were also used for preparing of guideline for future policy direction. The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its implementation in the Slovak Republic is described. Present situation of disabled citizens in the Republic of Srpska is analysed from the view of international standards and policy.
Conclusion
The system of protection of disabled people needs integrated comprehensive strategic policy document. This document must be cross-sectoral nature. Principles and objectives must be based on internationally agreed commitments of the Republic of Srpska. It is necessary to respect the policies of the European Union, Council of Europe, the United Nations and other international institutions. Integration and the possibility of a fulfilling life as part of society, not segregation, must be the paradigm.
the working methods described, projects in all areas were created which were successful and recognizable and will be described in the presentation.

WS056.1 More service provided in older persons home

WS056.2 Social inclusion, social policy and ageing In Turkey: the role of the State, private and voluntary sector

WS056.3 Social inclusion is a multi-dimensional issue that has received attention in the last couple of decades especially in the European countries. A socially inclusive society is defined as one where all people feel valued, their differences are respected, and their basic needs are met so they can live in dignity. This risk of social exclusion can be determined by different factors such as welfare policies, environmental settings, life expectancy and health status, family relations and social networks, which can be substantially diverse in each country. Elderly people are considered as a high risk group due to declining health conditions, loss of paid work and decrease in income. The elderly are one of the most vulnerable groups in terms of social exclusion. Traditionally, Turkish family has always been the centre of social safety network for the elderly; however, the challenge of rapid demographic ageing and changing family structures has urged the necessity for intervention. In order to take action towards the social inclusion of the elderly, it is important to map out the welfare policies and services regarding different stake-holders for comprehensive policy analysis. In this respect, this paper tries to understand the extent to which current elderly policies aim at social inclusion of the elderly. Systematic review is employed as a methodology and social inclusion policies for the elderly at different sectoral levels including government (both national and local), private and the voluntary sector are analysed in Turkey. The findings show that even though state level policies are relatively comprehensive, they are beyond meeting the needs of contemporary demographic structure, especially regarding long-term care services and social benefits. Services at the local level (municipalities) are very patchy and non-standardised. Private sector (market) remains meagre and limited to certain services. Non-profit and voluntary sector is almost non-existent. 

WS056.4 Social security of elderly people in the system of social work on European North of Russia

Growing older – living well is a Swedish government supported program aimed at innovative thinking and development on improving housing and environment conditions for older persons in Sweden. The program is managed by the Swedish Institute of Assistive Technology and will run from 2010 to 2012 and has three components:

- Studies in municipalities on existing housing conditions and plans for near future buildings as well as adaptation of existing buildings, individuals expectations and plans
- Plans at regional or municipality levels for improvements in housing and environment for older persons
- Architectural competitions on housing and environment for older persons.

Background

An estimated 18% of Sweden’s population of 9.5 million has reached 65 years of age. 91,000 live in service and care giving homes and about half of that number in apartments specially built for older persons – stairs with no elevators, small and not so suitable bathrooms are some examples. There is a clear trend that people live longer and live at home. The number and proportion of older persons increase in Sweden as in other countries. At least four trends can be noted in Sweden to meet the increasing demand from older persons:

- Increased use of technology particularly ICT solutions
- Increased role of family members, friends, relatives and other dependents as well civil society.
- More service provided in older persons home

Better housing and environment specially adapted to the needs of older persons.

Growing Older – Living Well has a focus on the last trend; better housing and environment adapted to the needs of older persons.

More than 50 Swedish municipalities have received support from Growing Older – Living Well for studies, projects and architectural competitions. In addition networks have been created and support has been given to researchers, civil society and some private companies for studies and projects. All projects will provide reports during the first six months of 2012 and many interesting results and examples of good practice are expected and will be presented at Conference.
WS056:5 Social development guidelines to strengthen local communities: a case study of the "Elderly Group/Khon Thao Khon Kae Group" (Thor Phu Thao Group)
Nualyong, Wantana; Wimolmas, Nongchanok
Nualyong, Wantana; Wimolmas, Nongchanok
Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS), Bureau of Social Development and Human Security standards, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS), Bangkok, Thailand

The objective is to analyze procedures and methods of proper patterns of community welfare provision for "Elderly Group/Khon Thao Khon Kae Group" (Thor Phu Thao Group). It also studies the promotion guidelines of local community welfare provision. This is a qualitative study. The research methods used were interviews, and focus group with community leaders, the president of the "Elderly Group" as well as the committee and the members of the Thor Phu Thao Group. The outcomes of this study are as follows: The Thor Phu Thao Group was organized by young people and senior citizens living in Pa Dad Village who were committed to sustainability and self-reliance. The implementation and management guidelines set by the local community were that the people in the community, through active participation or partnership, were determined not to rely on the government; the group played a vital role in the response to the community's needs or problem solutions; and finally the linkage to the personal welfare and community welfare was established. 1. Pattern of welfare provision for the Thor Phu Thao Group focuses on members' career promotion with activities leading to improvement in the quality of life of the people in the community. 2. Key operational mechanisms include the following: member's role and participation; and continuous group learning. Recommendations for improving social development guidelines leading to local community strength are as follows: 1. A pattern of activity organization should be used to establish and strengthen an understanding between all age groups of people in society. 2. The collaboration should be established at the local level. The community-based participation should focus on the activity promoting the creative thinking in form of learning exchange with community area forum. 3. The activity/project focusing on current and new generation leadership potential development should be supported in community areas. 4. Applying integrated knowledge to local wisdom relating to wooden toy production by people in the community should be promoted through appropriate social development implementation tools within the community's social and cultural context. 5. The role of such minor groups in community as families, organization etc. should be promoted so that they can help each other in their attempt to achieve social development implementation whose set goal is the well-being of the people in community.

WS056:6 Humanities tea ceremony as an intergenerational service program: Implications for aging services
Liu, Li-Wen
Tunghai University in Taiwan, Department of Social Work, Taichung City, Taiwan

Research background and issues: In modern society extended families are no longer the norm. It is not uncommon that older adults do not live together with their young family members in communities. The significantly increased older population living along in communities have raised some fundamental issues, such as, family relationships, generation stereotypes, and community revitalization. Intergenerational programs served by community organizations give us the opportunity to bring old and young generations back together. In addition, it allows us to create a strong sense of community as a whole and to empower the elderly engaging in community activities. Study objectives: This study presents a multi-sectors collaborative service program “Humanities Tea Ceremony” in a local context in mid-Taiwan. It aims to show how the intergenerational service program could serve as a bridge between generations and to help build the social support system for the elderly in their communities. Methods: Data for this study are gathered from three sources, including: (1) on-site observations, (2) in-depth interviews with staff and managers of 5 participating organizations, the youth and the elderly who participate in the service program, and several residents with random selection, and (3) archival documents, including minutes from meetings, organization memos, program manuals, and others. Results and Implications: The results of this study show that the "Humanities Tea Ceremony" service program has changed the stereotypes of young generations toward old population in their community and improved connections between generations. By learning the essence of tea ceremony, young generation began to recognize that Tea Ceremony is often associated with arts, culture, and philosophy. Tea is more than a drink. Specifically, in Chinese culture, it represents a sign of respect, a way of family gathering, a form of apology and deep thanks, as well as a symbol of value. This study provides important implications for social work practice. “Humanities Tea Ceremony” as an intergenerational program which integrated into the community culture could facilitate connections between old and young generations and help to develop the social support system for the elderly.
WS 057:1
V-Men Campaign of GOH (Garden of Hope Foundation) - a project to transform men with gender-issue education
Kuo, Yu-ying; Kuo, Yajeng; Lin, Li-shan
1Garden of Hope, Research and Development, New Taipei City, Taiwan; National Central Police University, Department of Administrative Management and Center of General Education, Professor, New Taipei City, Taiwan

This paper is an empirical study on how to stop male violence against women by launching campaign designed for men. Previous studies have well documented that over 70% of domestic violence and sexual assaults victims are women. Based on statistics and experience of serving these victims, GOH found educating men through campaign is one essential step to stop violence; however, it is difficult for men to continue doing what the campaign taught them when it is over. Therefore, GOH has kept launching new campaigns such as Vagina Monologue, male college students’ mind/soul clubs, V-Men web community, in the hope to transform males by repeatedly helping them to understand the issue of violence against women.

Qualitative research method was employed for investigation in this paper. We interviewed a few male participants in our campaigns to obtain information regarding how they had been transformed. We also conducted focus group discussion with male college students. After analyzing the information, we created training materials which re-define masculinity and applied them to male high school students. We also assessed their understanding of gender issues and their willingness in participating anti-gender-based-violence campaign. Our results show that variety of campaigns did help males gain more understanding about gender issues and they were more willing to support anti-violence campaign. Note:

What is V-Men? “V” originates from the world-famous play Vagina Monologue which promoted a so-called “V-day” campaign to stop violence. GOH came up with a “V” slogan in 2011 - Valentine, Vagina, Violence, and Victory, advocating no violence but vagina friendly behavior between lovers (valentine) to build a win-win (victory) intimate relationship. V-Men include anyone who cherishes women and takes action to stop gender-based violence.

WS 057:2
Empower women and providers: domestic violence and mental health project
Meffan, Caroline; Ramon, Shula
University of Hertfordshire, Nursing, Midwifery and Social Work, Hertfordshire, United Kingdom

Our presentation will focus on a new EU Daphne III project open now to women and mental health providers in Asti (Italy), Hatfield (England), Ljubljana (Slovenia), Paros (Greece) and Warsaw (Poland). The project is aimed at: - enhancing being in control and improving the quality of life of women with the dual experience of intimate partner domestic violence and mental health issues - enabling some of the women to be trained as co-facilitators of support groups for women - enriching the awareness, knowledge and skills of mental health providers working with this group of women in their journey of becoming survivors of domestic violence and of recovery from mental ill health. This is an issue of great importance for social workers, and for social work educators, because many of the women with these experiences and their children become clients of social work services, in addition to the serious breach of human rights which this type of violence represents. The project was developed in response to being increasingly aware of the disrespect many mental health providers experience when attempting to work with women who have experienced domestic violence, as well as mental health difficulties. Likewise, some domestic violence services exclude women with mental health difficulties. We focused equally on being in control and on wellbeing for the victims/survivors of domestic violence and mental ill health as a means of both empowerment, and of giving them the tools to lead a better life, including their ability to mother. This is a very important objective for most of them, and of taking better care of themselves. Women who have experienced both domestic violence and mental ill health were involved alongside social workers, psychologists and psychiatrists in preparing the programmes; some of them are also involved as trainers, as well as participants. The effectiveness and satisfaction of each programme is evaluated with a pre and post programme measurement, using mainly qualitative, GOH also evaluating them through semi-structured interviews with 11 subjects: (a) three women bound to the Reference Center Specialized in Social Welfare (PAEFI) of the city of Porto Alegre and (b) 8 professionals in the respective service and of an NGO that provided the service prior to the implementation of the Single System of Social Welfare (SUAS). Qualitative data were organized and submitted to content analysis with cutting thematic in Bardin (1977). The results suggest that women use different strategies to break intrafamily violence, since the direct confrontation with the aggressor, until the search for support in informal and formal network. In this path, women suffer various violations, since the lack of acceptance and respect, delay in legal procedures, among others. We realize the urgent need for intersectoral public policies that give account of the main needs identified by women and professionals, emphasizing mainly financial autonomy, which is essential to the rupture of violence. In addition, gender violence requires a rupture of a culture that still attaches to the woman to bear the main responsibility for the care of the family, contributing to the vision that the woman is blamed for the violence suffered and/or by failure in protecting children.

WS 057:3
Women’s strategies to cope with intrafamilial violence
Grossi, Patrica1; Vincenti, Jaqueline1; Almeida, Sonia2
1PUCRS, Faculty of Social Work, Porto Alegre, Brazil; 2NEPEVI-PUCRS, Research Group on Violence, Porto Alegre, Brazil

Violence is one of the topics most conveyed in contemporary society; however, it is a historical phenomenon. Only now there is a higher visibility on the part of the media and growth in academic productions. The media, however, reduces the phenomenon as a matter of public safety. Meanwhile, violence can be explained as “an action that produces and reproduces by means of the use of force (physical or not) that aims to confront and destroy the nature of a being or group of beings” (SILVA, 2004,p. 134), that is, violence is a manifestation of the social question that has historical and structural roots. This study aims to analyze how the Program of Specialized Service to individuals and their Families (PAEFI) contributes in the identification and rupture of cases of violence experienced by women in a situation of domestic and family violence, in its different expressions. This is an exploratory and descriptive study with qualitative approach based on the epistemological dialectic-critical referential. The technical and data collection instrument used were semi-structured interviews with 11 subjects: (a) three women bound to the Reference Center Specialized in Social Welfare (PAEFI) of the city of Porto Alegre and (b) 8 professionals in the respective service and of an NGO that provided the service prior to the implementation of the Single System of Social Welfare (SUAS). Qualitative data were organized and submitted to content analysis with cutting thematic in Bardin (1977). The results suggest that women use different strategies to break intrafamily violence, since the direct confrontation with the aggressor, until the search for support in informal and formal network. In this path, women suffer various violations, since the lack of acceptance and respect, delay in legal procedures, among others. We realize the urgent need for intersectoral public policies that give account of the main needs identified by women and professionals, emphasizing mainly financial autonomy, which is essential to the rupture of violence. In addition, gender violence requires a rupture of a culture that still attaches to the woman to bear the main responsibility for the care of the family, contributing to the vision that the woman is blamed for the violence suffered and/or by failure in protecting children.

WS 057:4
Self help group: support association for rural victim women
Paul, Sunit Kumar
Visva-Bharati (A Central University), Institute of Rural Reconstruction, Sriniketan, India

Indian society is male dominated and the status of women is secondary. But from the Vedic age to the times of the Ramayana, women were important in family as well as in society. Women are the mothers of the race and are a liaison between generations. All over the world women are agitating and struggling for the rights and privileges for them. The question of women’s development in terms of raising their social and economic status received low priority in Government programmes till the mid seventies. The consultative process recognized that till recently, women under the Indian rural set up are too unorganized and powerless to be individually able to better their lot in societies. They are victimized in all spheres of their life. They are not even able to actively participate in decision making and experience in social, economic and political life due to historical and socio-cultural reasons. In this context, Self Help Group (SHG) has emerged as the most successful strategy in the process of participatory development and empowerment of women. SHGs are voluntary associations of women residing in the same area, formed democratically and without any political attachment. In the present study an attempt has been made to discuss the role of women’s group formation for socio-economic empowerment of women. The Concept of SHG has been suggested as an alternative strategy to protect rural women from violence and exploitation and their promotion of socio-economic empowerment.
WS057:5
Time to focus on responses is now: Unravelling VAW, the perpetrators’ positive resistance and the therapy - based on their responses to the violence
Sharlotte, Tusasiirwe
Gothenburg University, Department of Social Work, Gothenburg, Sweden
It is evident that inactive involvement of perpetrators in efforts to end violence separates them from the solutions to violence and leaves the burden of addressing violence squarely on victim’s shoulders. Great work is focusing on addressing the effects that violence brings about to the victims while a great deal of their positive responses and resistances are kept aside however important they are as regards strengths towards ending the pandemic. There is limited focus on perpetrators as well. Through qualitative Interviews that were conducted among professionals working with the perpetrators of violence in the crisis centres in Sweden, the strategies that are used by perpetrators before, during and after violence, why they use them, the victims’ and perpetrators’ positive resistances were unearthed. The response based therapy that is used in work with perpetrators of violence was also studied and how it focuses on a language of responses other than effects. Consequentially, it was evident that perpetrators need to take responsibility for their use of violence and care must be taken on the language that they use to explain their behaviours for example externalising the violence, blaming the victim, etc. Working with the perpetrators can constitute an important part of ending VAW and efforts should be made to see it in practice. It is time that practise focused on the positive and constructive responses from perpetrators and perpetrators of violence especially those resistances that show the desire to get out of the violent situation.

WS057:6
Initiatives to meet abused women’s needs
Ericson, Christina; Nyholm, Jenni
The National Board of Health and Welfare, Department of Knowledge Based Policy and Guidance, Stockholm, Sweden
The issue of violence against women has been on the Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare’s agenda for over a decade. In this presentation we will present two of the agency’s current developmental projects, which are aimed at increasing our understanding of the needs of abused women and ensuring that the services provided meet these needs. More specifically, we will present (1) the results of an evaluation of the methods used by social services and non-governmental organisation (NGO) shelter programmes and (2) the ongoing work in the development of standardised assessment tools that can be used to identify the abused women’s needs and potential risks. The evaluation study was conducted using a quasi-experimental design. It failed to reveal any significant effects of social service and NGO shelter programmes on women’s psychological health and psychosocial skills. Furthermore, a large proportion of the women who took part in these programmes continued to be physically, psychologically and sexually abused during the follow-up period. These results suggest a need for improvement in the programmes available to abused women in Sweden. One of the conclusions of this study was the need for standardised assessment tools to assist the social services and NGO shelter programmes in deciding which programme(s) will best meet the needs of abused women and children. This provided confirmation that the agency’s efforts to develop standardised assessment tools for women were justified. Recently, a number of assessment tools have been developed which can be used by the social services and NGO shelter programmes to help them identify, treat and follow up on the state of abused women. The package includes three standardised tools aimed at: (1) identifying exposure to violence in relevant groups, (2) describing and characterising the nature of ongoing violence and (3) assessing the risk of future abuse. These tools will soon be available for implementation in Swedish municipalities. We believe that, combined with future explorations into the current state of services available to abused women, these two developments will contribute to programmes which better meet this target group’s needs.

The empowerment process: experiences of women seeking domestic violence services in Pakistan
Critelli, Filomena; Wilson, Bincy
University at Buffalo, Social Work, Buffalo, United States
Violence against women poses a major impediment to the advancement and empowerment of women as it threatens women’s lives, rights and ability to participate in all spheres of life. In Pakistan, gender based violence affects as many as 70-90% of women but is still largely considered a private affair. Services to assist women experiencing violence are limited and given the numerous social and cultural barriers, only a small percentage of women are willing to risk the stigma and ostracism that results from leaving their homes to seek help. Women’s empowerment is widely acknowledged as an important human rights and international development goal. Empowerment is defined as a multi-dimensional process whereby an individual acquires a sense of control over one’s life psychologically, behaviorally, and cognitively, resulting in the individual having increased perception of self-worth and eventually making a difference in the world around them. This qualitative study examines the process of empowerment among women who escaped domestic violence and sought assistance from an NGO in Pakistan. In-depth, semi-structured interviews were used to examine the experiences of 19 women residing at a private shelter for women in 2007 and 2009. Using a developmental process oriented framework of empowerment adapted from the Commission of Women and Development (2007) this study provides an in-depth analysis of the process of women’s transition toward increased control over their lives and desire to free themselves from violence and abuse. The process of empowerment was examined along a continuum beginning with the initial conditions in the respondents’ households and the impetus for change; throughout the escape process and during their residence at the shelter and organizational inputs. Although all respondents reported an increased sense of power and strengthening of capacities such as decision-making, and knowledge and ability to exercise their legal rights; those who escaped violence through self-initiation rather than family abandonment or rejection demonstrated greater progress. The study also underscores the vital importance of expanding the scope of services to assist women to examine their own situations and life choices and empower them to challenge their families and other institutions that contribute to their oppression.

ES WS 05 Trabajo social en Brasil (2:6)

ES WS 05:1
Educación Popular e Asistencia Social
Martins, Eliane de Moura
Secretaria do Trabalho e do Desenvolvimento Social, Trabalho, Porto Alegre, Brazil
Este resumen es una experiencia de trabajo popular en Brasil un país marcado por un largo proceso de modernización conservadora, desde su fundación parece más a una empresa que con una nación. Ocupa por los portugueses, que reinventan la esclavitud arenante hace 400 años. Organizan la liberación de esclavos más de doscientos años y en el siglo XIX inaugura una precaria independencia. En la mitad de este siglo, la masa de trabajadores, ex-esclavos pobres, sin tierra, sin techo, sin trabajo, mezclado con los restos del genocidio de los pueblos indígenas emigran de la pobreza rural a los polos de desarrollo económico, urbano industriales pero, finalmente, el aspecto moderno de la producción. Sin embargo, no menos conservador en el aspecto político, el control de la riqueza, la intolerancia de los capitalistas, la crisis y en el centro del sistema capitalista y el desarrollo interno de vida económica con inclusión social. Y los pobres, que hacer con ellos? Como las políticas públicas de asistencia social puede ser un camino para la población brasileña, abandonado, es rescatado de la pobreza, está motivado para entrar en el mundo del trabajo? Motivados por estos y otros temas en el área metropolitana de Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul fue posible hacer con un grupo de trabajadores sociales, psicólogos, maestros, que trabajan directamente con las estructuras de población empobrecida a través de una educación popular, social, basado en principios y valores de una pedagogía de la liberación de la emancipación, de la pedagogía de Freire. El resultado de este trabajo más allá de cuidar, más allá de los elementos de las preguntas acerca de cómo vemos a las personas que estamos dispuestos a juzgarlos, ya que nuestros oídos no escuchan, ya que el nivel de vida y la cultura capitalista es hegémonica en todos los sentidos, también mostró que: Hay una necesidad de los trabajadores y trabajadoras sociales, tienen una visión de diseño del mundo, una estrategia más amplia en el horizonte, además de cuidar de las heridas antiguas y profundas. Sin embargo, una visión del mundo crítica, una visión estratégica de cómo enfrentar los grandes dilemas de la crisis profunda y prolongada que estamos viviendo es también el gran desafío de esta generación, una generación que está experimentando una transición, pero sin saber qué y dónde. Palabras claves: educación popular, emancipación, crisis.
ESWS05:2
Nuevos desafíos para el trabajo social frente a antiguas situaciones: pesca artesanal, trabajo, pobreza y medio ambiente
Escara, Maria Fernanda
UERJ, Faculdade de Serviço Social, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
El interés por este tema de investigación es producto de experiencias profesionales en el sector de la pesca artesanal en distintas ciudades brasileñas. La preocupación principal es discutir la pobreza a partir del trabajo y analizar la vivencia de estos trabajadores en el contexto de las relaciones sociales. Esta propuesta tiene como base la concepción crítica dialéctica y articula la investigación teórica a la investigación de campo junto a comunidades pesqueras. Los procedimientos utilizados para problematizar la actividad en el contexto de las políticas públicas formularon en diferentes momentos históricos del país son el levantamiento documental en órganos públicos y de la sociedad. Las principales fuentes que desarrollaron el estudio son entrevistas a trabajadores de pesca artesanal, semi-estructuradas individuales y grupales y reuniones informales con grupos. La pesca artesanal constituye un ejemplo concreto de que diferentes situaciones de trabajo no típicamente capitalistas perduran en la contemporaneidad, pero subordinadas a la lógica del capital y determinadas por el propio proceso de reproducción ampliada del capital. Esto exige la superación de falsos esquemas duales que analizan estos tipos de trabajos como arcaicos o excluidos de la lógica capitalista. La distribución de las formas de organización social de la producción de la pesca en el litoral brasileño es regulada por el avance del capital en la pesca en cuanto sector particular de la división social de la producción. El desarrollo de la producción pesquera capitalista de las últimas décadas provoca como resultado el desarrollo de las fuerzas productivas, pero reproduce la existencia de los pescadores artesanales insertados en la pequeña producción mercantil simple. Las directrices políticas y económicas para el sector pesquero brasileño, históricamente, fomentaron y privilegiaron el aprovechamiento de la pesca oceánica y de la acuicultura, provocando sobreexplotación de las especies y daños ambientales. A esto, se suman fenómenos como la polución urbano industrial y la especulación inmobiliaria. Esta investigación revela la necesidad de avanzar en el conocimiento de este sector, pues hasta recientemente las ciencias sociales estuvieron ausentes en el estudio de los mares y oceanos. Inclusive, la pesca artesanal coloca al trabajo social el desafío de avanzar en la problematización de la cuestión ambiental en el contexto del capitalismo contemporáneo de forma integrada a perspectivas económicas y sociales.

ESWS05:3
Los desafíos del trabajo social en la actual coyuntura latinoamericana
Mota, Ana Elizabete
Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Serviço Social, Recife-Pernambuco, Brazil
En la coyuntura actual las demandas a la profesión tienen relación con las nuevas modalidades de enfrentamiento de la cuestión social y presentan una tendencia de tecnificación del Trabajo Social. En esta perspectiva se sitúa el mayor desafío del Trabajo Social brasileño que es el de completar el proceso inconcluso del movimiento de recontextualización en el continente en los años 60 del siglo XX; o sea, un proceso que intentó la ruptura con el conservadurismo – pero que en su desarrollo se enfrentó inicialmente con las dictaduras y posteriormente con el neoliberalismo y pensamiento postmoderno y ahora con el desarrollo en otra etapa del capitalismo. Para atender las nuevas demandas - resultado de procesos históricos relativos a las tres últimas décadas – hay una tendencia regresiva de la profesión en el campo teórico metodológico y político. Los procesos sociales dejan de ser pensados como totalidad histórica para reducirse a los fenómenos sobre los cuales se demanda la acción profesional. Cuestiones como familia, relaciones interpersonales, generacionales, de género, raza, etnia y prácticas como la gerencia, la responsabilidad social empresarial, el desarrollo local, la educación social y ambiental, entre otras, vienen siendo trabajadas y pensadas fuera del campo de las políticas públicas, de los derechos sociales, de la relación entre Estado, democracia y sociedad, fuera de las contradicciones de las relaciones sociales. Con esta dirección, la formación profesional y la enseñanza se orientan hacia las competencias técnicas, transformando los fenómenos y las demandas en objeto de especializaciones, centradas por tanto, en supuestas teorías. Además, la propia noción de metodología se restringe a lo que hace profesional. No hay, en general un reconocimiento de la dimensión intelectual de la profesión, expresa en su capacidad de investigar la realidad y analizar críticamente los fenómenos. Es necesario reconocer el Trabajo Social como una profesión y como una área del conocimiento sin que eso signifique una división entre los que investigan y los que tienen una práctica profesional. Lo que es necesario crítico son estas prácticas y no su identidad porque hay una distinción entre el ámbito de la producción intelectual, teórica y el campo de la acción práctico-operativa. Para esto son necesarias nuevas directrices para la enseñanza en el Continente.

ESWS05:4
Impactos del sector sucroalcooletero en la explotación sexual de niños y adolescentes
Santos, Mariana1; Alencar, Maria Magaly2; Gehlen, Vitória2; Morais, Thâmara2
1Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Serviço Social, Cabo de Santo Agostinho, Brazil; 2Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Serviço Social, Recife, Brazil
El interés por este tema de investigación es producto de experiencias profesionales en el sector de la pesca artesanal en distintas ciudades brasileñas. La preocupación principal es discutir la pobreza a partir del trabajo y analizar la vivencia de estos trabajadores en el contexto de las relaciones sociales. Esta propuesta tiene como base la concepción crítica dialéctica y articula la investigación teórica a la investigación de campo junto a comunidades pesqueras. Los procedimientos utilizados para problematizar la actividad en el contexto de las políticas públicas formuladas en diferentes momentos históricos del país son el levantamiento documental en órganos públicos y de la sociedad. Las principales fuentes que desarrollaron el estudio son entrevistas a trabajadores de pesca artesanal, semi-estructuradas individuales y grupales y reuniones informales con grupos. La pesca artesanal constituye un ejemplo concreto de que diferentes situaciones de trabajo no típicamente capitalistas perduran en la contemporaneidad, pero subordinadas a la lógica del capital y determinadas por el propio proceso de reproducción ampliada del capital. Esto exige la superación de falsos esquemas duales que analizan estos tipos de trabajos como arcaicos o excluidos de la lógica capitalista. La distribución de las formas de organización social de la producción de la pesca en el litoral brasileño es regulada por el avance del capital en la pesca en cuanto sector particular de la división social de la producción. El desarrollo de la producción pesquera capitalista de las últimas décadas provoca como resultado el desarrollo de las fuerzas productivas, pero reproduce la existencia de los pescadores artesanales insertados en la pequeña producción mercantil simple. Las directrices políticas y económicas para el sector pesquero brasileño, históricamente, fomentaron y privilegiaron el aprovechamiento de la pesca oceánica y de la acuicultura, provocando sobreexplotación de las especies y daños ambientales. A esto, se suman fenómenos como la polución urbano industrial y la especulación inmobiliaria. Esta investigación revela la necesidad de avanzar en el conocimiento de este sector, pues hasta recientemente las ciencias sociales estuvieron ausentes en el estudio de los mares y oceanos. Inclusive, la pesca artesanal coloca al trabajo social el desafío de avanzar en la problematización de la cuestión ambiental en el contexto del capitalismo contemporáneo de forma integrada a perspectivas económicas y sociales.

ESWS05:5
De la política pública rural: ¿un posible desarrollo?
Santos, Mariana1; Alencar, Maria Magaly2; Gehlen, Vitória2; Morais, Thâmara2
1Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Serviço Social, Cabo de Santo Agostinho, Brazil; 2Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Serviço Social, Recife, Brazil
El interés por este tema de investigación es producto de experiencias profesionales en el sector de la pesca artesanal en distintas ciudades brasileñas. La preocupación principal es discutir la pobreza a partir del trabajo y analizar la vivencia de estos trabajadores en el contexto de las relaciones sociales. Esta propuesta tiene como base la concepción crítica dialéctica y articula la investigación teórica a la investigación de campo junto a comunidades pesqueras. Los procedimientos utilizados para problematizar la actividad en el contexto de las políticas públicas formuladas en diferentes momentos históricos del país son el levantamiento documental en órganos públicos y de la sociedad. Las principales fuentes que desarrollaron el estudio son entrevistas a trabajadores de pesca artesanal, semi-estructuradas individuales y grupales y reuniones informales con grupos. La pesca artesanal constituye un ejemplo concreto de que diferentes situaciones de trabajo no típicamente capitalistas perduran en la contemporaneidad, pero subordinadas a la lógica del capital y determinadas por el propio proceso de reproducción ampliada del capital. Esto exige la superación de falsos esquemas duales que analizan estos tipos de trabajos como arcaicos o excluidos de la lógica capitalista. La distribución de las formas de organización social de la producción de la pesca en el litoral brasileño es regulada por el avance del capital en la pesca en cuanto sector particular de la división social de la producción. El desarrollo de la producción pesquera capitalista de las últimas décadas provoca como resultado el desarrollo de las fuerzas productivas, pero reproduce la existencia de los pescadores artesanales insertados en la pequeña producción mercantil simple. Las directrices políticas y económicas para el sector pesquero brasileño, históricamente, fomentaron y privilegiaron el aprovechamiento de la pesca oceánica y de la acuicultura, provocando sobreexplotación de las especies y daños ambientales. A esto, se suman fenómenos como la polución urbano industrial y la especulación inmobiliaria. Esta investigación revela la necesidad de avanzar en el conocimiento de este sector, pues hasta recientemente las ciencias sociales estuvieron ausentes en el estudio de los mares y oceanos. Inclusive, la pesca artesanal coloca al trabajo social el desafío de avanzar en la problematización de la cuestión ambiental en el contexto del capitalismo contemporáneo de forma integrada a perspectivas económicas y sociales.

Abstract Book
la población? Se cree que la promoción del desarrollo regional es necesario contar con una política pública intersectorial con el fin de hacerlo más accesible a las personas que viven instrumentos que garanticen los derechos sociales en la Constitución brasileña. En este sentido, el enfoque territorial debe desarrollar una forma de articular las diferentes políticas, urbanas y rurales, para favorecer así el desarrollo compatible con las necesidades de las poblaciones objetivos de las políticas sociales en Brasil.

WS059:6
Proyecto de asentamiento urbano: el caso del asentamiento Popular Vila Esperança
Sampaio, Jailcires de Almeida; Leal, Joyce Helena M.; Fontainha, Leonardo A. S.; de Oliveira, Natália Coelho; de Farias Filho, José Sebastião; da Silva Sousa, Luana; Silva de Moraes, Natasha Mastrangelo; de Carvalho, Heloísa Gama; Cantarino, Julia; Furtado, Mirela; Bienenstein, Regina
Universidade Federal Fluminense, Escola de Servicio Social, Niterói- Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
El trabajo examina datos de asentamiento popular de la Vila Esperança, una comunidad de São Gonçalo-RJ, y trata de proponer mejoras en las políticas y programas de vivienda. El trabajo propuesto responde a la solicitud enviada por la Asociación de Residentes de la Vila Esperança, para el Centro de Estudios y Proyectos de Vivienda y Urbanismo / NEPHU UFF, con el fin de ajustar los estudios previos y proyectos técnicos desarrollados con el fin de transmitir la regularización de asentamientos sostenible de la tierra. Todo esto se ha sido elaborado por NEPHU y terminado en 2007. Que articula el proceso de regularización, pero sólo en 2009 fue galardonado con fondos provenientes del Fondo Nacional para la Vivienda Social (FNHIS). La distancia entre el final del proyecto (2007) y el inicio de los trabajos en el área (2011) exige la actualización y ajuste de la misma. La línea de acción se propone en este proyecto forma parte de las directrices y prioridades establecidas por el Plan Nacional de Vivienda y representa una contribución a la aplicación de los instrumentos previstos por el Estatuto de la Ciudad. En la historia, la expansión de las áreas urbanizadas del país, siempre ha sido igualada por la exclusión social " , ya que la aparición del trabajo libre en la sociedad brasileña, incluso cuando las ciudades incorporan nuevas dimensiones, comienza de esta manera el problema de la vivienda" (Mavicote, 2002, P.22) La metodología utilizada fue la actualización de los registros de los problemas socioeconómicos, que permite la identificación del problemas sociales, legales, y sobre las mejores maneras de abordar los problemas. Los resultados parciales son la actualización de las entradas socio-económico (2007), la identificación de posibles acciones para generar empleo e renta, la participación y registro de las audiencias públicas, la obtención de la información socio-espacial, la identificación de situaciones problemáticas , la construcción de una planificación de alternativas y soluciones. A partir de la suposición de que la ciudad de São Gonçalo presenta indicadores sociales y el saneamiento ambiental extremadamente preocupante, y hay varios barrios pobres y precarios en su territorio, se muestra muy importante el papel social de la Universidad por proyectos sociales, ya que permite establecer el diálogo acuerdos con los líderes municipales y los residentes de la Vila Esperança.

WS059 Youth and participation (1:4)
WS059:1
The role of employability skills policy in Australia: the case for young people
Britton, Frances
Curtin University, Perth, Australia
Young people are over represented in unemployment and underemployed with current rates in Australia estimated to be at a nine year high. In making the transition to the employment market young people from low socioeconomic and culturally diverse backgrounds are most adversely impacted. Precarious employment, government policies relating to employability skills and workplace practices are contributory factors: precarious employment being low paying, risk adverse and inflexible work places while employability skills are those attributes required to gain and retain employment. The focus of this presentation is national policy in Australia and the academic literature in developed countries on employability skills and attributes in some instances. In depth interviews with young people undertaking vocational education or training, trainers, funding representatives and employers in the south eastern suburbs of Perth, Western Australia were used for this research. The main findings include the discrepancy for many of the young people between their home environments and those that support regular work reported by other groups within the study. Most of the young people commented on a poor school experience. This study has implications for schools, training/education organisations and wider organisational practices in terms of policy aiming to increase the employment opportunities for those from disadvantaged backgrounds.

WS059:2
Empowering young persons for improved engagement and development in communities: The intervention initiative
George, Olamide
Alliance and Networking for Development, Research, Liverpool, United Kingdom
Young Persons in this context is defined as individuals aged between 10-30 years, without any classification, prejudice to social class, location and situation. The issues to be raised include levels of Reproductive Health information available through orientation, information dissemination, Risk associated with reproductive Health Behaviour; Access to services regarding reproductive health is scattered but improving. Reproductive Health Outcomes remain unfavourable and unchecked and unchanged. Increase in the vulnerability of the target population to the rising levels of youth deviance, economic and financial crimes, vulnerability to participate in organised crimes, social disruption and violence. The Youth Challenge which includes the population Increase and demographic bulge in the last 10 years as projected and experienced with this target population, any identified strategies and synergies between the target population and stakeholders. There is increase in percentage unemployed and underemployed. The presentation will address best practices, pathway to innovation and lessons learnt based on uncoordinated responses, resources not harnessed, good practices and lessons unshared or poorly shared. Also emphasis on limited partnering and collaboration between the state and non-governmental organisations, and absence of dependent or non dependent framework for monitoring and evaluation of intervention programs.

WS059:4
Flying to a foreign horizon on your own - About unaccompanied children's everyday life in Sweden
Brunnberg, Elinor; Aytar, Osman
School of Health, Care and Welfare, Social work, Mälardalen University, Eskilstuna, Sverige
Sweden is the country in Europe which in 2010 received the highest number of unaccompanied children. They came mainly from Afghanistan (1153) and Somalia (533) but also from several other countries. The aim of this study is to review and describe the situation for unaccompanied children in a city in Sweden. In the current study mixed methods were used - documents, statistical information, interviews, assessments. The study is a longitudinal study. The results from interviews with 10 unaccompanied children show that more than half of the children had been travelling to a country where they already had a relative. Statistics from the local authority show that 27% of the unaccompanied children have a kinship-placement. For the other children flying to a foreign horizon seem to be away from a situation than to something. Just one of the children has another reason than migration from a violent or threatening situation. Migration to education is the perspective of this child. Another important result of our interviews is that as many as eight out of ten young people have contact with one parent. A parent may be dead, but they have found and are in contact with at least one parent. How their contact with the family looks like, with whom and how often vary considerably for individual young people. It has also varied the time and manner in which they been able to find any parent. Young people's mental well-being is not entirely satisfactory, according our study results. Many feel alone, sleep poorly and are stressed. At the same time they see themselves as happy and the view of the future seems bright. It can be interpreted as contradictory, but it need not be, because of it can be a sign of the complexity of the unaccompanied children's life. As the study results show there is a varied background to escape the situation in their own country. The unaccompanied children are fleeing from threats to life and seem to have been sent to Europe to protect them. Parental contact on-line or phone is also thus a central part of many of the youngsters. It can be contact on a daily or less often, but has great importance for young people to get together his life, for young people's wellbeing and their ability to emotionally put together their difficult life puzzles and for young people's educational achievement and motivation for school work, as parent's at home encourages studies.
WS059:5
Exploring adolescents’ perceptions of interprofessional collaboration and service user involvement
Suehman, Siv Else Nord
Molde University College, Health & Social Dep., Molde, Norway

The overall aim of this study is to contribute to increased service user quality for adolescents who have psychosocial difficulties and extensive need for help and support. To meet their needs and organize their services, interprofessional collaboration (IPC) is a necessity. Research and development of IPC are limited and hence further research is required. The aims of the study are: 1) Explore adolescents’ perceptions of IPC and service user involvement (SUI) related to their experiences with case conference. 2) Test and adapt research methodology in order to achieve better investigation of the phenomenon collaboration and service user involvement from adolescents’ view angles. 3) Enhance knowledge of further development of relevant and practical tools to improve collaboration about children at risk. The methodological approach in the study is Q-methodology. The Q-method is well suited to explore adolescents’ perceptions of IPC and to what extent they participate in this collaboration. Q-methodology was developed and introduced in 1935 by William Stephenson, has only recently come to appliance in Norway. The Q-methodology implies qualitative and quantitative techniques for data collection and analysis and is particular applicable for scientific exploration of subjectivity. An essential theoretical fundament in Q-methodology is the ‘concourse-theory’. Concourse may be explained as a flow of verbal and non-verbal communication on a topic, where the communication is subjectively anchored. In this study the concourse is the flow of communication of adolescents’ perceptions on IPC and SUI, which is based on data from interviews. The concourse constitutes the basis for the Q-set, which is a set of categorised and comprised statements. This is a main reason for the method’s particular applicability for exploring subjectivity even if participants do not have a rich language. Exploring adolescents’ perceptions of IPC and SUI is important in order to improve and develop high quality services for children at risk. The Q method is an important tool in this work. My presentation will focus especially on the creation of the Q-set in order to demonstrate the method’s unique property on emerging subjective perceptions of adolescents at risk. The present study is closely linked to another research project in progress by Willumsen, Ødegård, and Ahgren who have also sent an abstract for this conference.

WS059:6
To make oneself heard - children's perceptions of empowerment in the Swedish preschool context
Almqvist, Anna-Lena1, Almqvist, Lena2
1 Mälardalen University, School of Health, Care and Social Welfare, Eskilstuna, Sverige; 2 Mälardalen University, School of Sustainable Development, Society and Technology, Västerås, Sweden

Recently, there has been a developing interest concerning children’s voices in for example decision-making and planning within different educational contexts, such as the preschool. Although children’s rights are emphasized, it is not clear how these rights are expressed in children’s everyday life. Further, children from a minority ethnic group risk marginalization in relation to other children as well as to significant adults and the society as a whole. The aim of this study was to analyze children’s perceptions of empowerment in a preschool context in a gender and ethnicity perspective. Data, collected in 2010, comprised of 25 children at 4 different preschools (aged 4-6, 13 girls, 7 children with other ethnicity than Swedish). Two different methods were used: (1) a group interview technique, playing different scenarios involving the children as co-actors, and (2) a photo walk where children took photos of their indoor and outdoor environment. The photos were used as stimulated recall in individual interviews with the children to let them express their empowerment in the everyday life at preschool. Children’s perceptions were in part related to environmental prerequisites such as the social and physical context of the preschool as well as more distal factors such as resources and values on the macro level. Therefore, to highlight the preschool as an influential micro environment in children’s exercising of empowerment, the interview analysis was based on an ecological systems perspective. The intersectional perspective was used to emphasize possible differences in the children’s perceptions of empowerment due to gender and ethnicity. The results indicate that children perceive the preschool teacher as an uncontested authority. In the preschool environment with least resources and most ethnic diversity among the children, there seem to be a tendency that children perceive the teachers as even stronger authorities, rather than the more affluent, than in the preschool environment with least resources and most ethnic diversity. The peer relations are, however, more complex and questioned by the children. If children have internalized parts of the social context, like rules, seem to vary due to their own experience of consequences of such rules. A salient prerequisite for empowerment is to increase children’s opportunities to understand and be understood. Therefore, preschool teachers need to elaborate on children’s experiences.

WS060:1
Social work intervention and community redevelopment after earthquake disaster
Law, Angee Koon-chui
Sun Yat-sen University, Sociology and Social Work, Guangzhou, China

This paper reports on the process and social impact of community redevelopment after the earthquake disaster occurred on 12.5.2008 at Sichuan, China. Over one million volunteers and their related NGOs took speedy actions to render assistance of various forms to help the victims. After three years, most of these individuals and organizations had withdrawn from the earthquake sites, due to mission accomplished or running out of funds. A few NGOs choose to stay behind, continuing their engagement with the affected communities. With social work as its major intervention strategy, a NGO has endeavored to provide services to two serious destructed villages for three years and continue to do so, with changing service focus along the different phases of redevelopment, from initial crisis intervention, relocation and compensation to affected families, building and allocation of new houses, to building of new physical environment, and setting up of new social institutions like schools, medical services and other community facilities, as well as restructuring the social network of residents. The redevelopment efforts put together by concerted parties, as claimed by the officials, have changed the outlook of the affected villages, from their backward and poor living environment, to a modernized, nicely designed rural community, by advancing their social development to as much as 50 years. Researcher of this social work project has been following the process, making observations and interviews with the local residents of the two villages, to explore the impact of the redevelopment process on their social network and perspectives of their ‘new life’. It is found that the level of the villagers’ participation in the decision making process was rather low. Also their social network has been significantly affected, partly positive and partly negative, due to the input of many outside bodies, such as government organizations from other provinces providing funding and technical supports, NGOs setting up service centres, commercial firms seeking new business opportunities, tourists seeking pleasure in newly launched entertainment facilities. Material compensations have created new challenges to young people, elderly and their families in coping with modernization and increasingly complex social relations, and social workers find that they are facing with greater demand for their services.

WS060:2
Community building in temporary housing after the Great East Japan Earthquake
Nishio, Atsushi
Okinawa University, Department of Social Work, Naha, Japan

The Great East Japan Earthquake hit the Tohoku area on March 11, 2011. The huge earthquake followed by tsunami caused numerous casualties: approximately sixteen thousand people dead, four thousand missing, and about seventy-two thousand still living in refuge (as of November 15, 2011). Almost all evacuees who were forced to live in evacuation shelters have now moved to newly-constructed temporary housings. Certain local governments, having learned from the experience of the Great Hanshin Earthquake in 1995, when some elderly people suffered isolated deaths in the temporary housings, have decided to provide community centers and day-care facilities adjacent to the new temporary housings. However, some evacuees felt the temporary housings to be ‘a distant land far away from familiar friends and acquaintances, there is no space for people to meet’ and refused to move in. This study investigated the current state of the temporary housing communities and clarified the effective ways for reconstructing human relationship and rebuilding community bonds. First, we reviewed previous studies on the circumstances and background of ‘isolated deaths’ in temporary public housings in the case of the Great Hanshin Earthquake. Second, we conducted field work at certain temporary housings, interviewing residents and leaders and observing the communities’ functions.
Third, we focused on different aspects of these housing and communities, such as activities and programs, resident organizations, architectural layout of the housing, life support facilities, supports by the local governments, and the role of professionals including social workers and public health nurses.

We discovered the following key factors for community building:
(i) Municipal efforts to promote social inclusion and collaborate with residents so that the residents can retain community links.
(ii) Development housings and other facilities such that the community functions, especially for the elderly, are well integrated to provide the residents with a chance to interact socially on a daily basis.
(iii) Networking and collaboration of supportive professionals such as social workers, public health nurses, life support assistants, and care managers to rebuild the communities and empower community residents. These findings can be beneficial for not only temporary housings but also our common communities to establish a model community in Japan with its declining birthrate and aging society.

WS060:3
The social impacts on the vulnerable from threat of flooding under climate change: the case of coastal villages in Taiwan
Wang, Kate Yen-Tzy; Yu, Sinite; Lin, Bi-Liang
1National Taiwan Normal University, Taipei, Taiwan; 2Taiwan International Institute for Water Education, Taipei, Taiwan

Background: The purpose of the paper is to examine the impacts of floods on the poor in fishing villages where had been identified as the first climate refugees on the west cost of Taiwan. Besides the land subsidence, people also experience the risk of floods due to the increase of precipitation and the rise of sea levels.

Methods and theoretical frameworks: The structured questionnaire method and face-to-face interviews had been conducted from Oct. to Dec., 2010. All poor households receiving public cash assistance had been interviewed. The sample size is 177. The descriptive statistics and ordinal logistic regression models had been used. The dimensions of social impacts include: (1) health and wellbeing, (2) access, quality and choice of goods and services, and (3) adaptive capacity of vulnerable. The concept of social vulnerability and social exclusion also had been explored.

Results: The main findings are as follows: (1) 78% of the respondents experienced the most severe flood damages during 2009 and 2010, particularly in summer. The number of days the floods lasted was from 6 hours to seven days. The flood height ranged from 5 cm to 121 cm.
(2) Among the 14 indicators of social impacts, poor people suffered most in terms of transportation, mental health, economic insecurity, employment, electricity use, and water damage to the house. (3) Poor families with children were more vulnerable to the following social impacts: housing adequacy and affordability, employment, the water use for daily life, telephone use and transportation. Old people were deprived of the opportunities to participate community activities or social groups. Furthermore, the poorest of the poor faced more severe impacts on their housing and financial security. Females reported more social impacts on their mental health. And (4) Due to lack of resources, people tended to be passive when facing natural disasters. However, one still can find strengths from those economically disadvantaged. The level of social support and the level of community solidarity were not low in those villages, which can facilitate more active community organizations for improving the living conditions of the poor.

Conclusion(s): The social impacts of floods are multi-dimensional but governments usually ignore the complexity of the flood impacts. The issues of social inequality and environmental justice need to be reemphasized when discussing flood risk exposures.

WS060:4
Social work in the quake zone: supporting the sustainable development of Christchurch's eastern communities
Tiuow, Banwen
Christchurch Polytechnic of Information and Technology, Human Services, Christchurch, New Zealand

This presentation will focus on the role for social work intervention with people and communities affected by three major earthquakes in Christchurch, New Zealand. Since the first and subsequent earthquakes in September 2010, February and June 2011 non-governments agencies in Christchurch and the greater Canterbury region have been key providers of immediate and crisis support. Whilst this type of service provision is not new territory for social services the long-term nature of the work necessitates a responsive and empowering practice approach to facilitate ongoing sustainable development in the most affected communities. Using Amartya Sen (1999)'s Capabilities Approach, this presentation will examine ways of working with people beyond alleviating immediate problems and restoring personal well-being, towards taking agency, exercising rights, connecting with others and becoming directly involved in the rebuild of the city and neighbourhood communities. These considerations provide an argument for expanding the scope of social work by reconceptualising the work of individual and social change to effectively respond to the needs of the affected people of Christchurch.

WS060:5
From country to city: New residential community service in post-disaster reconstruction — Case study of jade-horse community in Sichuan, China
Song, Pi-Li; Hsieh, Meng-lun
Eden Social Welfare Foundation, International and Cross-Strait Affairs Center, Taipei City, Taiwan

The earthquake occurred on May 21, 2008 in Sichuan province of China caused severe damages. In order to provide permanent housing for a massive rural homeless population, many new residential compounds in the outer peripheral areas of large towns or cities were built. Since February 2009, the residents from eight villages have been gradually relocated to the newly-created “Jade-Horse Community”, an urban-style residential area in Mianyang City. Currently, 166 compounds consist of 49 buildings with 1,936 units were built. Approximately 5,000 people have been relocated to Jade-Horse Community.

This study conducts interviews with secretaries of the community administration committee, members of the community entertainment clubs, retired officers and teachers, and community residents, in order to explore the needs of the community. Sampling methods of snowballing and random sampling are used.

Lack of recreational facilities and activity planning are two major issues in Jade-Horse. As the community lacks recreational space, most residents perform recreational activities on streets outside the compounds and in the plaza next to the railway, resulting in problems of traffic and public hygiene. The elderly and the unemployed young adults are two groups affected the most by the change of residential style. Since residents generally receive public insurance benefits and welfare subsidies, most of them are not worried about livelihood. Due to the lack of recreational space and activities, most of the senior citizens walk on the streets, play cards, or just gather together. Most of the unemployed young adults do not work but rely on governmental subsidies. The fact that leisure life is an important component in Sichuan life style further encourages the young unemployed adults to stay at home. Furthermore, they can hardly identify with the unfamiliar community and are therefore not interested in community activities. The “community readiness model” is used in this project to lead discussion among the residents to seek solutions for their own concerns, covering shifting needs in post-disaster reconstruction, relationship between neighbors, and welfare policies. Volunteer services are also encouraged to ultimately reach the goal of sustainable and long-term community participation.

WS060:6
Community level adaptation to climate risk: Engaging in public outreach in British Columbia, Canada
Drollet, Julie
Thompson Rivers University, Social Work, Kamloops, Canada

This paper presentation will share findings from a research project on the environment that examined climate change, disasters and sustainable development adaptations and responses in British Columbia’s (BC) small cities and rural communities. The paper will focus on the public outreach and education component that aims to to reduce BC’s vulnerability to adverse natural and anthropogenic hazards and extreme events, including the potentially devastating impacts of climate change, by mobilizing research results on community-level adaptations generated at the community and general stakeholder level. To achieve this goal, there are five interrelated public outreach objectives, that will be discussed. This qualitative research study utilized interviews, focus group discussions, a survey, documentation and observations to learn about community member’s responses and adaptations to the impacts of climate change. Interviews were conducted with community leaders, government officials, practitioners, activists, disaster managers, policy makers, First Nations, and women leaders. Focus groups were organized with members of women’s organizations and environmental groups. A survey was completed with members of the public at two community forums on health promotion and sustainability in Kamloops, BC. The research findings are based on data collected with 121 participants, including 19 key informant interviews, 32 focus group participants, and 70 survey
respondents. Interviews and focus groups in the interior and northern
regions revealed information about the community services and programs,
and participants offered their opinions and positions on different
subjects related to the project, as well as important insights. The project
is significant because it provides a range of perspectives on community-
level adaptations in BC; demonstrates community actions to implement
practical solutions; and delivers outreach activities to promote disaster
risk-reduction in vulnerable small cities and rural communities. The
outcomes will be of interest to educators; health professionals; community
members; public and private sector executives/managers; emergency
responders; and the academic community, particularly in the relationship
between climate change, disasters, and sustainable development.

WS060:7
Strengthening capacity of local organisations in responding to natural
disasters - Resistance by local community to "non-locals"
Robertson, Fiona
Fiona Robertson - Consultant and Social Worker, Christchurch, New Zealand

This paper will consider the contention, that a localised response is always
more useful and significant than an engineered solution from outside. This
is a key implicit value in both social development and in social work.
As a case example the author will examine the response to a natural
disaster – the recent New Zealand earthquakes. During the later part of
2010 and first half of 2011 the city of Christchurch in New Zealand was
impacted by four major earthquakes along with over 8,000 aftershocks.
The most devastating in February 2011 quake measuring twice the force
of gravity causing building collapses, significant ground changes and deaths.
The immediate response included international search and rescue teams,
police teams from Australia and also “non-local” responders. Although
this supported the area of immediate emergency response, when it came to the involvement of “non-locals” in the psychosocial and psychological support the same appreciation was not evident. Working in the post-earthquake recovery period, the author noted a visible resistance to “non-locals” on several levels, which will be explored in
this presentation.

All of this raises issues about how “non-local” and international social
workers might respond in countries which have experienced major natural
disasters. From experience working with NGOs and through client contact,
the presentation will outline some of the key issues involved.

This paper will also refer to the current literature research project launched
recently by the International Federation of Social Workers which asks the
key question of how social workers can support major recovery following
natural disasters.

In addition it will recommend that a localised response is definitely
advantageous for a variety of reasons and that a presumptive position
where “non-local” and international “helpers” believe they are more
knowledgeable than local people is not the best way forward.

WS060:8
Core culture or minority culture? Rethinking community participation in
post-disaster recovery
Lin, Jen-Jen
Fu Jen University, Social Work, New Taipei City, Taiwan

In 2009 Typhoon Morakot caused severe damage to the southern part of
Taiwan with record breaking rainfall of 2,748 millimeters in 72 hours.
Floodings caused the death of an estimated 699 persons, and relocation of
19,191 persons. It is worth noting that 13,911 of the 19,191 relocated people were indigenous people. Therefore significant differences in risk perception and cultural conflict among different ethnic groups have been highlighted in the post-disaster reconstruction process. The purpose of this paper is to address some important cultural issues in community
reconstruction after the disaster. The results come from a case study of the
reconstruction of the worst affected village. This research is designed in
particular to deepen our understanding as to how ethnic minorities,
who already suffer from an inequality of the distribution of economic
opportunities, are more vulnerable to flooding and environmental
disasters. In the paper, I examine the tension between administrative
arrangements and village self organization by addressing four related
issues. First, I briefly present the initial conditions of the organizational,
and cultural environment that characterized the indigenous villages
of South Taiwan which were affected by Typhoon Morakot. Second, I
analyze how the inhabitants of an affected indigenous village organized
themselves to participate in the reconstruction effort and whether cultural
conflicts were confronted. Third, I compare the different methods of
community engagement used in this village and discuss their effects on
the community’s sustainable development. Finally, I discuss the
implications of cultural sensitivity for community participation and
offer a set of recommendations to enhance the reconstruction process.
The survey revealed that community identity is an important factor for
a participatory approach in the process of reconstruction. The people
who relocated after the disaster lost not only their homes, but also their
culture and day-to-day life. This was especially so for indigenous people.
Moreover the community engagement and housing policy for post-
disaster recovery may well be constructed according to the core culture
of privileged spheres. In interaction with indigenous people this led to a
negation of their alternative local, minority cultural sphere, which in turn
brought about a disintegration of individual and community identity and
posed a challenge to the sustainable development of the community.

WS061:1
Intercountry adoption in Australia: Policy perspectives on child-
centred approaches
Fronk, Patricia
Griffith University, School of Human Services and
Social Work, Gold Coast, Australia

The ‘politicalisation’ of intercountry adoption in Australia resulted in the
emergence of government sanctioned intercountry adoption programs from the mid 1970s. It remained a political phenomenon driven by
parent-activists culminating in a federal Inquiry in 2005. Today, some
celebrities and some parent-activists continue to pressure for parent-
driven policy approaches. The Inquiry resulted in a restructuring of
previously state-based responsibilities to greater federal and centralized
responsibilities. The formation of NICAAG (National InterCountry
Adoption Advisory Group) of adoptees, a birth mother, adoptive parents
and an academic, together with government, is working towards ensuring
Australian policy and practices with regard to intercountry adoptions are child-centred, ethical, supported by research and resistant to harmful
pressures. This includes a conceptual shift where children born overseas
are also perceived as ‘at risk’ of intercountry adoption, that is, of illegal
and unnecessary separation from their families and recognition that
even in legal adoptions separations can be enforced through economic
disadvantage and lack of alternatives. The combination of multiple
perspectives within NICAAG allows for a greater understanding of a
complex phenomenon and co-operation with regards to policy
determinations and information dissemination to all stakeholders from
a national level. This paper reports on key benefits and challenges.

WS061:2
Adoption - factors influencing child and family
Gabriel, Thomas; Keller, Samuel
Zurich University of Applied Sciences, Social Work, Zurich, Switzerland

In Switzerland, as in many western European countries, most of the
adoptions are international adoptions. Though well-being and the rights
of the children are formally in a main focus during the adoption process,
it’s important to look at the interest of the child in each sequence of its
complex interactions. The primary aim of our study was to acquire an
empirically substantiated view of the application process and adoption
procedures in the canton of Zurich. The international research literature
contains highly contradictory statements about factors affecting the
well-being and development of the adoptive child. Thus the study also
analyses the combination of protective and risk factors over a lengthy
period of time. Questions: Which protective factors contribute to the
well-being of the adoptive child and which factors have the opposite
effect? How do the protective factors and the risk factors interact in the
adoption process? Where is there scope for improvement in the process
of dealing with and granting an application? To obtain an impression of the
interplay between child, parents and authorities, the survey focussed on
three main points: Two general censuses by means of questionnaires
(n=116), which provide an overall view of all the current adoption
procedures in the canton of Zurich since January 1st, 2003. Instruments:
Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL; Achenbach 2000) analysed by using
SPSS and open questions on positive and negative experiences. Interviews
with the families (n=23) to record their actual individual experiences in
bringing up adopted children. Instruments: Narrative interviews with
controlled selected adoptive parents, data analysed by Grounded Theory
(Strauss & Corbin 1990) Analysis of the questions and concepts in the
official granting of application procedures. Instruments: Data analysed by
content analysis. Results in general censuses: The behaviour of the adopted
children – between 2 and 8 years after their adoption – is in a good
standardized average (CBCL). Several children were considerably over the
average. But those who were below especially showed behaviour problems in attention - beside others. Results in interviews: The study could work out six implicit adoptive parental models of dealing with their every day experiences and thus the different roles and functions of the children. Further it's possible to show influences of the adoption procedures on experiences and thus the different roles and functions of the children.

**WS060:3**

Securing the future of children and youth through an international practicum project

Drolet, Julie; Samul, Miranda; Larson, Grant

Thompson Rivers University, School of Social Work & Human Service, Kamloops, Canada; Madras Christian College, Social Work Department, Chennai, India

In 2011, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) funded a three year international social work practicum project. The goal was to enhance international learning for social work students by undertaking internship placements and public engagement activities in India and Canada under the theme 'Securing the Future of Children and Youth'. The project was built on an existing collaborative partnership (research, faculty exchanges, student study abroad) between Thompson Rivers University (Canada) and Madras Christian College (India). Project funding was provided to fully support nine Indian social work students completing a practicum in Canada, and nine Canadian social work students completing a practicum in India. A qualitative research component was built into the project to better understand how reciprocal international social work internships focused on vulnerable children and youth, could enhance the use of international frameworks affecting children and youth, increase social work and intercultural skills, and create meaningful public engagement activities focused on the needs of vulnerable youth.

In the 21st century, the generation of children and youth is the largest ever in history, with nearly half of the world's seven billion people under the age of 25. In India, around 46 percent of all children below the age of three are too small for their age, 47 percent are underweight, and at least 16 percent are wasted. UNICEF India (2011) estimates that one in three of the world's malnourished children live in India. A qualitative research component was built into the project to better understand how reciprocal international social work internships focused on vulnerable children and youth, could enhance the use of international frameworks affecting children and youth, increase social work and intercultural skills, and create meaningful public engagement activities focused on the needs of vulnerable youth.

WS061:4

Domestic adoption for special needs children in Romania. The need for evidence-based policies

Lazar, Florin; Buzducea, Doru

University of Bucharest, Social Work, Bucharest, Romania

After banning international adoption in 2001 to comply with international regulations, the only permanent solution for children without parental care – in residential or foster care – remained domestic adoption. While the number of children in institutions decreased from 50,000 in December 2001 to 23,000 in June 2011, the vast majority of them are older than 10 years old and around one third are with disabilities which makes them ‘special needs children’ for adoption. Despite this situation, the number of adoptable children was constantly lower than the number of families willing to adopt (except in 2010, due to economic crisis) and the number of domestic adoption remained relatively stable around 1,200-1,400 children annually. The number of children from institutions being adopted fell from 514 in 2000 to 19 in 2007. The aim of the study was to identify the main characteristics of the Romanian adoptive families and the factors motivating families to adopt children older than 3 years, with disabilities and of Roma ethnicity. The study was built on an existing collaborative partnership (research, faculty exchanges, student study abroad) between Thompson Rivers University (Canada) and Madras Christian College (India). Project funding was provided to fully support nine Indian social work students completing a practicum in Canada, and nine Canadian social work students completing a practicum in India. A qualitative research component was built into the project to better understand how reciprocal international social work internships focused on vulnerable children and youth, could enhance the use of international frameworks affecting children and youth, increase social work and intercultural skills, and create meaningful public engagement activities focused on the needs of vulnerable youth.

WS061:5

Protecting children and promoting human rights: An irreconcilable contradiction?

Whittaker, Andrew

London South Bank University, Primary and Social Care, London, United Kingdom

In England, the last twenty years has seen important developments in the relationship between the state and families. The Human Rights Act 1998 incorporated human rights within domestic legislation and increased transparency and accountability within public services. In 2003, the British government introduced a programme of reform to achieve a universal children's social care service for every child in pursuit of human rights rather than focusing upon children at highest risk. Rather than supporting the family, the state sought to develop a direct relationship with children to promote their welfare. Since 2008, this approach has been challenged by a high profile death of a child, Peter Connelly. Child protection services saw a 53% increase in referrals and the government responded with a series of reforms that have placed the social work profession centre stage. These changes are taking place against a backdrop of cut in public services provoked by the crisis in the global economy. The central problem is how child protection social workers manage the daily tensions between conflicting human rights within a changing political environment. The paper presents the findings of a doctoral study of child protection social work teams in London over an 18-month period. The study involved observations of home visits, meetings and interviews with social workers and managers from four child protection teams. The social workers had trained in the UK, Zimbabwe, South Africa, the US and New Zealand. The study examines the everyday realities of child protection social workers who must investigate allegations of abuse whilst respecting the human rights of family members. The study found that social workers who had trained abroad had a stronger emphasis on human rights, fairness and cultural sensitivity. Social workers trained within an individualistic treatment tradition (US, New Zealand) found the UK approach too superficial and resource-focused, whilst social workers trained within a community-based approach (South Africa, Zimbabwe) found the UK approach compatible but the level of risk and surveillance was higher than they were used to. By comparison, British trained social workers adopted a more procedural approach and appeared to find it more difficult to gain a critical distance to question their role. This would appear to strengthen critiques of British social work education as being influenced by neo-liberalism and procedural responses to risk and need.

WS 062 Family and child poverty (3:1)

WS062:1

Incarcerated mothers: Their histories of victimization and the consequences for their children

Johnson, Toni; Severson, Margaret

University of Kansas, School of Social Welfare, Lawrence, KS, United States

Problem: Many women who have been victimized end up in trouble with the law and most are of color, poor, undereducated and parents of minor children. Arrest and prosecution spell hardship for these children. The costs of rehabilitation and treatment programs are incurred emotionally and structurally. Studies point to inmates’ families as being important sources of crime desistance but recent research suggests motherhood and marriage may have less than positive influences on women offenders. A better understanding of the interplay between those relationships and criminal behavior may help identify ways of altering behaviors that put women at risk of incarceration.

Methods: The findings of two studies illustrate the complex web of need that emerges for many women once incarcerated. Their histories of victimization and need for trauma services, societal expectations that as mothers they will naturally resume the parenting role no matter how
ill-equipped they may be to do so, and insurmountable economic needs facing them and their children complicate the reintegration process. The research reported here come from two separate but substantively related studies. In the first, familial, social, and criminal histories of a group of incarcerated women are drawn from the data of a large mixed methods study designed to gain knowledge of women’s experiences of violence and victimization and their life trajectories. The second study explored the most often expressed concern of incarcerated mothers, the care and wellbeing of their children. Information on service needs was collected directly from adolescent children of incarcerated parents and the person caring for them.

Sample: Both studies drew their samples from the middle United States and included women age 18 and older incarcerated in the state’s only correctional facility for women. The second study sample included 14 youth age 13-18 yrs and 16 parent/caregivers.

Results: Findings including demographic, economic supports and activities, and criminalizing behaviors will be presented from the first study. Findings from the second study include service needs revealed by youth and caregivers that grouped into 6 distinct clusters. The detailed data from both studies are provided Generalizations: These studies, viewed together, create a powerful picture of the incarcerated woman and the challenges she and her children face. Taken together, these studies provide evidentiary support for offering the kinds of programs.

WS062:2
Child deprivation indicators
Wong Tingyan1; Wong Yucheong2; Xu, Yaebin3
1The University of Hong Kong, Social Work and Social Administration Department, Hong Kong, China; 2Beijing Normal University, School of Social Development and Public Policy, Beijing, China

Given the conventional income poverty approach has been widely criticized for its inability in identifying the real poor and capturing the multidimensional nature of poverty, especially as to child, this study aims to develop a new child poverty measurement Child Deprivation Indicators (CDI) in China. CDI is based on the concept of deprivation, which is defined as an enforced lack of socially perceived necessities. The study is conducted in Beijing, and over 800 families are randomly sampled to participate in the survey. The first step of developing CDI was to select “necessities” based on literature and experts’ opinions, interviewees were then asked whether they considered the proposed items necessities. Since parents are the ones who decide children’s consumption, they were asked “Do you think...is a necessity for your child’s life?” Item perceived to be necessary by more than 50 per cent of the respondents were identified as necessity. To indicate relative importance of each item, weights were calculated based on the proportion of people considering an item as a necessity. Thirty four items were included in the final necessity list covering six dimensions, including diet, cloth, housing, household facilities, education and social activities. After indicating the importance of each item, parents further answered the question, “Does your child possess... (=e.g., a computer)?” If the answer was negative, they were further asked, “What is the lack of this item do to your child’s perceived necessities?” Only those respondents who lacked items because of unaffordability were identified as being deprived. In consistent with existing studies, threshold is set to 3, i.e. children lacking three or more items are identified as the deprived. The findings indicate one fifth children were deprived in our sample, and the extremely deprived (being deprived of six items or more) reaches 10 per cent. Among all items, some are more likely to be deprived than others, for example, about 15 per cent of the children were deprived in “after class tutorial” and “interest classes”. Analysis also showed a significant link between income poverty and deprivation yet not all.

WS062:3
Social protection policies for orphaned and vulnerable children in East Africa
Mbebo, Zenzy Mnasj; Wairire, Gidraph1
1Institute of Social Work, Social Work, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; 2University of Nairobi, Sociology and Social Work, Nairobi, Kenya

The East African region, just like other countries in the sub-Saharan Africa has continued to experience the challenge of the raising numbers of children who are orphaned and or made vulnerable by different calamities including HIV/AIDS epidemic. A major consequence is the weakening of family and community ties as well as social support networks all of which are further worsened by adverse poverty in the region. Efforts to address poverty in the East Africa region have witnessed several policies for social protection covering diverse groups in the society including children. Such strategies are broadly mainstreamed in the national policies for poverty reduction and realization of the Millennium Development Goals. Most of these policies however have not been effective in providing the safety nets that can effectively cushion children as they grow in environments that largely violate their right to life and basic survival. This paper analyzes the broad factors that have made such policies fail to realize the goals for which they were conceptualized. An overview of the situation of institutional and family living orphans based on an empirical study conducted in Dar es Salaam - Tanzania and selected case studies in Kenya were used to inform policy practice and subsequent analysis. The role of social work in social protection policies for OVCs in East Africa was also analyzed with emphasis on how the process can reduce poverty in the region.

WS062:4
Learning from the process of implementation of childhood social protection system in Chile
Leyton Navarro, Cristian
University of Bristol, School for Policy Studies, Bristol, United Kingdom

This presentation aims to discuss the results of a research about the implementation process of Chile Crece Contigo (Chile grows with you). Additionally, will be analysed this social protection system in the Latin American context. The system of childhood social protection was designed by Bachelet’s government in 2006 and its implementation started in 2007. Gradually, this system has been obtaining consolidation. It has diverse services to different public incorporating universal actions and other focused on the 40% of the poorest. These actions are focalized on children from the first control of pregnant woman until 4 years old and consider different actions according to the vulnerability level of every child. The implementation of this policy involves institutions in different level of government namely national, regional and local level, but the local level has the responsibility of implementing every actions associated with this system.

This presentation will show an empirical research which analysed different kinds of interventions implemented in the frame of Chile Crece Contigo system, involving the points of views of diverse actors participating in the policy process. This research was carried out with the support of Ministry of Planning of Chilean Government.

The second part will describe the analysis developed about the management process in the local levels, the services users’ perspectives and results of interventions focusing on key aspects of implementation process from the point of view of different subnational actors. Finally some conclusions and recommendations will be developed considering the level of poverty in Latin America and the challenge to design social protection system according to the increasing social complexity.

WS062:5
Preventing the separation of children from their families: the impact of social protection and child care systems in Albania, Kazakhstan and Ukraine
Nordenmark Sverrinsson, Ann: Gaia, Elena
UNICEF, Regional Office for Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, Geneva, Switzerland

Countries belonging to the Eastern Europe and Central Asia display the highest rates of separation of children from their families in the world. Poverty, disability of the child, neglect and abuse within the family are the most significant root causes. UNICEF was interested in understanding if social services and social assistance are mitigating the impact of these vulnerabilities on the ability of families to care for children. In Albania, Ukraine and Kazakhstan, the research involved semi-structured interviews with stakeholders at national and local level from government and civil society. Focus group discussions were organised with parents who are service users and benefit recipients, and with service providers. Despite the existence of social assistance benefits for poverty alleviation in these countries, the social benefits system is experienced as difficult to access and requiring much effort to access small amounts. Social services remain over-relying on residential care, even if there are pilot initiatives for inclusive education, rehabilitation services, therapy and community based services for children with disability and children from vulnerable
families. The social worker function remains under developed, and the administrative and managerial infrastructure weak. There is a lack of understanding of social work, how it differs from social assistance and what the functions of a social worker are. Lack of information about services, benefits and access to justice are cited as key issues preventing families with children from claiming their entitlements. Families with children with disabilities remain particularly vulnerable with least access to appropriate, relevant and responsive services. In addition, stumbling blocks to accessibility of services and benefits often multiply if you have a disability. Still, in Ukraine synergies between high-value and widely-accessed categorical benefits at birth, use of the justice system to access benefits and services in maternity hospitals targeting mothers at risk, appear to have had a positive impact reflected in a reduction in the rate of infants under three placed into residential care. On-going reforms in the three countries to address some of the identified barriers have a potential to develop clear and explicit linkages between existing policy measures and improve the support to families in general and families at risk in particular, through integrated social protection responses.

WS062:6
Troubled by financial and children troubles: psychological self-concepts of low-income parents in Singapore
Ng, Irene Y.H.
National University of Singapore, Social Work, Singapore, Singapore

1. What was the problem and the aim of the project?
Time-limited economic-focused financial assistance programmes have limited effectiveness if recipients face psychosocial barriers that prevent financial independence. The present study analyzes the relationship between two sources of psychosocial barriers among a group of low-income parents. The first source is children's issues, namely poor grades, health limitations and difficult behaviour. The second source is recipients' psychological self-concepts of self-mastery and parenting aggravation.

2. Which methods did the author(s) use to find a solution of the problem?
The study draws on data from a survey of 430 recipients of a government financial assistance programme called Work Support. It applies multiple regression on the two parents' self-concepts of the children's issues and control variables which included family earnings, education, social support and other demographic characteristics.

3. What was discovered as a result of the research or practice?
The findings show the significance of the psychosocial challenges faced by low-income families. The life stage of a mature family with teenage children might be particularly stressful for low-income parents. The collaboration between government agencies that implement the financial assistance programmes and non-government agencies that provide counselling and casework has been ongoing in Singapore. However, Singapore is exploring how to better integrate the services to meet the multi-dimensional needs of the low-income families. This is an important direction, given the findings in this study. The role of self-concepts in achieving financial self-reliance also suggests the importance of supporting women in their roles as caregivers.

WS062:8
"Cartão Família Carioca": Analysis of a income transfer program
Cristina dos Santos, Vanessa
UFRJ, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Introduction: The "Cartão Família Carioca" is an income transfer program, implemented in Rio de Janeiro city since 2010, which main goal is to reduce indigence and poverty and to encourage improvements among students' school performance enrolled at public schools in poor areas of the city. The minimum benefit is the gratuitous of the instrument with a cash value of R$20,00 and R$417,00 per month, with an additional R$50,00 according to the students' performance, this being measured through bimonthly tests executed by the City Hall of Rio de Janeiro. The benefitted shall fulfill a few criteria, some of them being the maintenance of children's vaccine cards and the attendance of pregnant women through pre-natal care; beyond these, in Família Carioca, the students must have 90% of class attendance and parental presence, measured by bimonthly meetings. Another important factor is that the benefit is passed to the woman responsible for the student, which bank's account should be defined by the program.

Objective: To analyze the impacts of the program, among the benefitted families and students involved in the program.

Method: Bibliographic and newspaper/magazine research.

Results: In only ten months the program's implementation seems to present an increase of parental participation in their children's school life, represented by 71% of their attendance in the bimonthly meetings and a 93.2% increase of school attendance. It was noticed that at the first two months of 2011, 40% of the children didn't reach the 90% of school attendance demanded and 40% of the parental responsible didn't attend to the meetings. At the second two months of 2011, there was a increase of the numbers, 43% of the children and 45% of the parental responsible didn't fulfill the criteria; for this reason ten thousand families had their benefits blocked.

Conclusion: There is a process centered on the family, which becomes the fundamental basis for the children success on the program. There is also a criteria to be followed by the families benefitted by the program, which has a strong moral appeal.

WS063 Children and health (1.8)

WS063:1
Construction of children's ill-health - How social workers make sense of children's ill-health in social services written assessments
Halman, Eli; Cederborg, Ann-Christin; Fålh Magnesson, Karin
1Department of Behavioural Sciences and Learning, Linköping, Sweden; 2Department of Child and Youth Studies, Stockholm, Sverige; 3Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, Linköping, Sweden

Health is a complex phenomenon as it both involves and influence biological, psychological, and social aspects of a child's life. How social worker construct the assessment related to children's health is of great importance as such a decision can have profound implications for children and their families. In this study we explore how social workers make sense of health aspects when summarizing collected information, make assessments and suggest decisions in 60 cases where there are known health concerns about the children when the child protection investigation starts. Inspired by social constructionism and discursive psychology we...
elucidate patterns of how the social worker constructs aspects of children's ill-health in written investigation. The results show that social workers describe children's psychological- and physical problems as well as general well-being as interconnected with parental capacity and children's own behavior. In addition, the logic of individual responsibilities for children's ill-health is also connected to decisions of social services support. This means that other possible explanations that also can influence health development are diminished. Our conclusion is that restricted analyses simplify the understanding of children's health and hence the support given. This pinpoints a necessity to analyze further perspectives in order to attain a more complex and thorough understanding of children's health and need of support.

WS063:2
Social agencies for children and families as street level bureaucracies: a case study
Cappello, Fabio
University of Trento, Doctoral School in Social Sciences, Trento, Italy

Social workers in public welfare services can be considered, according to Michael Lipsky theorization, street level bureaucrats. Lipsky (1980) defines as street level bureaucrats all public service workers who interact directly with citizens and have substantial discretion in the execution of their work. They are professionals who give access to state programs and provide services within them; but they also work in an environment where resources are chronically inadequate to the task to perform and where goals expectations tend to be ambiguous, vague or conflicting. The research project I’m developing is exploring the role of social workers within this conceptual frame. I’m trying to investigate how social workers now define and use professional discretion in reference to the professional responsibilities they have. Is discretion (in terms of autonomy) something positive and constitutive of the professional role or is it becoming – due to organizational complexity - a kind of trap that forces them to manage budget cuts, other reductions of services (and the consequent ethical dilemmas) often on behalf of the political level?

In order to respond to this question I am realising a case study in which I analyse the dimensions and quality of discretion of social workers in an Italian social district, paying attention to the phase of initial assessment (intake) and to the definition of interventions with minors at risk (through participative observation, in depth interviews and focus groups). At the preliminary level I have realised a quantitative analysis of intake data (using StatA) that confirms that - no matter what the law says - social workers tend (coherently with Lipsky theorization) to ration services in order to balance scarce resources with requests. Requests that involve minors seems to have the priority to older people and adults (about 50% or requests of elderly are closed or referred to other services from the very beginning). Moreover it is not clear the real level of awareness of this complexity at the managerial level. This study emphasize the risk that this part of the social protection system in Italy can progressively be dismantled without any legislative intervention (a system, that is officially protection system in Italy can progressively be dismantled).

WS063:3
Childhood asthma impact across the lifespan: social development goals and policy recommendations
Wothe, Kathleen; Dedman, Denise; Chandler, Susanne
University of Michigan-Flint, Flint Michigan, United States

Childhood asthma is a prevalent chronic health condition among children in the United States and other nations situated within poor air quality. Reported per capita asthma rates are positively associated with geographic regions of concentrated air pollutants, pollens and high climate humidity. Asthma Control, a secondary prevention strategy, refers to careful regulation of exposure to environmental "triggers." These strategies are simple and relatively inexpensive, when compared with hospitalization as tertiary intervention, yet seemingly beyond the reach of the absolutely poor. Disparities in asthma control are related to racial, gender and socio-economic patterns, such that minority populations have reduced per-capita rate of asthma control, impairing both the "right to health" and social equality. The social and economic consequences of health care disparities in asthma treatment are directly measurable through absenteeism and impact on school achievement and academic performance. Poor asthma control in children negatively impacts economic outcomes for the family. Asthma also contributes to magnified risk for other health concerns through the "weathering" effect (Geronimus, 1996) across the life span, reducing social and economic outcomes into late adulthood. In order to test this hypothesis, geographic and demographic mapping was conducted on a particular community with a higher than national average per-capita rate of asthma diagnosis and lower than expected rates of asthma control. Racial and gender patterns were discovered in the study, particularly minorities had greater correlations with reduced health in asthma control. Further analysis of asthma disparities was conducted to identify underlying socio-economic correlates to access and utility of best practices in asthma control. In these findings, correlates of education, home ownership and access to transportation within groups proved more explanatory to disparities between groups. Participants will observe the relevance of the project to other contexts through the resulting health care policy recommendations promoting Asthma Control among all, inclusive of those in poverty. Using Midgley's principles of social development and sustainable development (UN, Johannesburg 2002) the policy is substantiated by a cost benefit analysis comparing the secondary and tertiary intervention by both economic and social development criteria.

WS063:4
Caregivers of technology-dependent children – the level and types of respite care needed
Low, Janice; Chew, Judith
KK Women's and Children's Hospital, Singapore, Singapore

Introduction: Children who are dependent on medical equipments have unique needs. A primary characteristic of this population of chronically ill children is their need for substantial and ongoing nursing care. This form of care is often highly technical in nature and is traditionally provided within a hospital. However, with the development and provision of home care services, an alternative to long-term hospitalisations had emerged. These children are now cared for in their homes by either trained nurses or informal caregivers.

Current research indicates that families with technology-dependent children at home often confront additional physical, mental, social and financial stresses due to the demands of complex nursing needs and medical regimes. Studies have found that parents with technology-dependent children report lower mental health scores, reduced quality of life and poor social functioning. Respite care has been proffered as a means to prevent or alleviate caregiver stress and burnout. It aims to provide support and relief to the informal caregiver from the intensive care demands of the child through the provision of temporary care, thus allowing the informal caregivers to sustain their caregiving tasks and maintaining their physical and mental well-being.

At present, there is a lack of respite care services for informal caregivers of technology-dependent children in Singapore. In order to develop effective respite care programmes, which are client-centered, it is essential to first understand the needs and demands for respite care services for these caregivers.

Methodology: As of 2010, there are 65 technology-dependent children who are actively treated in KK Women’s and Children’s Hospital and known to the Medical Social Work Department. At present, an exploratory qualitative study is being undertaken to examine the need, demand for and use of respite care services among informal caregivers of technology-dependent children. Semi-structured interviews are being conducted with these caregivers.

Findings: The findings from the interviews will be presented at the conference.

Conclusion: The findings from this study will not only provide insight into the level of demand for respite care, and the types of care these informal caregivers need, it will provide policy makers and programme developers the necessary information to assess the adequacy and need for augmentation of services in the best interest of the children and their families.

WS063:5
Spontaneous sports activities in segregated suburbs in Sweden - are the girls excluded from the community influence?
Elhage, Cadran1; Lind, Stef2
1Högskolan Dalarna, Falun, Sweden; 2Institutionen for socialt arbete, Lunds universitet, Lund, Sweden

The aim of the paper is to present experiences from five cases of spontaneous sports activities in segregated areas in Sweden. The empirical base of the paper is an evaluation of an initiative from sports sector in Sweden, a project with significant social claims. The study explored, through interviews, observations and questionnaires, a concept called “Drive in”, organized “spontaneous” activities in friday and saturday nights. The “Drive in project” was directed to engage both boys and girls usually not in sports. Sport activity has a strong influence of the
health for youth, and also, for example, to create self-esteem and to give experiences of teamwork (Trondman 2005, Skille 2006). Thus we ask: had girls and boys equal opportunities to take part in the Drive in-project? Our study shows that if not consciously handled, the “Drive in” activity in the suburbs could be a backlash when the girls were excluded or never invited. In another site, we would rather describe the Drive in-activity as a directed action for including girls by foreign birth. In the seminar we will discuss these differences and the underlying logics. Our theoretical perspectives are gender and neo-institutional organizational theory.

WS063-6

Who will decide my future? Children and youth talk about wellbeing
Shiau, Yoonsong-Chi, Li, Meng-chen
Taiwan Fund for Children and Families, Research and Development Department, Taichung, Taiwan

In the making of child and youth welfare policy process, have these protagonists ever had consulted? What are their needs and demands? In this changing globalization era, it is an important issue how to describe a blueprint for the future in line with expectations of the children and youth. In order to collect the children and youth’s opinions, the authors carried out a survey with a semi-structured questionnaire. The population is the fifth to ninth-grade students in 21 Taiwan counties, the 2364 subjects were chosen by stratified random sampling, after the survey process, 2335 valid questionnaires were reclaimed. After data analysis through SPSS, main findings are as following: 72% of respondents conscious themselves in poor health status that in the recent month they were insomnia, abdominal pain, headache, dizziness or emotional instability, among the respondents, the youth show more obvious symptoms than the children. The uncomfortable feeling derived from five main stress: (1) public order and crime problem; (2) school bullying; (3) heard of sexual assault; (4) changing curriculum planning; (5) examination and academic pressure. 93% of the respondents show their highly expectation to take part in the children and youth welfare policies making process, however, only 28% of them had been given the opportunity to join related discussion. In despite of this, 60% of them believe their opinions will be accept by the government. According to the voices that the children and youth echo in this survey, the authors made policy recommendations as following: (1) promoting education policy reform; (2) improving the social welfare system; (3) improving the social economic structure; (4) constructing social security network; (5) caring for the social variety.

ES WS 06 Migración: desafíos y posibilidades

“Panel metodológico de relatos” en el trabajo salutogenético con refugiados políticos
Aparicio, Ciro
Mälardalen University, School of Health, Care and Social Welfare, Eskilstuna- Västerås, Sweden

El refugio político es un fenómeno social que en los últimos tres decenios ha caracterizado la política de inmigración sueca. La comprensión de este fenómeno, la recepción de refugiados y el tratamiento necesario de las consecuencias repressivas son aspectos importantes que deben tomarse en cuenta si hablamos de una sociedad democrática. El proceso de integración en el país de asilo requiere fundamentalmente de dos procesos diferentes: uno de integración al país de asilo y el otro de readaptación al sistema democrático. Estos dos procesos pueden ir simultáneos, yuxtapuestos o el segundo inmediatamente o mucho después del primero como un efecto del trauma adquirido en el proceso repressivo. La violencia represiva invierte los valores democráticos y el terror genera un estado de corte cualitativo que se aproximó a las vivencias de niñas y niños mixtecos provenientes del sur de México que asisten a una primaria ubicada en una ciudad del norte del país. A partir de la elaboración de dibujos, así como de relatos orales, los participantes reportaron ser víctimas de ofensas verbales y de agresiones físicas por parte de sus compañeros mestizos; asimismo, comunicaron sus estrategias para afrontar esas situaciones, haciendo ver que los pares mixtecos son su principal fuente de apoyo en ese proceso. Tras el análisis de la información, se notó la existencia de algunos patrones de comportamiento y se elaboraron algunas tipologías en relación a la afiliación étnica de los participantes. Se observó que los niños con una fuerte afiliación confrontan grupalmente a quienes los discriminan, siendo el orgullo étnico un elemento presente en su discurso. Aquellas (todas mujeres) que presentan una mediana afiliación al colectivo, aunque sí se agrupan con los mixtecos, lo hacen sólo debido al fracaso de sus intentos por integrarse con sus pares mestizos, entre los cuales se encuentra dejar de hablar su lengua materna. Finalmente, se observó que quien presenta una débil afiliación étnica, no hace uso de sus recursos sociales sino de los personales (habilidades intelectuales) para integrarse con los mestizos, pero sus esfuerzos han sido en vano, lo que le provoca una mayor soledad en el contexto escolar. Los resultados de esta investigación contribuyen a tener una mayor comprensión sobre las formas en que niños de origen indígena, viven y afrontan la discriminación en el contexto de la migración en México, lo que permitirá diseñar mejores estrategias de intervención a favor de la convivencia intercultural.

ESWS06:2

Ser mixteco en la escuela: discriminación y formas de afrontamiento en el contexto de la migración
Gallegos, Lag
Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, Monterrey, Mexico

Tras vivir un proceso migratorio, grupos de familias de origen indígena que han elegido zonas urbanas como nuevo lugar de residencia, han encontrado que las diferencias étnicas se acentúan cuando la asimetría es un rasgo de los colectivos que se confrontan en el espacio territorial. Uno de esos espacios es la escuela, lugar en el que se forma la identidad sinónimo de grupo. Touraine es uno de sus precedentes, entre los que se incluyen hombres y mujeres indígenas en la escuela que asisten con una primaria ubicada en un país de bienestar. A partir de la elaboración de dibujos, así como de relatos orales, los participantes reportaron ser víctimas de ofensas verbales y de agresiones físicas por parte de sus compañeros mestizos; asimismo, comunicaron sus estrategias para afrontar esas situaciones, haciendo ver que los pares mixtecos son su principal fuente de apoyo en ese proceso. Tras el análisis de la información, se notó la existencia de algunos patrones de comportamiento y se elaboraron algunas tipologías en relación a la afiliación étnica de los participantes. Se observó que los niños con una fuerte afiliación confrontan grupalmente a quienes los discriminan, siendo el orgullo étnico un elemento presente en su discurso. Aquellas (todas mujeres) que presentan una mediana afiliación al colectivo, aunque sí se agrupan con los mixtecos, lo hacen sólo debido al fracaso de sus intentos por integrarse con sus pares mestizos, entre los cuales se encuentra dejar de hablar su lengua materna. Finalmente, se observó que quien presenta una débil afiliación étnica, no hace uso de sus recursos sociales sino de los personales (habilidades intelectuales) para integrarse con los mestizos, pero sus esfuerzos han sido en vano, lo que le provoca una mayor soledad en el contexto escolar. Los resultados de esta investigación contribuyen a tener una mayor comprensión sobre las formas en que niños de origen indígena, viven y afrontan la discriminación en el contexto de la migración en México, lo que permitirá diseñar mejores estrategias de intervención a favor de la convivencia intercultural.

ESWS06:3

Inmigrantes y trabajadores nativos unidos por un sólo destino: la reproducción incesante del capital
Tavares, María Augusta
Universidade Federal da Paraíba, Serviço Social, Lisboa, Portugal

Las migraciones son parte da la historia humana. Sin embargo, en la actualidad ninguna región ha escapado a los efectos de la crisis, por lo que los trabajadores migran principalmente por motivos económicos. Teniendo en cuenta que la economía se rige por la relación capital-trabajo, esta comunicación quiere analizar la inmigración en el contexto del trabajo precario y informal de los países europeos, especialmente en Portugal, donde estamos haciendo nuestra investigación post-doctoral. Tomamos nota de que, en la sociedad portuguesa, una alta tasa de desempleo coexiste con la demanda insatisfecha de mano de obra de baja cualificación y bajos salarios. Ya que estos trabajos no afectan a la población local, tienden a ser en su mayoría ocupados por inmigrantes, especialmente los indocumentados, cuya fuerza de trabajo está sujeta a las condiciones degradantes, en vista de la obligación de su afiliación al colectivo, aunque sí se agrupan con los mixtecos, lo hacen sólo debido al fracaso de sus intentos por integrarse con sus pares mestizos, entre los cuales se encuentra dejar de hablar su lengua materna. Finalmente, se observó que quien presenta una débil afiliación étnica, no hace uso de sus recursos sociales sino de los personales (habilidades intelectuales) para integrarse con los mestizos, pero sus esfuerzos han sido en vano, lo que le provoca una mayor soledad en el contexto escolar. Los resultados de esta investigación contribuyen a tener una mayor comprensión sobre las formas en que niños de origen indígena, viven y afrontan la discriminación en el contexto de la migración en México, lo que permitirá diseñar mejores estrategias de intervención a favor de la convivencia intercultural.
A pesar de la existencia de convenios internacionales sobre la protección de los derechos de todos los trabajadores migrantes, se observa que entre la oferta legal disponible y su realización hay una larga distancia. El individualismo, entre otros principios liberales – ahora profundizados por el neoliberalismo – agudizan la xenofobia, los enfrentamientos y hostilidades de los trabajadores nativos a los migrantes, que pueden desencadenar actos criminales, como ocurrió el 22 de julio, en Oslo, Noruega, cuando decenas de jóvenes fueron ametrallados por lo fundamentalista cristiano Anders Breivik Behring, en una clara declaración de guerra contra el “marxismo cultural”. Con esto queremos señalar que en la lucha por la supervivencia, las únicas restricciones no se limitan a la movilidad geográfica y a la búsqueda de empleo. En este contexto, en que la vulnerabilidad de la población inmigrante es obviamente mayor, los trabajadores se ven enfrentados entre sí de que se aprovecha el capitalismo. Nuestro objetivo es demostrar que los contornos de la informalidad y de la precariedad ya no sólo afectan a los migrantes, sino a los trabajadores en general, sea el trabajo manual o intelectual. Por lo tanto, en vez de oponerse entre sí es oportuno la unión de todos, a nivel internacional, en la perspectiva del trabajo y no del capital.

ESWS064
Migración temporal de estudiantes mexicanos en culturas académicas europeas: desafíos y recursos
Zuniga Coronado, Maria
Universidad Autonoma de Nuevo Leon, Social Work, Postgraduate Department, Monterrey, Mexico

Tradicionalmente los científicos han sido un grupo profesional que ha presentado un elevado nivel de movilidad ligado al desarrollo de sus estudios en diversos partes del mundo. Sin embargo, las características de la movilidad académica han cambiado en las últimas décadas gracias a la globalización y al impacto del modelo neoliberal en las condiciones de trabajo y de vida de este grupo profesional. Si bien es indudable que la movilidad académica constituye un acontecimiento educativo de gran valor formativo para el estudiante mexicanoeduca e de que favorece la capacitación profesional, el acceso a la infraestructura de investigación y al desarrollo de proyectos de investigación; también es cierto que la migración temporal inserta a los estudiantes a nuevas culturas académicas y sociales que se caracterizan por tener una organización social diferente, formas de interacción distintas y cosmovisiones, estilos de vida, hábitos y costumbres que no les son familiares a los jóvenes mexicanos y que pueden convertirse en fuentes de estrés elevado. A ello se añaden estilos de trabajo académico desconocidos y el manejo de un idioma extranjero lo que puede complicar aún más la situación. Ante este problema se plantean las siguientes interrogantes: ¿Qué dificultades afrontan los estudiantes durante su estancia académica en el extranjero? ¿Cómo la integración a una sociedad diferente se articulan en el plano emocional? ¿Cómo intentan resolver estos problemas en la vida cotidiana? Para dar respuesta a dichas preguntas se realizó un estudio de corte cuantitativo y cualitativo con estudiantes de una universidad estatal que habían participado en un programa de movilidad académica en universidades extranjeras. Los estudiantes respondieron un cuestionario electrónico en el que participaron 150 estudiantes. Se realizaron, además, entrevistas a profundidad. Los resultados muestran que las principales dificultades enfrentadas por los jóvenes están relacionadas con la competencia lingüística, las condiciones económicas, las reglas y códigos académico-administrativos distintos, así como las exigencias académicas diferentes. En el plano de la salud mental, lideraron principalmente con la soledad, la nostalgia y la depresión. Para salvar estas barreras el apoyo proporcionado por las redes sociales fue la principal estrategia utilizada por los estudiantes. Este panorama plantea desafíos importantes para la intervención social, sobre todo en el ámbito del desarrollo del capital social.

ESWS065
Las mujeres solicitantes de asilo y sus condiciones de vida en la metrópolis de São Paulo
Andrade, Maria; Rodrigues, Maria Lucia Pontificia Universidade Catolica de São Paulo, Ciencias Sociais, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Este trabajo es el resultado de las actividades de investigación llevado a cabo con las mujeres y los solicitantes de asilo y la metrópolis de São Paulo. Se encontró en este estudio que este grupo social es altamente vulnerable a las situaciones de riesgo diferentes, como cuando llegaron a la metrópoli – São Paulo, no tenía una vivienda que cumple con sus especificaciones. Siguiendo a nuestra investigación, por este grupo, el académico elaboró uno proyecto de vivienda temporal y específico para las refugiadas de las mujeres extranjeras y ex convictos con niños y solas. El proyecto fue presentado la Asociación Palotina - Hermanas palotinas, cuya misión es trabajar con mujeres en situación de vulnerabilidad y riesgo social. La propuesta fue remitida al personal técnico de la institución que después de una evaluación de largo y minucioso aprobado, reconociendo como algo esencial para estas mujeres en realidad tenía una bienvenida real, un lugar para poner tus pies y decir “esta es mi casa” para aquellos no familiarizados con la cultura, no habla el idioma, tienen un lugar para vivir en la posibilidad real de un nuevo comienzo. El proyecto fue implementado y financiado por la Asociación que llevó a cabo la actividad con recursos financieros de su propio trabajo. La casa de acogida “Inter Naciones Diversidad Cultural E Integración”, comenzó el 12 de octubre de 2006 y ha servido a 362 personas de 77 nacionalidades diferentes. Además de proporcionar una vivienda por un periodo de 12 meses, el proyecto apunta a ampliar sus alianzas con las redes existentes para la cualificación profesional de los refugiados y luego insertarlos en el mercado laboral. La dinámica de las actividades propuestas se da a partir de cursos que permitan a dicha clasificación, al referirse a las agencias que trabajan en la clasificación de empleo. Hacer este proceso un espacio dialógico, el grupo social participativo y democrático, donde el participante se siente en el proceso. Con esta acción lo que uno encuentra es que más mujeres están calificadas y capaces de incorporarse al mercado laboral, las mujeres conseguir su autonomía y de alojamiento temporal para alquilar por ellos, la institución participa y lidera las conversaciones con la agencia público para la efectividad de las políticas para este grupo, para que tengan una calidad de vida.

ESWS066
Políticas municipales y pequeñas localidades en la provincia de Buenos Aires (Argentina)
López, Eduardo Daniel; Carbulleda, Alfredo Juan Manuel Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Facultad de Trabajo Social, La Plata, Argentina

El presente resumen refleja los resultados de la investigación “Políticas municipales y pequeñas localidades en la Provincia de Buenos Aires. Una aproximación desde la cuestión social” desarrollada en el Programa de Incentivos a la investigación en la Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Argentina. El problema investigado es el despoblamiento de las pequeñas localidades y suas aspectos relativos a la cuestión social. El despoblamiento como problema social se expresa en movimientos de población que van desde las pequeñas localidades, a las ciudades de cabecera y desde allí a grandes aglomerados urbanos, generándose una serie de inconvenientes que muestran nuevas y caracterizadas formas de la cuestión social. Los cambios demográficos, se vinculan estrechamente con diferentes expresiones de la cuestión social. Entre los factores que generan estos fenómenos se pueden mencionar; la precarización del empleo, las dificultades de acceso a la salud, educación, bienes culturales, tecnologías, etc. El propósito que se propone era realizar un estudio de las singularidades del proceso de despoblamiento, y a partir de ello elaborar instrumentos de política social e intervención social para ser aplicados a nivel municipal y provincial que permita el amincien y el fenomeno. El método empleado fue el estudio de caso. Se eligieron varias localidades en las cuales se convocó a la población a participar de talleres diagnósticos que establecieron los aspectos problemáticos principales que provocan el despoblamiento en cada localidad. Se realizaron entrevistas a pobladores con el objetivo de sacultar los desencadenantes individuales vinculados con la decisión de migrar y establecer el impacto subjetivo del problema del desarraigo, la migración y la fractura social. Resultados: el trabajo de investigación construyó una visión global del proceso de despoblamiento de las pequeñas localidades y de cómo lo transitaban los sujetos en sus diferentes aspectos o dimensiones: social, productiva, familiar, económica, etc. A partir de este conocimiento se elaboró una propuesta de intervención denominada “fortalecimiento socioproductivo de comunidades rurales” Estas propuestas de política pública se instrumentó en la Provincia de Buenos Aires a través del Ministerio de Desarrollo Humano y Trabajo durante los años 2005 hasta 2009 bajo la denominación de “Plan Volver” que tuvo presencia en 22 comunidades. Además se sancionó el Régimen de Promoción de Pequeñas localidades bonaerenses o ley 13251.

ESWS067
La migración de los trabajadores el noreste del Brasil: los acuerdos y los desacuerdos en el escenario urbano
Ribeiro, Rafaela UERJ, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Este trabajo es parte de la tesis presentada al Programa de Posgrado en Trabajo Social de la UERJ, cuyo título fue: "Feria de San Cristóbal: una
incursión en los estudios sobre el tema y aproximación a la relación global-local”. Uno de los temas tratados fue el proceso de migración como una condición para la implantación de la feria de San Cristobal en el barrio del mismo nombre. El objetivo de este trabajo es presentar una breve discusión del proceso migratorio iniciado finales de la década de 40 del siglo XX en la ciudad de Rio de Janeiro, resultando en nuevas formas de socialidad y movilidad de los nordestinos que llegaron a la “ciudad maravillosa”. En este sentido, el objetivo será destacar la participación de los sujetos en la ciudad y su organización directamente condicionada por los cambios que ocurren en la escena urbana y en la propia feria. Como indican algunos estudios, la llegada de nordestinos a Rio de Janeiro remonta al final de la Segunda Guerra Mundial, cuando soldados y veteranos de guerra hacinan de esta ciudad, un puerto temporal para el regreso a sus hogares, objetivo que no era siempre alcanzado. En aquel momento parte de la mano de obra se beneficiaba del proceso de desarrollo de la industria que se reflejó en el barrio de San Cristobal. Es por ese motivo que el Nordeste comienza a exportar mano de obra para trabajos de baja cualificación en industrias y en actividades complementarias. En este sentido, la migración es entendida como una estrategia de supervivencia que gana forma con la organización de la feria de San Cristobal, a través del ejercicio de actividades informales y precarias como las ejercidas por vendedores ambulantes y comerciantes informales. Todas estas prácticas son mal pagas, se caracterizan por la inestabilidad laboral, ausencia de protección laboral, jornadas de trabajo extensas o parciales, que se traducen en condiciones de vida precarias y constituye una migración forzada. Como resultado de este proceso, y de forma paralela a la precariedad y la desigualdad, el migrante desarrolla formas alternativas de supervivencia en la ciudad de destino y conserva su cultura y la memoria en medio de la transformación de la ciudad. Este escenario contribuye en gran medida al agotamiento de estas personas, a su segmentación y división dentro del grupo, de acuerdo a los intereses económicos y la acción de diferentes agentes que participan en la organización de la feria y de la política urbana en el escenario contemporáneo.

ESWS06:8
Política Social de Atención al Migrante en el Municipio de Uberlândia - Estado de Minas Gerais/Brasil

Neris, Marília
Faculdade Católica de Uberlândia, Uberlândia, Brazil

Este estudio tiene como objeto de investigación la situación de vida de la población migrante, que transita en el municipio necesitando de recursos públicos para seguir sus desplazamientos. El problema se refiere a: ¿Por qué hay una parcela poblacional que camina de un estado para otro? Tenemos como objetivo conocer y analizar las condiciones de vida de la población migrante brasileña, como comprender las políticas públicas de atención a estos ciudadanos en el ámbito del sistema capitalista. Los sujetos son los usuarios del Núcleo de Atención al Migrante (NAM) de Uberlândia. La migración aquí analizada es una expresión de la cuestión social, demostrada bajo la perspectiva histórica, en la cual los trabajadores son imposibilitados de usufructuar de los derechos humanos, transitoriamente para diversas localidades en el territorio nacional en la búsqueda de mejores condiciones de vida. Para desarrollar ese trabajo analizamos la política social volcada al migrante y delineamos el perfil de ese segmento poblacional que pasa por el NAM, basándose en los documentos de la Institución y en la transcripción de las entrevistas, con guión semiestructurado. Los motivos alegados para las migraciones regionales incluyen la búsqueda por trabajo. Razón esta que está relacionada a la actual coyuntura económica, sobre todo la precarización del trabajo, asociada a la falta de eficacia de una política social de fijación de la población en sus locales de origen. Será necesario una política de combate a la exclusión social, que sea orientada a la construcción de la ciudad de destino y que tenga como parámetro la consolidación del capital humano y social de estos grupos vulnerables, respetando su cultura y sus tradiciones. La migración no es un fenómeno genérico de las múltiples determinaciones de la sociedad capitalista, puesto que nos permite estudiar y analizar sus dimensiones y especificidades, siendo una manifestación de la cuestión social, anclada en las configuraciones de los cambios cíclicos e históricos del capital. No tenemos la confianza de que ese fenómeno sea extirpado de la sociedad brasileña, sino que el modo de producción capitalista también lo sea. Sin embargo, la esperanza es contribuir para su inhibición, sea despertando interés en otros investigadores para que formulen el perfeccionamiento de políticas públicas de modo a convertirlas accesibles a la población migrante, en la lucha por la defensa de los derechos sociales.

WS 064 Listening to children's voices (1:3)

ESWS06:9
Migrantes, refugiados ambientales: un nuevo desafío a los derechos humanos y a las políticas sociales
Sparenberg-Ruagué Silva, Vinícius; Madeiros, Mara
UCPEL, Mestrado en política social, Pelotas, Brazil

Problema y el propósito. El grande desafío de la actualidad y de todos los países hoy no se refiere a las cuestiones climáticas, así como a la problemática de los desplazados, migrantes por tales motivos, está situado en el área social. Este texto hace una breve contextualización de la problemática de los refugiados/desplazados/migrantes por problemas ambientales, generada por el desequilibrio en la naturaleza fruto, o no, de la acción humana. Refleja acerca de la concepción contemporánea de los derechos humanos, evidenciando las simetrías y asimetrías en relación a la protección de estos migrantes. Y apunta a los desafíos traidos por esta cuestión a los derechos humanos para la construcción del marco de principios reguladores de relaciones internas y externas. Metodología. Dialéctico. Indica, aún, ser necesario e imprescindible proponer e implantar políticas sociales capaces de materializar la protección social a los migrantes. Resultado de la investigación: Grandes desafíos circundan a la problemática de los desplazados ambientales, y exigirán sensibilidad de los gobernantes y de los organismos internacionales para que las respuestas dadas no acaben por volver aún más compleja la cuestión. Los principios jurídicos, en este contexto, son importantes, pues pueden ofrecer un embasamiento sólido para la construcción de alternativas duraderas que involucren la participación de las personas, de los Estados y de los órganos de asistencia humanitaria. Solamente un conjunto de obligaciones compartiendo consenso y cultura y la memoria, y la memoria en medio de la transformación de la ciudad. Este escenario contribuye en gran medida al agotamiento de estas personas, a su segmentación y división dentro del grupo, de acuerdo a los intereses económicos y la acción de diferentes agentes que participan en la organización de la feria y de la política urbana en el escenario contemporáneo.

Fern, Elizabeth
Liverpool Hope University, Liverpool, United Kingdom

In an earlier action research study conducted in Iceland an important finding was that if professionals are to give due weight to, and act upon, children's views then there must be a change in the power relations. This change must be towards a greater equality between practitioners and children in how practice is conceptualised and carried out. This paper discusses a proposed extension to that earlier research which investigates children's participation in decision-making when social workers and other professionals are involved in their lives.

The paper reviews and develops the participatory methodology of the Icelandic study. That study engaged young people, aged 13-17 years, who had used social work services as consultants to the research and involved practitioners in action research to develop more child-directed practice. Furthermore, the paper discusses the potential of this methodology for a cross-national action research study; a study that builds on the findings of existing relevant research in the UK and Nordic countries to take practice beyond just listening and talking, and towards more effective child-directed practice.

In more detail existing research has highlighted a number of potential areas to support more progressive practice. These include: attention to the legal, policy and organisational structures and processes supporting children's participation; education of professionals in what children's rights mean; developing practitioners' skills in communicating children's participation; and areas to support more progressive practice. These include: attention to the legal, policy and organisational structures and processes supporting children's participation; education of professionals in what children's rights mean; developing practitioners' skills in communicating children's participation; and areas to support more progressive practice. These include: attention to the legal, policy and organisational structures and processes supporting children's participation; education of professionals in what children's rights mean; developing practitioners' skills in communicating children's participation; and areas to support more progressive practice. These include: attention to the legal, policy and organisational structures and processes supporting children's participation; education of professionals in what children's rights mean; developing practitioners' skills in communicating children's participation; and areas to support more progressive practice.

The paper investigates how a cross-national study can be used to draw out both commonalities and differences when child-directed practice is used in different countries. The commonalities might lead to the identification of some generalities or guiding principles – however contingent they may be – while the differences might highlight the continuing need to acknowledge the importance of different national and practice contexts. The proposed cross-national research would need to use countries which were sufficiently alike to enable meaningful comparisons to be made yet also mutually orthogonal so that real differences and commonalities could be observed.
WS064:2
Making children's voices heard
Westerdahl, Gunilla; Thörn, Mikael
The National Board of Health and Welfare, Department of Supervision, Stockholm, Sweden
Children and young persons who are placed by the local authority in residential or foster care are a particularly vulnerable group. It is the responsibility of society to ensure that children in children’s homes receive the care and protection that they are entitled to. In order to strengthen the protection of children in social care, the Swedish government has commissioned the National Board of Health and Welfare (NBHW) to inspect all the children’s homes frequently and at short intervals. Since 2010, every home is inspected twice a year. The government requires the National Board’s supervision to have a clear perspective on children’s rights; children’s opinions will be heard. Children are given the opportunity to discuss their personal opinions with the inspector, to discuss how they are engaging with the planning of their treatment and to express if their experience is safe and meaningful. To strengthen the rights of the children the NBHW has produced a folder with information addressed to children in social care about their rights and about a telephone number for a special NBHW helpline for children in residential care. This telephone is active during office hours and in addition there is a special e-mail address. The children’s rights folder is distributed by the social services and the helpline is well known and used by many children (mostly young people aged 15 to 17).
It has proven to be effective to periodically return to the homes and address the deficiencies that were discovered. Changes have been made and the result of the supervision has been used as a contribution to quality developments. The children and young persons are usually willing to talk to the inspectors and their experiences have been a very important contribution when judging the standard of quality in the homes. It is evident that talking to children in foster care increases the children’s knowledge of their rights. This presentation will focus on ways to make it easier for children and young people in foster care and children’s homes to make their voices heard.

WS064:3
How do social workers perceive children at risk – understanding and call for action
Vindegg, Jorunn
Oslo and Akershus University College, Faculty of Social Sciences, Social work program, Oslo, Norway
Evidence-based practice is in increasing demand in social work and particularly in services of child welfare and child protection. Expanding members of research communities and specialist environments regard evidence as a sort of mantra for qualitative good work and optimal results for people in need. The point of departure of my presentation is a Ph.D. project in which the overall problem was to explore what types of knowledge is revealed when social workers who are employed by the child welfare department recount their meetings and their work with parents and children. The empirical subject matter of the study is a total of 41 qualitative interviews with social workers, parents and children in the context of Norwegian child welfare. The presentation will focus on how children perceive their situation and how they position themselves, for instance in relation to the past and to two set of parents. The narrative analyses indicate that the social workers may be so preoccupied with protecting the children that they may not perceive how the children position themselves. The disparity may be connected with one of the central findings, which are the powerful element of normative knowledge and the perspectives from psychodynamic psychology that turn out to be a pervasive frame of comprehension in many of the cases that are recounted. Implications for further development of knowledge and the value base of social work will be reflected upon and discussed.

WS064:4
What factors retard Hong Kong children from active participation in society? A qualitative research on child participation
Cheng, Po Yan
City University of Hong Kong, Public and Social Administration, Hong Kong, Hong Kong
This is a qualitative research aims to investigate the child participation situation in Hong Kong. It is based on the framework of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Firstly, it gives a preliminary review - history and progress - of the child rights development in global context and the child participation in Hong Kong. Secondly, the literature review gives the philosophical ideas of children that have been contented in the past. With reference to philosophical debate regarding liberties, human rights and concepts alike in the past, it presents the picture of how children were situated and portrayed in history. The research finding presents how Hong Kong children as well as the practitioners working for children evaluate the child rights education and the performance of the Hong Kong government in listening children's views in policy-making process. Several factors have been identified for why children are not actively participating in society, these include academic performance has been the first priority in children's lives that children commonly lack the time to participate in society; children's status are subordinated in the family; a government mindset that child participation is not the need for service etc. It is also found that a Residual Welfare Model mindset pervades in Hong Kong welfare service. These kind of perception of children and the role of the government have undermined children's status as right-holders who possess the right to participate. With reference to the research finding, it suggests rights education is the prerequisite for child participation and a right-based approach should be adopted as a complementary approach in policy-making process to collect children's views.

WS064:5
Power, social change and children's social work
Schaffarczyk, Antony
Royal Holloway, University of London, Social Work, Egham, United Kingdom
My presentation explores how social workers use power and engage with families when seeking to protect children at risk. It is a theoretical analysis, examining how discourses about risk and child protection relate to those of social change and activism, and how this dynamic influences theorizing about power. It seeks to contribute to debates about both power and emancipatory social work practices through arguing that existing approaches focus on collaborative working and challenging power inequalities to the exclusion of analysis of the at times necessary ways that children's social workers have to use power and authority. This is not to undermine the importance of working in partnership and enabling and empowering service users. Rather, the contention is that understanding these features of practice is actually improved through recognizing how they fit with the social control dimensions of children’s social work and the varying responsibilities children's social workers have.

The presentation will first briefly explore how discourse about power in social work is framed by emancipatory approaches and the commitment of social workers to social justice. This will be contrasted with what requirements of children’s social work, and the different ways that power may have to be used, particularly between acute, ‘high-risk’ settings, and contexts where practitioners’ primary aims are supportive. The aim is not to establish an oppositional dynamic, but to argue that dimensions of ‘care’ and ‘control’ are both fundamental features of all children's social work practices. From this it will be argued that although an emancipatory emphasis is essential when theorizing about power, there is also a need to explicitly account for the authoritarian ways power may be used in children’s social work to better understand how to engage in these practices as positively and productively as possible.

The intention is to therefore expand on current approaches to power and social change through discussing how a commitment to transformative social work can be realized and pragmatically implemented in challenging practice contexts where practices are also essentially about social control. This is providing a better balance in theorizing about power that involves a contextualised, moral focus on particular practice situations and encapsulates social workers’ diverse responsibilities, albeit with the overarching impetus still being social justice.

WS064:6
Children's participation as a contribution to the development of their own Human Rights
Barrera, Josefa
University of Barcelona, Social Work and Social Services Department, Barcelona, Spain
Since 1989 the UN Convention of the rights of the Child, especially with their articles 12 to 16, the consideration of children as citizens has become a challenge to our societies. We can affirm that we can relate participation as one of children's main human rights as they make possible that children become full members of our society. However, it can seem weird to talk about their participation when even the visibility of children as such is something new. Efforts have been made especially to protect children to abuses and neglect and somehow we can say that the construction of the concept of childhood has been linked to protection and hence
to be objects of rights more than to consider them as subjects of these rights. The paper will submit some of the results of the research done for a Ph D thesis about Children as citizens and will present also the last developments in the Spanish laws (specially the Catalan ones) in order to make possible children's participation. Children have been considered the main subjects of the research and according to this one of the main methods used was participatory observation in places where children were participating. With the aim to link protection and participation, a special detail will be given to the research done in the assemblies performed in a residential center for children at risk. One of the main conclusions of the research was that if we facilitate settings and places where children can relate openly between them and also with adults, they become more conscious of their capacities as a group and also about their rights and responsibilities. If they are listened and considered they become more active and cooperative and they become less vulnerable to the consumer society. On the other hand it was observed that adults feel ambivalent about permitting the real participation of children in social life. It is viewed sometimes as a challenge to their hegemonic position and in a hidden way they jeopardize some of the initiatives that are being organized to facilitate the visibility of children's in many aspects of social life: family, schools, the courts, the city, associations... The paper will present some proposals and developments that are being done in order to spread out children's voices like the organization of the National Council of Children of Catalonia.

WS064:7
Keeping service user involvement in research honest: transforming social work practice
McLaughlin, Hugh
Manchester Metropolitan University, Social Work and Social Change, Manchester, United Kingdom

This oral presentation will critically examine the developing field of service user involvement in researching/evaluating social work policies and services. Service user involvement in practice has been a key characteristic of social work practice but has only more recently become accepted within research circles. Examples of the author's published research in child protection and with disabled people will be used to illustrate issues during the presentation. The involvement of service users as co-researchers and co-producers of knowledge can be seen both as a democratic participative agenda and a human rights issue that those most affected by the policies and practices of professionals should have a voice in the delivery and evaluation of those self same services. The paper seeks to negotiate a path between service user involvement in research being seen merely as a token exercise for research commissioners or being seen as the only acceptable form of research. The paper will question how we construct:

— What is a service user?
— The limitations of the term (and similar terms)
— Top down and bottom up approaches to service user involvement
— Benefits and costs of service user involvement in research using examples from the author's research
— Knowledge claims
— The danger of postmodern territory
— Making a difference: challenges for the future. The paper ends by calling for a more nuanced approach to service user involvement in research and a more critical debate by those who are "service user researchers" or "academic researchers". This debate is required if we are to realise the potential of service user involvement in research to transform research and practice whilst also promoting organisational transformation and the delivery of services more suited to the needs of those on the receiving end. This presentation fits best into 'Humand Rights and Social Equality' and will cover 1.3, 1.2 and 1.8 but will also link to 3.7.

WS 065 Violence against women – migration

WS065:1
Violence in the lives of Native American women: challenging the ongoing impact of colonization
Weaver, Hilary
University at Buffalo, State University of New York, Social Work, Buffalo, United States

This presentation gives an overview of the societal context that perpetuates violence against Native women in the US and Canada. The safety of Native women is linked to social development and sustainable communities. Information was collected from human rights organizations, helping professionals, and researchers. This information was compiled to provide a portrait of violence in the lives of Native American women. Native American women often experience violence as children and abuse continues throughout adulthood at the hands of multiple perpetrators. Mental health concerns, suicide attempts, and substance abuse are a result of this violence (Bohn, 2003). "Violence gets turned inward because of the severe repercussions of turning it against the colonial culture" (Walters, 2003, IX).

The strong roles held by women in most Native American societies were deliberately undermined by colonization (Amnesty International, 2007; Smith, 2005). Today the effects of colonization are internalized (Roberts, et al., 2003). Women have been taught to devalue their cultures, traditions, and themselves. Indigenous men and non-indigenous people also receive these messages, internalize this oppression, and learn to perpetuate violence (Weaver, 2009).

Native women experience 2-3 times more violent victimizations than other women (Saylors & Daliparthy, 2006). Domestic violence is the primary concern of Canadian women filing reports with the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (Faîke, 1995). Native women are sexually assaulted 2½ times more often than others (Sullivan, 2007). These rapes tend to be more violent, involve more force, and result in more injuries than rapes typically experienced by non-Native women (Amnesty International, 2007). Action is needed to eliminate violence against Native women. The fact that learned behavior can be changed provides hope. In essence this is the process of decolonization; to change beliefs and social structures that reinforce that indigenous people are less important, less intelligent, less civilized, and less human than their European American counterparts (Weaver, 2009; Wilson & Yellow Bird, 2005).

This presentation gives an overview of violence in the lives of Native women. Recommendations are provided for helping professionals, policy makers, and those involved with social development.

WS065:2
Gender violence among immigrant women: the response of the third sector
Deudsh, Blanca1; Moya, Eva2; Chavez, Silvia3
1Rovira i Virgili University, Anthropology, Philosophy and Social Work, Tarragona, Spain; 2The University of Texas at El Paso, Social Work, El Paso, United States

Gender violence is prevalent worldwide and affects women's in diverse and multiple ways. However, the data show an increase in the percentage of domestic violence in Latino female immigrants. Several authors have placed an importance on the cultural elements to understand and address the phenomenon (Gondolf et Fisher 1988; McCloskey et al., 2002, Davins et al., 2010). However, a gender perspective is needed to uncover patriarchal elements that cross cultures to create awareness among women. Immigrant women are twice as vulnerable because of their status as women and immigrants. To cope with this situation it is essential to have partnerships and services in place that serve as a link between women and administrative structures of the host country. Possible administrative irregularities of dependence or other conditions could be to denounce domestic violence could be perceived as unsafe. The aim of this paper is to compare and analyze the case study of El Paso, Texas, a town in the border with Ciudad Juarez and the immigration from Latin American countries in Barcelona, Spain. We will focus on, Diocesan Migrant & Refugee Services (DMRS), a community based organization in El Paso, Texas and TAMAI, a women's organization in Barcelona. Both offers workshops and programs to help and empower immigrant women that had suffered domestic violence.

WS065:3
Intimate partner violence (IPV) and mental health among victimized migrant women
Ramos, Blanca1; Carlson, Bonnie1
1State University of New York at Albany, School of Social Welfare, Albany, New York, United States; 2Arizona State University, School of Social Work, Phoenix, Arizona, United States

IPV is an insidious global social problem and a fundamental violation of human rights. The pain and suffering physical and psychological violence inflicts upon victims have multiple consequences including an adverse effect on their mental health. For migrant women, xenophobia, racism, and undocumented status in the receiving countries can increase their risk for IPV and curtail options to end abusive relationships, get informal help, and access formal services. As women increasingly cross international borders due to global social transformations, social work to prevent mental health breakdown and support and protect the mental health of IPV victimized migrant women worldwide is crucial. Research that documents the mental health adverse effects of IPV among migrant women can help

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inform social work practice, program development, and policy making. We examined the relationship between IPV and mental health in a sample of migrant women from Latin America in the U.S. (Latinas). We assessed physical and psychological violence, depression, anxiety, self-esteem and ataque de nervios, a culturally-specific syndrome recognized in Latin American societies. Participants (N=110) were primarily under age 35 (70.8%), had not earned a high school degree (53.7%) and had low incomes (49.1% less than $20,000 per year). Most, (92%) chose to complete a face-to-face interview in English or Spanish. Participants reported physical (29%) and psychological (62%) IPV. Pearson correlations indicated significant positive associations between past year physical violence and depression (r = .35), anxiety (r = .23) and ataque de nervios (r = .38). Psychological violence was also significantly associated with depression (r = .42), anxiety (r = .28) and nervous attack (r = .54). Both physical (r = .37) and psychological violence (r = .29) were significantly negatively associated with self-esteem. The findings call for national and international social work action to prevent and eliminate IPV against migrant women and to protect and support their psychological well-being. We provide strategies for social work responses at the individual, community, and societal levels. These include linguistic and culturally responsive assessment and intervention and advocacy to mobilize political action. We propose framing IPV against migrant women as a prevalent human rights violation to inform policy and program development and increase national spending for IPV services for migrant women worldwide.

WS065:4 Refuges for women experiencing domestic violence in the Rio Grande do Sul: meanings and challenges Anaia Figueiredo Almeida, Sônia Maria1; Krieger Grossi, Patrícia2; Goulard Vincensi, Isaque1; Mendes dos Santos, Andréia2

1UNISINOS/PUCRS, Curso de Serviço Social/NEPEVI, Porto Alegre, Brazil; 2PUCRS, Faculdade de Serviço Social/Programa Pós Graduação em Serviço Social/NEPEVI, Porto Alegre, Brazil; 3PUCRS, NEPEVI, Porto Alegre, Brazil; 4PUCRS, NEPEVI, Faculdade de Serviço Social, Porto Alegre, Brazil

Research has as its object the refuges existing in the State of Rio Grande do Sul for women experiencing domestic violence in the family sphere. Refuges are important institutional support to protect and guarantee women’s rights according to the Maria da Penha Law. The refuges are still insufficient in this State, showing sometimes to be invisible whereas they are essential to guarantee and protect women’s right to freedom and respect. The perpetuation of domestic violence passes through the time barrier, but is deemed indicators for resolutions of governmental and non-governmental actions and programs. The creation of refuges is part of the National Plan on Policies for Women, whose commitment was taken by the Brazilian Government and it is one of the goals to combat violence against women. To deepen these matters some categories such as gender violence and domestic violence in the family sphere in relation to women are contemplated on theoretical basis. This research aims to analyze the contribution of refuges for women who face domestic violence, in the family sphere, through the identification of (1) the significance of such places for women; and (2) the actions of the women involved as well as facilitating and limiting factors for the contribution of refuges regarding social protection for women. The research involves eight (8) refuges, covering the State of Rio Grande do Sul in six (6) regions with similar geographic and economic characteristics. Qualitative research was chosen, guided by the dialectical method. Data collection was based on mapping refuges identifying socio-demographic characteristics of sheltered women and analyzing semi-structured interviews with women, managers, employees and technical staff, totaling 41 people. Analysis it was used the content analysis according to Bardin (1977), adopting thematic analysis. The research highlighted the contribution of refuges in combating domestic violence, whose perception was narrated by especially women sheltered in specific places of protection, as a refuge in borderine situations. It also showed the importance of sheltering women through an interdisciplinary technical work, even though, there are still some challenging limits in the social and legal field regarding an effective stop for domestic violence. In these limits are deemed the vulnerability of sheltered women and local realities of work in the social network.

WS065:5 Honour related violence: Power Conflicts among immigrant family in the Sweden Darvishpour, Mehrdad

Mälardalen University, HVV, Akademi för hälso, vård och välfärd, Eskilstuna, Sweden

Honour related violence could be caused by a collision between tradition and modernity and a power displacement in the family. New research indicates that many girls in families with foreign background can feel that they are living with two different cultures, which are not compatible with each other. My earlier research points out how the changes of power relationship between Iranian parents in Sweden, intensifies gender conflicts after emigration. Moreover, another change in power relationships is between immigrant parents and their children. While the first immigrant generation often has difficulties adapting to the new culture, the children are more easily influenced by new norms. Moreover, tension can arise when the children in certain cases contribute to the socialization of their parents. These conflicts are more intense between fathers and daughters, that is, when both the generation conflict and the gender conflict collide within immigrant families. All this changes the balance of power in the family, which in turn means that when control of important resources changes, the relationships also takes another form. To sum up it can be said that among many immigrant families the men tend to live in the past, women in the present and children in the future. The conflict can in other words be deeper between parents and daughters in families where the parents are living after more traditional and severe norms than society’s modern rules and norms. But, unfortunately, many daughters to immigrants are four-fold oppressed. First of all, many of them belong to the lower class. They often live with their unemployed or low paid parents in segregated suburbs. These immigrant families have on average worse health and less opportunity to education and a qualified job in comparison to Swedes. Many of them are exposed to ethnic discrimination. They feel depreciated in the meeting with the ethnic majority and experience segregation. They are women oppressed by the patriarchy that exist in the whole society. Unfortunately they often experience more severe patriarchal environment because of their parents’ cultural heritage, which in its own turn weakens their position and resources of power. Many immigrant girls do, as children and as a part of the new generation, suffer by the parents’ authority. When some of them despite this oppression, dare to challenge the traditional patriarchal culture, the people around them respond with sanctions.

WS065:6 Killings in the Name of Honour Daniel, Namrata

National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights, Delhi, India

Gender has been one of the most important areas of debate to analyze the level of development in most developing countries in the recent years. In order to understand its relevance it is necessary to address the ‘women’ question because almost all cultures world over place women in a subordinate position and in the name of culture unfair treatment is given to them. Women have had less control over the resources including their own bodies and they are seen as the preservers of the private space in almost every country. In this paper I will discuss the underlying issues which are related with honour killing, in the first section I will look at the relationship between caste and gender in relation to violence which women face within the family and from the community. In the second section I will look at how the ideology of honour works in controlling women sexuality because they become crucial in maintaining caste hierarchy, status quo and issues of inheritance. The third section will look how the boundaries of the family are decided by the community and at the form of violence the women have to face from the family and the larger community. The fourth section will look how family and community violence against women is recorded by the state institutions, and also at the role of the state institutions in guarding women rights and protecting them from violence but the individuality of the woman is not even recognized by the law in providing her equality, the woman is always considered a part of the family and the community. In the last section I will draw some conclusions based on the prevalent literature, interviews conducted and some data collected during my field work.

Methodology: The study of the paper will be based on both primary and secondary sources. For my primary sources some interviews will be conducted from the activist and Domestic Violence Protection Officer in Rohtak (Harayana, India). The National Crime Records Bureau Data will be collected to study the different forms of violence women face in their life and what are the different categories of crime the state institutions record violence against women. The collection of data for secondary sources will be referred from books, journals and articles from the literature available on caste, marriage, family, kinship, honour, community and violence.
Female immigrant victims of domestic violence: A comparison between immigrants from the former Soviet Union in Israel and Israeli-born women

| Tartakovsky, Eugene; Mezhibovsky, Sabina
Tel Aviv University, The School of Social Work, Tel Aviv, Israel

The present study on victims of domestic violence compared female immigrants from the former Soviet Union (FSU) with Israeli-born women in terms of the level of physical and psychological violence they experienced, their perceived social support, and various socio-demographic characteristics. One hundred and eighty-one women participated in the study. 74 were born in the former Soviet Union and 107 were born in Israel. These women received psychosocial help in Centers for the Treatment and Prevention of Domestic Violence and in shelters for battered women in 23 cities across Israel. The results obtained indicate that female immigrants from the FSU had a higher education level and employment status than Israeli-born women. Immigrant and Israeli-born women had similar levels of physical and psychological violence. However, the partners of immigrant women were intoxicated more often when violent, and immigrant women were threatened more frequently. The study results are discussed in light of the structural inequality and subculture of violence theories on domestic violence against women.

WS 066 Human Rights and disability (1:2)

WS066:1

The UN convention on the rights of persons with disabilities (UNCRPD) and its implementation by a national action plan

Rubisch, Max

Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection, Vienna, Austria

The UNCRPD marks a clear paradigm shift in the disability policy: for the first time on a worldwide scale it is stated that Disability Issues are Human Rights Issues. The vision of the convention is an inclusive society. Austria signed the UN Convention on 30 March 2007. In 26 October 2010 Austria presented its First State Report to the United Nations. In implementing the UN Convention and in order to create a long-term strategy in the disability policy, the Austrian government decided to establish a National Action Plan on Disability which should serve as a guideline for the years 2011-2020. This was inspired also by the European Disability Strategy adopted by the European Commission on 15 November 2010. The National Action Plan contains 8 main issues: 1. Principles of Disability Policy (which contains also the European and international cooperation) 2. Protection against discrimination (based on the Austrian Disability Equality Law and the relevant EU legislation) 3. Accessibility of all areas of life 4. Education (there will be a special plan to implement the convention in the education sector) 5. Employment (based on the regular employment programs for persons with disabilities) 6. Independent living (including the supporting measures necessary for an independent life) 7. Health and rehabilitation (with a view to ensure the access to all health and rehabilitation programs) 8. Awareness raising and information (including measures to improve research and statistics). All the federal ministries made their contributions to the National Action Plan. In the sense of participation, it is particularly important that the plan is established in close consultation with the people of disabilities. In a series of working sessions the aims and measures of the plan are discussed. Finally the Federal Government has to adopt the plan. With a view to the principles of the Convention a National Action Plan is important for several reasons: • It shows that disability is a cross-cutting issue that concerns all areas of life and all levels of administration in a state • It is a tool for planning not only in a budgetary period or an election period but in a long-term perspective

WS066:2

Fields of struggling for inclusion: gap of participation challenging social work

Limbach-Reich, Arthur; Engelberg, Elisabeth; Peters, Ulla
University of Luxembourg, Research group INSIDE / Social Inclusion, Walferdange, Luxembourg

In Luxembourg, the situation of individuals with disabilities and mental health related disorders is marked by a lack of inclusion. This circumstance challenges schools to foster educational implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The present communication focuses on the recent challenges in implementing the CRPD simultaneously with the emergence of new child protection structures in Luxembourg. The multilingual context of Luxembourg, as based on the French and German traditions in social work education, in addition to different viewpoints on inclusion, necessitates programs advocating for participation. Given the theoretical background to the recent shift in paradigms, that is, from the medical to the social model (ICF, 2001; CRPD, 2006), in conjunction with the national acts on education (2009/10 and 11), we will discuss the following aspects of inclusion: education, employment situation, independent living, and legal capacity, in relation to the implementation of the CRPD in Luxembourg. In 2008, Luxembourg voted through a legislation concerning the protection of children and youth at risk, as based on the Convention of Rights of the Child (CRC). On July 13th in 2011, the CRPD and the Optional Protocol were ratified by the Luxembourg parliament. Both of these acts stipulate the need to bring forth well-trained professionals in the context of social work education and to generate research activities. We will present and discuss selected qualitative and quantitative data to highlight progression in inclusion and transparency in participation programs. Recent legislative pieces and acts will be analysed in reference to their impact on participation and equal rights of persons with disabilities. Indicators to use in evaluating the progress towards inclusion will be discussed as well as existing gaps in inclusion and examples of good practice. Implications on social work research and social work education will be discussed in the final part of the presentation. Both Conventions, the CRC and the CRPD constitute the framework that enables social work to act more effectively. The analysis of barriers in the implementation of human rights and programs that enhance empowerment or self-determination could equally be applied to other vulnerable groups. In the face of the global and financial crisis, social work research needs to pay attention to risks inherent to policies that aim at cutting funds and other resources.

WS066:3

Students with disabilities in higher education

Järkegast Berggren, Ulrika1; Blomberg, Barbora2; Bregbäck, Ewa2
1Linnæus University, Social work department, Kalmar, Sverige; 2Social work department, Linnæus University, Växjö, Sverige

The UN Convention on the rights for persons with disabilities, states the rights to education on the basis of equal opportunity. An academic education is often the prerequisite for obtaining a paid employment for persons with disabilities. Hence, students with disability participating in higher education are increasing in many European countries. Still, knowledge is scarce about how these students experience their higher education. A comparative study involving Sweden, the Czech Republic and the US investigates student comprehension on which situations that enhance empowerment or self-determination could equally be applied to other vulnerable groups. In the face of the global and financial crisis, social work research needs to pay attention to risks inherent to policies that aim at cutting funds and other resources.

Interviews have been conducted with 65 students at three Swedish universities, one university in the Czech Republic and one in the US. The first and tentative analysis of the interviews, reported here, is concentrating on common experiences told by the students from all three countries. This analysis shows that students experience disability in their meeting with the university as an educational institution and with the teachers. In meeting the organization they feel that they are sometimes seen as obstacles for the curricula. Some students participating in education for a specific profession report experience of being questioned in their choice of education and their ability to fulfill the future profession role. Teachers are important in facilitating the studies for students and though most teachers display benevolence, it also happens that teachers show ignorance of disability rights and in adjusting their pedagogic methods to student needs. Students tell that due to their disability, they have to spend more time studying than their peers and consequently miss out on social occasions that are part of student life.
Furthermore, students feel stigmatized when being treated as a medical diagnose and not as a person. Yet, many students comment on their experiences of having a disability as a resource for both students and teachers in the education, although this is seldom recognized in higher education. In collaborating with other students many of the students with disabilities report feeling accepted by peers and that they side up with them when they are being questioned by the teacher. In conclusion, the study brings forth the similarities and differences in interaction between the student, the teacher, the curricula and the university organization within the three countries for further analysis.

WS066:4
The double jeopardy of the disabled in a dysfunctional education system: The case of Rivers State of Nigeria
Ezekiel Hart, Jessica
Rivers State University of Education, Educational Foundations, Port Harcourt, Nigeria
Rivers State of Nigeria is prone to health hazards because of the continuous environmental degradation arising from oil exploration and exploitation. Meanwhile Nigerian educational system has not departed significantly from its colonial pattern, which among other shortcomings, excluded the disabled from regular schools. Haphazard attempts are made at providing education exclusively for them. Yet the Convention of the Rights of Persons with disabilities states that persons with disabilities have the right to full and equal participation, equal rights and opportunities. This paper will attempt to highlight the consequences of the exclusion of the disabled in regular schools, which in a sense is a violation of their human rights, and propose recommendations for the way forward.

WS066:5
The UN Convention on rights of persons with disabilities: Questions that India needs to answer
Verma, Shweta
Saarthak, Delhi, India
People with disability have been facing isolation, stigma of being labelled as ‘dependents invalids’ and restrictive environments in the guise of safety. But times should be changing. It is being acknowledged that disability results from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities has heralded a major shift. The world has been gradually shifting towards an approach, which stresses on the Rights of Persons with disabilities states that persons with disabilities have the right to full and equal participation, equal rights and opportunities. This paper will attempt to highlight the consequences of the exclusion of the disabled in regular schools, which in a sense is a violation of their human rights, and propose recommendations for the way forward.

WS066:6
A demand for substantive equality: towards extending scheduled caste privileges to dalit christians and dalit muslims
John, Haanadi1; Varphese, Philip2
1National Campaign for Dalit Human Rights, New Delhi, India; 2Jawaharlal Nehru University, Centre for Political Studies, New Delhi, India
The multi-ethnic, multi-religious, multi-linguistic, multi-cultural fabric of India was intended to be spun efficiently and this diversity and composite culture could be in itself, the soul of India. But unfortunately, for minorities, apprehensions are ever increasing due to their identity and outcastes within minorities fall victim of default discrimination (resultant of discriminatory groups on the Dalits which need not be based on oppression and conspiratorial tactics always but it is the outcome of a natural way of thinking which the community has developed towards Dalits) from their own religion, state and society. Despite the fact that ‘untouchability’ was abolished under Indian Constitution, segregation and exploitation on the ‘basis of birth’ in particular caste remains a crucial social problem even today in rural India.

The relentless practice of untouchability has caused imposition of social disabilities on persons for the reason of being born to a particular caste still persists on Dalits, which cuts across all religions. Untouchables may not use the same wells, same temple, drink from the same cups in tea stalls (double tumbler system), or lay claim to land which is legally theirs. The Dalits are downgraded with the most menial tasks of manual scavenging, street sweepers, leather workers, cobblers and removers of human waste. Dalit children are also seen with disgust and mostly sold off to dominant caste groups to get rid off their debts. And lastly, Dalit girls face the brunt of triple burden such as oppression and humiliation of caste, class and gender. These atrocities are often done with the help of state, who pay loyalty to the upper caste groups. And another important feature of such discrimination is that it is not religion based, this cuts across the entire Dalit community. The religious institutions also have hierarchies within themselves so that converts are further looked upon within their new religion, i.e.; for example, separate churches for the new converts etc. However, twenty first century India lives in an illusion to be having done away with caste and its heinous practices but existential reality shows otherwise in urban areas too and thus it beckons the framework and tools of Human Rights to deal with this issue. Thus, paper would dwell into the analysis of present situation of Dalit minorities and suggest mechanisms of UN to address this issue.

WS066:7
People with mental illness and human rights; disability inclusion perspective
Poreddi, Vizayalakshmi1; Rana, Chandra1; Konduru, Reddemma2; Bada Math, Suresh2
1National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Nursing, Bangalore, India; 2National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Psychiatry, Bangalore, India
Background: Globally, People with disabilities, particularly psychiatric disabilities confront manifold violations of human rights in accessing their basic needs and have remained a major research issue in recent times. Aim: To investigate human rights violations among people with mental illness. Methods: The current study was discussed from disability inclusive perspective. The respondents were selected randomly, and this descriptive study was carried out among the persons recovered from mental illness (n=100) based on Clinical Global impression improvement scale, NIMHANS, a tertiary mental health centre, Bangalore. Data was collected through face-to-face interview using structured needs assessment questionnaire comprising of two sections related to family and community domains. Section A assessed the human rights needs in physical, emotional, social and economic, religious and ethical dimensions in family domain and section B assessed the human rights needs in community domain. Data was analysed and interpreted using descriptive statistics. Ethical issues were followed. Results: The researchers found that most of the participants were satisfied to certain extent in meeting their physical needs. However, they were deprived of emotional, social, economic, religious and ethical needs. Emotional support is necessary for the people with mental illness for both recovery and to prevent rehospitalisation. The most unmet needs in emotional dimension such as no privacy at home, afraid of family members, hurt by bad words and insulted for simple things etc. Participants were more dissatisfied in meeting their social needs as they were not allowed to go out of house and were restricted in handling of the money. In religious needs dimension, participants were forced to perform witchcraft/black magic and other religious activities which they were not interested. Majority of the participants experienced sexual advances by the family members. Majority of the participants were discriminated and exploited in the community domain. Conclusion: The study suggests that there is an urgent need to strengthen the legal frame work to protect the human rights of the people with mental illness. Mental health professionals, NGOs; professional organizations and academicians should unify their efforts in educating and changing public attitudes towards the human rights of people with mental illness.
WS067:1
An assessment of social capital and sustainability of technology clusters from Brazil
Silva, Rogério
Technical University of Lisbon, SOCIUS, Lisbon, Portugal

Today's financial crisis and accompanying economic recession is the stimulus to realign economic activities to the needs of a reassessment of the current mode of production, consumption and investment. In the scenario, information and partnership represent key strategies for change the present model. From this perspective, the sustainable development paradigm emerges as an attempt of multilateral efforts in order to improve socio-productive activities that do not jeopardize the continuity and regenerative capacity of the humanity and of the planet. This study aims to verify how the integration of enterprises in cooperation cluster can improve sustainability. The central hypothesis is that enterprises which are in a cooperation cluster can strengthen themselves and from the development of social capital can overcome obstacles to a development model that takes into account a proper relationship between economic, social and environmental systems.

A questionnaire was applied to one hundred and two enterprises from ten Brazilian information technology clusters. It was evaluated three sets of concepts: cooperation cluster, social capital and sustainable development (economic, social and environmental). They were all small or medium enterprises with an average of 19 employees and average annual turnover € 528,000.

The main results point that, contrary to the main hypothesis, social capital does not represent a strong variable to strengthen the economic, social or environmental sustainable development potential. Besides that, only four aspects of sustainability (improving competitiveness, employee training, information exchange and also the environmental impact of the production) can influence the structural, relational and code sharing aspects of the cooperation cluster dynamic. Thus, despite having a high potential for integration and maintenance of sustainability and to overcome financial barriers to a more active and sustainable role, the information technology enterprises surveyed reproduce the same behaviors and performance of companies in other branches of the economy and that are not embedded in clusters. This means that although they had a superior economic performance for most IT companies out of cooperation clusters, these companies have not yet integrated the concerns of a production, investment and sustainable consumption, which would represent market opportunities and contributions to improvement of quality of life and to the environment.

WS067:2
Socioeconomic aspects of growth in engineering education in India
Tilak, Jandhyala
National University of Educational Planning & Admn, Dept of Educational Finance, New Delhi, India

Higher education is rapidly changing all over the world. The changes in some of the developing countries have been remarkable, but all of them are not necessarily in good direction. Drawing from an ongoing study in BRIC countries, the paper proposes to analyse a few select dimensions of the growth of higher education in India in the recent past. Among several developments, an important development worth examining is rapid increase in the demand for engineering education vis-a-vis other areas of study in higher education. Even within engineering education, the demand has been in favour of ‘modern’ disciplines – electronics engineering, computer sciences and related disciplines. These modern disciplines are growing at the cost of ‘traditional’ areas of engineering like mechanical, civil, electrical etc. This growth in modern disciplines of engineering education is also associated with a very fast growth of private higher education. In fact, private sector seems to be displacing the pubic sector in higher education in general, and engineering education in particular – in many countries. Public policy responses to these developments is varied: cost recovery and fee reforms have been intensified, and growth in private education has been encouraged. But no significant measures are thought of to check the growth of certain areas of study at the cost of others; nor are any specific efforts made toward raising quality and standards of engineering education. It would be valuable examine the factors that explain the growth in demand for ‘modern’ areas of engineering and also the growth in private education. While the labour market conditions exercise considerable influence on the demand for education, there can be several other factors, starting from individual characteristics, characteristics of engineering institutions, pubic policies etc., in addition to labour market conditions – national and international. The study examines (a) the determinants of demand for modern areas of engineering education vis-à-vis others, and (b) factors that explain the demand for private education. Since the experience of India is not completely unique; and as other BRIC countries and many other developing countries experience similar trends, the insights the study would provide would be of considerable significance for public policy in many other countries.

WS067:3
Peoples: Struggle and resistance against the offensive of capital
Silva, Andréia Lima da Silva
Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte - UFRN, Departamento de Serviço Social, Lagoa Nova, S/N, Natal/RN, Brazil

We start with the problem that our object of study is situated in the complex relationships developed by capital to ensure the economic and social reappropriation (Leff, 2006) of the territory by deterritorialize activities that people of their traditional place, imposing rules and new uses for the territory. Rules limiting the right to the environment, because the use of natural resources is intrinsically linked to their survival. The meodologia used in research is of qualitative character, rooted in Marxist critical frame. Interviews were conducted with fishermen and seafood on the coast of Ceara and Rio Grande do Norte (northeastern states of Brazil). Prioritized in this study to analyze, given the development of shrimp aquaculture (shrimp farming in captivity) conditions of life, work and struggle of the people who reside in the coastal socio-environmental degradation of land which is consolidated in times of destructive production of capital. Sure, the name and / or characterization of call emerges and traditional peoples is embedded in the society-nature with strong inspiration from the lifestyle of their ancestors, but the everyday life of these segments is not exempt from social and historical context, unlike for a number of mediations, the determinations of the current economic system is defining the forms of exchange and the conditions of effective possibilities for the type of development between the individual and nature. The conclusion of our study is that there is no denying the strength of resistance and struggle of the peoples in their tradition way of life to preserve traditions, but recognize the objectivity of performance of the capital, which goes towards all the spaces that result in profit and commodification. So our study looked at the contradictions of capitalist sociality and forms of resistance of the traditional populations living marine extraction.

WS067:4
Sustainable nature based tourism, involvement of indigenous women and development: a case of North East India
De, Utpal Kumar
North-Eastern Hill University, Economics, Shillong, India

The trade-off between economic development and the environmental quality is a well-known phenomenon. Till a nation become very highly developed and learn how to manage environment or critical natural resources while undertaking various developmental socio-economic activities the growth process becomes unsustainable. Hence a debate has always been there between the Club of Rome and the hardcore neo-classical market economics in regard to the sustainability of the growth process and the preservation of natural resources and maintaining inter-generational as well as intra-generational equity. It is found that the poorer especially the indigenous people, whose livelihood are highly dependent on the natural resource extraction are the worst victim of the natural resource degradation that are caused by the socio-economic activities undertaken by the state as well the richer section of any society. Hence, there is a strong inter-linkage between social and economic activity, sustainability of the resource use and environmental quality.

In the context of aforesaid background, nature based tourism that has been one of the fastest growing economic activities in the world during past few decades can be a better option for the maintenance of sustainable welfare along with the preservation of natural wealth. Ecotourism has thus become a buzzword of the time. The indigenous people especially the women have been found to be involved in selling a large number of handloom and handicrafts product that has been prepared from the nature based tourism activities that people of their traditional place, imposing rules and new uses for the territory. Rules limiting the right to the environment, because the use of natural resources is intrinsically linked to their survival. The meodologia used in research is of qualitative character, rooted in Marxist critical frame. Interviews were conducted with fishermen and seafood on the coast of Ceara and Rio Grande do Norte (northeastern states of Brazil). Prioritized in this study to analyze, given the development of shrimp aquaculture (shrimp farming in captivity) conditions of life, work and struggle of the people who reside in the coastal socio-environmental degradation of land which is consolidated in times of destructive production of capital. Sure, the name and / or characterization of call emerges and traditional peoples is embedded in the society-nature with strong inspiration from the lifestyle of their ancestors, but the everyday life of these segments is not exempt from social and historical context, unlike for a number of mediations, the determinations of the current economic system is defining the forms of exchange and the conditions of effective possibilities for the type of development between the individual and nature. The conclusion of our study is that there is no denying the strength of resistance and struggle of the peoples in their tradition way of life to preserve traditions, but recognize the objectivity of performance of the capital, which goes towards all the spaces that result in profit and commodification. So our study looked at the contradictions of capitalist sociality and forms of resistance of the traditional populations living marine extraction.
WS067:5
Sustainable development and environmental actions in Brazil: reporting a practice of social work
Costa, Lucia Cortes; Moura, Reidy Rolim; Scheffer, Sandra; Schimancki, Edina
State University of Ponta Grossa, Social Work, Ponta Grossa, Brazil

The environmental issues linked with the idea of community practice represent a challenge for developing social change and sustainability. The reality of the environmental world has emerged as a complex subject which has to be discussed and interpreted in the social arena. Yet, the environment and social development are not simple concepts; rather, both incorporate distinct notions of the world and involve complex political and social dimensions. For social work being involved with these subjects represents an important task when the concepts are integrated to poverty conditions, gender relationships and local community development and change. Taking into consideration these assumptions we started in 2009 a professional social work project linked with the local state university in two deprived communities in Ponta Grossa-Parana – south of Brazil. Both areas are placed in a peripheral neighborhood far from downtown. The inhabitants are people with some notion of citizenship through the development of actions able to transform themselves and their local community. These communities have been facing serious problems concerning environmental and health conditions (e.g. bad housing conditions, scarcity of basic infrastructure, low sanitation resources, among other difficulties). The lack of structural conditions contributes to poverty, underdevelopment and not sustainable alternatives. Many people from the place are very poor; some families live in complete poverty on the edges of polluted streams which cross the neighbourhood. Many children (and adults) report that they have been suffering from pulmonary diseases and skin allergic reactions. Frequently rats and invertebrates such as flies, worms, cockroaches and scorpions become a problem. Considering this, social work practice plays a fundamental role and it should incorporate a critical social understanding of environmental problems. As example of our practice we can mention several actions (e.g. environmental education practice) involving people towards improvement of ecological conditions of the area. An important achievement refers to the union of the population in ‘neighbourhood associations’ to promote collective actions in the community. Despite differences of gender in the local (violence against women is usual) the females are the majority involved in the actions.

WS068 Child protection II (1:3)

The use of service statistics in child protection
Esposito, Tonino1; Trocme, Nita2
1McGill University, Social Work, Montreal, Canada; 2McGill University, Centre for Research on Children and Families, Social Work, Montreal, Canada

The service statistics indicators project (SSIP) is a knowledge mobilization initiative between McGill University’s Centre for Research on Children and Families and sixteen child protection jurisdictions across Quebec, Canada. The proposed partnership has been developed to (a) better understand the dynamics of child protection services and to (b) support child protection organizations capacity to bring together questions of evidence to the forefront of management and service delivery decisions. The presentation will address the following specific objectives: 1) describe the service trajectories of children in the Quebec child protection system; 2) describe variations in service trajectories over time and between child protection jurisdictions in Quebec; and 3) describe the integration of service statistics to inform child protection service planning and policy development. The rate of (a) recurrence of maltreatment (b) placement in out-of-home care (c) placement instability (d) reunification (e) youth criminality and (f) family court appearances will be reported for three longitudinal cohorts ranging from 34,339 to 99,278 maltreated children in Quebec. The service dynamics and trends underlying these indicators will be discussed.
WS068:2
Families in social service – a research and development project about children, young people and their parents
Ericsson, Mats1; Leinhard, Hanna1; Davidson, Bo2; Helgstrand, Lina
1Research and development center of social work, Linköping, Sweden; 2Department of behavioral sciences, the university of Linköping, Linköping, Sweden
Families in social service are a project whose purpose is to gain knowledge about the families that receives care and treatment from the social service in 6 municipalities in the county of Östergötland, Sweden. The project is carried out by the Research and development centre in social work, which involves the university of Linköping and municipalities in the county of Östergötland. The project is based on a close cooperation with the national, Norwegian project The new child, welfare and protection. This gives possibilities to compare the results from the two projects. It is also a project that combines the university’s interest to get more a more evidence-based practice and knowledge that has a stronger connection to the field of social work. In order to do this researchers from the university work side by side with social workers, as we call them the co-researchers. In order to carry out this interactive research process you need trust, equal relations, time and recourses, and knowledge interesting and useful for both researchers and practical social work. The project is divided in to three phases. Phase one contains an interview survey with questions to 202 parents about e.g. their living conditions, their mental and psychical health, their children’s mental and physical health, what they want from the social service and if they think that the help has improved the situation for the child. The questionnaire contains 80 questions.

The second phase contains a biographic interview with 40 parents and 15 children. This interview revolves around four themes and the parents and children are allowed to speak freely about their lives, their daily activities and their friends and family. The third phase is perhaps the most crucial one, where the knowledge gained should reach out to the social offices and their lead to a better practice. The project is now in its second phase. The results from the first phase indicates e.g. that many of the parent are unemployed, that the children who suffers from neuropsychiatric diagnosis represents a relatively high proportion of the group and have a more difficult social situation and that income plays a somewhat big part in deciding if you get help from the social service. The results also indicates that many parents are satisfied with the help that they have received, but the longer the child receives help from the social service the more discontent the parents are.

WS068:3
Child protection practice in a hospital – how not to throw the baby out with the bath water!
Hauhains, Linda Rose
Auckland District Health Board, Auckland, New Zealand
This paper provides an opportunity to explore the tensions that exists between children’s rights, the organisational context, and health social work (HSW) obligations and practice. These conflicts emerged from research conducted in the multidisciplinary context of an acute hospital in Aotearoa New Zealand. The HSW role has been described in the literature as poorly defined, invisible and having varying status. Increasingly the profession is required to distinguish new areas of expertise, define the rights to protection and their right to health care. The dimensions of effective HSW practice which are likely to happen with these tensions are presented. Promoting practice that emphasises relationship based competencies, rather than the more technocratic approaches to practice is proposed as one way of ensuring a balance of rights is maintained. That is, that the baby is not thrown out with the bath water!

WS068:4
Hospital social workers assessment processes of child maltreatment in inter-professional workplaces
Swärd, Veronica
Social work, Östersund, Sweden
Swedish health care institutions do not seem to report child maltreatment to social services in the extent they should. This may reflect the complex inter-professional collaboration processes where different knowledge systems and competences are meeting. The paper focus on the position of the hospital social worker in assessment processes of child maltreatment in inter-professional workplaces.

The intention, on the basis of fourteen qualitative interviews with hospital social workers in Sweden, was to present a theoretical model explaining how assessment processes of child maltreatment can be understood from a professionalism perspective. By applying the theoretical framework of professionalism the respondents knowledge and competence contributions to the inter-professional workplaces were examined. By using a conceptual framework of discretion three institutionalized norms were outlined as influencing assessment processes and actions taken in situations of suspected child maltreatment. The three institutionalized norms were related to the respondents taken positions – active, reflective or passive – in inter-professional assessment processes. However, a majority of the respondents choose an active or reflective approach in finding their way to make a decision about how to act.

Finally, there was a discussion of what an extensive practice of discretion and the outlined institutionalized norms may have for consequences for the children. The extensive practice of discretion can lead both to unjustified unequal treatment, and to unjustified equal treatment depending on where the hospital social workers are positioning themselves in relation to the institutionalized norms.

WS068:5
Profile of child maltreatment perpetrators in Singapore: characteristics that could increase risk of child maltreatment
Lim, Jasmine Chiew Yi
KK Women’s and Children’s Hospital, Medical Social Work Department, Singapore
In 2010, Singapore’s KK Women’s and Children’s Hospital (KKH), had seen 651 children for non-accidental injuries (NAI). They are usually referred to the hospital’s Medical Social Work (MSW) Department to ascertain the possibility of child abuse and establishment of their safety as a priority. Children, who were assessed to be at risk of child maltreatment, were referred to the Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports (MCYS), Child Protection Service (CPS), for the State’s intervention. A significant number of alleged perpetrators have presented themselves with various social risk factors, such as the presence of domestic violence, substance abuse, unemployment, and poverty. These risk factors are stressors which increase the risk of child maltreatment. Often, safety interventions proposed by our social workers are guided by assessment of these risk factors. Studies have shown that it is necessary to understand this population of alleged perpetrator, so as to recommend effective interventions that aim to ensure child safety. There is scant research that details the study of alleged child maltreatment perpetrators in the Singapore context. This retrospective study seeks to examine the population of alleged perpetrators in Singapore, the multicultural society. The case records of patients with NAI in 2010 will be reviewed. Particular attention will be given to identify specific characteristics of alleged perpetrators that will likely lead to referral for the State’s intervention. Preliminary results showed that of the 683 children that were referred to MSW, 23 children had multiple episodes of alleged child abuse. Approximately 53% of the alleged perpetrators were immediate family members. Preliminary results also suggest that there is a significant positive correlation between referrals made to CPS for interventions and presentation of familial and social stressors in the population of alleged perpetrators. Further analysis is ongoing to determine the specific stressors that predict referrals made to CPS. Results from this study will not only help to identify the possible gaps in present services, it could guide in the formulation of preventive interventions targeted at the general population and facilitate the
modification of established programs to focus on the identified factors associated with higher risk of child maltreatment, in order to prevent escalation of violence or to reduce the recidivism of perpetrators.

WS068:6

Helping children at risk - the Hong Kong experience
Mak, Anna
Social Welfare Department, Hong Kong Government, Hong Kong

All children have the right to be protected against harm. Adhering to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and Hague Child Abduction Convention, Hong Kong has all along been placing children's welfare and best interest at paramount concern. Hong Kong government has endeavored in developing strategies and measures to prevent children from being harmed, to early identify children at risk and to provide them as well as their families with prompt and necessary assistance. Under the policy direction of child-centred, family-focused and community-based, we have developed some guiding principles for practice, i.e. early identification, accessibility, service integration in multi-level, cross-sector and community involvement, and strength-based approach. We have implemented a number of new measures to strengthen family resilience and to assist families with children at risk including innovative and effective programmes such as Comprehensive Child Development Service, Neighbourhood Support Child Care Project, Child Development Fund, P.A.T.H.S. to Adulthood, and some specific and integrated programmes for children with disabilities. To evaluate and enhance service effectiveness, academics have also been involved in researches and service reviews. Besides, we have amended / are in the process of amending our legislation to accord greater protection to children e.g. the Adoption Ordinance, Domestic and Cohabitation Relationships Violence Ordinance and Guardianship of Minors Ordinance. Furthermore, we launched a Pilot Project on Child Fatality Review from 2008 to 2011 aiming to formulating prevention strategies and promoting multi-disciplinary and inter-agency co-operation in the prevention of avoidable child death. In view of the successful experience and positive feedback received, we set up a standing child fatality review Panel in June 2011 to continue to review child death cases.

Our experience in Hong Kong demonstrates that to help children at risk, the key to effectiveness is determination to put children's best interest paramount, a comprehensive range of services adopting a multi-entry approach and full participation of all concerned stakeholders.

WS068:7

The child-protection and the self help: new work prospectives with parents
Cabras, Elena
Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Sociologia, Milano, Italy

The child protection, that can not be divided from the care and the support to his family, needs new motivating force and intervention forms centered on the parents’ resources. In this complicated area of interest dominates the idea that only the professionals’ abilities can solve the complexity of the life problems. In my opinion, this prospective is not only incorrect but also dangerous and unsustainable too. For this reason, while I was working in a child welfare service, I projected and experienced with a self help group composed by mothers who had opened a parental authority procedure. I have decided to facilitate this group and for me it has been an incredible training experience. These mothers, who have vulnerable family situations on their shoulders and a deep state of solitude, have in the mutuality. During the group meetings, the heavy problems that the mothers carried over for long time (the relation with the partner, the children's care, the relation with the social workers) have been confided in an atmosphere dense of empathy and reciprocity. Thanks to the idea that only the professionists’ abilities can solve the complexity of the life problems. In my opinion, this prospective is not only incorrect but also dangerous and unsustainable too. For this reason, while I was working in a child welfare service, I projected and experienced with a self help group composed by mothers who had opened a parental authority procedure. I have decided to facilitate this group and for me it has been an incredible training experience. These mothers, who have vulnerable family situations on their shoulders and a deep state of solitude, have in the mutuality. During the group meetings, the heavy problems that the mothers carried over for long time (the relation with the partner, the children's care, the relation with the social workers) have been confided in an atmosphere dense of empathy and reciprocity. Thanks to the dynamics of the self help, these mothers have gained benefits to empower their abilities and new self-awareness about their situations. In other words, I was witnessing a process in full bloom of the resources of these mothers who needed an adequate expression space that the professional setting often can’t offer. Most of the time, behind an incorrect family behaviour, there is a relational poverty and a lack of network support that aggravate the risks for the children: self help with parents can be considered a possible intervention not as a replacement for the traditional services but in an innovative and complementary perspective focused on the relational resources. This kind of prospective is advantageous in relation with the inexhaustibility of the resources and the social capital growth in the community, it can advantage the help way thought by the social workers with reference to problematic family situations. The parents, who usually live a state of inadequacy and impotence, feel themselves in the group reinforced and discover potentialities which had not expressed yet but can now become useful for themselves and the others reducing the risk connected to the social isolation.

WS 069 Approaches to social work in conflicts (3:2)

WS069:1

Understanding and responding to the dilemmas facing social workers in armed conflict contexts
Ramoun, Shidnamit
Anglia Ruskin University, Families and Communities, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Professionalism is particularly tested in armed conflict contexts, as the solutions to the ordinary dilemmas social workers faces cease to exist, while the pressure to respond immediately increases. The dilemmas include not only lack of material resources and self-safety, but also whether the application of the principle Do No Harm is good enough ethically, whether it is possible not to take sides in a given conflict, how to give hope when neighbours not only become strangers but become torturers, or when women cannot speak about being raped for fear that their men would feel bad for being unable to defend them. I will be looking at what we can learn from current examples in Columbia, Northern Ireland, Israel, the Philippines, and Sierra Leone as to the responses social workers and social work educators have developed to such intolerable situations. Are these good enough responses in terms of their underlying value base and effectiveness? Often the role of national and international welfare organisations becomes crucial in such situations, and therefore needs to be examined in concrete situations in terms of what is necessary, what is possible and what has taken place in assisting social workers in sorting their way in this moral and professional maze. The neglect of this issue in social work practice and in social work education is a matter not only of concern but one that needs to be understood and addressed. Attempts to do so will be highlighted, focusing on short term and long term responses. As most armed conflicts leave a long term legacy, one that impacts often beyond the geographical boundaries of the conflict, the question of the social work response in countries thus affected becomes prominent; the UK case will be analysed as an example of the dilemmas this entails.

WS069:2

‘There should always be a social worker present when they open a mass grave’ social work in processes of transitional justice
Amsteland, Anne Margrethe; Bangsgaard Madsen, Lin; Jimenez Cerceda, Ericka
1Diakonhjemmet University College, Oslo, Norway; 2IRCT, Copenhagen, Denmark; 3Centro de Atención Psico-Social, Lima, Peru

The rights of victims and survivors of human rights violations to truth, justice and reparations are contained in major human rights treaties, and strengthened in the principles of international criminal law. Recently, there has been an increased focus on redress for victims, as well as on victims’ needs after suffering serious human rights violations. Social workers are important actors in contexts of transitional justice, and in this paper it will be argued that social work has an important role to play in transitional justice processes. One of the important roles of social work in post-conflict and post-authoritarian contexts is that of assisting people affected by political violence in their struggle for services and rights. In Peru, the ongoing processes of transitional justice relate to the period 1980 – 2000. The report of the Truth and reconciliation commission (CVR, 2003) establishes that around 69,000 people were killed or forcefully disappeared during these years, and that thousands of Peruvians were affected by the violence in different ways. Mechanisms of transitional justice in Peru involve a register for victims of the violence, collective reparations in highly affected areas, and trials against those responsible. Social workers are present in all of these phases, both in state entities and in NGOs and organisations supporting people who have been subject to serious human rights violations. The paper is based on interviews with people affected by political violence and with social workers who through their work meet and support survivors of human rights violations and relatives of victims. While social workers are present in state agencies, they also play an important role in NGOs and organisations that put pressure on the state in order to improve the policies towards survivors and relatives of victims.
WS069:3
The southern border provinces administrative center’s role in dealing with the situation in the southern border provinces of Thailand
Srisomboon, Mongkol
Southern Border Provinces Administrative Center, Division of Foreign Affairs, Yala, Thailand

The research has the purpose to analyze the Southern Border Provinces Administrative Center’s role in dealing with the situation in the Southern Border Provinces of Thailand. The methodology was qualitative research such as case study in 5 southern provinces in Thailand. At present, the SBPs are now threatened by instigators who use cultural differences to claim legitimacy in using violence to further their cause. The resulting violence has caused tragic loss of lives and properties and has had a tremendous psychological impact on the people in the affected area.

On 30th December 2010, the Southern Border Provinces Administrative Center has been enacted as a permanent organization to be responsible for resolving problems and developing the SBPs, by adhering to the principle of reconciliation and the “understand, reach out, develop” guidelines; apply a stringent and just judicial process to perpetrators; designate the SBPs as special development zones with flexibility and religious and cultural diversity. SBPAC’s 4 major policies to achieve peace and harmony in the SBPs are:

1. Improving household income and the quality of life at village level according to the King’s Sufficiency Economy principles.
2. Building trust and confidence in the government to provide justice and security.
3. Human development and improved social services with the aim to promote peace and harmony in a pluralist and culturally diverse society.
4. Developing the local economy by using the region’s unique culture and identity and unexploited potentials to expand economic linkages with neighboring countries.

The 6 major plans to be undertaken over the next 3 years, namely:
1. Upgrading of income and quality of life of people at village level
2. Provision of justice and security
3. Development of human, pluralist culture, and standard of social services
4. Rehabilitation of the economy and investment
5. Development of economic linkages with neighboring countries
6. Amendment of rules and regulations to enhance management efficiency

SBPAC recognizes that root cause of the problem lies in the SBPs’ unique history and cultural identity, and the grievances of the local population on the perceived social and economic injustices, poverty, and, most importantly, a desire for respect and for a better understanding of local traditions, way of life, and culture.

WS069:4
Proposal on the action and Impact of the Churches in the reconstruction process in Burundi
Nzeyimana, Noe
The National Council of Churches of Burundi, Bujumbura, Burundi

Post-conflict reconstruction is a very complex process which requires the inputs of the whole society. In this paper we will focus on the reconstruction actions taken in Burundi by churches. Burundi is an African country located in the central part of Africa, with a population of 8 million divided in three ethnic groups (Hutu, Tutsi and Twa). The conflicts that Burundi faced for decades are mainly political and trigged by the divisions between the two main ethnic groups (Hutu and Tutsi). The National Council of Churches of Burundi, Bujumbura, Burundi, took various actions in order to rebuild the country after several years of war. These actions involved contributing for the improvement of security and the welfare of the population through projects such as Houses and Schools constructions, HIV programs etc...

The contribution of churches is remarkably changing the lives of the people in Burundi but the implantation of these programs is not always easy for churches due to the following factors: a) Making sure that all the reconstruction efforts are done by making sure that all ethnic groups are served equally. This requires a full involvement and cooperation of all the staff b) Trying to develop a country where the security issue is not fully solved, with for instance, the possibility of building a house which can be re-destructed after a short period of time. c) Determining the programs priorities in a country where everything is to be rebuilt within budget constraints. d) Measuring the success of each program A post conflict reconstruction is a very complex process where on one hand you have a group of people working for the reconstruction and on the other hand, another group of people working on protecting or pursuing purposes in order to have privileges. In the reconstruction process, corruption and political favouritism is inevitably present, which therefore renders the social work and the development very hard to achieve in order to make a great impact in the lives of the population.

The current social works has proven that, in order to be successful, any efforts of rebuilding a country coming out of many years of civil war, requires a well coordinated plan which takes care of emergency aid, transitional measures and final construction. A good reconstruction plan, should also focus instead on solving the problem in the long run, by giving the people who are being helped the means to help themselves instead of creating a group of people in need of permanent help.

WS069:5
Voluntary language associations as a vehicle for social integration after civil conflict in Sri Lanka
Ginathita Vidaneally Daya, Tilakatiri
Free Trade Union Development Center, ICWS Sri Lanka Branch, Colombo, Sri Lanka

This presentation will focus on the conceptualization and implementation of a project designed to foster reconciliation between Sinhala and Tamil speaking citizens in post-conflict Sri Lanka. In the years preceding independence from Great Britain in 1948, leaders generally agreed that Sinhala and Tamil should be official languages after independence. However, as a result of political pressure, the 1956 Official Language Act made Sinhala the only official language. While the Tamil Language (Special Provisions) Act to protect Tamil language rights was passed in 1958, subsequent Constitutional amendments enshrined Sinhala as the sole official language. This has been identified as a fundamental catalyst leading to civil conflict between the Liberation Tamil Tigers of Eelam (LTTE) and the Government of Sri Lanka from 1983. Despite numerous Constitutional amendments were made in 1988, making both Tamil and Sinhala official languages, these rights have not been adequately implemented due to a lack of political will, and limited administrative capacity & resources to enforce these provisions. Moreover, deep cleavages between Sinhalese and Tamil communities persist, exacerbated by the lack of a common shared language. In 2010, intellectuals and prominent social activists, facilitated by the National Languages Ministry discussed how to promote the implementation of language rights, leading to the formation of Voluntary Language Associations (VLAs). Based on small groups in villages, temples, churches, workplace, or schools, VLAs are designed as the core of a social movement to increase public awareness, enable communities to access government services in both languages, and enhance civil society stakeholder capacity. The ultimate aim is to increase respect for language rights and linguistic diversity, thereby fostering social cohesion and preventing a return to violent conflict.

WS069:6
Facilitating social development in multiethnic regions in Kenya
Matic, Pius Mutuka (Dr.)
University of Nairobi, Department of Sociology and Social Work, PBox 30197-00100, Nairobi, Kenya

Kenya is home to about 42 distinct ethnic groups. Although these groups have coexisted largely peacefully since Kenya’s independence from Britain in 1963, there have been occasional ethnic conflicts. The worst case was the post-election violence of 2008 which claimed over 1,000 lives. More than 300,000 were displaced. Many of the victims were women and children. These vulnerable groups were targeted on the basis of ethnic identity. One of the challenges social workers face therefore has to do with working in areas with diverse ethnic groups. Although social work training in Kenya prepares graduates for cultural diversity, as practitioners, the challenges are often overwhelming.

The paper seeks to highlight the lived experiences of social workers in volatile and often ‘hostile’ multiethnic regions of Kenya. Doing social work in such environments presents unique challenges that are hardly documented. Of significance is the role social workers have played in restoring social functioning after the 2008 violence and how they spearhead social development and equity in ‘diversity’. In some cases, the ethnic identity of the social worker becomes a stumbling block in his/her quest to facilitate social development. When the social worker is ‘rejected’ or ‘rejected’ that compromises not only his/her work but also self-confidence. While some social workers overcome such challenges and gain acceptance (e.g. by working closely with local political leaders), others fail. Interestingly, there are also cases where social workers are ‘rejected’ by their own people who appear to prefer ‘outsiders’. To be explored also is the gender factor. In one case for instance, a female social worker was ‘rejected’ by a strongly patriarchal pastoralist community not just because she was from another ethnic group but also for being a woman. Finally, the paper seeks to identify the good practices and principles derived from the scenarios above and which can be replicated elsewhere.
WS070:1
Accomplishment of elderly occupation loans
Yodprasit, Susiphat
Faculty of Social Administration, Thammasat University, Department of Social Work, Bangkok, Thailand
The objectives of the elderly funds in Thailand are to protect, promote, support and provide welfare to the elderly to ensure their capability, security and good quality of life. One of the fund supports is occupation loans without interest with 3-year payment period. Hence, the monitoring and evaluation of service efficiency and loan effectiveness are required. The research on the performance monitoring and evaluation of the elderly fund covers 4 main issues. One main issue is studying the accomplishment of elderly occupation loans. The research questions are whether the elderly gain higher income or how are their capabilities for living. Individual questionnaires of 854 sets and group questionnaires of 87 sets were applied nationwide, including occupational observation and individual interview. SPSS was used in data analysis; the statistics included percentage, mean and Chi-square. The study resulted are summarized as follows.
Most of the borrowers were female and aged 60-69 years. All of them had income lower than THB 7,000 (US$ 230) per month. Their lending objectives were trading, agriculture and service, respectively. Most of them (89.6%) stated that they had higher income and their occupations improved. They were self-supporting and were able to repay loans on time. Most of them (81.0%) continuously maintained their occupation and had positive mental effect from self development. In summary, the elderly funds created many benefits and strengthened the elderly power on economy and being dignified ageing and active ageing.

WS070:2
Building a bridge between children and older adults in community planning: Best intergenerational practices
Sokolcz, Jeanne; Kilbans, Teresa
Loyola University Chicago, School of Social Work, 820 N. Michigan Av, Chicago Illinois 60611, United States
The most vulnerable citizens are said to be children and older adults given their particular personal and environmental needs including the need to be taken care of by others. Children are not seen as an empowered group and older adults may or may not be an empowered group depending on the particular country. Discussions about these populations are generally separate as if their needs never cross. UNICEF has outlined what is necessary for Child Friendly Cities and the World Health Organization has organized a guide for Aging Friendly Cities. According to the American Planning Association (2008) communities are not adequately addressing family needs which could be expanded to hypothesize that communities are not thinking about specific generational needs. A variety of sources are addressing intergenerational strategies focusing on the benefits of intergenerational integration and harmonious cities for people of all ages. Biggs and Tinker refer to this as a “life course perspective” (2007. What Makes a City Age Friendly? Institute of Gerontology, Kings College, London and Help the Aged). An intergenerational city framework is not often addressed in social work but can be seen as implicit in social work’s discussion of the “environment” including both social and physical components. A social work perspective in planning cities is important because of the focus on the interface of people and all levels of environments.
This project takes the “child friendly” and “aging friendly cities” frameworks and creates an organizing statement that could be used as a consistent, global framework. The way the concepts are written will allow them to be implemented in culturally sensitive ways specific to regions of the world, as well as rural areas v. cities in the western world. Cultural sensitivity also includes distinctive populations within the general groups of children and older adults.
Focusing on the two age cohorts that have been said to be the most vulnerable in society speaks to social work’s focus on human rights and social equality. However, discrimination against human rights and social equality often remain at the theoretical level as do the goals of environmental change, global transformation and social development. The conference participants will take home a catalog of references and ideas for intergenerational activities. The idea of a catalog is important so that those wanting to implement intergenerational programs can know what is already being done.

WS070:3
The elderly as agencies in rural communities – case study in rural villages of East Finland
Tetria, Silvi; Pelkonen, Ainu
1University of Eastern Finland, Social Sciences, Joensuu, Finland; 2University of Eastern Finland, Social Sciences, Kuopio, Finland
Objectives: The aim of the research project was to identify the opportunities and barriers, which ageing people face when they live permanently in Finnish rural remote areas and want to continue their lives there. The context of project was social policy and rural development policy in Finland. The central hypothesis of this paper is, that the prominent oriented rhetoric of ageing in rural policy and social policy challenge from the perspective of agency of ageing people. Second, how to make visible the personal social resources of ageing people (Torstam 1982) in rural community setting. In this paper we present and classify the variety of social agencies of retired people in rural village communities. We stress their social action in homes, which culturally are coded as private life territory.
Method: We follow the ideas of community discussion of social capital (Woodcock 2006) and analyze old people’s action as a source for immaterial social capital. The study bases on field work (observation, interviews) in rural communities of Eastern Finland. Also one nursing home in a village was included. Research approach is ethnographic. Analytical tool for construction is Maria-Lisa Honkasalo’s (2009) idea about the modalities of agency. Honkasalo divides agency up on one hand to visible, remarkable social action which shape and change the society and, on the other hand, to everyday activity and invisible action. The later can be characterized by repetition, practical quotidian acting, without a visible aim to change anything and it can be totally unrecognized by the community as well as rural policy or research. This kind of agency Honkasalo calls “small” because it is humble and minimal and contemplated the usual social science tool kit when thinking “act” and “agency”.
Results: We argue that as many former studies indicate, retired people form a visible social resource for the rural community in many roles as volunteers. This action is easy to analyze in the context of rural development and productive ageing. Moreover, as permanent inhabitants of the village, they reproduce the community by various forms of small action in the private life sphere, in their homes, even in a nursing home in the village. This reproductive action is ignored in the discussions on rural policy or social capital theory. Nevertheless, this reproductive action forms an essential part of social capital in rural communities.

WS070:4
Evaluation of Cross-generational approach to Group Reminiscence in Community
Nomura, Toyoko
Toyo University, Faculty of Life Design, Saitama-ken, Japan
Purpose of the study: The paper examines the effect of group reminiscence for the community-dwelling elderly persons using cross-generational approach. Method: The study was framed by Reminiscence Partnership Program that encompassed the intervention of reminiscence group, the training of university students and the professionals of health and social division, that encompassed the intervention of reminiscence group, the training of university students and the professionals of health and social division, and the evaluation. 16 elderly persons participated in the reminiscence group. They attended 1 hour-long group session once every 2 weeks over 3 months. The themes of the group were both chronological and non-chronological, with the use of props of the local community. Evaluation of the program included pre- and post-test of MMSE, Baum Test and focus group interview.
Analysis and Results: The results of the focus group conducted to both the elderly and the students brought to light the socio-cultural and interactional aspect of group. It was suggested that the group reminiscence was effective for the elderly participants to bring out a sense of confidence towards the continuity of self. On the part of the students, it was found that it enhanced the students’ learning in the possibilities in aging and their reflection on themselves as future career. Through their cross-generational interaction with the elderly, they developed richer perspective in community care. Our analysis of the content of reminiscence of the participants and focus group interview along with other evaluative methods showed two kinds of effect for the elderly person. One was the effect at the individual level. This included, for instance, ways of seeing such as promote life review, solving problems of the past and reorganization and reintegration, helpful for
development of identity, bringing out a sense of confidence towards the continuity of self, comforting oneself, and increase in self-respect and self-worth. The other effect was at the level of socio-interactional relations. This concerned, for example, promoting development of social relationships, revitalizing life and helps find something of joy, taking on a new social role, and promoting cross-generational interaction. Furthermore, the model is proposed as the multi-dimensional effects of reminiscence intervention. The differences in the group development and dynamics between the groups are also discussed. Themes of reminiscence and some ethical considerations in conducing reminiscence group are discussed.

**WS070:5**

**Integrating old people into learning: the sharing community model**

Hantman, Shira; Ben Oz, Miriam; Gatman, Caroline; Cryden, Wendy

Tel Hai College, Social work, Upper Galilee, Israel; Upper Galilee Senior Center, Upper Galilee, Israel

This presentation will describe the application of an innovative model for teaching gerontological social work to the social work methods curriculum in the department of social work in a college in the north of Israel. The basic concept of the model was to include elderly people in the class who served as specialists on old age. There presence created an alternative learning environment and provided social work students with a hands-on learning experience intended to facilitate the understanding of aging. The changing needs of sound policy is creating demands in gerontology that may improve the opportunities and quality of life of the elderly. Moreover, the shortage in workers who want to work with this population places an additional hardship on service providers. This situation calls for a different approach to teaching this particular field, an approach that will adapt the study of aging to the present elderly population while addressing attitudes, stereotypes and anxieties voiced by the students. Inasmuch, students' interpersonal skills and evaluation capabilities with aged clients should be developed, and students should be assisted in overcoming fears and concerns related to working with the aged population, while developing professional confidence in the agency environment and with their elderly clients. This model offers such an integrated pedagogical environment in gerontological social work. This model was developed by a number of faculty members in the department of Social Work at Tel Hai College. The college emphasizes social involvement, reciprocal community collaborations and professional excellence. In the third year of their undergraduate studies, social work students are required to take specialized courses related to their field work placement, e.g.: mental health, disability, additions or aging. These courses provide students with the eclectic skills and interventions suited to their work with each specific population. The gerontological social work yearlong course described in this paper had previously been taught in traditional classroom pedagogy. However, the introduction of a yearlong course in gerontological social work, this too was not considered a very popular course. This challenged the instructor to create an alter.

**WS070:6**

**How can we age in community safely and actively? - A case study of “Hitoyasumi”, Odawara, Japan**

Kaise, Kuniko

London School of Economics and Political Science, Social Policy, London, United Kingdom

Japan has one of the largest aging populations in the world and facing various issues. After the introduction of long-term care insurance in 2000 the social services for elderly were dramatically changed. There were significant increases in numbers and variation of social services available to elders and more choices for the service users. This policy change made it easier for elders to live and age in the community. Although the service quality might have been improved there are still many issues in service provision. The most recent problem which was high-lighted by Japanese media was “Kodoku-shi” which means “to die-alone”. In modern Japanese society people feel there is less connection between neighbours and community. After series of report elderly who live alone died and not being found for days “Kodoku-shi” became symbolic phenomenon to broken community. It is important to provide social care for those in real needs however it is not always easy to spot them therefore the help from community members is crucial for successful community based care provision. But how can social care intervention make community members to be self-driven informal care providers? What are the important factors? A company called Junseien in Odawara working with local authority opened a new community centre “Hitoyasumi” for elderly in 2010 as a part of governmental project to make model plan for new policy called “chikihokatsu care system” which directly translated to inclusive community care system. The research was conducted with co-operation of Junseien during the first year of 2year-long project. The data was collected by participant observation and informal interviews to project team members, service providers, conceptual model is proposed.

One of the most important finding of this research was that how healthy elders are willing to do things for community and they are looking for thing to do. They also need a place to gather and communicate with others. By providing a place like “Hitoyasumi” elderly people in community can be closer to social service providers and have better accessibility to formal services when they needed. On the other hand the service providers can get information from service users. The project is still on-going and the research is only done in short period of time but it suggests potential of community based care in Japan.

**WS070:7**

**Understanding the elderly population of Davao: towards an older persons’ friendly city**

Laguna-Manapul, Melba; Fernandez, Rosemary

1 Ateneo de Davao University, Social Work Department, Davao City, Philippines; 2 Ateneo de Davao University, Davao City, Philippines

This study is about understanding the situation of the older persons, which will aid in the development of sound policies for older persons towards making Davao, a booming metropolis in Southern Philippines, an Older Persons’ Friendly City. The study discusses the existing condition of the older persons, its demographics, the social, economic, psycho-spiritual, and physical/ health aspects. It also describes the existing programs and services of the City on Older Persons and determines the level of older person’s awareness about these programs and services and to what extent these programs and services have been utilized. In order to meet its objectives, this paper employed a descriptive design using quantitative and qualitative approaches with 382 samples statistically drawn from the total population of older persons in Davao City. Findings revealed that most of the respondents were in the adjustment stage where most are exiting from their usual roles of being a bread winner to becoming dependants, or from being active to inactive. In this case majority still feel the need to continue working or at least involve in activities that make them busy. Older persons have also difficulty availing assistance despite availability of a national law for older persons. They envisioned a community center where they can go for assistance and support. Significant recommendations include a review by the government of the existing older persons support such as the provision of pensions, elderly discounts and other mechanisms that will ensure lowering the cost of old age living. This includes enforcement of the business sectors’ compliance of the law and ensuring protection of the elderly from commercial abuse and exploitation. The study also recommended the provision of technical and financial support to institutional centers that caters to abandoned and neglected older persons and the establishment of a day community center for the older persons staying with their families.

**WS070:8**

**Support for Carers who care the community-dwelling frail elderly in Japan: Forgotten agenda in promoting “socialization of care”**

Yamaguchi, Mai; Yamanoi, Rie; Morikawa, Mie; Saito, Akiko; Sasatani, Harumi; Nagata, Shizuko

1 Department of Social Work, Japan Lutheran College, Tokyo, Japan; 2 Meisei University, Tokyo, Japan; 3 Department of Social Services, National Institute of Public Health, Wako City, Japan; 4 Research Fellow of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Japan; 5 Department of Education, Hokkaido University of Education, Sapporo City, Japan; 6 Sapporo International Junior College, Hakkaido, Japan

In Japan, by the recent revision of the Long-Term Care Insurance (LTCI) system, increasing emphasis has been put creating comprehensive community care. Under such a situation, informal carers for the community-dwelling frail elderly often feel difficulties in maintaining good caring relationships with them. The purpose of this presentation is to understand the difficulties carers have in keeping these caring relationships with elderly people and to argue the challenges in creating a system that supports carers in rapidly aging communities in Japan. We conducted semi-structured interviews with carers (N=16) in A city, Tokyo, along with their elderly family members aged over 80 (Average age=85.5, N=15) who use community-based LTCI services, in January and February 2011. Carers were daughters (N=5), daughters-in-law (N=4), sons (N=3), wives (N=2) and husbands (N=2). We took the necessary ethical procedures.
The main findings of the study are as follows:

1) In a rapidly aging society like Japan, carers are suffering from forming desirable caring relationships with elderly people due to a frail condition of elderly people, to caregivers' own aging and health-related problems, and to living apart from the elderly people. Child/ child-in-laws carers as well as spouse carers are frail and old. Also, carers for a parent who lives alone and male carers often face various dilemmas, even if UTCI services for elderly people are provided.

2) Compared with a wide range of services for elderly people, services specifically for carers are very limited. Under these situations, professionals including social workers and care managers have taken important roles in filling the gap of services and empowering carers.

Although the LTCI system was created to promote “socialization of care”, supporting carers has been a “forgotten, invisible” agenda. Our findings revealed that with the increase in the number of elderly people who need care in a community, supporting those who daily care for such frail elderly people is a crucial step toward maintaining sustainable local community. Substantial programs and services for carers would be needed in order to improve the quality of life both of carers and those cared for.

WS071: Climate change and indigenous knowledge (2:2)

WS071.1

The use of art based methods in social work to symbolically reclaim spaces: Bedouin single mothers in Israel

Huss, Ephrat
Ben Gurion University, Social work, Beer Sheba, Israel

This presentation will analyze impoverished Bedouin women in Israel's narratives around their art work as data that demonstrates how the intersection or collaboration of different cultural, national, and gendered types of oppressions, (such as patriarchal Bedouin power, the power of the state, and the limitations of poverty, within the context of a culture in transition) severely limits the impoverished, (rather than middle class). Bedouin women's concrete, and also metaphorical spaces, creating much pain. At the same time, the women's art shows how the women constantly struggle against these limitations. However, the 'web like' quality of the 'collaboration' of oppressions, including patriarchal, state and cultural makes them hard to unravel and fight effectively. This proposal will focus on the use of arts as a research and intervention method that shows the character within his 'background' or social context, making it a method concurrent with social work ideology as a research method that shows and thus symbolically resists these intersections of oppression. This is relevant for social work intervention, research, and policy making.

WS071.2

Understanding the food security challenge and risks posed by climate change: Community-based adaptation in Northern Ghana

Mahama Iedahah, Ayishata; Sulemana, Mohammed
1Ghana Senior High School, Social Studies Department, Tamale, Ghana; 2University for Development Studies, Planning and Management, Faculty of Planning and Land Management, Wa, Ghana

Africa's contribution to global greenhouse gas emissions is minimal, yet the continent faces severe threats of food shortages due to climate change. There is abundance of evidence to show that climate change is a place which is largely attributed to emissions of greenhouse gases produced largely by the industrialized countries. The people affected mostly are the world's poorest people living in poorer countries. It is now increasingly recognized that, for poor communities, adaptation approaches that are rooted in local knowledge and coping strategies, in which communities are empowered to take their own decision are likely to be far more successful than top-down initiatives. The biggest challenge confronting Developing Countries in contemporary times is the issue of making local communities food secured under intense climate change. This research is part of the effort to provide better understanding of response systems to climate change and its associated food insecurity with a focus to shedding light on adaptation approaches that are rooted in local knowledge and coping strategies. Approaches to support and scale up climate resilient agricultural systems rooted in local knowledge will be discussed. Although the problems posed by climate change are widely recognized and the need for action well established, research on adaptation policy for most developing countries are only embryonic. The methodology adapted in this research contains an integrated and multi-disciplinary approach to study climate change adaptation. This research has revealed that, although communities have a wealth of knowledge about the local environment and have been adapting to and coping with change for years; this knowledge and traditional coping mechanisms has become less effective as climate change leads to greater unpredictability in weather patterns. The research concludes on the premise that, poor communities already struggle to cope with the existing challenges of poverty; however, the effect of climate change has pushed many beyond their ability to cope and survive. It is therefore vital to help these poor communities to adapt.

WS071.3

Climate change adaptation in the Indian Himalayan: Developing sustainable strategies for water resources

Batto, Ravinder Nath
Government of Himachal Pradesh, Rural Development, Shimla, India

With the very high variations of topography and rainfall, prediction of future climate trends will be especially difficult for Himachal Pradesh. It is evident that farmers are already feeling the impact of climate change. Observed parameters include movement of apple orchards to higher altitudes, loss of various tree species, drying of traditional water sources, change in bird types and population, reduction in crop yields, and increased vulnerability of winter cropping due to changes in rainfall patterns and planting dates. Climate change impacts on water resources will likely include: increased frequency of precipitation; increase in extreme rainfall intensity; increased variability of rainfall patterns; increased likelihood of water shortages; reduced levels of precipitation as snow; loss of glaciers volumes; earlier snow melt and increased temperature. The broad objective of the study is to develop a climate change adaptation focused sustainable water resource strategy and appropriate framework for Himachal Pradesh. Adaptation in this context is an ongoing and flexible process designed to reduce the exposure of society to risks arising from climate variability. The strategy identifies and presents a broad framework for integrated water resources planning and management to increase the level of resilience to climate change. It is based on an assessment of the status of water resources in the state, including the present and planned water utilisation examined within the framework of environment, conservation and sustainability. The strategy also examines the present institutional arrangements for water resources management and assesses the requirements for institutional development, strengthening and necessary reform measures to support the development of robust and sustainable water resources management. The outcome of the study is the seven point strategic framework for water resources adaptation by setting out an approach and strategies required for achieving long term sustainable water resources management and adaptation to climate change. It is proposed to apply IWRM as a management tool since it would open up important opportunities to position water, as a resource at the centre of the policy making arena an important facility to initiate proactive actions to increase the resilience of water resource systems to climate change. The framework has been so designed that takes into consideration the national action plan for climate change.

WS071.4

Innovation in Australian social work - Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP)

Croser, Marion
Adelaide Metro Mental Health Directorate, Transfer of Care Coordinator, Adelaide South Australia, Australia

The RAP is a tool to assist Australian Association of Social Work to build positive relationships between social work and Aboriginal & Torres Strait Island Peoples. The goal of the RAP is to engage the broader social work community to focus on reconciliation and to offer opportunities for education, discussion and action, alongside Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples as part of this exciting process. This paper will explain how the Australian Government, in supporting the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, supports this process to address particular actions around the rights of all Australians with the focus as rights of the First Australians. Furthermore, to demonstrate how this tool will build positive relationships with AASW Branches through our National Office, as a public contribution towards a national effort to close an unacceptable life expectancy between Aboriginal Peoples and the broader Australian population.

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Indigenous knowledge as local response to globalisation and climate change in Africa

Nwaka, Geoffrey
Abia State University, History, Uturu, Nigeria

Globalisation is now widely perceived in Africa as a new version of earlier forms of external domination and exploitation. Africa also contributes least to but suffers most from the disastrous consequences of climate change. While the industrialised and more affluent countries are now being called upon to assume greater responsibility for the current environmental and economic crises, Marshall Sahlins has rightly emphasised the need for all peoples “to indigenise the forces of global modernity, and turn them to their own ends”, as the real impact of globalisation depends largely on the responses developed at the local level. How can Africa engage profitably with globalisation, and cope effectively with the worsening threats of flooding, droughts and other emergencies that result from erratic and extreme weather conditions? The current global economic and ecological crises have exposed flaws in the Western neo-liberal, “external agency” model of development imposed from the top. There is now renewed interest in an alternative approach to development which emphasises the cultural dimension of development, and the overlooked potential of indigenous knowledge as “the single largest knowledge resource not yet mobilised in the development enterprise”. This paper considers how indigenous knowledge and practice can be used to promote good governance, agriculture and natural resource management, poverty alleviation, and the mitigation and adaptation to climate change. Africans everywhere believe in the sacredness of nature, and the need to protect the environment on which they depend as agriculturists and pastoralist. Although African farmers and townspeople do need new knowledge and information to cope better with the new uncertainties of climate change, development agents, researchers and donors have a lot to learn from individually appropriate ways of family farming and climate sensitive practices. The bulk of Africa lies in the semi-arid and arid regions, which experience erratic and extreme weather conditions more frequently. Here the traditional crop varieties, local adjustments in planting dates, etc. By building on the indigenous we can make development more participatory and sustainable, and also promote intercultural dialogue in African development.

Environmental pollution in Nigeria: The need for social work action

Adedeji, Kehinde
University of Ibadan, Social Work, Ibadan, Nigeria

One of the greatest problem Nigeria is facing today is that of Environmental Pollution, increasing with every passing year and causing grave and irreparable damage to the Earth. Social Work is concerned with Person and Environment and the fit between the two elements. A sick and dying Environment that cannot sustain life will not be very health producing for people. It is quickly evident that the groups who are most immediately and profoundly affected by Environmental destruction are those who face multiple systems of oppression, these people includes the poor, people who lives in ghettos and interior areas. The burgeoning field of Environmental justice requires the skills Social Work can offer in order to move towards sustainable and socially conscious change. This paper seeks to examine Environmental Pollution it’s causes and types, consequences of Environmental Pollution and Social Work Action to reduce Environmental Pollution. This paper includes relevant Social Work skills which are: critical analysis, knowledge of Community, mobilization strategies and Environmental Education in Schools.

Climate change: State response and social action in India

Bhatt, Sanjai
University of Delhi, Department of Social Work, Delhi, India

Climate Change is adversely affecting human lives—particularly in people of marginalized sections, low-income, and indigenous communities. The processes of Socioecosis and Ecocosis are getting more aggressive. Both the terms represent the interrelationship between ecosystem and societal system which reciprocally produces interacting and reinforcing impacts on each other, though acting differently in different situations in their other causal relationship resulting climate crisis. The emerging trends of neo-imperialism in the garb of globalization in the last decades have led to the great transformation which dramatically reversed the traditional relationship. Climate change and demand for climate justice also has roots in this development paradigm where the 4 Ws-Water, Women, Work, and Waste – are threatened. The State efforts in this direction cannot equaled as desired. National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) was declared in haste without any public consultation. Its eight national missions drawn up initially did not have any targets, time limits or financial allocations. Civil society groups have serious reservations on both the process as well as the content of the mission plans. While these missions could have delivered much more than desired, suffers with their mega character, red tapeism and improper planning. The agriculture and food security issues received mere window dressing style and lip service. Efforts so far are half-hearted and without any respect to issues of human rights and social justice. State action does not depict so far much response to crop failure, livelihood, cattle decays, water crisis, and energy alternatives and so on. People affected due to climate changes irrespective of their locations are continuously suffering and State is moving on dictates of International Financial Institutions under the kind cover of economic growth. While climate change has affected all in different proportion but all stakeholders are yet to be united for climate justice. It is high time for social work profession and social work professionals to respond back and echo with civil society voices for seeking climate justice.

Interrelationship between indigenous communities and environment: Changing processes and concerns

Banerjee, Swati
Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Centre for Community Organisation and Development Practice, School of Social Work, Mumbai, India

“I go to the forest only on Thursdays to collect required plants and herbs; on Friday I make the medicine and give it to people on Saturday....on no other days of the week, do I go to the forests for collection of plants...as forests needs time for regeneration” (saying by a traditional healer in one of the hamlets in a Katkari indigenous community). The inter relationship between indigenous communities and their environment is dynamic and inter-dependent. However, today we are witnessing an extensive degradation of the quality and quantity of the environment including forest resources all over the world including India. The current policies in India since the colonial interlude has further contributed to this degradation and depletion of forests affecting the way of life and livelihood of indigenous communities, more so the particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PTGs) in India as they have been the traditional forest dwellers and depended on forest and forest produce for their sustenance and livelihoods. There are seventy-five such groups, which have been identified and have been categorized as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) and they are spread over fifteen States/Union Territories in India. Today, the degrading environment and decreasing availability and access to natural resources coupled with modern “developmental” processes is compounding the older forms of marginalities and sharpening and creating newer ones. The present study aims at understanding the way life as lived and experienced by Katkari indigenous communities in Maharashtra, India; the changing concerns and the resulting processes of marginalisation. Today, the Katkaris, who are one of the primitive indigenous communities in India, are standing at the crossroads and the study thus takes a holistic view of these environment and development issues on both the natural environment and the built in environment by looking at different fields where field represents not only resources but also spaces of power, relations, perceptions and functions, which makes each field a process to study. The interrelationship between environment and indigenous communities thus established in the study also points towards the functional importance of recognition of this relationship for the development of the Katkari communities in general and women in particular and the sustainability of the environment in trying to move towards an equitable and sustainable future.

Microfinance as a strategy for small scale economic development by Non Profit Organization's

Sinha, Jill W1; Thomas, Rebecca2
1Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, School of Social Work, Camden, NJ, United States; 2University of Connecticut, School of Social Work, West Hartford, United States

Microfinance (MF) offered through community-based NPOs provides access to loans to the poor. Despite criticisms of micro credit MF, NGO- provided microcredit has been recognized as one anti-poverty tool and a conduit for financial assistance (Handy, Kassam, Feeney & Ranade, 2006). In India, a number cases have brought criticism regarding the for-profit MF industry to be unethical, or exploitive, and triggered national
Their finances in ways that may promote long-term social development. Those with a higher sense of control (mastery) are more likely to manage challenges. Further, the results show consistently that psychology matters; poor carefully manage their finances while others face more significant households are homogenous in their financial practices. Some of the To fight poverty, interventions should not assume that poor Conclusion:

A three class LCA model was the best fit to the data and revealed classify the study participants into different types of financial practitioners. The goal of the LCA approach was to study financial practices of IDA participants after the intervention finishes. To study financial practices of the poor. Very little is known about the programs are qualitatively and quantitatively different than their for-profit providers (Seminar of Risk in Indian Microfinance, 2011). In order to over-indebtedness; rigid repayment schedules; too little regulation of MF concerns regarding the rapid growth of the sector, under-repayment and over-indebtedness; rigid repayment schedules; too little regulation of MF providers (Seminar of Risk in Indian Microfinance, 2011). In order to examine whether smaller, non-profit, community-based microcredit loan programs are qualitatively and quantitatively different than their for-profit and often larger MF counterparts, we continued survey research among recipients in one MF program and performed an internet based web survey of MF providers in Kolkata to ascertain repayment rates, interest rates, and additional services offered to loan recipients. We expected that smaller, NP MF providers would offer lower interest rates, larger loan amounts to returning clients, fewer defaults and late repayments, and a wider array of complementary services. We used administrative and survey data from a pool of eighty participants who received one or a second microloan from a participating nonprofit organization between 2008-2011. We found nearly two-thirds of loan recipients also used other services provided by the NGO: 20% of the beneficiaries at [Site 1] and 30-35% at [Site 2] attended adult literacy classes and 60% of loan recipients’ children attended the community centre or school. Cultural differences of loan recipients at two different sites were observed by the program manager, who adapted the program model accordingly: at Site 1, recipients maintained a strong ethnic identity, business sense, and long time familiarity in a traditional market place within the city. At Site 2, recipients are less likely to have business experience and loans were used in new start-up ventures where women retained more control. These differences appear to be related to differences in group cohesion. There was a wide range of interest rates and loan amounts among smaller, non-profit and for-profit MF providers. Our data corroborates concerns of the recent Seminar on Risk in Indian Microfinance (2011) that the MF industry needs to regulate its social performance and financial profitability.

WS072:2

Poverty and cash-flow and savings practices: Evidence from a follow-up study of Native Hawaiian IDA participants

Rothwell, David W.; Sultana, Nafisid

McGill University, School of Social Work, Montreal, Canada

Background of the project: The financial practices of individuals and families living in poverty are not well understood and this knowledge gap hinders effective anti-poverty interventions. Researchers have called for a better understanding about the nature of low-income finances (Garasky, Nielsen, & Fletcher, 2008). Individual Development Account (IDA) programs are matched savings programs that provide a rich opportunity to study financial practices of the poor. Very little is known about the financial practices of IDA participants after the intervention finishes. Further, how cognitive characteristics relate to financial practices has not been studied extensively. This project advances Loibl et al (2010) by providing a rich analysis of financial practices (cash flow and savings) among a sample of poor households following an IDA intervention.

Methods: A follow up survey was conducted five years following termination of an IDA program offered to indigenous Native Hawaiians. Among other variables, the survey included questions about financial practices and self mastery. Latent Class Analysis (LCA) was employed to categorize the nine items of financial practices (5 cash flow and 4 savings) into unobserved latent groups. The goal of the LCA approach was to classify the study participants into different types of financial practitioners.

Results: A three class LCA model was the best fit to the data and revealed a surprising diversity of financial practices. The first class was highly functional with high probability of managing cash flow and savings (n=166; 51%); the second class was highly functional on cash flow but not savings (n=73; 22%); the third class showed low probability of managing cash flows and savings (n=89; 27%). Graphs and figures displayed the LCA results. Several statistical tests revealed that the IDA intervention had no association with latent class membership. The psychological variable mastery was positively and consistently related to high functioning cash-flow and savings.

Conclusion: To fight poverty, interventions should not assume that poor households are homogenous in their financial practices. Some of the poor carefully manage their finances while others face more significant challenges. Further, the results show consistently that psychology matters; those with a higher sense of control (mastery) are more likely to manage their finances in ways that may promote long-term social development.

WS072:3

Fighting poverty and social exclusion for social protection in India

Kochumuhammed, Shajahan

Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Community Organisation and Development Practice, Mumbai, India

In a technology and market driven process of development in the neoliberal paradigm, the expanse of the marginalized and deprived sections of communities has increased. In a developing country like India, people are made to helplessly watch their homes, agricultural fields, forests, rivers, seas and mountains taken away (Mausam 2008) thereby pushing the already impoverished to newer levels of vulnerability. In addition to this a new set of populations are being pushed into the cycle of poverty and marginalization. Arjun Sengupta Commission (2009) reports that despite many years of economic growth, 77% of India’s population continues to live on less than Rs. 20 per day and that a vast majority of India’s ‘Poor and Vulnerable’ are Muslims or lower caste. Thus in addition to poverty, they also suffer from social discrimination. When Social Protection is considered as set of public measures that a society provides for its members to protect them against economic and social distress, in Indian context, it cannot overlook the vast expanse of poor and the excluded communities. With increasing acknowledgement of the multi dimensionality of poverty and the potential of social protection, it is advocated that there is a need to view social protection policies as ‘developmental’ as against their current treatment as ‘residual’ social policies. Such a mainstreaming is also in conformity with the thinking that social protection policies ought to be ‘transformative’ in content and practice as they mediate through notions of rights and entitlements, inclusion, citizenship, collectivity of the poor and good governance. Thus for Social Protection to achieve socially equitable outcomes, it must address underlying structural, social and political drivers of poverty, vulnerability and inequality. The paper aims to traverse through the geographies of deprivations which not only have a personal – economic frame, rather it takes into cognizance of a compounded reality of experience of exclusion – social, economic and political. Thus an attempt is done in the paper to re-visit some of the policy initiatives towards poverty reduction and provision of social security in India particularly in the post liberalisation phase, through a social exclusion frame. At the end, the paper raises some pertinent issues in defining social protection for the dispossessed and marginalised in a country like India.

WS072:4

Approaches to poverty reduction: a comparative study of governmental and non-governmental strategies to address poverty in Chile

Mockoz, Giannina

University of Bristol, School for Policy Studies, Bristol, United Kingdom

Despite the notion of poverty proposed by the Copenhagen Summit for Social Development (1995) and the Millennium Development Goals (2005) being accepted as official guidelines by both governmental and non-governmental programmes aiming to reduce poverty in Chile, very dissimilar approaches to understanding and addressing this phenomenon have been noted in practice. As a result, methods used in the field are frequently, not only different, but incompatible, which hampers the implementation of coordinated action in local areas. Considering the above, research funded by the Chilean government and the Calbuco Foundation was undertaken to analyse two national programmes aimed to address poverty in Chile. One of them was the “Self-managed Social Development Programme” a governmental initiative implemented in 56 municipalities throughout the country, and the other one was “Adopt a Brother”, a non-governmental programme implemented in 28 municipalities.

The research consisted of a qualitative case study which analysed and compared the assumptions and practical strategies adopted by these two national programmes. By observing their implementation in those municipalities, the following aspects were examined: i) the concept of poverty underpinning the projects, ii) the approaches and methods applied in practice, iii) the perceived roles of the beneficiaries, and iv) the expected outcomes and achievement indicators. Similarities and differences between both of these programmes were found. On the one hand, the same difficulties in operationalising the multi-dimensional nature of poverty and rights were identified. On the other hand, non-governmental projects appeared to hold a more empowering conception of beneficiaries than the government projects; while government projects demonstrated more systematic and evidence-based strategies than non-governmental projects. These different ways of understanding and addressing poverty may be considered as a source of complementary learning between government and non-governmental programmes.“

This presentation will be structured in three parts. First, the way that poverty manifests in Chile will be explained, in order to contextualise
the discussion. Then, the research proposal will be presented and the findings discussed. Finally, drawing on the research findings, some suggestions will be made as to how to improve coordination between government and non-governmental programmes addressing poverty.

WS072:5
The fight against poverty and Brazilian social protection system: The Family Grant Program
Costa, Anita Alme; Vieira, Ana Cristina
Federal University of Pernambuco, Social Work, Recife, Brazil

Poverty and extreme poverty have been imposed as central issues of public debate in Brazil and has effectively been the subject of a set of government interventions. Since the Constitution of 88, income transfer programs had increased, as well as the emergence of non-contributory benefits as part of a social protection system. Social interventions, the actions to combat poverty and social inequality have been questioned. This study seeks to analyze the strategies adopted by the income transfer program, specifying the Family Grant Program-PBF, in order to a) discuss their standards of social protection b) question the legitimacy of their interventions to combat situations of extreme poverty as determinants of social inequality. The basic premises of the hypothesis are: the conception of poverty as an expression of capitalism and social protection as a multidimensional policy that does not just benefit individuals in poverty, but intends to guarantee universal rights. It is argued that the discussion on this Program refers to the context of reproduction of the social relationship. It also refers to the recognition of social conflict among different groups with interests in confrontation. To achieve the proposed objective, the paper is divided into three sections. At first, it presents the current profile of Family Grant Program and the advances in regulation of the Unified System of Social Assistance (SUAS). The second part highlights the challenges to ensure the democratization of citizenship in the context of social inequality. The spaces of social participation are analyzed where citizens may ask for their rights. In section 3 the discussion focuses on the results of the study, pointing out: a) the impact of Program on the Brazilian Gross Domestic Product is still minimal compared to the magnitude of poverty in the country; b) the conservative base of the Program contributes to the normalization of behaviors and demobilization of conflicts; c) the investment in the Program cannot ensure the access of beneficiaries to the labor market and basic services; d) there is no articulated efforts to answer the various manifestations of poverty; and the results of these processes contribute to the reiteration and deepening inequalities and to the demobilization of political actors in the fight for rights.

WS072:6
Poverty, exclusion and inequality: The barriers to the development of social protection in Brazil
Silva, Cristiane; Pereira, Tatiane; Sousa Junior, Arton
1Federal University of Pará, Castanhal, Brazil; 2Federal University of Pará, Belém, Brazil; 3Faculty Pythogoras, São Luis, Brazil

This article seeks to make an analysis of poverty in the current conjuncture in Brazil, from the empirical data collected from the National Survey by Household Sampling - PNAD-1993-2008, conducted by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE. We believe that with the strengthening of the capitalist system, the money have great power over man, becomes a value within the society, that is, having money is a socially, economically, and culturally constructed phenomena that is perpetuated through the use of policies legitimized by the discourse of the Food Security. This analysis allows the affirmation that: Food insecurity is a socially, economically, and culturally constructed phenomena that is perpetuated through the use of policies legitimized by the discourse of the Food Security. To unravel the established relationship between this research and the subject of hunger and poverty, the author performs content analysis of research published in the journal Serviço Social e Sociedade, the most relevant in the Brazilian context. It presents a construction of the concept of food security in Brazil, and to the demobilization of political actors in the fight for rights.

WS072:7
Food security in times of unsustainability produced
Hirai Griep, Wanda; Hirai Griep, Wanda
Universidade Federal do Acre, Faculdade de Serviço Social, Macaco, Acre, Brazil

The fight against hunger and poverty in Brazil and the world is not new. It is inscribed in the path of humanity and takes on great or small importance in accordance with the conjuncture of economics and social-political of each society. In the 21st Century, national and international bodies commit themselves to reduce the severe effects of this problem in the lives of millions of people, without, however, achieving the desired results. Poverty and hunger are issues closely linked with the professional mission of Social Work, and this dissertation brings to the professional debate a theme that, although a daily part of practice of Social Work, has not been sufficiently addressed in research. This dissertation's objective is to analyze the different social-political and historical contexts that have given food security the status of public policy in Brazil. It situates the production of knowledge in Social Work around the food security phenomena. It discusses concepts of poverty, presents a construction of the concept of food security in Brazil, and analyzes the involvement of social workers through research about this social problem, which has hunger as one of its worse consequences. To unravel the established relationship between this research and the subject of hunger and poverty, the author performs content analysis of research published in the journal Serviço Social e Sociedade, the most important academic publication that covers issues affecting the Social Work profession. This analysis allows the affirmation that: Food insecurity is a socially, economically, and culturally constructed phenomena that is perpetuated through the use of policies legitimized by the discourse of the Food Security. This paper will examine the role and effect of zakaat in its various determinations, acting on the family and the individual in the social and economic as well as efficient public policies.

WS072:8
Zakat as a poverty reduction mechanism amongst muslim community: Case study of Bangladesh, Malaysia & Indonesia
Hatta, Zulkarnain; Ali, Isahaque
Universiti Sains Malaysia, School of Social Sciences, Penang, Malaysia

Zakat poverty reduction remains the most important challenge for policy makers in the Islamic communities. The World Bank (2010) estimates that approximately 3 billion people are living in poverty and 46 million more people will come under the income level at US$1.25 a day. 35% of them are Muslims from Islamic countries. The economic strength of Muslim countries is weak and the contribution to the global GDP is less than 5%. The global Muslim community has an essential role to play in addressing the injustice of global poverty by utilizing zakat. Since zakat constitutes one of the pillars of Islam, it is a logical to assume that policy makers amongst Muslims should pay serious attention to it. However, this paper will show that not all Muslim countries are applying zakat in its strategy of combating poverty. This paper will examine the role and effect of zakat in three Muslim countries (Bangladesh, Malaysia and Indonesia). In developing countries such as Bangladesh, foreign aid from donors contributes a significant portion of the development budget. If zakat funds are properly managed, these funds could replace foreign aid and therefore significantly reduce the debt burden. Therefore, if “zakatable” Muslims are paying zakat, adjusted GDP for the purpose of zakat estimation will be US$1.44.08 billion. As for Malaysia, the total of zakat collections remains small compared to the size of the Muslims who represent 61% of the population. Similar to tax deduction on salary, there is a need to pass a law to make zakat deductions compulsory on income of all “zakatable” Muslims. The system then will be able to generate approximately up to US$1.617 billion zakat on income alone calculated by multiplying the estimated average zakat of US$365 per person per year. For the case of Indonesia, poverty and inequality exist, and are sharper in rural areas and in the eastern part of Indonesia. With a population of more than 240 million, the poverty rate in Indonesia is 14.1%. Zakat will be effective as an alternative to eradicate poverty if the zakat collected was equal with at least 3.1% of national GDP. By utilizing these funds, it is fully expected that the number of poverty can be reduced or the quality of poverty can be eliminated. Therefore, it is important to incorporate zakat with the development plan for effective poverty reduction in Indonesia. Finally, this paper will highlight the spirituality of zakat and the role of social work in it.
Problems at school and criminality development

Engqvist, Ulf
Mid Sweden University, Department of Social Work, 85123 Östersund, Östersund, Sweden

Background: Criminal and learning difficulties are since a long time back known as important risk factors for delinquency and criminality development. This is confirmed by the two different studies described in this paper, first a longitudinal follow-up that investigated the risk for former child and adolescent psychiatry patients to enter the register on criminality with the hypothesis that children, who were identified by child and family teams at hospital units as having behavioural and school problems and dysfunctional families, were at high risk to become criminals and secondly a project with the aim to describe school achievement and cognitive characteristics in children treated at a special approved home in Sweden. The follow-up study comprised 1,400 former child and adolescent psychiatry patients followed up for 12-33 years and it was based on hospital records and database-record links to the Register of Persons Convicted of Offences at the National Council for Crime Prevention in Sweden. The study that was performed at a special approved school included 82 adolescents in the ages 12-17 years. Their social records were scrutinized for backgrounds data and individual psychological tests for cognitive ability and school achievement tests were performed. It was shown that behavioural problems as a reason for child and adolescent psychiatric care and problems at school were significant risk factors for later criminality; nearly 40 percent of the patients were convicted of offences, every second male and every fifth female. In the study performed at the special approved home it was shown that 80 % were registered for criminality. Three quarters of the students was considered as low achievers in school, half of them had problems with reading and writing and the relationship between problem at school and criminality was strong. From the two studies referred it can be stated that relationship problems, problems at school, behaviour problems as well as problems with learning, must be paid attention to and that all authorities working with children, adolescents and their families and network must work focused and together around these problems to prevent criminality.

Reintegration and transformation of children in conflict with the law: The baranganic approach

Sanchez, Nicasio1; Manapel, Melba2; Camilleri, Peter3
1Australian Catholic University, School of Social Work, Canberra, Australia; 2Ateneo de Davao University, School of Social Work, Davao City, Philippines; 3Australian Catholic University, School of Social Work, Canberra, Australia

The Philippines is signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) which emphasize that the protection of children is the responsibility of the State while the foremost responsibility lies within the immediate environment. This led to the enactment of the Republic Act No. 9344 or the “Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act of 2006” which it highlighted the “Minimum Age of Criminal Responsibility” which states that children fifteen (15) years of age or under at the time of the commission of the offense shall be exempt from criminal liability and shall be subjected to an intervention program, and a child above fifteen (15) years but below eighteen (18) years of age shall likewise be exempt from criminal liability and be subjected to an intervention program, unless he or she has acted with discernment.

Based on the official statistics of the Philippine National Police Children’s and Women’s Desk from January to December 2008, there were 2,198 reported cases involving underage offenders. The violent nature of contemporary crime highlighted in the media committed by children gain national attention in the Philippines and led to the policy proposal of amending the minimum age of criminal responsibility and lowering it to nine years old. The key issues are overshadowed by the debate on the age of innocence rather than the debate on the prevention, rehabilitation, reintegration and transformation of children in conflict with the law since the provision of the existing policy specifically identifies government agencies and indicate clear outline of their responsibilities. In the debate, one of the key government entities that were overlooked is the Barangay which is the smallest unit of the Philippine government structure as a vital component in the reintegration and transformation of children in conflict with the law. The word Baranganic is a term used to define the geographical unit with political structure and in this study, it will defined as the community approach in the prevention, reintegration, and transformation of children in conflict with the law. This article will examine the contribution of an effective Baranganic approach and critical stages of the transformation of former children in conflict with the law and their reintegration in their own community as first aider, life saver, peace advocates and volunteers based on their lived experiences.

Drug trafficking and children’s rights in Chile: learning from social work research and practice

Maizoz, Gianinna
Alberto Hurtado University, School of Social Work, Santiago de Chile, Chile

This presentation will discuss the results of a project which involved both research and practice in the field of children’s rights. This project, “Prevention in Groups of Children at Risk”, was undertaken in urban areas of Santiago de Chile between 2007 and 2010. It was funded by the Chilean Government and implemented by the School of Social Work at the Alberto Hurtado University. The project was carried out in territories characterised by extreme levels of poverty and marginalisation as well as drug abuse and violence. It aimed to prevent children, between 7 and 18 years old, becoming involved in networks and activities related to drug trafficking and other crimes, adopting an approach based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Firstly, empirical research was carried out in order to identify risk factors to be addressed during the intervention process. Mixed methods were applied, considering the voices of the children, parents, teachers, community leaders and local authorities. Evidence showed that the most relevant risk factors were a lack of emotional bonding between the children and their parents; violence against the children; early drug consumption and not completing education.

Based on these results, the intervention process was based on three methods: i) Personalised work with every child and his/her family, by promoting a reinforcement of parental competences and emotional bonds; ii) Work with those schools located within the focused area, promoting a culture of ‘respect’ and initiating strategies to encourage retention; and iii) Community work, installing the perspective of children rights in the public space, and promoting community involvement in this. This presentation will have a two-part structure. The first part will describe the processes of research and practice in this project, illustrating some of its outcomes. The second part will cover some of the learning that emerged from this initiative. The compatibility of combining risk theory and right approach in the same practice will be reflected upon and discussed, pointing out some of the methodological difficulties and ethical concerns. Also, some questions regarding the challenges that an instrument as legally binding as the Convention on the Rights of the Child puts on countries where social rights are not completely guaranteed will be developed. Finally, some reflections about the role and scope for social workers’ practices in this context will be shared.

Supporting fathers, supporting children. Human Rights and Social Equality 1.3: Perspectives on children at risk

O'Brien, Helen
Monmouth University, School of Social Work, West Long Branch, United States

Social Issue: Accepting that every child has the right to “grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding” (Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989) this presentation offers a model to support fathers in their endeavors to provide, protect, nurture, care, and guide their children. Fatherhood has been historically and ironically absent from research pre-1960. Currently, research is needed on the unique contributions of nonresident fathers as fathers in children’s lives is a human rights and social equality issue especially as the link between a father’s absence and the risk for negative psychosocial and developmental outcomes has been strengthened by recent research. Methodology: This study utilized standardized measures and a qualitative interview schedule to evaluate the Fatherhood Empowerment Program (FEP). FEP is an educational and mentoring group which provides opportunities for fathers to share insights about relationships, struggles, and resources with other fathers. Preliminary Findings: The average age of the fathers was 41. 70% of the fathers were abandoned by their dads before the age of 10. The average age they became father was 20.9 years old. 50% witnessed domestic violence as a child, 50% participated in gang activity, 80% reported alcohol or substance issues, 80% had been in jail and 80% reported exposure to traumatic events.
All fathers scored highest for the authoritative parenting style, and most fathers (N=9) scored lowest for the authoritarian parenting style. They retrospectively scored their fathers highest for the authoritative parenting styles (N=8) and lowest for the permissive (n=3) parenting style. Two fathers reported medium social support while the majority of fathers reported perceptions of high support. Results: The findings suggest that the fathers’ exposure to domestic violence, gang activity, drug and alcohol use and traumatic events (being bullied, witnessing murder, and street violence) which challenged and influence their ability to parent. The presentation will offer the educational components of the FEP model and perspectives of the participants. This presentation views all fathers as important and all father-child relationships worth fighting for!

WS073:5
Good practice in supporting children of imprisoned parents: Preliminary results from the FP7 EU-project COPING
Korovom, Ning1; Ullman, Sarga; Bernard, Anne H1
1RiksBryggan, Karlstad, Sweden; 2Karolinska Institutet, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Center for Psychiatric Research, Stockholm, Sweden
Approximately 800 000 children per year in Europe are affected by separation from a parent due to incarceration. Prior research indicates that children of imprisoned parents often face a number of difficulties such as social stigma and economic restraint that may cause a range of psychosocial problems. At present, however, research is sparse regarding interventions and sources of support with a positive impact on the child’s wellbeing.
COPING – Children of Prisoners, Mitigations and Strengths - is an FP7 research project conducted in four European countries: Sweden, England, Germany and Romania. The project investigates the vulnerability, resilience and coping strategies of children of imprisoned parents in all four countries. The study aims to increase the understanding of mental health needs and to identify effective interventions to reduce harmful implications for children of imprisoned parents. A key aim of the project is to influence policy and legislative frameworks in numerous countries in Europe as well as globally. Findings from the project might provide an additional research base for implementing the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child for the specific needs of children of imprisoned parents.
Both qualitative and quantitative data are collected in the project. Questionnaires, in-depth interviews and focus groups have been used to gather information from children, parents, professionals and other stakeholders. Data-gathering includes the mapping of specific services and interventions provided for the target group - children of prisoners - in the participating countries.
The project is still ongoing and at the time of this submission data analysis is at an early stage. Emerging findings appear at this stage to indicate the importance of schools in supporting children, the finding that some imprisoned parents manage to keep in very close and regular contact with the children, that the length of the prison sentence seems to affect the child’s ability to cope, that grandparents may play a key role as parental carers, and finally that some children seem to cope well with their situation. By the time of the conference some preliminary research findings based on more complete data will be available for presentation.

WS073:6
Child witnesses testifying in criminal court proceedings: An overview of intermediary services in South Africa
Jonker, Gert1
1Bethany House Trust, Johannesburg, South Africa
Efforts to reduce the trauma suffered by child witnesses in the South African adversarial criminal justice system are impeded by arguments that the prosecution of crimes cannot disregard the rights of the alleged perpetrator. Leading the testimony of a child is required to affect the child’s ability to cope, that grandparents may play a key role as parental carers, and finally that some children seem to cope well with their situation. By the time of the conference some preliminary research findings based on more complete data will be available for presentation.

WS073:7
Psycho-social interventions children with untreated trauma in South Africa
Jonker, Gert1
1Bethany House Trust, Johannesburg, South Africa
Various pieces of legislation (i.e. Childrens Act, Constitution) and international treaties (i.e. Hague Convention) governs and promise the protection of children in South Africa. The demise in protective services for child victims of crime and inadequate psycho-social interventions to serve those victims, has prompted Bethany House to establish a unique “socio-legal center” called Child Protection Services. Annually, thousands of children become victims of crime as reflected in police statistics. Considering that there is a high rate of under-reporting of such crimes, especially crimes committed within a family unit, the actual number of child victims is much higher than statistically reflected.
Most children who were exposed to a traumatic event cannot afford to pay for the services of a private therapist, and specialized therapeutic services are not readily available, even through government programs. Child Protection Services ensures that these children get the therapeutic intervention required to make them survivors (make them whole), and without which many of them will remain victims for ever. Bethany House Trust thus fills a void in protective services for children who were exposed to trauma through accessible, affordable and timely interventions, using the skills and experience of a team of specialists in the field of managing crimes against children.
This Bethany House Trust commenced service delivery to learners with untreated trauma who attend school, in April 2008. The pilot VEP was launched in the West Rand region of the Gauteng province. The presentation will provide an overview of the Child Protection Services initiative, including a statistical overview of almost 3000 cases dealt with.

WS073:8
Social work and the youth justice system: ensuring social work values
Arnall, Elaine2; Fox, Darrell1
1Bucks New University, Society and Health, High Wycombe, United Kingdom; 2London Met, London, United Kingdom
This paper examines a theme which the two authors are currently exploring in preparation for a book. The paper considers youth crime which is a perennial issue that pervades the media and is constantly in the public consciousness in the UK. The incoming Coalition government suggested radical changes to the way young people who committed offences or were considered at risk of offending would be dealt with. However, in November 2011, they announced a u-turn to these proposals leaving the basic structure of the Youth Justice Board (YJB) created by New Labour, in place. The approach taken by the YJB to young people who commit offences or who are considered at risk of doing so is predicated on the notion of risk and has a core underpinning of actuarial justice. It is therefore one of the areas of UK social work practice which is linked to a particular method of social work intervention and which is clearly developed from a theorised basis.
In addition, the YJB and the Youth Justice System (YJS) in the UK are strongly associated with notions of partnership and inter-agency working: these are key underpinning themes. All social workers who work within the YJS with young people who offend or who are considered at risk of doing so work within multi-agency Youth Offending Teams (Yots). In the UK, youth offending often appears to have become the domain of criminology, sociology or youth work. However, research highlights that young people within the system have been consistently identified to be vulnerable with multiple needs. Further, the statutes establish that all YOTs are required to have at least one qualified social worker.
Both authors are social workers with considerable experience of working with young people who offend and or undertaking research into the YJS. They wish to explore the current difficulties which are posed for social workers within the multi-disciplinary, risk-focused YJS in the UK. In the paper they consider the ethical challenges which are posed and ask how can social workers maintain and promulgate social work values within this system? The questions are relevant to all social workers working with young people and the issues of delinquency; they are especially pertinent in a world where notions of acceptable risk appear to diminish, and where evidence-based practice and actuarial justice are privileged.
WS074:1

User and carer action: building participation as our own?
Cheng, Andy; Cheng, Andy; Bereford, Peter; Bereford, Peter; Fleischmann, Pete; Fleischmann, Pete
SWEP / University of Sussex, Social Work & Social Care, Brighton, United Kingdom; 2SWEP / Shaping Our Lives / Brunel University Centre for Citizen Participation, London, United Kingdom; 3SWEP / Social Care Institute for Excellence (SCIE), London, United Kingdom

The aim of this paper is to share what we have learnt about the strategies employed to achieve the balance required to maintain integrity and passion of ‘lived experience’ whilst negotiating with the very real demands of an establishment that prioritises political expediency. This paper draws from the ongoing work led by, and carried out by users of social care services and the unpaid family carers of service users, working together to build a national forum of users and carers in England.

For some time now it has been clear that there is a greater imperative for improved citizen participation in policy and practice of public services, promoting efforts to broker more collaboration between users and social administrators (Birchall & Simmons 2005, p27) as ‘...a key means of improving the quality and appropriateness of the services delivered’ (Gustagsson & Driver 2005; Martin 2008). However, research has identified various difficulties in achieving influence for user-involvement processes’ (Martin 2011, p12). Indeed, whilst the involvement of service users and carers in Social Work Education in England includes some good practice, this practice is patchy at best (Branfield, 2009; Taylor, Bray & Cheng, 2009).

The national forum of Service Users and Carers, identified as SWEP, supports collaboration between users, carers, (and the local and national charities that support them), practice educators and service administrators in the co-production of research into the impact of user and carer involvement in social work education.

SWEP operates as a user-controlled organisation with decision making driven by users and carers from across the length and breadth of England.SWEP utilises citizen action in the delivery of three strategic work groups: developing governance and fundraising, promotion and events, and creation of the website. Current work shows how building SWEP as a sustainable national initiative is setting up the users and carers Voice as both having a legitimate claim as pertinent and relevant experiential knowledge, and as an essential component in realising the potential of citizen participation (Leung, 2011) in the administration of policy and practice of public services.

WS074:2

Rethinking alliances between self help groups and social workers
Cohen, Carol; Balakrishnan, Geeta; Mondros, Jacqueline; Huss, Ephrat; Lit, Timothy; Li, Sperters; Sonita
1Adelphi University, School of Social Work, One South Avenue, Garden City, New York, United States; 2Nirmala Niketan, College of Social Work, Mumbai, India; 3Hunter College, Silberman School of Social Work, New York, United States; 4Ben-Gurion University of the Negev; Charlotte B. and Jack J. Spitzer Department of Social Work, Beer-Sheva, Israel; 5University of Dundee, School of Education, Social Work and Community Education, Dundee, United Kingdom; 6Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong, Hong Kong; 7Association for the Advancement of Social Work with Groups, German Chapter, Viersen, Germany

Self Help Groups (SHGs) are increasingly seen as effective mechanisms for superevelopment, resource development, and community change. In social work, the fields of groupwork and community organization have rich histories in forming, facilitating and sustaining community groups. However, as professionals must examine our limited educational emphasis and often problematic influence when working with SHGs. We propose reconsideration of how social workers learn and partner with SHGs to support group culture and empowerment.

The authors, members of an international research collaboration, will present qualitative study findings, primarily from SHG members directly, regarding experiences and assessments of strengths, strategies and challenges in working with professionals. These reports from SHG members in China, Germany, India, Israel, Scotland, and United States suggest that more productive alliances with social workers are possible. We propose a flexible, non-imperialistic model of working with SHGs to maximize group self-determination, while meeting group-identified needs for consultation and technical assistance. Our approach includes the following tenets: 1. Recognizing that social work professionals are privileged outsiders, we propose locally sensitive contracting processes to set the stage for more egalitarian relationships between SHGs and social work consultants, and to see SHGs as part of extended social networks; 2. Given sporadic and unpredictable contact with SHGs, professionals must be flexible and innovative in consultation, including soft and hard skills training; 3. Launching stages of SHGs are particularly opportune for groups to build capacity for cohesion and accomplishment, and social workers can support this through innovative modalities; 4. Since SHG members have limited time for meetings or congregate activities given competing demands for time and energy, every partnership interaction must be value-full and germane to goals of the group and stage of development.

We propose a panel presentation to share international reports of diverse SHGs to illustrate benefits and challenges of partnership approaches. We will demonstrate how social workers with expertise in groupwork and community organization can contribute to SHGs’ successes through informed, focused, and time-sensitive interactions. Promising principles for practice and education will be shared, and session participants will be encouraged to share their experiences.

WS074:3

Rights practice in the biosphere: testing a new model for social work practice in Australia, Hong Kong and Qatar
Bragg, Emily; Eltaha, Noor; Zadeh, Yvonne
1University of Western Australia, Social Work and Social Policy, Perth, Australia; 2University of Qatar, Department of Social Sciences, Doha, Qatar; 3The University of Hong Kong, Social Work and Social Administration, Hong Kong, China

This presentation will outline the preliminary findings of a pilot study in progress in Australia, Hong Kong and Qatar. The study is trialling an innovative new model “Rights Practice in the Biosphere” in three very diverse international contexts. In essence the model aims to extend the current dimensions and understandings of ecological social work.

To date ecological models of social work have conceptualised individuals within their familial, social, economic and cultural environments. It is becoming increasingly apparent that these approaches are limited in their capacity to formulate responses to climate change, sustainability, and other global concerns. This study tests a framework of social work practice and education that incorporates the important role of the natural/physical environment which has received limited attention by social work practitioners.

The presentation will begin by describing the model and outlining the theoretical influences and underpinnings. It will then explain the research methods used with social workers and social work students in Australia, Qatar and Hong Kong. The findings to date will be discussed with reference to the implications for social work practice and education.

This presentation will conclude by outlining what the final stages of the study will involve and incorporate a question/answer feedback session.

WS074:4

An Introduction to Antidiscrimination Response Training (A.R.T)
Ota, Irene Alaya
University of Utah, College of Social Work, Salt Lake City, United States

You shall never be a perpetrator. You shall never be a victim. You shall never be a bystander. - Yahuda Bauer

Most people would like to be able to effectively address discriminatory words and acts. However, some people don't know what to say when they witness discriminatory acts or hear discriminatory words. This group-based social skills training is designed to train and empower bystanders to take an active role in witnessing instances of prejudice, racism and discrimination, instead of remaining passive or silenced. A.R.T. participants will learn and practice phrases and sentence stems they can use in response to a wide variety of prejudicial and discriminating situations which include homophobia, sexism, racism, classism, etc. A.R.T. is intended to help participants expand their repertoire of responses to situations of interpersonal prejudice, racial discrimination, and inequitable treatment. A.R.T. empowers individuals to recognize oppression and discrimination and move toward advocacy and action in order to claim their own humanity and push for social justice and equity. Each person is responsible and accountable to counter discriminatory acts and words in a non-violent manner. A.R.T. is not used to persuade others to one's own point of view, rather A.R.T. allows the individual to model behavior and attitudes that forefront the individual's commitment and knowledge to social justice and equity. These skills last a lifetime and can influence others to also stand up and become allies against oppression and discrimination.

Full training requires six hours. This short presentation would give attendees a basic understanding of and basic skills in becoming an
active and ethical witness. Irene Ota is one of 13 certified A.R.T. trainers in the U.S. She was trained by Dr. Iszuh Ishiyama, creator of A.R.T.

WS074:5

Addictions, 12 step approach and social work: challenges for the future

Sissua, Jacob Ammen
University of Quebec in Montreal, School of Social Work, Montreal, Canada

Abstract: Medicalization of addictive behaviors is more and more a privileged path of social control. In this context, the 12-step philosophy approach has a considerable impact worldwide on the conception of the addiction phenomenon and the intervention process. In fact, the list of conditions considered as diseases continue to rise. From alcoholic, gamblers, divorced, love and shopping addicts, depressed, workaholics, we are now including DAA (deficit attention anonymous); DRA (dual recovery anonymous); artists (ARTS); IPA (international pharmacists anonymous); Internet anonymous, vulgar anonymous, etc. On what premises a social condition like an addictive behavior becomes a pathology and a disease? Are they alternative practices to this medicalization process of social problems? Can social workers reconcile the objectives of the social work profession with the values of the AA philosophy once an addict always an addict? To these questions, and from a critical social perspective, the author proposes to analyze the important markers in the social construction of the disease discourse and to compare between the two models (disease and psychosocial). As a conclusion, the author will suggest alternative interventions based on empowering individuals, their loved ones and their social network.

WS074:6

Australian social worker's understanding and meaning of their international practice

Foreman, Dayle
Australian Catholic University, School of Social Work, Banyo, Queensland, Australia

How do Australian Social Workers make sense of their international practice and why is it important for the practitioner, the profession and the community they serve, to be aware of how social workers make sense of their practice? To whom are Australian Social Workers accountable for their international social work practice? Who defines this accountability and why?

In light of the globalised world, Social workers are observed to have an increasing interest to venture 'offshore' in search of meaningful and purposeful social work experiences (i.e., wanting to make a difference to the lives of others, in search of adventure and challenges to their professional careers and personal lives etc.). International Social Work opportunities may result in social worker's working as Volunteers, Consultant's, Project workers, Trainers, Community Development Workers, etc (paid / unpaid). There is a need for Australian Social Worker's to consider their international ethical conduct in response to their practice. Questions need to be asked, 'to whom are they accountable too? What purpose does their international practice serve and who 'benefits' from their practice?'

The researcher is presently undertaking her PhD in the area of International Social work practice and ethics, questioning Australian Social Workers' understanding and meaning of their international practice. Steemming from this research the researcher also questions Australian Social worker's international ethical accountability in light of their international practice (currently identifying that there is no perceived 'formal' and 'transparent' accountable practice system currently in place), accommodating Australian Social workers practicing internationally. The researcher is also seeking to recruit Australian Social workers, working internationally for her research study.

WS074:7

Teaching interdisciplinary collaboration, and collaboration with users organizations, in social work programs in the Nordic countries

Hutchinson, Gunn Strand
University of Nordland, Bodo, Norge

In the Nordic Welfare States, interdisciplinary and inter-professional collaboration, and cooperation with users' organizations, is generally acknowledged and promoted. The same is the case within the Social Work profession and is embodied in its ethical codes. The Global Qualifying Standards for Social Work Education and Training require sufficient knowledge of related occupations and professions to facilitate inter-professional collaboration and teamwork. This paper addresses how interdisciplinary and interprofessional training and cooperation with users' organizations in the Nordic Countries is manifested in social work education. The study has been undertaken using a questionnaire used earlier in the USA, Canada, Israel and Hungary as regards interdisciplinary and interprofessional collaboration. In the Nordic study, cooperation with users' organizations in the Social Work Programs is also included. In the paper the results will be presented and compared with international data.

WS 075 Youth in care (1:4)

WS075:1

Overcoming barriers to mental health services for foster children:

Friedman, Bruce1; Reifel, Barbara1; Cloud, Deanna2; Acosta, Elena2; Linde, Cheri2; Gill-Vigot, Petra1; Dancause-Twist, Anne1; Thompson, Jennifer1; ‘California State University, Social Work, Bakersfield, United States; Kern County Mental Health, Bakersfield, United States; Department of Human Services, Bakersfield, United States; California State University, Bakersfield, United States

Foster care children are in need of comprehensive mental health services (dosReis, et. al., 2001; Farmer, et. al., 2001) to promote permanency and child well-being. Foster care children have been diagnosed with four primary diagnoses that correspond to specific age-related differences: adjustment disorders (28.6%); conduct disorders (20.5%); anxiety disorders (13.8%); and oppositional defiant disorders (11.9%) (Halton, Berkowitz, & Kle, 1992). As the demand for mental health services continues to rise, there have been increases in barriers to accessing those services (Kerker & Dore, 2006). Many of these barriers are systemic barriers that maintain low utilization rates of foster children receiving services. Kern County, CA has experienced these problems with foster children receiving appropriate mental health services. For years, the penetration rate of access to mental health services by foster children was around 30%, below the state average.

The low penetration rates led to creating a pilot project involving the Department of Human Services (child welfare agency), the Department of Mental Health, and the Department of Social Work at California State University, Bakersfield. The Social Work Department provides a masters in social work (MSW) degree program for the students and assigns students as interns in both agencies. The collaboration between agencies would act as a catalyst to enhance an increase in the penetration rates for providing mental health services to foster children during a period of decreasing resources and the threat of staff layoffs at both County agencies. The pilot project identified a number of barriers. Some system barriers emerged because of the silos between the agencies, but also barriers that relate to differing record keeping systems and regulations necessitating concerns over confidentiality of client information. There were also some barriers identified with child serving systems, child welfare systems and health/mental health providers, and foster parents (Kerker & Dore, 2006). The project showed the role of the University in facilitating a change process when collaborating with two different county agencies. It also showed the need for cross training staff. Residual benefits include increased trust, better communication and understanding of the jobs and roles of workers, and improved service coordination between the two county agencies.

WS075:2

Compensated dating in Hong Kong - A strategic solution by CARE Project

Chiu, Tak Choi; Kei Leung, Tom Tse
Yang Memorial Methodist Social Service, Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Yang Memorial Methodist Social Service identified the problems related to Compensated Dating in 2005 when some cases were identified and conducted the first study in 2006 to understand the cause and effect of the activity. However, this hot activity drew more public attention in Hong Kong when a 16-year-old girl who involved in the Compensated Dating was murdered and dismembered by her customer in April 2008. The so called “Compensated Dating” comes from a Japanese term “Enjo kōsai”, with ‘enjo’ meaning subsidy and ‘kōsai’ meaning companionship or association. It is originated in Japan during 1990s where older men give money or luxury gifts to attractive women for their companionship, and possibly sexual favors. It is similar to juvenile prostitution but a lot more serious. The low penetration rates led to creating a pilot project involving the Department of Human Services (child welfare agency), the Department of Mental Health, and the Department of Social Work at California State University, Bakersfield. The Social Work Department provides a masters in social work (MSW) degree program for the students and assigns students as interns in both agencies. The collaboration between agencies would act as a catalyst to enhance an increase in the penetration rates for providing mental health services to foster children during a period of decreasing resources and the threat of staff layoffs at both County agencies. The pilot project identified a number of barriers. Some system barriers emerged because of the silos between the agencies, but also barriers that relate to differing record keeping systems and regulations necessitating concerns over confidentiality of client information. There were also some barriers identified with child serving systems, child welfare systems and health/mental health providers, and foster parents (Kerker & Dore, 2006). The project showed the role of the University in facilitating a change process when collaborating with two different county agencies. It also showed the need for cross training staff. Residual benefits include increased trust, better communication and understanding of the jobs and roles of workers, and improved service coordination between the two county agencies.

WS075:3

Overselling of Medicalized Addiction: A New International Trend

Taylor, Matt
University of Quebec in Montreals School of Social Work, Montreal, Canada

Abstract: Medicalization of addictive behaviors is more and more a privileged path of social control. In this context, the 12-step philosophy approach has a considerable impact worldwide on the conception of the addiction phenomenon and the intervention process. In fact, the list of conditions considered as diseases continue to rise. From alcoholic, gamblers, divorced, love and shopping addicts, depressed, workaholics, we are now including DAA (deficit attention anonymous); DRA (dual recovery anonymous); artists (ARTS); IPA (international pharmacists anonymous); Internet anonymous, vulgar anonymous, etc. On what premises a social condition like an addictive behavior becomes a pathology and a disease? Are they alternative practices to this medicalization process of social problems? Social workers reconcile the objectives of the social work profession with the values of the AA philosophy once an addict always an addict? To these questions, and from a critical social perspective, the author proposes to analyze the important markers in the social construction of the disease discourse and to compare between the two models (disease and psychosocial). As a conclusion, the author will suggest alternative interventions based on empowering individuals, their loved ones and their social network.
in Hong Kong even showed their interest in participating Compensated Dating irrespective of the traumatic physical and psychological harm that it may cause. In fact, with the popularity of the terminology that spread around the internet, those curious individual youth, the commercial sex industry and the sex predators try to take advantage of the convenience of internet communication to either involve in the Compensated Dating activity or lure and absorb teenagers to this sex activity. As a result, we discovered that many teenagers suffered with STD, unwanted pregnancy, robbed, physical hurt, raped and video taped of the transaction. Some teenager’s personal information was even unveiled to the public via the internet after the transaction. The problems are, therefore, not limited to physical and psychological harm, but also public hygiene and ethics. With the concern about the wellbeing of our teenagers, we established the CARE Project to tackle the issues. The major work focus is to link up the support of various parties, like parents, teachers, etc, to support the suffered youths.

WS075:3

Institutional care in Russia: improving the well-being of looked after children

Chechel, Evgenia1; Hackett, Simon1
1 Durham University, School of Applied Social Sciences, Durham, United Kingdom; School of Applied Social Sciences, Durham University, Durham, United Kingdom

There is an ongoing debate in contemporary literature about how the state can provide ‘filling’ looked after children. Despite a considerable body of research (for example: Berridge and Brodie, 1998; Mulheir et al., 2004; Little et al., 2005) in Europe and the USA, the improvements of looked after children outcomes remain elusive. This paper looks at the complexity of state care and investigates the heterogeneity of children’s experiences of the institutional care system in Russia. I will present my doctoral research which is broadly focusing on the institutionalization of children in the Russian context. Figures for 2009 indicate that the total number of children and young people in out-of-home placement in Russia (including adoption and kinship care) reached a peak of 1,030,102 people in 2009 which indicates that every hundredth child in the country is being looked after by the state (UNICEF, 2009). Here I will use the findings from my survey of Russian care leavers to investigate the critical characteristics of state care which influence the well-being of looked after children. This is the first survey with a particular focus on care leavers in the Russian context. The sample includes care leavers aged 18 and above. Each participant has spent at least 5 years in the institutional child care and has had minimal or no contact with their parents whilst being in care. The survey explores the experiences and views of forty five care leavers. Both positive and negative factors of state care which were important in their lives will be addressed. Their implications for the more effective promotion of looked after children’s wellbeing will be outlined.

References:

WS075:4

Discourses and ethnicity in a South London Children’s Centre

Carrie, Verity

University of Bristol, Policy Studies, Bristol, United Kingdom

This research explored a Children’s Centre in South London. The aim of this was to discover what service issues emerged as a result of the centre operating in an area with a significant Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) population. In addition, it explores how effectively the policies and practices of the Centre dealt with these issues. Post-structuralism, postcolonial and critical theories were used as tools for interpreting, observing and listening to voices and behaviour in the study. Qualitative methods such as observations, interviews, photo-elicitation interviews and documentary analysis were used to enter the social world of the Children’s Centre. The results of the study concluded that the Children’s Centre largely provided Eurocentric services. In addition, the Children’s Centre did not take an active role in enhancing good relations between ethnic groups and challenging prejudiced opinions. Consequently, the Centre missed its substantial opportunity to play a role in enhancing community cohesion.

WS075:5

Bright futures: A program for girls in the Washington, DC foster care system who become teen mothers and children at risk

Flitchie, Dennis1; Vaulet, Rebecca2; Therese2
1ijkstra, George Mason University, Social Work, Fairfax, Virginia, United States; 2Family Matters of Greater Washington, Child Welfare, Washington, DC, United States

This presentation analyzes a program serving a particularly vulnerable population of youth and children at risk. Bright Futures (BF) is a residential program for teen moms who become pregnant while in the Washington, DC foster care system. However, their children are not wards in the system. These young single moms and their children are vulnerable, marginalized and socially excluded populations at high risk for impeded human development, violation of their human rights, and experience of exploitation and social problems. BF is funded by the DC government and operated by a local NGO, Family Matters of Greater Washington (the oldest private nonprofit child welfare organization in DC). BF serves single-mother foster care clients between ages 16 and 21, and their children. The DC Court System removed these clients from their bio-parents due to abuse and/or neglect. They became pregnant while in the foster care system. All are African American from low income neighborhoods. They experienced poverty, crime, violence, and a wide range of social problems prior to entering foster care. By the time clients are placed with BF many have had multiple foster care placements. These girls have been traumatized and re-traumatized throughout their young lives. Although all are expected to be enrolled in school or vocational training programs, many do not have a strong view of their future and their families. In addition to these academic-based challenges, abscondance and lack of engagement in services are other salient challenges. BF conducted a program evaluation including a SWOT analysis in its commitment to improve service delivery. The session presenters are two BF administrators and a university social work professor assisting with program evaluation. The presentation analyzes these vulnerable populations and the accompanying service delivery system. It promotes reconceptualization of the work from a needs-based to a rights-based framework. Concepts such as “rights of the child,” “best interest of the child,” UN guidelines for the alternative care of children, human ecology of human development and its relationship to a holistic view of economic, social, cultural, civil, political, and collective human rights will be covered. Presenters aim to create a space for dialogue with colleagues from throughout the world to advance our critical thinking and learn from each other in order to better address the needs and human rights of teen moms living in alternative care and their children.

WS075:6

Education for young people placed in care – what works as barriers and facilitators?

Högström, Ingrid1; Johnson, Helena2
1Department of Social work, University of Gothenburg, Göteborg, Sweden
2School of Social work, University of Gothenburg, Göteborg, Sweden

Education is one of the most important predictors for young people to successfully perform the transition to adulthood. Young men and women from a public care background are among the most economically and socially excluded groups, yet the pathways by which they might overcome their childhood disadvantages through further and higher education have been, until recently, virtually unknown. The research project Young People from a Public Care Background: Pathways to Education in Europe (YIPPEE – participating countries: Denmark, England, Hungary, Spain, Sweden, funded by the European Commission (EC)), aimed at examining educational pathways of young people with experience of being in public care during the whole, or part of their childhood and teenage years. A mixed-method approach was used in Sweden two extensive data sets were merged and 33 young people from public care were interviewed twice. Additionally, 111 social service managers and 26 nominated adults were interviewed. From analysis of secondary data, it was made clear that children and young people, with a background from care, performed much worse at school compared to peers with no care experience. Differences of educational performances were only weakly connected to cognitive capacities. Examples of barriers for educational success, drawn from the interviews, were difficult experiences while still living with families of origin, low expectations for higher education from both professionals and carers when placed in care, an incapacity from schools and social services to meet the needs of this group, and little practical and financial support after leaving care. Examples of facilitators were: possessing an educational identity, being seen by teachers, support from carers and school and access
to social capital and support after care. One of the overall conclusions is that the formal age of leaving care (in Sweden 18 or 19) must be revised, as many young persons interviewed do not consider themselves to be ready to stand on their own at that age. A prolonged support, as the one their peers living in their family of origin have, is crucial especially when it comes to decisions on further and higher education. Another conclusion, drawn from the joint data, is that general factors such as accessibility, universality and inclusion bears extra significance when it comes to the group studied.

WS075:7

The attachment of teenage orphans minorities to their caregivers in Norway
Zego, Jacob
Sør-Trøndelag University College, Social Work, Trondheim, Norge

This abstract is part of my master research which is based on the attachment orphans’ minorities teenagers had to their caregivers in Norway. The participants in this study were boys under 15-18 years from Asia and West Africa continents. It was in-dept; interviews and the participation was voluntary. Qualitative research method was used in this study because it places special emphasis on the orphans’ views, personal experiences, beliefs, feelings and emotions (Denscombe, 2007). The concept of attachment comprises the social, emotional, cognitive and behavioural components. Attachment theory assesses individual differences in attachment behaviour patterns and examines the psychological effects of early relationships and the importance of the parent's relationship. Bowlby (1969) described attachment as a biologically based bond with caregiver. This theory focuses on the processes whereby infants and young children develop confidence in their parent's protection. The human infant is not equipped to survive without adult caregivers who provide food, warmth and protection from illness and injury. My area of concern will be centered on the attachment of these minors to their Norwegian caregivers. My findings show that the orphans who participated in this study had good relations to their caregivers but did not consider them as their parents. They acknowledge all the help they got from their caregivers, but did not want to attach themselves to their caregivers for fear of future uncertainties and separation. However, only one of the boys considered his aunt to be his mum, due to their earlier caregiving experience. The results of this study will be discussed in relation to the attachment theory. The background of these orphans and their former experiences may have affected the results of my findings. REFERENCES: Bowlby, J. (1961-). Attachment and loss. Vol. 1, New York, Basic books. Denscombe, M. (2007), The Good research Guide for small-scale social research projects. Third edition. Copyright Licensing Agency Lt of Saffron House, 6-10 Kirby Street, London, and EC1N 8TS.

WS075:8

The rehabilitation of the orphans in the Deep South of Thailand
Darath, Kanlaya
Prince of Songkla University, Social Sciences, Pattani, Thailand

The purpose of the research aimed to: 1) Investigate the rehabilitation of the orphans affected by the violence in the Deep South of Thailand. 2) Provide the guidelines for the government and institutions to find ways to rehabilitate the orphans affected by the violence in Deep South of Thailand.

The findings of the research were summarized: There are increasing the orphans drastically because of the violence crisis for a long time since 2004. The government has the policy to rehabilitate the orphans affected by the violence. Ministry of Human Security and Social Development helps the budget per month for the orphans. Ministry of Education takes the scholarships to them for studying since kindergarten to Bachelor Degree. In the Deep South has the Center for rehabilitation the populations and the orphans affected by the violence i.e. the Muslim Foundation Center, Social Family Network, Deep South Coordination Center, the Southern Border Province Administrative Center and the Center of the Health care. The orphans were helped by each case. Specifically, the government hands on the scholarships for relief their mind related injury Surveillance. The orphans trust the people organization more than the Public government. Some opinions suggest the Education, the activities i.e. Sports. Music to empower the orphans and the role of the family and family members are the most important to take care and rehabilitate the orphans by using the religion for conduction "the Social Well-Being".

WS 076 LGBT – attitudes and discrimination (1/7)

WS076:1

"I don't want to tick any box": Not being straight in the new generation
Apatita-Vague, Tiffany
Western Institute of Technology at Tarapuna, Social Work, New Plymouth, New Zealand

There is a general belief that it is easier now for young people who are Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender or Queer (LGBTQ) than it ever has been before. However, literature indicates that young people today who experience same or both sex attraction are five times more likely to indicate that they have attempted suicide in the past twelve months (Rosen et al., 2009). For this project interviews and focus groups were conducted with 26 social workers from throughout New Zealand who are members of Generation Y (born since 1978) using the Biographical Interpretive model of interviewing developed by Hollway and Jefferson (2000). While none of the social workers who were interviewed expressed explicitly homophobic attitudes, some participants verbalised ideas about sexual minorities that related more to tolerating people who are part of sexual minorities rather than promoting their rights. Of those participants who identified as being "something other than straight" they universally discussed (having experienced homophobia, hate crimes and heterosexism ii) social service agencies and schools of social work not always being a safe place to be "out" and iii) a sense of fluidity about their sexual identities. While there was a positive element to this fluidity, in that these participants were able to select relationships and partners based on the attraction and the person, it also meant that participants are more easily able to, and more likely to hide their same sex attraction when they are in an unfriendly environment. It also meant that they were less likely to participate in groups or causes that are based on individuals who identify as part of a sexual minority. As issues relating to LGBTQ rights risk being diluted in the fluidity of sexual identities, it is clear that if social workers are to meet their ethical obligation to promote social justice for this group then opposite sex attracted social workers need to become more active in promoting the rights of sexual minorities.

References

WS076:2

Attitudes of Nigerian Student teachers toward lesbians and gay men: Implications for LGBTQ rights
Enamma, Inajolu; Ezekiel-Hart, Jessica
RSU, Nigeria; Rivers State University Of Education, Educational Foundations and Management, Port Harcourt, Nigeria

Different reports indicate that many African governments are opposed to homosexuality, which some think, is an offspring of sodomy laws introduced during the British colonial era and reinforced by cultural beliefs. Homophobic policies have been clearly expressed in different fora by governments of Zimbabwe, Uganda and Ghana, to mention a few. Recently, the Nigerian Senate just passed a bill criminalizing gay marriage and any same sex "amorous relationship", proposing in the draft law a 14-year imprisonment for those convicted. That law also prohibits the registration of gay clubs, societies and organizations, as well as their susstenance, processions and meetings. If the bill goes through the second legislative chamber and is assented to by the Nigerian President, Africa's most populous nation would be joining the comity of nations tightening laws against homosexuality. Meanwhile, Sharia law which operates in the northern part of the country already has more drastic punishments for gay men and lesbians. This study therefore sought to investigate the attitudes of 200 undergraduate students from different tribal/cultural and religious backgrounds toward gay men, lesbians, and laws prohibiting same sex marriage in the country, using an adapted version of the Attitudes Towards Lesbian and Gay Male Scale (ATLGS).

The respondents were undergoing a teacher education programme in a Nigerian university, and were selected from five faculties- Education, Humanities, Science, Social Science and Business Studies. One research question and three hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. From a preliminary analysis, it was shown that student teachers’ attitudes towards homosexuals was generally negative with unanalyzing cultural, social and religious factors. Other results from the analysis.
Discrimination against LGBT individuals in work life in Turkey and suggested solutions on eliminating discrimination

Dogan, Elif Turbe
Ankara University, Labour Economics and Industrial Relations, Ankara, Turkey

Nowadays, work preserves its central position in people's life. On the other hand, individuals are exposed to discrimination both in hiring process and in work life. Like race, gender, age, religion and ethnicity, also individual's sexual orientation can be cause of discriminatory procedure. Discriminatory procedures led individuals' hiding their sexual orientation or marginalizing from the labor market.

Although there is a growing literature on discrimination in work life, discriminatory practices originating from individuals' sexual orientation and sexual identity are still neglected. In turn, this essay focuses on LGBT individuals' work practice and aims to make the discriminatory practices against LGBT individuals visible. Moreover, it aims to evaluate positions of LGBT individuals in labor market and create solutions within the scope of “right to work”.

In this study, semi-structured interview, one of the qualitative research methods, is used. Open ended questionnaire includes the questions about different period (hiring, promoting or being fired from job) of the individuals' working life. Interviews are conducted by 8 LGBT individuals and the code names are preferred to use in essay. In addition to semi-structured interview and literature review, evidences from LGBT websites are used for enriching to content.

Interviews and evidences are showed that LGBT individuals hide their sexual orientation or are excluded from the labor market in case of manifesting in Turkey. Prejudice in hiring process, exclusion, exposure to inqurement, not promoting, abasement and forcing to resign are also observed in working life of LGBT individuals. Because of the above mentioned practices, individuals are obliged to hide their sexual orientation. Research findings shows that LGBT individuals are exposed to discrimination in labor market. In addition, protective measures on discrimination are insufficient and also social policy applications should be discussed in Turkey. Furthermore, Turkish lawmakers, policy applicators, trade unions and NGOs should collaborate and work to raise awareness.

Anti-discrimination regulations of Turkey and the situation of LGBT people

Yildiz, Gaya Burcu
Ankara University, Faculty of Political Sciences, Ankara, Turkey

Discrimination is one of the major global problems which hinders development, social justice and welfare. In Turkish legal system there are several articles banning discrimination on grounds of several reasons. First one of them is the 10th article of the Constitution dated 1982. According to the first and second paragraphs of this article “All individuals are equal without any discrimination before the law, irrespective of language, race, colour, sex, political opinion, philosophical belief, religion and sect, or any such considerations.” In the first paragraph of the 5th article of the Labour Code, it is stated that in the business relation the employer shall not make any discrimination on the grounds of language, race, gender, political thought, philosophical belief, religion, sect and similar grounds. Turkish Penal Code, numbered 5237 and dated 2004, has regulated an article against discrimination. The 122nd article of this code, impose sanctions in case of discrimination on grounds of language, race, colour, sex, political view, philosophical belief, religion, sect, state of being handicapped, he/she will be sentenced to imprisonment for six months up to one year or to pay a fine. As it can be seen clearly from the above-cited articles “sexual orientation” has not been mentioned clearly. In practice “sexual orientation” term can be evaluated in “gender based discrimination” in most of the cases but “sexual orientation” based discrimination must be stated in the articles clearly. Another major problem about LGBT people is the general conception about them in the society. There has been statements that defines homosexuality as an illness. These statement made by several people including a minister. LGBT people face discrimination on grounds of their sexual orientation mostly in working life. Recently a football referee, who has declared his sexual orientation have been withdrawn from the football matches, by the committee of the referees. In this article, the legal situation about LGBT rights in Turkey will be examined within the framework of EU directives concerning discrimination against LGBT rights. Also the conception about LGBT people will be analyzed through the news released at the internet, social media and newspapers.

Gay and bisexual men raped by men – stigmatisation and discrimination

Knutagård, Hans
Kristianstad University, Department of Health and Society, Kristianstad, Sweden

Gay and bisexual men who have been raped by men have experienced stigmatisation and discrimination. The choice of subject depends on the limited knowledge in Sweden today about these vulnerable men and their right to health service, social inclusion and justice. The aim of the paper is to contribute to an understanding of the experiences and reactions of gay and bisexual men raped by men, their experience of the rape, how they act afterwards and what kind of help and support they need, especially from the social work perspectives. The paper is based on qualitative semi-structured interviews with victims of non-consensual sex, with attention to ethical considerations in qualitative research with vulnerable groups. Respondents were mainly searched out on Internet communities. Totally 28 informants answered the request and 18 of them were interviewed, spanning from 20 to 70 years. The theoretical positions used during the process of analyzing the material are based on the Cultural Historical Activity Theory and Randall Collins' concepts of Interaction Ritual Chains. During the interviews the men had a hard time trying to explain what had happep to them. They didn't find any words for describing their experiences. Through their lives the men had participated in different activities and had become part of the western society's social construction of masculinities, sexualities and homosexuality and had acquired cultural tools – words, but it looked like these weren't very useful for them in this situation. A situation orchestrated with the respondents' experiences of stigmatisation and discrimination of homosexuality, which seemed to make them invisible in the heteronormative society. Due to this they weren't able to process their experiences of the rape by seeking professional help. Instead they started a destructive trajectory, especially in the area of sexual behaviour.

The key finding of the study is that it seems to be a reciprocal connection between the society's lack of words and the respondents' vulnerability in a context of stigmatisation and discrimination, as if the respondents haven't acquired cultural tools from the historical context they can't understand what have happened to them and how they should manage themselves out of the situation. This is a problem for social work. I would argue for more research on this issue in order to get a deeper understanding of the phenomenon and development of more non-discriminatory social work practice.

Attitudes toward gays and lesbians among social work students in Turkey

Ayar, Hakkan
Kocaeli University, Social Work, Kocaeli Uni. Kocaeli Saðlýk YO. Umuttepe Yerleþkesi, Ýzmit, Kocaeli, Turkey

Findings of existing local researches indicate that negative attitudes toward gays and lesbians are dominant and it is clear that gays and lesbians are one of the most disadvantaged groups in Turkey. Number of existing knowledge on evaluating attitudes of social work students towards gay and lesbians is inadequate. During literature review process two research articles have been reached (Gelbal & Duyan 2006; and Duyan & Çamur Duyan 2005). Findings of these two researches also indicate that attitudes of social work students are dominantly negative. As it known; equality, dignity of human, respect to differences are the major themes during social work education. The researcher assumes that social work education should make a difference on the attitudes of students towards gays and lesbians. So, one of the purpose of the study is to gain knowledge about attitudes of undergraduate social work students toward gays and lesbians in Turkey. Second purpose of the study is to evaluate and discuss effects of social work education on attitudes towards gays and lesbians. The study will be conducted in Kocaeli University (Turkey) School of Health Department of Social Work. First and second year social work students (social work education provided only within university structure and totally takes 4 years: 8 semesters in Turkey) will be target group (67 students) of the research.

Three research questions will be the base of the research:
1. Is there any difference about the attitudes of the students toward lesbians and gays? 2. Is there any relationship between various socio-demographic characteristics of the students and their attitudes toward lesbians and gays?
WS076:7

Gender, sexual orientation and shelter services
Havelock, Joanne; Delaney Diane
Provincial Association of Transition Houses and Services of Saskatchewan, Regina, Canada

This paper explores the issue of safely housing transgender and transsexual individuals who have experienced violence. The paper will examine the complexity of the issue of gender identity generally and then outline how one's gender and sexual identity impacts one's ability to access a shelter after having experienced violence. Shelters in Canada, and internationally, generally base their admittance criteria on a cisgender context. When shelter workers are confronted with ambiguity in terms of a potential client's gender, they are forced to thoroughly understand the gender and sexual orientation landscape can result in an inappropriate response that may deny access to a needed service, place a client in danger, or result in denial of supportive counseling. PATHS, the Provincial Association of Transition Houses and Services of Saskatchewan, recently developed a protocol to guide shelter workers in terms of sheltering transgender and transsexual individuals, identified the specific circumstances of abuse that transgender and transsexual people endure, surveyed its members and members of our national network to determine existing responses, reviewed the legal precedents and requirements for service, and identified community supports and services outside of the sheltering system. Based on this information we were able to articulate a provincial policy which became part of our network to determine existing responses, reviewed the legal precedents and requirements for service, and identified community supports and services outside of the sheltering system. Based on this information we were able to articulate a provincial policy which became part of our standards. As a result of this research we discovered the limitations of the historic response to sheltering in terms of responding to the needs of people with a gender or sexual identity outside of the cisgender norm. What we learn from these results is that from a 'rights' perspective access to the same services as cisgender women is not available to transgender and transsexual individuals. We may want to further explore the assumptions around gender that ground sheltering services for those who have experienced violence. Through our research we were led to examine in a more layered way sites of interpersonal violence, moving beyond the typical male/female gendered analysis in which the sheltering movement was founded.

WS 077 Global agenda on social work and social development (2:5)

WS077:1

Global agenda on social work and social development: voices from South Asian social work
Nikka, Bala Raig

The main motivation of this paper is to contribute to the ongoing efforts in developing a global agenda in social work. The development of a global agenda for sure gives an opportunity to take stock of experiences of the past and to articulate a new vision for engagement of various stakeholders. South Asia is a diverse region with six out of eight countries in the region marked as the least developed countries (LDCs). Nepal, Bhutan and Afghanistan are land locked. Nepal and Sri Lanka are in transition and struggling with post conflict issues. Afghanistan is facing continued internal war and displacements. This context provides social work education and profession to provide evidence its relevance in this region. The paper presents the history of development of professional social work and social development efforts in South Asia and Nepal in particular. Social Work in South Asia is diverse and divided. Professional social workers are active in different countries of the south Asian region, struggling to seek state and society recognition for their professional services. Social work knowledge and skills are socially constructed. Precisely for the same reasons South Asian social work is much to offer to the knowledge base of global social work and practices. What is needed is a scholarly and documentation of growth of social work in the region in order to contribute to global agenda of social work, welfare and development. The social work profession in South Asia must respond and answer to the claim that it has become so steeped in country specific religious traditions and western structures that innovation and ability are stangled. This paper presents how the South Asian Social Work can contribute to building Global Agenda. Based on narratives and self-experience, this paper contributes to the vision of global agenda from a south asian social work perspective.

WS077:2

Enhancing employability through capacity building of the unemployed people
Vilka, Lolita1; Stašová, Leona2
1Riga Stradins University, Department of Social Work, Riga, Latvia; 2University of Hradec Králové, Faculty of Education, Department of Social Pedagogy, Hradec Králové, Czech Republic

The recent global financial and economic crisis has impacted very high unemployment rates among young people which in turn have triggered social and economic problems. It leads to material deprivation, lowers the quality of life, have a negative impact on human capital, and it is a serious poverty risk factor as well. The emergence of a new generation of unemployed people is a serious problem, which impacts the socio-economic sustainability on a national level. Pursuing of long-term unemployed to take up work is the task and challenge and a ‘burning issues of the day’ in several of post-socialist countries, including Latvia and Czech Republic. By studying the integration barriers of the unemployed into the labor market, the key theoretical concept is ‘Employability gap’ (McQuaid & Lindsay, 2002). ‘Job seekers face a more profound form of multi-dimensional disadvantage, best characterized as ’Employability gap’. It has been observed that after a long period of unemployment people are often unable to work full-time or they have difficulties to adapt themselves within the labor-market environment and leave the job. The research confirms that unfavorable coincidence of the individual, personal circumstances and external factors of the employability leads not only to social deprivation and the loss of job skills but also leads to the sense of alienation in total. There are a little of theoretical discussions done on employability gap complexity today. Since the unemployment being the economic problem has turn to be also a social problem, “Employability” is considered a “key goal for Labour Market” (McQuaid & Lindsay, 2002), which is required for the multidimensional solutions. To reduce the reproduction of new generation of the unemployed people there is a necessity to enhance the employability capacity. It is necessary to focus on work socialization in interdisciplinary way including also earning and innovative forms of preventive action for work-skills development. “Social enterprise” approach is one of the solutions. “Quasi-social enterprise” operates as a kind of incubator, where it is possible to learn the modern labor relations and employability which grow capacity 1) for unemployed people and 2) for the young people before they start their jobs – as a prevention of the possible problems. The Social enterprise intervention requires a broader view of unemployment as a social problem by activating the social economic dimension.

WS077:3

Comparative research on synchronization between health security and economic development of China & OECD countries - Shenzhen and Hong Kong as sample
Xu, Mike Guang-yi1; Qiu, Diana Xiao-dan2
1Tsinghua University, Shenzhen Research Institute, Shen Zhen, China; 2Public Policy Research Institute, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Shenzhen-Hong Kong full-range convergence and integration request cooperation in Health care system. In this paper, we use international common method to evaluate social security level in absolute and relative degrees. We improve analysis and introduce population growth, inflation, government input, etc. in analyzing synchronization level of health security and economic development of Shenzhen and Hong Kong; we innovatively develop a cumulative growth rate rank standard to evaluate the synchronization level. Data sources of the paper are mainly collected from yearbook published by Shenzhen, Hong Kong, China and OECD institute website.
To evaluate the synchronization level, we create a special method base on real desity value and real per capital GDP growth, which representing health security and economic development, and use the relative growth ratio to define the synchronization value, we set line 100% to be status when health security & economic development completely fit to each other. If the ratio value more than 100%, is mean the health security is developing quicker than economic does, vice versa.

If the health security development is transcend than the economic, the financial support from the society may not be sustainable. If health security is lagged compare to economic developement, the economic itself maybe slow down due to worker health status deterioration. To make the quantity level more easy to recognized and fit social and nature discipline, we introduce Fibonacci numbers (1,1,2,3,5,8) to be the classification standard for it fits golden proportion and normal distribution. The result show: density value and depth ratio of Hong Kong health security are better than Shenzhen, government burden rate as well; while the wage burden rate and synchronization level in Shenzen is better than Hong Kong, Shenzhen is advanced in China, but not reach the average standard of OECD as Hong Kong. Shenzhen government is recommended to emphasis on population and CPI management, control the excessive growth of health costs, reduce the excessive use of health services, increase government contribution via financial input and promote Shenzhen health insurance system. Meanwhile, Hong Kong government is recommended to appropriately reduce health expenditure, increase government investment in private companies and public facilities, support the economic sustainable to ensure long-term financial reserve for health care system and macroeconomic.

WS077:4
Sustainable development, social protection and local strategies of Brazilian social policy in the context of globalization
Chaves, Helena
Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Serviço Social, Recife, Brazil
Sustainable development is a challenge of the contemporary world, characterized by global changes, paradigm shift, achievement of social rights, seeking citizenship and need for environmental preservation. In this context, the boundaries between the global and the local are the subject of discussion of various aspects of social life. The research focused in this work deals with the relationship between social rights established in Brazilian legislation and management forms of social protection, which makes up the government's strategy in this regard. The interaction between the public and private sectors in tackling various issues can be highlighted as a feature of social protection and their management forms studied. The research methodology allowed further conceptual and understanding of government planning strategies for the implementation of social protection, arising from current legislation. From the results, the main refers to the knowledge of planning instruments that make up the government's strategy, the understanding of employability in the implementation of programs defined, the verification of the public policy mechanism functioning and evaluation for the potential of government programs studied with regard to the guarantee of social rights. Important conclusions were drawn from the research process, as the objectivity and the potential of the categories studied in the public policy planning. The analysis confirmed that the actions taken by the Government not only aim at economic development of the country, there is also a concern with the social and human dimensions. Through this study it became evident that there have been advances in how the government began to compose the operational strategy study, linking the dimensions economic, social and democratic. However, this analysis also revealed that there was a greater coordination of programs, the results would be significantly more satisfying. Examples of the Bolsa Família integrated with PETI prove such a claim. Therefore, is important to trigger a process of improvement and adjustment of planning, legislation and forms of implementation of social policy, increasingly looking to achieve the goal of promoting social protection for the benefit of vulnerable populations, regardless of color, race, gender , age or any other differentiating factor.

WS077:5
Social development in Egypt after January revolution: who will be play maker?
Abass, Mohamed
Aswan Faculty of Social work - South Valley University, Community Organization, Aswan, Egypt
This study try to explore the reality of social development in Egypt after 25 January revolution, also through the first years of the twenty one century, social development in Egypt is basic process many of the elements played an important roles in it, such as state, government, political parties, civil society, local NGOs and international NGOs, but in different proportions vary from year to year and from one sector for Social Development to another sector. But the common factor in social development is non-governmental organizations, or as we call it in Egypt “local organization” which more than 18 thousand in Egypt distributed to the governorates of the Republic, the State and its agencies and the people give the greatest role of the social development plans on these NGOs at the local and national. However these organizations offset by many difficulties and obstacles such as the societal obstacles, cultural, legal, financial, and administrative and external control in sometimes, analysis of these obstacles say who development maker is, and the position of NGOs in Egypt social development map. This study belongs to the pattern of descriptive studies which using the social survey method through the sample, and applied study through a questionnaire addressed to the members of NGOs, also the study depending on the human development reports produced by the UNDP about Egypt.

Results refer to the great awareness from all participants about the role of NGOs in Social development in Egypt, but there are no agreements about the position of NGOs in Egypt social development map, the result also guide us to consider NGOs and new political parties will be the development maker especially in local level put in national level they will be members in social development team.
wellbeing of everyone. This also requires sound social policies and programs to provide opportunity to advance socially and economically and to ensure that people share in the developmental gains of the nation. To what extent, the developmental efforts of the U.S. have been able to provide opportunities for growth and promote social and economic mobility? Based on the analysis of data, this paper explores patterns of income distribution and structural barriers that prevent upward mobility for the majority of the population. Implications of such skewed development efforts and the growing response of the Occupy Wall Street movement will also be examined. Historical analysis shows that inequality in income and wealth has been widening in the U.S. since the seventies. This has resulted in a 53% growth in shares of household income for the highest income quintile and decline in income for the rest of the income quintiles during past several decades. Between 1979 and 2007, for the top one percent with the highest income, the average real after-tax household income grew by 275% (CBO, 2011). The data further shows that top one percent of household have accumulated 59.9% of the gains during 1979-2007 while the 90 percent received only 8.6% of the income gains (Bivens & Mishel, 2011). Research has also shown very low income mobility for the poor: The percent chance of moving from the bottom to the top has been declining very fast since the 60s (Mishel, Bernstein & Allegretto, 2007). Such income concentration in the hands of the few also has created barriers to the resources and opportunities that provide the tools for the people to move up. Some of these barriers include: lack of access to educational attainment and healthcare, wage stagnation, income inadequacy, increasing rates of poverty and declining safety nets supports. Clearly, the gains of societal development have not been shared fairly and the Occupy Wall Street is a grassroots level movement that raises serious questions on sustainable social development efforts in the U.S. and calls for collective action for more responsive social policies and programs. Finally, this paper will emphasize that social work has an important role to play in promoting an inclusive and fair distribution of the gains of national development.

WS 078 Reorganizations and challenges for social workers (3:7)

WS078:1
‘Why is this not social work?’ the contribution of ‘non traditional placements’ in preparing social work students for practice
Scholar, Helen; McLaughan, Sue; Coleman, Allison
University of Salford, Salford, United Kingdom

This oral presentation reports on a 2 year evaluation of a leading UK NGO attempt to introduce social work student placements as part of a 10 week Team programme for young people aged 16-25 who are in danger of social exclusion in England, Wales and Scotland. To help deliver this programme the NGO has recruited non-traditional social work service providers like the Fire and Rescue service and further education colleges. This paper reports on the suitability of such placements for social work students and the outcomes for the young people. The research objectives relevant to this presentation include:
1. Evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of the initiative.
2. What are the young person’s experiences of the initiative, and in what ways does it bring about benefits for young people on the Team Programme?
3. In what ways does the initiative benefit student social workers?
4. How can the initiative be improved?

To undertake the evaluation the research team undertook surveys at the start and end of placements with student social workers, with Team managers at the end of placements and focus groups with both student social workers and young people. This data was triangulated with information from a survey of universities using Team placements. The paper will also refer to the follow up interviews with student social workers and the young people. The data has primarily been analyzed thematically using the constant comparative method across and between the various groups and also using SPSS when appropriate.

This presentation of the research in progress will report on emerging themes and issues in relation to:
- The ability of the placements to meet the key roles for professional social work training
- The ethical and practical challenges presented by such placements
- Strengths and weaknesses of such placements

The oral presentation particularly refers to conference questions 3.7 Transforming organizations for creative practice — providing creative opportunities for the social workers of tomorrow, the placement organisations and the university social work programmes.

WS078:2
Incorporating social work practice into an international humanitarian organisation
Moshé Grodofsky, Meira1; Kremer, Yiftah1; Mirmovitch, Ilana1; Pogarell Eshel, Shir2
1Sapir College, School of Social Work, Department of Public Policy and Administration, D.N. Hof Ashkelon, Sderot, Israel
2Magen David Adom, Tel Aviv, Israel; Zefat Academic College, Department of Social Work, Zefat, Israel

The paper describes the institutionalisation of the International Tracing Program in Israel’s national emergency medical, disaster, ambulance and blood bank service, Magen David Adom (MDA). Program implementation was developed by students in the International Social Work Track at Sapir College as part of the field practicum. The International Tracing Program is the equivalent of the Restoring Family Links Strategy (RFL), a component of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. RFL addresses humanitarian needs of individuals separated from family due to armed conflict, national disaster, displacement and more. Success of the strategy is oftentimes dependent upon cooperation with national Red Cross and Red Crescent organisations. In 2006 MDA became a member of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. Membership enabled MDA to build professional ties with national Red Cross organisations and hence to begin to assist Jewish communities in Israel and abroad to find loved ones lost during WWII and during the Holocaust in WWII. Students’ roles in the institutionalisation of the program were multifaceted. The International Tracing Program is guided by a psycho-social framework, initially foreign to MDA. Institutionalising the program meant that students had to negotiate the theoretical framework ultimately leading to the organization’s consent to expand its conceptual structure and pool of skills. Students engaged in the development of a four phase practice framework. The framework included application procedures, a psychosocial intake process, referral to social services for individuals requiring assistance beyond the mandate of the program, and the tracing process. Implementation of the program required enlisting and training eligible MDA volunteers. Students developed and organized training courses and created a program manual. Institutionalisation of the program provided MDA with an opportunity to strengthen its national and international role. Concurrently, students who spearheaded the process were exposed to a critical component of contemporary social work practice-organizational change to meet the needs of the organisation’s populations as well as the demands of membership in an international network. As transnational organizations grow and international social work becomes a common practice, social workers will need to be prepared to lead such change.
communication and interaction of these dimensions in a just answer to crime shows the complexity of BAL as a hybrid organization.

In this case-study we will try to reveal how these conceptual aims and their organizational implications affect the meaning that volunteers experience in their engagements. This case-study also promises to show that volunteers are possibly very well suited to interconnect the different dimensions and logics in the response to crime. The case-study also promises to show that hybrid organizational structures can be of a crucial value in facilitating meaningfulness for volunteers.

WS078:4

State public action and non-profit social service implementation: challenges of a collaboration
Miranda, Paula; Flores, Rodrigo
Universidad Católica de Chile, School of Social Work, Santiago, Chile

The research studies the collaboration process between non-profit organizations and public social services. The premise underlying the study establishes that the relationship between state and non-profit is featured by institutional logics which would tend to dull public action, making it less transparent and accountable. This paper gives account of a piece of an ampler research studying this relationship which is funded by the Chilean government; the results presented here represent findings from twenty interviews applied to public servants dealing with non-profit organizations in charge of implementing specific social services for vulnerable population; and one Delphi applied to high level public servants in charge of delegating public action and funds towards nonprofits organizations. Framed by a progressive transfer of responsibilities for social services' implementation from the state to non-state actors, there is a demand towards the same State, where instead of simply reducing provision of direct social services, while delegating that duty to non-profit organizations, should in fact expand its regulation so as to ensure social services' efficiency in meeting citizens needs and promises declared by policies and social programs. Likewise, public institutions should recognize the demands of the private world to act towards common and articulated goals, which eventually lead to a horizon of development of a more egalitarian society. Main findings from interviews and Delphi showed tensions in the following themes: Non-profits missions and Public Policy missions; Flexibility and rigid normative framework establishing the collaborative relationship; Heterogeneity among quality of non-profit services a scarcity of non-profit organizations; Formalization vs. Lax coordination means between state and non-profit; Centralization of non-profit and state regulation; Permanency of funds.

WS087:5

A study on organizing support-system concerning adult guardianship in the community
Kanai, Mamoru
Den-en Chofu University, Yokosuka-City, Japan

Background of study: A system to use social services by contract started at 2000 in Japan. A new adult guardianship law introduced at the same time. Now training of civil guardians started in order to promote an adult guardianship.

Purpose of study: This study research possibilities of promoting citizen’s participation in advocacy by civil guardians and organizing a support-system for them in the community.

Method of study: Research into literatures concerned and case-study on organizations supporting citizens guardians in Germany and Japan
Result of study: 1. Advocacy in social work
(1) Advocacy is one of important concepts in social work, closely concerned with ‘empowerment’ human rights, means to support people who claim and restore their rights. Citizens are to participate in advocacy.
(2) Adult guardianship is needed increasingly to support vulnerable people in mental capacity. Civil guardians can support them also.
2. Support-system for guardianship and it’s organization Civil guardians have rights to receive help for their work, and organizations are needed for recruiting, advice, training, registration for them. A thing in common with regard to case-study in two countries is that non-government organizations take part in supporting organizations and are cloth contacts with local government offices.
Conclusion of study: 1. Citizen’s participation in guardianship is that one type of advocacy in sense of realization of citizen’s rights began recently in Japan.
2. It becomes clear that advice, training and organizing civil guardians by NGO are needed in community.

WS078:6

Going private – challenges for social work practitioners
Eng, Theodor
University of Bucharest, Faculty of Sociology & Social Work, Department of Social Work, Bucharest, Romania

The last few decades meant the revival of the Social Work profession in Romania: creation from scratch of the social work system – development of social policy and strategies; benefits, services (public & nongovernmental); procedures and standards; establishment of SW higher education programs of different levels – undergraduate & master; setting of CNASR (National College of Social Workers in Romania, www.cnasr.ro) – the professional body which represents social workers in relation with Romanian central authorities as Ministry of Labor, Family & Social Protection or other foreign similar organizations as BASW, etc. After the passing of Law no. 466/2004, there were created the circumstances for the functioning of CNASR. There were established the responsibilities and one of many refers to the awarding of competence levels to the practitioners in social work field from beginner level till the senior level. Once this level was reached, the social worker can decide upon opening a private practice. In spite of the initial enthusiasm, after 7 years since the law came into effect, there are a limited number of SW private practices functioning currently – at January 1st 2011 there were listed 31 practices in the SW National Register.

The study spotted the challenges faced by SW private practice owners in their daily work and their motivation for keeping the practice. A qualitative study was performed and the method used was the in-depth individual interview. There were carried out interviews with 15 private practice owners. The interview guide structured into 4 sections focused on collecting data about the functioning of the private practice, organizational relations, impact of social work legislation on private practices.

The current economical crisis that affects the SW system through the cost-cutting measures adopted by government represents an opportunity for private practitioners offering them the occasion to provide higher quality services for lower costs. The main difficulty encountered by the owners refers to crushing bureaucracy related to preparation of financial documents for fiscal institutions. There were identified other needs that must be addressed in the near future: the need to increase awareness on existence of private practices, the need for continuous education with focus on competencies development, organizing informing sessions on the newly adopted SW law, etc.

WS078:7

The metamorphosis in projects: social entrepreneurship as business (im)possibilities
Góes, António Oscar Santos1; Fontes, Maria Josefina2; Gumarães, Carla R F3; Brugni, Talles Vianna4
1ISEG - Instituto Superior de Economia e Gestão, SOCIUS - UESC - Universidade Estadual de Santa Cruz, Rua Miguel Lups, 20 - SOCUS - DCAC, LISBOA, Portugal; 2UESC Universidade Estadual de Santa Cruz, DCAC, Itabuna, Brazil; 3UESC Universidade Estadual de Santa Cruz, DCEC, Ilhéus - Bahia, Brazil; 4UFES - pesquisador, Bolsista da CAPES, Vitória, Brazil

We present elements of social entrepreneurship, taking as an example a description of the administrative unit and its practices. We conclude with theoretical reflections on the results achieved by the postulates of social entrepreneurship. Third sector organizations are often influenced by practices steeped in philanthropy. These entities are sometimes seen as inefficient, ineffective and without answers. Social entrepreneurship first emerged to meet the new demands of society, by combining a passion for a social mission (poverty reduction) with the procedures of traditional economic activities, such as productivity, discipline, innovation, passion for a social mission (poverty reduction) with the procedures of traditional economic activities, such as productivity, discipline, innovation, determination and results (profit, survival etc.).

The theoretical framework discusses traditional entrepreneurship, comparing it with the postulates of social entrepreneurship. Today's conditions require new management practices in any organization. In this study, a governmental unit – a Parish Council in Lisbon, Portugal – is investigated. The third sector can, in principle, be responsible for new ways of business management. This case study describes which actions taken by an entity established to support entrepreneurship, the aspects of fostering an entrepreneurial culture and the ideas established by social entrepreneurship. At the end, we consider some theoretical possibilities established by social entrepreneurship.

The main respondents were individuals who received instruction at the start of the entity’s activities, while the secondary respondents were those responsible for the entrepreneurial ideas. This study is qualitative in nature, based on scripted interviews and observations. The information gathered was processed by content analysis. The results showed that the social entrepreneurship model practiced by the
entity studied is far from the concepts developed by systematic procedures, because of the greater emphasis on the traditional entrepreneurial model (business). We also observed that the entrepreneurial practices found in the social model, even though well-intentioned, are fragile. The actions are specific and limited to preparatory courses for business activities. The organization studied leaves a lot to be desired in relation to the social entrepreneurship model and needs to do more to foster an entrepreneurial culture with a vision of solidarity.

WS078:8
The struggle of the subaltern classes in the brazilian reality: between conformity and rebellion
Simionatto, Ivete; Rodrigues Costa, Carolina; Mendes, Kaliandra; Azevedo, Daviane; Alonso Vera, Hilda; Silva, Sabrina Aparecida
Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Departamento de Serviço Social, Florianópolis, Brazil
The purpose of the paper is to analyze the leading Brazilian social movements and their forms of resistance and struggle against neoliberal policies implemented by the government in the period 2003-2010. The social movements studied were Landless Workers Movement, Homeless Workers Movement, Movement of Farmworking Women, National Coordination of Struggles, Movement of People Affected by Hydroelectric Dams and Pastoral Land Commission. The study is bibliographic, with a qualitative focus, and includes the collection of data in documents published on websites and interviews. The objective aimed at analyzing and understanding the main social and political struggles, issues, agendas and strategies of resistance that express the creative exercise of these actors in light of the current situation. The results indicate intense struggle in defense of rights, changing role of the State and its functions in the realm of the public sphere. The action of these social movements appears in two fields: 1) the social struggles linked to the conquest and expansion of democratic rights and social policies that defend universal health care, social security and assistance, education, housing, environment, water, agrarian reform, food sovereignty, labor rights, overcoming slave labor, urban reform, human rights, rights of indigenous peoples, rural women and quilombo residents; 2) broader political struggles: demonstrations against neoliberalism, the dependence of Latin American people, for the distribution of wealth, the unity of the union movement and social movements on a continental and global scale and elimination of nuclear arms and other means of mass destruction. The main strategies of struggle include marches, public demonstrations, occupation of land and buildings, settlements, public campaigns involving community, national and international spaces, movement congresses, documents to the President of the Republic and to legislators, political training and others. The study allowed understanding that faced with growing inequality, social actors linked to subaltern classes have called for participation in the State to respond to the needs of the subaltern classes.

WS 079 The right to health and the role of social worker (1:8)

WS079:1
The undergraduate social work student experience: a longitudinal study
Fronek, Patricia1; Chenoweth, Lesley2; Clark, Julie2; Boddy, Jennifer1; Hetherington, Tiani1
1Griffith University, School of Human Services and Social Work, Gold Coast, Australia; 2Griffith University, School of Human Services and Social Work, Logan City, Australia
Preparing social work students for practice is challenging given the increasingly diverse backgrounds of students, many of whom may be first in family at university, from refugee and migrant backgrounds, may have a disability/ies, may be older, likely to be working, and may be caring for children and/or other family members. There is little research that helps understand university experiences in the context of individual student lives. Griffith University, committed to a social inclusion agenda for non-traditional students, has commenced a longitudinal study of five social work student cohorts across two campuses. The study is prospective and longitudinal, collecting quantitative and qualitative data from students at three points of delivery. This paper reports on stage 1, the pilot, completed in 2011. A 52-item survey explored student experiences in relation to Self and Family; Balance, Health and Well-being; Future Plans; and Experiences of University. The results identified a range of barriers and facilitating factors. This study, the first of its kind, will inform educational strategies and support strategies for social work students from a range of backgrounds.

WS079:2
Role of social worker in HIV testing centre (ICTC)—Experience from a rural tertiary care hospital
Narasampatigai, Atithi
Sree Gokulam Medical College & Research Foundation, HIV Testing Centre, Venjaramoodu, Trivandrum, India
Background: An Integrated Counselling and Testing Centre (ICTC) is a place, where a person is counselled and tested for HIV, on his own free will or as advised by a medical doctor. HIV infection is a life-threatening, lifelong illness and its diagnosis has physical, psychological and social implications. Early intervention and providing right information is the most effective way of reducing the virus transmission risk. In ICTC, the client undergo a HIV test in a supportive and confidential environment with the help of a trained counsellor. HIV counselling and testing services started in Sree Gokulam Medical College with the support of National AIDS Control Organization.
Objectives: To identify various roles of a professional social worker as a counsellor in HIV testing centre attached to a rural tertiary care setting.
Methods: Details were collected from 1982 persons during the counselling sessions at ICTC with the help of a structured format. Pretest counseling was done in all cases and the test was carried out after getting informed consent from the client.
Results: Out of 1982 persons, 728 were antenatal cases. Despite the fact that Kerala is considered as one of the low prevalence states, 12 cases were detected as HIV positive within a period of 18 months. All the positive cases (6 males and 6 females) were referred to anti retroviral therapy centre as per post test counselling. All of them got the virus through heterosexual route. All the positive cases have found their education level not more than higher secondary school. By occupation-wise, 3 cases were working as government servants, 6 were found as daily labourers and 3 cases with house wives. All of them were between the age group of 29-42 years and found severely stressed and anxious about their family future. Out of 5 married couples, their partners were also tested and 2 of them found HIV negative even after repeated tests. Among those who came to do the test voluntarily, one case was detected as HIV positive.
Conclusion: The Counsellors role include, facilitating early detection, provision of basic information, stress alleviation and linking the HIV positive with the ART centre which will ultimately lead to the reduction of virus transmission. From the study, it is experienced that a counsellor has to play an important role in helping the victims as well as save the future generations from HIV/AIDS menace.

WS079:3
Making the invisible visible: Are medical social workers addressing the social determinants of health?
Craig, Shelley1; Bejan, Raluca1; Muskat, Barbara2
1University of Toronto, Factor-Inwentash Faculty of Social Work, Toronto, Canada; 2Sick Kids Hospital, Toronto, Canada
Purpose: While a social determinants of health (SDH) perspective fits well with social work’s values and theoretical approaches, there has been a lack of research exploring how social workers (SWs) employed in health care settings are addressing the SDH within their daily work. This study describes the efforts of Canadian medical SWs in addressing the SDH.
Background: SDH have been defined as the cumulative environmental factors which shape individuals’ health status. SWs employed in medical settings have the potential to address such health disparities, through their bio-psycho-social perspective on health care.
Methods: A brief survey with SWs (n = 54) from major hospitals across Toronto, Canada’s largest city, was conducted. In addition to basic demographic and job details, participants identified the number and the type of SDH addressed through their work. Quantitative analysis using SPSS, including descriptive statistics and correlations, was conducted.
Results: Participants had many years of social work practice (M= 14 years) and a strong background within health care settings (M= 11 years), ranging, on both dimensions, from less than one year to over 20 years of experience. The sample consisted mainly of white (70%) heterosexual (98%) highly educated (83% MSW) women (87%), with ages ranging from 22 to 68 years (M= 41, SD=14.05). Findings indicated that SDH were a top priority of Toronto’s medical social workers, with 98% intentionally intervening with at least one and 91% attending to three or more. Health

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care services were most often addressed (92%), followed by housing (72%), disability status (79%), income and its distribution (72%), along with unemployment and employment security (70%). None of these SDH were correlated with the number of years spent in social work practice, nor with participants' career satisfaction. Surprisingly, the majority of participants stated they are not tackling racism. Aboriginal status, gender, or social exclusion in their professional practice.

**Conclusions:** While many SDH are addressed by hospital SWs in their daily practice, health disparities related to exclusion require further integration. Although more research is needed, macro and micro strategies for SWs to assess and integrate SDH into their daily practice, along with potential avenues to better address the equity and diversity components and to establish a social justice framework within the health care, will be identified.

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**WS079:4**

*‘Help’: developing an ethics consultation service for social workers*

**McKeeffie, Donna; Daly, Kym; Rouach, Sue; Perrnell, Kerren; Nipperees, Sharlene**

**Australian Association of Social Workers, Melbourne, Australia**

In 2008, the Australian Association of Social Workers (AASW) began a new chapter in implementation of an ethics framework for social work in an unregulated environment. This framework was developed to ensure that complaints made about social workers could be managed in a fair and equitable manner. This research examined how social workers provide information about areas of practice that could prevent situations that could result in complaints. The Ethics Consultation Service was initially developed to provide limited ethics guidance to AASW members, but has steadily grown to become an integral part of the AASW’s service to social workers. The service provides expertise in interpretation of the AASW Code of Ethics (2010), and provides social workers with resources to assist in ethical decision-making. A number of frequently asked questions and factsheets have been written as a result of consultations, including mandatory reporting, casenotes and subpoenas, ethical workplaces, and practicing overseas. This paper will provide details, including some examples of case consultations, about the numbers and type of queries collected over the last 3 years, the information and advice provided by AASW ethics staff, and issues that are emerging as potentially problematic for practice in an increasingly complex and globalised world. The service has also been evaluated and social worker comments about the usefulness and effectiveness of the service will be included.

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**WS079:5**

*The ethnic racial issue in the process of training in social work*

**Bacho, Roseli da Fonseca**

**UFJ - Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil**

This article presents preliminary data from research in graduate school in Social Work at the UFJ, Brazil, on the issue of ethnic racial in Social Work. We seek to identify through analysis of the school’s curriculum of social work to introduce the theme racial ethnic in the process of training. We reflect on this issue from a critical perspective of all social relations, where they are crossed by multiple determinants, including the racial ethnic. In a society marked by alarming levels of social inequality, social work professionals are compelled to interfere in a reality of multiple violations of rights. Your intervention should be consistent with the principles of the code of ethics, which states that the professional position be in favor of equity and social justice. Thus, its performance will require in addition to the technical-operational, an ethical and political face of these violations. In this sense, the appropriation of the category of race/ethnicity by professional social work is needed to better critical understanding of race relations and their multiple determinations. The facts upon which the social worker focuses is complex and multifaceted, which leads from a critical perspective of all social relations, in which racial discrimination is crossed by determinants of class, gender and generation, to reflect on the theoretical and methodological tools available for an intervention professional committed to tackling all forms of oppression and discrimination. And is this perspective of social totality that we seek to understand the phenomenon of racism and its multiple expressions in Brazilian society, and also that social workers find a way to overcome them.

What theoretical and methodological tools of social work professionals have appropriate with a view to incorporating the theme racial ethnic as a fundamental element for the process of building social relationships supported in emancipatory values? Some issues in Australia. The service provides explicit advice to guide professional practice. Thus, seeking to ensure a critical intervention against rights violations, bring to the field of vocational training to deepen this discussion, allow the construction of more effective coping practices of racism and that transcends the boundaries of the capitalist order of exploitation and oppression of the subjects.

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**WS079:6**

*Social work and intervention in the health worker's bank in Juiz de Fora, Brazil*

**Coimbra, Ana Lúcia; Souza, Ana Paula**

**Federal University of Juiz de Fora, Juiz de Fora, Brazil**

Since 2011, a project is developed in the area of Occupational Health in a Brazilian School of Social Work, whose actions are directed to the bank of the city where it is located. A team of social worker, journalist and student of social work in conjunction with a Union of Workers in banks, operates in the relationship between work and health, through preventive actions and education, to consider the health of worker as a result of the way the work process is organized and how its management is developed. Since 1990, in a scenario of internationalization of capital and the introduction of new technologies in enterprises, the restructuring of production in Brazilian banks can be observed by the casualization of labor ties, in order to reduce the costs of labor, the increased demand productivity and stimulate competition among workers. The result has been off work due to physical and psychological diseases, caused by Moral Harassment (all improper conduct, as a gesture, word, writing, behavior, attitude and frequently, it hurts the dignity and physical integrity or material harm to a person, threatening his job or degrading work environment). To overcome this situation, the project has the objectives: to organize databases with cases of removal because of bullying; describe the profile of the organization and management of the companies presenting work in such cases; work in the educational field, guiding workers about their rights. The activities are: development of educational materials (booklets, newspaper articles and electronic media, Web), lectures and groups with workers on leave due to occupational disease, participation in monthly meetings of the Board of Association for submission, monitoring and evaluation of activities.

The project has resulted in a greater politicization of the issue of health among 1400 workers who have access to educational materials in the media or the union of the groups participating. Thus, they can identify work situations that get sick, and recognize their rights to health. And so the union can work out their actions in defense of the right of workers to perform their work in preserving their health.

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**WS079:7**

*The quality of life, corrective approaches and the role of social workers in Iran*

**Sharie, Yekkekar**

**Allameh Tabatabaie University, Social Work Department, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran**

Although there have been many attempts by experts of development and human and social sciences in the world for improving the sustainable development models, with arrival of the new millennium, human societies, especially under-developed countries, are facing hard social and ecological challenges, the challenges for which there is no historical experiences on how to confront them. Therefore, at the beginning of the 21st century, the world, especially the third world, needs a new look at the trend of the development and it is beyond doubt that the only solution which may save the world, both the developed countries and the developing ones, is the necessity of taking a good look at the eco-environmental, economic, social, cultural, political and humanistic factors of development. It is obvious that only a balanced and sustainable development may provide people with a good quality of life. Generally; issues, fields and purposes of sustainable development and proper quality of life are two sides of a coin. Multilateral planning in sustainable development is in direct of life quality improvement, and needs to actions & efforts of social workers and other thinkers of humanities and social sciences. So, main strategies of life quality promotion in Iran will be necessitated to efforts of overcoming the problems and achievements of 1) Necessity for organization of welfare services, social security, providing and efficient bureaucracy in welfare system and social security
WS 080 Mental health (1:8)

WS080:1

Social welfare measures for adult persons with mental illness in India: legislation v/s reality

Hannah, ChMBER; Jogannatham, Aarti; Janardhan, N1
1National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS), Psychiatric Social Work, Bangalore, India; 2Swami Vivekanand Yoga Anusandhanam Samsthan (SVYASA), Bangalore, India

The meager 0.83% mental health budget of India caters to around 22% of the Indians who develop one or more mental disorders in their lifetime (WHO, 2001). Mental illness in India, has been added as the 7th disability in the persons with Disability Act (equal opportunities, protection of rights and full participation) 1995, as a result of which the government of India provides a number of social welfare measures for persons with mental illness and their families. In spite of the legislation, only a few persons with mental illness till date have been able to successfully procure the benefits provided by the government. The reasons for this could be the following: (1) due to lack of awareness, most people with mental illness and their families are unaware about the available welfare benefits provided by the government of India. (2) due to the stigma of mental illness, families often feel diffident to approach concerned authorities to procure social welfare benefits available to them, (3) Only persons suffering from any of the four mental disorders – schizophrenia, dementia, bipolar affective disorder and Obsessive Compulsive Disorder, can avail of the social welfare benefits according to the Indian legislation (4) almost all social welfare benefits are provided only for persons whose family income falls below the poverty line in India (less than Rs 1700/- family income per month), (5) out of all the social welfare benefits provided by the legislation, a family/patient with mental illness, can avail of only any one of the benefit during his lifetime. Due to the above reasons, majority of the persons suffering from mental illness, are not entitled to social welfare benefits provided by the government impinging on their right to health benefits and social equity. A systems model to bring about changes at the macro (state) and micro (community/individual) level are necessary to deal with this challenge: (1) increase the mental health budget of the country to enable provision of social welfare cover to all persons suffering irrespective of their income (State level), (2), increase awareness about mental illness in the community via the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP), to reduce the stigma and enable more number of families to be aware of the welfare measures provided by the government (Community level).

WS080:2

Korean social work students’ attitudes toward mental illness among Lim, Hae-Soon; Choi, Jong-Hee; Lee, Sun-young
1 Kangnam University, Youngin, Republic of Korea; 2Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan

People seem to have negative view of people with mental illness, or prejudicial attitudes and discriminatory practices toward people with mental illness, has been found to be widespread around the world. The aim of this study was to measure attitudes to mental illness among social work students in South Korea. Method: A convenience sample of 456 social work students was obtained from one major university in youngin city of South Korea. Participant ages ranged from 19 to 62 with a mean age of 25. Cohen & Struening’s Opinions on Mental Illness Scale was used to show that students in South Korea held dual, inconsistent opinions on mental illness were affected by education, religiosity and age. Additional information about sociodemographic characteristics of students was collected. Results: A total of 440 valid questionnaires were collected. 20% of the students showed positive attitudes toward people with mental illness. Gender was very significant effect on the answers that female students had more positive attitudes than male ones. However, this research study found no relationship between attitudes towards mental illness and demographic variables such as age, educational level, marital status, and personal exposure to people with mental illness. Analyses of the results are discussed in relation to the influence of negative cultural stereotypes of mental illness on people’s self-image across the life span. This research study will discuss clinical implications for service providers working with people with mental illness.

WS080:3

Sanctuary - addressing mental health inequalities with asylum seekers and refugees in Scotland

Quinn, Neil; Knifton, Lee
University of Strathclyde, Glasgow School of Social Work, Glasgow, United Kingdom

This paper reports on a 4 year national action research initiative involving community-led focus group research with asylum seekers and refugees, exploring mental health problems, stigma and barriers to accessing services. Significant mental health problems were experienced by asylum seekers and refugees, arising from pre-migration trauma, the migration process, the impact of uncertainty, isolation and racism in the host country. There were a range of barriers in accessing services, including accessibility of services, community stigma, fear of being deported upon disclosing a mental health problem, lack of culturally sensitive services and language issues. The study revealed the lack of national initiatives to tackle mental health inequalities and outlined promising approaches for both services and communities. The paper also reviews a series of community led interventions to address these issues, involving practitioners, service users, communities and academics: community led workshops and a mental health practitioner awareness programme, involving the narratives of asylum seekers and practitioners. These programmes are designed and implemented by community activists in partnership with practitioners from health and social work services and voluntary organisations and delivered to 250 workshop participants. The paper will present findings on the impact of these interventions and consider implications for practice. The evaluation of the interventions that were implemented within communities resulted in increased willingness to seek and offer help and support, less fear and greater acceptance of recovery. Practitioners reported an increased knowledge of the mental health issues experienced by asylum seekers and refugees, emotional engagement and an increase in confidence and skills. The paper concludes by highlighting the importance of community led research in understanding and shaping interventions to address mental health inequalities experienced by asylum seekers and refugees. It also highlights the value of community led approaches where communities work in partnership with statutory and voluntary sector agencies.

WS080:5

Excess weight and mental ill-health by an interpersonal dynamics model

Brandheim, Susanne
Faculty of Life and Social Science, Karlstad University, Karlstad, Sweden

The concept of health shines with a glossy veneer, in some ways protecting it from being scrutinized. It stands in binary opposition to ill-health, making it, not only a description of an individual or a collective state, but also a judgment on a scale between good and bad. The current case of overweight and obesity, being a target for public health policy, highlights this complexity. Articles on perceived stigmatization increase where overweight individuals, rather than receiving support for their ‘bad’ health, report condescending attitudes from peers, family members and health professionals. At the same time, the extent of stigmatization is of greatest importance to the perceived quality of life among us all. Data was available on 6,300 overweight and obese individuals from Sweden (Liv och Hälsa 2008: cdust) where the role of interpersonal dynamics in relation to mental ill-health was the focus of the investigation. Respondents were asked to report condescending attitudes and appreciative responses from professionals, strangers and close relations. An interpersonal dynamics model was created; associated to respondents’ self-reported mental ill-health. Gender and chronic medical conditions were controlled for. Condescending attitudes proved to have far more negative impact on mental health than appreciative responses had positive impact; more so in women and the chronically ill. Condescending attitudes had the most negative impact in close relations, followed by health professions. Appreciative response from health professions had a greater positive impact for women’s mental health than for men. For a social worker focusing on social equality, health is a delicate matter in times of individualistic self-production as the concept is also a carrier of human value. Overweight and ill-health are only weakly related in cultures where obesity is not stigmatized, such as in the South Pacific. My findings stress the importance of distinguishing ‘ill-health’ defined by medicine from ‘bad health’ caused by cultural and moral devaluation.
The conference presentation describes an innovative Social Work project that aims at improving the treatment of people with mental health issues and their basic human right to affordable and appropriate housing (HMH). Background: The HMH project is a partnership between key government and non-government agencies and is informed by the Commonwealth White and Green policy papers on homelessness (2008) and the New South Wales Regional Strategic Plan on Homelessness (2009-2014). On the night of the Australian census in 2006 there were over 100,000 people who were homeless in Australia and 27,000 in NSW. It is estimated that 20-25% who have a mental illness have a mental illness at risk of homelessness (WHO, 2009). The Illawarra HMH Social Work Project works strategically to identify gaps in the provision of housing and housing services to people with a mental illness. The Project Coordinator has worked with many complex cases where the relationship between homelessness and mental illness has occurred. The project is an example of action research where the goal is to reduce the amount of people who are homeless, or at risk of homelessness, with a mental illness (Chamberlain, 2001). Findings: The nature of large government departments has been seen to contribute as a barrier and has been an ongoing challenge in the implementation of the HMH project. Navigating and advocating for improved service responses as well as case examples where complex layers for people with homelessness and mental illness has been emphasised. The current landscape of the interplay between homelessness and mental illness will be discussed and lessons learnt along the way will be summarised to progress a more sustainable standard of social equity and basic human rights for this vulnerable sector of society.

WS080:7
Federal financing of mental health after the Brazilian psychiatric reform law
Gonzalo, Alejandra
Federal University of Espirito Santo, Vitoria, Brazil

The World Health Organization (2003, 2005) advocates, “Mental health financing is a powerful tool with which policy-makers can develop and shape quality mental health systems. Without adequate financing, mental health policies and plans remain in the realm of rhetoric and good intentions”. But, it is essential that we clearly state that we are reflecting. This is because, in the case of developing countries like Brazil, not just the desire to implement a good public policy without reducing the indices of social inequality. In many countries, mental health advocates and stakeholders are concerned about four areas: access, quality, outcomes and efficiency (WHO, 2003). These translate into the following key questions. 1. Are people who need services receiving them? (ACCESS). 2. Are people receiving appropriate services of high quality? (QUALITY). 3. Is their mental health improving? (OUTCOMES). 4. Are services being provided efficiently? (EFFICIENCY). Through literature review and documentary research, this study analyses the funding of mental health care actions and services after the Brazilian psychiatric reform law (2001). Data from the Brazilian Health Ministry indicate that the mental health care expenditure in 2010 in 1 billion four hundred and ninety four million reais ($US796.460.177) - R$482 million on hospital care and R$1012 million expenditure in 2010 is 1 billion four hundred and ninety four million reais from the Brazilian Health Ministry indicate that the mental health care and services after the Brazilian psychiatric reform law (2001). These translate into the following key questions.

WS080:8
A National Drug Master Plan's contribution to social development outcomes: The South African experience
Geyer, Stephanie; Lombard, Antoinette
University of Pretoria, Department of Social Work & Criminology, Pretoria, South Africa

South Africa (SA) ranks amongst the top 50 countries in the world when it comes to the prevalence of substance dependency (DSD, 2006). As a signatory to the UN World Summit on Social Development, SA adopted the White Paper for Social Welfare (1997) which underpins a social development approach towards the realisation of its socio-economic goals. This policy has been interpreted as a social problem that impedes the social welfare and general health of society. The Bill of Human Rights of the South African Constitution protects the rights of all citizens. Likewise, legislation has been promulgated to manage substance abuse within a human rights ethos. The National Drug Master Plan (NDMP), as social policy, promotes the operationalization of legislation and provides evidence to the country’s commitments to achieve “a drug free society” (DSD, 2006). The premise of this paper is that in order to achieve social development outcomes, social policies, including those addressing substance abuse, should guide stakeholders to contribute towards social development. The following question guided the study: “Is the content of the NDMP in accordance with a social development perspective?” The paper argues that role players in the field of substance abuse are predominantly approaching service delivery from a remedial, as opposed to a developmental approach. Hence, service providers could only be expected to incorporate social development strategies in their fight against substance abuse, if policy provides a mandate to that effect. A quantitative research approach, with content analysis as a strategy (Leedy & Ormrod, 2005), was adopted to analyse the NDMP. A checklist, consisting of indicators for the concept social development, was developed to result in manifest content analysis. Face and content validity as well as reliability of the data collection instrument were confirmed. The paper concludes that the NDMP to some extent mandates service providers to contribute towards the achievement of social development goals. Promotion of human rights is a strength of this policy, while limitations, e.g. neglecting capital development, are clearly not aligned with a social justice perspective towards health care. Recommendations to shift policy towards social development goals include, inter alia, proposals to emphasise the holistic capital development of substance abuse service users in order to promote human rights and social justice in a health care context.
el sindicato de trabajadores sociales (Anales del Congreso, 1979), así como aquellos que siguieron a su participación (Códigos de Ética en 1986 y 1993), interrelacionando a las perspectivas políticas y económicas en curso. Análisis de la década de 1990 y la primera década del siglo, muestran que la crisis del sindicalismo de clase, con énfasis en el cambio organizativo de la CUT y su relación con el gobierno, y sus repercusiones en la profesión. Resultados del escenario político-económico del país muestra la necesidad de reorganización de los trabajadores frente a la propuesta del gobierno a los sindicatos para resistir la ofensiva neoliberal y la necesidad de rehabilitación de los trabajadores sociales. Conclusión: Es urgente que desencadenado el debate sobre la Unión, para que la profesión siga su trayectoria de lucha sindical y la defensa de la ley. En este sentido la creación de la Coordinación Nacional de Luchas (CONLUTA) como una alternativa es organizar a la clase obrera antes de la capitulación de la CUT. Es de singular importancia a la participación de las entidades en las reuniones de la Coordinación de Servicios Sociales, como lo demuestra la movilización dentro de la categoría para su reorganización.

ESWS07:4
Lo que significa hablar en proyectos profesionales críticos?
Demetrio Guerra, Yolanda Aparecida
Universidade federal de Rio de Janeiro, Fundamentos de Serviço Social, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

En el capitalismo, propulsor de frente al patrón de producción actual (que algunos autores llaman de flexible) se incita a la lucha de clases pero también a la lucha intra-clases, a la fragmentación, a la competitividad, al individualismo, a la razón instrumental que opera una ruptura entre fines y medios, estimulando salidas individualistas y la fragmentación de las clases y entre segmentos profesionales, dentro de los cuales se encuentran los asistentes sociales. Delante de tales desafíos, que significa para una profesión social formular un proyecto profesional? Es una tentativa de los trabajadores sociales buscar los fundamentos sobre los cuales la práctica profesional se desarrolla, un conjunto de directrices que oriente su formación profesional, el marco regulatorio que establezca las bases valorativas por las cuales la lucha se relaciona internamente y con la sociedad, referencias teóricas y metodológicas para la intervención, posturas y modos de operar construidos y legitimados por la organización profesional que como sujeto colectivo se basa en proyectos profesionales, tengan o no conciencia. Significa, aun, invertir en la construcción de un perfil de profesional que conozca sus competencias y imprima calidad técnica a sus acciones con una dirección crítica orientada a la defensa permanente de los derechos humanos, como conquistas heredadas de los movimientos progresistas de la sociedad y de los trabajadores. Con esto se evidencia que la formulación de proyectos profesionales es mucho más una exigencia de la propia sociedad, que de un grupo o colectivo profesional. En el momento actual, el proyecto neoliberal el cual anhela suprimir todo lo que limita el libre valorización del capitalismo, ha sido la ideología que sustenta los procesos de privatización y mercantilización de la vida social. Ello viene inventando en la fragilidad de los movimientos de trabajadores y sindicales. Por esto, a mi manera de ver, tenemos que construir estrategias dirigidas a dar una cierta unidad a los valores y posturas profesionales a través de la construcción de proyectos que nos indiquen: Qué, Cómo y Cuándo hacer.
porque la educación no sólo está presente en el sector formal, sino que es inherente en todas las relaciones sociales, siendo uno determinado y la determinación de la práctica social (aunque en menor medida) puede contribuir para la construcción de ciertos tipos de hombres y sociedades. Tanto las acciones de protección social básica y especialmente el trabajo de la trabajadora social, así como otras organizaciones profesionales y proveedores de servicios sociales están experimentando cambios significativos con la implementación de los STI en que se plantea la necesidad de romper con las prácticas clientelistas, el coronel y el control de la población usuaria. Es necesario crear estrategias que fortalezcan los individuos con derechos y cada vez es más importante como un reto importante en la situación actual, marcada por la desigualdad social. Hay acciones que se están creando por profesionales de la salud en la protección social básica (acciones preventivas) y especiales (defensa y garantía de los derechos violados), reflexiones respetan las características específicas y la historia de los sujetos involucrados con la percepción de la riqueza del proceso educativo, lo que permite un uso de las funciones populares profesional como educadores que trabajan en una perspectiva crítica de la sociedad, a respetar el conocimiento de otros países (principalmente de la población atendida) y tratar de construir, junto con los usuarios del servicio, el curso actual de la acción, teniendo en punto de vista de la percepción de su condición de sujetos de derechos políticos.

El Proyecto de formación profesional de la Asociación Brasileira de Enseñanza e Investigación en Trabajo Social (ABEPSS) Santos, Cláudia Mónica; E. Abreu, Maria Helena
Enseñanza e Investigación en Trabajo Social (ABEPSS), Vitória, Brazil
El trabajo tiene como objetivo presentar algunas de las acciones y estrategias formuladas por la Asociación Brasileira de Enseñanza e Investigación en Trabajo Social (ABEPSS), defensa del Proyecto de formación profesional de los Trabajadores Sociales, dentro del contexto de defensa de la educación pública y de la educación universitaria en Brasil. La AEPPSS – entidad civil, sin fines lucrativos, de naturaleza académica-científica e política, – existe desde 1946, tiene como objeto principal la formación profesional de los Trabajadores Sociales, siendo su función primera la de contribuir con el proceso de implantación, implementación y fortalecimiento del proyecto de formación profesional, y de las directrices curriculares aprobadas por los profesionales en 1996. En esta dirección, la concepción de formación profesional que permea el proyecto de formación profesional del Trabajador Social en Brasil, comprende a la educación como un derecho, y procura asegurar la calificación de profesionales prepositivos y críticos, capaces de ofrecer respuestas profesionales ante los desafíos sociales puestos en el contexto de la crisis capitalista. Entretanto, este proyecto se encuentra en la contramano de la concepción mercadológica de educación subyacente en la sociedad brasileña actualmente pautada en el modelo de educación neoliberal privatista, constituyéndose en uno de los límites para su implementación. Sobre la experiencia de la democratización de la educación universitaria, tuvimos un crecimiento de aproximadamente 390% de las ofertas de matrícula de Trabajo Social en el país en los últimos 10 años. Lo que preocupa, es que ese crecimiento cuantitativo, no es acompañado de aspectos cualitativos. La contrarreforma del Estado impacta en muchos aspectos en la formación de los trabajadores sociales, entre ellos, en el perfil profesional que se quiere formar, en la cualificación teórico-metodológica del profesional docente; cuando flexibiliza la insociabilidad entre enseñanza, investigación y extensión en las universidades; en la actividad de prácticas pre-profesionales obligatorias, entre otras. La AEPPSS viene desarrollando junto con las demás entidades – movimientos sociales – una serie de acciones de enfrentamiento ante la precarización de la educación universitaria en Brasil, en movilizaciones y actividades que buscan alternativas al modelo de privatización de la educación y también, proyectos que fortalecen nuestra propuesta.

Mapeo de Redes Socio Asistenciales en el territorio de alta vulnerabilidad social de São Paulo: distritos de Campo Limpo y M’Boi Mirim
Mapeo de Redes Socio Asistenciales en el territorio de alta vulnerabilidad social de São Paulo: distritos de Campo Limpo y M’Boi Mirim
Andrela Amaral, Selma Pacheco Carroenhe, Rita
Universidade Nove de Julho, Serviço Social, São Paulo, Brazil
Mapeo de Redes Socio Asistenciales en el territorio de alta vulnerabilidad social de São Paulo: distritos de Campo Limpo y M’Boi Mirim Teniendo en cuenta la diversidad territorial de la ciudad de Sao Paulo y la singularidad que se expresa la cuestión social en este contexto, es de gran importancia revelar el espacio geográfico como espacio social, sus progresos desiguales y la intervención estatal en la producción y la distribución de servicios sociales, que son en gran parte manejados por las organizaciones no gubernamentales para promover la inclusión social. El Mapeo de los proyectos de redes socio asistenciales de los territorios de alta vulnerabilidad social surgió como resultado de las acciones ejecutadas por los docentes y estudiantes extensionistas del Curso de Trabajo Social de la Universidad Nove de Julho de Sao Paulo, Brasil. La perspectiva fue proporcionar a los estudiantes la experiencia de trabajo social realizando un mapeo de la red de servicios de bienestar social en las regiones de Campo Limpo y M’Boi Mirim, con el fin de organizar y difundir informaciones de servicios de promoción, a los ciudadanos de la comunidad local. Al mismo tiempo, contribuyó a fortalecer la red de servicios de protección social, vinculando experiencias con los usuarios del servicio, así como con los diferentes movimientos sociales en la región. Las acciones adoptadas siguieron las medidas propuestas para encontrar, entender y clasificar los distintos servicios ofrecidos en el territorio de los distritos, clasificárselas por segmento y tipo de personalidad jurídica. Las informaciones se obtuvieron por medio de los CRAS. Así que a partir de la organización de los mapas, se produjo el catálogo, que fue un material didáctico elaborado por los estudiantes participantes. La metodología ha tomado las siguientes medidas: • Contacto con el CRAS Campo Limpo y M’Boi Mirim a la encuesta inicial • Mapeo de los servicios de asistencia social • Visitas a las organizaciones no gubernamentales que llevan a cabo los servicios de asistencia social con un enfoque de inclusión social • Caracterización de las organizaciones no gubernamentales • Coordinación y fortalecimiento de las acciones institucionales dirigidas a la creación de redes; • Generación de informes de actividades; • Desarrollo de catálogo. El producto final de este proyecto fue construir un catálogo de servicios de asistencia social, para fortalecer los esfuerzos de cooperación.

La calidad en los Servicios Sociales de Atención Primaria para usuarios, profesionales y empleadores
Giménez-Bertomeu, Víctor M.
University of Alicante, Departamento de Social Work and Social Services, Alicante, Spain
La comunicación presenta un avance de resultados así como algunas conclusiones preliminares del proyecto de investigación en curso “Indicadores de calidad en los Servicios Sociales” (INCASS) (CSO2008-04359/SOCI), financiado por el Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación de España (Plan Nacional I+D+i 2008-2011). La finalidad del proyecto ha sido conocer los estándares de calidad necesarios en los Servicios Sociales de Atención Primaria (SSAP) desde la perspectiva integrada de usuarios, profesionales y empleadores. El ámbito de estudio ha comprendido los SSAP de tres Comunidades Autónomas (CC.AA.): Comunidad de Madrid, Región de Murcia y Comunidad Valenciana. Han participado 43 entidades locales, de tamaños poblacionales diferentes. En cuanto a la metodología, la investigación ha tenido una orientación cualitativa, utilizando tanto el análisis bibliográfico y de fuentes secundarias como la investigación empírica. Los datos primarios proceden de 9 grupos de discusión de profesionales (N=49; n=44; 93% participantes), 7 grupos de discusión de directivos (N=83; n=77; 90% participantes) y 61 entrevistas a usuarios (N=64; n=61; 95% participantes). El análisis de datos actualmente en curso se realiza tanto de forma desagregada (por tipo de buenas prácticas, tipo de participante y CC.AA.) como agregado, integrándose las diferentes percepciones mencionadas. El proyecto pretende producir dos resultados clave: dos Guías de Buenas prácticas para empleadores y profesionales de los SSAP. Los resultados preliminares muestran que la visión sobre la calidad en los SSAP es semejante en las tres CC.AA., pero hay diferencias en empleadores y profesionales en función del tamaño poblacional del municipio de origen. Las principales diferencias se encuentran en el discurso de cada tipo de participante: los usuarios ponen el énfasis en los procesos de prestación de los servicios, mientras que los empleadores y profesionales se refieren a los procesos y a la planificación y el liderazgo, y en menor medida a los recursos y los resultados. Como conclusiones preliminares podemos destacar la importancia clave del territorio, sobre todo el ámbito local, en la configuración y desarrollo de los SSAP y en la percepción de la calidad en ellos, y las visiones diferentes pero complementarias de usuarios, profesionales y empleadores sobre la calidad. Ambos aspectos son fundamentales para las organizaciones que se plantean la atención de los SSAP esté adaptada a los contextos en los que se ubican.
ESW08:1
Criminalidad Juvenil y Políticas Públicas en Brasil de Oliveira Souza, Leticia; Kotsi Sakai, Bruna; Freire Vitello, Maria Goreti; Tieko Suguihiro, Vera Lucia; Ferrari de Barros, Mari Nilza
1Universidade Estadual de Londrina, Serviço Social, Londrina, Brasil;
2Universidad Estadual de Londrina, Psicología, Londrina, Brasil

Con la promulgación de la Constitución Federal de 1988, la población infantil e juvenil comenzó a ser considerada como sujeto de derechos. El delito es, desde hace tiempo, una cuestión de la explotación de la fuerza de trabajo de los adolescentes que fueran explotados como 'mulas' del narcotráfico internacional: los adolescentes que fueron presos en la frontera de la esfera pública como de las organizaciones no gubernamentales), evidenciando las posiciones de los diversos actores.

Indisciplina y violencia en la vida cotidiana de las escuelas secundarias desde la mirada de las trabajadoras sociales Mesina, Marisá; Carvalj, Santillán; Garibay, Patricia
1Universidad de Colima, Facultad de Trabajo Social, Colima, México; 2Gobierno del Estado de Colima, Secretaría de Desarrollo Social de Colima, Colima, México

En la vida cotidiana de la escuela existen los y las estudiantes que actúan en contra de los reglamentos establecidos y estos(as) son definidos de diferente manera. La forma en cómo son concebidos(as) depende del sujeto que los(as) define, de la relación que tienen con los(as) indisciplinados(as), del contexto cultural en donde se desenvuelven y el espacio-tiempo en el cual viven, tanto los(as) indisciplinados como los sujetos que los(as) definen. Para designarlos como tales, los sujetos cuentan con ciertos conocimientos que se conforman a partir de la experiencia propia y/o la experiencia de los otros. Esta situación obliga a mirar los problemas por los que pasan los estudiantes y que los hace susceptibles de ser considerados indisciplinados o violentos. Nuestra investigación se detiene en analizar las significaciones que dan las escuelas secundarias a las conductas de los jóvenes. Presentamos una serie de cuadros resultando de entrevistas al personal de apoyo en las escuelas secundarias, como son las trabajadoras sociales del los planteles escolares. Estas entrevistas dan cuenta de las significaciones que dan estos actores sociales a las conductas de los jóvenes, destacando que en las diferentes conceptualizaciones se mezclan conductas propiamente dichas y causas sociales a las conductas de los jóvenes, destacando que en las diferentes conceptualizaciones se mezclan conductas propiamente dichas y causas sociales a las conductas de los jóvenes, destacando que en las diferentes conceptualizaciones se mezclan conductas propiamente dichas y causas sociales a las conductas de los jóvenes, destacando que en las diferentes conceptualizaciones se mezclan conductas propiamente dichas y causas sociales a las conductas de los jóvenes, destacando que en las diferentes conceptualizaciones se mezclan conductas propiamente dichas y causas sociales a las conductas de los jóvenes, destacando que en las diferentes conceptualizaciones se mezclan conductas propiamente dichas y causas sociales a las conductas de los jóvenes, destacando que en las diferentes conceptualizaciones se mezclan conduc...
El estudio permite la visualización de la situación actual de las políticas en Uruguay de protección a la infancia/adolescencia contra la violencia, marcando los avances producidos en los últimos años, las limitaciones persistentes a la luz de lo internacionalmente aceptado como “buenas prácticas”, proponiendo líneas a transitar para mejorar la respuesta dada al problema.

EWS08.5

Desde una mirada global hacia una particular del sobreendeudamiento juvenil: El caso de los jóvenes sobreendeudados de Montreal

Sin lugar a dudas, la utilización de tarjetas de créditos y el nivel de endeudamiento privado son un fenómeno sin precedentes históricos (Duhaime, 2003). Sin embargo, esta situación “universal” se presenta particularmente problemática en el caso de los jóvenes, dado los problemas de inserción al mercado del trabajo, el aumento en las tasas de desempleo de jóvenes diplomados, la sobreexposición de jóvenes a contratos flexibles (Nagels et Rea, 2008), y otros problemas, que nos recuerdan el contexto de vulnerabilidad económica y empobrecimiento de la juventud de nuestros días. Esta presentación propone una discusión de dicho fenómeno, a través de dos entradas. Primero, como una problemática que en un contexto neoliberal caracterizado tanto por el desplazamiento de la responsabilidad frente a los riesgos sociales desde el Estado hacia los individuos (Lemke, 2001, 2004; Hache, 2007; Marron, 2009), como por la colonización de la vida social por valores económicos de mercado (Bauman, 2008; Ehrenberg, 1991, 1999; Honnet, 2006), adquiere características particulares que permiten observarlo a nivel global (Sassen, 2010). En segundo lugar, como un problema social cuyas consecuencias no sólo afectan todas las esferas de la vida presente de los jóvenes, sino que también las futuras. El sobreendeudamiento es vivido por muchos jóvenes como una experiencia de fracaso que asumen pasivamente como una situación que no se puede transformar. Este argumento, esencial para poder pensar intervenciones adaptadas a la realidad juvenil, se sostiene en los resultados preliminares de la primera fase de mi trabajo de terreno realizada en Montreal, Canadá.

EWS08.6

Jóvenes y vulneración: un desafío para las intervenciones desde las nociones de poder

Es innegable que las construcciones acerca de sujetos y actores sociales (como parte de los procesos de intervención) requieren en si mismas considerar los elementos sociopolíticos presentes en los contextos en que surgen, puesto que, desde esa relación se podrán comprender las intervenciones que se logren realizar. Ahora bien, dichas construcciones asumen un rol gravitante cuando acacen el desafío de generar una elaboración de aquellos, que desde los propios contextos, han sido invisibilizados y/o catalogados en dimensiones particulares, que imposibilitan observar la integralidad de dichas construcciones. Particularmente, si este ejercicio se realiza en contextos de vulneración, los cuales son los escenarios de la intervención contemporánea. Es posible reconocer que en estos contextos contempóranos la elaboración en torno a las nociones de sujetos sociales se ha intencionado, en función de generar apuestas constructivas de mayor complejidad. Ahora bien, cuando se hace referencia a las y los sujetos jóvenes, es posible apreciar que se desarrollar un movimiento de naturalización desde diversos espacios de intervención. Si bien, es posible identificar diversos ejercicios para superar las construcciones simplistas, es tema de esta investigación visualizar las posibilidades que brindan las concepciones de poder (al ser operacionalizadas) en el proceso de diseño y ejecución en las intervenciones sociales con jóvenes. Las nociones de poder están presentes en diversos espacios, sin embargo es una construcción que posibilita volver a torno a ella, ya que se han establecido desde espacios fijos, entendiéndolo y limitándolo a manifestaciones naturalizadas. Las elaboraciones de los sujetos sociales jóvenes, desde estas nociones, se tensionan con los elementos presentes en los diseños y en la ejecución de las experiencias de intervención social, puesto que, al momento de conceptualizar a los sujetos como poseedores de poderes, se deberían reconocer y fortalecer aquellos procesos que potencien y fomenten dichas elaboraciones, particularmente si se hace referencia a procesos situados desde espacios de vulneración e injusticias.
moving against their will, who are trafficked or sexually exploited, and support mechanisms may constitute a further health threat. Migrants dangerous journeys may cause or exacerbate ill health. Host country or rape; their health status may be a direct focus of concern. Others may physical and mental injuries caused by violence, including torture and is evidence of an accelerated health decline after emigrating to a is that their health status may be poor or under threat. While migrants health, both physical and mental. One consequence of the disadvantaged determinants framework outlined in ‘Closing the Gap in A Generation’ important focus of attention for social work and social development services may all constitute cumulative inequalities, with threats to health, both physical and mental. One consequence of the disadvantaged situations from which migrants often leave and into which they arrive is that their health status may be poor or under threat. While migrants are also often those with the strength, motivation and resources which are also survivors of torture and witnesses to genocide, may not be well limitations on rights and access to health treatment and care may exclude migrants from the help and support their health requires. Social exclusion and relative power imbalances are significant forces contributing to health inequalities. This paper will outline the key issues linking health inequalities with migration and their relevance for social work and social development practice and research. It is designed to introduce four other research based papers from Professor Varda Soskolne (Israel), Dr. Eva Moya (USA/Mexico), Dr. Blanca Ramos (USA) and Dr. Christa Fouche (New Zealand) which are being separately submitted.

Network 7 Migration for health inequalities (3:3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N07:1</th>
<th>Migration: implications for health inequalities</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bywaters, Paul</td>
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<td>Coventry University, Leamington Spa, United Kingdom</td>
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Health inequalities are integral both to factors which lead people to migrate and to the consequences of migration and are therefore an important focus of attention for social work and social development practice, research, education and policy making. Following the social determinants framework outlined in ‘Closing the Gap in A Generation’ (WHO 2008), the factors leading to migration, the process of migration, the social conditions into which migrants move and barriers to accessing services may all constitute cumulative inequalities, with threats to health, both physical and mental. One consequence of the disadvantaged situations from which migrants often leave and into which they arrive is that their health status may be poor or under threat. While migrants are also often those with the strength, motivation and resources which they leave behind may lack (i.e. the “healthy migrant effect”), there is evidence of an accelerated health decline after emigrating to a new country. Most vulnerable are those migrants who leave because of physical and mental injuries caused by violence, including torture and rape; their health status may be a direct focus of concern. Others may bring disease requiring treatment and care with them. Harrowing and dangerous journeys may cause or exacerbate ill health. Host country or host area social attitudes and policies, together with limited resources and support mechanisms may constitute further threats. Migrants moving against their will, who are trafficked or sexually exploited, and unaccompanied children are especially vulnerable. Additionally

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<tr>
<th>N07:2</th>
<th>Border health: Health inequalities, social determinants and the case of tuberculosis and HIV</th>
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<tr>
<td>Moya, Eva; Lusk, Mark</td>
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<tr>
<td>The University of Texas at El Paso, Social Work, El Paso, United States</td>
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The presentation will summarize some of the most significant health issues affecting the mobile and migrant U.S.-México border communities, with an emphasis on TB and HIV, and provide recommendations about how to address these issues in social justice terms. While a myriad of communicable diseases exist in the border region, TB, HIV and their comorbidity are of most concern. TB and HIV account for substantial morbidity and mortality, with great social and fiscal costs to individuals, families, and societies. The U.S.-México border still experiences a disproportionately burden of these conditions as compared to the rest of these to countries and continue with other Western industrialized nations. The patters of diseases found along the border create unique challenges for public health responses. Despite the obstacles and inequalities, the authors argue that cross-border cooperation can reduce injustices for healthier borderlanders. Recommendations about how to address these issues in social justice terms will be presented.

Setting the stage

The study of borders includes the study of social inequalities. At borders, diseases travel and kill at will. When the borders in question are between a rich and a poor country, as in the case of the U.S.-México border, there are also two very different types of health care systems each with disproportionate share of risks and diseases. Diseases and environmental hazards on one side of the border directly impact the other side because of the mobility and migration in both directions. The rationale for focusing on social determinants includes the need to move beyond controlling disease to address the factors for the root causes of risk, vulnerability, and disease; and the importance of achieving health, equity, social justice, and human security. By addressing inequalities in social (e.g., socioeconomic status, gender, sex, ethnicity and educational attainment) and physical environmental factors, we can increase health equity, decrease health disparities and ensure social justice.

<table>
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<th>N07:3</th>
<th>Meaning making in HIV+ black african migrants and refugees: implications for community service providers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henrickson, Mark1; Fouche, Christa2; Poindexter, Cynthia2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1Massey University, School of Health and Social Services, Auckland, New Zealand; 2Auckland University, Auckland, New Zealand; 3Fordham University, New York, New York, United States</td>
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</table>

Meaning-making is an essential task of managing especially stressful and harmful events (Park & Folkman, 1997). For instance, African studies of Africans with HIV find that self-blaming, understanding HIV as a test from God, and that bringing the individual closer to God are ways of creating meaning for HIV+ persons (Plattner & Meiring 2006). Recent political and economic turmoil in some African nations has resulted in an increase in Black African migrants and refugees to New Zealand. NZ is a country of 4.3 million people and a relatively low incidence of HIV, and most domestic HIV transmission is the result of male-male sexual transmission. HIV is pandemic in these African nations and they present a new HIV profile to NZ. This means that these groups, many of whom are also survivors of torture and witnesses to genocide, may not be well accommodated by existing service providers. A qualitative study of 13 HIV+ Black African migrants and refugees to NZ aimed to identify the experiences and needs of this group. These migrants reported being re-stigmatised not only as new migrants but also for their HIV status. Findings suggest they remain isolated, resulting in reduced access to health care and social support. Nevertheless, some participants who chose to affiliate with community-based peer organisations for HIV+ persons had begun to accept support and find new ways to construct meaning for their lives. Rather than being exclusively associated with stigma, HIV became a way to reconstruct identity, community and meaning in their lives. While encouraging new migrant HIV+ persons into support is valuable, meaning-making in these
Psychological distress was higher among immigrant compared to non-immigrant caregivers in both studies. Differences in utilization of services also persisted over time: immigrant caregivers were using formal public services of home nursing aid while non-immigrants also used live-in home nursing aid. Yet, hours of care and subjective appraisal of burden were higher among the immigrants only in 2001. In multivariate analysis, income level, caregiving burden, and psychosocial resources mediated the differences in psychological distress.

**Conclusion:** The higher risk for psychological distress of immigrant family caregivers persists over a decade. It is explained by income and psychosocial resources, which should be targeted by social work interventions. The reduced differences between the immigrant and the non-immigrants in hours of care and in caregiving burden in 2010 may indicate closer cultural values regarding family caregiving.

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**N07:4 Health equality challenges for HIV positive black African migrants and refugees**

**Fausche, Christa¹; Henrickson, Mark²**

¹University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand; ²Massey University, Auckland, New Zealand

The reasons for migration and the effects of migration are often closely linked to health inequalities. As a result, migrants’ health status may be considered vulnerable whilst access to health treatment and care may be limited. This exclusion intensifies when the health status is stigmatised, as in the case of exposure to HIV. This paper on a study of health inequalities among migrants will highlight this as an important focus of attention for social welfare and social development globally.

New Zealand is a country of 4.3 million people with a high proportion of new migrants and a relative low-incidence in respect to HIV. Prior to 2000, new migrant arrivals to NZ were mostly non-African (88%) and the HIV-infected individuals from this population were mostly men who have sex with men. This conformed closely to the existing profile of HIV in NZ. Recent political and economic turmoil in some African nations resulted in an increase in Black African migrants and refugees to New Zealand. HIV is pandemic in the situations and they thus present a different HIV profile than NZ. This means that newly arriving people with HIV infection may not be well accommodated by existing health providers. A qualitative study of HIV infected or at-risk Black African migrants and refugees to NZ aimed to identify the lived experiences and social service needs of this group. In close collaboration with HIV community groups in New Zealand, in-depth interviews were conducted between July and August 2010 with 13 HIV-positive Black African migrants and refugees. These interviews were recorded and transcribed, and data analysis was managed with ATLAS.ti®. We believe that the findings have global relevance. Despite having survived trauma, these migrants reported being re-stigmatised not only as new migrants but also for their health status. Findings suggest that despite advances made in care and treatment of HIV, they are fearful of disclosure and remain hidden, resulting in even more limitations to health treatment and care. Furthermore, health professionals’ lack of knowledge of these communities may exclude them from the help and support their health requires. We propose that actions should include a reshaping of the responses by health and service providers to include these groups and that HIV-related education must be provided to health professionals. This paper is designed to complement those submitted by Soskolne, Moya, Ramos and Bywaters separately on this theme.

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**N07:5 Psychological distress among immigrant family caregivers over time: evidence base for social work interventions**

**Soskolne, Varda**

Bar-Ilan University, School of Social Work, Ramat-Gan, Israel

**Background and aims:** The presentation focuses on data from two studies of family caregivers, immigrants from the former Soviet Union, who arrived in Israel in the 1990s. Earlier studies of ageing immigrants in the first decade after immigration, demonstrated inequalities in health, physical and mental health was poorer among the immigrants than among the non-immigrant population, yet, with the exception of primary care services, utilization rates of medical and social work services were lower among the immigrants. Those findings raised the question whether psychological distress was higher among immigrant compared to non-immigrant caregivers in both studies. Differences in utilization of services also persisted over time: immigrant caregivers were using formal public services of home nursing aid while non-immigrants also used live-in home nursing aid. Yet, hours of care and subjective appraisal of burden were higher among the immigrants only in 2001. In multivariate analysis, income level, caregiving burden, and psychosocial resources mediated the differences in psychological distress.

**Conclusion:** The higher risk for psychological distress of immigrant family caregivers persists over a decade. It is explained by income and psychosocial resources, which should be targeted by social work interventions. The reduced differences between the immigrant and the non-immigrants in hours of care and in caregiving burden in 2010 may indicate closer cultural values regarding family caregiving.

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**N07:6 Mental health inequalities in migrant women: A social work intervention to address psychosocial stress among women from Latin America in the U.S.**

**Gonzalez, Angelica¹; Ramos, Blanca M²**

¹State University of New York at Albany, School of Public Health, Albany, New York, United States; ²State University of New York at Albany, School of Social Welfare, Albany, New York, United States

Social workers worldwide increasingly provide services to migrant women. Migrant women experience myriad stressors associated with migration, resettlement, and acculturation, which entail adjustments in person-environment fit. Many face multiple social, health, and healthcare inequalities in the receiving countries increasing their risk for psychosocial stress and mental health breakdown. Despite the wealth of assets and strengths they bring, cultural differences and oppressive conditions may limit their choices to cope effectively. We describe a community-based intervention to address psychosocial stress among low socioeconomic status migrant women from Latin America in the U.S., a historically underserved population experiencing grave mental health disparities. Many are destitute and experience poverty, xenophobia, and ethnic, racial, and gender prejudice and discrimination. Concurrent research documents their underuse of mainstream mental health services due to language, cultural, financial, and systemic barriers. The intervention offered culturally, linguistically responsive education on stress and coping. Major objectives were to address well known barriers to services, increase knowledge of stressors stemming from acculturation and social inequality, and identify existing and new coping responses to manage stress and increase their sense of empowerment. Discussion topics included culture and mental health, mental health as a community concern, the mental health system of care and the impact of stress on physical and mental health. Qualitative and quantitative data evaluated the effectiveness of the intervention. Results showed an increase in knowledge of stressors related to acculturation (92%) and social inequality (81%), effective coping strategies (82%), and how stress may affect well-being (96%). Participants reported high satisfaction and began organizing support groups for continuity. Provision for low-literacy, child care and transportation were crucial. Social workers need to recognize the effects of acculturation and social inequality in the mental health of migrant women. Evidence-based culturally responsive social work interventions are needed to help frame practice, policy, and program development to address mental health inequalities in migrant women worldwide. If accepted, I would like to present in a symposium with Paul Bywaters and members of the international Social Work and Health Inequalities Network.

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**WS 081 The migrant and the labour market (3:3)**

**WS081:1 Migration experiences of domestic workers in Cambodia**

**Drolet, Julie¹; Drolet, Natalie²**

¹Thompson Rivers University, Social Work, Kamloops, Canada; ²Legal Support for Children and Women, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

The presentation will share the results of a study that aims to better understand the migration experiences and situation of domestic workers in Cambodia. The objectives of the research are to 1) to strengthen international collaboration between Thompson Rivers University and the Legal Support for Children and Women (NGO) through international collaborative research to secure women’s human rights; 2) to better understand and the successes and challenges of providing social services and legal advocacy; 3) to foster social work’s learning and understanding of migration and global issues in social work in Canada and Cambodia;
WS081:2

A study on the effect of vicarious trauma on the job stress of North Korean service providers

Kim Yeunhee
Daejeon University, Social Welfare, Gyeyongbuk, Gyeongsan-Si, Republic of Korea

The aim of the study: There have been anecdotal accounts of high job stress experienced by the service providers in the field dealing with traumatic events North Korean clientele share in the process of service delivery. Therefore, this study aims to investigate the level of vicarious trauma among the service providers for the North Korean defectors and the effect of vicarious trauma on their job stress.

The method of the study: A self-administered survey questionnaire was conducted via email with 240 service providers at 63 service organizations in the nation for the survey period of 2 months and 21 days. Measures: Socio-demographic information was gathered. Other measures include: Job Stress Inventory, vicarious trauma inventory, Cultural Competence measure, professional competence of self, peer and the agency measure, and assessment of service environment measure.

The major study findings: The job stress level seems to be high with the mean score of stress at 3.68 out of 5 point scale. The vicarious trauma was high with 20.7% of the respondents indicating severe level of vicarious and the total of 52% having some level of vicarious trauma symptoms.

The factors that significantly influence the job stress level of the NK service providers include two internal characteristics of the respondents and two environmental factors. The internal characteristics consist of subjective assessment of cultural competence of self and vicarious trauma level. The environmental factors include subjective assessment of professional competence of self, colleague and agency, and the service environment.

The implications: First, the empirical evidence of a high level of vicarious trauma and its deleterious effect on service providers was established. Secondly, training and supervision need to be augmented to prevent job stress and burnout from working with high stress population like North Korean refugees. Thirdly, further research should be devoted to understanding moderating factors between exposure to trauma victims and vicarious traumatization in service providers.

WS081:3

Welcoming and inclusive communities and workplaces in British Columbia, Canada

Drolet, Julien
Thompson Rivers University, Social Work, Kamloops, Canada

Across Canada there is interest from many sectors in fostering welcoming and inclusive communities. Provinces, territories, municipalities, and neighbourhood associations are engaged in developing plans to attract and retain newcomers to Canada; libraries, schools, employers, police services, health centres, and others focus on responding to the unique needs of immigrants and refugees (Burr 2011). It is increasingly recognized that meaningful public policy requires a local lens. British Columbia (BC) has a long history of diversity and immigration from all parts of the globe. Every year, the province welcomes about 40,000 new immigrants. According to the 2006 census, approximately 1.1 million British Columbians (28 percent) were foreign-born of whom 46 percent migrated to Canada in the previous fifteen years. Almost three-quarters (74 percent) of the foreign born in BC reside in the Greater Vancouver area (Welcome BC 2011). While the trend of immigration settlement remains in bigger cities, many small cities in the province are interested in welcoming and inclusive communities for immigrants and other residents, especially as increasing attention is being paid to spreading the benefits of immigration across Canada (Drolet, Robertson, Multani, Robinson and Wroz 2008). The Province of British Columbia announced WelcomeBC in June 2007, an overall strategic framework within which BC will deliver its immigrant settlement, English as a Second Language, and immigrant labour market access programs and services as well as its welcoming communities’ initiatives. WelcomeBC pulls together BC’s many programs and services aimed at settling and integrating immigrants and supporting communities to be welcoming of newcomers, into one comprehensive strategy (Welcome BC 2011). The presentation will share highlights of a survey conducted across and in small cities located in the Interior of BC by Kamloops Immigrant Services.

WS081:4

The logics of immigration controls in shaping the exploitation of migrant care workers

Greener, Jo
Liverpool Hope University, Social Work, Care and Justice, Liverpool, United Kingdom

This paper deals with how immigration controls shape the experiences of migrants who work on the frontline of the social care sector. In 2009 I embarked on an 8 month participant observation of elderly residential care work in a care home which I will call ‘Meadowvale’. The workforce at Meadowvale was made up largely of immigrants from Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe. This paper explores the working conditions at Meadowvale and theorises the role of the state and international inequalities in shaping employment relations for these workers. The paper is relevant for discussions on how immigration is affecting front line social services. The argument is presented through a comparison of the employment experiences of British workers, EU migrants and migrants coming from poorer developing countries who worked at Meadowvale. My data are based on the accounts given by my co-workers and ethnographic observations about their working routines. The paper deals with how each group of workers were subject to different life constraints which coerced them into working in the social care sector. I want to suggest that although still precarious in certain ways, EU migrants were freer to leave the job and seemed less likely to send remittances home to family members than those from developing world countries. The compulsion to work long hours was more severe for those from Africa and Asia who usually had left family members in the country of origin who required large proportions of their monthly salary. Many of these workers were also qualified nurses in their country of origin but were not eligible to have their status recognised in the UK, effectively forcing them into lower status care work. Finally, a discussion of the British workers employment conditions shows that these workers were not subject to the same pressures. Most of the British workers did not accept long working hours and were far more able to secure flexible working arrangements. In addition, British workers were able to add to wages through benefits (tax credits) and could rely on the UK state to provide free health care and education for their families. The differences between these three groups of workers are explained through a structural account of racism which emphasises how immigration policies are part of a longer historical legacy which produces and sustains the disadvantage of certain ‘racialised’ groups in contemporary society.

WS081:6

Strategies of undocumented immigrants pursuing work and their working conditions: the case of Sweden

Zyhle, Tetyana
The University of Gothenburg, Social work and Human Rights, Göteborg, Sverige

The situation for undocumented workers is at the forefront of debate all across Europe. Researches reveal that there is a considerable knowledge gap as regards implementation of international, national and regional legal instruments available to ease the vulnerability of undocumented workers. The aim of this research is to explore the life of undocumented workers in Sweden. The focus of the research is to gain insight into who are undocumented workers? What strategies do they use to find work? And under what kinds of working conditions they perform their work? The research is approached from two directions: a study of existing legal instruments applicable to undocumented workers, followed by an empirical study based on interviews with undocumented workers in Sweden and discussions with trade unionists and labour lawyers. The theoretical approach is informed by theories of social capital and human capital theories, as well as the concept of working conditions, which form the platform for analysis of the collected data. The research findings suggest that social capital significantly contributes to the strategies of undocumented migrants pursuing work. Social capital may be generated by various means, such as social networks established through religious, ethnic enclaves, private agents, media and/or transnational networks. The research also finds education, work experience and language skills beneficial for undocumented individuals to get work.
Furthermore, the findings show that because undocumented workers are excluded from social provisions, their working conditions reflect serious violations of human rights. As this research adopts the human rights approach, the paper concludes with a number of recommendations based on existing legal instruments for trade unions, politicians and social actors to consider when formulating policy on undocumented workers.

**WS081.7**

**A step further: how to improve a mentoring program to fully advance newcomers’ labour market inclusion**

_Brian, Rubaca_

_University of Toronto, Factor-Inwentash Faculty of Social Work, Toronto, Canada_

**Introduction:** A Step Further™ is an evaluation of the 2010 Profession to Profession (PTP): Mentoring Immigrants program. Initiated in 2004, the PTP program matches City of Toronto employees (i.e. mentors) with skilled internationally trained persons (i.e. mentees), based on occupational field and work experience, in order to advance newcomers’ economic participation. By documenting the benefits, disadvantages and the proposed improvements of the program, this research project creates a brief image of what works and what doesn’t within a mentoring program for newly arrived immigrants.

**Background:** Despite the fact that Toronto remains the primary destination for newly arrived immigrants within Canada, newcomers often find themselves being unemployed or performing in underemployed positions. In the wake of our current recession, the employment situation of internationally trained professionals looks challenging, as they face significantly higher unemployment rates when compared with their Canadian born counterparts. Canada’s Vital Signs report (2010) documents the unemployment rate for newcomers with university degrees as being 4.1% higher than the Canadian born individuals. Currently in Toronto, 19.7% of recent immigrants are unemployed, three times the jobless rate of Canadian born residents (Nehler, 2010).

**Methodology:** A combination of methods was used to evaluate the 2010 PTP program: a self-administered survey completed by the City of Toronto mentors and focus group consultations conducted with some of the mentees participating in the program.

**Findings:** Results suggest that both, mentors and mentees, are using mentees’ employment as an indicator for the program’s success. Although employment per se is not the program’s goal, participants’ motivations and expectations are inextricably linked to the mentees’ employment outcomes.

**Conclusions:** While the PTP: Mentoring Immigrants program is a useful tool for assisting the internationally trained professionals in their transition to the Canadian labour market, more work needs to be done. Specific recommendations, aimed at improving the PTP program to better advance the economic inclusion of internationally trained professionals, are provided.

**Practice implications:** This report’s findings and recommendations could be useful tools for public serving agencies looking to implement similar mentoring programs.

**Network 8 Trends and challenges facing social work education worldwide: Findings of IASSW’s 2010 census (2.6)**

**N08:1**

**IASSW 2010 world census of Schools of Social Work: characteristics, comparators and trends**

_Leung, Patrick¹; Barretta-Herman, Angelina²; Littlechild, Brian³; Parada, Henry⁴; Littlechild, Brian⁴_

¹University of Houston, Graduate College of Social Work, Houston, Texas, United States; ²University of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minnesota, United States; ³University of Herfordshire, Department of Health and Social Care, London, United Kingdom; ⁴University of Ryerson, Social Work, Toronto, Canada

The International Association of Schools of Social Work conducted a worldwide census of social work education in 2010, with a web or mailed survey, to 2,171 social work schools in five regions: Africa, Asia Pacific, Europe, Latin America, and North America. The response rate from 1,507 reachable schools was 31.39%. Similarities and differences among the five regions were analyzed from 473 completed surveys. For international exchanges, European faculty travels were mainly related to teaching, while faculty in Latin America traveled for conferences. Asia Pacific received visitors from other countries, African schools had more exchange agreements with other countries, and more North American students completed
N08:3
Tracing the development of social work education 1928 - 2010
Parsad, Henry; Littlechild, Brian; Leung, Patrick; Barretta-Herman, Angelina
1Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada; 2University of Hertfordshire, Hatfield, United Kingdom; 3University of Houston, Houston, Texas, United States; 4University of Saint Thomas (Minnesota, USA); School of Social Work, Saint Paul, United States

In 1937 Alice Solomon published a followup to Elizabeth Macadam’s 1928 report on social work education worldwide in which Macadam estimated there were 111 schools in 17 countries. Solomon’s research, funded through the International Association of Schools of Social Work, listed 179 schools in 32 countries. In 2010, the IASSW Standing Committee on the World Census sponsored the updating of the 2000-02 directory of social work programs. The 2010-2011 directory listed over 2150 institutions offering tertiary social work programs in 122 countries around the world. Significant growth in tertiary educational programs occurred in Asia (specifically, China), Eastern and Central Europe, and in Africa in the last decade. Major reorganization of academic institutions has led to program mergers, combining social work programs into larger, multidisciplinary faculties, while other programs achieved independent school/faculty status within the university structure. Recognition of the impact of the global economy on regional and local development has encouraged programs to seek collegial relationships through associations such as IASSW and to support faculty and student exchange. The five IASSW Regional maps will illustrate the number of schools in each country, indicate the number in each country added to the directory in the past decade, and consider implications of the growing strength of the social work education for meeting the social justice goals of social work.

N08:4
Lessons for international comparative research: The case of the IASSW census
Littlechild, Brian; Barretta-Herman, Angelina
1University Hertfordshire, Nursing Midwifery Social work, Hatfield, United Kingdom; 2University St Thomas, Social Work, Minnesota, United States

Using a case study of the IASSW census of social work education worldwide, this presentation will examine the issues arising for international comparative research in terms of logistical planning focusing on accounting for the cultural, linguistic, professional and educational differences across the world. The analysis of these issues for such knowledge production are located within these differences and the discussions of them across the local regions and countries. The particular place of the construction of reality through the use of language as this impacts upon how we try to construct a survey, how to take account of how these matters may skew what we are trying to discover, and how we might best use the knowledge of possible confounding factors in what we are trying to discover in our research are discussed.

The census’ methodology and results are examined here in relation to what we might have anticipated as problems and what we found in the analysis of the responses from across the globe. Ideas on what and how we might have constructed our survey differently, the effectiveness of the strategies we used to maximize participation and relative advantages/disadvantages of web-based and paper survey distribution are discussed and analysed with ideas what we may include in the 2020 census, and how.

The process of undertaking such cross-national research in terms of practical and methodological matters are presented for discussion. This will contribute to the development of University organisation and provision in order to prepare students for their work more effectively by learning from such comparative work and analysis.

N08:5
Social work curriculum, practice and sustainability
Parsad, Henry; Leung, Patrick; Littlechild, Brian; Barretta-Herman, Angelina
1Ryerson University, School of Social Work, Toronto, Canada; 2University of Houston, School of Social Work, Houston, United States; 3University of Hertfordshire, Nursing Midwifery Social Work, Hatfield, United Kingdom; 4University of Saint Thomas, School of Social Work, Saint Thomas, United States

Using data from the IASSW census (2010-2011), this presentation will discuss the implications of emerging social work curriculum structures and content within institutions of higher learning in different regions of the world with a focus on Latin America. The presentation will use Hesse’s (2005) adaptation of Social Work within the framework of sustainable development (Cooper & Vargas, 2004). Hesse adapts the seven items required to determine the feasibility of a sustainable project – in this case the Social Work agenda in different international settings. He talks about the need to think about what is technically, legally, fiscally, administratively, politically, ethically and culturally feasible within the various contexts. The IASSW census data indicates that social work programs are emerging in countries where none existed previously, reopening in countries after decades, restructuring in others or incorporated into multidisciplinary units. The concept of the ‘glocal’ is how the global is represented in the local, dynamic forces that are affecting how Social Work, as a discipline negotiates its position within larger institutions of higher education, as well as within the organizations of civil society will be explored. Emerging programs in the Dominican Republic and Nicaragua will be used to illustrate how the development of new programs responds to pressing social issues of the local community while attempting to retain the values and ethics of the profession within the political and educational infrastructure of the country. This presentation will discuss some of the findings reported by the census and the diverse organizational dynamics social work as discipline is engaged internationally.

WS 082 Participatory perspectives on the fight against poverty (3:1)

WS082:1
TAKING ACTION AGAINST POVERTY. A political-participatory theatre approach to close the gap between people experiencing poverty and decision makers
Wentisch, Michael
University of Graz, Education, Social Pedagogy, Graz, Austria

First an innovative methodical concept will be presented, that can build up bridges and forms of dialogue between people, affected by a certain social problem, the general public and political decision makers. This concept is linked to political-participatory theatre concepts like Forum Theatre and Legislative Theatre, both are known as central techniques of the Theatre of the Oppressed (A. Boal), which wants to provoke a positive change of society – especially from the perspective of people concerned by a certain problem, which are seen as experts of their life. Forum Theatre is understood as an artistic and political medium which does not merely display reality, but also demonstrates how this reality can be changed: It is an interactive form of theatre, that invites the public to take part in what happens on stage, to try out ideas for solutions or changes in a social or political conflict or a problem shown on stage. Legislative Theatre as an advancement of Forum Theatre is supposed to function as an instrument of political participation and social democratization to facilitate a dialogue between citizens and political decision-makers. Theoretical backgrounds
Participatory rhetoric's of Finnish welfare governance

Kokkonen, Tuomo; Niinikivi, Katja; Mattiès, Alia-Leena
University of Jyväskylä, Jyväskylä, Finland

This paper is a first phase in a social work research project "The role of welfare services in participative citizenship of marginalized citizens" financed by the Academy of Finland. The latter phases of the research are conducted in two Finnish municipalities in a close cooperation with marginalized service users and street level practitioners, aiming to identify factors enabling and hindering participative citizenship and subjectivisation of service users in welfare services. The focus of our analyses is in the conceptual framework of recent government programmes and strategic key papers of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health and the Ministry of Employment and the Economy. We pay special attention to how the rhetoric of participation seek to transform Finnish citizenship. From the point of view of social work and social services it is vital to understand 1) how the participatory rhetoric’s alter the balance of rights and duties of marginalised citizens and service users 2) what kind of democratising effect it may have in social work practices and social services. The results are discussed and compared within the existing European research network. Participatory rhetoric’s is a political discourse that has a potentially wide scale but subtle potential to change the Finnish welfare state. We argue that from the point of view of social work it is important to acknowledge that participatory policies can have contingent impacts to the understanding of social citizenship, to local welfare services and to the lives of people experiencing poverty. Encouraging participation is in itself an emancipatory and empowering line of policy. But it has to be promoted in a way that strengthens social rights instead of creating new obligations. Secondly, in the level of comparative social policy, we underline the contextual difference of a Scandinavian type of welfare state compared to, say, Anglo-Saxon political setting. In Finland, social work has a relatively intimate relation to social policy, and social services are still provided, despite growing interest towards market-based solution, in a way that aims to follow the ideals of institutional social policy with strong social rights. While the positive outcomes of participation are probably quite universal in the level of individual and communities, it is important to recognise how these contextual factors relate to how the politics of participation modify the social citizenship.

WS082:3
A Norwegian Perspective - How to fight poverty through dialog from the grassroots to the state. Presenting by: Samarbeidsforum og Batteriet

Martinsen, Kathrine; Ford, Kristine
Batteriet, Church City Mission, Oslo, Norge

Representatives from the Contact Committee and The Battery will present examples of social work practices where the people experiencing poverty, which have been encouraged and inspired to express their experiences and perspectives in a creative and socializing process and to get them involved in a political process. As an artistic and scientific intervention targeted at the social and political arena - like the City of Graz (2009), the Styrian (2008) and even the Austrian Parliament (2010) - the project has stimulated social and political participation on different levels since its start. This way, bridges are built between the everyday realities of people who experience poverty on the one hand and political as well as governmental decision-makers on the other hand.

WS082:4
From client to tenant – housing first in Sweden

Espmarkgren, Anna1; Espmarkgren, Marcus2; Kristiansen, Arne; Knutagård, Marcus3; Kristiansen, Arne4; School of Social Work, Lund University, Lund, Sweden

Homelessness is an increasing problem in Sweden. Social work with homeless people in Sweden is dominated by low threshold activities and staircase models in which the clients must exhibit ‘housing readiness’ and step-by-step qualify to receive the right to an independent housing. Evaluations shows that these types of program often have poor results. 2010 started an experimental project in Helsingborg to develop social work with homeless people. The project builds on the housing first model. A model which, according to international studies, proved to have a positive impact on the situation for homeless people. It is also a model that represents how many people with personal experience of homelessness believe will solve their problems.

The Housing first-project in Helsingborg is in collaboration with researchers at the School of Social Work at Lund University, who follows the project in a process-oriented evaluation. The evaluation is a part of the social innovation work conducted at the School of Social Work at Lund University, which is aimed to combat homelessness with research and service user participation.

The project in Helsingborg demonstrates promising results. Many of the people involved in the project have in many respects improved their life situations. Based on interviews with users and social workers involved in the project, the presentation will give a picture of the Housing first-project in Helsingborg and give an account of the significance of the project for the participants’ life situation. The presentation will also include a discussion about what implications the project provides for social work with homeless people in a general way.

WS082:5
Struggle for the land and livelihood of dalits in Karunakaracherry village, India: Social action a success mantra

Devadas, Prince Solomon1; Sudhirshan, S; Samuel, Miriam2
1Madras Christian college, Social Work, Chennai, India;
2Sindh College, Social Work, Chennai, India

The struggle for Land and Livelihood is not from the recent past. From time immemorial the struggle has passed on to generations. In India caste struggle has completely dominated the past centuries, it continues to haunt the Dalits (Schedules Caste and Schedule Tribe) in India because of their race, Colour, Sex and their ethnicity. Though Globalization has taken over India to become the fastest growing economy, on the other hand it has not addressed the issues faced by a dalits in India. The development projects benefit the rich and powerful at the cost of Powerless people. This paper is a case study about one of the road development Projects and how it impacted the Dalits in the village. The social worker acted as a Social Activist to help the survival of the village people. In Karunakaracherry Village (Poomamalree Taluk, Tiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu, India), 19 Pattas(Legal land Documents) belongs to Dalit community, which is owned by the people, has been acquired for the 400 feet outer Ring Road Project (Vandalar- minjur) under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.Due to this the SC People lost their land for the Government project. Since 2004 the people who
lost their land has been demanding for an alternative free house sites with in the available limit of the waste lands in their own community. These land less community is cruelly affected by ruthless poverty so the panchayat raj representatives has to take necessary steps to give back the panchami lands to panchamars. Initiating stringent action against the government officials those who acted against the land rights. Protecting the lands from the encroachment by other. Redeeming and hand over panchami/mahar/ depressed land to dalits, 5) Stop eviction of dalits from their occupied lands in the name of development projects Forced and acquisition for road development project, the factor, often in conjunction with one another, force many, especially those belonging to marginalized. Communities, the working poor, and the landless to leave there homes and habitats and live in adequate conditions with little or no access to civic services, there by violating their rights to water, sanitation, food, electricity, education, and generally livelihood too. The land Acquisition Act only works to Disenfranchise people who have been living on the land for several generations and are dependent on it for their livelihood.

WS083: Sustainable communities (2/6)

WS083:1 Social work and environment - sustainable communities
Belchior Rocha, Helena
ISCTE-IUL Lisbon University Institute, Sociology and Public Politics, Av. das Forças Armadas Edíificio ISCTE, P-1049, Lisbon, Portugal
This presentation is a preliminary study on the subject of the doctoral thesis in Social Work in progress with the title “Social and Environment - Ecological sustainability of socially vulnerable communities.” The environmental issue analyzed in a context of sustainable development introduces significant changes in social and academic settings and points to the necessary interdisciplinary approach and critical process. Emerges as a relevant conceptual thinking on sustainable development, environment and interdisciplinarity that allows this study on ethical and operational challenges that emerge from the imperative of pursuing sustainable development in all dimensions (economic, social, political, institutional, cultural, ecological, territorial, human). It is intended therefore to make a few considerations from the reflections on the practice as it develops and the literature that it bases in order to extract contributions to the clarification of the following preliminary questions: What are the relationships between environmental issues and social services? What justifies the practice of social workers in this space? What role falls to the Social Work with interdisciplinary teams to research projects focused on the environment? In terms of methodology we chose to use the inductive method, supported by using the following techniques of data collection: documental research which will gather some literature able to frame the issue, developing a questionnaire to be applied as a composite sample for 30 individuals living in the neighborhood of Boavista (which is a pilot project for the construction of an Eco-villa) to make a first approach to a target population of the project under study, and four (4) semi-directive interviews to social workers specialists in community intervention directly or indirectly linked to the issues of resettlement in housing estates. There is here a new look and perception of speech that calls for outreach strategies involving the importance of new ways of praxis in community work, where the inclusion of innovative strategies for sustainable development seems to make sense. Projects like the Eco-villas allow articulating a praxis of social work with new paradigms of empowerment and inclusion.

WS083:2 PRA technique as an approach to people participation towards sustainable community development
Pathrani, Laxmi1; Guddimane, Mohan A.K.2
1Pooja Bhagavath Memorial Mahajana Post Graduate Center, Mysore, India; 2Manasagangothri, Mysore University, Department of Studies in Social Work, Mysore, India
People participation is crucial in promoting sustainable community development. No involvement, no development is the mantra or saga of present developmental projects. Participation is a tool to implement development policies. There are various techniques to ensure people participation in the developmental projects. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is one of the effective and cost effective techniques to enhance people participation. McCracken et al. define PRA as “semi-structured activity carried out in the field, by a multi-disciplinary team and designed to quickly acquire new information on, and a new hypothesis about rural life”. Some of the important features that emerge from this definition are: it is a field-based appraisal undertaken by a multi-disciplinary team — it is quick. PRA goes beyond participatory Information generation; it also includes participatory data analysis and participatory planning which could further lead to joint action in Implementation, monitoring and evaluation. PRA approach allows us to learn from local people, get beyond standard answer, challenges anti-poverty, quick, flexible and adequate, avoids over collecting data and PRA has mainly been applied to the early phase of the project cycle. PRA helps to collect right information for proper project plan. This will help to understand the problems faced by people. It also directs what type of programme should be required to improve the status of the community. This particular study focuses on contribution of PRA technique in various aspects of village study with special reference to PRA conducted in Banjari Male, a tribal community consisting of tribes namely “Malekudiyas”. This kind of exercise promotes people participation and it is a stepping stone to sustainable community development.

WS082:7 Assessing the informal urban settlers’ coping strategies and social support: The Cebu City, Philippine case
Zanoria, Huberto
Southwestern University, Community Extension and Development Office, Cebu City, Philippines
The study determined the informal urban settlers’ vulnerability with focus on constraints and opportunities on areas like access to economic opportunities, social services, participation in community-based organizations and technical assistance. The use of focus group discussion (FGD) complemented the information gathered from a survey conducted in selected urban poor communities in Cebu City, Philippines. The study found out that supportive policies like community mortgage program (CMP) coupled with community organizing facilitated the integration of informal urban settlers into the metropolitan areas. On the other hand, limited social capital among urban poor communities highlighted the group’s limitations, accessing economic opportunities and services and tapping technical assistance from local government units, line agencies and non-governmental organizations. The study also found out that at the household level, the respondents adopted strategies which are ‘expenditure- minimizing’ strategies like changing dietary habits, cutting back on purchases of non-essential goods. Households strive to maintain their living standards not only in reducing expenditure but also through diversifying job/income sources protecting their income base and in reinforcing their networks with their social groups, town-mates and urban poor associations.

WS082:6 Intersecting Public Policies: challenges to conditional cash transfers programs in Brazil
Serna, Mônica de C. M.
Universidade Federal Fluminense, Programa de Pós-graduação em Política Social, Escola de Serviço Social, Niterói, Brazil
Intersectoriality has become a central guideline for the design of several Brazilian social policies in recent years. In contrast to the historical institutional fragmentation and the inefficiency of social spending, the intersectoriality has been advocated for its potential to link the various actions, toward maximizing the effectiveness of public interventions and encouraging greater transparency and social participation in social management. In health, the recognition of social determinants of health-disease process is imperative to the collaborative effort of different sectors and government bodies. However, we must recognize that there are numerous challenges to produce intersectorial actions. Such complexity also represents a challenge for the analysis and evaluation of these actions, demanding analytical inputs capable of monitoring the dynamics of this process. This study aims to analyze the construction of inter sector interventions, specially the actions into Programa Bolsa Família (PBF) – greater conditional cash transfer policy in Latin America. The study proposes to identify the limits and possibilities to cooperative action between different sectors. The research was conducted at Niterói, Rio de Janeiro, in 2010. Managers and professionals from several sectors were interviewed and focus groups with PBF beneficiaries were conducted. The results showed that factors such as lack of administrative and knowledge of the professional program, weak social control, lack of transparency in its conduct and partisan interference configure some of the obstacles to intersectorial public policies.
WS083:3
Student/faculty community-based research: building sustainable social economic development
Hines, Stacy; Chandler, Susanne
University of Michigan-Flint, Social Work, Flint, MI, United States

The need for social work education to be expansive and varied is congruent with the need for social workers in practice to meet the vast scope of current societal needs. The ability to conduct research, for example, has become one of the essential skills required of social workers, as agencies face drastic reduced funding in a moment of increased societal needs (Buchman, 2010). Educators fluent with epistemological methods of research thus have an opportunity to create a learning environment that fosters the growth and understanding of nascent professionals who will be dually proficient in practice and research. Students tasked with learning research in the classroom are often overwhelmed by the complexity of economic disparity that emphasized the distinguishing qualities of the 1990s and scholarship of engagement (Boyer 1996). Third, Midgley's (2010-present) and GapMinder (www.gapminder.org) indicate the social economies experienced worldwide. Disparities among members of the community measured by UN Millennium Development Goals (MDG Report 2011) and GapMinder (www.gapminder.org) indicate the social and economic impact of absolute poverty for those living in neighborhood graphically bound in the context of 1st world/developed industrialized nation. Advancing social justice in this context, faculty of one social work program used Social Development (Midgley, 1997) to attend to simultaneous foci of economic and social development when measuring collaborative outcomes. Carnegie Foundation's Community Engagement served as the institutional framework for university relationships with local agencies intending to improve the quality of life for indigenous populations through technology transfer and sustainable human capacity building. Fifteen years of community engagement have provided the faculty with a longitudinal view of issues of accountability and Sustainable Development as defined in Johannesburg, 2002. Presenters will highlight moments from three example projects: Full Service Schools (2000-2002), Housing Stabilization (2002-2010) and Promise Neighborhood (2010-present). Each project provides ways to describe the transformation of program identity and characterize a continuum of community engagement. Three themes organized the discoveries from this project. First, inter-agency relationships have changed through a progressive and predictable pattern of increasing partnership (Reed & Brown, 2003). Second, building required simultaneous changes in intra-agency governance structures, particularly within the university, changes in understanding the role of scholarship of application (Boyer, 1990) and scholarship of engagement (Boyer 1996). Third, Midgley's social development (1997) framed the balance of foci on social and economic development that emphasized qualities of the epistemology of social work. Discoveries from the longitudinal case study are beneficial to an international audience who: 1) wish to understand the challenges of educational and social disparities within first world nations, and 2) seek strategies to use a university context as an agency to advance principles of social development within real community conditions.

WS083:5
The eastern edifices in eco social justice
PV, Rajiv
Sree Sanakarachary University of Sanskrit,
Department of Social Work, Cochin, India

The eastern traditions in religion, philosophy and governance promulgated the obligation to live in harmony with nature and natural resources. Eshohaniprachas proclaims 'eshavasvam idam sarvam' (the universe belongs to the Almighty). In His domain, all are equal. Everyone has equal rights to posses and enjoy the earth. No one has the right to squander over it during the tenancy. The Mauryan emperor Asoka erected edicts at several locations in his vast kingdom and advocated both restraint in the killing of animals and the planting and protection of trees. One such edict form the third century BC stated that medical attendance should be made available to both man and animal and well to be dug to water trees. Explicitly wants lead to violence, because satisfying increasing number of wants lead to higher consumption of scarce resources and history is full of such wars. For Gandhiji, wantlessness is identical with non-violence. The present being world is a gift of the men who regulated their consumption and kept it for the next generations. A sustainable future for human and for the living earth will need to address question of equity, justice, compassion and choice between the present human needs and long-term requirement in terms of biological needs. The neo liberal dictums and global capital pressurises governments to ruthlessly exploit natural resources and cut spending for environment conservation and welfare. Hence, a vast majority of global population involuntary lead a squalid life. The growing challenges of ecological injustice calls for a paradigm shift to a voluntary, minimalistic and ascetic life by that minority indulged in wealth and pleasure centered life. The profession of social work needs to revisit and imbibe from the richness of eastern traditions to catalyse such a process. This paper discusses the nuances of political, economic and philosophical edifices of ecological justice from the eastern philosophy.

WS083:6
Inequality in exposures to environmental hazards and resulting health outcomes in China
Chen, Juan; Chen, Shuo
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

China's rapid economic growth in the past few decades posed tremendous effects on environment. Environmental hazards associated with increasing energy use and industrial waste are major sources of risk factors to health problems. Despite the tremendous environmental hazards in China, researchers have not provided a good account of the scope and implications of environmental-related health risks, the fundamental role of social and economic factors at various levels, and the mechanisms through which these factors influence individual exposures to environmental hazards and the consequences of these exposures on physical and mental health. Using data from the second wave national household survey on Chinese Attitudes toward Inequality and Distributive Injustice (2009) and the county-level indicators retrieved from the Barometer on China's Development and the local gazetteers and statistical yearbooks, this study examines the subjective exposures to three types of environmental hazards' air quality, water pollution, and industrial waste, identifies the demographic and socioeconomic factors that can explain the inequality in subjective exposures to environmental hazards, and assesses the associated health disparities in self-rated physical health and depressive distress. The results indicate that women and people working on non-professional jobs perceived significantly higher levels of exposures to environmental hazards. Urban residents reported more exposures to bad air quality and water pollution, and rural-to-urban migrants were more alike with urban residents than with their rural counterparts in subjective exposures to environmental hazards. Respondents living in counties with higher industrial output values also reported greater exposures to environmental hazards. The study further demonstrates that perceived exposures to bad air quality and water pollution are significant factors in predicting worse self-rated physical health and more depressive distress, whereas the effect of perceived exposure to industrial waste is particularly detrimental on mental health. Based on empirical data and multilevel analyses, the study represents an initial effort in providing a comprehensive and sophisticated understanding of the environmental health disparities in China. The findings are important and informative for designing effective community engagement programs to improve health outcomes.
WS083:7
Community participation in a demand-driven approach to rural water supply: Does it lead to users’ satisfaction in Uganda?
Assembiing Nisinga, Makerere University, Social Work and Social Administration, Kampala, Uganda

Community participation has been employed in the provision of demand-driven social services as a panacea for sustainable rural water supply. This is premised on assumptions that community participation is an epitome of demand-driven approach and a catalyst for water users’ satisfaction with the water service. The demand-driven approach, which symbolizes social policy reforms in the rural water sub-sector is assumed to ensure a fast pace of service provision and sustainability due to its promotion of community participation in the management of their water services. The critical tenets enshrined in the demand-driven approach, which in theory symbolizes participation, are: communities are obliged, as a prerequisite to get the service, make an application for the service, pay an upfront contribution, select a water user committee, meet all the operation and maintenance costs and have significant control over the management of funds. Based on a sample of 556 community respondents in the two districts of Mbarara and Mbale in Uganda, it is demonstrated in this paper that the overriding form and dimension of community participation, which is paying an upfront contribution by the community does not translate into consumers’ satisfaction and hence not positively correlated with sustainability of water supplies. The study reveals other forms of community-participation that are positively correlated with consumers’ satisfaction with the water service and therefore, fundamental in ensuring a faster pace for sustainable accessibility to rural water services other than the monetary upfront contribution. The relationship between the principles of demand-driven approach and water users’ satisfaction are statistically significant (p = 0.005) except for community upfront contribution (p = 0.309).

WS083:8
Group dynamics and sustainability of community-managed water system projects
Rusila, Jacela; Zanoria, Hubert; Novilla, Concepcion; Zanoria, Huberto; Southwestern University, Department of Social Work, Cebu City, Philippines; Southwestern University, Community Extension and Development Office, Cebu City, Philippines

These projects were conceptualized to test out a community-based scheme in managing water system instead of government – lead initiatives in two rural and resource poor Cebu, Philippine communities. The study’s focus were on the level of financial management, leadership and decision-making, operation and maintenance scheme and networking/linkaging as perceived by members. Major findings found out that community residents viewed these projects as a major response to community needs of accessible and safe water source and improve their quality of life. This was done through basic group and cluster organizing by two non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Organizationally, the two people’s organizations were able to establish their financial and organizational decision-making processes and O & M (operation and maintenance ). Resource accessing and utilization were done through their linkages with local government units, foundations and other service organizations. Organizational limitations like limited second liner and volunteers with technical skills on water projects and streamlining their record keeping were limitations like limited second liners and volunteers with technical units, foundations and other service organizations. Organizational and utilization were done through their linkages with local government were able to establish their financial and organizational decision-making processes and O & M (operation and maintenance ).

WS084:1
Ethics in motion dilemmas to the embodiment of the ethics in the professional practice of social workers
Albany Mendonça, Silvia; Paulo Roberto Felix dos, Santos; Yanne Angelim, Aécio
UFRR, Serviço Social, Bahia, Brazil; UFAL, Mestrado, Sergipe, Brazil; UFS, Serviço Social, Sergipe, Brazil

This study aims to contribute to the reflections on the dilemmas and challenges to the embodiment of ethics in daily work from, the experience of the Multiplicants Formation from the “Ethics in Motion” Training Course promoted by all CFESS / CRESS Sergipe in joint action with the Supervisors Forum of Sergipe. It is understood that deepen the discussion on the social worker’s ethical and professional at work from the “Ethics in Motion” (CFESS / CRESS) has became a central strategy in the political organization of the category, aiming to qualify their interventions, especially in order to “raise firm political and professional attitudes which report critically the mechanisms of individualism, particularism, corruption and unbalances intensified in neoliberalism times” (CFESS, 2007, p.5). It is said, therefore, as a relevant strategy in the construction of concrete alternatives for consolidation of the ethical-political project of Social Work. The organization of this highlighted experience took place in four thematic workshops, including: ethics and society, professional ethics, human rights instruments and procedures, and guidelines for the production of paper. From the dynamics and discussions with professionals, we highlight the following issues: understanding of the ethical dimension of the profession as an abstraction in the daily work, the lack of knowledge about the legal instruments ruling the profession, ensuring of ethical and technical conditions to professional exercise as one of the main difficulties and lack of recognition of CRESS as an ethical court. So, think about the materiality of professional practice under the light of the ethical foundations, contributed to the discussion of the contradictions that make up the reality and its implications for Social Work, as well as the possibilities and feasibility of effective strategies and consolidation of rights in the current environment marked by the deterioration of the social question. Note also the responsibility of social workers, on the condition of political subjects, choices and strategies adopted in daily work routine. Moreover, by emphasizing ethics as a central theme of the discussions, the experience led to the enhancement of joint actions and stressed the need for other opportunities that provide stronger links between social workers and CRESS.

WS084:2
The Social Work, as a mechanism ethical guarantor of rights, viewed from an interdisciplinary perspective
Maiel Heloisa
Secretaria de Assistancia Social e Direitos Humanos, Superintendencia de Protea, Social Esencial, Niteroi Rj, Brazil

The Social Work in Brazil is drawn inside a social protection system inserted into the Social Security System - an integrated set of actions involving the policies of Health, Social Work and Social Security. This system is based on the historical models of Bismarck and Beveridge. Thus, the health care, a right of all citizens, is formalized by the Unique System of Health (SUS), while the Social Work, a right of all who need it, organized by Unique System of Social Work (SUAS). The Social Security is an insurance supported and guaranteed to all workers based on compulsory monthly contributions. The Social Protection System is organized into Basic and Special. This last branch, with the population living at risk, away from family life, being the risk characterized by denial of rights. The social work, as a means to allow a minimum standard of human rights in a ethical manner, represents a proposal from the Secretariat of Social Work and Human Rights (SEASDH) understood as an articulated manner with human rights in a cross-intersectoral and interdisciplinary perspective. Intersectoral, because it seeks to connect two areas of expertise: Social Protection and Human Rights; Interdisciplinary, because it puts together professional groups of Social Work, Psychology, Law, among others, in an attempt to link knowledge in order to better overcome violations of rights. The way of working involves initiatives such as: care of situations that affect everyday life and training to better guide the personnel in the units sought by the population of the municipalities, among others. The Special Social Protection is also focused on the population who has suffered sexual violence, living situation of child labor, adolescents who have committed illegal acts and other population who have suffered human rights violations, such as human trafficking, slave labor and is also active in combating situations
of mistreatment of the elderly people. The present work aims to highlight how the two areas discussed here “Social Work and Human Rights - have organized together to provide services to the whole population; how the ethical project of social workers support the professionals’ performance; and how the management organization of the Secretariat of Social Work and Human Rights provides that the services reaches the population.

WS084:3
What’s love got to do with it: The pedagogy of relational ethics
Alton, Sandra; Massing, Duane
Grant MacEwan University, Social Work, Edmonton, AB, Canada

We will present our ideas about relational ethics as a new model for social work theory and practice. This model promises to bring renewed vitality to direct practice, to social work's global mission, to environmental awareness, to social justice and advocacy and to our ethical identity as a profession. We will address the dual nature of relational ethics - the relational, and the ethical - focusing particularly on pedagogical issues. Some elements of relational ethics have arguably been a part of social work's identity for a long time, but its more contemporary incarnations appear in the literature of nursing and bioethics: "We might describe a relational approach as attending to the art of ethics, which is tied to attributes of love, compassion, and nurturance... Nurturing the space between us in an ethical task...a dialogical task" (Bergum & Dossetor, 2005).

A relational ethics model advocates an intentional professional intimacy, deeply committed to a caring person-centredness, meaningful self-determination and empowerment, and co-creation of new narratives within a third-space dialogue. It offers a broadening and deepening of conceptions of ethics and ethical living and working; bringing renewed respect to the idea of client subjectivity and to the social worker’s responsibility for care. It challenges the hegemony of traditional individualistic casework models by opening authentic intercultural dialogues, "dialogues" with our natural environment, and dialogues that have at their core a steadfast belief in egalitarian relation at micro and macro levels. It offers new perspectives on contemporary social work's struggle to reconcile its knowing about the complexities of human being and caring with the increasingly strident demands of its sponsors for particular kinds of interventions and results.

Our younger students bring a refreshing idealism and an openness to new ideas. The pedagogical challenge is to present relational ethics in a way that opens new possibilities for a strengths-based and anti-oppressive practice, for appropriate boundaries, for community-building, and for a deeper global awareness.


WS084:4
Cultural difference and ethics: the challenge for social work internationally
Hugman, Richard
University of New South Wales, School of Social Sciences, Sydney, Australia

Professional ethics in social work is built on a universal concept of values. That is, according to the International Federation of Social Workers and the International Association of Schools of Social Work, a shared perspective on human rights and social justice forms the foundation for thinking about ethics and values in social work globally. Yet this approach has been questioned and challenged by some social workers as imposing a particular position on ethics that fails to take account of cultural difference on values. This paper considers this question and looks at the arguments for an against a common statement on ethics that embraces social workers in all countries and cultures. Using the perspective of ethical pluralism it argues that it is important to avoid the twin problems of absolute universalism (in which only one value position is accepted) and relativism (in which there is no way of finding shared agreement, so that 'anything goes'). A pluralist position holds that there can and should be a shared core of value commitments in professional social work. At the same time this perspective also provides the basis for cultural difference and diversity in the way in which social work is practised around the world. Only by taking a pluralist approach is it possible to identify and uphold those values that are shared as social workers while also celebrating the rich diversity that we all bring to our profession. Ethical pluralism presents social work with the difficult task of thinking about what is foundational and what is a matter of (cultural) difference. Using the illustration of human rights this paper argues that engaging with this challenge is essential to developing and maintaining a strong ethical foundation as a world-wide profession.

WS084:5
IFSW Human Rights Commission – How can it meet the needs of practitioners?
Stark, Ruth
IFSW Human Rights Commission, c/o SASW, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

The Human Rights Commission was set up to support and campaign for social workers who are victimised for standing up against violations of human rights. This is a daily, universal problem faced by practitioners in developed and developing countries. Every time there is a contravention of someone’s rights or we find ourselves faced with an ethical dilemma we are in that area where human rights issues are at the forefront of our work. At meetings and conferences there are always a number of people who engage with members of the HR Commission about violations they have experienced or are aware of in their locality. We often ask people to follow up by sending an email which very rarely happens. This year we have been able to support campaigns to raise awareness of the effect of the homelessness laws in Hungary, engaging the media in reporting human rights abuses. However this is the tip of the iceberg and we need to develop ways to be more influential in reporting violations, without placing ourselves in an impossible situation. We know that individuals who report abuse of human rights can be easily identified and then targeted by the oppressor. This then becomes counter productive.

One of our major concerns is that through social networking, emails, the web we can communicate with great ease. We can also be identified – so asking people to contact us by email or letter is often not safe – so we need to work out other ways to support each other throughout the world and we would like some space during the conference programme to explore with people how we can help through our professional associations and through IFSW.

WS084:6
Language and its role in advancing human rights
Popescu, Marciana; Androff, David
1Fordham University, Graduate School of Social Service, New York, United States; 2Arizona State University, School of Social Work, Phoenix, United States

Social development and social work operate within a common human rights paradigm. Although human rights are yet to fully penetrate social work practice (Reichert, 2011; Ile, 2008), social work professionals have placed human rights at the core of their ethical standards (IFSW, 2000) while building on a history of social action rooted in human rights concepts.

Language is an important tool for social work practice and social development, and can be used to promote rights-based practice. The social work tradition was influenced historically by ideological frameworks that utilized a rather oppressive language, with a strong focus on individuals as contributors to their problems, as well as the solution to these problems (Vojak, 2009). Following a medical model, language establishes and reinforces power differences; and the drive toward the professionalization of social work created another category of experts for which language became a professional status symbol rather than a social action tool. Definitions and concepts taught to future social workers, and use to strengthen social services globally, could actually become functionalist tools, and contribute to further oppression and injustice by maintaining the status quo. Language has the potential to become oppressive within any theoretical paradigm, however, as life (2009) states – depending on the latent intentions of the ones controlling the language – in this case, of professionals establishing the terms we use in social work practice, of educators presenting this language to future social workers, of activists pushing for a revolutionary paradigm in social work.

It is definitely not about solely changing the words, but understanding the power of language, and steering our professional language towards advancing human rights, and building communities from within.

This presentation aims to (1) identify factors contributing to an oppressive language in social work practice; (2) discuss/propose alternative language that will support a change of paradigm, and advance human rights; and (3) explore ways in which social services and organizational practice can be changed through progressive, rights-based language. We hope to start a dialogue that will lead to a more conscious use of language, as an important engine of capacity building, social development and empowerment.
FR WS 2 Combattre la pauvreté et développer la protection sociale

FRWS02:1 Le "pauvreté" du Sida – indices, indicateurs et réalité
Leite, Janete Luzia
Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, School of Social Work, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
L’actual conjoncture mondialement se caractérise pour la mondialisation économique, la logique neoliberale et pour la flexibilisation du travail. Ce phénomène provoque un appauvrissement exprimé de la population, notamment quand on considère la santé. En ce qui concerne ce dernier aspect, on observe au Brésil nous avons aujourd’hui un modèle d’apparition de cycles épidémiques d’anciennes nosologies – le choléra – et aussi nouvelles morbidités – le Sida – que se dissèment chez populations chaque fois plus vulnérables socialement. Dans ce cas du Sida, les études les plus récentes indiquent qu’il y a un “pauvreté” de la pandémie, c’est-à-dire, le développement du VIH/Sida parmi populations économiquement disgraciés. En tenant l’objectif de vérifier de quelle manière ce phénomène apparait concrètement, on a étudié 1014 promoptuaires (684 hommes et 330 femmes) de personnes séropositifs en traitement chez un Hôpital Universitaire entre 2005 et le premier semestre 2011. On a observé que les uniques indicateurs disponibles pour évaluer cette question se rapportent à l’insertion professionnelle. Le plus grand nombre de cas de travailleurs “informalisés”. Dans le second cas, on a pu vérifier le suivant:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCOLARITE</th>
<th>HOMMES (N=684/100%)</th>
<th>FEMMES (N=330/100%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Analphabeté</td>
<td>08 (1.1)</td>
<td>08 (2.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alphabetisé</td>
<td>04 (0.5)</td>
<td>03 (0.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1e cicle complète</td>
<td>102 (14.9)</td>
<td>45 (13.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1e cicle incomplète</td>
<td>166 (16.9)</td>
<td>109 (33.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2e cicle complète</td>
<td>129 (18.5)</td>
<td>43 (13.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2e cicle incomplète</td>
<td>57 (8.3)</td>
<td>24 (7.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superieur</td>
<td>39 (5.7)</td>
<td>13 (3.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superieur incomplète</td>
<td>15 (2.0)</td>
<td>09 (2.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sans information</td>
<td>164 (16.9)</td>
<td>76 (23.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Même que seulement l’analyse de la scolarité être un indicateur médiate pour étalonner la condition socio-économique d’une population, au Brésil en général reflete cette condition. On observe nettement la tendance pour concentration de malades au tour d’enseignement primaire. Bien que ce donné corrobore les statistiques officielles, on a conclu que nous ont besoin d’indicateurs plus confiables et de professionnels qualifiés pour faire la collecte de l’âge et de nombre de promoptuaires sans informations. Les données de cette étude indiquent que l’appauvrissement du Sida c’est une réalité chez nous. Pourtant, en face de la situation brésilienne d’État Minimum pour le social et pour les politiques publiques, on infère qu’il y a un grand défi pour le Service Social dans les années prochaines.

FR WS 2 Combattre la pauvreté et développer la protection sociale au Brésil et en France

FRWS02:3 Budget public et sécurité sociale au Brésil et en France en temps de crise
Rossetti Belting, Elaine
Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

FR WS 2 Combattre la pauvreté et développer la protection sociale au Brésil et en France

FRWS02:4 L’agriculture familiale en temps de la mondialisation financière du capital
da Cruz, Suelyn Santos
UFF/PURO e UFRI, Departamento Interdisciplinar, Rio das Ostras, Brazil
Cette étude vise à comprendre la permanence de la famille basée sur le travail agricole dans les temps de l’hégémonie de la mondialisation du capital financier. Ce processus est caractérisé par un ensemble de mesures économiques et politiques visant à maintenir le processus d’accumulation du capital des groupes de sociétés au détriment des besoins sociaux et aux exigences de la classe ouvrière. Ainsi, la tendance à la hausse vu que l’inégalité sociale et de la pauvreté, dans ce contexte de crise structurelle. Son objectif est de montrer ses conséquences sur l’augmentation de l’inégalité sociale et de la pauvreté, dans ce contexte de crise structurelle. La restructuration productive, couplées à des politiques restrictives des droits du travail et sociales qui façonnent le contre-réformes de l’État. Ainsi, nous avons l’expansion de l’inégalité résulte de l’existence d’un degré de qualification de vie des employés au travail des esclaves. Dans ce contexte d’absence de protection sociale, les politiques sociales font partie de plus en plus importante des groupes de discussion et les ressources publiques sont allouées pour remplacer la dette. Dans la perspective de comprendre la particularité de l’état de Rio de Janeiro dans un contexte d’urbanisation massive, nous utilisons la méthode historique-matérialiste dialectique, inspirée par la théorie sociale marxiste, de se plonger dans l’histoire du pays et de l’État depuis la période coloniale à nos jours, en la dialectique, inspirée par la théorie sociale marxiste, de se plonger dans l’histoire du pays et de l’État depuis la période coloniale à nos jours, en la dialectique, inspirée par la théorie sociale marxiste, de se plonger dans l’histoire du pays et de l’État depuis la période coloniale à nos jours, en la dialectique, inspirée par la théorie sociale marxiste, de se plonger dans l’histoire du pays et de l’État depuis la période coloniale à nos jours, en la dialectique, inspirée par la théorie sociale marxiste, de se plonger dans l’histoire du pays et de l’État depuis la période coloniale à nos jours, en la dialectique, inspirée par la théorie sociale marxiste, de se plonger dans l’histoire du pays et de l’État depuis la période coloniale à nos jours, en la
La pauvreté et les programmes de virement au brésil : l'expérience de l’État du Pará

Baptista Gomez, Vera Lúcia
Université Fédérale de l’État du Pará, Belém, Brazil


Le système de Protection Sociale brésilien a été mis en place entre les années 1930 et 1943, avec le changement du modèle agro-exportateur à l’urban industriel, quand l’État a adopté plus extensivement le règlement ou l’approvisionnement direct dans le domaine de l’éducation, de la santé, de la sécurité sociale, des programmes d’alimentation et de nutrition, de l’habitation populaire, de l’assainissement, des transports collectifs. Actuellement, le nombre d’entreprises et de banques globales qui discutent sur le virement de revenu minimum augment, surtout la Banque Mondiale et le Fonds Monétaire International, à la recherche de stratégies de lutte contre la pauvreté extrême, en particulier les pays émergents, comme au Brésil.

Le PBF est emblématique “(...) tandis qu’une expression actuelle du processus de développement des Programmes de Virement de Revenu qu’au Brésil adoptent la prévalence du Système de Protection Sociale” (SILVA E SILVA, 2010: 21). Il est conçu comme expression de l’actuel “processus de développement des programmes de virement de revenu qu’au Brésil adoptent la prévalence du système de protection sociale” (PEREIRA, 2006, p.21). Ils sont des programmes concentrés aux segments pauvres de la population et ont leur versement dépendent d’exigences déterminées qui doivent être faites par leurs utilisateurs surtout dans le domaine de l’éducation, de la santé et du travail qui contribuent à la croissance minimale de la consommation de biens durables, sans représenter des améliorations aux conditions de vie de leurs utilisateurs, ce qui les rend plus dépendants de l’assistance sociale.

Une Rente à Vie

Sobral Sampaio, Simone
Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Departamento de Serviço Social, Florianópolis / SC, Brazil

Cet article a comme objectif d’analyser la proposition du Revenu Universel comme politique de distribution de revenu et de réduction de la pauvreté. Pour cela, on y propose une étude analytique du Travail dans la processualité capitaliste et dans la critique de sa réduction à l’emploi en construisant la réticence que veulent voir les politiques sociales. Les différences asymétriques de revenus, de conditions de travail et de vie non seulement aggravées comme ils sont aggravés la pauvreté. Les pauvres (chômeurs, immigrés, précaires) souffrent non seulement de l’inclusion sociale mais également de la marginalisation violente du capitalisme. Le développement de stratégies pour lutter contre cette réalité demande une politique sociale fondée sur la compréhension de la richesse du travail, et surtout de la richesse des individus qui la produisent. Dans le capitalisme, la classe ouvrière est définie comme étant composée de ceux qui nont que leur force de travail dans cette relation. Mais au lieu de centrer sur la solitude et la pénurie, la formulation d’une analyse effective doit chercher à comprendre que ce n’est que cette capacité. A l’heure actuelle, le travail, compris comme connaissance, comme savoir, est un élément central à la production. L’hégémonie du travail immatériel, dont la conscience porte sur les idées et les affectations, ne produit pas seulement de biens restreints à la sphère économique, mais des connaissances, des affectations, des idées dans le cadre de la production et de la reproduction sociale. Ce qui est produit, difficile à mesurer, est défini par son incommensurabilité. En fait, comment mesurer la production de subjectivité, la formation politique et culturelle d’identités qui se réalisent non pas de forme atomisée, mais dans des processus coopératifs dans lesquels la communication, la réduction et l’affectation sont constitutives de nouveaux réseaux ? La création de la vie dans les processus du travail immatériel ne se constitue pas comme technique, mais comme des actes où l’agent, l’action et la finalité de l’action sont inséparables. Dans le cœur du travailleur se trouve la capacité générique de produire. Dans cette perspective, le revenu ne serait pas réservé pour permettre à la personne d’exister, mais parce qu’elle existe, indépendamment de son lien avec le marché du travail formel ou avec tout autre preuve d’un comportement ou d’un statut socio-économique.

Une Rente à Vie

Sobral Sampaio, Simone
Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Departamento de Serviço Social, Florianópolis / SC, Brazil

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Network 10 Adressing the challenges of environmental social work

N10:1 Addressing the challenges of environmental social work: Practical interventions and pragmatic solutions

Coates, John1; Beethorn, Fred2; Hetherington, Tiani3
1St Thomas University, Department of Social Work, Fredericton, Canada; 2Wichita State University, School of Social Work, Wichita, United States; 3Griffith University, School of Human Services & Social Work, Gold Coast, Australia

This workshop is designed for social work practitioners and educators interested in incorporating environmental social work interventions into their everyday practice. Led by leading scholars on environmental social work, it will outline the core areas of environmental scholarship, education, and practice centred on key environmental issues using, as its base, a typology of micro, mezzo, and macro interventions developed by Gray, Coates, and Hetherington (forthcoming 2012). The workshop will also discuss some of the major challenges in environmental social work and the challenges that engagement with environmental issues raises for the profession. The typology includes engagement in environmental issues relating to inter alia mining and industrial damage; global warming and climate change; toxic materials production and waste disposal; air, soil, and water pollution; species extinction; sustainable development and food security; and natural disasters. The emphasis is on theoretical frameworks, practice examples, and case studies of what social workers are doing, or might do, in relation to environmental and educational initiatives. The challenges include overcoming the limitations of anthropocentric thinking and strategically changing the focus of the profession of social work with its ecosystems or person-in-environment approach to include the natural environment. Although social work has only recently engaged with the modern environmental movement, this workshop specifically seeks to extend scholarship in this area beyond claims as to what the profession ‘ought to be doing’ to address environmental concerns in practical ways so social workers can incorporate the natural environment in their direct practice with clients. Moreover, it aims to address what the social work profession can do in terms of macro, and micro practice levels of intervention around the key environmental challenges facing our planet. We seek to engage in collaborative discussions around this key emerging area of social work practice and to discuss the potential for creating an international network of environmental social work practice and education interventions where we can share our collective practice and research wisdom.

WS 085 Violence against women – consequences and methods (1:6)

WS085:1 The consequences of domestic violence and power relations in family dynamics

Carvalho, Ana Paula Ferreira; Melo, Luciene Ferreira de Universidade Federal do Amazonas, Departamento de Serviço Social, Manaus, Brazil

Every 15 seconds a woman is a victim of domestic violence in Brazil, according to research by Abramo Foundation (2001, p.3), despite the progress of legislation that expanded the system to protect the rights of women against violence and therefore the family, such as Maria da Penha Law 11340/2006. The domestic and family violence, the particularity of violence against women, appears as one of the most serious problems to be faced. Therefore, to produce knowledge about this reality to confront the question is necessary. The effects of domestic violence in the family, is a study being conducted at the Specialized Court and Domestic Violence against Women - VEDFM in the city of Manaus, in the view of the Maria da Penha Law. The objective is to analyze the consequences of domestic violence and power relations in family dynamics. The methodology consists of obtaining data and information through interviews with the parties to proceedings, men and women, attended by VEDFM of Forensic Social Work, from October 2011 to March 2012, data collected are being subjected to quality analysis -quantitative light of the theoretical and Cavalcanti (2008), Dias (2010) and Melo Teles (2003), Toledo (2007). Thus RESULTS. CONCLUSIONS. The research is presented with a focus on contemporary relevant and necessary, because it allows a better understanding of power relations among family members and their mode of interaction. References Cavalcanti, Valeria Stella Soares de Faria. Domestic violence: a review article by article of the Law “Maria da Penha”; No. 11.340/06. 2nd ed. Salvador: jus/ODIVM, 2008. DIAS, Maria Berenice. The Maria da Penha Law on Justice: the effectiveness of Law 11340/2006 to combat domestic violence against women - 2. ed. Ver, current. And widely. - New York: Journal of the Courts, 2010. TELES, Maria Amelia de Almeida, MELO, of Monica. What is violence against women. New York: Brasilienne, 2003. (Collection Getting Started; 314) TOLEDO, Laisa Regina Di Maio Fields. The contemporary family and the interface with public policies. In: Social Being: Journal of the Graduate Program in Social Policy / University of Brasilia. Department of Social Services, N.21, p.1-290 (second semester 2007). Brasil UNB Social Being, 2007.
Domestic violence in the relationship between the public and private
Santos, Mari de Araujo
Universidade Federal de Alagoas, Unidade Palmeira dos Indios- Servico Social, Palmeira dos Indios, Brazil, Brazil

The study focuses our understanding about the situation of the victim woman, from a board concerning the state intervention in the attendance in the cases of domestic violence against women. The relation of the aspects public and private that cross this question of the domestic violence against the woman, prioritizing the analysis of this dynamics that, social that it is inserted in a partner-economic context, politician and cultural. It opens a quarrel on the controversy that exists on the terms: sort, woman, violence and rights, how much its meanings and reach in the state scope. The reflection instigates on the public politics, placing practical in debate, particularly, while the process that implies conflicts and confrontations political. Despite decades of study, the impact of experiencing family violence on subsequent generations remains poorly understood. Research shows weak to moderate direct effects of growing up in a violent family on adult family violence perpetration and victimization. The poor fit of this model has been attributed to several limitations in past research: the siloed study of ITFV, cross-sectional and retrospective research in one generation, models that focus on male perpetration and female victimization exclusively, and lack of social context, psychological and physiological variables. Given the weak support for the traditional explanations of the ITFV construct, we conducted this review to identify and better understand the matrix of factors that interact with history of family violence and current family violence. Methods A search was conducted of peer-review journal publications from 2000-10 that included the following data: 1) Multiple forms of family violence measured by frequency and severity, prospectively; 2) Contextual variables such as ethnicity and SES; 3) Gender-inclusive subjects perpetrators and mutual perpetration and victimization; 4) Psychological, developmental and physiological variables. Results The need for more complex interactive multi-variable studies was strongly supported. Our analysis showed that ITFV continues to be studied in a fragmented and gendered manner, and primarily from a psychological view. Only several have reviewed due to the lack of gender-inclusive data. We found considerable heterogeneity in variables of types of violence, gender, ethnicity and SES. Few prospective studies included measures of frequency and severity over time. Variables measuring psychopathologies showed some of the strongest effects in the data, particularly those associated with impaired emotion regulation capacity. The physiological understanding of the role of emotion regulation in social behavior has rarely been included in family violence studies. These data support our premise that our understanding of ITFV is incomplete and exposed the need to develop a more complex and syndrome-oriented model to study the construct.

Intimate partner violence and transdisciplinarity
Messing, Jill
Arizona State University, School of Social Work, Phoenix, United States

Experts have identified violence against women and, in particular, intimate partner violence (IPV) as a serious problem worldwide. In a study of low and middle income countries, the lifetime prevalence of physical IPV including sexual IPV ranged from 15%-71% (Garcia-Moreno et al, 2006). In resource rich countries, including the United States, the prevalence of women physically or sexually assaulted in their lifetimes by their intimate partners is estimated to be 25% (Black et al., 2011; Breiding, Black, & Ryan, 2005; Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000). Transdisciplinary (TD) research is a relatively new concept that developed as a response to traditional, disciplinary-based research methods. Traditional research has been limited by disciplinary boundaries that disconnect researchers and exacerbate methodological and disciplinary biases. TD research has a specific focus on socially relevant and complex contemporary problems. There are three main functions of TD research. First, TD research crosses the borders between academic disciplines. Second, TD researchers focus on the development of problem oriented research questions that focus on social change. Third, TD research bridges the gap between practice and academia. Collaborations across disciplines and across the research practice divide, along with a focus on problem oriented research, results in new forms of knowledge that take into account the problem context and have the ability to translate research into social change. Social work research is uniquely situated to examine the problem of IPV within a TD framework. However, previous scholarship on transdisciplinarity has focused on the hard sciences. Social work scholarship has not traditionally been a part of the TD discourse. Yet, social work is a profession that, since its inception, has crossed disciplinary boundaries, bridged the research-practice divide and focused on social problems. In fact, social work may be the first truly TD profession. The results send us an important message: TD research will examine the unique ways in which social work is (and has been) contributing to the TD framework through the three functions outlined above. Finally, the use of a TD framework will be applied to IPV research.

When families stop: models of professional intervention to change women’s perceptions and to stop men from continuing family violence
Elmer, Susan1; Djikstra, Sieke2
1Leeds Trinity University College, Children, Young People and Families, Leeds, United Kingdom; 2Avans, Breda, Applied Sciences, Utrecht, Netherlands

We outline and examine cross national common themes in family violence and the extent to which different practitioners share commonly held perceptions about effective models of practice. An effective domestic violence intervention or treatment is lacking (Babcock, Green & Robie 2004). This presentation outlines the findings of qualitative studies carried out in Holland (Linnemann et al, expected; Djikstra and Balogh, expected; Scott et al 2004) the UK (Elmer et al 2011) and the USA (Dijkstra, 2011). Professionals, women survivors in some cases men themselves were interviewed. Practitioners were observed and asked how they intervene to disrupt patterns of abusive behaviour; how they perform risk analyses; how they provide help, support and ensure safety for vulnerable women and children and how they promote insight, motivation and a desire to achieve and sustain change.

Method:
• Analysis of in depth interviews with 26 battering males of ethnic minorities on the abuse of partners, the justification for the violence and their relationships and fathering of the children (Linnemann et al in press) and an analysis from shelter work based on interviews with men who abused their partner (Dijkstra & Balogh in press).
• Analysis of in depth interviews with women survivors about their experiences of help seeking and group work to ensure their safety and protection, to challenge their belief in their powerlessness and resistance to help from social work agencies, to help them develop insight into the consequences for their children and confront fathers with their ways of bonding with the children (Elmer, 2011, Scott et al 2004). Our main question in this presentation is how (early) intervention can contribute in preventing partner violence of abusive men in the future. In this presentation we outline a coherent model for practice in domestic violence. This develops the concepts:
• Early intervention at the point where men are identified as perpetrators of domestic violence with sanctions and support to change their behaviour, including recognition of feelings of power and powerlessness, based on group work with abusive men in Duluth (Dijkstra, 2011).
• Information on the preliminary findings of a Dutch pilot of the Canadian programme Caring dads (Scott et al 2004) for two groups of men who abused their children or their partner.
• Evidence is provided for practitioners to adopt a multi strategy model of intervention which has been used successfully with women and children.

Education as a tool to prevent violence against especially vulnerable groups of women
Roosdelt Helsvoll, Marig, Linsson, Ann
National Board of Health and Welfare, Stockholm, Sweden

The purpose of this oral presentation is to share the experiences from two educational reports focusing on violence against two specific groups of women – women with disabilities and women with substance abuse problems. The reports were published by the National Board of Health and Welfare on behalf of the Swedish government. Both publications are based
on relevant research, literature, study visits and interviews with different kinds of services directed to women affected by violence. The aim of the reports is to raise awareness and improve the competence of different groups of personnel, e.g. from social services and health care, in order to offer women adequate support and assistance. The information given could also be used by non-profit organisations. The reports include themes for discussion and plans for how to arrange educational sessions on a local level. The reports point out some specific aspects of vulnerability: Women with disabilities are exposed to at least as much violence as other women, but so far this has been an invisible social problem – the women are seldom acknowledged. When women with substance abuse problems are exposed to violence, they often experience a ‘culture of blame’ from society. The violence they experience is considered to be a consequence of their substance abuse, and therefore the women’s vulnerability is neglected, and their need for help and support is often disregarded. Both reports highlight the need for personnel working with these groups of women to reflect on their attitudes. A good and professional attitude is essential. A holistic approach and cooperation between different professions are also important. Regarding women with disabilities who experience violence, it is vital that social services are accessible to them. This includes accessibility to the service offices, information and communication, and accessibility to sheltered housing. For women with substance abuse problems it is essential to be accepted at sheltered housing, which is rather unusual today. It is necessary that personnel acknowledge that these women have been subjected to violence, instead of merely focusing on their substance abuse. It is also important to discuss the possibility for these women to participate in women-only drug treatment programmes.

WS086:1
Social rehabilitation as a part of the change process – from being a patient and back to citizenship
KokoKalainen, Matti; Sjöblom, Stina
Käpylä Rehabilitation Centre, Helsinki, Finland
The aim of our presentation is to highlight questions that occur in social work practice in a rehabilitation centre with people newly injured with severe disabilities. We work in multi-professional teams. Very often the discussion in the rehabilitation team focuses on the disability, on the physical aspects of the individual and how we can work to diminish the symptoms. As social workers we ask: does social rehabilitation occur? How do we as a multi-professional team empower our clients towards participation? Can we, as social workers, strengthen the team in embracing an attitude and a way of speaking that promotes participation? Through these questions we look at our own work, trying to strengthen our social work visions and methods. In addition we aim at distributing knowledge about empowering social work in the rehabilitation teams and to partners that we co-operate with. Core concepts are: rehabilitation, social rehabilitation and empowering social work, participation, independent living and autonomy. We discuss the meaning of these in our work and for our clients. In recent research and literature on rehabilitation, social work and the achievements of the disability rights movement we find elements that help us define the role of social work in the context of rehabilitation and promoting participation. We work with people who are severely injured, with spinal cord injuries and with traumatic brain injuries. The rehabilitation period in Käpylä Rehabilitation Centre is usually situated between the phase of acute hospitalization and the stage of moving back home. During this period people are supported in returning back to normal life, home and independence. In social work the questions raised are connected with social insurance and services aimed to banish or lessen the obstacles that have followed from the injury. It's a phase where the needs of an individual meet the service system provided by the welfare state. We conclude that as the rehabilitation process moves on, the focus of rehabilitation should shift. Instead of looking at disability as the effects of an individual we should examine disability as a socially constructed and culturally bound phenomenon. This way we could move on from discussing the individual's disability and the symptoms connected, to discussing societal aspects of the complex set of problems connected to physical difference. Understanding this, in our experience, helps in recognizing the obstacles of participation.

WS086:2
Grassroots advocacy and collaboration makes possible living in a networked neighborhood
Flagser, Martin
Shippensburg University, Social Work and Gerontology, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, United States
The presentation, prepared as a case study, will introduce the workshop participants to the Residential Task Force (RTF), a very unique and very successful grassroots advocacy organization in rural south central Pennsylvania Cumberland and Franklin counties in the USA. Functioning as a non-hierarchical partnership of people with intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD), family members, management and staff of county IDD services, service providers, representatives...
from the school district, representatives from various disability advocacy organizations and community members. RTF has created and implemented The Networked Neighborhood Plan (NNP) as a strategy of service development which addresses the former clustering of services in larger cities only, but goes beyond residential needs to create a network of community services and resources for people with intellectual disabilities in close proximity to their place of living. With funding secured through well-orchestrated state legislative advocacy efforts, NNP has provided meaningful community inclusion of people with IDD by creating less restrictive residential solutions such as apartment arrangements and three-person community homes, ‘community participation’ day programs and new respite care solutions that provide socialization and recreation opportunities. The group, which has been meeting regularly once a month for the past eight years, has developed a new narrative which is action oriented, focuses on the empowerment of its members, and searches for meaningful inclusion and real self-determination of individuals with IDD by believing that success comes from collaboration. In the process, RTF has become a physical space (bringing all stakeholders together), a social space (creating opportunities for networking), a cultural space (where new values, rights and cultures are created), an innovative place (new programs are developed like Cumberland Perry Respite) and a learning space (from each other, with each other, and for Shippensburg University students). RTF has also been impactful on the culture of participating service agencies by making them more open to feedback, more accountable, more understanding of the importance of inclusion and self-determination, as well as more appreciative of parent involvement and of collaboration with all relevant actors.

W5086:4

Exploring the barriers of disability – Social Space Analyses within international research-based teaching projects

Spatscheck, Christian1; Wolf-Ostermann, Karin2; Svensson, Kerstin3

1Hochschule Bremen, University of Applied Sciences, Faculty of Social Sciences, Bremen, Germany; 2Alice Salomon University of Applied Sciences Berlin, Berlin, Germany; 3University of Lund, School of Social Work, Lund, Sweden

This workshop debates the outcomes and possibilities of research-based teaching projects in social work education. It shows how life conditions and individual perspectives of people with disabilities can be better identified and understood through participatory social space analyses and service user involvement. “Disability” can only be understood as a multi-layered object of study. In our international study projects, we regard the phenomenon of a “disabled person” as an intertwined discourse that is led on three levels: a) The factual handicaps/properties of a disabled person has b) Their personal and individual coping strategies c) The discourses and structures of their families, neighborhoods and society that lead to exclusion, marginalization, discrimination and the need for a continuous confession to the status of the “disabled citizen”. It seems of special interest to social work to learn more about the factual borders, prejudices and limits for the disabled in our local communities. Social workers often only have vague knowledge on concrete factors of discrimination and exclusion. And excluded persons are often not heard enough in public discourses. To abolish limits of discrimination and exclusion, social work should lead a debate based on real current issues and facts. Here it seems of crucial importance to include the everyday situations in the communities into analyses and further steps of action. One way to find out more about life conditions and individual experiences with social structures are social space analyses. Based on methodologies of qualitative and quantitative research, social workers can gain systematic knowledge about life conditions in local communities and inhabitants through social space analyses. To promote the ability to carry out social space analyses amongst new social workers, we have developed special forms of research-based-teaching within M.A. courses for social workers and social pedagogues in Germany and Sweden. In these seminars we enable students to learn and carry out a choice of activating research methodologies. The methods of practice research enable to decipher how disability is “done” and created in social interaction, individual construction and structural influences. On the basis of social space analyses, social work practitioners and service users can develop strategies against exclusion and discrimination together and find solutions for more barrier free communities and societies.

W5086:5

Challenges of parents with disabled children who have reached the age of majority

Won, B.; Young; Lee, Jun Woo

Kangnam University, School of Social Work, Yongin-Si, Republic of Korea

This study addresses parents’ experiences raising children with a variety of impairments in South Korea. In particular, this study aims to assess what factors are associated with the life satisfaction of parents whose children have severe permanent disabilities and have reached adulthood. This study is based on survey findings obtained using a semi-structured questionnaire that explores the experiences of 70 parents whose children are 18 years old or older and have severe permanent disabilities (disability level 1 or 2). Parents face challenges raising children with disabilities. These difficulties result in conflicts among family members. The study found that 65% of parents reported that they experienced family conflicts and that the burden of caring for a child with a severe disability was a major cause of that conflict. When a disabled child becomes an adult in terms of age, he or she will be excluded from the public school system and kept at home if not institutionalized. This change seems to increase the burden on families caring for disabled children. For example, many parents reported that the uncertain future of their children with disabilities and disagreements between the parents regarding future plans for their disabled children were two major causes of family conflict. Although most parents expect their children to live independently as adults when they reach a certain age, parents whose children have severe physical and cognitive impairments hardly share the same expectations for their children. However, the study indicates that while parents experience significant challenges when living with disabled children who have reached the age of majority, they still prefer that their children live as full, active members of their families and communities instead of living in separate environments. More than 60% of parents choose a community welfare center or a daycare center as the most proper setting for their children and 26% choose a group home as the most proper setting. However, given...
the deficit of social services and financial support for the disabled and their families, home-based care may not be affordable for most families.

WS 087 Poverty and the role of social work (3:1)

Deprivation in Hong Kong – A new approach to measuring poverty
Wong, Hung; Saunders, Peter; Chan, Mariana; Wong, Wo-Ping
Hong Kong Council of Social Services, Hong Kong, Hong Kong

The problem of poverty in Hong Kong has become more serious in recent years, with estimates suggesting that over 17% of the Hong Kong population lived in low income households in 2010. Over the last two decades, the government and NGOs in Hong Kong have mostly adopted income as the measurement indicator to keep track of the poverty problem and to identify which social groups are most at risk of poverty. This paper reports initial results from a new study, conducted by the Hong Kong Council of Social Service in 2010, which uses the deprivation method to study the extent and nature of poverty in Hong Kong. Under this method, deprivation is defined to exist when people do not have and cannot afford items that are regarded by the community as necessary for people to maintain a decent minimum standard of living. Results from the study indicate that the deprivation method is an effective measurement tool in revealing aspects of poverty and social disadvantage that are usually neglected by the conventional income method. First, it helps to provide a multi-dimensional picture of poverty and shows that different social groups tend to be deprived in different aspects of social life, e.g. the elderly people tend to be deprived in health care service. Secondly, the deprivation method helps to identify the under-privileged groups that with considerable income that are still living in hardship because of specific disadvantages (e.g. people with a disability or long-term health condition). The study results suggest that the deprivation method should be an important complement to the income method when studying poverty that can inform policy makers about setting targets for poverty alleviation.

Argentine social work in the context of the transformation of assistencial public policy
Melano, Maria Cristina
Universidad de Buenos Aires, Facultad Ciencias Sociales- Carrera Trabajo Social, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Paper presented, deals with the relationship State – social policies – problems of social work intervention in Argentina in the 2003-2011 phase, which corresponds to the presidencies of Nestor Kirchner and Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner, period in which government management gradually left the "retro-liberalism" of the nineties and implemented a political-economic project with Latin America's bases, socially inclusive, making great efforts to subordinate the economic to the policy. To assume the Presidency, (2nd half of 2003) the rates of poverty in urban conglomerates were 47.8% of the population, according to data from INDEC, in April 2011 the index had declined to 10.7 per cent of the population.

In this regard the activation of UNASUR and the strengthening of MERCOSUR propelled the conformation of the Social MERCOSUR. In this context, some questions arise: Which public policies have been implemented to reverse poverty situation? Have the social policy changes impact on employment of social workers? In what areas of government public policy are developed the professional interventions in a macro level? Have there been changes and innovations in professional practice of social work? Do these challenges demand changes in the training? The subject of this document consist in problematize this issues.

Paradigm of development : linkages between social work education and people's organization
Urmare, Prathibavati
College of Social Work, Mumbai, India

The dominant paradigm of development that emphasizes profit and power rather than people and their needs, is systematically marginalized dislodging groups along the dimension of gender, class, caste, ethnicity and abilities from access to resources. If one has proper perspective about the issues of marginalization such as religion based genocide, gender based violence, caste based atrocities, poverty related issues like child labor, trafficking, starvation, land, water and forest displacement, farmers suicide, and problems related to disparity, one can notice that human rights of marginalized groups are often violated and they are becoming more vulnerable. It is widely claimed and believed that liberalization of economy has seen rapid development in last two decades in development processes, in the form of Structural Adjustment Program, has made millions of people deprived of basic needs such as survival and health, housing, education and environmental resources which are the basic rights necessary for human development. Apparently, the state has forgotten its promise of ensuring welfare of the society. Development can occur in real sense only when marginalized groups are empowered to earn their livelihood to live with dignity. In this situation one needs to think about the gaps in the approach and paradigm of development. The social work profession aims at bringing social change to establish an egalitarian society. The philosophy espoused by people's organization aims at restructuring power structure to ensure development for empowering the marginalized. A case study of inter-linkages established between the social work college and people's organization to develop following intervention strategies for the development are discussed in this paper; Genesis of Exploitation: Genesis of Peoples organizations Rural Realities: Understanding Systemic Linkages Rural-Urban Learning Experiences Youth Development and Youth for Development Democratic Demonstrations for Effective Democracy Educational Exposure program for Youth These experiences bring exposure to the real situations which can be used as praxis knowledge in social work teachings for perspective development. This leads to indigenization of profession making it relevant to the local needs. From futuristic angle, the professionals trained in handling people centered issues will be available to deal with the human rights related issues for empowerment.

Neoliberalism and the aboriginal second-chance learner: implications for social inclusion
Mackinnon, Shauna
Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives Manitoba and the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada

The history of colonisation of aboriginal people in Canada has led many aboriginal people to distrust in the education system as a means to a better future. While an increasing number of aboriginal people are moving through the education system and attaining good jobs, many others drop out of school at an early age and return as adults through the "second-chance" system. This paper focuses on this latter group with an emphasis on those living in the urban context. The province of Manitoba, Canada is home to a high percentage of aboriginal people. While 4% of Canadians identify as aboriginal, 18% of Manitobans identified as aboriginal in the 2006 census. The 2006 census also shows that aboriginal unemployment in Manitoba remains almost triple that of the non-aboriginal population and earnings remain much lower. The situation is far worse for aboriginal people living in First Nations where the average unemployment rate was 26% in 2006, more than five times the Manitoba rate of 5.5%. Many First Nations members migrate to urban centres seeking employment and many, especially those with low levels of education, are unable to find it. Statistics show that there has been slow progress in aboriginal educational attainment, however the trajectory for many aboriginal students is unique, calling for unique and flexible measures. In the age of neo-liberalism where the aim of education is increasingly focused on market needs, these aboriginal second-chance learners, who characteristically have complicated lives, are expected to move quickly through short-term labour focused training programs toward self-sufficiency. This paper describes the theoretical and ideological context of the current second-chance system and shows how it is incompatible with the needs and aspirations of aboriginal second-chance learners. Examples of initiatives in Canada demonstrate that effective approaches require greater collaboration with community-based organisations that integrate holistic models to address long-term social and economic issues as a critical first step toward greater social inclusion of aboriginal people. This paper will describe how
community-based initiatives are working with the state, as well as around state barriers that have been constructed as a result of the neoliberal milieu.

WS087:5

The mobile banking services and social security in Tanzania: challenges and opportunities

Baruti, Elias
Local Authorities Pensions Fund, Planning & Investments, Dodoma, Tanzania

In recent years mobile money transfers has made a significant impact in the provision of mobile banking services in Tanzania. The growth of mobile phone banking is healthy for both the financial and social security sectors because more people will be able to access the financial services including social security. According to Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority (TCRA) there are more than 22 million mobile phone subscribers by end of 2011. Each of these subscribers can easily be registered for mobile banking.

The mobile phones are bringing new value, opportunities that no one predicted before in the delivery of financial services. For instances, the mobile phone banking facilitates the flow of financial services to the majority of Tanzanians mainly in rural areas who subsequently access banking services at low charges. The mobile phone companies involved in mobile banking include Safaricom and Vodacom (M-pesa), Airtel (Airtel Money), and Tigo (tigo-pesa).

The mobile banking services are augmenting undertakings of Social Security Institutions (SSIs) and Commercial banks rather than competing with them. This is due to the fact that it is difficult for these Institutions to reach potential clients in remote areas. But such people are reached by mobile phones, which are used to send or receive cash efficiently and effectively. Thus, mobile banking can be used to extend social security coverage to Tanzanians, where only 6% of the active labour force has access. The role of mobile facilitating extension of social security is evident in Kenya (Mbaa Pension Scheme), Tanzania (Jero Social Security Scheme and GEPP Voluntary Scheme).

This paper therefore, reviews the ongoing trends of mobile banking services in Tanzania and it also examines the role played by the mobile banking in the extension of social security. This is illustrated by how mobile phone subscribers use mobile money transfers for domestic and international remittances, bill payments, payroll deposits, loan receipts and repayments as well as purchases of goods and services — ranging from prepaid airtime and groceries to micro-insurance. The focus is given to how these ongoing developments can assist the majority of Tanzanians to have access to social security in the quest to fight poverty.

Finally, the paper recommends the feasible approaches for Mobile Banking to play an active role in improving the delivery of social security.

WS087:6

Precarious social condition of the middle and lower non-poor strata — A comparative and qualitative cases study: Chile and C. Rica

Vera Rojas, Daniel
University of Freiburg, Sociology, Social Policy and Social Work, Freiburg, Switzerland

The paper focuses on the precarious social condition of the middle and lower non-poor strata, which are growing in size and heterogeneity in the last decade, especially in Latin American countries with medium-high development. These social strata have a certain leeway to manage their material well-being, but are at the same time precarious because there is a threat of losing this safe position, of deterioration of material well-being and of risk of impoverishment. It analyses the processes of shaping a new social status of precarious condition, through a comparative and qualitative cases study. It studies the micro-social practices of everyday living management of households in this strata, emphasizing the interplay between subjectivities, social practices and macro context of welfare regimes, comparing two models: Chile with a liberal and productivist regime and Costa Rica with a protective and social-democratic regime, though both with similar degrees of familialism and informality in its institutional architecture. The theoretic framework used to study this subject combines two approaches: social practices and welfare regimes.

21 in-depth interviews were conducted in each country in two moments: April- July 2008 and October-November 2009. The data are being analyzed qualitatively through analysis method framework with a hybrid strategy to analysis (deductive and inductive). The similarities and differences intra and inter-groups found are discussed in relation to the welfare regime context of each country.

It presents the main findings from the analysis of in-depth interviews. It shows a brief profile of these household, describing their key socioeconomic characteristics and their relationships with different spheres of the welfare regimen. Then it analyzes the relation between subjectivities, social practices of everyday living management and welfare regimes.

WS088:1

Youth vulnerability and agency: rethinking “youth violence”

Maitre, Sarah
York University, Social Work, Toronto, Canada

In the current context of heightened globalization and migration, tensions increase between processes of globalization and localization. While transnationalism tends to dismantle established boundaries between the national Self and Other, nationalism tends to reinforce these very boundaries engendering paradoxes and tensions. One of the manifestations of this tension is observed in the issue dubbed “youth violence” in major western cities. Studies find that youth violence has escalated in the past two decades and has become the everyday reality of youth around the world. Furthermore, such violence disproportionately affects racial minority youth. While youth violence is deemed increasing, the search for solutions remains politicized and polarized. Studies locate violence in the psychopathology of urban youth suggesting scurrilous regulation of youth as the solution or they locate the problem in broader structures of inequity and suggest youth empowerment and policy change as the way out. Such polarization forecloses possibilities of exploring the interaction between the human agency of youth and the agency of social structures, and obscures the profound relational processes of Self and Other that produce and reproduce both structures of inequity and youth violence at one and the same time. Our study departs from these polarized positions by exploring youth violence as a profound relational process of Self and Other where both the human agency of youth and the agency of wider social structures are inseparably intertwined. It draws on studies that link violence to health and wellbeing, shifting the focus from violence to practices of healing. We explore youth violence and healing as deeply ingrained in mundane experiences and everyday practices of power relations. This exploration sheds light on the intimate interconnection between the mundane and sheds light on the outlandish. Findings from focus groups with racialized and marginalized youth in the city of Toronto are presented. Early findings show that youth are deeply aware of stereotypical and racist views in society, they examine how these views are influenced by past historical contexts and note that current sociopolitical events deeply affect society's views about them, these views cast them as the ‘Other’, and these views are experienced as violence. Youth have a repertoire of ways to engage with this violence, but nevertheless feel this experience as a deep “gut wound” to their selves.

WS088:3

Urban design and violence in Londrina/Brasil

Ferrari de Barros, Marina
Universidade Estadual de Londrina, Londrina, Brazil

This paper introduces the partial results of interdisciplinary research that investigates the interrelation between the urban design and the violence committed by and against young people in the city of Londrina, Paraná, Brazil. Starting from the assumption that the environment does not determine, but influences human behavior it important to see urban morphology as the result of political decisions hence an interfering factor in a situation of social vulnerability, as well as a reflection of the socially established political culture. The practical objective here is to build action, protection and investment plans, for the improvement of the living conditions and the maximization of the opportunities given to teenagers in social vulnerability situation. The plan will have intervention guidelines as its fundamental structure which will qualify the physical environment of determined neighborhood housing with the objective to integrate it into the support network of institutions and social organizations that cater for to the fundamental rights of: life and health, freedom, respect and dignity, amongst others. By reviewing data obtained from the archives of the police (from 2008 to 2010) it was possible to map the place of residence of teenagers responsible for law infringements in Londrina. It was concluded that the city's neighborhoods, origin of the juvenile infractors are those that were formed originally from urbanization and construction of housing via governmental projects. These neighborhoods are situated away from the city areas of employment, culture and leisure and present a discontinuous urban expansion model characterized by speculative use of the land and consolidating the inequality in regards to the access of the benefits of urbanization process. In the residential districts of such areas drug trafficking was flagged as the main offence committed by teenagers.
being that they migrate to areas close to their places of residence to commit robberies and thefts, also indicating the center of the city, a highly populated area, as a common destination for most of the law infringements acts committed by teenagers in Londrina. It’s highlighted that the State should assume responsibility for urban violence in this case, since it does not act as an agent to promote balance between the interests of various social agents who work in the city when creating the production forms of urban space that favours certain social groups to the detriment of others.

WS088:4
How to support young people victimised of honor related oppression and violence and how to make a sustainable long-term planning
Räckström, Sara; Qasmi, Azam
1Kvinnors Nätverk, Linnamottagningen, Stockholm, Sweden; 2Kvinnors Nätverk, Stockholm, Sweden
Linnamottagningen (Linna Clinic) has been working since 2004 with young people victims of honor related oppression and violence. Linnamottagningens settler is an NGO called Kvinnors Nätverk (Women’s Network). One of the most important tasks of The Women’s Network is the fight against the honour related violence and the support of its victims. Our knowledge base and our work methods are all sprung from the Human Rights declarations and conventions and from our experiences from support work in practice. The Women’s Network strongly rejects all forms of social, cultural, religious, economic or political argument aimed to justify or conceal discrimination and oppression of children and women.
Linnamottagningen has sheltered accommodations and an open reception for boys and girls aged 13-25. In the seminar we will present our experiences working with the young people that’s left their entire families, and the phases in the process they go through. They often struggle with the conflict of the values they have been raised up with and with their own wishes for the future, which in turn often leads to destructive feelings of guilt and shame. For the younger ones in the target group, at the age of approximately 13-18 years, the break up from the family is often even more complicated and our experience is that it’s more common that younger persons return to the family even though the situation with violence in the home of the family haven’t changed at all. The methods and the work the society have used before aren’t custom to the needs of the target group. We’ll share with us the importance of a holding structure that’s been designed for that specific individual, and which methods we have found to be useful in critical and acute situations when the young person has been places in sheltered housing by the social services, during the period thereafter and how to make a long and sustainable planning for the future. For many of the young ones who seek help at The Women’s Network the feelings of desolation and loneliness will be the most difficult challenge in their new life situation. At the Linnamottagning we have to work with the vulnerability factors for that individual, and give both physical and psychical protection, because often they are the biggest threat to them selves.

WS088:5
Adolescent girls at risk: An international perspective
Karin Langes, Nora1; Rants, Rebecca2
1Bob Shappell School of Social Work, Tel Aviv University and Sapir College, Israel; School of Social Work, M.P. Hof Ashkelon, Israel; 2Sapir College, Social Work, M.P. Hof Ashkelon, Israel
The implications of globalization, and especially the growing gaps between developed nations and developing nations brought about the need for developing international social work. To meet this need, the Department of Social Work at Sapir College developed Israel’s first ISW training program as a concentration in our BSW program. The program answers the need for understanding international issues related to social problems in Israel and worldwide, such as labor immigration, refugees, and working in disaster areas, in addition to understanding the issues of working in a multicultural society while maintaining human rights. The curriculum includes theoretical courses, language studies, and research: such as the social implications of globalization and social work and international rights and an experiential course focuses on encountering the other and the foreign. The program also offers a training seminar focusing on skills and emotional processing of the experience in Israel and overseas, and field training in Israel and the target nation with organizations who provide intervention at various levels of international social work for refugees, immigrant laborer, women, etc. and a final research assignment that encompasses a comparative study of a social issue in Israel and the host country.
Two groups of Israeli students went to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and to Nagoj, India for three weeks. Our lecture will focus on the unique experience in each country. We will address the differences and the similarities between the three societies – Israel, India, and Ethiopia and the reflection of these similarities and differences in social work practice with adolescent girls at risk. This analyzing will be conducted along two axes – the cultural axis relating to women’s status in each country, and the professional axis. We will discuss the way the encounters affect the outlook and modes of intervention, as well as professional implications during the students’ visit to the hosting country and after their return to their routine life and training in Israel. We will also review several professional dilemmas that accompany the implementation of a program for international social work within the social work curriculum and propose means of coping and ideas for implementation.

WS088:6
Gender composition in a teen dating violence (TDV) prevention program: Does it matter?
Black, Beverly1; Weitz, Arlene2; Jayasundara, Dhesana3
1University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, United States; 2Wayne State University, Detroit, United States; 3University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, United States
Teen dating violence (TDV) prevention programs have been presented across the United States to address the alarming rates of abusive adolescent relationships (Foshee et al., 2005; Jaycox et al., 2006). Studies suggest that separate gender programs are effective in promoting knowledge and strategies to prevent TDV (Anderson & Whiston, 2005; Foubert & Newberry, 2006) but we do not know if separate gender programs have similar benefits for adolescent girls. This study examines how group composition of a TDV prevention program influenced middle schoolers’ attitudes.
Methods. A dating violence prevention program was presented at two middle schools located in low-income community in a Midwestern city. A total of 396 students participated in the program; 286 participated in a same-gender program and 110 participated in a mixed-gender program. A comparison group was composed of 128 youth. Over 98% of the youth were African American. A series of analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) were used to test the effect of gender, group composition and intervention/comparison group on dating violence attitudes.
Results. At post-test, males in the same-gender group reported significantly higher scores than males in their comparison group (F(1, 118)=15.27, p<.001); females had no similar significant differences (F(1, 178)=.989, p=.321). Females in the mixed-gender group reported significantly higher at posttest than females in the comparison group (F=1.86)= 16.22, p<.001; males had no significant differences (F(1,87)=.037, p=.848). Grade level and program by grade interaction were not significant in any of the analyses.
Implications. Findings in this study suggest that girls experience greater attitude change in mixed-gender groups and boys experience greater attitude change in same-gender groups in comparison to their comparison groups. Although both males and females may prefer mixed gender prevention programming (Elias-Lambert et al. 2009), it is important for programs to provide girls some time to interact with the boys and boys some time to interact only with each other.

WS088:7
Underdevelopment responses of youths vulnerability; Nigeria perspective
Omoniyi, Henry1; Obiakwuru, Theresa2
1College of Education Ekuadolor, Social Studies, Benin, Nigeria; 2University of Benin, Social work, Benin, Nigeria
The problem of over population in Nigeria has registered its effects in every aspect of human life and endeavour, lot of youths migrate from the rural areas to big cities either because they have chosen such a way of life or because the constraints of the environmental structures have left them with no other choice. In search for “greener pasture” therefore most youths are entrapped within the circle of the famous area boys who are mostly school drop out. Their usual place of refuge is the street. The plights of these youths are worsened in that they are submerged in a milieu of general underdevelopment. The aim of this paper is to indentify factors responsible for youths underdevelopment in Nigeria, highlight the chllenges and recommend ways to promote a true representation of Nigeria youths situation and offer them means to better living condition. For the study, 200 youths male and female participated,(75) male and (125) female respectively were randomly selected from Ugbowo community of Benin City Edo State, Nigeria. Methodology: Data was collected using structured questionnaire and interview schedule. Analysis revealed that majority of the youths lack adequate educational formation, poor economic condition, and youthvulnerability to choose between
what is morally good and evil. The study conclude by recommending the need for interventions through awareness raising and advocacy, capacity building, care and support, and increase attention given to education of the youths, also creation of jobs should be government top priority.

**WS089:8**

**Impact of school bullying to selected youths in a child and adolescent mental health service**

Viraj, Victor

Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service, Tauranga, New Zealand

Bullying is act where one person says or does things to have power over another person. Bullying, in short is all about the power, which involved two or more actors, one has the power and the other feels powerless over the things that are being done to him. There are different forms of bullying, it may be verbal which includes swearing, calling names, and so on, physical i.e. hitting or even non-verbal like non inclusion of the person being bullied in a group. The latest form is cyber bullying which involved use of technology such as texting or web based social networking. For children and young people, bullying generally happen at school. It is never condone by school authorities and there has been an increase of awareness at the school level to stop this. However there has been a noted increased of incidents particularly referal to mental health service as a result of bullying. In this study, I would like to answer the following: how does bullying, as a subtle form of violence against a child, affects his mood. By mood, I define it as the person's state of being happy or unhappy and these includes self-confidence and self-esteem; how does it affect the child's academic performance as well as his social relationship; and how does it affect the child's relationship at home. The methodology I am proposing to use is case study (qualitative) of selected clients referred to our service for calendar year 2010 to 2011 and I had personally assessed as a mental health clinician. I plan to review the files and base on the review, I will cluster the referrals based on age group, types of bullying experienced, effects on the person's behaviour (internalizing or externalizing), school performance and relationship to family and friends.

**WS 089 Poverty reduction and the role of social work (3:1)**

**WS089:1**

**Empowerment: social workers' representations and practices**

Pinto, Carla

ISCSP - Technical University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal

This presentation will present and discuss research results of a study aimed to identify and explore representations and practices of the concept of empowerment in social workers' perspective. With this presentation we hope to contribute to the understanding of a fundamental concept of social work and social policy, which may feed the "action-reflection" process by professionals and politicians with responsibilities in the field of social welfare. Thirty-seven semi-structured interviews were done to a sample of social workers with experience of direct intervention and graduated in Social work/Social policy. The results highlight the broad recognition of the importance of the concept of empowerment, but also the difficulty of its practical application. The main contents linked to empowerment are the ideas of capacitating, consciousness, autonomy and self-determination, responsibility and freedom, to give power, to act, to participate, to collaborate and to connect. The dominant perspective is the interpersonal and personal empowerment. The practice of empowerment is characterized above all by socio-educational actions, information and counseling, care and follow-up, and participation. The main restraining or conditioning factors to practice indicated by the interviewees are located at the micro and meso levels. The structural constraints were very rarely mentioned by interviewees. The social workers' representations and practices of empowerment tend to be congruent with each other, however the perspective of the respondents in relation to the theoretical/academic constructions of the concept highlights some differences, being for us the most important the remoteness that professionals end up evidencing in relation to the socio-political dimension of the concept, and therefore to its root signifier that is power.

**WS089:2**

We are the 99% - advancing social and economic justice through social work education in the U.S.

Simmons, Louise

University of Connecticut School of Social Work, School of Social Work, 1798 Asylum Avenue, West Hartford, CT 06117, United States

Social Work Education can play an important role in preparing students to address global and national-level inequalities. In the U.S. context, glaring social and economic inequality has given rise to several recent social movements such as the Occupy Wall Street phenomena in late 2011 and earlier, the movement around maintaining public services and respecting public sector employees that erupted in mid-western cities and states, notably in Wisconsin beginning in February, 2011. The confluence of these economic justice struggles offers Social Work Education opportunities to incorporate social and economic justice content and draw upon experiences with which students are familiar and generationally involved. This presentation will provide a framework for understanding these recent movements, building on concepts of neo-liberal globalization, retenchment of the social welfare state and contemporary modes of resistance within the U.S. context. Where relevant, international dimensions will be incorporated into the framework (e.g. immigration issues, human rights standards and global social movements). Second, the recent social movements that address these questions will be reviewed.

Third, the means by which social work education can incorporate these questions will be outlined, including course content, students assignments and activities, field practice settings and through professional organizations such as the National Association of Social Workers in the U.S. context. The presenter will draw upon experiences during the past year in a U.S. based Masters in Social Work (MSW) Program based in a city where an "Occupy" movement has been present and in which several MSW students have participated. Fourth, the presentation will consider how these activities inform my own social work practice in the U.S. context, particularly community organization, and how the various Codes of Ethics and Human Rights standards compel the involvement and education of social workers on these issues.

The presenter has extensive experience in local and national social movements within the U.S., as well as participation in international campaigns of solidarity and has authored and edited several books and other publications in the arena of economic justice struggles.

**WS089:3**

Rethinking social work research - transforming justice –based human rights and social equality through the lens of 'care'

Minnaar-McDonald, Marie Lynette

University of the Western Cape, Social Work, Bellville, Cape Town, South Africa

This essay/paper will be orally presented and will be based on a larger research study to appraise and make meaning of the current global political and economic crisis, analysing how developing democratic countries like South Africa follow globalised neo-liberal policies and programmes, performed in emulating pro-poor ideas and policies in mostly de-contextualized circumstances and debates. The study raise critical questions about the need for more historically appropriate social work policy research. To advance the plight of the vulnerable and the poor in their struggle for global transformation the paper argues for alternative, critical feminist research and studies that include the voices of marginalized citizens and service users. The main aim of the study was to explore the field of social policy implementation historically in the context of the democratic transition period (post- 1994) where the phenomenon of pro-poor income generation projects (IGP's) was linked to 'social development' and 'developmental social welfare' that appeared 'new' to the South African professional social work field. The feminist research design that I used combined a qualitative post-modernist/post -structuralist approach and multiple gendered case studies with programme evaluation research techniques (direct observation, documentary analysis, depth interviews and focus groups sessions), as part of a comprehensive data gathering strategy in a longitudinal policy implementation study. The matrix developed to analyse data was based on a care perspective that captured relational interactions between care givers and care receivers which allowed for more critical thinking about values such as justice and social equality within a given time period (transitional historical context) and space (e.g policy implementation structures and processes), reflecting on 'democratization' that continue to shape 'care and social development' policies that are implemented. The results challenge social work researchers to think more carefully, critically and contextually about the concept of 'care' and tension it produce of its social development' and 'social protection'. When used as a de-romanticized, political, and ethical 'social indicator' the notion of care can or should
be considered alongside Human Rights and Social Equality for more effective monitoring and evaluation of the policy implementation process.

**WS089:4**

**Teaching social work beyond taken-for-granted assumptions of the social in the Swedish context**

Montgomery, Norma; Richard, Erica
1 Lund University, School of Social Work, Lund, Sweden;
2 Malmö University, Malmö Institute for Studies of Migration, Diversity and Welfare (MIM), Malmö, Sweden

This presentation deals with the national framing of the Swedish social work education and discusses the necessity of relating it to processes of globalization. First we shall problematize how social work has been institutionalized in the Swedish context, and then, relying on the concept of the ‘ignorant schoolmaster’ (Rancière) describe and analyze experiences of teaching social work in the context of the ongoing restructuring. In the Swedish context social work is typically understood in a more narrow sense than that of social sustainability. Hence the presentation starts with a discussion regarding social work to the ongoing global restructuring and global social justice. In Sweden, as elsewhere, ‘the social’ was institutionalized within the frames of the nation-state towards the end of the nineteenth and early twentieth century. These frames, sometimes referred to as methodological nationalism, have conditioned social work both as an academic discipline and as a field of practice and education. However, due to the on-going re-structuring, social problems are no longer successfully dealt with within the national framing of social work. While it is certain that this has implications for the education, it is uncertain how this is adequately dealt with. Here we describe and analyze an attempt to go beyond the institutionalized frames of social work education. In 2009 we accompanied a group of first-year students on a 10-days long field study in Belarus. The field trip was initiated and organized by the students, and we literally participated as ‘ignorant schoolmasters’. This had several implications for the learning process. Instead of a master–student relation, the learning process was characterized by equality; instead of explicators, our roles were to ask questions and to listen. The learning process connected abstract knowledge to actual experiences as well as to personal lives. This includes experiences of poverty, housing, hospitals, orphans and youth workhouses alien to the Swedish context. It also includes the meeting with transnational families, transnational labor, transnational care and even transnational social work as a response to poverty gaps between different countries. In this way the learning process stretched beyond taken-for-granted assumptions of the social.

**WS089:5**

**The effects of demand-driven international service on bridging social capital**

Laugh, Benjamin J.1; Moore McBride, Amanda2; Sherruden, Margaret S.3
1 University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, School of Social Work, Urbana, United States; 2 Washington University, George Warren Brown School of Social Work, St. Louis, United States; 3 University of Missouri St. Louis, Social Work, St. Louis, United States

Background A significant advantage of international voluntary service (IVS) over other forms of development assistance is the person-to-person relationships developed between members of the hosting community and volunteers. These relationships have intrinsic and instrumental value to economic development. Often, IVS is limited by the time and capacities of volunteers rather than a community’s actual needs. We hypothesize that common attributes associated with ‘demand-driven’ placements are associated with higher international social capital.

Methods This study uses a pretest-posttest design to assess international volunteers’ perceptions of impact at baseline and posttest. All respondents are from two different secular nonprofit organizations operating in the United States. Among the 325 respondents completing the baseline survey, 221 volunteers completed a posttest - a response rate of 68%. Analytic methods include multiple imputation of missing data, ordinary least squares regression, and linear mixed-effects modeling.

Findings Results suggest that perceptions of demand-driven IVS, along with a longer duration of service, are associated with volunteers’ continued contact with while volunteering. In addition, volunteers prior international service and language proficiency appear to have a positive effect on whether these connections and resources are leveraged to benefit host communities. Other factors often associated with demand-driven service, including higher occupational experience and institutional support and training are not significantly associated with bridging social capital.

Implications This is one of the first studies to examine the claim that international service duration has an impact on relationships formed during the placement. Other components of demand-driven placements also seem to have a substantial impact on potential outcomes. This study is a modest contribution to the discussion of IVS as a useful form of ‘smart-aid’, and helps to inform current debates about the efficacy of official development aid supporting IVS. Future research could examine the sustainability of these relationships over time and the longer-term outcomes of international service on social capital.

**WS089:6**

**Is there hope for social work & social justice in a postmodern risk society? A critical analysis of theory, policy & practice**

Mofeza, Claudius; Buzza, Peter
1 The Open University, Faculty of Health and Social Care, London, United Kingdom; 2 A Sense Of Self, London, United Kingdom

Inspired by 2 different research projects, this paper offers a critical analysis of social work and social policy within the current social, cultural and political context. The authors suggest that the formation, shifts of attribution and structuring of social work and social policy take place within a complex three dimensional system, namely: a social dimension, that of risk society; a political dimension, that of advanced neo-liberalism; and a cultural dimension, that of reflexive modernity/late-modernity/post-modernity; and that hyper-reality serves as the magnifying lens that selectively accentuates disparate and incongruous fragments of this dynamic reality. The authors argue that the post-modern fragmentation, polarisation and individualisation and the unanchoring of self and social norms have shaken and weakened our individual and social psyche, while the epistemological uncertainty of post-modernity and the ontological insecurity of risk society have threatened our most fundamental instincts of self-preservation and self-affirmation. The authors present the nexus between individual and social reflexivity and offer a critical analysis of social work and social policy in practice as defined by globalisation, massification, commodification, and McDonaldisation of social services within the logic of an exacerbated market economy. The authors argue that notwithstanding the structural instabilities of power inherent in expert mediations, there is need to expand the vision and define social work beyond the weak understanding of structural power and to develop a more empowering, perspective based on a re-conceptualisation of the balance between structure and agency, and a new found dynamic reflexivity that leads to an enhancement of ‘life-politics’ and an internalisation of locus of individual control and evaluation. Defining social justice in this context the authors critically reflect on the role of social work and proceed to relocate social work and its mission within this context and with respect to its goal of enhancing social justice. The authors conclude that in an age of uncertainty social work must achieve stability through purposeful change, and find harmonious social prosperity and individual empowerment, that is more than a zero sum equation (where one’s gain does not have to be at the expense of the other’s loss), through a new and redefined concept of ‘life-politics’ and a new relational homeostasis within society.

**WS089:2**

**Older people and migration: challenges for social work**

Lawrence, Susan; Torres, Sandra
1 London Metropolitan University, Social Sciences and Humanities, London, United Kingdom; 2 Uppsala University, Social Work, Uppsala, Sweden

Through an exploration of different aspects of European and global migration as it impacts upon the lives of older people this paper will consider some of the intergenerational problems and strategies that have been constructed in response. With neo-liberal resource rationing and cost-shifting from the state to individuals, families and communities, migration issues can add a further layer of complexity. By presenting some examples from a variety of contexts and countries, participants may be stimulated into considering migration as it impacts upon the lives of older people this paper will uphold the principles of human rights and social justice are central to this area of work. This presentation will highlight the need to consider migration as a driver for social change, offering the opportunity for new forms of social solidarity that can adapt and support people inter-generationally and sustainably in later life.
WS089:3
Empowerment approach in institutional care reform
Koichi, Naoe
Japan Welfare Education College, Yokosuka city, Japan

Background: Fundamental improving the living environment that fore people reside in one room, and a care with high regard for user's dignity is strongly needed. A special elderly nursing home in unit-type with all individual rooms and unit-care was institutionalized at 2002 in Japan. The way of individual care is required to put more importance on empowerment.

Purpose: This study clarifies the significance of empowerment approach in social work through a research of institutional care reform.

Method: Research in literatures, hearing for staff in care facility as well as reviewing my practical experiences and consideration after research.

Result: 1. Responding to respect for a user's own decision-making in social work.
   (1) Empowerment as respect for a user's own decision and decision-making ability.
   (2) The significance of empowerment in unit-care implementation.
   2. Proceeding an empowerment approach in unit-care implementation.

Conclusion: A unit-care implementation needs
A. A stance to respect for one's life and personality prior to move-in.
B. A stance to make an effort to fulfill user's requirements.
C. A stance to consider together with users about their problems.
D. A stance to look closely and support users.
E. A stance to establish symbiotic relationship with recognizing individual differences.

These stances focus on user's strengths and could be embodies through an empowerment approach.

WS090:4
Dementia-related stigma in urban India: Perspectives of patients, carers and health care providers
Burnette, Denise1; Soletti, Ahsa2; Patel, Neela1; Sharma, Shilpi1
1Columbia University, School of Social Work, New York, United States; 2Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Social Work, Mumbai, India; 3University of Texas, Health Sciences Center, Houston, United States

Fully 14% of global disease burden is due to mental, neurological and substance use disorders, yet most affected people–75% in some low-income countries–lack basic care. Dementia, characterized by loss of intellectual abilities severe enough to interfere with social or occupational functioning is, the most common late-life neurological disorder. There are 24.2 million cases now and 80 million more cases expected by 2040–71% in low-income countries, mainly India and China. This study, set in Mumbai, India, explores how individuals with early-stage dementia and their informal and formal carers perceive and act on stigma in the process of diagnosis, management and care. The salience of stigma lies in the persistent failure of stigmatized individuals and those around them to seek or provide timely care.

Using maximum variation sampling, we recruited study participants through Silver Innings, an NGO devoted to detection, intervention and health care providers.

WS090:5
Which social values can the use of horticulture as a therapy add to the social care of elderly people?
Nilsson, Gunilla
School of Health Sciences,Behaviour and social work, Jönköping, Sweden

Introduction: We are, in Sweden as well as in most other industrial countries, facing good times when more and more persons have the possibility to live a long life. An independent life and often a private living. And we have the possibility to offer care in a nursing home for the last few years, when fragility or dementia complicates life. On the other hand – there will be an amount of spare time "to fill" when ordinary household tasks are left over to staff. Elderly people with dementia generally suffers deteriorating rapidly. A result study by the author on the very limited Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme demonstrated that most people are not going to be adequately protected by this programme even though it has already passed its 10th anniversary. The Long Term Social Welfare Planning Report recently issued also again revealed that old people in Hong Kong is going to be trapped in poverty for foreseeable future.

The Hong Kong society is ageing rapidly just like many developed economies, with more than 12% of its population over the age of 65, or more than 15% over the age of 60. Population projection estimated 27% of Hong Kong Population will be aged 65 or above by the year 2033. As a Chinese community, it is often assumed that Hong Kong is committed to the traditional Chinese social value of filial piety and this provides a natural pillar to ensure social support and care for its aged members.

Additionally, the economic affluence is seemingly going trickle down to guarantee elderly a decent living. Yet the reality turned out to be much less rosy. Family system is changing rapidly, while traditional values are being eroded and replaced by economic and political pragmatism. One fourth of old people have to live alone; a significant portion of old people who are living in institutions have been signed abandoned by their family members. Without a universal retirement arrangement, many old people are compelled to work for living until they are no longer able. Elderly trapped in poverty outnumbered other age-groups significantly. In 2011, 34 percent of Hong Kong's old people are living under the poverty line, constituting 23 percent of the society's total poverty stricken people. One out of five old people has to maintain their living on subsistent welfare assistance; one-fourth is living alone and four in ten are staying in congested public housing units. This trend is expected to be continuously worsening as the unrelated Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme would have no significant effects for those who are to retire in the next ten years.

Even worse, with the broken of the economic bubble since 1997, the stagnant economic growth with its so called economic rebound, compounded with an economic restructuring keep disfavouring the aged. The government of the HKSAR, with its pragmatic mentality and its lack of vision, has abandoned its responsibility for long term social welfare planning. In result, the social and economic situations of old people are deteriorating rapidly. A result study by the author on the very limited Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme demonstrated that most people are not going to be adequately protected by this programme even though it has already passed its 10th anniversary. The Long Term Social Welfare Planning Report recently issued also again revealed that old people in Hong Kong is going to be trapped in poverty for foreseeable future.
Kaplan 1989). Research indicates that parks or gardens offers good, interesting and changing views (Ulrich, 1984; Zeisel, 2007), and that gardens offer possibilities for a stimulating walk with well know plants and objects (Grahn & Bengtsson, 2005). Other studies have shown that handling materials from the garden offers good and appreciated activities indoors all year round (Gigliotti, Shannon & Jarret, 2005). Those results suggests strongly that this is a new area we need to study further.

WS090:6
Who builds the bridges?: Access to justice through an interdisciplinary approach to elder abuse and neglect

Lundell, Lena1; Campion, Vivienne1; Clark, Julie1
1Caxton Legal Centre, Seniors’ Legal and Support Service, Brisbane, Australia; 2Griffith University, School of Human Services and Social Work, Logan, Australia

Social workers and lawyers sometimes work together in the interests of their common client, but often find the interactions stretch whatever good will they may have held for their interdisciplinary colleagues. Zifcak (2009) claims lawyers lack subtlety and are unable to see the intricacies, the ambiguities and disparities of case work; and that social workers are not robust enough and unable to perform decisive and analytical tasks through a meticulous process. By and large this description fits initial perceptions lawyers may have of social workers and vice versa. Until you learn the strengths and capacities of your colleague, it may seem that the differences are insurmountable challenges. However, this is not the experience of the Seniors’ Legal and Support Service team at Caxton Legal Centre in Brisbane; the largest community based legal service in Queensland, Australia. The purpose of SLASS is to assist older adults who are experiencing or who are at risk of elder abuse reflects a concern with the human rights of the elderly, and provides the older person with a range of legal and social work options and supports to protect these rights. Internationally elder abuse and neglect is considered a significant social issue, with an overall prevalence of according to the World Health Organisation between 4% - 6% of the population. The Elder Abuse Prevention Unit in Queensland, estimates that about 30,000 people will be abused. In 2011 SLASS in Brisbane Australia provided legal advice and social work support and advice to 1154 clients. In this paper, definitions of interdisciplinary practice are explored and the benefits of interdisciplinary practice are explained using the example of SLASS to illustrate points of similarity and difference. The challenges to working effectively across two professions and the ways SLASS meets some of the issues are presented. Definitive responses to some challenges remain elusive, this paper shares the debates around those concerns. These tensions highlight important points of difference between the professions and the contexts in which seamless collaborative professional practice is possible. Caring for the older person is more than the provision of services to a passive client group. Older Australians face complex issues and the voices of individuals need to be heard to find just and dignified resolution. Through the tension of interdisciplinary teams SLASS has responded to a range of complex circumstances.

WS090:7
Social protection of older people in the Republic of Srpska (Bosnia and Herzegovina) and experience in Slovakia

Hette, Miloslav
St Elizabeth University of Health and Social Work, Social Work Department, Bratislava, Slovakia

The project analyses the national legislation and practice in the field of active and dignified ageing of older people in the Republic of Srpska (Bosnia and Herzegovina). The paper is based on results of joint project (2010-2011) of the Slovak Republic with authorities in the Republic of Srpska. Commitments and trends. Learned and researched knowledge and reality from the Republic of Srpska reality in this field is compared with Slovak experience and practice. Current activities in creating the possible new international instrument on protection of human rights of older people within the United Nations, the Working Group on Ageing, the European Union and its Commission policy and positions were also used for preparing of guidelines for future policy direction. Welfare for the older people in Slovakia. Described is present situation of older people life in Slovakia. Outdated concept of active people protection is going under review. The new paradigm of active ageing as integral part of society without generation barriers is introducing today. This is possible good example to be followed. Situation older people rights in the Republic of Srpska. Some conclusions.

Current situation of older people in society is described, compared analysed. Among the results we can mention mainly, that the system of social protection of elderly needs integrated comprehensive strategic document in the Republic of Srpska. This document must be cross-sectoral nature with focus on mainstreaming and holistic approach. Principles and objectives must be based on internationally agreed commitments of the Republic of Srpska. It is necessary to respect the policies of the European Union, Council of Europe, the United Nations and other international institutions. Integration and the possibility of a fulfilling life as part of society, not segregation, must pass through the whole document.

WS090:8
Addressing the needs of carers of patients with a life limiting illness

Downes, Jenny1; Roache, Arlene2; Tong, Edite1
1Braeside Hospital, HammondCare, Sydney, Australia; 2South Sydney Area Health, Palliative Care, Sydney, Australia; 3Braeside Hospital, HammondCare, Palliative Care, Sydney, Australia

Carers of people with a life limiting illness are daily confronted with a multiplicity of issues including grief and loss and impending death. These carers are not always comfortable in speaking with health care professionals about their issues of concern and the stress they are experiencing. As an alternative means of addressing the emotional and social support needs of palliative care carers the Palliative Care Service at Braeside Hospital organised a series of Multidisciplinary Education Sessions and Carer Events. These were designed for carers to engage and network with others in similar situations to themselves and so they could be given information on topics of relevance in a less intense environment. The limited number of Palliative Care Carers who attended these Education Sessions/Carer Events generally gave positive feedback about the their experience. The presentation will incorporate feedback from these Carer Activities and a Quality Improvement Project designed to get a better understanding of the needs of these carers. The obstacles that prevent these carers from participating in organised Carer Activities will be discussed. The role of the carer for people with a life limiting illness will become increasingly important as the world’s population ages. As such it important that their unique needs are better understood and addressed in the most effective way.

WS 091 Managing disaster (2:1)

Humanitarian aid in times of disasters: Lessons from responses to the 2004 tsunami in Sri Lanka

Vickers, Tom; Dominelli, Lena; Palmer-Cooper, Joy
Durham University, School of Applied Social Sciences, Durham, United Kingdom

Disasters have prompted humanitarian interventions in many parts of the world, giving rise to the view that goodwill is the key ingredient in having successful outcomes that are experienced as empowering by local recipients. This is not always the case (Hancock, 1991). Moreover, contemporary disasters occur in a context of globalisation, the internationalisation of institutions and organisations, and greater personal mobility. What are the implications of international gestures of goodwill for local communities recovering from catastrophic events? Do these increase or reduce global and local inequalities; enable social and community development activities to proceed on the terms set by local residents; and provide for sustainable long-term reconstruction? In this paper we present some findings from an ESRC funded project into disaster relief provided to the survivors of the 2004 tsunami in Sri Lanka, so get their answers to these questions. This study used qualitative analysis of semi-structured interviews with over 200 students, staff, community practitioners and residents of villages, triangulated with focus groups and a quantitative survey. These have revealed a mix of responses which range from successful interventions to less successful ones. However, the research revealed that local people felt more empowered by two different initiatives that we call the Institutional Model because it originally originated in an institutional setting in a Western European country and has provided much needed resources and support for young people and their communities; and the other the Capacity-Building Model which began in an NGO with a global reach, but quickly established relationships with local actors and now plays a major role in promoting professional social work education with strong support from social work educators in an Eastern European country. Through this exploration, we identify the characteristics that make for more inclusive and participatory forms of intervention that reveal a
sustained commitment of resources, an openness to mutual learning, and ongoing critical reflection amongst those involved. And, we consider the implications of these findings for the social work curriculum.

**WS091:2**

**Social workers as crisis first responders**

*Farmer, Antoinette;* *Quincy, Ronald*

1Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, School of Social Work, New Brunswick, New Jersey, United States; 2Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick, New Jersey, United States

It is critical for social workers to assume leading roles as first responders during natural and man-made disasters. Social workers are not generally perceived as core members of a disaster response team; however, the implications for social workers as crisis first responders are great since the nature of their roles requires the full range of professional social work practice areas. The social work profession is uniquely positioned to provide response, recovery, and redevelopment assistance to individuals, families, and communities impacted by disasters. Professional social workers are equipped with the expertise to contribute an ecological perspective in crisis response and disaster management, and employ micro and macro level based interventions grounded in social practice theory.

In the aftermath of the earthquake in Haiti, Rutgers University School of Social Work researchers developed a human services needs assessment instrument to collect data from individuals, families, and community leaders. In collaboration with Haitian natives, the instrument was translated into Haitian Creole and tested for cultural competency. The needs assessments were orally conducted with the assistance of Haitian people, and the geographic location of each assessment was mapped utilizing Geographic Information System (GIS) devices. The research identified that social workers were providing services such as psychosocial support, and allow for a faster matching of needs to services. There is a great need for services after the initial devestation, as observed in an August 2011 mission. Social workers can provide redevelopment support and address long-term needs to create sustainable communities. By the end of this workshop, participants will know: (1) how social workers can serve as crisis first responders, (2) how to develop assessment measures, (3) what strategies social workers can use as first responders to work with the indigenous population, (4) which methods of data collection seem to be most effective, (5) what training is essential for social workers in order to assure an effective ongoing human services needs assessment for the population impacted by the disaster. Finally, to ensure sustainability of the overall disaster relief intervention, the workshop presenters will impress upon workshop participants, the importance of working with indigenous populations at every phase of disaster -- planning, relief, recovery, and redevelopment.

**WS091:3**

**Evolution of psychosocial services in disaster management an Indian perspective**

*Kasi, Sekar*

National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences, Department of Psychiatric Social Work, Bangalore, India

Developed, developing and underdeveloped countries face natural or manmade disasters which result in human and economic loss. Psychosocial is one of the major impacts that arise due to different types of losses faced by survivors. India support one sixth of world population and it suffers heavily from natural and human made disasters. A systematic understanding of the mental health aspects of survivors in disaster started in 1981 during a circus fire tragedy. In 1984 the mental health aspects of gas leak in a major chemical industry got the attention of mental health professionals to provide mental health services for the survivors by trained primary health care doctors. This was expanded to include health care workers to identify mental health issues among students and teachers. The origin of psychosocial care in India was in 1999 which was associated with the super cyclone wherein, 40 community level human resources were identified, capacity was build and intervention was provided for the survivors. The impact psychosocial services provided by the community health workers was encouraging. This was expanded to the school teachers (for intervention with school children) and welfare personal (women and aged) in 2001 Earthquake. In 2002 the model was expanded to four phases of disaster -- planning, relief, recovery, and redevelopment. In 2004 Tsunami the model was scaled to cover a larger geographical area involving three States and 2 Union Territories in India. In 2005 in a massive earth quake the psychosocial intervention through governmental and non governmental organizations were initiated within a week of the disaster occurrence. All these led to the development of a psychosocial service program, capacity building and evidence based research which demonstrated positive outcomes among survivors. This led to the initiation of National Guidelines on Psychosocial Services in Mental Health Services in Disaster by the National Disaster Management Authority as a policy document in 2010. The paper traces the history of psychosocial services for the survivors of disaster in India and its implication for developing countries in South East Asia.

**WS091:4**

**Disaster management curricular competency: a model for social work education**

*Tossey, Marvin; Burrows-McEwan, Cicely*

Salisbury University, Social Work, Salisbury, United States

The need for expertise in disaster management has never been more apparent to the global community than during the first decade of the 21st century. The increased frequency and intensity of catastrophic natural disasters world-wide coupled with the calamity of global terrorism has increased the demand for knowledgeable professionals who are able to assist communities to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters. Social work is uniquely placed among the helping professions to play a leadership role in the management of disasters because if its twin focus: the “person-in-the-environment” and social-systems perspectives. One emphasizes the importance of the environment in shaping human behavior while the other provides schema to understand the interactions of institutional behavior. Though not consciously constructed with disaster management in mind, social work education has always addressed the basic skills and theoretical orientations necessary to prepare students to fill roles in response to disasters. Currently American professional social work education does not address disaster management as an element in the foundation curriculum though some programs have electives courses. Given the growing awareness on the part of governments and employers that all employees need to be involved in emergency planning and preparedness, we propose a curricular model that would provide all undergraduate and graduate social work students a basic foundation in emergency management preparedness. Based on competency content infusion, the model would provide all beginning and foundation social work students the requisite knowledge, skills and values to demonstrate a basic competency in the area of disaster management. This foundation level of competency will give the graduates the knowledge and skills necessary employment expectations or additional specialized training. An ancillary benefit of this model is that it introduces the students to a global perspective through the introduction of international disaster management. The model builds upon a program’s existing curriculum, the core CSWE competencies and the traditional content areas such as macro and micro practice, policy, research and human behaviors infusing disaster management concepts, models and skills.

**WS091:5**

**Managing disasters: Responding to mass trauma incidents in universities or residential campuses**

*Collins, Elaine;* *Dedman, Denise*

1Grand Valley State University, College of Education, Grand Rapids, United States; 2University of Michigan-Flint, Social Work, Flint, United States

The unthinkable happens—both natural and human-caused disasters can strike, taking lives and causing injury. Careful planning and delivery of appropriate interventions to a social service agency can help to meet client needs during the immediate aftermath and to remain viable following an incident. This presentation addresses lessons learned from shootings on two university campuses and suggests issues to be considered in planning for the emotional support and recovery of students and staff. In Doksz (2003) model, a public tragedy involves multiple victims in a public venue and has the potential to produce distress beyond the location of the tragedy because of both media coverage and direct human connections. Concern over litigation, coupled with the ethical dilemmas inherent in research during a disaster response, creates difficulty in learning from these tragedies. The public awareness of a tragedy leads to offers of financial and tangible assistance, and also to the potential for embarrassing public disclosure of errors in the management of the event and increases the potential for litigation. Organized by Midgley’s (1997) model of social development, the presentation will focus on two elements of managing disaster recovery: human development and economic/legal contingencies. Though the presentation is based on a case study of university shootings, the strategies for dealing with public tragedy are generalizable to the management...
of many social service agencies, especially those with dependent or residential clients. A plan of disaster response, developed after the shootings at Virginia Tech and used at Northern Illinois University (Sharma, Bershad, & LaBanc, 2010) and University of Alabama in Huntsville, will be presented by a social worker who volunteered at the latter incidents. A university administrator will present legal and management considerations in planning for disaster response. The interplay of micro and macro social work practice is especially suited to dealing with the simultaneous demands of direct intervention with survivors while managing the administrative and legal needs of an agency. The presenters will provide a framework for best practice in highly visible “litigious” contexts, incorporating elements of Seng’s (2006) “learning organizations” to help attendees prepare their agencies for the unthinkable.

WS091:6
U.S. policy discourse of relief actors in post-earthquake Haiti: Implications for participatory and sustainable recovery
Svistova, Juliana; Pyles, Loretta
State University of New York at Albany, School of Social Welfare, Albany, United States

Research has shown how media and political discourse socially construct issues such as disasters and influence public agenda setting (Davis & French, 2008; Garfield, 2007; Hartwig, 2010). In the case of the 2010 Haiti earthquake, victims are framed as victims of “natural” events (Mason, 2011; Solnit, 2010), “passive and desperate” (Mason, 2011; Solnit, 2010), “violent and uncivil” (Mason, 2011; Solnit, 2010), submissive to aid workers and security troops (Los Angeles Times images in Solnit, 2010), and “noble savages passively awaiting the gift” (Mason, 2011). Such images influence relief and recovery by U.S. governmental and non-governmental organizations. To learn more about this phenomenon, the authors inquire into political discourse around the Haiti earthquake, posing the question: How does the discourse of U.S. Congressional Hearings represent and construct the roles of the U.S. and Haiti in post-earthquake relief and recovery? To answer the query, the authors conducted a search using the term “Haiti” in Congressional Record (Vol. 156, 2010) yielding 50 relevant documents. Preliminary analysis of the data reveals a prevalence of heroic recognitions of U.S. involvement in relief and recovery. The theme is exemplified through such language as “commending generosity,” “recognizing the bravery,” and “honoring the heroes” of U.S. citizens. There is little discussion of the involvement of Haitians. The role of the U.S. is hyper-visible with its “do-gooding” and order sustaining practices, while Haiti is predominantly positioned as a powerless, needy and passive actor. These discursive practices manufacture, disseminate and perpetuate the U.S. as a critical, resourceful and knowledgeable actor, while the local Haitian wisdom becomes acted upon, thus obscuring local mobilization and involvement. Disaster scholarship is replete with recommendations for participatory models of recovery that center the needs and strengths of citizens rather than external actors (Berke, Kartes & Wenger, 1993; Pyles, 2010; Taddei & Manyena, 2009). Further, local ownership, participation, and accountability are core principles of the Humanitarian and Minimum Standards of the Sphere Project and the Red Cross Code of Conduct (Telford & Cosgrave, 2007). This research supports the importance of strengths-based framing of Haitian people and concomitant U.S. public policy and interventions that center Haitians in a sustainable recovery process.

WS091:7
Secondary Traumatic Stress for social workers assisting disaster victims
Kannu, Hanne; Tosone, Carol
1Valdosta State University, Division of Social Work, Valdosta, United States; 2New York University, School of Social Work, New York, United States

Social workers serve many clients who have experienced trauma from man-made and/or natural disasters. Those who empathically engage with their clients’ traumatic recollections sometimes exhibit strong emotional reactions, including grief or rage. Such negative reactions resulting from the knowledge of traumatized events of others may reflect Secondary Traumatic Stress (STS). After the 9/11 terrorist attacks in New York City, the US, social workers who provided counseling and support to the 9/11 victims faced a higher probability of developing symptoms of STS. This study explored the predictive factors of STS for social workers assisting the 9/11 victims. It also examined direct and interactive protective factors, controlling for the social workers’ demographics (age, marital status, income, hours per week in the field, and years in the field). Data were drawn from the Post 9/11/01 Quality of Professional Practice Survey (Tosone & Moore, 2007). This survey explored how social workers dealt with the personal and professional stress of trauma in the post-9/11-practice environment. Social workers in the New York City, the US (N=1,257) were surveyed, yielding a 38% return rate (N=481). The Professional Quality of Life Compassion Fatigue/STS Subscale assessed STS. Hierarchical multiple regression included the social workers’ demographics as the control variables and the level of exposure to trauma in practice as the independent variable; additional protective variables (receiving supervision, peer support, family and friend support, 9/11 specific training, general disaster training) were examined separately for their direct and interactive effects with exposure. Results showed that social workers’ level of exposure to different types of traumatized clients significantly increased STS (F(5, 364)=4.74, p<.01, R2=.047), whereas 9/11/01 trauma exposure alone did not (F(2, 212)=1.69, p=.19, R2=.015). Peer support had a buffering effect only in the STS analysis; receiving peer support was a partially significant predictor of STS symptoms (F(2, 210)=2.36, p=.097, R2=.021). A follow-up analysis found that age and years of field experience by social workers might act as moderators for the trauma exposure STS relationship (age: F(3,174)=3.78, p=.01, R2=.059; years of field experience: F(3,166)=4.78, p=.002, R2=.078). The implications for providing services to disaster victims will be shared based on these results, which could be generalized in worldwide disasters.

WS091:8
Social work support for disaster management in Greece and Cyprus
Paraldis, Stavros; Togas, Konstantinos
1Frederick University, Social Work, Nicosia, Cyprus; 2Korinthos Prison, Corinthos, Greece

Mass disaster incidents cause major changes in daily life such as loss of accommodation, dressing, food and employment or even people have to relocate. Studies have shown that it is very common between persons who are present and live in similar cases to face depression, stress, aggressive behaviour and sleep distress (Vaslamatzis 2005). The social welfare services have to be activated, in order to face similar incidents. This presentation focuses on the similarities and the differences on how disaster incidents are faced in Greece and in Cyprus. Two cases were investigated and compared: the extended fires in Peloponnese (Greece, 2007) and the explosion in Mari (Cyprus, 2011).

Social workers have central role and responsibilities in the provision of the needed support. Nevertheless, there is lack of coordination between all involved parties. In Greece special teams have been organized in order to be activated in any needed case; in Cyprus there are not any such organized teams.

The study revealed that both the Hellenic and the Cypriot social welfare system are centred-based. The provided services are controlled by the central administration, which offer financial allowances (e.g. support allowances), emergency stuff (e.g. dressing, food, blankets) and personal psychosocial support. Moreover, volunteer organizations support the provision of services (e.g. Hellenic Red Cross and Cyprus Red Cross) and also the church (in both countries) and other informal social welfare networks (Stasinopoulou 1993, 271). In this structure, social workers have limited involvement.

Social worker’s role and responsibilities are not recognised in the cypriot society as much as in the hellenic one. In Greece, both psychologists and social workers are energized in order to offer their services to those in need. However, in Cyprus, psychologists led the offered support, having limited support from social workers.

Volunteering is well organized in Cyprus, while not in Greece. Therefore, even though volunteers are always available to offer their support in both countries, the provided services are more organized in Cyprus rather than in Greece.
social services, regarding what is considered legally correct when it comes to developing new methods of working on the internet. Using internet as a tool in the social work also raises ethical questions regarding integrity and availability. The aim of the current project is to develop a policy for how the internet should be used as a tool in social work with clients in the city of Stockholm.

Methods In order to develop such a policy, focus groups with professionals involved in different fields within social work have been conducted. A legal and a technical investigation have been initiated and a reference group, that will be active in considering and investigating the questions of an ethical nature has been assigned.

Results and conclusion The development of the policy is still under process, but the results from the focus groups stress the need for a uniform policy for the whole city of Stockholm. Different practices have been developed in different parts and units of the city indicating that the social work on the internet today is far from legally secure. The main areas of development that were distinguished in the focus groups, where there are controversies regarding how the social services should act (that will also be the main questions addressed in the policy) were:

- Where, when and how shall/may the professionals search the internet for information regarding their clients (using for example Facebook, blogs etc.)?
- What internet based means of communication shall/may the professionals use (email, chat/instant messaging, social media)?
- How shall/may the professionals use social media in order to spread information to their target group?
- How shall/may the professionals use pages or profiles on social networks (Which sites? What aim? How shall the content be archived, appraised and monitored in accordance with the law?)

WS092:3 Relocating social work policy and practice within the new sociality of social media and liminal “reality”
Megele, Claudia; Buzzi, Peter1
1A Sense Of Self, Faculty of Health and Social Care, London, United Kingdom; 2A Sense Of Self, Managing Director, London, United Kingdom

Inspired by 2 separate research projects: one on psychology of twitter versus LinkedIn and the other on Social Workers’ intervention and decision making processes, the authors critically reflect on the role and mission of social work within the context of evolving and dynamic social media. The authors introduce the concept of liminality and suggest the irreversibility of cyber-technologisation of our society and Googlisation of the world extend Haraway’s (1991) concept of “cyborg bodies”. The authors argue that the liminality of contemporary lived experience goes far beyond conceptualisation of social media as a means of communication, and that its’ increasingly fluid and seamless integration in everyday life and our individual and social psyche extends our very consciousness and thinking patterns and holds significant implications for individuals’ biological, psychological and psychosocial wellbeing as well as social work and social services interventions and services. The authors critically examine the opportunities, risks and challenges offered by these transformations and their implications for social work and social care services. Recognising the value of such developments, the authors conclude by relocating social work and social care interventions and services based on a reconceptualised notion of an integrated service and service delivery system within the context of this new and evolving liminal sociality and social media “reality”.

WS092:4 Socialworkers online - accessible, empowering and informative
Ingloff, Rebecca
Sociala resursförvaltningen, Malmö, Sweden

Socialworkers Online, in Swedish Socianter på nätet, is an Internet based social work advisory and referral service provided by Malmö municipality, Sweden. Available 24 hours a day, Socialworkers Online provides an information and knowledge base accessible to anyone who has access to the Internet, where the public can ask professional social workers questions and discuss topics relating to social issues. The goal is not to replace other methods of reaching people rather to harness the availability, anonymity and other advantages of the Internet to aid community empowerment. It is important to note that the site doesn’t offer therapeutic aid. The answers given by the social workers are intended to increase the person’s confidence in their own abilities and lead them to investigate the options available. This is achieved by exchanging knowledge on the kind of work that social workers do to demystify their role and facilitate the person’s further contact with the social services.

Over time the mission of Socialworkers Online has expanded. The site was originally established in 2007 by two social workers to reach out to young adults in the district of Sodra Innerstaden in Malmo at risk from drug and alcohol addiction. Though our primary target group remains the same, i.e. people living in Malmo, we provide responses to all people seeking help, regardless of their location, social demographic or issue. As a result the site provides assistance on a range of social issues involving addiction, economic welfare support, housing, mental health, marital problems and childcare.

The inclusiveness of the site has made it a successful tool for reaching out to people, who for physical, social and legal reasons often avoid or are unsure of how to contact social services. The accessibility of the Internet site has made it easier for people with disabilities, mental illness, and people with difficulties in social situations to access social service information. It has also provided a way for people who wish to maintain their anonymity such as parents, spouses and work colleagues to seek information to help a friend, a loved one or their own individual social situation.

In 2011 Socialworkers Online won the year’s Guldklänken, the prize awarded to Sweden’s best e-administration, in recognition of its effectiveness in spreading information on community services and its ability to detect social problems at an early stage.

WS092:5 The impact of once-only chat help in primary care
Vanhove, Tine; Bocklandt, Philippe; Vlaeminck, Hilde
Artevelde University College Gent, Social Work, Belgium

Online help in primary care has become popular quickly in welfare. It requires new research on its impact. To fill this gap, the results of 2 online surveys on 5 major Flemish service providers and their users were linked to analysis of chat transcripts, allowing for a unique research on the impact of chat help. This project unveils the, otherwise hidden, perspective of the anonymous service users. The results are used to optimize evidence-based practices in the use of social media in social work. The results show that chat help improves the living conditions of (young) people in need that are not easily helped otherwise. It shows how innovative social work actions contribute to the welfare of new target groups. The experienced benefits of the chat users lie mainly in the possibility to ventilate and tell their story and the subsequent feeling of being understood. However, even in chat transcripts with high levels of experienced benefits, the dialogue often shows limited exploration of the problem situation and the online environment of the help seeker. Most interventions focus on empathic listening, with few attempts to create ‘movement’ in the conversation. The inherent slowness, lack in non-verbal communication and technical problems make successful ‘chat alliances’ hard to establish. The relief of being able to chat anonymously is enormous, even when the interactions are limited to empathic mirroring. The short-term experience of ventilating seems to outweigh the difficulty in establishing the chat alliance. This gap between experienced benefits and intervention quality might be explained by the chat users’ limited expectations on short, once-only, chat conversations. A more systematic approach to chat help in primary care should increase the experienced benefits of the chat users even more. A new work method for online helpers, help organisations and social work education was developed in order to structure the innovative use of social media and internet in primary care. This method is currently being implemented by all major chat help organisations in Flanders. Because the medium of chat help knows no borders, these new insights and instruments for practitioners can be generalized across the world. A more global cooperation in social work organisations and social work education worldwide can further advance the quality of e-help.

WS092:6 Website-level bureaucrats 2.0
Scaramuzzino, Gabriella1; Johnson, Eva2
1Social Work, Växjö, Sverige; 2School of Social Work, Lund, Sverige

The possibility to interact online, sometimes anonymously, has enabled formation of groups that might be of interest for social work. Even if we are starting to see examples, social workers in general have been slow to make use of social media and web 2.0 for outreach and preventive social work. The aim of this study is to highlight strategies adopted by social workers online, the dilemmas they face and to discuss if and how the role as professional changes when working online. The method used is virtual ethnography. Observations have been conducted, (2009 to 2011), of the text interaction between the users of a Swedish virtual red-light district. The virtual red-light district consists in three social networking sites where people share an interest in prostitution. These websites are used by both people who purchase and provide sexual services. The results are interpreted by the theoretical framework of “street-level bureaucrats”.

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In the virtual red-light district we found traces of advertising from social workers who offer advice, support and prevention packages, i.e. traditionally social work. One dilemma is that social workers not only meet individual clients, but also collective, often anonymous. As an online-collective, the people whose interaction we have studied are in general critical of the Swedish ban on purchase of sexual services and existing interventions offered by social workers. As a collective they demand power over how they are defined and if, how and by whom they are going to be helped. Results suggest that social media give citizens an opportunity to anonymously engage publicly and to critically examine the social workers’ conduct. At the same time the results also suggest that social workers can make use of social media to highlight their role as “helpers” instead of “controllers”. They tend to adapt their language and approach to the normative systems they meet online. The alleged absence of asymmetries of power in the encounter between “website-level bureaucrats” and citizens online is discussed in the concluding part of the presentation. Can they be helpers without control? If so, what is a website-level bureaucrat?

WS092:7
Social media and personal identity; the presentation of the self online
Watling, Sue
University of Lincoln, Lincoln, United Kingdom

There is increased evidence of blurred boundaries between the personal and the professional when presenting the self online. This has resulted in rising numbers of inappropriate digital identities on social media sites. Often inadvertently created, these can have serious professional consequences for those involved. Using social media effectively requires appropriate digital literacies. The misuse of sites such as Facebook and Twitter, as well as careless comments in personal emails and blogs, have potential implications for those in professional practice. Using social media requires careful management of online identity. This needs to be addressed by social work educators as well as within social work placement and practice. This presentation offers guidance to social work students and practitioners about adopting digitally literate ways of working and ensuring individual online identities are appropriate for professional practice. Using a case study approach, it will raise awareness of the need for differentiation between public and private selves and offer evidence which demonstrates how poor judgement can lead to disciplinary procedures and suspension. The presentation’s title is adapted from Goffman’s seminal text on presenting the self in everyday life. Although this was written fifty years ago, the notion of performance on a stage is equally applicable to the theatre of virtual environments. In the 21st century, social media incorporates a dual stage, one on which the performance takes place and the other which is occupied by the viewer. While there are some controls over the way in which the self is presented, users are often unaware of the extent to which their online identity can be misrepresented and misused by others. The need to address digital literacies in social work education and practice is an increasingly important one and this presentation will address the permanence of digital footprints. Whether it is a personal photograph or comment, or an inappropriate friend request or virtual relationship, the consequences of careless online behaviours can be detrimental to professional futures. The presentation of data online calls for increased awareness of the need for differentiation between public and private identities when using social media and the establishment of firm boundaries with lines which should not be crossed.

WS092:8
Taking the case to YouTube: benefits, challenges and unintended consequences of self-advocacy through digital media storytelling
La Rose, Tara
OISE/University of Toronto, Adult Education and Community Development, Toronto, Canada

While social media is hailed as a tool of liberation that enhances the potential for advocacy and social change, it also brings with it many challenges. By undertaking deconstruction of a “case example” social workers can learn much about the meaning making processes (both good and bad) present within these powerful tools. This paper presents the application of multi-modal analysis as a tool for deconstructing the meaning making processes of digital media stories. The publicly available digital story “Nervous CPS Worker” provides us with a powerful case study of digital media storytelling for the purpose of self-advocacy. However, this example also demonstrates how digital media practice can lead to unintended outcomes for the people involved in the story and for the media audience. The “Nervous CPS Worker” allows us to see how the ‘Bettendorf’s’ foster family in the US sought to gain voice and to challenge what they saw as unfair treatment and racism within child protection policy but while doing so, created an environment that fostered hate in the form of homophobia, hetero-normativity, gender-normativity and sexism. The analysis of this digital story is undertaken using software facilitated multi-modal analysis and deconstruction as a means of explicating the complex meaning making process present in this story. Application of hypermedia research and discourse analysis informed by post-structural feminist analysis, critical anti-oppression social work perspectives and queer theory allows for a more complex reading of the story and suggest the significance of the politics of representation in understanding digital media materials. These outcomes point to the need for a re-understanding of “fixed” categories like “race” and “gender” in social work practice and policy. From a practical position, the materials also reveal a number of emergent occupational health and safety issues for workers. As home based media technologies allow for the mediatization of client/worker interactions and the instantaneous transmission of these materials to a global audience, professional organizations, unions and other representational bodies must consider carefully how we might best balance the right of workers, clients and employers in the digital age. Convenience, speed, complexity and possibility point to the need for greater social work digital media knowledge development and perhaps our own practices of self-advocacy.

WS092:9
Empowerment through social media
Bediako, Andrea
Council on Social Work Education, Katherine A. Kendall Institute, Alexandria, Virginia, United States

The advent of web 2.0 social media tools (blogs, Facebook, Twitter, podcasts, Skype, YouTube) has brought the world closer together. It allows information to be shared instantly and provides a platform for complete strangers to come together in support of a common cause. Most of these tools are free and only require access to a computer or mobile device. As incomes rise globally, more people are able to participate in these media platforms which have allowed for new voices and new leaders to emerge. Many authoritarian governments are aware of this threat to their regimes and have taken measures to block their citizens from accessing these tools. Major national and international social movements of 2011 demonstrated the power of social media and how it has become a direct and indirect tool of empowerment for social development globally. This presentation will examine social media as an empowerment tool in three ways: 1) community development, 2) education, and 3) NGO capacity-building. Social media has played an influential role in the Arab Spring movement and the Occupy Wall Street movement in North America. It was influential in creating sense of community empowerment that brought people together and allowed them to share ideas and images about what was happening on the ground in real-time via Facebook, Twitter, blogs and YouTube. Using these tools empowered people to demand a new government and energized the youth to become more active in civil society.

Education empowers citizens through access to resources and information. Social media has bridged this gap through the ability to broadcast lectures and how-to demonstrations via podcasts and YouTube which are helpful for students living in remote areas. Webinars are also used to share best practices and research findings with colleagues around the world. Many NGOs also use social media, primarily Facebook and Twitter for capacity-building activities such as fundraising and attracting new supporters. Facebook and Twitter are often used to announce new programs and campaigns which rely on current supporters to share and/or Retweet their message to gain access to new prospective donors. This is a less expensive, indirect marketing approach that has the potential to create a snowball effect to widen an NGO’s reach. Social media, through it variety entities, is a platform that makes to world smaller and increasingly connected.

WS 093 Parenthood (1:3)

WS093:1
Where do parents and professionals meet each other in the labyrinth of good intentions and care for children?
De Roeck, Veronique; Meireman, Katrien; Wysmans, Maurits
Leuven University College, Social Work, Herzele, Belgium

In the field of mental health care for children, there are a lot of organizations and many skilled professionals in Flanders. Despite the degree of professionalism on this field, the collaboration between parents,
teachers and welfare workers is often lacking. In order to provide optimal care for primary school children and to prevent further problems, these lacunas in the collaboration have to be discovered, analyzed and removed. At Leuven University College, department Social Work, we are conducting a qualitative research that is focusing on the collaboration between these three stakeholders involved: parents of young children with a psychosocial problem, teachers and welfare workers. More specifically, it aims to tackle the following questions:

1. Are there differences between perspectives on care between parents, teachers and welfare workers? And if so, how do these differences look like?
2. How is the collaboration between parents, school and welfare organizations nowadays? What are promoting factors and what are impeding factors?
3. How can the collaboration between these three stakeholders be improved? To answer these questions, we interviewed 30 parents and grandparents, 20 teachers and 60 welfare workers by using focus group interviews. A broad range of welfare organizations were involved. Although this work is still in progress, preliminary results indicate the following topics:
   • The perspectives on care really differ, not only between parents, teachers and welfare workers, but also within these groups of stakeholders (e.g. parents have a different opinion), differences are found.
   • Personality seems to be a decisive factor in the effectiveness of care. Parents need to be assertive and well informed. Among professionals (teachers and welfare workers), involvement and readiness to communicate openly with the persons involved are promoting factors.
   • Lack of time, lack of accessibility and lack of transparency of services turned up as impeding factors in the communication and collaboration on care.
   • Another emerging theme is the professional confidentiality. Although professional confidentiality is aimed as a protection factor, there was a tendency to not share information with colleagues or other stakeholders.
   • Collaboration can be improved by clear communication about expectations with respect to each other and by engaged persons who really want to search for the good care in individual cases.

WS093:2
What needs to change in child protection services? Australian parents and grandparents tell us
D'Cruz, Heather1; Gillingham, Philip2
1 Curtin University of Technology, Centre for Human Rights Education, Perth, Australia; 2 University of Queensland, School of Social Work and Human Services, Brisbane, Australia

Reviews of child protection services throughout Australia and England and Wales in the past few years have recommended extensive changes to existing services, based mainly on the testimonies of experts who are employed in the system and service recipients who have ongoing statutory intervention in their lives. In this research, the aim was to investigate the experiences of a 'hitherto silenced, but proportionally large group of people, namely those who had been investigated by child protection services. In particular, we aimed to understand their expectations of child protection services and asked them 'what needs to change'?

Because an attempt to recruit participants was not forthcoming from a statutory child protection agency, we relied on flyers displayed by one non-government organisation and an advertisement in a community newspaper. Semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with nine parents and grandparents. Our participants seemed to represent four different interest groups amongst family members involved with child protection services. Our analysis shows how the groups differed and shared perceptions about their experiences and 'what needs to change.' The central theme common to participants' perspectives was the recognition that 'it was a domino effect: there are people with lives at the end of all this' . The four related sub-themes of 'what needs to change' are: (1) systemic issues, (2) intervention processes and practices, and (4) what needs to change?

The participating family members offer insights missing from literature related sub-themes of 'what needs to change' are: (1) systemic issues, (2) policies in practice, (3) intervention processes and practices, and (4) that participants see their roles as 'just a job.' A final sub-theme indicated participants' awareness of the complexity and difficulty of the job that is child protection, notwithstanding their frustrations expressed in 'what needs to change'?

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WS093:5

Working with resistant parents in child protection: Recognising and responding to the risks

Littlechild, Brian
University of Hertfordshire, Nursing, Midwifery and Social Work, College Lane, Hatfield, United Kingdom

The IASSW Definition of Social Work and Ethics documents acknowledge that in order to protect the vulnerable in society, we need to empower all people we work with whilst also ensuring that those who are most vulnerable— in this instance children who are being abused by their families—are protected from those who abuse their power over them. This unique care/control dilemma or ‘dual role’ in social work provides social workers with unique challenges. In its Definition of Social Work, the IASSW states that ‘social work.. strives to alleviate poverty and to liberate vulnerable and oppressed people in order to promote social inclusion.’ In its Ethics in Social Work, Statement of Principles document, jointly produced with the International Federation of Social Workers, the Association states that: ‘Some ethical challenges and problems facing social workers are specific to particular countries; others are common...’ Some of these problem areas include:

- The fact that the loyalty of social workers is often in the middle of conflicting interests.
- The fact that social workers function as both helpers and controllers. These then are key areas for social work and social work education to consider in preparation for engagement with involuntary and resistant parents in child protection work. This paper examines how social workers can best understand the nature and extent of the various types of such resistant behaviours, and consequently respond most effectively to such situations. This will include a review of both the research evidence concerning the negative effects on staff and child service users of such behaviours, and of the findings from child abuse death inquiry and Serious Case Reviews in England as examples of these processes that are applicable across different parts of the world. Key theoretical issues to be addressed in the article will relate to how current models and methods of social work may mean that the presence and effects of such resistance in parents is avoided and minimized. The paper goes on to examine what we need to consider in risk assessments, ongoing work, and responses at policy, personal, and agency levels in order to increase the safety and well-being of our child clients.

WS093:6

Child maltreatment and carer drinking: the evidence supports a need for broad based alcohol policy changes

Laglett, Anne-Marie1; Room, Robin2; Dietze, Paul3; Ferris, Jason4

1University of Melbourne/ Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre, Centre for Health and Society/ Centre for Alcohol Policy Research, Melbourne, Australia; 2University of Melbourne/ Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre, School of Population Health/ Centre for Alcohol Policy Research, Melbourne, Australia; 3Burnet Institute/ Monash University, Centre for Population Health, Melbourne, Australia; 4 Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre, Centre for Alcohol Policy Research, Fitzroy, Australia

Introduction: Whilst there is general consensus that alcohol misuse is commonly implicated in child maltreatment, the prevalence of alcohol-related child maltreatment in the general population is largely unknown. Furthermore, there is little understanding of how important its role is in comparison to other factors in cases of child maltreatment.

Aim: To examine alcohol-related child maltreatment in Australia in two ways, through a study of the general population, and a detailed study of child protection data.

Method: A national telephone survey of 2,649 households was analysed to determine the prevalence of alcohol related child maltreatment and five years of Victorian child protection data were analysed using logistic regression to determine the extent to which recorded alcohol abuse was associated with poorer outcomes for children.

Results: One in five Australian families reported that their children have been affected by others’ drinking in some way in the past year. One-third of child protection cases involved likely alcohol abuse. Children in the child protection system who received more intensive protective interventions and court orders and who were the subject of repeat interventions were more likely to have had carers identified with alcohol abuse. Our survey and system findings on alcohol-related child maltreatment suggest that broad based and intensive alcohol, child protection and family services policy solutions are needed. The evidence base regarding the role of alcohol misuse as a predictive factor for a spectrum of alcohol-related harms to children is seldom highlighted as a potential policy lever for general alcohol policy change.

WS093:7

Hope among parents of children at risk

Davidsson-Axel, Bilina
Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

The paper focuses on hope (general and family-related) among parents of children at risk. It examines the hypothesis that the sense of hope is related to: (a) the amount of social support parents receive from their social network (friends, family, and other people); (b) the quality of parents’ relationships with their own parents (closeness, degree of influence); (c) the parents’ self-image and degree of narcissism. The study also looks into whether the processes associated with the parents’ sense of hope were different for parents whose children were removed out of their homes by child protection services and placed in alternative care, and those whose children were left at home. Participants included 262 parents, 124 whose children were removed out of their homes and 138 whose children were left at home. The findings show that among parents whose children were removed from home, the sense of general hope was positively related to their self-image, the amount of social support received from their social network and their levels of narcissism. Among parents whose children were left at home, the sense of general hope was also related to their self-image and to the amount of social support they received, but not to their narcissism. For both groups of parents the sense of family-related hope was only linked to the amount of social support they received from their social network. The meaning and implications of the findings will be discussed.

WS093:8

The family network of the stepfamilies and recognitions in the society

Halldórsdóttir, Valgerður; Halldórsdóttir, Valgerður

The Stepfamily Association in Iceland, Social work, Hafnarfjarðar, Iceland

Keywords: step relations, family therapy, family network of children, clinical practice, step-blinding. In this presentation the conclusion of a MA qualitative research study in social work, of the author will be introduced and how the author has used the conclusions for the last five years, in her effort to improve the conditions of stepfamilies in Iceland. The main purpose of the study was to find out how Stepfamilies could enhance their resilience. The results showed that common recognitions in the society, such as, in the media and schools were thought to be helpful. The study showed also that a family network of the families has tendency to be non-condensing for example the cause of insecurity of roles, who is in the family and, how to handle an ex - spouse. In my clinical practice I have seen multiple cases concerning teenagers who don’t feel like they belong either to their father’s or their mother’s stepfamilies. They feel more isolated even thought the social network of their families seems to be bigger. Part of the problem seems to be the lack of understanding by the parents and stepparents on how to handle issues such as discipline and the loss the children have experienced. Their behavior is often interpreted as they are trying to control things and instead being given more time to adjust and grief they became the ones who are being blamed for how things are going within the family. The helpers need to be well informed about the dynamics of the stepfamily and how they define themselves in order to assist them, so both the families and children can use their social network for their own good. In general there is a lack of research in this field and in a way we can talk about “Step-blindness” in legislation, research, policy making, statistics and practice in Iceland. However important improvements are on the horizon Bowby, J. (1965). Child Care and the Growth of Love. Middlesex, England: Penguin Books. Valgerður Halldórsdóttir. (2006). Ætungstegn: hvernig má elfa fjölskylduþrótt stjúpfjölskylduþrótt? Öhert mastersrætið: Háskóli Íslands. Valgerður Halldórsdóttir. (2009). Stjúpfjölskylda er hóv venjulega fjölskylduform margra barna: Félagslag staða stjúpfjölskyldu. Í Félags- og tryggingamálaráðuneyti. Þýskra nefndar um stóð barna í mismunandi fjölskyldugerðum Sótt 1. des. 2011 af http://www.velferdarraduneyti.is/media/09FrettatengtFEL09/Skyrsla_nefndar_um_stod
WS094:1
The challenges and coping resources of youth acting as the head of a household
Bartha, Petro
University of South Africa, Social Work, Pretoria, South Africa
Youth headed-households are a worldwide phenomenon. Research has shown that the presence of this phenomenon is largely based in Africa. The number of youth headed-households (households headed by siblings between 19 and 35 years) are increasing in South Africa. This is linked to the HIV/AIDS pandemic in the country. Various studies have been undertaken on child-headed households, but there is a lack of qualitative research on the personal experiences of youth heading households. The aim of this study is to gain an in-depth understanding of the challenges and coping resources of youth heading households. A qualitative approach and an exploratory, descriptive and contextual research design were used. Fourth year social work students, as field workers, did face-to-face interviews with a sample of 44 young people in different provinces in South Africa. The research findings indicated that the young people heading households, often unemployed, have to provide food for their families, perform parental duties towards their siblings, and look after ill parents. They often suffer disrespect, discrimination and are vulnerable to sexual exploitation. The youth however cope by utilizing their own inner resources, support from family and the community as well as financial resources e.g. grants provided by the South African government. However, much can still be done to improve services to enable these young people to reach their potential. The importance of identifying youth at risk and creating awareness within the community on the offering of existing resources is not only relevant in this specific South African context, but within most contexts where youth or children are at risk.

WS094:2
Is youth empowerment in Africa feasible or fallacious? Lost and available opportunities for their empowerment in selected African countries
Kang’ethe, Simon
University of Fort Hare, Alice, South Africa
The article aims to discuss endemic lost opportunities towards youth empowerment as well as fertile environments to advance their empowerment. The article uses dialogue, debates and perspectives from selected African countries to position the niche of youth empowerment in selected countries. Findings indicate the following environments militating against youth empowerment: Youth exploitation of their labour without any commensurate economic benefits; being used as agents of violence and war by the adults/governments; being viewed as important tools of political voting; adults’ perception of youth as dependent not worth consideration to reap benefits of production; youth being denied economic dividends as they are viewed as spendthrift and unwise in handling resources; indulgence in drug abuse; and preponderance of HIV/AIDS. The findings suggest that outreach to adolescents in rural community contexts may particularly be important for interventions seeking to prevent adolescent drug use in rural settings. Given the socio-economic and high public health importance associated with the indulgence of adolescents in drug use, further knowledge on detailed risk factors on rural learners’ indulgence on drugs and intervention strategies is required.

WS094:3
The impact of community soccer on youth unemployment in Nigeria
Ibobor, Sunday
University of Benin, Benin City, Department of Social Work, Ugbowo Campus, Benin City, Nigeria
Over the years, the levels of youth unemployment have been increasing in Nigeria. The situation is worse among youths in rural areas than in the urban areas. This paper describes how Umuebu Neighbourhood House (UNH) used community soccer to reduce youth unemployment in Umuebu. UNH reduced youth unemployment by encouraging the participating youths to set up multipurpose cooperative societies to meet their individual and community needs. Each of the societies has Eighteen (18) members. One outcome of this project is the reduction of unemployment among youths in Umuebu. This translates to an improved standard of living for Ninety families in the community.

WS094:4
Risks and protective factors for adolescents/substance use in rural context
Makhubele, Jabulani
University of Limpopo, Social Work, Polokwane, South Africa
Adolescents are at risk on the path to adulthood due to some of the challenges in their socio-cultural, political and economic environments. Substance use by adolescents is one of major concern in South Africa. Alcohol, tobacco and cannabis are the substances that are most commonly used. Identifying risks factors and building on protective factors provide avenues of prevention for substance abuse at the individual and community level. This study examined the relative influence of peer drug use, familial (parental) drug use, and drug availability among adolescents from rural communities in Mopani District of Limpopo Province. For the purpose of this study, contextual design, incorporating qualitative methodology, was considered appropriate and therefore, selected for exploring and describing risk factors relevant to influencing drug abuse among adolescents from a rural community context. The study incorporated purposeful and snowball sampling in which interviews were conducted with adolescents from rural communities in Mopani District. It was found that adolescents associated drug use with high status as portrayed by high-profile people. Factors of belongingness to in-group amongst contemporaries were prevalent as well as assimilation to persons regarded as role models and with authority and easy access to drugs were accentuated. The results showed that there is poor academic achievements and criminal activities amongst learners who indulge in drug use. The findings suggest that outreach to adolescents in rural community contexts may particularly be important for interventions seeking to prevent adolescent drug use in rural settings. Given the socio-economic and high public health importance associated with the indulgence of adolescents in drug use, further knowledge on detailed risk factors on rural learners’ indulgence on drugs and intervention strategies is required.

WS094:5
From knowledge to practice a way of tackle the challenges shown by municipality surveys concerning youth and vulnerability in the city of Stockholm
Levander, Åsa; Sandahl, Julia
City of Stockholm, Social affairs administration, Stockholm, Sweden
The first part of the presentation seeks to identify individual, school, and family-related factors that contribute to increasing the risk of serious delinquency among youngsters in the city of Stockholm. It also examines whether risk factors are linked to particular geographic areas of the city, to demographic, and to other social factors. Every second year the City of Stockholm carries out surveys among grade 9 students in lower secondary school and students in grade 2 in upper secondary schools. The primary aim of the Stockholm survey is to provide a basis for decisions about, and planning of, preventive measures. There is also a tradition of making in-depth analyses of correlations between relevant risk- and protective factors and deviant behavior using logistic regression in the statistical program SPSS (Statistical package for the social sciences). The background to the current abstract is a pattern of high and in some respects increasing serious delinquency among boys attending ninth grade in the City of Stockholm. The presentation consists of two parts. The first part is a presentation of what it looks like in Stockholm according to the Stockholm survey when it comes to involvement in serious delinquency and the correlations between related risk factors and serious delinquency. The main results shows that the most usual risk-factors for serious delinquency among boys in grade nine in Stockholm is truancy, school failure, to have friends with a criminal lifestyle and to live in an area with low social status. The most difficult task then is to address what can be done about this. The second part is a presentation of a new way of dealing with this kind of behavior where social services, the police and schools cooperate in social action groups. Social action groups for young offenders is a new intense way for local authorities to cooperate on an in depth and coordinate efforts in order to prevent young people from further criminality and recruitment to criminal networks. Other authorities, non-profit organizations and private enterprises can also be involved to contribute in this work. It
is the social services that have the main responsibility for these social action groups. Several districts in Stockholm are now working with social action groups. The second part of the presentation will present the process of implementing social action groups in the local social services and how these groups are used towards young offenders.

**WS094:6**

Evidence based community interventions for tackling the problems of youth violence and delinquency in Central America

Olarte, Raúl1; Vazquez, Michael1; Salas-Wright, Christopher2; Chung, Eun Joo1

1The Ohio State University, College of Social Work, Columbus, Ohio, United States; 2Saint Louis University, School of Social Work, St. Louis, MO, United States; 3Boston College, Graduate School of Social Work, Boston, MA, United States

The homicide rates of the “Northern Triangle” (El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras) rank these countries among the most violent in the world (UNODC, 2011). Mass media portray transnational youth gangs as one of the main factors responsible for the high levels of violence and delinquency in the region. Punitive or “iron fist” strategies implemented in these countries have shown very limited results. In this context, youth are not only the main perpetrators of violence but also the primary victims. Based on preliminary results (Cohort 1 and 2) of a longitudinal study of high risk youth and youth gang members (n=361) in El Salvador, various standardized measures of risk and protective factors (violence, delinquency, substance use, empathy, education, job) are analyzed using several univariate and multivariate statistical techniques. These analyses have led to several peer-review journal publications. The objective of this presentation is to reveal the main findings of this study and connecting these results to specific components of extant and proposed community-based interventions. Based on this empirical evidence and the failure of punitive strategies, it is suggested that public health approaches emphasizing community-based prevention and harm reduction are the most sustainable strategies to deal with the problems of youth violence and delinquency in these Central American countries.

**WS094:8**

Capacity building and its effects on reduction of youth unemployment in Nigeria

Oluleye, Yemi Ifida

University of Ibadan, Social Work, Ibadan, Nigeria

This paper examines the capacity building and its effects on reduction of youth unemployment. Young people are expected to establish a sense of personal identity and become progressively more independent of their parents. The negative consequences include psychological problems of frustration, depression, hostility and gradual drift of some visible unemployed youths into all manners of criminal behaviours. It also highlight that capacity building can be used to transform unemployed youths from passive recipients of services to active participants in a process of community change. A structured survey instrument was used in collecting data from a sample of 400 respondents for the study. Data collected were analyzed using frequency distributions and Pearson’s co-efficient correlation analysis. This finding revealed that there is significant relationship between capacity building and youth unemployment reduction. The result showed that there is no significant relationship between capacity building and level of education of the youth unemployed. It also established that there is no difference between the ages of youth participating in capacity building and education of the unemployed youth. It is, therefore recommended that the government’s empowerment programmes should be restructured, or re-designed, and should be centered on the participatory approach. This approach emphasizes the importance of involving the beneficiaries in all stages of the programmes.

**WS095:1**

"Hard to place" Youths – Challenge and Response

Spirou, Shimon E.1; Jackson, David1

1The Bob Shapell School of Social Work, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel;
2Youth department, Gehau Mental health Center, Petah Tikva, Israel

In every country a certain number of children and young persons are placed out of home. Among those there are a small number of children, mostly youths above the age of 12, whom the out-of-home care system is unable to contain. These are children who pose a danger to themselves, their peers and the staff. They may have a record of sexual and physical assaults, suicide attempts and other extreme and challenging behaviors. Some of them are diagnosed with mental illness, but do not need acute medical care. They are often shifted from home to foster family to group placement and back. Every move exacerbates their situation, and makes the next move more difficult.

In this paper we review the characteristics of this population and the accumulated experience of dealing with them. On the basis of a review of the literature, and discussions of an expert group that met over a year, we propose a model for a network of small self-contained long term group homes that are designed not only to contain and maintain these youngsters, but also to give them hope for a full and meaningful life and successful integration in society. Special emphasis is placed on the creation of a therapeutic milieu with an appropriate ratio of carefully selected staff to inmates, and adequate support provided to staff.

**WS095:2**

Social work with separated young people and human rights: cross-national perspectives on practitioners’ approaches

Huegler, Nathalie

London Metropolitan University, Faculty of Social Sciences, London, United Kingdom

Increasing numbers of children and young people migrate across international borders without their parents or customary caregivers. Many of these separated children and young people have been forcibly displaced through wars, political violence or severe deprivation - contexts which denied them the realisation of their fundamental human rights. Upon arrival in destination countries, separated young people face multiple challenges, not least because questions about their immigration status (e.g. as asylum seekers or undocumented migrants) or their (suspected) age often seem in the forefront relative to their needs as children and young people who lack the care and protection of their families. Social workers have professional ethical commitments to principles of human rights and social justice, and therefore seem well placed to attend to the rights and protection needs of separated young people. However, in many countries, social work practice in this field is also challenged by...
WS095:4
Young people transitioning from Out-of-Home Care in Victoria, Australia: Strengthening supports for dual clients of Child Protection and Youth Justice
Mendes, Philip; Snow, Pamela
Monash University, Melbourne, Australia
Young people living in Out of Home Care (OHC) are among the most vulnerable and disadvantaged in our community. Unfortunately, a significant proportion of such young people in numerous countries exit OHC via the Youth Justice (YJ) system – an outcome that is unacceptable in a civilised society, and one that exposes such young people to further risks, and reduces their likelihood of full social and economic engagement in the mainstream. The aim of this research is to identify practices and policies that will reduce the over-representation of young people leaving OHC in the YJ system, and promote their inclusion in mainstream social and economic life. Our paper presents the findings of a research project based on a partnership between Monash University and seven non-government child and youth welfare agencies in Victoria, Australia. A qualitative, exploratory design has been used to explore the perspectives of a range of stakeholders (including young people transitioning from care who are also involved in youth justice, leaving care support workers, and representatives of the child protection and youth justice systems) on practice and policy factors that both progress and inhibit successful transitions. Our findings are intended to improve the life chances of this vulnerable group of young people in Australia and elsewhere by: - The identification of policy and practice reforms aiming to reduce the involvement of young people transitioning out-of-home care in youth justice; - The development of an evidence base regarding policies and programs that are likely to be effective in improving transitions for vulnerable young people to positive community engagement in areas such as housing, education and employment, health and social and family relationships and networks.

WS095:5
Aging out from care - young people’s perception of transition from care to adulthood
Spånberger Wetz, Ylva
Stockholm University, Social Work, Stockholm, Sweden
This presentation is based on results from a research project conducted as part of my PhD in social work. School life and education has been pointed out to play a crucial part in the lives of children and youths in out-of-home-care, both regarding their every day lives in childhood and their future possibilities as adults (see e.g. Jackson & Cameron, 2011). At the same time, studies have shown that the school situation for this group is often problematic and that their education is generally low (ibid.). The aim of this project was to gain further knowledge about the school situation for children and youths in out-of-home care; about the processes by which these children and youths find their way through family life, school and care settings; and about their transitions from out-of-home care to an independent life as young adults. The study was conducted in five municipalities in Sweden. The main empirical data was generated through repeated interviews with young people who had the experience of staying in out-of-home care. As a background social services case files concerning all youths from the five municipalities, who during 2003 were placed in out-of-home care, were analysed. In the analysis of the interviews a narrative life story perspective was used. Focus was directed both towards the understanding of the young people's school and in-care experiences and at the understanding of how they, through their narratives, interpret these experiences and create a coherent story of meaning about themselves and their lives. The result indicates that life for young people placed in out-of-home care is characterized by vulnerability and exposure on several levels. The case files indicate that there is a connection between the degree of difficulties at home and in school for youths placed in out-of-home care. The life stories show that school, home and care settings, for the youths seem to represent a complex pattern of everyday practices in which their vulnerability tend to spread in a process of transferred exposure. In their struggle to avoid this exposure they strive to find spaces that are significant for them in their work, with diverse implications for how they approach their roles in supporting separated young people.

WS095:3
Young people’s experiences of school, out-of-home care and transitions to adulthood - a study of five life stories
Spånberger Wetz, Ylva
Stockholm University, Social Work, Stockholm, Sweden
This presentation is based on results from a research project conducted as part of my PhD in social work. School life and education has been pointed out to play a crucial part in the lives of children and youths in out-of-home-care, both regarding their every day lives in childhood and their future possibilities as adults (see e.g. Jackson & Cameron, 2011). At the same time, studies have shown that the school situation for this group is often problematic and that their education is generally low (ibid.). The aim of this project was to gain further knowledge about the school situation for children and youths in out-of-home care; about the processes by which these children and youths find their way through family life, school and care settings; and about their transitions from out-of-home care to an independent life as young adults. The study was conducted in five municipalities in Sweden. The main empirical data was generated through repeated interviews with young people who had the experience of staying in out-of-home care. As a background social services case files concerning all youths from the five municipalities, who during 2003 were placed in out-of-home care, were analysed. In the analysis of the interviews a narrative life story perspective was used. Focus was directed both towards the understanding of the young people's school and in-care experiences and at the understanding of how they, through their narratives, interpret these experiences and create a coherent story of meaning about themselves and their lives. The result indicates that life for young people placed in out-of-home care is characterized by vulnerability and exposure on several levels. The case files indicate that there is a connection between the degree of difficulties at home and in school for youths placed in out-of-home care. The life stories show that school, home and care settings, for the youths seem to represent a complex pattern of everyday practices in which their vulnerability tend to spread in a process of transferred exposure. In their struggle to avoid this exposure they strive to find spaces that are significant for them in their work, with diverse implications for how they approach their roles in supporting separated young people.

WS095:2
Restrictive immigration policies which may conflict with child welfare concerns

This research project aimed to explore the approaches of social workers supporting separated young people in Germany and the UK. Qualitative in-depth interviews were conducted with practitioners in different agencies in Berlin and London / Southeast England, with a particular focus on the role of human rights concepts and concerns in practice. Given the cross-national migration contexts of separated young people, the study sought to examine whether / how international perspectives influenced social workers’ thinking and practices. While different policies and legislation frame practice in each country; other factors including agency settings; prescribed roles; personal and professional values; and not least, the individual situations of separated young people, were significant for how social workers approached their work. Practitioners were aware of the international dimensions of their work even though dilemmas in day-to-day practice tend to focus on local contexts of resettlement, e.g. how to support separated young people through the complicated processes of their refugee protection claims; or how to build relationships of trust in view of the complex realities experienced by young people. Overall, practitioners in both countries seem to consider human rights as a significant theme in their work, with diverse implications for how they approach their roles in supporting separated young people.

WS095:1
Youth in care and their involvement in the care system: an exploration of the experiences of separated young people through the YiDP (Youth in Dereliction Programme), Sweden

This presentation is based on results from a research project conducted in collaboration with the YiDP (Youth in Dereliction Programme) in Gothenburg, and is a part of an international research project (YiDP). The YiDP is a transitional project for separated young people in Sweden. The project includes support and guidance for the young people in their transition to adulthood. The YiDP is funded by the Swedish government and is conducted in collaboration with social services and other relevant agencies. The YiDP is currently being evaluated by a research team from the University of Gothenburg and the University of Stockholm. The research team includes social workers, psychologists, and sociologists. The research aims to explore the experiences of separated young people in the YiDP and to identify factors that influence their transition to adulthood. The research will be conducted through interviews and focus groups with separated young people and their social workers. The research will also include a review of the YiDP’s documentation and reports. The research findings will be used to improve the YiDP’s services and to increase the knowledge about separated young people’s experiences in the YiDP.
WS095:7
Vulnerable young peoples' life courses and relationships to the care system: Effects on the implementation of social policies
Muniglia, Virginia1; Rothé, Céline2
1EHESP/EHESS, Rennes, France; 2CRAPE - Université de Rennes 1, Rennes, France

In a general European context where youth transitions are structured by uncertainties and risks, young people develop coping strategies which impact social structures. These strategies take place in the scope shaped by local and national policies and, at the same time, they contribute to the social integration and the subjective significance of life courses. Thus, in the framework of the conference, we propose to analyse the articulation between the scope shaped by French social and health policies and the way vulnerable young people shape their life course using or not using these policies. We will be interested in the interaction between, on the one hand, individual trajectories, in a biographic and comprehensive perspective, and, on the other hand, the local contexts and the national tendencies of French health and social policies. To be more precise, our contribution will point out the young people's reflexive capacity in their use or non-use of the measures which address them. Doing so, we will highlight the echo of these measures in the life course, especially on the identity dimension. We will lie on the results of a collective research (Juvenil, Vulnerable young people in the social and health local policies (2009-2011)) and, more specifically, on biographic interviews leaded with vulnerable young people, aged between 18 and 32 years old. By vulnerable we mean people who encounter difficulties in their transitions to work and to housing, health problems and a lack of financial support from their parents. The analysis of these interviews will be made in relation with local contexts of public action and professional logics of the social and health workers. Actually, our objective is to point out the possible distance between policies which address vulnerable young people and vulnerable young peoples' expectations and practices.

ES WS 09 Desafíos del trabajo social (2:6)

La experiencia de desarrollo urbano en el favelas (slums) de Belo Horizonte desde la mirada del Trabajador Social
Claudinéia Ferreira Jacinto, Claudinéia
Centro Universitário UNA e Prefeitura Belo Horizonte, Escola Serviço Social e Secretaria Planejamento, Belo Horizonte, Brazil

El Presupuesto Participativo y la Política Pública Municipal del intervención en el tugúrios (favelas) de Belo Horizonte son buenos ejemplos de iniciativas de poder local, los últimos dieciocho años, está cambiando el modus operandi de los procesos de planificación y gestión urbana y social, con el fin de minimizar uno de los problemas más complejos de hoy en Brasil, aunque las ciudades muy antiguas en la historia del mundo, que es el tema de la vivienda. Acciones entre la recuperación urbana y ambiental de los asentamientos existentes degradados, la provisión de nuevas viviendas y la ejecución o ampliación de las acciones sociales, junto con la democratización de la gestión a través de la participación ciudadana en la definición de inversión pública son la base de las políticas públicas. Como resultado, la ciudad está afectando a los aspectos físicos, sociales y ambientales, la mejora de la calidad de vida de sus residentes, especialmente los que viven en las unidades de ordenación del territorio con la menor calidad de vida urbana (IQVU), aumentando así la nivel de sociabilidad entre las personas, la ciudadanía y el empoderamiento de la población local. Esto es posible porque tanto el Presupuesto Participativo (PP) de Belo Horizonte, como los programas de desarrollo social en tugúrios (favelas), que ahora se llama Programa Vila Viva y BH Ciudadanía, en sus modelos institucionales se combinan dos dimensiones importantes. Ellos son: socio-pedagógica (o educativa) y política, y la dimensión urbana. La primera dimensión se explica por el carácter democrático y participativo presente en las acciones de planificación y gestión pública que promueve la participación de los residentes en todas las etapas de planificación proceso, la ejecución, y especialmente, en la deliberación pública por parte de los fondos para inversiones en la ciudad. La dimensión urbana se caracteriza por la intervención directa en los barrios marginales de la ciudad poco a poco, lo que permite la integración de esta parte del espacio urbano, que quedó en el olvido durante muchas décadas, la ciudad en su conjunto. Desde el punto de vista del proyecto ético-político del trabajo social profesional, este reconocimiento ha permitido a la atención inicial de algunos de los principios fundamentales que guían la acción del trabajador social.
La comunidad es el sustento y es la base de la reproducción de este sujeto colectivo que todos y cada uno somos. No en vano los últimos datos de la CEPAL, el Ecuador redujo en tres puntos su tasa de pobreza, frente a otros países de América Latina; y el rol de los y las trabajadores sociales es fundamental en la construcción n participativa de un desarrollo social sostenible y equitativo. Dentro de este marco los trabajadores sociales ecuatorianos asumieron su rol y se han posicionado como protagonistas en la construcción de su nueva realidad, es decir, su participación en la transformación del sistema socio-ambiental hacia un nuevo modelo de desarrollo. El Buen Vivir ecuatoriano, implica mejorar la calidad de vida de la población, y la reducción de las brechas socioeconómicas. El objetivo final es alcanzar el “Sumak Kawsay”* (idioma quichua) o Buen Vivir.

El rol de Trabajador Social en la construcción del Buen Vivir, como propuesta tica-política del Ecuador para la consecución de los Derechos Humanos

El rol de Trabajador Social en la construcción del Buen Vivir, como propuesta tica-política del Ecuador para la consecución de los Derechos Humanos

Alvarez Santana, Carmita Leonor; Alvarez Santana, Carmita Leonor

La República del Ecuador entró a nuevo modelo de Estado desde la Constitución de 1998, que define la promoción del Bien Vivir. El Buen Vivir es un modelo humanista que busca posibilitar que estos temas sean también relevantes para el Estado. Los conflictos socio-ambientales acordes al momento que vive. Sin duda alguna, un tremendo desafío pendiente para América Latina y para Chile en particular. En este contexto, se hace indispensable incorporar los aprendizajes de la transformación de los conflictos, desde la perspectiva de aquellos profesionales del trabajo social que hemos sido partícipes de los procesos comunitarios generados a partir de los intereses en pugna en este espacio territorial. En síntesis, sistematizar las acciones y aprendizajes que realizan los(as) trabajadores sociales en torno a los conflictos socioambiential, en tres territorios de la zona norte de Chile donde están involucradas comunidades y organizaciones locales, pueblos originarios, empresas nacionales, corporaciones transnacionales, organizaciones no gubernamentales nacionales e internacionales, y el Estado. Esta sistematización además de aportar a la nueva conceptualización del conflicto social, busca posibilitar que estos temas sean también relevantes para los Estados “lo que no llega a la agenda nacional y solo afecta a la agenda pública territorial no es atractivo” (Aramayo, 2011). Nuestra ponencia presentará los avances de la investigación, financiada por la Escuela de Trabajo Social y la Facultad de Ciencias Sociales de la Universidad Central de Chile, que nos dará la oportunidad de debatir sobre el quehacer del trabajo social en una de las problemáticas emergentes en América Latina, y sus implicancias políticas y de desarrollo social.

El rol de Trabajador Social en la construcción del Buen Vivir, como propuesta tica-política del Ecuador para la consecución de los Derechos Humanos

La República del Ecuador entró a nuevo modelo de Estado desde la Constitución de 1998, que define la promoción del Bien Vivir. El Buen Vivir es un modelo humanista que busca posibilitar que estos temas sean también relevantes para el Estado. Los conflictos socio-ambientales acordes al momento que vive. Sin duda alguna, un tremendo desafío pendiente para América Latina y para Chile en particular. En este contexto, se hace indispensable incorporar los aprendizajes de la transformación de los conflictos, desde la perspectiva de aquellos profesionales del trabajo social que hemos sido partícipes de los procesos comunitarios generados a partir de los intereses en pugna en este espacio territorial. En síntesis, sistematizar las acciones y aprendizajes que realizan los(as) trabajadores sociales en torno a los conflictos socioambiential, en tres territorios de la zona norte de Chile donde están involucradas comunidades y organizaciones locales, pueblos originarios, empresas nacionales, corporaciones transnacionales, organizaciones no gubernamentales nacionales e internacionales, y el Estado. Esta sistematización además de aportar a la nueva conceptualización del conflicto social, busca posibilitar que estos temas sean también relevantes para los Estados “lo que no llega a la agenda nacional y solo afecta a la agenda pública territorial no es atractivo” (Aramayo, 2011). Nuestra ponencia presentará los avances de la investigación, financiada por la Escuela de Trabajo Social y la Facultad de Ciencias Sociales de la Universidad Central de Chile, que nos dará la oportunidad de debatir sobre el quehacer del trabajo social en una de las problemáticas emergentes en América Latina, y sus implicancias políticas y de desarrollo social.
La cultura digital juvenil en la era de la información y del conocimiento (economía social) puede favorecer el respeto hacia el medio ambiente, población que vive en la calle, podemos concluir que el cooperativismo pueda conquistar un lugar para vivir, y reconquistar los lazos familiares. En síntesis, además de posibilitar la inclusión social de la cuestión ambiental ya que realiza la recolección selectiva de la basura, las cooperativas de carteros de materiales reciclables, aparecen como una opción privilegiada. En nuestro caso específico, analizamos el caso de la "Coopamare", una cooperativa muy importante localizada en la ciudad de San Pablo (Brasil), ciudad en la que actualmente viven 13.000 personas en la calle. Nuestro enfoque está centrado en una forma organizativa como el cooperativismo; ya que éste puede constituirse en una posibilidad de desarrollo de la población que vive en la calle. A partir de las entrevistas realizadas con los cooperados, concluimos que la cooperativa analizada sigue los preceptos de la división igualitaria de la propiedad, de la gestión y de los lucros entre todos los cooperados, formando parte de la llamada economía social. De esta forma la cooperativa estudiada muestra que es posible realizar la inclusión social retirando a la persona que vivía en la calle, incorporándola a la cooperativa, generando trabajo y renta, posibilitando que ellos mismos puedan conquistar un lugar para vivir, y reconquistar los lazos familiares. Debemos considerar también, que la misma colabora para el mejoramiento de la base de la cooperativa. La sociedad en un sentido, además de posibilitar la inclusión social de la población que vive en la calle, puede concluir que el cooperativismo (economía social) puede favorecer el respeto hacia el medio ambiente, a través de la coleta de materiales reciclables y reutilizables que son dejados como basura en las calles de las grandes ciudades.

La cultura digital juvenil en la era de la información y del conocimiento
Salazar Guillén, Armando David; Pineda, Miguel
Universidad de Carabobo, Ciencias Sociales, Valencia, Venezuela
Los nativos digitales quienes son los jóvenes que nacieron junto con las tecnologías de información y comunicación mantienen una posición dominante frente al mundo adulto, frente a las instituciones de la modernidad que colapan en un mundo caracterizado por una cultura digital global. Los jóvenes hoy en día utilizan el desfase tecnológico generacional para construir sus espacios de autonomía colectiva en las redes de comunicación, (Castells 2010); en este sentido, las formas de utilización de los SMS de los teléfonos móviles permiten a los jóvenes estar en contacto permanente con sus pares de amigos a distancia o en un aula de clases, igualmente así como sucede con el móvil y más aún conectado a internet, surgen las redes sociales de la web 2.0 en donde dichos jóvenes contribuyen a través de Facebook, Twitter, Myspace, Flickr, Youtube y otros, una red de encuentros virtuales con una forma de expresión instantánea. Los jóvenes nativos digitales han desarrollado y viven ahora en una cultura digital a través de internet y los móviles principalmente el cual les ha permitido reconfigurar nuevas formas de interacción y establecer una autonomía colectiva. En este sentido, los nativos digitales ponen de manifiesto la creatividad e innovación del cual pueden establecer usos más allá de los que implanta la tecnología. Un nuevo tipo de mente humana sale a disposición de esta generación. La institucionalidad educativa desfasada cultural y tecnológicamente debe adecuarse a la realidad de un mundo inmerso en la cultura digital global. Palabras Clave: Cultura digital, nativos digitales, desfase tecnológico, redes sociales.

Social enterprise for sustainable community development: Changing lives, one community at a time
Fannney Sekfor
Centre for Development Partnerships, Programmes and Projects, Accra, Ghana
Motivation/problem statement: In Ghana, the recognition of the great potential bamboo offers is gradually growing and the need to tap into it explains the motivation for the launch of the project. "Social Enterprise for Sustainable Community Development", tagged naming "Changing Lives, one community at a time". The project seeks to mobilize local resources and to create a self sustaining chain in bamboo processing as part of developing social enterprise in rural Ghana. Methods/procedure/approach: Bamboo falls within at least three distinct areas of government responsibility: natural resources or environment, social development and economic development. Skills training is to enhance the delivery of multiple benefits from Bamboo Based Development by creating a self- sustaining value chain by identifying the local resource in a given area, developing the human resource capacity base to transforming and adding value to the resource, creating a pool of entrepreneurs that will constitute the knowledge & production base, ensure sustainable use of resources by establishing nurseries and plantations, securing ready local and International markets for the products. Components of Training include Bamboo craft Skills, Financial Literacy Skills, Field Trips, Business Management Programmes and Groups dynamics.
Results/findings/product: Bamboo has been designed into bags, trays, clutches, jewelry boxes, placemats and others. There is a deliberate Buy-Back Policy in place covering items produced by persons we train and therefore excess income from the sale of these items are reinvested into training program to maintain tools and replenish materials. Mentoring and guidance from successful entrepreneurs and business networks on a voluntary basis is an integral part of the training. These role models serve as an important source of inspiration and motivation and especially for supporting the initiative of young people towards self-employment and entrepreneurship as a viable career option. This makes a positive contribution towards the social and economic development of communities. Conclusion/implications: Through this initiative, one thousand youths have been trained in nine (9) locations in Ghana. About 40% (600) of them are self-employed and are utilizing the skills acquired to generate income. More Productive use of the Bamboo Plant, Body of Knowledge on Cultivation & Harvesting of Bamboo enhanced and Establishment of New Cottage Enterprises.

WS096:2
Fishing from opposite banks - same river, different fish? Can participatory action research bring service users and practitioners together?
Cheng, Andy; Taylor, Imogen
University of Sussex, Social Work & Social Care, Brighton, United Kingdom
This paper draws from the design and delivery of a participatory action research initiative to engage users of community development services in co-producing the means of evaluating the impact of those services. The project brings together a university department of social work and a community development agency located in a coastal ferry port area of social and economic deprivation, where the agency provides parenting skills support, youth advice, health promotion and supported routes into employment. The initiative forms a Knowledge Transfer Partnership (KTP), within a UK government-funded programme that supports businesses to access and use academic knowledge and expertise. KTPs have recently extended into the social economy, where the greater proximity of charitable/non-for-profit organisations to local people, in terms of both setting and shared ownership, locates them ideally for greater user involvement in the identification and evaluation of social development and enterprise.
Needham observes that the "forms of co-production most likely to access its... benefits are those that are collective, dialogical, positive-sum and focused at the point of delivery" (2007 p225). But participatory processes are complex; personal grievances can be what motivate users to seek involvement in evaluation and governance activities, and formal consultation and decision-making mechanisms are not able to cope with these 'passions' (Carr 2007, p271). The 'passions' held by users can appear to staff as irrelevant, irrational or even a challenge to the positions they hold, thus the project explored ways to accommodate this potential "challenge to the maintenance of rational and professional consensus" (Carr 2007, p270). As such, a key challenge this KTP initiative faced was creating mechanisms for the contribution from users to be meaningful to both them and the agency. The paper shares learning from the application of Participatory Action Research and Co-operative Inquiry methods in support of building sustainability into the social economy through the local co-production of solutions to reconcile and/or accommodate different and sometimes conflicting values, perceptions and positions between users and staff. Key findings on aspects of development that enable greater durability and utility of user and staff collective action are identified, with a view to ensuring that sustainable social development is built on shared ownership and contribution.

WS096:3

Management of community-based microfinance: Lessons learned from Thailand
Chankajaisak Komkritis
Thammasat University, Community Development, Faculty of Social Administration, Bangkok, Thailand

The paper presents empirical data from field research on the management of community-based microfinance. Microfinance has long been established in Thai society. The development of microfinance in Thailand reflects the country's economic, social and political situations. The paper addresses the following aspects of microfinance: 1) the emergence and development of microfinance in Thailand, types of microfinance and management approaches; 2) the four approaches to the management of microfinance, namely the access to credits as human rights approach; the self-help approach; the capacity-building approach and the self-reliance approach; 3) transformation of the village funds to the community-based microfinance through the support of commercial bank and the integration of business concepts based on individual community's foundation and cultural practices; and 4) guidelines on the management of community-based microfinance to promote community sustainability.

WS096:4

Adaptive strategies of farmers affected by FTA: A challenge to the concept of self-reliance
Nirathron, Narumol
Thammasat University, Social Work, Bangkok, Thailand

The paper comes from a 2010 research on adaptive strategies of garlic farmers in Chiangmai, a northern province of Thailand, who have been affected by FTA. The major research questions are: 1) What are the characteristics of farmers who have been affected by FTA?; 2) What are their adaptive strategies?; and 3) What should be done to enable them to adapt successfully. The research employed both quantitative and qualitative methods. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used. Samples of 450 farmers were systematically selected from 2,014 garlic farmers in three districts. Findings reveals that most farmers are vulnerable in terms of age, level of education and having single source of income. More than 95 percent are in debt. Three quarter of farmers have more than one creditors. To adapt to the negative effects of FTA, farmers engage in crop diversification and seek alternative occupations. Farmers do not have much faith in group organization. The findings lead to the question of self-reliance. Thus the following questions arise: 1) How farmers define 'self-reliance'?; 2) Do the adaptive strategies enable farmers to be self-reliant? If they do, how? and if they don't what should be done to enable them to be self-reliant? Finding reveal that farmers have different definition of 'self-reliance', of which some do not fit into the concept of self-reliance in development literature. Though many farmers are not satisfied with their situation, self-reliance is not the question. Nevertheless there are farmers who are trying to engage in different mode of production which, to them, is compatible to their definition of self-reliance. Thus enabling measures are needed.

WS096:5

Underdeveloped communities in Croatia: synergy of unfavourable economic and social development
Miljenovec, Ani
Faculty of law, Study center for social work, Zagreb, Croatia

After the war in 90's that occurred in Croatia, intensive elaboration of war affected communities' issue had been addressed. While summing up war damage, areas of everyday life that had to be rebuilt in order to result with habitants' return and satisfying quality of life became obvious. However, in beginning of 2008 it was clear that not only war affected communities needed additional attention. Yet, just in 2010 more holistic and severe approach has been introduced as part of new regional policy. Paper brings cases on three such communities that show unfavourable developmental indicators. First one is directly affected by war and deconstructed economical and social basis is evident. Second example is community that faced intense emigration in 20th century. Thus, this community is more latent with rudimentary structures. Third example is community where underdevelopment is the result of inadequate adaptation with economic and social transition from socialist planned to capitalistic system. It has high rate of elderly person that live prior were active in agriculture and today live in poverty. All three communities have perturbed important social and economic structures and consequently lower quality of life in many aspects (health, education, income, employment, cultural and leisure activities). Certain vulnerable groups are thus multiply deprived, e.g. persons with disability, elderly, youth, unemployed and people living in poverty. Although ethiology and phenomenology of underdevelopment is different, national legislative frame is unified. During presentation, alongside these differences, practical implications for contextually dependent community development will be suggested. Also, wider implications for conceptualisation and practical dedication to facing community underdevelopment will be indicated.

WS096:6

Social business in Japan: alternative way to serve the poor and distressed communities
Inaba, Miyuki
Kyushu University, Faculty of Languages and Cultures, Fukuoka, Japan

Until quite recently, the problem of poverty was largely "invisible" in Japan, since the poverty rate was relatively low and issues surrounding poverty received little attention. However, the recent financial and economic crisis caused such an increase in the poverty rate that it could no longer be ignored. When the government announced a poverty rate for the first time in 2009 (15.7% for the year 2007), the nation was shocked. The contribution of changing international and national economic and social conditions to increased poverty, including population changes in Japan, is also noted. The public assistance recipients have reached over 2 million, closest to the highest number recorded in 1951. This program is considered as the 'last safety net' available for the poor in Japan. Poverty is now widely discussed and "visible" in Japan, and Japanese policy makers have been forced to formulate and implement strategies to help the poor as well as rebuild communities. In order to respond to this situation, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) has been actively promoting social business (SB) as an alternative way to dealing with emerging social and economic issues. According to the METI definition, the term 'social business' refers to the organizations or activities that aim at solving social issues, such as rural development, the aging population, the falling birthrate, environmental conservation and poverty, through business, while securing commercial viability. Different types of social business seem to be created to meet even the basic needs of today's population with social missions that generate income and social benefits through commercial means. This may offer new alternatives to public assistance and non-profit organizations. Social business and community business can be used interchangeably.

This paper aims to review and study the recent development in social businesses to rebuild the depressed communities and to assist the poor in the context of the current government's aim of fostering rapid growth in the sector. Interview, field visits and existing data are employed to describe a number of cases and use these to draw a set of tentative conclusions about social business. It concludes that while such growth is highly desirable, a number of hurdles have to be overcome.
Building sustainable cities for social harmony in Africa
Nwaka, Geoffrey
Alba State University, Utara, Nigeria
Sub-Saharan African cities have hundreds of millions of slum dwellers who cannot afford decent shelter and access to other urban health and environmental services. What does sustainability mean for such cities and townspeople? Agenda 21 of the Earth Summit in Rio emphasized that sustainable development has to be socially just and ecologically stable, and that the creation of sustainable human settlements is integral to the achievement of sustainable development. The paper examines how urban poverty and the informal city have developed in Nigeria and other African countries over the past 50 years, the extent to which government policies have helped or constrained the poor, and how poverty which leads to slum conditions can be alleviated and reversed in order to reduce social tensions and worsening disparities in access to basic urban services. Some government officials and planners tend to see slums as evidence of the failure of official policy, and therefore something to be removed; but current research suggests that the path to urban peace and sustainability in Africa lies in building more inclusive and socially equitable cities, “where everybody, regardless of their economic means, gender, age, ethnic origin or religion are enabled and empowered to participate productively in the social, economic and political opportunities that cities offer”. The paper calls for a people-centred approach to city building which implies rethinking and broadening the narrow technical focus of conventional town planning and urban management in order to incorporate the principles of urban health and sustainability embodied in the Habitat Agenda, ILO’s Decent Work Agenda, WHO’s Healthy Cities programme, and other recent global initiatives which provide guidance on how to make cities everywhere more inclusive and socially sustainable; how to provide micro credit and other forms of financial and business services to the poor; how to promote self employment and other opportunities for youths and disadvantaged groups, and so on. The aim is to identify the lessons that could help in promoting a more positive view and policy regarding the poor and the informal city. The paper concludes with some general reflections on the future of the African city, what form it will take, and how to bring about the changes needed to make these cities healthier, more productive, equitable and harmonious, and better able to serve people's needs.

Social economy policy for remote, indigenous communities: the case of the Northern Territory, Australia
Styhlik, Daniela; Bottrell, Christine
Charles Darwin University, The Northern Institute, Darwin, Australia
The Northern Territory is the most remote and sparsely populated part of the Australian continent. It has both desert and tropical landscapes. There are two major cities – Darwin and Alice Springs (1,500km apart) – and a land mass of some 1.3m. sq.km. (about 1/6th of the whole continent) comparable to the whole of Scandinavia (1.2 sq.km.). It also is home to the most disadvantaged citizens of Australia – the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders. With the overall population of the Territory at just over 200,000 some 30% are identified as Indigenous. Not surprisingly, this environment offers unique challenges to human service delivery. For the development and maintenance of a lively social economy, the underlying assumption is that not only are a variety of industries and businesses required but also a population that can sustain this diversity. Within this unique geographic and social context, additional hurdles exist for the positive and sustainable delivery of human services. This is a challenge now being tackled by the government of the Territory. In mid 2010, the Chief Minister of the Northern Territory sought advice from the authors on the potential of social enterprise within the social economy of the Territory. He was particularly keen to be able to build on new resource investment (from oil and gas) in the Territory to include investment in the social economy. This in turn links to the Territory 2030 Strategic Plan which states (in part) that “By 2030 the Northern Territory Government to develop an approach to social inclusion, including a strong focus on joined-up government responses and a people-centred approach”. The Northern Institute at Charles Darwin University was therefore commissioned by the Chief Minister to provide advice on the opportunities presented by social enterprise within an overall social inclusion framework. A report and recommendations to the Chief Minister were finalized early in 2011 by the authors. This paper presents a description of the activities undertaken to develop the framework, specifically, the philosophical underpinnings of these in a partnership approach to future investment. The paper outlines the creative way in which the challenges of delivering on a social economy in a remote environment has been approached, and the potential of leveraging opportunities presented through established networks and relationships, for transformation of practice. The recommendations and subsequent actions wi

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way of inducing corporations to promote the public interest. Therefore, more and more companies recognize that corporate responsibility is not only morally right, but it also makes good business sense. This paper identifies and discusses four major facilitators or forces that drive corporate social responsibility: the consumers, the investment climate, civil society and the workplace. Case studies of CSR initiatives in India will be used to illustrate these allies of social development.

WS097:5
Redirecting social work organizations toward more macro competencies and interventions
Gamble, Dorothy N.1; Sanku, Trudy; Fogel, Sandra J.1
1University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, School of Social Work, Santa Fe, NM, United States; 2University of Pittsburgh, School of Social Work, Pittsburgh, PA, United States; 3University of South Florida, School of Social Work, Tampa, FL, United States

The current requirement for evidence-based practice tends to put social workers on a course that engages primarily with individual pain and suffering. We have evidence, often narrowly circumscribed, of how best to support vulnerable children; how dual diagnosed adults can be supported to prevent their re-institutionalization; or how to support working families to prevent deeper poverty after a family crisis. Building knowledge based on successful interventions is essential to becoming more effective and efficient as social workers. Costly research requires small, focused studies usually framed in micro contexts. Is it enough? Does the focus on very specific problems keep social work responding to treatment and less to prevention? Can most community-based institutions manage more than the micro level social, health, and psychological problems they serve? Can they also effectively work to change larger, structural conditions? In order to transform social work and social development organizations the basic goals of these professions must also relate to the well-being of larger groups and communities. Organizations and services can be created that are more pro-active, promote institutional and community well-being, and support our constituencies to build community capital that can prevent social, health, economic, psychological and environmental problems. These outcomes require macro interventions such as community organization; participatory assessment, planning and evaluation; grassroots coalition building; sustainable economic and livelihood development; policy advocacy and political action. v

This paper will address the following questions:

- What are the arenas of well-being (i.e. a person's total environment) that are relevant for social work and social development?
- What are the macro indicators that can establish a base line for improved well-being?
- How best does an organization respond to the local population's needs and organizational mission/goals for improved well-being in a process that uses participatory assessment, engagement, and analysis?
- How can competencies (i.e. knowledge, values, judgment and skills) identified by such groups as the Association of Community Organization and Social Administration, and the National Network of Social Work Managers be used to transform organizations to creative purpose?
- How can constituencies be engaged to affirm the values of social work and social development for organizational renewal?

WS097:6
The answer is collaboration – what is the question? Interprofessional collaboration in social care in a Swedish perspective
Wårdenskjold, Maria
Linköping University, Department of Social Work, Norrköping, Sweden

New challenges in the Swedish care of older people and persons with disabilities have been raised during the last decade. The complex needs of users in health and social care together with increased professional specialisation and an increased possibility to choose between different caregivers, have led to calls of improved collaboration between the involved organisations and its professions.

Sweden is regarded as a universal welfare state, with systems of benefits and services corresponding to the lifetime needs of its citizens. The responsibility of formal health and social care of older people and persons with disabilities are divided between county councils and municipalities and provided by different organisations as well as different professions. Yet, the preconditions of collaboration, formal as well as informal, often seem to be contradictory and make the situation of collaboration both complicated and difficult for those involved. The overall aim of this study is to gain a more thorough understanding...
of the opportunities and barriers of collaboration in health and social care from the different perspectives of the professions involved in interprofessional work. Questions raised are: what formal preconditions do different professions have to follow in their collaborative work? Will there be any contradictions between different regulations? What role will different professions play in an interprofessional collaboration? What ethical dilemmas will be raised? In this paper focus is on the social work care manager perspective. Study is based on empirical data where social work care managers have been actively involved in the study. New method was developed and used in a creative workshop raised from an idea of Future workshops and participatory research. Common challenges in interprofessional work from the perspective of social work care managers where raised and central questions where formed. The creative workshop was followed by focus groups interviews in two different municipalities. Result shows social work care managers play an important role in interprofessional collaboration in health and the quality of the social care. Further on the result shows that methods how to deepen user influence have to be developed. From a care manager perspective professions involved in interprofessional collaboration agree that collaboration often is the answer, yet it need to be a continuing dialogue about, what is actually the question.

**WS097: One method, two worlds: an exploration of groupwork across two cultures in North America**

Pullen Sansfaçon, Annie1; Roy, Valérie2; Ward, Dave3
1Université de Montréal, School of Social work, Montreal, Canada; 2Université Laval, Quebec, Canada; 3De Montfort University, Leicester, United Kingdom

Social work is a contextual activity. Even though international standards for practice and education are available (IFSW; IASSW) the practice and education often remains anchored in laws, policy, culture, values, local contexts and in organizations (Sposalder et al, 2011). That said, little research is available about the international applications of specific social work methods such as groupwork. A recent paper published by Toseland & McClave-Reed (2009) highlights that while some authors agree that the practice of social work with groups, like social work in general, is contextual, others (i.e. Mok 2001) claim that its application can transfer well without cultural modification, by naturally adapting to the culture in which it is operationalized.

This paper draws from data collected in the context of a research project that aimed to describe the current state of social work with groups in Quebec and to explore trends within social work with groups elsewhere in the world. Specifically, it focusses on the state of groupwork in Quebec, in light of practice observed in the USA. Comparison of international practices is beneficial since it helps challenge taken for granted ideas (Lawrence et al 2009). While Quebec and the USA share some similarities regarding to being two westernized parts of the world, and being increasingly pressured by neoliberal policies (Bashevkin 2004; Curtis 2006) they also show important differences with regard to the languages spoken, the cultural development of the professions and the organization of social welfare, which together make up an interesting ground for comparison.

The sample used in this study was non-random and consisted of workers who had facilitated or co-facilitated at least one group in the three years preceding the survey. Most participants were recruited through a survey link sent via emails though professional organizations in Quebec and the USA. In total, 180 questionnaires (N=132 in Quebec; n=48 in the USA) were analyzed. The questionnaires covered a range of aspects from the planning, the delivery and evaluation of groupwork interventions. The presentation will therefore begin by presenting some of the characteristics of social work with groups (type of groups, duration, target, size, etc), contextualized within the constraints on practice in Quebec and the USA. This will lead into discussion about the influence of welfare organizations on groupwork practice.

**WS098: Social service and health care systems**

**WS098:1 Open comparison and assessment of social services’ operations - a unique tool for decision making**

Frostfeldt, Åsa
National Board of Health and Welfare, Stockholm, Sweden

The Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare (NBHW) provides a unique system so that politicians and other decision-makers, professionals and service users can compare the quality of the social services throughout Sweden. The system is accessible as web publications and printed reports. The overall objective of Open Comparison and Assessments is to support stakeholders at all levels to maintain good social and healthcare service for the individual. The individual is transparent and contributes to learning, as well as the follow-up and improvement of the social services’ various operations. It also helps individuals for example when choosing an old-age home.

Open Comparison and Assessment are regular indicator-based comparisons of quality based on substantiated facts, which are published every year. The comparisons present provide indications of good/bad results, but do not provide any deeper analyses. The activities that are compared are:
- how the elderly are cared for
- support for people with disabilities
- care provided for people with substance abuse
- social services for children and young people
- social assistance
- activities for victims of a crime and the homeless

With regard to the care of the elderly, the NBHW publishes comparisons of day care activities, elderly homes, short-term accommodation and home-help service units. In total, there are comparisons of 5,600 units, run by private companies or non-profit organizations and the municipalities themselves. With regard to support for the disabled, the NBHW publishes comparisons of approximately 6,000 day care activities and specially adapted forms of accommodation. With regard to substance abuse care, about one hundred substance-abuse units are compared.

The overall presentation will focus on what the comparisons show so far, the implementation of the system, its usefulness and given feedback from decision-makers, professionals and service users.

**WS098:2 Experiences with cooperation between healthcare systems and or services on borders**

Fagundes, Helena1; Nogueira, Vera Maria2; Giménez, Roser Pérez2; Fagundes, Helena3
1Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Serviço Social, Florianópolis, Brazil; 2Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina e Universidade Católica de Pelotas, Serviço Social, Florianópolis, Brazil; 3Centro Roja- SAPS/UAB, Escuela de Enfermería, Barcelona, Spain

This paper presents data from the study Expanding the Right to Healthcare - an experience in cooperation between healthcare systems and services on borders. The purpose of the study is to analyze initiatives for cooperation between healthcare services and systems in border cities of MERCOSUR and the European Union. The methodological plan is guided by two categories - historicity and institutionality and the data was obtained in interviews with healthcare administrators and professionals. With the
The scheme is sustainable in the long run. To conclude efficient healthcare delivery to

The beneficiaries were unanimous that the scheme had

Thirty percent of beneficiaries had no follow up visit. Around 86 percent of them are unhappy with the health

of ability to pay.

Determinants of Health to ensure universal access to health care regardless of the ability to pay. The scheme is a unique Public Private

programme of Rajiv Healthcare Insurance Scheme in 2007. The Scheme covers all 23 districts in the state. The scheme is a Partnership model in the field of Health Insurance. It fulfils in part

the equity of access achieved. The scheme had also enabled

has reduced the financial burden. Reported improvement following treatment of their condition.

the availability of resources. In relation to political actors, the paper highlights in all of the experiences the action of professionals and administrators from local healthcare systems who are responsible for their articulation and strategies to support cooperation between healthcare systems. Another factor that favors the cooperative process was the fact that the initiatives come from public entities, both for the provision and financing of services, with the exception of Puigcerdá. In the professional field, the results can help healthcare professionals assist political actors and in the field of social service can favor professional actions to reduce

inequalities in health and the social inequalities in healthcare. Obstacles are found in bureaucracy and the excessive formalization of inter-border actions. The formal factors, in the border regions, are enacted as in other municipalities in territorial space, in the legal and administrative field, and treated as a limit and not as a zone of transition. Although the distinctions between healthcare systems are real, their operationalization in local instances, because of the porous nature of the borders and the perception that they attend concrete needs in the field of healthcare, contribute to the acceptance of innovations. Researchers from various academic institutions from southern Latin America and the Universidade Autónoma de Barcelona/Escola Creu Roja de Enfermería da Catalunha/Spain participated in the study, which recently included a researcher from the Instituto Social do Merosul. This study had support from Brazil’s National Scientific and Technological Development Council (CNPq) and the National Council of Municipal Health Secretaries (CONASEMS).

WS098:3

Social security in an Indian state: a study of Rajiv health insurance scheme in Andhra Pradesh

Anupapalle, R. Rekha

Sri Venkateswara University, Political Science &

Public Administration, Tirupati, India

Health is an important indicator of economic development. So, investment on health plays a vital role in development. But the overall decline in the share of the health sector in the government budget has further worsened the scarcity of resources in the health. The result is that 65 per cent of the population is being forced to take treatment from private hospitals / dispensaries. The cost of health care in the private sector is much higher than the public sector and medical care has emerged as the second most cause of rural indebtedness in India. To address this problem of indebtedness of the poor due to overwhelming health costs care, the Government of Andhra Pradesh initiated a novel programme of Rajiv Healthcare Insurance Scheme in 2007. The Scheme covers all 23 districts in the state. The scheme is a unique Public Private Partnership model in the field of Health Insurance. It fulfils in part an important recommendation of the WHO Commission on Social Determinants of Health to ensure universal access to health care regardless of ability to pay. In this context and with this backdrop, there is a dire need to examine as to what extent the scheme has benefitted the needy and poor. So, a field study was undertaken in the district of Chittoor in Andhra Pradesh. The district was purposely selected as it is one of the backward districts of the State.

Findings:

- More than 90 percent of general public welcomed the scheme.
- Cardiac, cancer and neurological interventions made up 65% of all treatments administered by the Scheme.
- Around 86 percent of them are unhappy with the health camps and information provided about the scheme.
- Thirty percent of beneficiaries had no follow up visit.
- Still ninety percent of general public worried about primary health care.
- The scheme was benefiting the corporate hospitals more rather than the poor and the needy.
- The beneficiaries were unanimous that the scheme had transformed their lives. Eighty seven percent of beneficiaries reported improvement following treatment of their condition.
- The beneficiaries were unanimous that the scheme has reduced the financial burden.
- The Primary Health Centres Medical Officers applauded the equity of access achieved. The scheme had also enabled some significant social improvements in the hospitals.

Conclusion: To conclude efficient healthcare delivery to the poor is an area where most Indian states fall short. The scheme is sustainable in the long run.

WS098:4

Towards a common framework of preconditions for action

Lappalainen, Tiina

Finnish Association of People with Physical Disabilities,

Rotia palvelutila -projekti, Helsinki, Finland

Social workers in health care encounter in their work people with different individual limitations in their functioning ability. The objective is to search for a shared understanding and common framework for the education and thinking of the different social and health professionals who work with clients with limitations in their functioning ability. Nowadays services are not integrated and clients themselves can’t control their overall condition. The paper is based on reflection on and analysis of the authors’ work experience. This framework would help to assess the situation of the client, and to identify the need and tasks of each profession and shared goals with the client in the context of the inter-professional team.

WHO’s International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF, 2001) offers one basis to develop a common framework for multi-professional work. With the basic concepts of ICF, preconditions for people’s functioning can be observed through the possibilities and limitations of individual functioning ability in the multi-lateral environment.

My suggestion is to move forward from the traditional dichotomy in disability studies. Instead of juxtaposition of the social and medical model of disability, both perspectives are needed, and in addition the client’s own subjective perspective must be included.

The health care professionals operate in the fields of individual functioning ability, with the functioning of the human body and mind, and the structures of the body. These activities should be treated as a part of the functional entities in the client’s everyday life and participation. The professional expertise in social work is particularly connected to supporting the participation of people in such fields as living, subsistence, support services, training and work. These areas need to be handle as a part of the client’s multi-lateral environment, which creates and limits the possibilities of actions.

What is excluded from the official ICF framework, are the personal objectives, motivations, personal histories and individual characteristics that are formed by the clients themselves and are seen as the third dimension of the common framework. Individual factors such as the person’s age, sex, life experiences, lifestyle and behavior are a starting point for a human subjective experiencing, identity, human rights and empowerment that social work in health care supports.

WS098:5

Welfare contradiction in Korea

Lee, Kwang-seok

KyungPook National University, Public Administration, Daegu, Republic of Korea

This paper aims at the explanation of welfare contradiction in Korea. Welfare contradiction was discussed in Western countries, which includes three main functions of legitimation, accumulation and system-maintenance which cannot be harmonized. It means that if one of the function is emphasized, the other functions should be ignored. This was discussed in the macro level. This paper enlarges the concept to the micro level, in other words, to Korean welfare programmes. This paper defines welfare contraction as follow: even though the original goal is A (in some cases both A and B), the effect of a program results in either A or B (in some cases neither A nor B), considering social cost. The examples are national pension and public support programmes. As for national pension, there are argumentation within the policy which are the financial stability leads as well as the ignorance of guarantee of elderly life. The policy focusing on the guarantee of elderly life leads to the ignorance of financial stability. The reform history of the Korean National Pension Scheme results from the conflict of the two stream explained above. Another example, public support, is that for the protect of the class of the minimum wage, many ministries have the scheme to support them, which leads to the income conversion between the upper class and the minimum guarantee class.
WS098.6
The adoption of the managerial paradigm in the health policy in Brazil: the case of Pernambuco
Alves Barbosa Filho, Evandro1; Saroeme Rodrigues, Cecile; Colares de Moura Alencar, Maria Maday; Pinto de Menezes, Maria Stella1
1Federal University of Pernambuco - UPE, Social Work, Recife, Brazil; 2University of Pernambuco - UPE, Integrated Nuclear of Public Health - NISC, Recife - PE, Brazil; 3University of Pernambuco - UPE, Integrated Nuclear of Public Health - NISC, Recife - PE, Brazil, Brazil

To promote the regionalization of the Brazilian Health Unique System (SUS) in Pernambuco state, since 2007, the State Government adopted a public administration incentive policy focused in results, effectiveness and efficiency and in the use of instruments and technologies of health policy management, coherent with the managerial paradigm or the new public administration. The chosen management model was of public consortiums. The objectives of this study were to describe and analyze the basic theories and the social political direction of the public administration managerial paradigm and its relation with the neoliberal counter-reform of the State and its proposals; to describe the decision process and to identify the main conflicts of this paradigm with the democratic public administration praised by the SUS proposal. The chosen qualitative research strategy was the case study. The techniques of data collection and interpretation were bibliographical revision in the Social Work, politics science and public administration literature and the analysis of the national legislation on public consortiums; the State Health Secretariat documents and reports and interviews with technicians, politicians and social control actors involved with the management model in the state. For the analytical treatment of the data it was adopted the Bardin's content analysis technique. From the speeches of the subjects of the research and bibliographical evidences we perceived that the decision process was centered one, lead by the State Health Secretariat politician elite actors. Under the managerial paradigm, the implantation of the consortiums was characterized by the reduction of the democratic management, "the insulical" and social organizations adoption for the health services execution. The exclusion of the civil society and health councils of this debate; the proposal of non-delegative social control intermunicipal instances creation and the expansion of precarious work jobs evidences the opposition of this experience to the democratic-participative management proposal of the SUS. Thus, the State Government carried through, in local-regional scope, a health administrative reform of conservative nature based on the basic theories and agencies of the managerial model.

WS098.7
For the universality of social policies: the readability analysis as contribute for the democratization of the written documents
Valeria Miguel
Asociación de Investigación e Debate en Servicio Social, Porto, Portugal

The analysis of the readability level as the goal to calculate the necessary educational level to a full comprehension of a written document, by mathematical equations that correlate the quantitative elements of writing, ie, syllables, words and sentences. This technique allows verifying if a determined document has a written style too dense for the readers. This is achieved through an analysis which is based generally on a semantic factor - the difficulty of words - and a syntactic factor - the difficulty of the sentences. However, these formulas don't verify the complexity of the ideas or them the logical ordination and don't evaluate intrinsic aspects as interests and motivation, in example, of the readers themselves. The first's studies retraces to the twenties and, since that time, diverse formulas had been created for the analysis of readability level. In this study, we proceeded to a comparative analysis of all studies carried out previously by us: Nevertheless, taking into account the "age" of some of the data presented, we chose to perform a new analysis of the documents currently distributed. The option was to analyse, not of information leaflets itself, but for the instructions for completing the requirements of two social policies most commonly used in political discourse: the "Rendimento Social de Inserção" (RSI – Social Integration Income) and the "Complemento Solidário para Idosos" (CSI – Solidary Complement for Elderly).Thus, in addition to these two documents, and the first group we performed an analysis of a set of sixteenth (16) written documents that are a source of information for clients of social policies, through the three most commonly used formulas: Flesch Reading Ease, Flesch-Kincaid and SMOG. The results (in both groups of documents) demonstrate the inappropriate and inaccessibility of these documents for the Portuguese population, with (without exception) values greater than twelve (12) years of school training which can only be fully understood by individuals with postgraduate training and with a text commonly used in a scientific magazines. This finding is in line with previous studies in this area. It is thus demonstrated a clear need for further monitoring of clients so that they are not excluded from access to this information. It also implies the necessity of performing an effort, by the professionals, in order to change this situation.

WS098.8
Household income and expenditure of Medifund non-straightforward applicants in acute hospitals
Ow Yong, Lai Meng1; Chew, Fong Hsia Judith2; Lim, Li Ping Esther3; Tan, Pei Yi4; Ng, Ee Lui Lynnett2; Teh, Xia Yun Yunnie5; Goh, Seow Suann Belfred6
‘Singapore General Hospital, Medical Social Services, Singapore; 2Kandang Kerbau Women’s and Children’s Hospital, Medical Social Work Department, Singapore

Aims The healthcare financing in Singapore includes government subsidies, MediSave, Medishield, Medifund and Eldershield framework. Specific to Medifund assistance, patients who meet a prescribed set of criteria will be eligible for assistance. It is an endowment fund set up by the Singapore Government on 1 April 1993 as a safety net to aid needy Singaporeans who are unable to afford their medical care. There, however, appears to be a segment of the lower to middle-income group that does not meet the eligibility criteria, but are needy where treatment needs are concerned. These patients are currently assisted on a non-straightforward basis with Medifund for their treatment. This study seeks to understand the profile of patients who are associated with Medifund on a non-straightforward basis. It will quantify their pattern of household income and expenditure and the nature and extent of health expenditure in relation to their household income and disease type.

Methods Data will be collected for approved applications for the period July 2006—December 2010 via SGH and KKHH NSWS system, which are recommended by medical social workers for Medifund approval on a non-straightforward assistance. A data collection form will be devised to collate information on demographics, disease type, treatment type (inpatient, outpatient, investigation, medication), healthcare expenditure covered by other external funds other than Medifund, and percentage of assistance by Hospital Medifund Committee from secondary data. Key indicators of the household expenditure such as average monthly household expenditure by income quintile, type of dwelling, type of goods and services (including food and food serving services, health, transport, and communication) will be captured. The average monthly household income by income quintile, type of dwelling, home ownership rate and availability of selected consumer durables/services will also be obtained. The data will be analysed using SPSS 17.0. Statistical tests such as ANOVA, Chi-square, t-test and regression methods will be used as appropriate. Statistical significance will be set at p<0.05.

Implications for research and practice The findings of this study will have direct implication on health social policy and healthcare financing with regard to the segment of lower to middle-income group which has fallen through the cracks, yet needing medical treatment but are ineligible for Medifund assistance.

ES WS 10 Perspectivas macro (3:1)

ESWS10:1
“La inclusión desde uno mismo”. La Agencia como motor de cambio en los procesos de exclusión social
Martín Piñana, Alejandro
Delegación de Igualdad y Bienestar Social de Sevilla, Servicio de Protección de Menores, Sevilla, Spain

La investigación responde a la pregunta: ¿Qué potencialidades tiene el individuo que pueda favorecer su inclusión social? Definimos la exclusión social como un proceso de carencia multidimensional, por el que pasan aquellas personas o grupos que tienen sus capacidades mermadas de forma coyuntural o estructural, y que no se adaptan a los nuevos cambios del sistema socioeconómico. Las dificultades de adaptación individual y las debilidades de las redes de protección de la estructura, generan un profundo desarrollo socio con respecto a su entorno. La agencia de los individuos determina estrategias más o menos integradoras. En el caso más negativo, la agencia está construida por la estructura. En sentido contrario la agencia ejerce un empoderamiento, contrarrestando el poder de las normas ético familiares y el déficit de los recursos de la estructura. El método es intensivo, con pocos casos a fin de poder hacer un estudio profundo. Nuestro muestreo teórico seleccionó dos sujetos de etnia gitana y se hicieron historias de vida. Con esta técnica podemos saber cuáles son las decisiones de los individuos a lo largo de
un periodo largo. Los resultados de esta investigación demuestran que la agencia ejerce un empoderamiento, contrarrestando las normas étnico-familiares y el déficit de la estructura. El individuo que presenta una inclusión mayor, tiene mejores niveles en las dimensiones de la agencia, y el individuo con una exclusión mayor tiene peores registros. La agencia es una variable independiente que influye en las estrategias personales de inclusión, aunque no es aséptica a la socialización étnica y familiar. La socialización étnica puede ser diferente a la familiar. Así el individuo que esta inserto en una comunidad étnica y en un núcleo familiar, puede estar recibiendo pautas de socialización diferentes y también contradictorias. En nuestras dos unidades de análisis, existen pautas de socializaciones étnicas iguales, provenientes de la idiosincrasia gitana, pero pautas de socialización familiar diferentes. Los resultados informan del cambio en las estrategias de la política social y debe ir encaminada al empoderamiento de los actores en sus procesos vitales. Alejarnos de las acciones que solo ofrecen recursos y adentramos en el trabajo individual. Ofrecerlo solo no es lo suficiente, pero a la vez, es la autoestima para el trabajo. Ofrecer a las mujeres maltratadas, pisos de acogida pero a su vez, fomentar la autonomía para separarse de la pareja maltratadora.

ESWS10.2 La tendencia de las políticas sociales en el brasil contemporáneo
Rivânia Lucia Moura de Assis, Rivânia Moura
Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ); Universidad do Estado do Rio Grande do Norte (UERN), Río de Janeiro, Brasil

Las políticas sociales en Brasil vienen, a partir de la década de 1990, sufriendo un amplio proceso de transformación. Como estrategias fragmentadas de enfrentamiento a la cuestión social, esas políticas pasan a ser direccionadas por la perspectiva neoliberal y sobre la orientación del capitalismo que no se refleja en el contexto social en que se encuentran las políticas sociales. Las políticas sociales que entran en el circuito de la financiarización como un gran nicho de transferencias de recursos del fondo público para los usuarios y principalmente para la composición del capital bancario. Por lo tanto, el presente trabajo tiene por objetivo analizar la configuración actual de las políticas sociales, identificando las características que las mismas asumen en la realidad brasileña. Es importante resaltar que el área de las políticas sociales se destaca como el mayor campo de trabajo de los asistentes sociales. Este hecho exige que la categoría profesional esté constantemente realce y reflexionando y analizando teóricamente esa problemática para que pueda crear estrategias de intervención más consecuentes con la realidad en la cual están insertas. Nuestro estudio es parte del proyecto de tesis de doctorado en el curso de Servicio Social de la Universidad Federal de Río de Janeiro. Con base en la perspectiva de totalidad utilizamos como material de análisis referencias teóricas de los siguientes autores: Friedrich Hayek y Milton Friedman para caracterizar el proyecto neoliberal y el recetario a ser adoptado en los diversos países; Sara Gramamenn, Ivonete Boschetti y Elaine Behringer para la comprensión de las políticas sociales en Brasil. Como material documental analizamos los programas gubernamentales, en especial los programas de transferencia de renta y comate a la pobreza. Podemos concluir, aunque de forma provisoria y las políticas sociales en el ámbito de que la característica peculiar en la cual prevalecen las políticas sociales es parte del proyecto de tesis de doctorado en el curso de Servicio Social de Río de Janeiro, aunque no es aséptica a la socialización étnica y familiar. La socialización étnica puede ser diferente a la familiar. Así el individuo que esta inserto en una comunidad étnica y en un núcleo familiar, puede estar recibiendo pautas de socialización diferentes y también contradictorias. En nuestras dos unidades de análisis, existen pautas de socializaciones étnicas iguales, provenientes de la idiosincrasia gitana, pero pautas de socialización familiar diferentes. Los resultados informan del cambio en las estrategias de la política social y debe ir encaminada al empoderamiento de los actores en sus procesos vitales. Alejarnos de las acciones que solo ofrecen recursos y adentramos en el trabajo individual. Ofrecerlo solo no es lo suficiente, pero a la vez, es la autoestima para el trabajo. Ofrecer a las mujeres maltratadas, pisos de acogida pero a su vez, fomentar la autonomía para separarse de la pareja maltratadora.

ESWS10.3 Trabajo y política social en América Latina en el siglo XXI
Paiva, Beatriz; Mariló, Vladimir; Hillestien, Jaime
Federal University of Santa Catarina, Social Work, Trindade Campus, Florianópolis, Brazil

Este estudio investiga los determinantes concretos de la relación entre la super-explotación del trabajo y las políticas sociales, describiendo procesos económicos y políticos que hacen parte de la red de categorías que conforman la ley de valor, de la producción capitalista de tipo dependiente y periférica, comprendiendo la lógica hegemónica de la reproducción de la fuerza de trabajo, en la nueva dinámica capitalista de América Latina en el siglo XXI. Con un emparejado de la economía política, la sociología y la teoría política marxista, que cuestionan contrapuntos a los esquemas psicologizadores de la cuestión social está directamente vinculado a la relación y a la cuestión social el área del conocimiento del tramo trabajo, una vez con que tiene relación directa con los determinantes fundamentales de las políticas sociales, uno de los principales objetivos de investigación del área de conocimiento del trabajo social y otros sociales de conocimiento privilegiado. Como estudio teórico-bibliográfico, sus categorías centrales de análisis son el trabajo, la política social y la relación que los vincula, en sus contradictorios y complejos nexos causales dados por el proceso de producción y reproducción social, rescata la fundamental contribución del pensamiento científico latino-americano, cuya perspectiva se ha confrontado con el patrón científico imitador de los países centrales. Así, buscamos la América Latina hoy, en su proceso de desarrollo real, empíricamente observado, es decir, cómo se encuadra la intensificación de la explotación a la fuerza de trabajo, la concentración de la renta, la riqueza y la propiedad, y también la privatización del poder político, en contrapunto con los procesos de resistencia y lucha popular. Analizamos todas las diferentes medidas neonales impuestas desde los años 1980, confrontadas con la nueva visión desarrollista, examinando si el nuevo ciclo de acumulación latinoamericana, con sus estrategias de súper endeudamiento del Estado y de la austeridad fiscal, con su debilidad frente a la crisis mundial, tienden a solapar finalmente los derechos de las clases trabajadoras nacionales. Los números del financiamiento público y del mercado de trabajo, que expresan tendencias, ya sea las expliquen o las refuinen, son parte esencial del estudio en cuestión, de forma que se puedan proponer subsidios sobre la estructura económica de las políticas sociales, manejando una composición presupuestaria de los países y la región, desde la producción del excedente.

ESWS10.4 “Ciudad Maravillosa, purgatorio de belleza y caos”: Globalización y política urbana en Río de Janeiro en comienzos del siglo XXI
Maia, Rosememe; Icaurriaga, Gabriela
Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Serviço Social, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Cualquier análisis sobre las transformaciones observadas en las ciudades contemporáneas no puede prescindir de una referencia a la globalización. En general, esta parece como una “entidad” implacable que no deja “piedra sobre piedra” para partir de ella. A fin de alcivar, deslocalizar, sustituir, transformar y reformular la economía, la cultura, las relaciones sociales, en la política y en las dinámicas urbanas, en diferentes partes del planeta. Planear la globalización como algo dado e inevitable, es ignorar el hecho de su configuración como proyecto incompleto que se plantea en dos verdades (contradictorias en esencia): “una geografía sin fronteras y la geografía de la movilidad y una disciplina de frontera”. La realidad que marca la ciudad no es la de unas, sino una, que en el esquema de ciudad “informal” (“favelas”) a la “ciudad formal”, así como las asociaciones público-privadas reeditan políticas urbanas excluyentes, principalmente aquellas de países emergentes, demuestra cuanto el ambiente urbano ha sido desfavorable para las posibilidades de acceso y elección para las mayorías de los habitantes, agudizando las situaciones de pobreza, segregación, movilidad e desempleo. La ciudad de Río de Janeiro es ejemplar para la discusión sobre la forma como el tripe globalización, desigualdad y movilidad se constituye en los discursos de los diferentes actores y se expresa objetivamente en la configuración de las relaciones que marcan la espacialidad urbana. Lo que se constata es que las diferentes iniciativas de gestores y planificadores, desde los años 90, buscan insertarla en la ciudad en el llamado “mercado mundial de la ciudad”, entretanto no han sido capaces de dirimir las desigualdades intraurbanas, ni de proporcionar a todos los habitantes el acceso a las “ventajas” de la globalización. La marca que se pretende imprimir a Río de Janeiro y las acciones llevadas a cabo desde las dos movilidades públicas y privadas y las políticas urbanas excluyentes, segregaristas, claramente comprometidas con las demandas de capital. Mismo las iniciativas ancladas en el discurso de integración de la “ciudad informal” ("favelas") a la “ciudad formal”, así como las acciones de “pacificación” de las comunidades antes dominadas por el tráfico no tienen vínculos con el modelo de ciudad perseguido (ciudad mundial) y ningún compromiso con las demandas legítimas de los habitantes. Todo se clarea cuando constatamos que las áreas priorizadas por estos proyectos son aquellas con mayor visibilidad y las que agregan equipamientos relacionados al turismo, para la cultura y lazare, capaces de atrair inversores nacionales e internacionales, así como los turistas.

ESWS10.5 Globalizacion y Exclusion: las políticas sociales brasileñas como paradigma
Leite, Janete Luzio; Ferreira, Ana Carolina; Leos, Cristiane; Holanda, Débora; Alcântara, Giselle; Vale, Malu; Dias, Milena; Santos, Vanessa; Maisonnette, Fernanda; Rosa, Lorenza; Teodoro, Adriano; Silva, Rodrigo; Oliveira, Rodrigo; Alves, Rafael; Soares, Mauricio
Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, School of Social Work, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

En los países latinoamericanos hasta la década de los 80 fue el Estado, a través de sus políticas sociales, quien asumió principalmente la atención de las secuelas del expolio social. En los países, en los que a los principios del Estado Social, los neonales promueven la reducción de cualquier intervención estatal a la dinámica del mercado, en particular aquellas intervenciones que acompañan mecanismos democráticos
que pretenden controlar el movimiento del capital. La década de los 80, marca el comienzo del proceso de reorganización de las relaciones políticas y económicas que se reacomodan siguiendo los lineamientos y directrices neoliberales que ya se encontraban en marcha en el centro del mundo capitalista. Esto implica la reducción del gasto social público, la focalización de las políticas sociales y desactivación de una parte significativa de los programas sociales y una reducción de los dos cuchillos sociales. La lógica que se encuentra por detrás de esta estrategia es el siguiente: cuanto más restringida sea la intervención estatal, más iniciativas de parte de la sociedad civil podrán tener lugar. Pero reduciendo lo público al Estado y la sociedad civil a lo privado (y casi que automáticamente al mercado), se enmascara la real intencionalidad de esta propuesta, que no consiste en verdad en aumentar las iniciativas de la sociedad civil que representan los intereses colectivos de la sociedad, sino aquellos servicios posibles de ser transformados en mercancías; ya que el principal orientador es el del incentivo al ciudadano consumidor. Hoy existe un amplio conjunto de “formas alternativas” de encaminar los programas sociales que pasan a ocupar espacios donde antes predominaba el Estado. Pero una parte importante de esas nuevas formas pueden ser pensadas como instrumentos para eliminar el carácter de lucha política, convirtiendo los conflictos y tensiones sociales en expresiones vacías de sentido transformador. Estos hechos punitizan que actualmente las profesiones que cuidan de “lo social” están siendo llamadas a actuar en un terreno complejo y contradictorio. Los desafíos colocados al Trabajo Social, deben ser analizados a partir del propio proceso histórico de su constitución. En este sentido es fundamental que los Asistentes Sociales aprehendan la realidad en su totalidad, pues solamente así podrán identificar las demandas emergentes y anticipar nuevas, creando formas de intervención y recalificando su hacer profesional.

ESWS10:6
Transformación social y equidad Title: creando ciudadanía
Alina Elgue, Vivian
Instituto Nacional Alimentacion Mtt, Montevideo, Uruguay
Transformacion social y accion global
CREANDO CIUDADANIA PERDIDA
El tema de la pobreza tan extendido ha nivel planetario, ha tenido en America Latina un escenario donde la misma se ha hecho carne en tantos seres humanos que viven en condiciones tan paupérrimas.Ha existido un sostenido esfuerzo por modificar las situaciones de inequidad de la población uruguaya y los indicadores obtenidos son buenos. Mi propósito es plantear el proceso que en mi ámbito de trabajo(INDA_MTSS) supuso la modificación de la prestación Alimentaria diaria a la población carenciada y su transformación en un Ticket Alimentario . Fueron suspendidas las entregas de comidas durante un lapso cercano a los 20 días. Al volver el servicio a la normalidad se encuesta a un 20% del universo que recibió los tickets que suplantaron la comida sobre ventajas, desventajas y preferencias. A partir de esta investigación cambiamos la modalidad de entrega de comida a un Ticket monetario. Nuestra inquietud final, es realizar un seguimiento para conocer nuevamente como se distribuye este tickets para la compra de alimentos, que es para el único fin que pueden ser usados. Además queremos plantear el necesario acompañamiento que pensamos se debe desarrollar transfiriendo pautas de educación alimentaria para que el cambio sea exitoso.
El trabajo se basa en 685 encuestas aplicadas al azar en los comedores del Instituto Nacional de Alimentación y el mismo fue pergeñado por quien suscribe Vivian Alina Elgue Lic. en Sociología y por la Asistente Social Adriana Muñoz que dirigio el equipo que realizo la encuesta. Posteriormente a la obtención de resultados, también se dieron charlas informativas durante 17 días en todos los servicios por equipos de 2 integrantes en cada Comedor. Luego estudiamos la composición de las familias que optan por el tema de Ticket Alimentario. El afán es incorporar la población carenciada al mercado y darles autonomía para realizar su ingesta diaria. Autonomía perdida muchas veces por generaciones que se trasladaban día a día a comer un plato de comida y en otros casos no lo hacían por las distancias a recorrer. El nuevo sistema los obliga a concurrir un solo día a la semana y les cubre la alimentación de lunes a sábado. El tema fue planteado en el Consejo Uruguayo de Bienestar Social del cual el Instituto Nacional de Alimentación forma parte siendo quien suscribe la representante ante CUBS. (CUBS-INDA) Lic. Soc. Vivian.
ESWS11:1
Violencia machista y social contra mujeres que han inmigrado a España: El juicio experto de profesionales del Trabajo Social
Martínez-Roman, María-Asunción1; Bello-Morales, Liniana2; Pérez-Belda, Carmen2
1University of Alicante, Social Work and Social Services, Alicante, Spain; 2University of Alicante, Salud Pública, Alicante, Spain

Se presentan los resultados preliminares de una investigación, en proceso de realización, que analiza los factores de riesgo de violencia del compañero íntimo (VCI) contra mujeres inmigrantes y los determinantes de acceso a los servicios socio-sanitarios existentes en España. Estudio descriptivo y analítico, basado en datos primarios cuantitativos y cualitativos, realizado en las provincias de Barcelona, Madrid, Valencia, principales lugares de destino de la población inmigrante femenina. Se han realizado 1.100 encuestas personales a mujeres no españolas, con menos de un año como residentes, con pareja o análog o actual o anterior al último año y con conocimiento del español. Los resultados aportan información sobre experiencias de VCI en el último año y anteriores al último año, estrategias de búsqueda de ayuda formal (servicios sociales, legales, policiales, sanitarios, organizaciones no gubernamentales) e informal, utilidad percibida de los servicios y recursos de apoyo existentes. Para el estudio cualitativo se han realizado entrevistas como informantes clave a Trabajadores sociales y otros profesionales en activo de organizaciones no gubernamentales, instituciones públicas y servicios sanitarios que atienden las necesidades legales, sociales, sanitarias, laborales, familiares y psicológicas de mujeres inmigrantes en las ciudades de Barcelona, Madrid y Valencia. La comunicación presenta resultados preliminares sobre el punto de vista de profesionales expertas del Trabajo Social en relación a las principales estrategias emprendidas por las mujeres inmigrantes en situación de maltrato y las posibles dificultades u obstáculos que encuentran para su desarrollo humano personal. Se valor la situación de las mujeres inmigrantes en España víctimas de violencia por parte de su compañero íntimo como una triple discriminación: mujeres, inmigrantes y maltratadas. Otros factores de discriminación son diferentes oportunidades debido a políticas descentralizadas, barreras de las administraciones, incluyendo determinadas actuaciones profesionales y barreras culturales, incluyendo el idioma. Los resultados son de interés y aplicabilidad a políticas de prevención de violencias contra las mujeres (de carácter personal o estructural); a la mejora de los servicios de salud y sociales y a la formación de profesionales del Trabajo Social. Asimismo aportan orientaciones para la educación teórica y práctica de Trabajadores Sociales y para políticas en los países de origen.

ESWS11:2
La violencia criminal desde la mujer popular venezolana estudio comprensivo desde las historias de vida
Pérez, Mirla1; González, Vivian2
1Universidad Central de Venezuela, Caracas, Venezuela; 2Universidad de Carabobo, Carabobo, Venezuela

La presente conferencia es producto de una investigación titulada: La forma-de-vida violencia delincuencial estructurada a partir de las vivencias de la mujer popular venezolana. Desarrollada en Venezuela durante los años 2009-2011. Los objetivos principales del proyecto fueron:
- Develar la consistencia de la forma-de-vida delincuencial estructurada a partir de las vivencias de la mujer popular venezolana.
- Especificar los rasgos fundamentales de la forma-de-vida delincuencial vivida por la mujer en el mundo-de-vida popular venezolano.

La idea fundamental de la investigación fue centrarnos en la mujer como actora de violencia y no como sujeto receptor de la misma. De sujeto pasivo a sujeto activo. Una persona que vive desde la violencia criminal, en ésta encuentra el sentido del estar en el mundo. Se trata de una mujer que estructura su vivencia en el mundo-complejo de la mujer que enfrentamos no es disociada, es delincuente, desde allí vive y encuentra sentido, nos muestra una totalidad de prácticas regida por la violencia. En y para la violencia está estructurada toda esta forma de vivir. Este estudio resultó de lo más novedoso dado que tomamos varias historias de vida: madres de delincuentes, mujeres criminales violentas (bomboídas, portadoras de drogas) y policías. Todas ellas nos permitieron hacer una amplia clasificación y tipificación de los delitos y cómo se enfrentan a la práctica violenta. Las historias de vida contienen un potencial heurístico tremendo, nos invitan a comprender la totalidad y no paradas de conocimiento o cortes temáticos de una determinada realidad. Los resultados más generales de esta investigación fue lograr develar la consistencia de la forma-de-vida delincuencial constituida a partir de las vivencias de la mujer popular venezolana. Como primer hallazgo encontramos que la mujer violenta se vive como tal a partir de los significados culturales, esto es: conoce la trama familiar y la manipula a su conveniencia, está centrada en ella como individuo que logra someter sin ser sometida. Para concluir, esta es una investigación situada socio-antropológicamente. Nuestra intención no es producir universalizaciones, sin embargo, podemos establecer líneas generales que nos permitan conocer el fenómeno de la violencia desde coordenadas específicas y a partir de un conocimiento situado del mismo, diseñar las políticas de seguridad adecuada a la población delincuente.

ESWS11:3
Asedio moral y sexual en el trabajo: una reflexión sobre la violencia contra las mujeres
Marques Queiroz, Fernanda1; Diniz, Maria Ilidiana2
1Universidade do Estado do Rio Grande do Norte, Serviço Social, Mossoró, Brasil; 2Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Serviço Social, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil

El fenómeno de la violencia contra la mujer en el ámbito del trabajo no es algo aislado del contexto histórico en que vivimos, pero es fruto del sistema patriarcal-capitalista vigente en nuestra sociedad. El resumen es resultado de la investigación titulada: “Las expresiones de violencia contra la mujer en el ámbito del trabajo: un estudio junto a las empleadas de comercio de Mossoró- Rio Grande do Norte- Brasil”, que tuvo como objetivo revelar los tipos de violencia contra la mujer que más inciden en el mundo del trabajo, así como identificar las políticas públicas dirigidas a este sector. Para lograr tales propósitos, realizamos investigaciones bibliográficas y de campo, en la cual entrevistamos a profesionales de la Delegación Regional de Trabajo, Delegación Especializada de Atención a la Mujer, Sindicato de los Empleados de Comercio y Promotora Pública del Trabajo, además de aplicar 45 cuestionarios conteniendo preguntas abiertas y cerradas con las empleadas de comercio, divididas en los sectores de supermercados, shoppings y establecimientos comerciales. Concluimos que la violencia contra la mujer en el ámbito del trabajo es una problemática poco debatida en nuestra sociedad, teniendo en cuenta dentro de otros factores, que las políticas públicas dirigidas a este sector son incipientes. Según los profesionales entrevistados, las instituciones investigadas no disponen de servicios destinados a las mujeres en situación de violencia, además de la no prohibición efectiva a estas agresiones, demostrando una des-atención de los poderes públicos en el enfrentamiento de tal expresión de la violencia social.

ESWS11:4
Resignificaciones de las representaciones sociales y de los comportamientos sexuales de los hombres homosexuales migrantes
Restrepo Pineda, Jair Eduardo
Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, Ciencia Política y Sociología, Madrid, Spain

Esta propuesta de ponencia hace parte de la primera aproximación al trabajo de campo de la tesis doctoral: Resignificaciones de las representaciones sociales y de los comportamientos sexuales de los hombres homosexuales y bisexuales colombianos a partir de su experiencia migratoria a España, cuya finalidad es conocer cómo los hombres homosexuales y bisexuales colombianos construyen su sexualidad en función de los valores, las creencias, las representaciones sociales y la cultura de su país de origen y cómo cambian estos en cuanto a significados, representaciones y comportamientos al llegar a un nuevo contexto social en España, se pretende indagar además si esta interrelación conduce o no a asumir conductas de alto riesgo que afecten su salud, teniendo en cuenta que el comportamiento sexual no ocurre en un vacío social y cultural, ya que estos comportamientos están influenciados de manera directa por las situaciones y contextos en los cuales las personas nacen sexo, así como por las culturas sexuales que informan lo que cualquier conducta significa dentro de dichas situaciones. Por lo tanto, existe la necesidad de estudiar la sexualidad como en un componente más del desarrollo humano y no...
limitar la sexualidad al hecho de la actividad sexual y de las relaciones sexuales. Este tipo de percepciones restrictivas hacen difícil reconocer otra cosa que no sean los aspectos reproductivos de la sexualidad, siendo necesario comprender mejor la sexualidad que nos permite apreciar esta como una parte de nuestra personalidad, que se relaciona con la intimidad, con el amor propio y el poder, así como con el placer y la reproducción. Analizar los aspectos culturales tanto de origen como de destino que puedan influir de manera positiva o negativa en la salud sexual de los implicados, permitiendo vincular los aspectos culturales contextuales que determinan la vulnerabilidad de los migrantes frente al VIH/SIDA, las ITS y la explotación sexual con los aspectos de políticas públicas tales como las desigualdades que puedan resultar de una política que no reconoce a los migrantes como personas que se encuentran inmersas en contextos sociales, culturales y sexuales nuevos que pueden favorecer este tipo de riesgos.

ESW11.5
La relevante presencia del movimiento LGBT en la ciudad de Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais
Barros, Andréia Kolmer
UFVJM, Serviço Social, Tejfilo Otoni, Brazil

Este artículo es un estudio sobre la relevante presencia del movimiento LGBT (Movimiento de Lesbianas, Gays, Bisexuales y Transsexuales) en la ciudad de Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais. El estudio parte de un breve histórico sobre la organización socio-política de los ciudadanos homosexuales en la ciudad, desde la década de 1970, cuando se realizó el primer concurso Miss Gay en la ciudad, hasta el día de hoy, que se organiza desde el año 2000 el Movimiento Gay de Minas - la MGM. Este movimiento ha dado amplia notoriedad a toda la causa homosexual en la ciudad y la región, ofreciendo importantes debates en la sociedad juizonara sobre la superación del estigma y el perjuicio sufrido por estas personas. Consideramos que es fundamental destacar la importancia de este grupo organizado como un movimiento social contemporáneo que ha ganado junto a la población juizonara un amplio debate sobre el respeto y la diversidad sexual. También hacemos hincapié en la importancia socio-cultural de las ocupaciones políticas del movimiento en la ciudad. Concluyendo nuestra investigación, señalamos los principales desafíos y oportunidades creadas por este grupo que es hoy una referencia importante en la causa homosexual, no sólo en la ciudad de Juiz de Fora, como en todo el estado de Minas Gerais.

ESW11.6
Género, sexualidad y políticas públicas: "que se mueve los hilos" de las políticas LGBT en Brasil?
Andreia Briceu, Bruna
Universidade Federal de Rio de Janeiro - UERJ / Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais - UFMG / Departamento do Trabajo Social, Rio de Janeiro / Minas Gerais - Tocantins

En Brasil, las manifestaciones públicas de lesbianas, gais, bisexuales y transgénero (LGBT) comenzó a finales de 1970. Más tarde, en los 80 y 90 vio el surgimiento e intensificación de las luchas LGBT comenzó cuando los gays y travestis, acusado de ser sembradores de la "plaga gay" se unieron a la estigmatización del SIDA. Otras banderas se han añadido dentro del movimiento homosexual, entre ellos el "matrimonio", que se recoge en el Proyecto de Ley N 1151/95 que no se votó, en especial el "pánico moral" en el que estaba enredada. El establecimiento de un diálogo con la Legislatura tuvo poco efecto en el campo de los derechos LGBT, mientras que en el Poder Judicial ha tomado recientemente la aprobación de las uniones civiles entre parejas del mismo sexo a través de la Corte Superior. La primera década del "Nuevo Milenio" ha llevado el déficit de la no aprobación del proyecto de ley de unión civil, la jurisprudencia notaria en materia de adopción de niños por "parejas homosexuales" y las leyes anti-discriminación por orientación sexual (estatal y municipal) y el personal la criminalización de la homofobia (mediante proyecto de ley 122/2005). Sin embargo, este documento tiene como objetivo problematizar las cuestiones que se encuentran in la esfera del poder ejecutivo, centrado en la relación entre el Estado y la sociedad civil en la formulación, implementación y ejecución de políticas públicas para la comunidad LGBT. En 2004 se puso en marcha la política pública primero específicos para la población LGBT a través del "Programa Brasil sin Homofobia", vinculado a la Secretaría de Derechos Humanos de la Presidencia - SDH, que fue sustituido en 2009 por la Coordinación General de Promoción de los Derechos Humanos LGBT y el 1 Plan Nacional de Promoción de Derechos y Ciudadanía a la Superación del Estigma Social (desde el año 2007) del Consejo Nacional de Lucha contra la Discriminación (CNDL), conocido como "la comunidad LGBT nacional", reorganizada en 2011, junto con SDH. Tratamos de ver cómo se establece el discurso sobre género, sexualidad y derechos humanos en la relación entre el gobierno y la sociedad civil, prestando atención especial al proceso de "politisación" de la lucha social y las repercusiones del proyecto neoliberal en las políticas públicas.

WS099
Female mobility (3:3)

WS099.1
Immigration, prostitution and "casas de alterne": Reflections from the field
Cardoso de Freitas, Ana Chiudia
Centre for Social Studies/Associate Laboratory/ University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal

According to data from the International Labour Organization, female migration represents 51% of international migration. Also in Brazil there was an increase in the number of women who migrate alone in search of better opportunities. It implies new challenges in terms of protection for their human rights (ILO, 2007).

The female migration, as migration, is general, is the result of many factors, ranging from vulnerability to economic social and cultural issues. However, this type of migration is not stranger to the sex industry, sex tourism and related services.

It is evident the connection of prostitution with sex work (and / or social services), an issue that is also at the increasingly central in the news of new and diverse types of industries and markets of the body and of sex and multiple processes surrounding it.

Assuming as a context "casas de alterne" (kind of houses of switch), this communication addresses the points of intersection of the phenomena of migration and prostitution from the point of view of two Brazilian girls living in Portugal. It is used, as a resource for this study, a qualitative approach focused on the biographical method (Ferrariotti, 1983).

The women who give voice to this study were profiled by March and June 2009 and experienced, with different degrees of involvement, the phenomenon of prostitution. From their perspectives, lights up the debate on the services provided by girls who work in “casas de alterne” are services a kind of prostitution?
Results and Implications: Education, aspirations, discipline, health care, water, and resourcefulness are themes that emerged from the dialogue. There was a high level of engagement in the process and mothers began problem-solving in response to hearing the difficulties of others in their communities. In addition to the outcomes of the project, our presentation includes the challenges and rewards of cross-national collaboration.

WS099.3
Exploring the role of transnational marriage agents on the accumulation of social capital of immigrant wives in Taiwan
Wang, Yi Han
Huam Chang University, Taiwan, Department of Social Welfare, Hsinchu, Taiwan

The prevalence of transnational marriage can be witnessed in Taiwan in the late twentieth century where Chinese and Southeast Asian women dominate numerically. Social capital, referring to the idea that human beings rely on social networks to meet various needs and interests, is identified as the most important resource for immigrants. However, there is a shortage of research exploring social capital among these immigrant wives. Thus this paper aims to explore this domain by focusing on the role of transnational marriage agents.

Most immigrant wives marry Taiwanese through the operation of profit-pursuing transnational marriage brokers (TMBs). It was recognized that TMBs made negative impacts on these women's accumulation of social capital due to their commodified mediation. Active campaigning by women's associations had promoted the government to amend the Immigration Act in 2007 and decree that since 1st August 2008 it has been unlawful to set up a profit-pursuing marriage brokerage. Hereafter only a non-profit corporation which got a permit from the competent authority can provide transnational matchmaking services ("transnational marriage matchmaking" (TMM)). By October 2011, thirty-nine TMMs have been permitted and most were transformed from TMBs. What are the effects of TMMs on immigrant wives' accumulation of social capital?

Based on in-depth interviews with 8 TMMs conducted from May to August 2011, I show that these matchmakers still operate commercially as profits are the main driving force. However, TMMs emphasize on providing "post-marriage services" more than before, including: expressing concerns by phone or by visiting; making up a party for the families they mediated; helping the family go through the naturalization procedure; interceding conflicts faced by the newly wedded couples; helping these wives find jobs; etc. Analyzing these after-services, I found that in order to gather a "good reputation" and expect better marriage success, TMMs can benefit immigrant wives to construct "strong ties" or "bonding capital" but place these women at a disadvantage in connecting "weak ties" or "bridging capital". This paper thus argues that the state should identify TMMs' diverse roles and call for programs to develop "weak ties" or "bridging capital".

WS099.4
Women mobility in international migration
bas, sema
Hacettepe University Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Social Work, Ankara, Turkey

Women's migration, internationally across borders to neighbouring countries or to developed countries, is linked to the situation and status of women in their country of origin. In the case of migration, this invisibility is experienced more negatively because of the gendered division of labor and the dynamics which are brought by migration itself. Because of traditional gender role expectations and gender based violence an independent, active and participatory women migration occurred especially in the case of asylum seeker and refugee women. Generally, women are invisible in the migration process because of a traditional men centered migration explanations. These explanations based economic causes and they see women as dependant, passive and followers of men in their family. Today nearly half of the world migrants are women. Feminist theory brought a critical analysis to current migration explanations and the experiences of the women in this process became more visible from the past. International migration has different aspects like migrants, at least two places an origin and a destination countries, migration policies and migration regimes at local, regional, international and global scales. In this context the experiences of women migrants are relevant these dynamics.

In this study, it is aimed to specify the status of the migrant women in international migration and to discuss challenges and collaborations at global level in the context of social work practice.

WS099.5
Continuum of success: A case study of Colombian refugee women in Canada
Muñoz, Mariely
University of Manitoba, Faculty of Social Work, Thompson, Manitoba, Canada

Victimization is the dominant representation of women in war and armed conflict zones. This representation is extensive in the literature. In such settings they have, for the most part, been symbolized primarily as passive victims. Little documentation is available on women as agents of change within war zones, or about the learning, knowledge and exercise of agency that women deploy to survive the vicissitudes of violent environments. Where there is such documentation, it tends to be ad hoc, fragmented and/or limited in scope. This paper explores the mechanisms by which Colombian women war survivors, who lived in conflict zones, were internally displaced in Colombia and are now living in Canada as refugees, exercised agency to learn and build knowledge and transcend the limitations of their situations. In particular, how they made use of this knowledge to restore their lives in a new society, Qualitative research methodologies that incorporate appreciative inquiry, feminist perspectives and modified grounded theory and a semi-structured interview format was used to collect personal narratives from the 17 participants.

Findings show that fear continued to haunt each of the participants as a consequence of the violence they suffered. Even so, the majority of participants were able to identify successful experiences in the asylum zone, and to a lesser degree in their displacement and in their original places, the armed conflict zones. Further, using situational analysis, five indicators of women's success were developed: possibilities, family and community, resources, good life, and English language. The indicators help to situate the participants within a continuum of success that uses victimization and agency as its poles. They integrate contentious topics that emerged in the data analysis. This continuum helps to visualize these successes in a more fluid pattern that may help in future research in this area and contributes to a new perspective of women exposed to armed conflict and war. In doing this, it also provides more holistic insights to social workers who designing policies, and contribute to closing gaps of inequality in services and supports for women survivors of war.

WS099.6
Migrant women construction workers: A rights based approach for empowerment
Rajarathnam, Belinda
Madras Christian College (Autonomous), Department of Social Work, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

Migration is a cause and a consequence of various social, cultural and economic constraints and it deepens vulnerabilities. India has seen high migration rate in recent years. 98 million people migrated from one place to another in 1990s, the highest since independence according to the 2001 census. 14 million migrated from their place of birth in search of jobs and 5 million went to other states as inter state migrants. The provisional census data of Tamil Nadu shows an increase in decadal growth from 11.7 per cent in 1991-2001 to 15.6 per cent in 2001-11. A possible explanation to this sudden increase in population growth is the prospect of migration in search of employment. Migrants are entitled to certain human rights and protections specifically linked to their vulnerable status. There are a host of human rights which are at stake and always violated in the case of the Migrant women construction workers. Exploitations faced by the migrant women construction workers are lack of decent accommodation and decent wages for sustenance, discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, sex, religion, lack of equality before law especially in terms of labour legislation and constitutional rights, lack of a decent standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of the migrant worker and his or her family, lack of safe working conditions and a clean and safe working environment, sexual harassment in workplace, lack of maternity benefits and mother and child care facilities, lack of the human right of children of migrant workers to education.

The present study focuses on the migrant women construction workers. 350 samples were chosen using convenient sampling. Descriptive research design was adopted to describe the various characteristics like the social condition, economic condition, working condition, mother and child care, health & occupational hazards and sexual harassment of the migrant married women construction workers. Interview schedule, FGD and Case studies were used and found that there is gross violation of Human rights of this powerless and voiceless section of the society. Economic, occupational, Gender and legal provisions level. A Social Work
WS 100: New understandings of the concept of family (3:4)

**WS100:1**

What is a family? The impact of individual characteristics, values and personal acquaintance on social workers' definition of family

Gavriel-Fried, Belle; Shilo, Guy
Tel Aviv University, The Bob Shapell School of Social Work, Tel Aviv, Israel

**Background & Aims**

The post-modern world and changes in western society have led to variations in family structure and the emergence of different types of families (e.g., single parenthood, same-sex families). By virtue of their social role and professional work, social workers are involved in important therapeutic and legal decisions related to families. To our knowledge no research has yet probed how social workers perceive and define the concept of family. This study had three aims: (1) to expand the knowledge on how social workers define the concept of family; (2) to test personal variables: socio-demographics and personal values affecting social workers’ definition of family; (3) to test the moderating effect of personal acquaintance with non-traditional families (NTF) on the influence that personal variables have on social workers’ definition of family.

**Methods**

In August 2011, a sample of 502 social workers filled out a web questionnaire that covered demographics, definition of family, value (PVQ), and level of personal acquaintance with NTF scales.

**Results**

Findings showed that Israeli social workers were child-oriented in their definitions, viewing most living arrangements involving children as family, irrespective of sexual orientation and legal marriage. 10.6% of the sample excluded all same-sex living arrangements from the family definition. Hierarchical linear regression analysis showed that gender, religiosity, level of education, benevolence and universalism values were direct predictors of family definition. While most of the participants (75%) were acquainted with single parents, only half were personally acquainted with same-sex couples. Findings showed the key role played by personal acquaintance with NTF, and are consistent with Alport’s contact hypothesis – namely, that this variable moderated the influence of gender, marital status, level of education, tradition and benevolence values on the definition of family.

**Conclusion**

In light of the social work code of ethics and professional values that calls for acceptance, respect for diversity, individual worth and dignity, the emergence of new family structures means that social work educators must give priority to this topic and update the textbooks in this field. In addition, this study highlights the importance of acquaintance with NTF as an educational and professional tool that promotes the profession’s values and ethics among social workers.

**WS100:2**

Families in context - A transnational approach

Richard, Erica
Malmö University, Malmö Institute for Studies of Migration, Diversity and Welfare (MIM), Malmö, Sweden

This presentation is about the variation of family forms and how this can be understood in a local and trans-local perspective. The family is approached in two different ways; as framed by norms and values embedded within social policy and as framed by family practices. The comparative study of social policy informs us how norms and values embedded within welfare systems foster different expectations about the family as an institution; what caring responsibilities the family should take on. This fostering involves the structuring of social relations inside the family; between women and men and between children and parents. Whereas in some contexts the family (read women) is expected to take on the responsibility of caring for children, elderly, sick, disabled, etc., in other contexts the state will, in varying degrees, take on part that responsibility. This means that welfare states shape the contours of “normal” family relations; intimate relations tied up with conceptions of who we are, and that this normality is contextual varying across time and space. Taking another perspective, transnational studies inform us how individual and collective actors live their life oriented towards and even anchored within two or more states; in two or more sets of norms and values. In view of the more macro-oriented understanding of intimate relations that culturally inclined social policy scholars suggest, this article deals with a more micro-oriented analysis of how foreign born parents residing in a locality in Sweden respond to tensions between different sets of norms and values of how family relations as a normative practice should be constituted. The puzzle at stake is how migrants who have moved or is moving across space embedded in different sets of norms and values of what is considered to be “good” parental relations with their children experience and deal with tensions between different sets of norms and values in their parenthood. The study suggests that while some migrants adapt to the norms and values fostered by the Swedish welfare state, others ignore them overall. A third group captures a middle ground identifying themselves with some aspects of the norms and values fostered by the Swedish welfare state but not in others. This variation of identities, leads off to a variation of practices within and across state borders and cultures that are dependent on various forms of individual and collective resources.

**WS100:3**

Social work with families: tradition and conservatism in social services

Manor, Carolina
Universidad Catolica de Chile, School of Social Work, Santiago, Chile

The overall theme of this research is to know how social workers construct family in professional practice within child welfare and protection services. This is a four year comparative research project developed by a group of academics from fifteen different universities of Europe, Latin America, Australia and South Africa. The research is based on a multiple case study design (Stake, 1995) carried out through the following steps: Description of social service structure; Individual internet based interviews and Focus group based on Vignette. It is expected at the end of the project to describe and analyse how social workers working with families across different ethnic identities understand notions of family, and how they describe their own practices with families from a micro and macro perspective. The premise guiding the research is based on the idea that definitions of family and the resultant ways in which social workers engage with families are connected, as are their conceptions of family and other relevant social policies which would frame their work context. Using many cases will allow us to more clearly see patterns between groups of countries, thereby increasing the confidence of interpretations and understanding of how notions of family, social work practices with families and their perceptions of family policy are connected (Yin, 2003). This paper will present a piece of this research, showing main findings from Chile, where vulnerable families to whom special social policies have been directed during the last years, are characterized by households headed by women with low educational attainment, accessing to non qualified jobs, therefore probably not participating in social security system, and being user of public health services; and whose families tend to be composed by young children, in school age and teenagers. This characterization is trapped by general public system and inside of it, social workers’ cultural backgrounds, as traditional views about motherhood and family prevail, judging negatively new family constructions and decreasing possibilities of female entering to labour market, early childhood education, and dysfunctional families access to social services.

**WS100:4**

Social work with families — a comparative study on how social workers understand the concept of “family” in child welfare

Nguyen, Lennart; Olof, Siri
1Umeå University, Department of Social Work, Umeå, Sweden; 2University of Nordland, Faculty of Social Sciences, Bodø, Norway

In the globalised world it is essential to gain more knowledge about different conceptions of the family and the role of the family in social work. Social workers are increasingly faced with alternative family concepts due to demographic, cultural, ideological and economic changes, affecting their way to implement services and interventions. In this changing context a multi-national research project was set up to gather and analyse comparative research data. The aim of the project is to obtain knowledge about how social workers work with families in child welfare and protection services in different national contexts. The projects is based on a research network of fifteen countries in all parts of the world. In those settings (Norway, Canada, South Africa, Argentina, Australia etc.) focus group interviews with social workers are carried out. The approach makes use of a child welfare case vignette that was developed by the members of the network in 2011. The focus groups will altogether involve more than fifty social workers in different countries, working in child welfare/child protection services or corresponding services. The conference presentation will focus methodological issues and the issue of comparability. A first comparative analysis will be presented based on data from a sample of the countries that are participating in the
study. The interventions that are referred to in the different focus groups are analysed as activities and roles played out on different organisational and societal layers, such as the family, social networks/neighborhoods, NGO's and other local organisations, and the public sector/the states. Since family is a highly gendered and highly variable concept due to culture, we will use gender and ethnicity (and age) as fundamental analytical concepts. The results of the study can build ground for the development of theoretical understandings of how families are conceptualised in different social work and social service contexts. For the increasingly international role of social workers, it can contribute to developing cultural and contextual sensitivity among social workers around the world.

**WS100:5**

The new generation of social workers: What do they think about families?

*Apasita-Vägeer, Tiffany*

Western Institute of Technology at Taranaki, Social Work, Bell Street, New Plymouth, New Zealand

This research investigates the identities and discourses of Generation Y social workers (those social workers born since 1978). This presentation focuses on what ideas and beliefs Generation Y social workers hold about families, in both a general sense and in a practice context. Interviews and focus groups were conducted with 26 Generation Y social workers using the Biographical Interpretive method developed by Hollway and Jefferson (2000). Nearly all of the participants believed that they held different values and beliefs about families than their older colleagues, they felt that these differences were related to being part of a different generation. The key ideas and beliefs about family that participants verbalised were i) expressions that exist in relationships between groups of people such as trust, love, compassion and reliability hold far more significance than biological relationships and ii) previous generations have minimised the importance of extended family and community to the detriment of all members of the family. A significant theme in the conversations was the young social workers' beliefs in the ability for extended family members and communities to have a positive impact in the lives of children, particularly those children who are clients of social services. The implication of these beliefs is that the participants, particularly when working with children, were less likely to focus on the immediate biological family of their client, and more likely to consider ways in which the extended family and community could work together to achieve positive transformation for the client.

**Reference**


**WS100:6**

Microcultures in family life

*Hedenbro, Monica*

Karolinska Institute, Child Psychiatry, Stockholm, Sweden

A longitudinal study has been conducted where Swedish families has been studied since the parents were pregnant with their first born child up till now when they are 15 years old. The Swedish study has been part of an international study where Lausanne, Basel and Seattle has taken part. The focus has been how the triangle child-mother-father interacts and how that will influence the child and the family later in life. The first part of the study has been to understand how triangular interaction is developing in a family and if there are cultural differences. This has involved looking at the couple relation as well as the parent relation and of course the infant. To analyse interaction in infancy elements in interaction which influences how different family cultures and contexts are analysed as activities and roles played out on different organisational and societal layers, such as the family, social networks/neighborhoods, NGO’s and other local organisations, and the public sector/the states. Since family is a highly gendered and highly variable concept due to culture, we will use gender and ethnicity (and age) as fundamental analytical concepts. The results of the study can build ground for the development of theoretical understandings of how families are conceptualised in different social work and social service contexts. For the increasingly international role of social workers, it can contribute to developing cultural and contextual sensitivity among social workers around the world.

**WS100:7**

Family as the primary social network

*Levicka, Katarina; Banovcinova, Andrea; Levicka, Jana*

Trnava University in Trnava, Department of Social Work, Trnava, Slovakia

In the past, family played the role in taking care of its members and providing them assistance and protection. Family was a natural primary network, supporting its members in the unfavourable social situations, and protecting them from threats and risks. With the development of society, the family is also gradually changing. It can be seen in the more dynamic families, pluralism of structures and forms of family and a relationship, democratization and individualization of family relations. Due to these changes, the position of the family as the primary social network is weakened. The society assumed the role of providing help and care to individuals living in the unfavorable conditions. Aim of this study was to examine how the perception of the family as a social support is now changing among its members. We aim at uncovering how the different generations perceive the role of family in protecting its members and supporting them in adverse life situations. We used quantitative research strategy and analyzed the responses of participants acquired by using questionnaire.

The results showed that among young generations the will to play the traditional roles and functions of the family is decreasing. Young adults believe that it is just a society which should assume the control of the traditional protective functions of the family. Decrease in the participation of family in solving problems of its members is especially manifested in elderly care and economic problems of the family. We consider the trend of postponing of the parenthood to a later age as the possible reason of the weakening of the involvement of the different generation in family social support. The way how families perceive their roles in supporting their members is reflected in the demands that are imposed on the state and its social policy, as well as demand for social services and forms of care. It is important to understand the development of this trend to offer family services appropriate to the changing demands and needs of family.

**WS100:8**

International commercial surrogacy: 21st century global families in transition unlike ever before

*Claire, Achmad*

University of Leiden, Faculty of Law, Leiden, Netherlands

30 years ago it would have been only in the realms of science fiction that a child could be made to fulfil desires of prospective parents. However in 2012 international commercial surrogacy (ICS) is a reality and is a prime example of 21st century global social transformation/families in transition. This presentation provides greater understanding of ICS using real cases and proposes tools for enhanced protection. ICS currently operates in an unregulated fashion and poses complex challenges across a multidisciplinary spectrum, including social work/development, legal, policy and health. It raises issues for the parties directly involved: the individual/couple who commission the child (commissioning parents); the provider of genetic material (sometimes an egg donor if used); the surrogate, who brings the child to term (which creates a biological link to the child); and the child itself, essentially the ultimate “product” of the transaction and the most vulnerable person involved but whose interests are often overlooked. ICS profoundly challenges traditional notions of family and parental status, necessitating a new approach from professionals dealing with ICS arrangements regardless of their field of practice.

This presentation highlights the drivers of ICS, illustrating why it is an attractive way to create a family. Here, factors such as technological capability, globalisation, online communication and social media, the difficulties of completing an adoption, the impact of a genetic link, and new attitudes to fertility and families will be discussed. Focus will then shift to potential exploitation of surrogates (through human trafficking, sexual abuse), the nature of demand from the developed world and supply markets in the developing world (India, Thailand), and the potential impacts on the children born (issues such as identity, cultural heritage family environment, statelessness and disability will be covered). How biological and genetic parents might form part of the “family” and issues around same-sex commissioning parents will be touched upon.

This presentation concludes with discussion of possible ways to work with ICS families, including utilising relevant international human rights law tools and the IFSW Policy on Cross Border Reproductive Services. It argues that such tools will help ensure enhanced
WS 101 Social policy (3:1)

WS101:1
Social workers affecting social policy: an international perspective
Weiss-Gal, Ilit1; Gal, John2
1Tel Aviv University, School of Social Work, Tel Aviv, Israel;
2Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel

This presentation will present the first cross-national comparative examination of the role of policy-practice in the social work profession. In this study, policy practice refers to activities, undertaken by social workers as an integral part of their professional activity in diverse fields and types of practice, that focus on the formulation and implementation of new policies, as well as on existing policies and suggested changes in them. These activities seek to further policies on the organizational, local, national and international level.

The study seeks to analyze the place of policy practice in nine different countries, which represent diverse welfare regimes and have diverging social work legacies: Australia, Germany, Israel, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Russia, United Kingdom, and the United States. More specifically, the study looks at the place of policy practice in the social work discourse, educational system, and practice in all these countries. The study is based on an in-depth examination of policy practice in the various countries undertaken by social work experts from each country. The country case studies followed a structured protocol that included a close examination of the national code-of-ethics, published social work literature, the curriculum of schools of social work, and the position of professional and government bodies to policy practice. In addition, studies of specific types of policy practice were discussed in each of the case studies.

The findings of the study indicate that there is growing awareness to the need to educate social workers to engage in this type of practice in all the countries and this is reflected, to differing degrees, in the discourse and in the social work training system. However, the actual level of social work involvement in social policy formulation differs between the countries. Overall, the level of involvement of social workers in social policy formulation in the countries studied in much less is reflected in the discourse. Possible explanatory factors for the role of policy practice in social work in the various countries and cross-country divergences will be discussed.

WS101:2
Brazilian social protection system: public policy to incorporate the private
Martinselli, Tiago
Universidade Federal do Pampa (UNIPAMPA), Campus Sã0 Borja, Serviço Social, Sã0 Borja - Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

The study discusses the relationship established between the Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS) and private Social Assistance nonprofit entities. The objective is to unravel the existing contradictions within the state and civil society in the democracy configuration in order to the constitution of public social policies non-contributory and universal. The research was based on uncovering what the understanding of managers about SUAS is, as a constituent of the Brazilian Social Protection System. We conducted the research in the perspective of the historical and dialectical materialism method. It is classified as exploratory research with an emphasis on qualitative information. The sample was non-probabilistic intentional, and where the collection of information through twenty-four semi-structured interviews with managers of the three levels of government (federal, state and municipal) and from the Social Assistance entities. The information was analyzed from the content technique analysis. This study problematizes the Social Protection System in Brazil, performing the analysis of the relationship between public and private social policy. It is based on the debate from the Gramscian thought, in the perspective of the construction of an expanded state project, which could result in the creation of a counter-hegemony to the system that has commodified social relations. The study results suggest challenges that should be the object of socialization and questioning of reality, dialoguing with its contradictions, with the prospect of creating objective conditions to discuss today's society. It can be argued that the Social Assistance nonprofit entities reproduce the privatizing logic of the Brazilian state. For that SUAS be established as public, it is necessary the State to compose the state public network, based on democratic principles to ensure access to social rights, with the effective participation of users, establishing conditions for the provision of public services. Regarding the contribution to the construction of knowledge, there is a reflective and intervention base that contributes to the Social Sciences, Applied Social Sciences and Human Sciences, involving social workers who work in the field of social protection. This work was supported by the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development – CNPq – Brazil.

WS101:3
In and against neo-liberalism: what can we learn, where can we go?
Soroya, Baljit1; Popple, Kip2
1Tel Aviv University, School of Social Work, Tel Aviv, Israel;
2Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel

In and against neo-liberalism: what can we learn, where can we go? Keith Popple and Baljit Soroya During the 1970s a number of key texts came to influence radical social work theory and practice. Among these texts were those in the Critical Texts in Social Work and the Welfare State series including Social Work Practice under Capitalism: a Marxist Approach (Corrigan and Leonard, 1978) and The Political Economy of the Welfare State (Gough, 1979). Other texts that contributed to this critical perspective included Radical Social Work (eds. Bailey and Brake, 1975) and the influential In and Against the State (The London Edinburgh Weekend Return Group, 1979). Since the early 1980s radical social work has declined although in recent years there has been a revival of some of the central ideas through the work of Ferguson (2008) and Ferguson and Woodward (2009) and the influence of the Social Work Action Network (www.socialworkfuture.org.uk) In particular we will be assessing the motivating factors of the significant shift from these more radical ideas of how practice maybe construed towards social workers undertaking statutory duties within a 'narrow' political and media focus on child protection. Except for a brief period in the 1980s when community social work flourished, the move has been for social workers to engage with a culture of managerialism, targets, contracts, control and regular audits. This historical focus will be considered against the changing economic and political climate that has seen the establishment of neo-liberal economic policies both in the UK and across the world. These policies are predicated on the supremacy of the market and the creation, acceptance and justification of massive inequalities between the rich and poor both here and elsewhere. With this understanding of both the wider forces and the internal challenges for contemporary social work we will reconsider in some depth the value of the work of the 1970s radical texts for understanding this present predicament. The analysis of these texts will be built on, together with the writings of present-day commentators, to examine the challenges faced by operationalising an effective social work practice in a super-diverse and complex society. Although there are different but certain important similarities between the period when community social work flourished during the recession of the 1980s and the economic downturn of the present day, we enquire whether social work can harness.

WS101:4
Social policy practice: the case of Swedish social workers' practical engagement in social policy
Thoren, Katarina
Uppsala University, Department of Sociology, Uppsala, Sweden

This paper examines the role of the social work profession in the social policy formulation process in Sweden. The overall aim is to discuss various aspects of social workers' engagement in social policy formulation and implementation. There is a growing literature on how social workers take part in policy practice as a professional responsibility. In this chapter we will present and describe the role of Swedish social workers in policy practice activities with a specific focus on the shape and boundaries of such practices in the Swedish welfare state context, often seen as an interventionist and universal welfare state. Professional social workers play a significant role in the implementation of social policy, but is it unclear whether they engage or not in policy practice activities as part of their profession. Although social policy is part of most social work programs, it is not evident how professional social workers utilize their social policy knowledge in their practical work. In fact, it is argued that social workers are relatively unengaged in policy practice attempting to influence social policy issues. Such professional passivity creates a remarkable situation, as social workers traditionally have been active in augmenting and reforming social policy. It is also argued that social workers are not efficient in current policy debates, which also limit their opportunities to participate in policy practice tasks. We will discuss social workers' present engagement in policy practice and how social workers are prepared to do this kind of work. We will illuminate
what channels that social workers are using to address and influence social policy issues, including traditional channels such as professional organizations, but also new channels like internet discussions and social media. We will examine what knowledge and tools social workers have in order to participate in policy practice engagement. We will discuss social work in relation to social policy, social work education and its teaching of policy practice skills, and social workers’ engagement in policy practice. Swedish social workers have a good understanding about social policy, but in practice they tend to “think structurally but act individually”. We argue that this tension between structural and individual perspectives are in fact embedded in the core of professional social work and shapes both limits and possibilities for the professional role in a changing society.

WS101:5

Modern times: defining modern social services in the 21st century
Markowski, Cornelia; Eisenbarth, Johannes
German Association of Public and Private Welfare/ICSW Germany, Department for International Affairs, Berlin, Germany

All over Europe, social economy and social services are subject to the efforts of Brussels and the EU member states to achieve the European Internal market. In spring 2011, the European Commission published the “Single Market Act”, setting out its intentions for the further advancement for the Internal market project on its 20th anniversary in 2012. As a consequence of these processes, the social services and their challenges in the European countries, these intentions seem to become more and more important. Many social services are an integral part of the Internal market. And they are impacted by the efforts towards more efficiency, transparency and modernisation. Yet in the view of actors in the field of social work, they do not serve primarily economic or labour-related purposes within our societal system. They serve rather socio-political ones like the implementation of fundamental rights, social cohesion and public welfare. The subject of the workshop will be to discuss, if and how both differing perspectives complement each other: What makes social services in the 21st century into modern, up-to-date services? Measured in which terms can modern social services be defined? To what extent can the market conditions promote the development of an innovative social sector, as illustrated by Germany? In detail the questions of the debate could be: 1. Which forms of potential/innovation of social services will be supported? 2. How does the EU law on public procurement impact on the organisation of social services, as illustrated by Germany? Do alternative procedures improve efficiency, quality or innovation from the perspective of social service providers? 3. How do EU state aid regulations safeguard comprehensive, affordable social services permanently? The workshop will outline the legal and political EU framework. Following this, the aim will be to elaborate— within the group of international participants — what can be understood by “modern social services”, seen from the point of view of social workers, providers and users. The results of the discussion are intended to provide arguments for lobby work and political consultancy regarding a support of a modern provision of services in the social sector.

WS101:6

Gentrification as a global strategy of city renewal? Case studies of Antwerp and Ghent in Belgium
Vermeulen, Tom; Van Bouchaart, Bart
Artevelde University College Gent, Social Work, Gent, Belgium

Under the pressure of economic competition and liveability of the inner cities, many cities throughout Europe have programs for city renewal. This “urban renaissance” may have a positive effect on creating an attractive urban space for tourists, companies etc., but at the same time it is contested. The political strategy of gentrification has negative effects through the direct and indirect displacement of the poor and vulnerable social groups from the gentrifying neighbourhoods. Is city renewal a “gentle” gentrification that increases diversity and facilitates the return of creative young potentials to the cities? Or is it a traumatic gentrification, reclaiming the city for the creative middle classes by cleaning the streets and removing the poor?
How could the concept of gentrification change from a sociological process of exploitation and poverty combat? The contradiction between the optimistic social mix discourse and the negative effects of these policies raises the question of systemic research on gentrification as an urban strategy. We use a research tradition that analyses urban development as a historical process in which spatial entities are produced by social and power relations. More specifically, we examine the relationship between political strategies within and across the local state and processes of gentrification in urban renewal. Finally we focus on the role and position of social work in the process of urban development and city renewal.

This framework builds on the strategic-relational approach that understands gentrification as a historically specific form of spatial selectivity. Political strategies of gentrification can be examined as contingent neoliberal strategies of creative destruction, in their interaction with existing political arrangements and the force of social actors. Relying on this framework, we research specific processes of neighbourhood renewal in two Flemish cities, Antwerp and Ghent, in the historical context of Flemish anti-urban policy.

WS101:7

Social capital in Gellerup
Laurens, Line Hille; Eriwall, Majen
Mittuniversity Östersund, Social Work, Östersund, Sweden

Since the 1960s thousands of migrants has started their new life in the large scale high-rise communities from the 1960s and 1970s placed the outskirts of many northern cities. Today a large part of this type of community is suffering from poverty, unsafe problematic living conditions, crime, isolation and a ghetto image. Lately several countries has shown a growing political interest in improving these deprived large-scale housing communities to fight the poverty. This trend has lately reached Denmark resulting in the most expensive community renewal plan of Danish history. As many of these renewal plans, the Danish version presents a political strategy of developing and adding social capital to the deprived area.

Fighting poverty with this type of political strategy, calls for knowledge about existing social capital in the deprived community and that by distinguishing between bridging and bonding social capital it is possible to get awareness of specific needs within diverse groups. These are especially age, ethnicity, and years of residence. Findings also confirm that a deprived community does not attract people with the same kind of social capital, and that the social capital existing in the community is tradable in the rest of the society. Knowledge about the existing social capital in deprived high-rise communities gives a better understanding of how to fight the poverty with political strategies of social capital.

WS101:8

Development and inequality in international social agenda in the 2000's
Mauriel, Ana Paula Ornellas
Universidade Federal Fluminense, Social Work, Niterói, Brazil

The work intent to talk about development and inequality in international social agenda in the 2000's, signalizing the relationship between the theoretical foundations that guide social policy in contemporary international social agenda and material conditions (economic, political and social) that led to the strengthening of certain trends in analysis which helped to promote and justify reflections of the structural patterns of social policies historically constructed by the West since the nineteenth century. The major objective of these researches results is to present the main theoretical sources that form the core of a new configuration of hegemonic tendencies of social protection through a renewal of social policy towards poverty alleviation. Methodologically, the work was constructed through bibliographic and documental research, involving reports of World Bank, UNCTAD and UNDP in 2000’s. These international organizations show up as a nuclear reference to demonstrate how economic and social development theories spread through international institutionalization, emphasizing its intellectual and symbolic activities, especially about structural adjustment and poverty combat. The cutting time, the first decade of XXI century, shows a shift in the priority given to the notions of development and inequality as a field of analysis and the relationship they establish among themselves in the debate surrounding social policies and poverty combat. These are crucial arguments to understand and face recent social policies experiments spread in Latin America, which brings us new trends and contradictions, because at the same time these poverty fighting programs broaden allocation of resources to groups of poor people who had never been reached by any kind or level of social protection, it have been helping to level down the baseline horizon of welfare.
WS102:2
The development of social welfare in Northeastern Thailand
Yaemyou, Janchai; Pichayavut, Yanukorn
Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Bangkok, Thailand

The problem of social welfare provision in Thailand does not cover the needs of the target groups. The government declared a national agenda to turn the country into a welfare society. This study was aimed to study and analyze the social welfare provision of Baan Bahee and Bungkam communities. The methodology of the study is qualitative study. The study population consists of community leaders, administrators, and officers related to two communities in Ubon Ratchathani Province, northeastern Thailand, the total 153 people. The tools used in the study include in-depth interviews, focus group, brainstorming meeting, participatory observation, and feedbacking the data to the communities. The result of the study is as follows:

Social welfare provision of Baan Bahee and Bungkam communities has implemented under framework of the community plan which linkage with a three-year development plan organization and the provincial social welfare plan. The committee of provincial social welfare promotion as the principal mechanism in supporting and promoting all sectors’ participation in the implementation of social welfare programs. It is found that there are two patterns of social welfare provision of Baan Bahee and Baan Bungkam Communities, namely 1) The provision of welfare by the central state and local administration through the process of social policy such as subsistence allowance for people with disabilities, the elderly, people affected with HIV/AIDS, and veterans for housing repairs and lending support to the occupation. 2) The provision of welfare by the community through the process of social capital by becoming members/saving group including activities in various festivals.

The recommendations of the development of social welfare provision are 1) Social welfare provision should be organized in diverse patterns according to their social context. The community leaders, the committee and community members should be educated and well informed at all levels about the knowledge and understanding of social welfare provision including organized a forum to talk and share ideas together in communities and the community leaders should be a role model. 3) The vulnerable people should be encouraged to participate in community as members of community welfare group. 4) Networking between the community welfare should be wider extended by the government promotion. 5) Community welfare should be relied on existing social capital in communities based on moral principles, Ethical and culture.

WS102:3
Theoretical and institutional construction: Three stages of social work development in China
Xu, Yongxiao
East China University of Science & Tech, School of Social Work, Shanghai, China

Based on the analysis of theoretical and institutional construction of social work, this paper introduces the Three Stages of Social Work Development in China after the Reforming and opening-up. The first stage (1987–2000) focuses on the recovery of social work and imitation (taking on the characteristics that have made western countries successful), with the support of universities from Hong Kong and Taiwan. The second stage (2000–2006) is characterized in the gradual Localization of social work education and social work practice. In particular, some professional social service agencies driven by social work educators were built in Shanghai, which played a key role for the whole country. The third stage is a nationwide development phase. Especially, on 8 November 2011, 18 government ministries and departments in the Chinese mainland jointly announced a policy statement; To Construct and Strengthen the Professional Social Work Team in China. It is expected that the policy statement will greatly enhance the growth and development of the social work profession in China. Finally, this paper shows and discusses the mutual-promotion of social work theory and practice in China and its revelations.

WS102:4
Socioenvironmental development and experiences in sociopolitical training and advisory
Cortizo, Maria del Carmen; Santos, Maria Teresa; Kohler, Ilane; Santos, Sidiane; Santos, Sidiane; Hervey Westphal, Vera
UFSC, Florianopolis, Brazil

The Center for Studies on Social Work and Popular Organization was founded in 1993 and is a Social Work academic space for theoretical and methodological reflection as well as interventional actions. It is ethically
committed to the sociopolitical demands of community organizations regarding their projects dedicated to the building and widening of citizenship, the exercise of participatory democracy and the advancement of social struggles for quality of life and sustainable socioenvironmental development. The lines of action of the Center in community outreach are: (1) advisory to social and community organizations and (2) organization and development of sociopolitical training activities for members of the social and community movement and representatives of civil society in public policy management councils.

Amongst the objectives of NESSOP, the following stand out: to enhance the process of sociopolitical organization of the popular individual in the construction and legitimation of the “Right to the City” and from the perspective of sustainable economic and socioenvironmental development; to create opportunities to integrate scientific knowledge and academic practices with popular knowledge at public universities; to foster debates on the kinds of democratic and participatory organization and management control of what is considered to be of public domain; to develop sociopolitical training activities at community, social and neighborhood associations with a popular basis; to give advice to social and community associations in the development of sociopolitical training activities and participatory methodologies aiming at fitting the popular individual in the city in an autonomous and citizenship-oriented way.

The procedures adopted aim at the strengthening of democratic and participatory processes, recognition of popular knowledge and active engagement of individuals in all steps of advisory and training processes. The main categories sustaining the activities are: Advisory; Social Mobilization; Civil Associationism; Democracy; Sustainable Development. The projects developed are: Urban Data; The right to have rights; Community Organizations Record; Permanent Training Course; Course for Social Workers; Experiences in the Spotlight; Advisory to the City Forum and Social Portal Florupa in Motion. It is worth mentioning that approximately 700 people participated in at least one of the activities offered within a two-year period.

WS103:2
Building ‘being’ in social work and social development practice analysis
Pawar, Manohar; Anscombe, A. W. (Bill)
Charles Sturt University, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Wagga Wagga, Australia

The main objective of this paper is to demonstrate how ‘being’ can be consciously employed in social work and social development practice and its evaluation. Drawing on the secondary data and by employing the reflective method, the paper argues that social work is often dominated by thinking (theory) and doing (practice), but not being, which is an important aspect of practice that has been mostly neglected. The conscious use of being helps to enhance one's own commitment and right engagement, and to improve the quality of practice. Towards this, it develops and discusses a reflective analytic method that may be employed across a range of social work and social development practice areas. It also may be used as a research tool to analyse practice so as to consciously link being to thinking and doing, and improve practice. Based on the useful and effective application of it, finally, the paper contends that being should find the equal place along with theory and practice in social work and social development. The analysis has significant implications for enhancing the quality of practice.

WS103:3
Different social work settings (3:7)

WS103:4
Legality & legitimacy of social legislation as challenge for empowerment
Zaliemienė Laimute
Vilnius University, Social Work, Vilnius, Lithuania

The ability of social worker to provide high quality services depends both on the level of professional mastery and on the characteristics of social work agency (working conditions, organizational support, management strategies). Social work agency is a new type of organization in Lithuania as a social work profession was established only in 1994, thus investigations in this field are modest enough. The adoption of the new social services legislation in 2006 embedded the prerequisites for entraining of market principles and mechanism such as the concept of social care services purchase, focusing on services efficiency and effectiveness. However, the implications of reform processes on the restructuring of services providing, on the social work profession or on social worker's ability to act in an ethical and human way are quite new area of social research in Lithuania. In order to fill that gap, the research "Occupational welfare of social work practitioners in Lithuania" was started in April 2011. Professional well-being in the research is described as an external and organizational environment and factors which influence employee's job satisfaction and create sense of good work in performing functions and tasks seeking occupational goals. Whereas an important factor of professional welfare is the individual's own approach, chosen concept integrates objective and subjective aspects of well-being. Given the complexity of the phenomenon, the conceptions of subjective well-being, quality of working life, labor process theory and organizational support theory were chosen for the construction of empirical indicators system. The theoretical perspectives allowed to disclose the phenomenon of professional well-being and allowed to see into the peculiarities of social work. The questionnaire for empirical investigation is designated for social workers working in different types of social services agencies. Could we identify links between management environment in social service agencies, professional well-being and social work goals attainment? Or between organisational support and social work creativity – these and other topics will be analysed during February-May 2012 by using factor analysis of this study data. Thus possibility to present main findings to the 2nd World Conference on Social Work and Social Development in Stockholm would be very appreciated.
the context of child protection case recording, and CIS, I ask how the interests of professional social work and institutional organization meet. My research method is qualitative literature review and the analysis is based on earlier research on child protection – the construction of social work knowledge in face-to-face work and use of CIS. The research analysed is mainly from 2000’s and consists of British, Australian and Finnish articles. In the analysis doing and using of case records are connected to the concept of individual and common information spaces. Social worker gets to understand the client case piece by piece and the knowledge is typically partial and uncertain. Cases are complicated and the understanding of the whole changes when new information emerge. In individual information spaces the writing of case records is guided by what social workers see as ethically justifiable and important for their future work. In common information spaces the recording is guided by the laws and the requirements of juridical processes, the way service system is organized, the needs to evaluate the outcomes and effectiveness of the work of the CIS. Social work professionals are overloaded and time for recording is restricted. The use of case records opens another perspective to information spaces. For social workers written information has a crucial role in knowing the history of the case, but its partial nature makes it important for social workers to construct the whole picture of the case themselves. Practical use of documents is challenging both for social workers and institutions. Information needed is difficult to find in CIS and the quality doesn't meet the needs. The expectations for social work recordings and CIS are different from the perspectives of individual and common information spaces. The challenge is to develop CIS and practices which at the same time collect information and support social work practice as well as institutional needs.

WS103:4
Professionals' perceptions of severity and social handling of alcohol and drug use – a mixed method study
Samuelsson, Eva
Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs (SarAD), Department of Social Work, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden
To be able to improve treatment services for people with alcohol and drug problems, knowledge of professional’s perceptions of alcohol and drug consumption is important. The overall purpose of this study is to uncover the underlying processes of problematizing substance use based on different intersectional social categories and promote critical reflection of professional judgements among staff in the Swedish addiction care system. The 400 respondents from the municipal social services and the regional health care were first presented with situations describing fictive alcohol or drug consumers with different social and health related consequences and asked to assess the severity of the use and the perceived proper way of handling it. In the analysis, the importance of different social characteristic of the user (age, ethnicity, sex, family situation and occupation) for the assessments made as well as the practitioner’s education, work experience and sex were investigated. Preliminary results show that the perceived severity of alcohol or drug use is influenced not only by the frequency and character of the consequences of the use and the kind of substance consumed, but also the social status of the user. In a follow-up group interview study, a sample of the respondents will be presented with the results from the survey and asked to reflect on the practical implications. The research project as a whole is hoped to throw light on some topical issues in addiction care in Sweden, and, ultimately, to promote a more deliberative approach among care professionals. The methodological limitations and challenges of the project are discussed and related to the need for critical reflection of assessments in social work in general and the misuse treatment practice in particular. Keywords: professionals' perceptions, alcohol and drug use, factoral survey approach, focus group interviews, mixed methods approach, critical reflection, intersectionality.

WS103:5
What's the point? Social work in the Philippines & England
Price, Ann
School of Applied Social Science, University of Brighton, Brighton, United Kingdom
This presentation draws upon research into the meaning and purpose of social work in England and the Philippines and notions of transferability of social work between those two countries. The research sought to explore social work purpose and process in the Philippines and also to engage with the perspectives of social workers who had worked in the Philippines but then moved to England to undertake the 'same' job. The intention was to contribute to ongoing international debate about the core 'mission' of social work (and factors which might promote or detract from that sense of purpose) by encouraging practitioners to reflect upon the transition from social work in a 'developing' country to that in a 'developed' country. The search for a more critical, progressive form of social work, which seeks to influence both agency and structure, underlay the project. Data was collected during a 5-week study visit to the Philippines and through interviews with Filipino social workers based both in the Philippines and in England. The presentation will consider how Bourdieusian concepts might contribute to a framework for analysing the perspectives of those workers who participated in the research. Alongside a discussion of social workers' adaptation to differing professional cultures, agency contexts and management environments, thoughts will be shared on dimensions of social work which could be considered more progressive and might form the foundations for a more critical social work.

WS103:6
The practice of social work in Venezuela (an epistemological contribution)
Avalução, Bélisa Gabriela
Universidad Central de Venezuela, Escuela de Trabajo Social, Caracas, Venezuela
This work seeks to highlight the human part of the formation and the professional exercise, trying to reveal how it has been practiced in our country from the actors and the contributions that from our culture we can do to this profession. The investigation that determines this presentation is centered on the history-of-life of professor Enriqueta Fuenmayor de Bravo, a social worker with 60 years of experience. The intention is to understand the evolution of the profession from the person and what are her perspectives for the future. Starting from the development of the vital cycle of a human being in a specific community, knowledge is reached while him, itself can be in his context, in the transactional and the multidimensional (understanding this as the interaction that takes place between people and themselves in the role they play). It is possible to estimate from this that, the biological, psychological and social process of a person affects in his environment, in the same considerable way as it affects him. A history-of-life exposed to the phenomenological-hermeneutic process of interpretation, throws the deepest meanings of the development of the life of the person and consequently it reveals the aspects in which is based, in this case for example, the profession due to the fact that “the historical conditions act with the human biography to alter the course and the psychology of the lives. The knowledge of the social path begins necessarily with valuations about the importance of his evolution” and there is the importance of it for the comprehension of the practical discipline, which becomes in turn into a contribution to the definition of Social Work. There is, since always and now even more a deep need from Social Work’s professionals to know: what might be the difference of this profession to other disciplines? what is the intention of his occupation? what place and importance does it occupy in the society?, summarizing, why and why for is it necessary the existence of people qualified in this area? These worries appear in the national area, but also in the whole world. Hereby there arises the initiative to investigate in the meaning of Social Work in Venezuela and so, for everyone that practices it; its characteristics, its actors and all the other things that structures every detail relating to the profession and to its implementation.

WS103:7
Identifying and understanding the role of trust in child care social work settings in the UK
Buck, Gillian1; Prichard, Jane1,2
1University of Southampton, Division of Social Work Studies, Faculty of Social and Human Sciences, Southampton, United Kingdom; 2University of Southampton, Division of Sociology and Social Policy, Faculty of Social and Human Sciences, Southampton, United Kingdom
The concept of trust development in professional contexts has been extensively researched in a wide range of organisational settings. More recently trust researchers have begun to turn their attention towards the complex issue of trust repair in organisations where violations in trust have led to loss of public respect and negative effects on performance. Despite its relevance for social work organisations, where mistrust and blame cultures abound, the role of trust and trust repair have received little direct attention. Given the evidence of the central role played by trust in diverse organisational contexts there are grounds to be hopeful about its capacity to contribute to practice improvement and workforce creativity and wellbeing within social work contexts (Theme 3.7). This paper explores this gap by knowledge through a review of the literature relating to trust within child care social work settings in the UK. As trust is a factor known to be crucial to the knowledge sharing behaviours that are critical for safe and effective practice, a better
understanding of the place of trust within the organisation is vital if the shortcomings in communication exchange in social work settings are to be addressed. In addition, practitioners and academics have much to learn about repairing trust and overcoming hostility in a field that has become vitilified by the media following tragedies where service providers have failed to protect children. Although trust has not been directly addressed there is research in the social work literature that has discussed trust in different ways and which has considered factors likely to influence trust development, e.g. models of professionalism and research on the use of discretion. The need for further exploration of this literature in order to identify whether distinctive perspectives in relation to trust in this particular professional arena exist has provided the impetus for the work informing this paper.

Following a brief account of the review remit - trust between professionals within statutory Children's Services – and the review process, the emergent findings are discussed and an embryonic theoretical framework, with the potential to illuminate the importance of trust for working practices and organisational relationships within child care social work, is outlined. The paper concludes by considering the pertinence of these findings, nationally and internationally, for workforce creativity, efficacy and wellbeing.

Network 11 Innovative settings in older people's everyday life (1:1)

N11:1 Meeting places in old age: important aspect in community planning

Henning, Cecilia1; Svensson, Lars A2

1School of Health Sciences, Jönköping University, Jönköping, Sweden; 2Department for Social And Behavioral Studies, Division of Social Pedagogy And Sociology, Trollhättan, Sweden

This project is about meeting places for the elderly people. It is also a question about how these places can be an aspect in community planning. The project takes a point of departure in theories about diffuse activities in network ties, linked to the neighborhood as a social arena. The aim is to analyze the significance of so called thin ties for visitors at two examples of meeting places for older people. The analysis is based on the empirical results from two studies. One of the studies is performed in a suburban setting and the other is based on meeting places in a rural area. Thin ties, understood as incidental or superficial contacts, contribute to a sense of social cohesion, social identity and safety. Thin ties ought to be recognized as important resources in older people's everyday life. Meeting places in the neighborhood is also something that may facilitate for older people to age in place. These are important issues when creating future ageing-friendly communities. We want to include this paper in the session: Innovative Settings in older people's everyday life.

Chairpersons: Professor PhD, Elisabet Cedersund, Linköping University and PhD Professor Astrid Heddle Becker, Hochschule Mannheim, Germany.

WS103:8

The role of emotion in assessments and priorities in the Swedish social services

Würlen, Marie

Mid Sweden University, Dpt Social Work, Östersund, Sweden

Due to the financial crisis on both national and municipal level during the 1990's and the end of the 2000's, Swedish social services have been characterized by the discussion of scarce resources. Scarcity of both financial resources and resources of time. This has led to considerations of how resource allocation is made and how allocation alternatives are chosen/prioritized. How these decisions are made is somewhat discussed, both by media, concerning certain cases of injustice, and by the decision-makers themselves, not at least according to the discourse of evidence-based practice. Alongside this, there is a well-known burn-out amongst many social workers due to scarcity of time and a heavy workload. The common perception is that legislation and local guidelines (i.e. a more rational thinking) form the basis for decision-making in social services. However, there are research showing that other factors could determine the decision-making and how priorities are made. In an earlier study we could see that social service officials tend to favor their own area when asked to make priorities of which group is the most important to work with for the future. There is also results showing on a tendency that lack of family means that you do not want to favor children, but rather social assistance. There were also some differences according to which municipality the respondent worked in. The aim of this present study was to explore how social services officials reason and discuss assessments, decision-making and priorities, to discern whether emotions can be said to be a part of decision-making. An interview study was made with 11 social services officials in the JFS (Individual – and Family Services) in five municipalities. The results show that emotions have central implications for their work. On the one hand there are the feelings that clients bring with them into the meeting with the officials. On the other hand we could see feelings that the officials have towards their work, their clients and their colleagues and of course the feelings of stress. These feelings seem to be a part of how assessments are made and hence how decisions and priorities are made. However, when asked directly, the respondents exclusively say that the best decisions are made through thorough investigation and with account taken to the legislation and any local guide lines there might possibly be.
the description and analysis of the support and counseling process as well as
crisis management related to success- and non-successful interventions
to improve the practical and theoretical approach of social work with the
elderly.

(Please, pay attention: Part of Session: Innovative Settings
in older people's everyday life Chair: Elisabet Cedersund, 
Jönköping, Astrid Hedtke-Becker, Mannheim)

N11:5 Technical support for staying at home
Hansemborn, Thomas
Hochschule Mannheim University of Applied Sciences, 
Department of Electrical Engineering, Mannheim, Germany

In European states the demographic change leads to the situation that
less people will be able to care for elderly people. On the other hand
technical systems will be able to support the elderly people for staying
at their own home for longer periods. Within several development
projects different systems for comfort, communication, security and
care functions have been installed and tested in this field, already. One
focus is to install these technical solutions early enough to get older with
these systems. Another possibility is to install it very late but without
changing the beloved environment of the home. Within this lecture
and workshop different solutions for specialized building automation
systems, integrated functionalities and bus installations will be presented.
The benefits for the user and first experiences will be discussed.

N11:6 Needs assessment, documentation, and social networks - analysis of
care management in elder care
Cedersund, Elisabet1; Olsson, Anna2
1Jönköping University, Behavioral Science and Social Work, 
Jönköping, Sweden; 2Linköping University, Department of
Social and Welfare Studies, Norrköping, Sweden

Central to the assessment process for home care is how older people's
needs are constructed through case files and documentation. Care
managers construct case files documenting the older person's circumstances, and this documentation is used as the basis for home care
decisions. The aim of this study is to examine how home care case
files are structured and how older people's needs are categorized in the
documentation. The results presented in this paper have a specific focus
on how the social networks of the older persons are documented in the
case files, and if the information about social networks have any impact
on the decisions about home care. Sixteen case files containing home care
requests from three social work districts in Sweden were studied using
discourse analysis. The results show that the case files were rather similarly
structured, and this similarity also occurred when the documentation
concerned the older persons' social networks. Although social network
often were described in the documentation this aspect tended to be of less
importance when the decision about homecare was made. It was instead
more often the medical or physical needs that were used as arguments
when home care service were approved. We want to include this paper
in the session: Session: Innovative settings in older people's everyday
life Chairperson: Professor Elisabet Cedersund, Linköping University

N12:2 The cultural adaptation of imported evidence-based interventions: An
international perspective
Ferrer-Wreder, Laura
Stockholm University, Psychology, Stockholm, Sverige

Problem: Tensions between intervention fidelity and adaptation as
evidence-based interventions (EBIs) are imported and tested cross-
nationally. If tensions between fidelity and adaptation can be resolved,
then the programmatic reach of EBIs may begin to have a greater global
public health impact. EBIs implemented outside of their home country
can be subject to minimal or substantial adaptation when implemented with
a new cultural group. There is sometimes an uncertain line between what
constitutes a minor adaptation versus changes that fundamentally redesign
how an intervention works.

Method: The author will provide an internationally focused state of
the science survey of theory development and empirical research on the
question of how to best go about culturally adapting imported EBIs, while
still yielding desired intervention benefits.

Result and Implications: Measuring adaptation in relation to
intervention outcomes in a nuanced way, documenting what is
fundamental and what is not necessary to reach intended intervention
outcomes, as well as grounding the intervention adaptation process
in relevant theory and empirical evidence, each promise to advance
what is known about the effects of imported EBIs. This talk will
conclude with an outline for promising future directions in this field.

N12:3 Strategies and challenges in the implementation of evidence-based
practice: making sense of puzzling findings from international
replications in Sweden
Sandell, Krist
National Board of Health and Welfare, Stockholm, Sweden

The Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare has, for two decades,
promoted the implementation of evidence-based practice (EBP). Today,
the government identifies EBP as a principal vehicle for improving the
quality of care and services. This presentation describes puzzling findings
and key implementation drivers observed across a variety of studies
conducted to assess the impact of EBP in Sweden.

This presentation is a retrospective analysis of important activities
to promote EBP over the past two decades in Sweden. It is based on
Shepherd's (2007) evidence audit trail and established by the government.
This required that high-quality evidence must be: (1) generated in practice
settings; (2) accumulated and synthesized objectivity; (3) abridged and
disseminated to decision makers, practitioners and their managers; (4)
conceptualized in practice settings; (5) translated rigorously in local and
national studies.

For each of these five components, related activities, on different occasions,
Les droits de l’Homme et la légalité sociale I

FRWS03:1
Politique sociale de la 3e République française et celle de la Coree : étude comparative
Na, Byong Kwan1; Lee, Kyu Heon2; Kim, Mi Ran1
1Hallym University, Department of Social Welfare, Chuncheon Si, Gangwon Do, Republic of Korea; 2Graduate School of Hallym University, Master’s Course of Social Welfare, Chuncheon Si, Gangwon Do, Republic of Korea

- L’objectif principal de cette étude est d’expliquer les conditions et les causes du développement de la politique sociale dans les pays de l’industrialisation au moyen de la comparaison des étapes du développement de l’État social en France et en Corée du sud. - La Corée du sud et la France ont des traits communs sur le plan de système de protection sociale, elle base sur le principe d’assurance sociale. - Cependant, on trouve la disparité importante au niveau de la couverture et sur la qualité de programmes du bien-être social. - Dans la société coreenne, le bien-être social n’est pas encore reconnu comme droit social des personnes et le niveau de l’institutionnalisation du bien-être social est très limité.

- On va utiliser la méthode d’analyse historique comparative, en mettant l’accent sur le rôle des acteurs de la politique sociale. - En France comme en Coree, c’était sous le régime de la 3e République que le système d’assurance sociale a été institutionalisé pour la première fois. Cependant, cette étude va se limiter à la période du 1890 au 1910 en France pendant laquelle les débats parlementaires sur la loi de l’indemnisation des accidents du travail (1898) et celle de la Retraite Ouvrière et Paysanne (ROP 1910) ont eu lieu. - On va d’abord faire la ressemblé sur les origines et les conditions de l’apparition des politiques sociales dans deux pays. (Tableau 1: Comparaison entre la 3e République française et celle de la Coree; Tableau 2: Critères et contenu du développement de la politique sociale dans deux pays); on va essayer de trouver les conditions et les critères du développement de la politique sociale en Coree du sud.

- Les acteurs principaux de la politique sociale de la 3e République française étaient les membres de Deputés, ‘les Républicains de progrès, et l’idée majeure de leur action était de protéger et de maintenir l’ordre social capitaliste dans la société française de l’époque où le conflit social représentait le problème social le plus important. - En Coree, la politique d’assurance sociale des années soixante était, au fond, une partie de la politique de la croissance économique de l’État. - Dans cette étude, le "Developmental State", l’État du développement "des années soixante et soixante-dix représente la cause principale du retard du droit social.

FRWS03:2
La mission militante des Écoles de Travail social dans des contextes de guerre et de conflits: Itinéraire de l’Ecole libanaise de formation sociale
Tannous Tannya; Marrage
École libanaise de formation sociale - Faculté des lettres et des sciences humaines - Université Saint-Joseph, Beyrouth, Lebanon

Les conflits militaires ou plus simplement les guerres sont toujours synonymes de destruction, de violence et de désorganisation sociale. Dans un tel chaos où la survie des populations demeure la préoccupation centrale, est-il possible d’inonder et de générer du développement ? Quel serait alors le rôle des écoles de travail social dans un tel contexte ? Quelles nouvelles orientations peuvent-elles introduire à leur mission initiale pour contribuer à la restauration des droits et au changement social ? L’expérience de l’École libanaise de formation sociale (ELFS) témoigne d’une longue histoire de militantisme dans un pays - Le Liban - ayant connu de nombreuses guerres et conflits politiques.

A maintes reprises démolie et onze fois déplacée, l’ELFS n’a jamais fermé ses portes. Face aux malheurs engendrés par la guerre et aux déplacements massifs des populations, elle ne pouvait pas se suffire à être un simple spectateur. Il fallait qu’elle se transforme en un acteur actif de la société, pour promouvoir des actions innovantes sur le terrain, poser un regard critique sur les problèmes qui s’y présentent et agir en tant que médiateur entre les acteurs concernés par les droits de l’homme.

Concrètement, l’ELFS s’est vue impliquer ses étudiants, enseignants et ses réseaux dans diverses activités dont la finalité était celle de répondre d’abord aux besoins urgents des populations et contribuer ensuite à l’élaboration de projets de développement. Parmi ces activités, nous citons des stages dans les zones sinistrées du pays, des modules de formation en matière d’urgence, de médiation et de citoyenneté, des ateliers-pilotes auprès des catégories touchées et surtout de la recherche scientifique portant sur des problèmes d’actualité reliés à la guerre. Ces recherches ne sont pas restées de simples données mais ont servi de tremplin pour déclencher une synergie et une mobilisation au niveau national. En résumé, l’expérience de l’ELFS montre que dans un contexte de guerre et de conflits, celle-ci s’est transformée en noyau de résistance contre l’injustice, la violence et le bafouement des droits humains. Au-delà de sa mission initiale, elle a été appelée à militer ; son militantisme fut intellectuel, soutenu par sa fonction académique et sa vision de la société.

N’est-ce pas qu’au-delà de leur savoir et savoir-faire, les écoles de travail social sont surtout une manière d’être au monde?

FRWS03:3
Femmes immigrées et travail en France: du déracinement à l’insertion socioprofessionnelle
Apollinaire Sale, Mione
UER, Faculté de Travail Social, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil


FRWS03:4
La normativité familiale des assistantes et assistants sociaux de l’aide sociale publique
Kelley Verenga1; Modak, Marianne1; Messant Laurent, Françoise2; Girardin, Myriam3
1Haute école de travail social et de la santé Vaud eesp, Nyon; 2Haute école de travail social et santé Vaud, Chesnais, Helena Hirata, Judith Butler, Simone Weil et Gilles Deleuze.

Les femmes immigrées nourri de leurs expériences d’altérité, d’isolement et de répétitions jusqu’à l’empan du leur autonomie et liberté, symbolisées, depuis le XXème siècle, par le travail - est au cœur de notre communication, àppuyée théoriquement sur la réflexion de François Cheneis, Helena Hirata, Judith Butler, Simone Weil et Gilles Deleuze.

N’ est-ce pas qu’au-delà de leur savoir et savoir-faire, les écoles de travail social sont surtout une manière d’être au monde?

Abstract Book 225
VALUES AND ATTITUDES

- When do authorities in general and social authorities in particular become a threat to the individual?
- What characterizes good authority-based social work?
- What aspects of their attitudes towards the citizen.
- What do authorities in general and social authorities in particular become a threat to the individual?
- How do you deal with that?

OrAL ABSTrACTS Tuesday 10 July

ORAL ABSTRACTS Tuesday 10 July

Tuesday 10 July

Hallin, Pia

Control or help?

Film session

The Face of Authority - about social works in the role of authority.

The Face of Authority is a documentary film about authority-based social work. It is used at the School of Social Work in Sweden to help students become aware of ETHICAL ISSUES in relation to client work.

The documentary starts and ends in a village in Jamtland in the north of Sweden, where a representative of a "not-wanting-to-deal-with-authorities-person" Anders Svensson tells us his view about authorities and the impact of their attitudes towards the citizen.

The documentary then follows three social workers from different sections. They describe how they deal with their roles of both controlling as well as helping their clients. They speak about their personal backgrounds and reflect on their choice of occupation. They speak about values and how their personal histories might impact on how they work with their clients.

Questions to discuss:

THE ROLE OF SOCIAL SERVICES

What characterizes good authority-based social work?

When do authorities in general and social authorities in particular become a threat to the individual?

TO BE A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SOCIAL AUTHORITIES

For whom do you work?

Who are you in the eyes of the client?

Are there situations when you can discuss and even argue against rules made by other instances?

How can you create a good relation with the client in spite of your role as an authority?

Is it more difficult to intervene in a person's private life living in the countryside than in the city?

If so, why?

VALUES AND ATTITUDES

When the life circumstance of the client is similar to your own background or current situation; how do you deal with that?

When the life circumstance of the client is totally different from your own background; how do you deal with that?

When there is a conflict between your own values and those you are supposed to uphold; how do you deal with that?

- Is it more difficult to intervene in a person's private life living in the countryside than in the city?
- If so, why?

Les travailleurs sociaux Frangais sont confrontés à une remise en question sans précédents de leurs missions. Alors que la pauvreté se développe sur fond d'inégalité, la population la plus fragile se voit souvent accusée de percevoir induemment des prestations sociales. L'assistance est transformée en assistanat; terme péjoratif, qui disqualifie les personnes fragiles et les travailleurs sociaux. Ce sujet est devenu en quelques mois un thème médiatique de campagne électorale qui masque un réel problème: celui de la croissance du chômage, des inégalités ainsi que remise en cause de revenus de subsistance. Face un tel mouvement renforcé par une opinion publique réceptive aux thèses simplistes du « paresseux qui fraude et profite des aides sociales », des travailleurs sociaux essaient de réagir afin de limiter les effets destructeurs de tels discours. C'est pourquoi il sera utile rappeler dans un premier temps le contexte socio économique dans lequel se développe la pauvreté en France. Nous verrons ensuite comment l'assistance, transformée en « assistanat » alimente un discours politique qui contribue à diviser les français. Face à ces réalités, les travailleurs sociaux, accusés de ne pas travailler correctement se doivent de réagir et de rappeler la réalité sociale à laquelle ils sont confrontés. L'ANAS1 s'inscrit dans une stratégie d'alerte de l'opinion et des pouvoirs publics et propose aux travailleurs sociaux plusieurs initiatives qui visent à rappeler le sens du travail social et à faire respecter ses valeurs. 1- Le contexte socio économique de la pauvreté et de l'exclusion en France 2- L'assistance, transformée en assistanat et en fraude aux prestations sociales est devenue un outil de communication politique 3- Les instances européennes rappellent à la France ses devoirs à l'égard de la population la plus fragile 4- Quelle est la place et la fonction d'une association professionnelle de travailleurs sociaux face à cette réalité ? propositions aux travailleurs sociaux - agir collectivement - répondre dans la presse et les médias - associer au maximum de leurs possibilités les personnes pauvres pour une parole citoyenne - donner à voir les conditions de vie des personnes aux élus et gestionnaires - co-construire les actions avec les personnes respect des principes éthiques et déontologiques de leurs professions - utiliser tous les aspects du droit (national et international)

THE ROLE OF SOCIAL SERVICES

FRWS03:5

Légalité, illégalité: quel positionnement professionnel des travailleurs sociaux face aux inégalités sociales

Chauseau, Michele; Dubasque, Didier

Les travailleurs sociaux Frangais sont confrontés à une remise en question sans précédents de leurs missions. Alors que la pauvreté se développe sur fond d’inégalité, la population la plus fragile se voit souvent accusée de percevoir induemment des prestations sociales. L’assistance est transformée en assistanat, terme péjoratif, qui disqualifie les personnes fragiles et les travailleurs sociaux. Ce sujet est devenu en quelques mois un thème médiatique de campagne électorale qui masque un réel problème : celui de la croissance du chômage, des inégalités ainsi que remise en cause de revenus de subsistance. Face un tel mouvement renforcé par une opinion publique réceptive aux thèses simplistes du « paresseux qui fraude et profite des aides sociales », des travailleurs sociaux essaient de réagir afin de limiter les effets destructeurs de tels discours. C’est pourquoi il sera utile rappeler dans un premier temps le contexte socio économique dans lequel se développe la pauvreté en France. Nous verrons ensuite comment l’assistance, transformée en « assistanat » alimente un discours politique qui contribue à diviser les français. Face à ces réalités, les travailleurs sociaux, accusés de ne pas travailler correctement se doivent de réagir et de rappeler la réalité sociale à laquelle ils sont confrontés. L’ANAS1 s’inscrit dans une stratégie d’alerte de l’opinion et des pouvoirs publics et propose aux travailleurs sociaux plusieurs initiatives qui visent à rappeler le sens du travail social et à faire respecter ses valeurs. 1- Le contexte socio économique de la pauvreté et de l’exclusion en France 2- L’assistance, transformée en assistanat et en fraude aux prestations sociales est devenue un outil de communication politique 3- Les instances européennes rappellent à la France ses devoirs à l’égard de la population la plus fragile 4- Quelle est la place et la fonction d’une association professionnelle de travailleurs sociaux face à cette réalité ? propositions aux travailleurs sociaux - agir collectivement - répondre dans la presse et les médias - associer au maximum de leurs possibilités les personnes pauvres pour une parole citoyenne - donner à voir les conditions de vie des personnes aux élus et gestionnaires - co-construire les actions avec les personnes - respect des principes éthiques et déontologiques de leurs professions - utiliser tous les aspects du droit (national et international)
Symposium 12 Swedish Standing Symposium: Social work responses to vulnerable groups

SW09
Children's views on children's participation in family law proceedings.
Eriksson, Maria
Ass. Professor in Sociology, Uppsala University, Sweden

Drawing upon a Swedish study of vulnerable children as social actors in family law proceedings this paper explores how children themselves approach and negotiate the issue of participation. The discussion is based upon thematically structured interviews with children whose father has been violent to their mother and who have met with social workers in the context of a legal dispute about custody, residence or contact. The analysis reconstructs how these children have dealt with encounters with social workers and to what extent they used the space for action they perceived that they had. What children are doing in this situation – that they all are somehow prepared for – can be seen as intentional at least to some extent. Therefore the concept of strategy seems appropriate: actions and non-action are chosen for a purpose. Children's strategies are outlined and it is discussed how different child strategies may be linked to children's perspectives on participation expressed in these interviews, and what these links between children's perspectives and their strategies can tell us about children's participation in the context of a difficult life situation.

One tentative conclusion that can be drawn from the analysis outlined above is that this empirical material points in the same direction as some previous studies in the field. Children in the sample tend to place less emphasis on shared decision-making and stress the right to decide "for yourself". This tendency can perhaps be linked to the experience of previous violence and/or oppression by parents (fathers) and/or oppression by social workers. Another observation is that it is children who describe explicit or implicit protest against the ways in which the conversations with them have been carried out, that are the children who almost exclusively draw upon the principle of participation when talking about this issue.

SW10
Social mobilization or street crimes: Two strategies among young urban outcasts in contemporary Sweden.
Lalander, Philip
Malmö University, Sweden

This presentation deals with processes of marginalization and patterns of segregation in contemporary Sweden, which have transformed the former welfare state towards increased segregation and inequality between different social groups. Two ethnographic studies on young men living in stigmatized metropolitan areas are used in discussion and analysis. During the 1990s we could see the birth and growth of new forms of poverty in multi-ethnic suburbs of the metropolitan districts of Sweden. During the last two decades, youth subcultures oriented towards Reggae and Hip hop have grown and attracted many young people in these metropolitan areas. This article focuses on how two youth collectives in two metropolitan areas developed different strategies to cope with discrimination, second class citizenship and territorial stigmatization. In both these collectives it is possible to see how informal learning processes, embedded in cultural praxis of the youth groups and empowered by a connection to African-American music cultures, enable these groups and individuals to express themselves. The youth collective in one suburb articulates a social and political criticism that could be compared to the cultural aspirations of the labour movement in the early part of the last century. The youth from the other neighbourhood have a strong fascination with criminal out-law culture and do not articulate themselves in the same way as members of the other group. Still their cultural expressions must be understood as ways to deal with their positions as marginalized, immigrant youth.

SW11
Transcending the care paradigm – Developing participation-related services in the community for people with psychiatric disabilities.
Lindqvist, Rafael; Rosenberry, David

Despite the ideological direction described in the Swedish Psychiatry Reform of 1995 and intentions in the Social Services Law, which emphasizes rehabilitation and the right to participation in community life “as all others”, the development of recovery oriented rehabilitation services has been sluggish. One important barrier seems to be the fragmented social welfare landscape consisting of a number of agencies with different rules, mandates and staff with different educational backgrounds. The organizational logic is that each agency can only take care of clients that fall within its remit; individual needs tend to be “compartmentalized” as the person becomes a client within one or another system. The authors question whether the comprehensive welfare system is capable of redefining the service structures and professional cultures which frame the experience of individuals seeking support.

In a recently completed national research project with the overall aim to investigate the meeting between individuals experiencing serious psychiatric impairments and welfare system structures, results indicated that up to 50% of those identified in the surveys, interviews with service providers, and documentation studies avoided contact with formal mental health services. They instead, in many cases, utilized generic community services in order to satisfy their self-defined need for support to participate more actively in community life. Jobs, studies, social contacts and other natural community involvements were not seen as being supported by the mental health system, which tended to categorize need based on a medically-based care paradigm. Areas of need related to participation in community life, including possibilities for recovery were not sufficiently addressed by the care paradigm. A lack of rehabilitation and recovery-oriented services was also the case for the majority of active clients. It is concluded that knowledge of psychiatric rehabilitation may be utilized to analyze and explain the manner in which individuals negotiate their contact with traditional mental health services.

SW12
The development of the Swedish elderly care and its implications on competence and education for personnel.
Ahlander, Patricia
PhD in Social Work, Umeå University, Sweden

The development of the Swedish elderly care can, since the beginning of the 1980th, be summarized in terms of formalisation, medicalisation and market orientation. Formalisation means that fewer elderly receive formal help, many elderly must instead rely on family or friends to manage the everyday life. As a consequence, the ones that do receive help are older, sicker and more often suffering from dementia. The elderly care as become strongly medicalised. Changes in society have also led to a market orientation with the possibility for private companies to take part of the elderly care. In the last 10 years we have seen a large increase in service providers from private companies. At the central administrative level in Sweden, care work is presented as a complex task for which personnel require special qualifications. In elderly care, questions of training and qualifications form the highly topical theme noticed by central actors. According to The National Board of Health and Welfare, the supply of manpower and the educational levels of the workers are the most important factors in ensuring high quality care for the elderly. But the elderly care sector is both large and multifaceted when it comes to staff issues such as education, background and working conditions. For example, not all workers have the competence that is required and a lot of persons born outside Sweden works in the field. The goal that states that all care workers should have the same education is hard to live up to. In a new study, we analyse how the development of the elderly care and its relation to issues of competence and education for personnel can be understood, and examines the implications for the elderly and the workforce in the elderly care.
Symposium 13  Katherine Kendall Memorial Award

Environmental Justice at the Heart of Social Work Practice: Greening the Profession

Dominelli, Lena
Durham University, School of Applied Social Sciences, Durham, United Kingdom

Social workers face many challenges in contemporary societies. Alongside the issues of affirming human rights, social justice and active citizenship, is that of ensuring environmental justice and care for planet earth. Engaging in securing environmental justice in and through social work practice and lobbying governments to take seriously issues like climate change, the increasing frequency of disasters and their impact on growing numbers of people, food shortages, hyper-urbanisation, fuel poverty and an endless list of old and new problems will challenge the profession as never before. I address these issues and call for social workers to take action that might place them in positions of risk such as losing their privileges including their jobs for taking a stand that is critical in the way in which societies are ‘running their businesses’, metaphorically and in reality. But to do this, we must become a strong, united (not unitary) profession that works alongside the dispossessed and marginalised peoples of the world who do not get their share of global resources, despite their limited footprint on planetary resources including the soil, water, atmosphere and consumer goods. It is time we developed a new paradigm for practice. One that is rooted in environmental justice that enhances the well-being of people and the flora, fauna and the ecosystem paradigm for practice. One that is rooted in environmental justice that enhances the well-being of people and the flora, fauna and the ecosystem.

Oral Abstracts Wednesday 11 July

WS108:3 Does social capitalism explain active ageing of Korean elderly?

Choi, Hyeji; Chung, Soomdoob; Yoon, Heesuk; Rae, Eunkyoung; Baek, Songyi
1 Seoul Women’s University, Social Welfare, Seoul, Republic of Korea; 2 Ewha Woman’s University, Social Welfare, Seoul, Republic of Korea

This study was carried out for the following two objectives: Firstly, this study aimed to investigate the level of active ageing among Korean elderly. Secondly, this study was intended to examine the association between the level of active ageing and the level of social capitalism among Korean elderly, which was operationalized as social safety, social solidarity, social cooperation, and social network. This study was designed as social survey research using data from 500 elderly Koreans aged 65 and over. The participants were selected from eight provinces of Korea using the purposive sampling method. Data were gathered through a face-to-face interview by professionally trained interviewers. The level of active ageing was estimated by 11 questions developed by Shimane Prefecture(2001). Questions included how much it was important for the respondents to interact with their neighborhood and how much it was important to pursue new career in their age. Social safety and social solidarity were estimated based on a scale developed by Bullen and Ony(1997). The response was measured on a 4-point Likert-type scale. Social cooperation and social network were gauged with a scale developed by Choi(2005). The answers were measured on a 5-point Likert-type scale. Descriptive data analysis and multiple regression were employed for data analysis. SAS version 14 was used. The results showed that the mean of active ageing of Korean elderly was 30.75(sd=4.44) with a wide range of 20 to 44. 29.8%(n=149) of the subjects showed a low level of active ageing, scoring less than 28; 42.6%(n=213) fell to the moderate level between 29 and 33; 27.6%(n=136) maintained a high level of active ageing, scoring 33 or greater. The results of multiple regression revealed that social capitalism significantly explained 10% of total variance of active ageing. Also, the results pointed out that the level of social safety(b=0.15, t=2.25) and the level of social cooperation(b=0.14, t=2.25) were significantly associated with the level of active ageing. However, the levels of social solidarity and social network were not significantly associated with the level of active ageing. Findings from this study emphasize that in order to facilitate active ageing among Korean elderly, social services and programs to improve social safety as well as social cooperation need to be extended.

WS108:4 The gendered impacts of family estrangement on active and dignified ageing

Aglonas, Kyle
University of Newcastle, Social Work, School Humanities and Social Science, Callaghan, Australia

Intergenerational families need to negotiate multiple roles and complex boundaries. It is ‘normal’ for families to experience conflict about a range of issues, but in some families the result of a perceived betrayal is estrangement or cutoff. Estrangement is characterised by loss of emotional intimacy, lack of contact, and the relationship being viewed as unsatisfactory. While family estrangement is rarely researched or discussed in academic literature its social undesirability is undeniable. As a result, the experience often remains unacknowledged and is hidden by many families, which may have an impact on the way individuals view themselves and how they interact socially. This paper reports on qualitative research that examined the psychological and social impacts of being estranged from an adult-child in later life. In-depth interviews were conducted with 25 older participants (18 female and 7 male) who were estranged from at least one adult child. A second in-depth interview was conducted approximately 6 months later to verify initial findings and record any changes to the estrangement.

WS108:1 Eclectic approach for active and dignified ageing

Arul Dass, Mary Princess Lavany
Loyola College, Social Work, Nungambakkam, Chennai-34, Tamil Nadu, India

This paper concentrates on the ways in which the elderly suffer many problems relating to health and psycho-social issues, i.e. problems relating to active and dignified ageing. Elderly abuse is not merely physical instead there are mainly five categories: physical, emotional, financial, neglect and sexual. Because of which most elderly tend to lose their gracefulness while ageing, which is considered as troublesome by the youngsters. The elderly often turn to their youngsters to share, care, love, ventilate and so on. The purpose of this paper is to describe an Eclectic approach to help the elderly solve the health and psychosocial problems that stand as a challenge on their journey towards life. The children, youngsters, the family members must begin to care for their elderly at home, only then can professionals find ways to give elderly the right information on the elderly benefits, schemes, programs, policies and the rights that are duly applicable for them to live happily. The present world scenario seems to be a threat for most of the elderly especially those facing health and psychosocial problems. However, if it could be ensured that more of the elderly received professional touch of a Social Worker (counseling & intervention) at the right time it would benefit them, the community in general and the world at large, because they are the ones who transfer and generate in us the most valuable, precious and unwinnable wisdom, values and integrity that they own and cherish. Time and again if free counseling can be provided, they would enjoy a life with good health in body, mind and spirit, and also live a carefree, safe, secure, happy, and comfortable life and will be better cared for, which will help them grow gracefully. If we begin from our very own homes, we can definitely de-institutionalize the elderly homes in the days to come, and witness families being blessed with an elderly. Thus their guidance will definitely help us to create a society with moral values and ethics a better place for all of us to live in with peace all around.

WS108:2 The elderly person in cyberspace: socialization in a web

Dias Aceredo, Celina
SESC, GETI, São Paulo, Brazil

The computer, allied with the Internet-based communication process, is the center of a transformation that involves and intermediates actions of communication, economy, work, and access to information in the globalized society. This study reflects on how this technology started to mediate our daily life, configuring the social relations. Our aim was to investigate how the elderly use the new communication technologies to experiment new social spaces. The theorists whose ideas supported this work understand cyberspace as an important territory for communication and social interaction. Analyzing the meaning of the expressions used by the elderly in cyberspace, we observed that there are examples of action in the cyberspace that gives visibility to the elderly and to aging: the elderly person uses the blog as a socialization and individual expression space; the elderly manifest their autonomy when they create an independent socialization space; and the utilization of the blog creates opportunities to access other environments on the net. We noticed an extension of the use of the blog beyond the resource of “virtual diary”, configuring a multiple and complex social space of individual expression, but also of learning and informative, cooperative and literary convergence.

WS108:5 The gendered impacts of family estrangement on active and dignified ageing

Agnalas, Kyle
University of Newcastle, Social Work, School Humanities and Social Science, Callaghan, Australia

Intergenerational families need to negotiate multiple roles and complex boundaries. It is ‘normal’ for families to experience conflict about a range of issues, but in some families the result of a perceived betrayal is estrangement or cutoff. Estrangement is characterised by loss of emotional intimacy, lack of contact, and the relationship being viewed as unsatisfactory. While family estrangement is rarely researched or discussed in academic literature its social undesirability is undeniable. As a result, the experience often remains unacknowledged and is hidden by many families, which may have an impact on the way individuals view themselves and how they interact socially. This paper reports on qualitative research that examined the psychological and social impacts of being estranged from an adult-child in later life. In-depth interviews were conducted with 25 older participants (18 female and 7 male) who were estranged from at least one adult child. A second in-depth interview was conducted approximately 6 months later to verify initial findings and record any changes to the estrangement.
status - with 23 of the original participants (16 female and 7 male). Data was analysed using an interpretive phenomenological framework. Findings suggested that the experience of estrangement from an adult child differed according to gender. Both sexes mourned the loss of their child, and took similar actions to ‘live with’ and ‘make meaning’ of the estrangement. However, women’s perceptions of themselves as good parents appeared significantly more affected by the estrangement, and they reported more isolation and instances of feeling stigmatised. Socially constructed ideologies about parenting, and particularly the essentiality of motherhood, impacted women’s feelings of self-worth and dignity and decreased their social interactions with others. The author will report on these findings and make recommendations about social work practice with older people estranged from adult-children.

Ageing - a fruitful existence

Sri YSRR Loyola Polytechnic, Mechanical Engineering, Pulivendula, India

Viewed as a whole the problem of ageing is no problem at all. It is only the pessimistic way of looking at a great triumph of civilization - Notestein, 1954

The twentieth century saw a revolution in longevity. Average life expectancy has increased by twenty years since 1950 to 66 years and is expected to extend a further ten years by 2050. An ageing population is one of the fastest growing characteristics of the 21st century. As per the 2001 census, the percentage of population in the age group of 60 and above was 7.4% of India’s population, that is, 71 million. By the year 2025, this population is expected to touch 173 million, 12.4% of the country’s population. This population is a veritable treasure – bank of knowledge, wisdom and experience. It is to the country’s advantage that we put these available resources to good use. But, unfortunately, old age today has become a concern. Ageing people have started looking at old age as a curse, while the young fear it. Indian economy may be booming but the family, once considered the core of Indian society is disintegrating. Joint families have shrunk into nuclear families, where words like ‘caring’ and ‘sharing’ do not mean much. Old age need not be a burden to the society, family and to the elderly themselves. Many of the present day elderly want to lead an active life of fulfillment for themselves, their families and for the community and intend not only to increase their self-worth, but also project a more positive image. In order to retain their independence, self-esteem and dignity, the elderly are to remain integrated within the society and have to adjust according to its changes and requirements. The present paper is an attempt to suggest measures which can help different classes of elderly in the society to maintain their respective identities and lead a life of self-esteem and dignity. Their tremendous experience in various aspects of life can not only be used for the society but will also keep them fruitfully engaged. To live is not merely to breathe but to act. Key Words: Ageing, Longevity, Fruitful Existence

Singing for successful ageing: the perceived benefits of community singing amongst older adults

Teetee Barbra1, Baldwin, Mark2

1University of Bristol, School for Policy Studies, Bristol, United Kingdom; 2University of Bath, Bath, United Kingdom

“Golden Oldies” (GOs) is a community-arts program in England, which provides an environment for older adults to gather and sing songs for one hour a week. This presentation will report on an evaluation of the GOs, which aimed to determine the impact the program had on the participants’ perceived health and well-being and the extent to which the program encouraged participants to become socially active. This study utilized mixed-methods, which consisted of a 15-item questionnaire distributed to 10% (N=120) of the participants and 5 individual interviews. The questionnaire addressed the participants’ perceived physical and emotional well-being, their connections to the community, and perceived overall health before and during their participation in the GOs. Semi-structured individual interviews sought to garner participants’ perceptions and experiences with the GOs. The interviews lasted between 30-65 minutes and the data were analyzed through content analysis (Krippendorff, 1980). Participants were primarily female (82.5%) and the average age was 75 years. A majority of respondents either agreed or strongly agreed that their participation in GOs gave them confidence (90%), helped them to have social interactions with others. A paired-samples t-test revealed that there was a statistically significant difference between perceived health before starting GOs (M=2.97, SD=1.06) and at the time of the questionnaire (M=3.46, SD=.77) condition, t (115) = -4.96, p < .001. The content analysis of the individual interviews revealed that GOs helped to: (1) reduce social isolation; (2) promote social networking/make friends; and (3) promote positive physical and emotional health. The findings revealed that the GOs program is perceived by the participants to have enhanced their physical and emotional well-being and encouraged social supports and participation in the community. The findings support the growing body of evidence demonstrating the positive impact that can be achieved through community-arts programs (Quinn et al., 2010; Staricoff, 2006). Given the many positive benefits increasingly being evidenced, the social work profession should capitalize on such programs as potential interventions to prevent or address problems faced by older adults.

Active ageing: How to enjoy the rest of your life in bliss

Buasri, Vajiraya

National Council on Social Welfare of Thailand (NCSWT), Bangkok, Thailand

Currently, Thailand is approaching status as an ageing population society. The percentage of older population aged 60 years and over is already more than 10%. Within 20 years, the older population will increase from 7 million (11 percent of total population) in 2010 to 17.8 million (25.1 percent of total population) in 2050. One of the standard measures of social development in Thailand has recognized unprecedented growth of its ageing population since last three decades. The National Committee on the Elderly chaired by the Prime Minister, was established in 2003 to strengthen the mechanism for the implementing the national policies on ageing. Healthcare services are provided free of charge to the elderly in public hospitals. The Senior Citizen Council of Thailand was established in 1989 as NGO to promote active ageing among the Thai elderly. A national study conducted in 2007 showed that 25.6 percent of Thai older populations are members of senior citizen clubs. Most of those who are physically active serve as volunteers in their communities, leading meaningful life. They are encouraged to remain active contributors to their communities and nation while the government and NGOs provide them with adequate protection and care to enhance their quality of life. The elderly should be encouraged to advance their potentials and social skills during the last stage of their life cycle. Group work and participatory activities in senior citizen clubs will enable them to attain the blissful stage of mind through the expansion of their physical dimension, psychological dimension, as well as spiritual dimension.

Empathy, resilience and evidence-based practice

Gusse, Jan1; Williams, Janet2

1Lund University, School of Social Work, Lund, Sverige; 2Sheffield Hallam University, Department Social Work, Social Care and Community Studies, Sheffield, United Kingdom

The professional bodies in Sweden and the UK emphasise the significance of empathy and resilience for social work education. The paper discusses a joint project to determine the possibility to measure the effectiveness of education in developing resilience and empathetic capacity. The rationale for the research is that social work practice can be stressful, contribute to sickness and burnout amongst the workforce and a less empathetic and effective service for service users. A question is how evidence-based practice can relate to these competences that are not directly connected to social work methods and skills. The research took place in Lund University, Sweden and in Sheffield Hallam University in the UK. Data was collected using questionnaires. Results from two main questionnaires will be presented. Reactivity Index (Davis 1980) measured empathy as a cognitive construct and an affective/emotional construct. Resilience was measured with the use of Cooper (SOC) (Antonovsky 1987). SOC captures a global orientation to what extent experiences are Comprehensible, Manageable and Meaningful. The study was longitudinal with Swedish students with data from the beginning of the course, at the end and six years into practice. The data from Sheffield students was
cross-sectional, collected in the first and final years of their course. The empathic capacity is a stable competence for the students from starting their education until graduating as qualified social workers. Students had however significantly higher SOC at the final semester ($t = 3.0$, $p < 0.01$). The pattern was similar for Swedish and English respondents. Social workers significantly reduced experiencing Personal distress, measured in the affective/emotional construct, after six years into practice. Empathic capacity is something we have or do not have. It is however the baseline for understanding living conditions. It serves as a fundament for applying knowledge; deal with problems; reflect on ethical dilemmas; develop awareness about consequences of personal values and core values for social work. The impact on Personal distress seems to be correlated to social work skills and experience of practice. Social workers can get hardened due to workload, bad management/supervision and if not to social work skills and experience of practice. Social workers can get hardened due to workload, bad management/supervision and if not able to be using their professional expertise. Support and the use of skills based on evidence of components and principles identified from research of social work practice seems to foster resilience and empathy.

WS109:2
Towards a new knowledge-based practice in Swedish social work
Johansson, Kerstin
University of Linköping, dept. of Social Work, Norrköping, Sweden

The report from 2008 Evidence-based practice in social services – to the benefit of the operator (SOU 2008: 18) states that the knowledge base in the social services in Sweden are undeveloped and that social service is not enough conducted on the basis of knowledge of the effect of different actions, approaches and methods. This report, among other reports and studies, has formed a starting point for a far-reaching effort to develop social work that is now taking place in Sweden. This effort towards a strengthening of knowledge development and a so-called “evidence-based practice” (EBP) in Swedish Social Work practice are stated by the Swedish government (Social Ministry) and the organization for Local Authorities and Regions (SKL).

In a study conducted during 2009-2011 this intervention is studied. The study includes interviews and informal discussions with actors at national and regional level, involvement in and observations of conferences, meetings and seminars as well as text and document analysis.

The study analyzes how the Swedish government (Social Ministry) and the organization for Local Authorities and Regions (SKL) carry out the implementation of “the new” knowledge based practice of Social Work. The study tries to clarify ideas, structures and underlying aims of the implementation. The study also stresses questions about how the Swedish social work will develop.

The research shows that how the Social Ministry would like the development is not always what is happening in the local practice. The local practice has it’s on logic and shows a complexity in the understanding and use of knowledge. The use of knowledge for example always seems to depend on its (discursive) context. The Swedish social work, both in practice and scientifically, are changing. This reflects today’s changing conditions (both organizational and relational), between the individual and society) for welfare production. This situation can be understood as a social phenomenon and as a social construct created by political, economic and social conditions where different groupings with great power and influence has a significant role. This research gives us knowledge about human services organizations and their internal logic and the connection between knowledge, power and control, and today’s society with its liberal overtones (cf. NPM and audit society).

WS109:3
A regional supportive organization which aims to develop an evidence-based practice in social service organizations
Abrahamsson, Agneta
Social work county dept., Jönköping, Sweden

The process of developing an evidence-based practice in social services is a long term work. The complex and often complicated issues in the context of the client in need of help have to be considered in this developmental work; the social worker as a professional is central and the one who has to consider not only the living conditions of the client but also the legislation and economic pre-conditions in the social service organization. The professional together with the client has to navigate through this delicate situation, in order to offer qualified support from the perspective of the client. Traditionally, however, the evidence-based practice movement has not enough considered this complex situation when the client and the social worker have to negotiate the reality of the client in the social service context. The traditional evidence-based movement has taken on a top-down approach, implementing an evidence-based practice which does not enough take the professional and client perspective and interest in consideration. In this session, examples of a more bottom-up way of working to develop an evidence-based practice are presented. Best existing scientific evidence is used as complementary data which the social worker can use in various ways dependent on the context of the client. In these examples, the approach of the regional supportive organization is to explore ways of working in these complementary roads in development work. This challenging road hopefully can bring the theory-practice gap to approach one another.

WS109:4
Barriers to implementation of evidence-based addiction treatment: A national study
Landgren, Lena1; Chassler, Deborah2; Amodeo, Maryann1; D’Ippolito, Melissa1; Sullivan, Lisa2
1Center for Addictions Research and Services, Boston University School of Social Work, Boston, United States; 2Boston University School of Public Health, Boston, United States

Prior studies have identified that working in an addiction treatment unit with higher levels of organizational capacity is a factor associated with positive social worker attitudes about evidence-based addiction treatment practices (EBPs). The study presented here explored whether social worker’s perceptions about the organizational capacity of their treatment unit are also associated with social worker’s experience of barriers to implementing EBPs. Multivariate regression methods examined the relationship between social worker (n=749) and director (n=286) perceptions of organizational capacity (Texas Christian University Organizational Readiness for Change [TCU ORC]-staff and TCU ORC-director) and level of barriers experienced when implementing a new EBP controlling for a range of treatment unit characteristics, staff characteristics, and type of EBP implemented. For both samples, reporting higher levels of stress in their organizations was significantly associated with reporting higher levels of barriers when implementing a new EBP. For social workers only, experiencing lower levels of program needs in their organization, working in a program that had been in existence for a shorter period of time, and implementing Motivational Interviewing techniques compared to other EBPs were all factors significantly associated with experiencing lower levels of barriers with EBP implementation.

WS109:5
Addiction treatment provider attitudes on staff capacity and evidence-based clinical training: Results from a national study
Landgren, Lena; Amodeo, Maryann; Krull, Ivy; Chassler, Deborah; Weidenfeld, Rachel; de Saxe Zerden, Lisa; Gowler, Rebekah; Lederer, Jaime; Cohen, Alexander; Beltrame, Clelia
Center for Addictions Research and Services, Boston University School of Social Work, Boston, United States

This national study of addiction- treatment organizations’ implementation of evidence-based practices examines: (1) organizational/leadership factors associated with director (n= 212) attitudes regarding social worker resistance to organizational change, and; (2) organizational/ social worker factors associated with social worker (n= 312) attitudes regarding evidence-based clinical training. Linear regression analyses, controlling for type of treatment unit, leadership/social worker characteristics and organizational readiness to change, identified that directors who perceived their organization needed more guidance and had less social worker cohesion and autonomy rated social worker resistance to organizational change significantly higher. Social workers with higher levels of education and greater agreement that their organization supported change had greater preference for evidence-based trainings. Federal addiction treatment policy should both promote education and training of social workers and organizational development of treatment community-based organizations (CBOs).

WS109:6
Community work using evidence based practice and creativity: The road to recovery for a survivor of the institutional care system
Bayes, Helen1; Dolan, Lou-anne2
1Ballarat Health Services, Social work/ HARP; Ballarat, Australia; 2Ballarat Health Services, HARP; Nursing, Ballarat, Australia

The Hospital Admission Risk Program (HARP) at Ballarat Health Services is a community based care coordination service for people with chronic disease and/or complex needs who are at risk of hospitalization or frequent presentations to the Emergency Department. HARP workers utilize a range of evidence based practice (EBP) models of care; EBP as explained by Sackett et al (2000) requires ‘the integration of the best research
Evidence with clinical expertise and patient values (cited Turpin & Higgs p.307).

HARP workers are cognizant of the importance of the biopsychosocial model. This model recognizes the interconnected nature of the biological, psychological and social systems and the impact these can have on the health and well-being of individuals.

How can EBP be successfully incorporated within the practice of a multidisciplinary team comprising social workers and nurses? Also what place does creativity have within the team? This paper will explore the adverse childhood experiences of a HARP client, a survivor of the institutional care system who has chronic adult health issues. The discussion will consider a range of perspectives in particular i. Models of care including health coaching and motivational interviewing. ii. ‘Professional expertise’ as illustrated by Sackett et al. (1996) and described as the use of both clinical expertise and clinical judgment to provide a therapeutic relationship with a client based upon humanistic values (cited Turpin & Higgs. 2009 p.305).

iii The EBP approach of ‘considering evidence from the client’s perspective’ which requires that the practitioner asks the crucial question, what will make the biggest difference to this person’s life and health (Turpin et al, 2009 p.306)?

iv. The use of creativity. The literature pertaining to creativity suggests its use can ‘strengthen identity, provide meaning, build resilience and be an agent of solace and healing’ (Crisp 2009).

The workers utilisation of evidence based practices and adoption of collaborative, creative approaches enabled the client to gain a new and more positive set of life skills which far exceeded her original goals and brought about solace and healing.

References


WS109:7 Creating evidence based practice through methodically outreach work

Jersey, Sanna; Lindelö, Anne-Lise
Sociala Ressurckvalningen, Uppsokande teamet, Malmö, Sweden

Is it possible to build outreach work on an evidence based practice? We believe that it is and wish to demonstrate this with examples from the daily work of the outreach team.

Documentation, reflection and discussion are the tools that help us explain our work and develop the things we do in our outreach programme. Use of documentation makes it easier for us to spread our methods to colleagues and to others. It also makes it possible for researchers to study and evaluate our programme. By maintaining a close relationship between practitioners and researchers we are able to examine our methods in developing an evidence based social work.

This work leads to increases in professional skills, greater efficiency in our work, and improvements in job satisfaction and participation. It is widely accepted that staff that experience greater involvement in their work are at much less risk for burn-out.

In this workshop we will present examples of the Uppsokande teamets/outreach team’s creative practice in its developmental work within the parameters of a local authority.

- Direct outreach work
This will be explained through our work with our target group which gave them the opportunity to give their opinions about the official addiction report of the Swedish government (SOU 2011:35).

- Indirect social outreach work
This work will be explained through our collaboration with health centres in Region Skåne and with the staff who work in housing for people with disabilities (ISS-boenden).

WS110:2 Domestic violence against women in urban Bangladesh: A case study

Farzad, Jannatul
BRAC University, Institute of Governance Studies, Dhaka, Bangladesh

While Bangladesh has made significant stride as far as women empowerment is concerned reflected in various gender indicators the country's progress seen less satisfactory in one key area which is domestic violence. Indeed, this phenomenon is not unique in the case of Bangladesh. It is presumed that one among every two women in South Asia is exposed to violence at her home. It was expected that domestic violence against women would decline in line with Bangladesh's steady urbanization, higher literacy rate and economic well-being; yet contradicting with expert assumptions, the degree of violence is still on the rise. According to the Ministry of Home Affairs; 13224 women were subjected to physical or psychological oppression of their immediate partners in 2007 all over the country. Among other factors, the lack of proper implementation of existing laws is believed to be the key reason behind the higher penetration of violence against women. The parochial social structure where women are not treated as human being followed by economic backwardness, patriarch psychological domination, cultural or religious norms and superstitions are some of the major issues which factors violence against women at home.

Addressing remedies to this backdrop, this paper looks into the implementation failure of the existing laws in urban Bangladesh, particularly in Dhaka. The available literature will be reviewed to depict a scenario, highlighting the cross country experience that concerns the law enforcement and its impact on the domestic violence against women. The methodology will be concentrated on case study method and it will mostly emphasize on the victims and law makers/law enforcing agencies experience. The findings are likely to offer some policy recommendations filling the existing gaps in human rights and women rights policies and their exertion problems in Bangladesh.

WS110:3 Domestic violence against women - A case study of Bhandara V.D.C, Ward No.1, Chitwan District, Nepal

Bhattrai, Kriti

The nature of Violence against women depends upon the socio-cultural norms, economic characteristics of the particular society and it is wide spread phenomenon throughout the world. Domestic Violence is a human rights issue as they are denied from their basic fundamental right
to be free from violence. This study has been conducted in Ward no.1 of Bhandara V.D.C. of Chitwan District with the objectives of (i) assessing the knowledge and awareness of domestic violence against women (ii) identify the causes of domestic violence. The research has been conducted under descriptive method. It is mainly based on primary as well as secondary data. With the purposeful sampling of 50 respondents the study had been conducted. The sample was taken from married, divorced, ethnic women, age groups from 17-40 years. The main causes of domestic violence in this study was beating and physical abuse by husbands and in-laws, alcohol abuse, verbal abuse, mental torture, unemployment, marital problem, discrimination in treatment (i.e. inadequate food within household, work load burden, restrictions on social relations from family members.)

It was found that majority 70% of the respondents keep the incident secret for the sake of family prestige. Nearly 80% respondents have faced domestic violence in many reasons. Only 20% of the respondents need medical treatment after domestic violence. 63% respondents explained they were forced to bear violent behavior after taking alcohol by their husband, 30% of respondents believed due to conflict within laws, reason of children, household works. During the time of pregnancy 10% respondents were battered from their husband.

Majority 40% respondents do not have knowledge of legal provision about violence against women, 4% of the respondents have only heard about the provision and rest 6% respondents were well known about the legal provision. More than 70% of the respondents expressed there should be elimination of traditional thinking and superstitions values in violence against women which is socially constructed in our patriarchal society Nepal. This research clearly shows that Domestic violence (gender based violence) in Bhandara V.D.C exists and similar cases are also reported in other VDCs of Nepal. To address this issue one approach could be introduction of social protection measures in selected VDCs in the first Phase. Now that with the support of ICSSW we have formed National Network For Social Welfare, Nepal.

WS110:4
Violence against women in post war era in northern Sri Lanka
Thirunavukkarasu, Thirumugurun
Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies, Recovery and Development, Colombo, Sri Lanka

Problem, Objective and expected results: One in every two women in South Asia faces violence in her home. In Sri Lanka women continue to occupy a subordinate status. The patriarchal social structure, the woman’s role in the family, cultural conditioning, dominant myths, the dowry system, religious rituals, unequal pay, the division of labor, social attitudes towards women, and women’s lack of participation in politics, war all contribute to the continuing Violence against women in Sri Lanka. This is even more vulnerable in Northern Sri Lanka as a place which was affected by over 30 years of civil war. Over 50% of the IDPs are females with an appreciable number of female headed families who lost their loving members & belongings. Violence and discrimination limited them to re-start their lives with proper livelihood and protection towards their reintegration, social and economic sustainability. While the common women population is facing difficulties of violence and discrimination in the north, a special group of women in the region become even more vulnerable since they were ex-combatants or wife and mothers of ex-combatants who are in rehabilitation camps. Usual support of their family and own community during crisis is neglected. The prime objective of this paper is to address the impact of post war situation in creating violence against women in Northern Sri Lanka. Features of violence against women and difficulties in social transformation during post war period in Sri Lanka, coping strategies and relevant International social work methods adapted to the local situation would be the results and new area of learning of this study.

Methods: The methodology adopted in this study is qualitative. The data is gathered for this research through semi-structured interview, focus group discussion and case studies. Semi structured interviews were taken from who worked with those selected women victims such as counselors, women development officials, psychiatric social workers, and other service providers. This is done in the district of Jaffna in Northern Province, which is most populated district in the province and more violated population and female house hold heads are living.

WS110:5
Violence against women - case study of Mauritius
Ramgoolam, Kishore Chandra
SILWF, Port Louis, Mauritius

Mauritius is a small island state of 720 sq. miles found in the Indian Ocean. It is a member State of the African Union and the Indian Ocean Commission. It has a multi-cultural, multi-linguistic, multi-religious and multi-ethnic society with a population of nearly over 1.2 million people. Violence against Women and girls is quite a common issue and is affecting the Mauritian Society as whole. The Government, through the Ministry concerned and with the support of various NGOs, Para-Statal Bodies and other stakeholders, has initiated various strategies and actions to fight this issue. Community Development approaches and Social Work principles are being extensively used in this endeavor. In this paper, the root causes of Violence against women will be examined, how this is affecting the family and the society at large, its impact on the national economy, what actions are being initiated by the authorities concerned and the Civil Society. It will also include the support being provided to the victims. Kishore Chandra RAMGGOOLAM, Senior Adviser, SILWF.

WS110:6
Violence against women in the state of Maharashtra (India)
Shinde, Devanand
Karve Institute of Social Service, Family and Child Welfare, Pune, India

Background: India has one of the most liberal constitutions in the world with a host of laws which grant protection to women, however the violence against women is rising at alarming rate and it became a great challenge. Violence against women takes place in the life of women from their birth to death. In this situation many framework for violence in this study was beating and physical abuse by husbands and in-laws, alcohol abuse, verbal abuse, mental torture, unemployment, marital problem, discrimination in treatment (i.e. inadequate food within household, work load burden, restrictions on social relations from family members.)

It was found that majority 70% of the respondents keep the incident secret for the sake of family prestige. Nearly 80% respondents have faced domestic violence in many reasons. Only 20% of the respondents need medical treatment after domestic violence. 63% respondents explained they were forced to bear violent behavior after taking alcohol by their husband, 30% of respondents believed due to conflict within laws, reason of children, household works. During the time of pregnancy 10% respondents were battered from their husband.

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Methodology: The group of NGOs in Maharashtra state (India) has carried out research on present situation of violence against women in Maharashtra by setting further objectives: To understand the nature of ongoing work, new forms of violence came up and the role, approaches and opinion of workers involved in the activities related to violence. This study was limited to 21 districts (out of 35) and 64 organizations in the state of Maharashtra (India). Besides this, 33 experienced workers were interviewed.

Results: According to 32 (out of 64) organizations physical violence such as serious injuries, fracture, beating wife till the skin was removed has increased. Around 30 organizations reported that mental harassment of women is found increased in all the regions of Maharashtra. Mental torture is more in all type of violence in Marathwada region. Force for the intercourse, sexual abuse from other members in the family and exploitation of women at work place included in this form of violence. In Kolhapur and Konkan region young girls are forcefully called on lodges and raped, made VDO clips and sold it. Due to this type of violence women in Konkan and Marathwada region found goes on fast. Taking dowry and use it as capital for the business is new trend found in Marathwada region and Jalgaon Dist.

Findings: 1. According to majority of the organizations and workers, physical as well as mental violence against women has increased in all over state of Maharashtra.2. The number of women who dare to oppose for their exploitation and the women filing cases against injustice found increased. 3. Violence concern with money matter and share in property is also increased. 4. Making blue films and sex scandals are increased in Vidharbha region. Due to this research it came to know that there is need to undertake this kind of research in whole state because of which we can effectively implement various campaigns and decide strategies.

WS110:7
The impact of domestic violence on women’s social life in Romania
Dumitrescu, Ana Maria; Constantinescu, MariaI
1Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, Sociology, Bucharest, Romania; 2Faculty of Orthodox Theology, Social Work, Pitesti, Romania

Romania is a country that has had the experience of transition from socialism to capitalism, the solutions imported to overcome the transition proved inoperative and the costs of the failure appeared: poverty and its polarization, social insecurity, discrimination and victimization of various groups risk. This research aims to identify and analyze some of the realities and root causes of Violence against women will be examined, how this is affecting the family and the society at large, its impact on the national economy, what actions are being initiated by the authorities concerned and the Civil Society. It will also include the support being provided to the victims. Kishore Chandra RAMGGOOLAM, Senior Adviser, SILWF.
Women, violence and forced displacement - Case of Georgia Dadunashvili, Ketevan; Pkhakadze, Rusudan

In Georgia, as well as in other countries of the world, violence against women including domestic violence (DV) is an urgent social problem.

Problem statement:
- The inefficiency of legislative and executive measures undertaken by the government for overcoming the problem of violence against women and especially DV.
- The increase of vulnerability of victims of DV (among displaced women as well) in the situation of forced displacement and their psycho-social rehabilitation.

Brief overview:
Although Georgia is a member of European Council its geopolitical situation stipulates its specific attitudes towards the number of issues. The implementation of the laws adopted during the recent years (The DV Law, Action Plans on DV, Law on Gender Equality) encounters difficulties related to the peculiarities of local mentality. It creates certain problems for the enforcement of these laws. It is added by the aggravation of social background as a result of armed conflicts in Abkhazia and Tskhinvali region, which increased social problems, violence against women and DV among it. In such a situation the need of victims’ protection has been set on the agenda of NGO Sakhi – Advice Center for Women, Tbilisi, Georgia.

After the 2008 armed conflict in Georgia Sakhi expanded its work in the direction of psycho-social assistance of victims of gender-based violence (GBV) among IDPs. The shelter and crises centers (in Tbilisi and regions) for GBV victims were established by UNHCR support.

Results:
- Displacement has aggravated the family relationships and laid foundation for family conflicts and DV;
- DV is tabooed issue - the family problems should not "pass the threshold of the home". Under the condition of such mentality the existence of the law as of a regulating mechanism remains inadmissible.
- DV is not perceived as a criminal act.

Conclusions:
1. Promotion of the efficiency of the State policy with regards to protection of DV victims, through initiation and realization of respective legislative changes as well as by the refinement of the existing legal framework.
2. Promotion of an adequate attitude towards the problem of DV, i.e. perceiving it as a criminal act;
3. Establishment and development of the rehabilitation centers for the violators and victims of DV;
4. Promotion of the role and significance of the police and demonstrating its positive role in regulating the problem of domestic violence;

The increase of vulnerability of victims of DV (among displaced women as well) in the situation of forced displacement and their psycho-social rehabilitation.
According to the analysis of variance (MANOVA) discovered when the physical, verbal, and total victimization, social exclusion, and depressed/ansious scores of the 43 participants who completed the study were compared before treatment and at two additional follow-up assessments one year after program completion, there was a significant decrease in depression and anxiety scores from pre-test to post-test, suggesting the cognitive-behavioral program was effective. Conclusion: The proposed cognitive-behavioral group therapy program is effective in positively altering the cognitive, emotional, and behavioral patterns of passive victimized youth.

WS122 Social exclusion of the elderly in Korea

Hong, Baeeg Eui; Park, Mi Hee; Kang, Joon mo
Seoul National University, Department of Social Welfare, Seoul, Republic of Korea

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to show how many old people are excluded and how much benefits are provided from Korea's income maintenance programs. There are three income maintenance programs for the elderly in Korea: the National Pension (NP), the Basic Old-Age Pension, and the Basic Livelihood Security. Regarding the issue of social exclusion of the elderly, however, previous studies have been centered on the National Pension. Also, most of these studies focus on emphasizing the issue of low coverage rate. Thus, in order to figure out the whole picture of the social exclusion of the elderly in Korea, it is necessary to consider the coverage as well as the level of benefit from all three programs.

Data: The Data used for this study is the 3rd wave of the Korean Retirement and Income Study. The sample includes individuals in the household whose head is 50 or over in 2005. To figure out participation rates in National Pension, the historical job data from 1988 to 2009 is used for the analysis. The Multiple Imputation method is used to estimate earnings and contributions for National Pension beyond this period.

Results: This study found that primary income sources of the elderly are excluded and how much benefits are provided from Korea's income maintenance programs. There are three income maintenance programs for the elderly in Korea: the National Pension (NP), the Basic Old-Age Pension, and the Basic Livelihood Security. Regarding the issue of social exclusion of the elderly, however, previous studies have been centered on the National Pension. Also, most of these studies focus on emphasizing the issue of low coverage rate. Thus, in order to figure out the whole picture of the social exclusion of the elderly in Korea, it is necessary to consider the coverage as well as the level of benefit from all three programs.

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likely to participate into the National Pension. Finally, this study predicted the future proportion of beneficiary and the level of benefit from the NP. The NP beneficiaries and its benefit level would increase on average in the future, due to the expansion of contribution period.

Implications: This study implies that the Basic Old-Age Pension should be sustained to provide benefits for the most of the elderly and that social insurance schemes have a very limited role for providing income for the elderly, particularly for those excluded from the primary labor market.

WS112:2
Firming up social policy for deprived older people in remote settlements of Cameroon
Fonchingong, Charles Ch
Canterbury Christ Church University, Health, Family and Wellbeing, Canterbury, United Kingdom

Information is almost non-existent on older rural dwellers that are worst off and excluded from any form of social security - state pension and other forms of social assistance. This paper unpacks the old age, poverty and rurality conundrum. Many old people live on the knife edge with endemic poverty continually jeopardising health and wellbeing. Enhancing life chances for rural elderly requires a broader re-assessment, re-gearing and re-alignment of social policy addressing their health status, wellbeing and vulnerability. Efforts to stave off poverty are undermined by harsh geographic and economic environment. Based on older people’s narratives, this study uncovers variations in care arrangements for older people in rural settings, benefit of basic and essential services - clean drinking water, inadequate health facilities, absence of critical infrastructure like roads, rural electrification, limited incentives for subsistence agriculture, livestock production, that conspire to make life unbearable. Linking social policy discourse and social capital theory to poverty and ageing is, essentially, the argument that a range of resources are pooled together within family and community networks to fill gaps. Case study evidence points to the fragility and volatility of care arrangements contracted via family as its resilience is continually tested. Fresh survival strategies are being fashioned through reliance on children, grand children, hired helpers, lineage networking and cattle transactions amongst Fulani nomadic group. These diverse forms of support are fragmenting, yet remain critical and social policy formulation should take cognisance of this. A paradigm shift from macro policy to micro policy wherein design and delivery of public social welfare provision concentrates on concrete, realistic and targeted assistance schemes with direct effects on wellbeing cannot be delayed. Equally, the training and deployment of social workers with a new mindset of facilitating service provision is vital. Building capacity, improving rural infrastructure, funding community based organisations to champion projects at uplifting health status and welfare of older people who rely on subsistence agriculture and other informal sector activities is crucially important.

WS112:3
Marginalized but not forgotten: Homeless people in Hong Kong
Wong, Yu Cheung1; Ho, Het Wah1; Pang, Hong Cheong2; Ng, Wai Tung2
1The University of Hong Kong, Social Work & Social Administration, Hong Kong, Hong Kong; 2Society for Community Organization, Hong Kong, Hong Kong

It is hard to imagine an affluent city like Hong Kong has so many homeless people. Some of them are street-sleepers, and some live in short-term accommodation for the homeless operated by local NGOs. The causes for becoming homeless are complicated; many involve life-style problems, relationship problems, criminal records that left them homeless and penniless. In recent years, a growing number of the homeless were Hong Kong residents who lost their fortune and career in mainland China and returned back to Hong Kong, but found themselves without a place to sleep at night. The failure of the private housing market to provide affordable rental housing, especially in places close to work, further aggravated the problem. Without assistance, it would be hard for them to rebuild their confidence, and move their life back on track. In this study, we will present a comprehensive review about the situations and causes of the problem of homelessness in Hong Kong. In addition, we have conducted a study with a local NGO (Society for Community Organization [SoCO]) serving the homeless people (many of them are ex-offenders, and with history of mental illness too). We conducted focus group interviews with 20 of them in four groups to find out how they became homeless, and how they turned to the help offered by SoCO, and how they have moved their life back on track. We also collected data through a structured questionnaire from a representative sample (N=110) of the service users SoCO has come into contact in the previous years to find out their work and social conditions, and how these service users perceived the impact of the services offered by the NGO to rebuild their confidence and engagement in society. The social impact of this type of service is also discussed. Policy suggestions were made to better tackle the problem of homelessness in Hong Kong.

WS112:4
Responding to the needs of homeless substance abusers: A social business model
Coulahan, John
Kutztown University, Social Work, Kutztown, PA, United States

Homelessness and other forms of residential instability are emerging as a primary recovery issue among substance abusing populations and represent an important threat to the recovery process of those discharged from drug and alcohol treatment programs. The homeless are greatly overrepresented in public substance abuse treatment programs and many of those who are discharged from treatment can only return to an environment that significantly reduces their chances of recovery. How should not-for-profit drug and alcohol service organizations respond to the need to provide residential stability to recovering chemically dependent individuals upon discharge? This study is an exploratory and descriptive qualitative single-case study with a single unit of analysis. The following research questions drove this inquiry: What is the need for transitional housing on the part of people recovering from a substance use disorder? How did this treatment organization respond to that need? Who was involved in the response to the need and what roles did they play? What was the process this organization went through in developing their transitional living home? What were the risks involved and how were they dealt with? This study indicates that the problem of homelessness among recovering individuals is made worse by a poor economy and by shortening stays in drug and alcohol treatment. Research further indicates that wrap-around services reduce the incidence of relapse for recovering drug and alcohol users (Lubran, 1990; McLellan et al., 1998; Robertson et al., 1993; Spicer, 1993) and the experience of the organization studied here supports this conclusion. Lastly, treatment providers should be aware of a variety of issues that affect the development of transitional housing, including: zoning, specific qualities of the home itself, admissions criteria, eviction criteria, various local issues, recovery related matters, the range of expertise required, and the relationship between the organization and its community. While a systems perspective unifies and elucidates these issues, the organization’s values and vision for its treatment delivery system is essential.

WS112:5
Crossroads: combatting poverty and homelessness among migrants in Stockholm
Moksungn, Arto
Stockholms Stadsmission, Crossroads, Stockholm, Sweden

Foreigners living in homelessness in Stockholm have increased dramatically in the last couple of years. As unemployment rates and economic recession in many parts of Europe are on the rise, foreign EU citizens are coming to Stockholm to look for work in the construction, transport or farming sectors, as street musicians or to beg. Unable to find steady employment in Stockholm and uninsured or excluded from social welfare and health care schemes, EU migrants are increasingly ending up in poverty and homelessness. Although rarely counted in official homelessness statistics, this subgroup might be the largest and fastest-growing of all homeless peoples in Stockholm. Observation and surveys have confirmed that homeless EU migrants have a lower occurrence of psychiatric disorders and addiction prevalence than homeless Swedish citizens. Many have also expressed the need for correct and relevant information about Swedish society and migrants’ rights, which have been lacking or proven inaccessible. As a result of a unique collaboration between several CSOs and public authorities, Crossroads, an advice and support centre catering to EU migrants in poverty, unemployment and/or homelessness, opened on March 1st 2011. Crossroads provides services to both foreign EU citizens and third-country nationals with a permanent residence permit from another EU country. Crossroads aims to counteract social and economic exclusion in the target group by providing (1) support for basic needs (such as food and clothing), (2) information and advice about migrants’ rights in their own language, (3) contact with the private sector, public authorities or other organizations, and (4) skill-enhancing activities (such as language courses).

Between March and Dec 2011, Crossroads has had 50-90 visits per day with over 1500 unique visitors from at least 78 different countries. The unique combination of the CSO’s expertise on helping people to find stable accommodation and group activities has proven successful. In an April 2011 survey, 66% of participants agreed or strongly agreed that Crossroads provided the support necessary for migrants to change their own situation for the better.
Crossroads has so far provided hitherto unknown information about the service user group and their background, skills and experiences, valuable in counteracting stereotypes and potential discrimination in society at large and in building knowledge about pan-European migration.

WS112:6
Production, appropriation of urban space and social inequalities
Corêt de Linha, Rosa Maria
Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Departamento de Serviço Social, RECIFE-PE, Brazil

This paper is the examination of the production and appropriation of urban space and of the impacts on social inequalities in the city of Recife, capital of Pernambuco state, northeastern of Brazil. It attempt to describe and to show the trends in the construction of the environment, with consequence on social inequalities in this territory, as well of the constitution of new identities and creating new territorialities. This research is based on visits and field observations, data and primary and secondary sources, bibliographical productions, reading of maps and photographs that reveal the spatial dynamics. The production process of city space holds marks of inheritance of large estates of land, remnants of mills, near the outlying settlements, which were formed linked to the movement of expansion and contraction of the sugar economy, and the division of these lands into subdivisions according to the interest the owner. Recife, a city situated in the river delta Capibaribe, during the time its flat lands, dried and grounded, went through a vigorous process of real estate appreciation conditioning and imposing limitations on access to land for a significant portion of the population, the urban poor, who were subjected to occupy flooded lands, sections of barriers, hills, or areas without adequate housing and low real estate appreciation. The built landscape reflects the social inequality, ways of mobilization and differential power mirrored in the spatial contrasts. This contrast between the slums, slum areas of severe need for housing, infrastructure, adequate road system equipment for collective use, and surrounding spaces equipped with high standard of housing and infrastructure installed. Public investment in housing, over the last ten years with the reorganization of the Brazilian State in the field of public housing policy, has contributed to the development of actions of urbanization, housing and sanitation facility, targeted to the poor. Actions that, simultaneously, generate improvements on living conditions, but also when require relocation of population, impacts and produce an identity crisis arising from the transfer of the previous place of residence and the new place where they settle, creating new identities and new territorialities.

WS112:7
A study on the expenditure pattern of low expenditure households in Hong Kong in past 2 decades
Chua, Hsi Wai; Wong, Dorothy; Chan, Mariana
The Hong Kong Council of Social Service, Policy Research and Advocacy, Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Different methods could be used to measure different dimensions of poverty. Many countries use income data to measure poverty. Others use social deprivation as a means to understand how low income households meet their basic needs. This study explores poverty situations in Hong Kong by referring to the expenditure pattern of low expenditure households, and keeps track of the changes over the past 2 decades. A similar study was conducted in 1996 using the results of the Household Expenditure Survey in 1994/95. The findings of the 1996 study included: i) low expenditure households put a very large proportion of total expenditures on food and housing; ii) lowest expenditure households were forced to cut food expenses below the minimum acceptable level due to high housing cost; and iii) poor households living in private housing were more deprived than those in public housing, their housing expenses were 40 to 100% higher than low expenditure households living in public housing.

The study did not only inform us the situation of poor households but also brought impact to public housing policy in Hong Kong. The Government subsequently set a cap for the average waiting time for public housing. The present study compares the results of four Household Expenditure Survey conducted in 1994/95, 1999/2000, 2004/05 and 2009/10 by the Census and Statistics Department of the Government. The study would look into: i) trend and composition of major living costs of low expenditure households; ii) increase in housing cost met by low income households, especially those living in private housing; iii) demographical characteristics and profile of low expenditure households; iv) policy implications on poverty eradication based on the findings. The results of the study would be compared with the results of other studies based on the income and deprivation models conducted by the author.

WS113:1
Supervising and managing professionals: challenges for management education
Lambley, Clair
University of Sussex, Social Work and Social Care, Brighton, United Kingdom

Models of supervision (CWDC, 2007) and quality standards (SWF, 2010) have been developed in England to support good supervision practice, along with accredited post qualifying courses for leaders and managers. Academics have been advised that ‘what works best is a business-like approach underpinned by the values of social care and an understanding of why it matters to communities’ (GSCC, 2005:3). Research suggests that effective supervision generates good outcomes for workers (Barak Mor et al, 2009) whilst the consequences of absent, inadequate, or negative forms of supervision constitute a major threat to workforce stability, capacity, confidence, competence and morale (Morrison and Wonnacott, 2010:2). Whilst effective supervision can enhance worker knowledge, skills and experience, Glisson and Hemmelgarn, (1998) suggest it can also improve client outcomes. However research into outcomes for service users and carers remains under-developed. Empirical research into supervision is dominated by a functional or task focused approach which Morrison and Wonnacott (2010) suggest fails to take into account the interaction between the different functions of supervision, the role of the supervisor in facilitating critical analysis of practice, and the supervisory process within a wider inter-agency or organisational context. A systems view of supervision is therefore needed, particularly as social work in England now takes place within quasi-business settings where the craft of social work has been subjected to increasing management control alongside a reduction in professional discretion (Harris, 2003). This paper contributes to our understanding of supervision by reviewing the findings from a small research study in England. Interviews with academics explored what was being taught on University post qualifying supervision courses and a questionnaire was given to managers to explore what issues they faced and what impact supervision courses had on practice. The findings reveal that managers are struggling to balance business and professional concerns. However, critical issues did emerge which need to be widely understood and addressed if social work values and principles are to continue to shape supervision practice and enable social work practice to flourish.

WS113:2
Developing communities through rights-, arts- and asset-based international social work education
Shorter, Lynne; Westwood, Joanne
University of Central Lancashire, School of Social Work, Preston, United Kingdom

There is an increasing awareness abroad and in the UK of the potential inherent in making a conceptual shift towards merging international social work and community development perspectives that will be of benefit to people globally. In the UK, social work education has been criticized for having limited relevance for international students wishing to practice in countries where the traditional emphasis has been on developing community-wide social support structures. UK students, acutely aware of the continuing loss of social work jobs and rise in risk factors associated with poverty, would like to be trained in new community practice models. At the University of Central Lancashire School of Social Work we are partnering with universities in South Africa and Ireland to develop a new International MA that integrates international and community development perspectives. Infusing rights-, arts- and asset-based approaches to community development into the UK curriculum, our intent is to create a new relationship between social workers and communities based upon empathic participation and collaborative learning. To achieve this, students and community members alike are trained as asset- and arts-based researchers and practitioners through the International MA community development training programme, Reading the World. Once trained, students on placements work side by side with community participants to co-create new social realities through joint research and project development and implementation. Working in partnership with community members on asset-based mapping, students are taught skills in identifying hidden resources and informal networks of support that when brought together help revitalize a community. Through the experiential
Specific examples will describe evidence-based models to strengthen the workforce and to enhance quality supervision, addressing the relevance of social work education to child welfare practice including acquisition of supervisory competencies; variations in differential use of BSW and MSW practitioners; strategies to build capacity and optimize social workers availability; connection of staff qualifications to practice outcomes; potential challenges and barriers to retention of professional social workers; creation of career ladders, leadership development and professional growth opportunities; agency/school of social work partnerships as critical tools to address these issues. Future needs for research, advocacy, policy enhancements and partnerships to develop sustainable workforce enhancement strategies will be identified.

WS113:5
Education and service integration: partnership between the social work department and the drug addiction program in the city of Recife, Brazil
Uchoa, Roberta
Social Work Department, Federal University of Pernambuco - UFPE, Recife, Brazil

Drug addiction, particularly, alcohol and crack-cocaine addictions are in the increase in Recife, Brazil. Most of users are from lower classes demanding support from public drug addiction services provided by the Brazilian Unified Health System (SUS, in Portuguese). In recent years, the local council has opened new drop-in services as well as community outreach program to deal with the drug addiction problem in the city of Recife. These new facilities are planned to function with multi-professional teams and employ a harm reduction approach. Despite all investments made, local drug policy strategies with the lack of qualified professionals to deliver effective health and social care for drug addicts. Therefore, the local health authority has established a partnership with the Social Work Department, at the Federal University of Pernambuco, to develop a series of initiatives to deal with the problem. Since 2009, through a participatory decision-making process empowering health professional teams to define teaching’s contents, methodology and evaluation several activities were developed. Among these, it should be highlighted training courses for graduates and under-graduates students on the drug addiction field and researches with the aims to profile drug addiction professionals and careers. Children’s agencies face challenges related to workers’ competencies, high caseloads and poor supervision. Agencies may employ professional social workers but the supply is insufficient. Interventions to address retention and special efforts to recruit and retain social workers in front-line and supervisory positions are needed. Connecting research, policy, practice and education - this session joins outcomes from several initiatives and indicates the profession’s efforts to address challenges. It highlights actions that can be taken by professional and advocacy organizations, by social work education and by government agencies, especially in collaboration, to address workforce issues. Four intersecting but complementary initiatives that underpin the presentation include a systematic review of research on recruitment and retention of child welfare staff; output from a think tank on the role of supervision as the safety net for front-line practice; a national policy coalition’s child welfare workforce advocacy agenda; and outcomes from agency/school of social work partnerships to address recruitment, retention and leadership development and to prepare students for child welfare careers. These efforts all indicate that training alone is an insufficient response to address workforce challenges; yet, it is often the primary solution that agencies use. The complexity of addressing workforce issues will be highlighted including the critical role supervisors play in retaining staff, helping to prevent worker burnout, facilitating enhanced organizational climate and culture, and helping to foster improved child and family outcomes.

WS113:6
Reawakening of a 62-year old social work department
Mullagama, Dumisani Anumy1; Bettis, Michelle2; Spain, Carolyn3
1Children’s Mercy Hospital & Clinics, Social Work & Community Services, Kansas City, United States; 2Children’s Mercy Hospital & Clinics, Kansas City, United States; 3Children’s Mercy Hospital & Clinics, Social Work & Community Services, Kansas City, United States

A 62-year old department with 70 master’s level social workers wore the badge of “Jack of all Trades” but neglected psychosocial and clinical aspects. As a result, other medical professionals poached and infringed on social work practice. This project redefined and rebranded the function of social work and also designed a structure to practice and advocate for it in a language that resonates with the current needs of the hospital. The new leader conducted a comprehensive assessment of the department by using the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) and, Root Cause (RC), analysis. Kotter’s (1996) sequential eight stage process guided to defrost the hardened status quo and paved the way to introduce a new model and make the necessary changes. The word “change” was introduced in an nonthreatening and positive light highlighting the difference between change and transition. Established a culture of openness, trust, fairness, and collaboration where employees felt valued, respected, challenged to reach the highest potential, and be part of the team. A mission, vision, and values were designed to bind staff together around a common identity and embraced Gandhi’s wisdom of “We must become the change we want to see in the world”. The outgoing leader of the department lacked the technical knowledge, and exposure to advances in social work. Furthermore, other professionals defined the role and function of social workers. The department was top-heavy and the managers stifled talent and progress of the department. Discrepancies between social work values and departmental directions were visible. The department functioned in its own silo and scholarly activities were non evident. Management level was eliminated and established a flatter structure, offered aggressive up to date clinical training; theory based...
Towards a new form of long-term social development

Raysiguiere, Yvette
EHESP School of Public Health, Social and Human Science, Rennes, France

The Pays de Lafayette Community Charter for Social Cohesion was signed on 19 May 2010 by more than 18 local authorities and state services (Avvergne Regional Health Agency, Family Allowance Organisation, National Education Inspectorate, etc.). It reflects the shared perception of the social and medical insecurity of those living in the area despite the existence of services intended to provide local assistance and support. The Charter aims to provide long-term solutions to improve the coordination and complementarity of all those involved in order to improve the coherence of the actions taken. The Charter thus overturns their scerotic practices and attitudes as well as challenging rigid institutional procedures. The Charter has succeeded in bringing together Local Councillors and state services, providing a forum for discussion between services that are unfamiliar with each other's actions and powers. By learning about the state services' existing working practices and resources, Local Councillors have taken a new interest in the social and welfare fields with the support of these state services. This Charter, approved at national level by the General Director of Social Cohesion, is the first in the Avvergne region. It constitutes itself as a new approach to local social development. Clear evidence of this transformation in social action is seen in the commitment by local authorities in the 8 Community of communities through special Council committees, in the adoption of a role of social monitoring by local councillors, in the co-operation between state services in their actions, in the involvement of the Communal Social Action Centres, charities and the recently retired through the formation of a neighbourhood network. The project presented has been extended to cover retraining social workers to work within decentralised state services. The training schemes aim to enable professionals to move from a knowledge of social problems to an analysis of local social needs so that they can play an active role in the various programmes. These training courses organised in 2010 and 2011 by the French School of Public Health have enabled more than 50 professionals to become familiar with social engineering methods and tools essential for their work to ensure social cohesion at local level.

Social work educators promoting the Global Agenda (GA): an example from the UK of a local and national development project

de Chenu, Linda1; Sims, David2; Williams, Janet3

1University of Hertfordshire, School of Nursing, Midwifery & Social Work, Hatfield, United Kingdom; 2University of Greenwich, School of Health and Social Care, London, United Kingdom; 3Sheffield Hallam University, Faculty of Health & Wellbeing, Sheffield, United Kingdom

This paper focuses on a project in the UK which aimed to develop and extend pedagogical practice in respect of international social work. Since consultation regarding the draft GA began in 2010 a group of social work educators in the UK (JUCSWEIC International Committee) have been working to introduce the GA in several Universities and make links to national organisations. In England recent debates have indicated the need for social work to have a stronger voice. The paper explains the project which connected local practice to the GA aims of Social and Economic Inequalities within Countries and between Regions: Dignity and Worth of the Person; Environmental Sustainability and the Importance of Human Relationships. For methods, a questionnaire was developed which was used with students in a variety of teaching sessions linked to World Social Work Day in 2011. Six universities were involved and an estimated 400 students and practitioners. The work was then presented at a national conference to promote awareness of the GA National collaboration developed further when the British Association of Social Work (BASW) made links with the International Committee in 2011. Results and themes from the questionnaire and teaching sessions were analysed by the presenters. What emerged was an international perspective of local inequalities, disadvantages experienced by migrants, the need to promote human rights and relationship based work, as well as a need for more skills in empowering group and community work. Students engaged with the international policy process through this consultation. The national conference led to more Universities participating in a GA ‘Action Group’ which has planned activities on the Final GA on World Social Work Day 2012. Nationally links with BASW produced a plan to present the final GA to professionals, and the adminstrator observed the reawakening of the department and was a testament to the adage "Leader's do not force people to follow, but they invite them on a journey.”

Culture and coping for survivors of disasters: A strengths based approach

Lucinda Snell Cadore
Howard University, School of Social Work, Washington, DC, United States

"Cataclysmic natural disasters have stalled or reversed development gains in countries such as Haiti, Myanmar, Indonesia and Pakistan and shaken confidence in the ability of nations with greater resources to cope with mass devastation" (Healy & Link, 2010, p.3). Despite its apparent relevance, the lack of information in the literature addressing the role culture plays in coping mechanisms for survivors of disasters speaks volumes to the work that needs to be done in the area. It is our culture that makes us; whether it is reliance on spiritual sustenance, continuous group interaction, complete isolation, or creative expression, there is no doubt that it is those learned and engrained cultural practices that sustain us in the most unimaginable moments of despair and ensure our ability to cope. By defining culture, distinguishing between the variation of beliefs even amongst those that are of the same ethnic group differing on levels of acculturation, understanding the important role that culture plays in how people view disasters, and what clients must do to survive as individuals and as communities, social workers can be at the cutting edge and forefront on this quintessential topic. As a profession that values utilization of holistic approaches to services, the emphasis on beliefs and value systems is an invaluable asset to our traditional and modern societies and must not be ignored in the most vulnerable moments of survivors' lives. Understanding what makes communities strengthened and resilient can become a means for creating models of successful treatment practices for workers in the disaster relief field. The concept of coping alone is not a simple one. Researchers and therapists from various disciplines have argued how individuals and groups cope and survive traumatic situations. As such, it is those cultural practices and beliefs that are at the nucleus of survival. In this oral presentation, the authors will discuss the important role that culture plays in coping for survivors of disasters. By discussing culture, disasters, and coping, participants will be informed of how the three intersect, and close with the very important implications for social workers in developing a holistic approach to treating survivors of disasters while keeping in context the role that the individuals’ culture will play in the successful outcome of their treatment practices.

Environmental disasters, human rights and public policies

Silva, Virna1; Spamerberger, Raquel2; Medeiros, Maria3
1Universidade Católica de Pelotas - UCPEL, Pelotas, Brazil; 2Universidade Católica de Pelotas - UCPEL, Pelotas, Brazil

In recent years, the sharp growth in the impacts caused by environmental disasters in Brazil has made the issue increasingly important. This study is the result of a critical analysis of existing documents and of commonly executed actions to confront the issue. The object is to warn of the urgent need to implement preventative public policies that are associated to the occupation of the papal and non-papal means of communication of the risk situations that contain clear definitions of the responsibilities and competencies of federal, state and municipal governments. The 2011 report of the special working group created by the Ministry for National Integration to guide the modernization of the National Civil Defense System indicates the need to go beyond a concept of emergency management to a more interventionist policy for civil protection. The report emphasizes that risk management practices that have been positive involve integrating the action of public
WS114:3
Role of social capital in surviving disaster: lessons learned from Bangladesh and implications for world disaster policy
Mathbor, Golam
Mombasa University, West Long Branch, New Jersey, United States
Social work education and curriculum places strong emphasis on utilisation of human and social capital in addressing people’s needs and identifying credible solutions both locally and globally. Global learning provides a platform to learn from other countries that faced similar hazards and developed mechanisms to cope with situations over the years. Bangladesh is mentioned in the world press for more disasters of one kind or another. Throughout history, the coastal people of Bangladesh have contended with natural disasters of epic scale. Cyclones, storms, tidal surges often hit the coastal regions of Bangladesh. The results have ranged from heavy losses of human lives and cattle, to property damage worth billions of dollars. Consequently, the idea of disaster management program began in 1965 when the National Red Cross Society requested the International Federation of Red Cross to support the establishment of cyclone warning system educating local volunteers living in the low lying coastal belt of Bangladesh. In 1966, the International Federation and the Swedish Red Cross implemented a pilot scheme for Cyclone Preparedness, which consisted of warning equipment such as transistors, radios, and sirens and the training of the militia (Ansars), as the backbone of the warning and dissemination activities. Following the Cyclone of 1970 that claimed almost half a million people, the United Nations General Assembly requested the International Federation to take a leading role in establishing and improving the pre-disaster planning program of Bangladesh. The Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP) continues to minimise the impact of hurricanes and typhoons in Bangladesh by strengthening the capacity of the coastal people through sustained training program that is appropriately built on human and social capital in the community. Specifically, this presentation highlights how CPP developed its social capital to respond effectively saving lives and properties before, during, and after natural disaster. The case study will help participants to learn and integrate disaster perspectives in developing courses for their social work curricula, and exploring further opportunities to strengthen civic engagement mitigating the consequences of disasters.

WS114:4
Disaster management: an interface of social work to civil aviation industry-india model
Kalaparvakanl Jacob, Devastha
Bangalore International Airport Ltd, Emergency & Business Continuity Management, Bangalore, India
Disaster management, even today, is perceived relatively as a new field. Disaster management not only involves the preparation and enhancement of safety measures, but also includes the responsibilities of first responders as well as the recovery of the affected population. The Indian civil aviation industry has made significant strides in recent years to ensure safety and security, especially in the aftermath of major disasters such as the Allahabad air disaster in 2008. This case study highlights the efforts of the industry to develop and implement measures to prevent and manage disasters. The case study focuses on the strategies and approaches used by the civil aviation sector to manage safety and ensure preparedness. It provides examples of how the industry has worked with government agencies, airports, and airlines to develop and implement effective disaster management plans. The case study also highlights the importance of collaboration and coordination among different stakeholders in disaster management. It serves as a model for other industries to follow and adapt their own disaster management practices.
Oral Abstracts

Wednesday 11 July

WS114/7

Practice adaptation in the face of disaster: lessons from the Australian drought

Steflik, Daniela
Charles Darwin University, The Northern Institute, Darwin, Australia

Australia is understood as continent of extremes – in landscape (from tropical to desert) – and in climate. Just in the past 12 months alone, the country has experienced severe bushfires, cyclones, flooding and drought. The diversity and impact of these disasters may vary, and the populations may be different, but the consequent reality is that social work service delivery to affected communities becomes a challenge for our practice. There are always parts of the Australian landscape in drought, for example, the time of writing this paper, the western part of the continent is just emerging from a very severe drought experience. Drought therefore offers a variant to the more immediate crisis driven disaster response – such as flooding or cyclone. While it challenges practice because of its insidious nature (which limits the ability to plan for a non-drought future), it also offers a different way of viewing the practice responses to it. This paper draws on recent research in this specific area – the changing nature of practice in the face of drought as disaster. Building on many years of research on the impact of drought on farm families and rural communities (some of which was reported on in a lively discussion at the Hong Kong conference) this paper specifically focuses on the way in which practice changes, both in the long term and more immediately. It takes as its example a case study from remote Queensland that can be considered as a possible ‘best practice’ model in other jurisdictions. It identifies some of the critical turning points in practice that may in turn offer insights for other disaster management approaches.

WS115 Social work education and sustainability (2.6)

WS115:1

Assessing the impacts of international social work initiatives on students, field instructors and faculty

Leta, Helane; Frost, Caren
University of Utah, College of Social Work, Salt Lake City, Utah, United States

Current literature indicates that students and faculty who are involved in internationally related activities develop a more comprehensive sense of how to address client and community needs on local and international levels. Internationalizing social work education has been an ongoing part of the mission of this institution since 2000. The goals of our international social work programming are to internationalize the College of Social Work curriculum; establish opportunities for students to study and practice social work abroad; and promote cross-national faculty/student/university exchange and collaboration for scholarship and service. Strategies to achieve these goals include the development of internationally focused courses; infusion of international content in classes; promotion of faculty involvement, internationally focused comparative research, program development, and professional organizations; sponsorship of international guest scholars; expansion of the enrollment of students with international backgrounds; and provision of practica, independent study/research and group study abroad opportunities for students. How effective are these strategies in fostering an environment that aids our college community to develop a greater understanding of global social welfare issues, policies and programs? This presentation will describe the results of a survey administered to College of Social Work students, faculty, and field instructors that assess the impacts of our international initiatives on strengthening faculty and student awareness of global social work issues, developing knowledge of social work policies and programs in other countries, promoting advocacy on behalf of international populations and expanding skills in working with international populations locally and/or abroad.

WS115:2

Free global education in professional orphan care and organizational development: www.fairstart.net/training

Riegwardt, Nils Peter
Consultant in cooperation with the Social and Health Care College, Aarhus, Denmark, The Fair Start project, Aarhus V, Denmark

Global Non-profit Professional Education in Orphan Care: The presenter's global project is to provide research based quality orphan care methods and create a positive professional identity in social worker caregivers and their organizations. Foster families and orphanages are responsible for orphans. 7 million of the orphan population is infants/ toddlers at risk for aberrant social, emotional and cognitive development.nish plans have tight budgets, local little political support, and staffs are often low status and have little or no access to professional care education and supervision. Most caregivers are women who have no access to education. The development of a local professional identity and practice faces many challenges. The European www.fairstart.net Project: Real Life Tested Standards for Caregiver Education: 2008-10 the speaker initiated an EU project in cooperation with the Danish State Social and Health Care College in Aarhus. The purpose was to develop and test an education empowering local caregivers in attachment based care for young children placed outside home. A scientist network was formed, and orphanage leaders/foster family managers in 5 countries tested the design. Results were very positive with respect to infant development, as well as user's professional capacity and identity formation. One project outcome was www.fairstart.net/training in 8 languages free of charge. The program is used at the workplace supported by a handbook and 15 online sessions including video demonstrations of theory in practice. 15 tutorial session guide participants through care basics: promoting secure attachment, understanding insecure attachment, promotion of peer relations, forming family-like groups, and breaking down social barriers between workplace and local culture. Participants share theory parts, but are themselves designers of how to apply principles of care into practices depending on local culture and circumstance, thus creating a professional identity and a dialogue based organization. Outcome report recommends common EU standards for professional education standards for care.

Beyond Europe: Fecx: program has just been selected by government as standard education for the 8000 Indonesia orphanages. It is translated also into 16 additional languages, which will be available online during 2012-2013. Presenter cooperates with AIEJI and the Danish State Social Pedagogy Education.

WS115:3

Distance education to rural areas: Preserving the strengths of the community

Sotier, Rebecca
University of Hawaii, Honolulu, United States

Since the industrial revolution, urban centers have drawn people in a mass migration away from rural communities. Not only are the "best and brightest" usually sent to urban areas for educational and economic opportunities, but emerging theories about the "creative class" that urban centers are in competition with one another for those best and brightest. However, this has left rural areas with a depleted number of available professionals, including social workers, to attend to rural populations. In addition, a lack of educational opportunity in rural areas has led to differences in educational attainment among some groups, particularly indigenous peoples. This presentation addresses the efforts of the University of Hawaii to address this issue by providing a distance education MSW program to the rural islands, to preserve a committed community workforce and addressing social justice issues related to equal access to education and services. This study presents the results of an alumni survey conducted on the first two cohorts of graduates (N = 49). The program had high graduation rates and low attrition rates, and has consistently had one of the highest enrollments of Native Hawaiians of any graduate program at the University. Over 95% of graduates are still living and working in their rural communities, and many are pursuing licensure. In addition, occupational analyses demonstrates a commitment to working for the state and for agencies contracted by the state, but also a large percentage (10%) committed to jobs working for agencies that specifically address the needs of Native Hawaiians, the indigenous people of the islands. Results indicate that a distance education MSW program can be successful in promoting the retention of trained professionals in rural locations, and preventing urban migration for education. Results also demonstrate that students...
chose occupations that both serve the needs of the federal and state government, but also are moving in large numbers to serve native people and maximize the presence of indigenous-focused treatments and social services. Given that these students are not migrants to these communities, but often grew up and were raised in the community in which they were able to attain their MSWs, continued alumni surveys will track the impact made by these graduates in responding to the needs and social justice issues in social service delivery in rural Hawaii.

WS115:4 Exchanges that promote knowledge development in a globalizing world

Mårtensson, Anneli1; Stenström, Nils2; Tangwe Tanga, Pius2; Mabuya, Phillis2
1Mid sweden University, Social Work, Östersund, Sweden; 2University of Fort Hare, Social Work, Alice, South Africa

Social work education programs at University of Fort Hare in South Africa and Mid Sweden University have a partnership including teacher and student exchange since seven years. Overall, 12 teachers and 19 students have participated in the exchange program. Students from each university has taken courses and participated in clinical training in the host country. Teachers have to varying degrees taught at the host university courses. The exchange program aims at developing forms for student and teacher exchanges that promote mutual knowledge development and greater socio-cultural understanding. Methodology/Implementation Interviews with students and faculty members at the University of Fort Hare and Mid Sweden University who participated in the exchange program. Results: Students from each university feel very well taken care of by the recipient country. Integration with other students has generally worked well. Challenges that students have experienced is language, initial difficulties in adapting to different subject related traditions and education systems and lack of communication between the universities. Students at both universities points out the importance of careful preparation before the exchange begin. Practical difficulties in implementing exchanges due to different semester schemes are also highlighted. University teacher’s points out that the cooperation has led to contacts with a range of new projects within the practice field, as well as in-depth collaboration with existing partners. Overall, this is a method to promote increased quality in foreign practice. Other universities that received information about the exchange program perceive the experiences as positive and plans to develop similar models themselves, which creates opportunity for new multi-partner collaborations. Significance Surveys show that over 30 percent of students with experiences from internship or field study abroad later work internationally - or looks for international work opportunities. The majority of students also believe that international practice helped to increase their employability, which is verified by the employer. Over half of the surveyed students believe that the international practice has given them qualifications or experiences useful in the current position. Foreign internship has also greatly contributed to strengthening students’ commitment to international development issues.

WS115:5 Promoting the developmental social work education perspective in Africa: the case for innovative approaches to practical fieldwork

Mapedziwa, Rodreck1; Mapedziwa, Rodreck
1University of Botswana, Social Work Department, Faculty of Social Sciences, Gaborone, Botswana

It is common course that globally social work education features classroom instruction and practical fieldwork components. Both these components are critically important for any social work institution to produce well grounded social work practitioners. In parts of Africa, calls made in the last couple of decades to make social work education and training more appropriate and relevant, have seen many institutions reviewing their curricular in the direction of a social development perspective. This has been the case particularly with institutions in many East and Southern African countries where considerable efforts have gone into making the curricular and classroom instruction more relevant to local needs. A study conducted in 2008-9 jointly by academicians at the University of Johannesburg, the University of Botswana and the National University of Lesotho involving 25 social work education and training institutions in Southern and East Africa, inter alia, established that there has been a clear positive trend towards a social development orientation in social work education in the sub-region. The same study however, noted with considerable concern, the enormous challenges these institutions face in effecting appropriate practical fieldwork training predicated on a social development perspective. It emerged from this study that the practical fieldwork component in institutions of social work education and training in this sub-region is fraught with challenges, including inadequately trained field supervisors, shortage of relevant field placements, problems with timing of the fieldwork practicum component, and poor quality of field supervision. This paper examines the nature and magnitude of the impediments faced by these institutions in this regard and suggests innovative strategies that could be introduced to address the various challenges encountered in the practical component of social work education in this sub-region. Suggested innovative approaches to get around the problem of lack of suitable placements include introducing the “floating” placement, the workshop, “village camping” and the “community centre” placement - among several others. The paper notes that some such strategies have been tried elsewhere with notable successes, although they would require modification to suit local conditions. It puts forward some suggestions with regard to how best to get around the other identified challenges, including that of poor quality field placements.

WS116:1 Rights to access medical services in Bangkok, Thailand: Voice from people living with and affected by HIV/AIDS and Practitioners

Thammasat University, Department of Social Work, Bangkok, Thailand

At present, the AIDS situation seems to be more complicated. This is evidenced from the latest data presented in the national AIDS seminar held in 2011 (29-31 March 2011) at Thailand. The report revealed that there were over 1.1 million HIV-infected patients during 1984 – 31 March 2011, only 500,000 – 600,000 people were publicly reported. Each year, approximately 10,097 new HIV-infected patients, especially among the men who have sex with men (MSM) and the youth, are expected. Thus, the demand on medical and social services has been continuously increased. As a part of the research on the 4th AIDS Preventive Plan of Bangkok Metropolitan (2007 – 2011), this article aimed to present the views of the AIDS-related practitioners working under Bangkok Metropolitan Administration on the access to the medical and social services among people living with and affected by HIV/AIDS, etc. There were 2 focus group discussions. The first group included 18 professional social workers and medical persons whereas the other one comprised 19 people living with and affected by HIV/AIDS. The study indicated that the practitioners had the positive attitude toward people living with HIV. However, two main problems were reported as follows: 1) Personal Problems such as the burn out condition, changes on staffs, lack of spiritual/social support, etc. 2) Difficulty in working with some target groups such as the drug addicted, homeless women, etc. Further, the public service systems were sometimes inconsistent with the living of some patients. The people living with HIV volunteers still needed more social space while the MSM group asked for friendlier services. The research results, applied in the 5th AIDS Preventive Plan of Bangkok Metropolitan (2012-2016), will provide many benefits both for the practitioners, people living with and affected by HIV/AIDS.

WS116:2 Prevalence rate of spread of HIV/AIDS infection among women in Port Harcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria

Adani, Yetunde1; Asok, Moses2; Ifeq, Boniface3
1University of Portharcourt Teaching Hospital, Medical Social Welfare Services, Portharcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria; 2University of Portharcourt, Dept of Communication and Linguistic Studies, Portharcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria; 3Rivers State University of Science and Technology, Nkpola, Portharcourt, Rivers State, Portharcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria

This paper identifies major factors that influence the prevalence rate of spread of HIV/AIDS infection among women in Port Harcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria. Survey research method was adopted. The survey was carried out in the three major specialist hospitals for treatment of HIV/ AIDS namely, the University of Port Harcourt (UPHT), Niger-Hospital and the Brathwaite Memorial Hospital (BMH). The population of study comprises all HIV positive women attending these 3 ARV clinics. One hundred and fifty respondents, the sample size of the study, were randomly selected from the population. A 96.5% retrieval rate of questionnaire administered (145 respondents) was recorded. Data were mostly analyzed using parametric statistical methods. The findings suggest that cultural factors such as the conception of the man as ‘lord’ over the woman, leaves women in these parts with the inability to negotiate for safe sex; this is coupled with the prevalence of multiple/unfaithful sex partners. Biological factors include early exposure to sexual intercourse while socio-economic factors include inadequate knowledge of safer sex practices as well as lack of women empowerment.
with respect to unemployment and poverty. The paper recommends that interventions that address beliefs and cultures, negotiating skills, self esteem, sexuality, family and women empowerment are important for women in Rivers state especially, to address the high prevalence rate of HIV and help them live a more fulfilling and equitable life.

WS116:5

An alternate HIV preventive strategy: Sex scripts in social media for women of color

Medina, Catherine

University of Connecticut, School of Social Work, West Hartford, Connecticut, United States

Research has shown that popular media messages and images constitute powerful social, cultural and political forces, and that there is a link between media output and social conscious. Media is one of the factors that influence the public about sexual attitudes and behaviors through its repetitive messaging about explicit sexual content in daytime and prime time television shows, as soap operas. New cases of HIV/AIDS among women of color in the U.S. highlight the continuing need for the public and private sectors to develop alternate preventive strategies. This presentation explores the use of sex scripts in media as an alternate HIV prevention strategy for women. The thesis of this paper is that effective policy intervention is when services are directed at “fictional” communities, they are lost on “behaviors” we have come to understand as “risky” and the lesson that women’s narratives from a research study. The purpose of this presentation is to discuss the role of sex scripts in media, particularly prime-time television shows, as a communication vehicle to promote HIV risk-reduction strategies. Sex scripts are a source of implicit knowledge about how to behave in situations involving sexual intimacy, and guide societal perceptions and expectations about sexual talking, sexual risk taking, decision making processes, and behavioral outcomes in various contexts. The right to health and social equality in social media are discussed within a self-powerment perspective using the Sabido methodology, an Entertainment Education approach. Entertainment education is the process of purposely designing and implementing a media message to both entertain and educate, in order to increase audience members’ knowledge about an educational issue, create favorable attitudes, shift social norms, change overt behavior. Globally, sex scripts have been successfully used to inform the public about HIV/AIDS, and to construct cultural alternatives to mainstream social norms about gender inequality in the sexual arena. The author discusses the conceptual basis for sex scripts to incorporate women of color relational needs (trust, romance, sexual pressure) to promote HIV risk-reduction messages through a process of association with the television storyline. The research suggest that social media need to incorporate the agency of women through the use of Power Theory – that is supporting women’s self power by actively participating in sexual behavioral change with their partners. Sex scripts from a research project are illustrated using the Sabido method and implications for sexual equality in media programming are discussed.

WS116:3

Issues of egalitarianism among the HIV/AIDS individuals in Manipur, India: Can it be possible

Kipgen, Jennifer

Iota Institute of Social Sciences, Centre for Research Methodology, Deonar, Mumbai, India

Health is considered to be the most basic and essential asset. When it comes to HIV/AIDS the right to health sounds to be a weakening tone. All throughout the world we are seeing a well-known fact that many HIV/AIDS individuals are deprived of their rights. They have been neglected, deserted, oppressed, and violated for being infected with the disease. They were refused medical treatment on the basis of their HIV positive status. It was found out that people who disclosed their status reported having faced inequality in the health setting as a result. There is a denying in quality care that hamper access to care and support services. Hence lots of obstacles have been faced due to their HIV/AIDS status. Stigma and discrimination attached to this disease, lack of knowledge regarding the disease and improper government efforts being the main rationale for all the social inequality.

The condition is no different in the tiny state of Manipur, India. This North Eastern Indian state is considered to be one of the highest concentrations of HIV/AIDS in India. It is close to the golden triangle, the most extensive opium-producing areas in the world since more than five decades. Manipur is the first state in the country to have adopted AIDS policy in 1996 but unfortunately many HIV positive individuals are denied services, medicines, unnecessarily isolated, and thrown off form their own houses. Due to HIV/AIDS it becomes a major barrier to accessing prevention, care and treatment services. There is a considerable disparity in the state of health among the People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and general population. Non-discrimination being the main principle in human rights health services, and amenities must be provided to all without any discrimination. Therefore there is a need to bring together academicians, health professionals, Non Governmental organizations, Governmental officials and PLWHA to come together and implement a course of action that can ensure the protection of their rights and provide equality of opportunity so that PLWHA can enjoy the highest attainable level of health thus making the life a momentous and joyous journey.

WS116:4

Agency, Inevitability andVictimization in the context of HIV/AIDS: Social identities and discourses of risk taking at a lakeshore in Uganda

Kjornuhenda, Swizen

Makerere University, Social Work and Social Administration, Kampala, Uganda

This paper presents an analysis of discourses at a lakeshore in Uganda about HIV/AIDS in relation to the policy prescriptions advanced to deal with this pressing social problem. It is a culmination of a study largely concentrated on the social inequality.

The condition is no different in the tiny state of Manipur, India. This North Eastern Indian state is considered to be one of the highest concentrations of HIV/AIDS in India. It is close to the golden triangle, the most extensive opium-producing areas in the world since more than five decades. Manipur is the first state in the country to have adopted AIDS policy in 1996 but unfortunately many HIV positive individuals are denied services, medicines, unnecessarily isolated, and thrown off form their own houses. Due to HIV/AIDS it becomes a major barrier to accessing prevention, care and treatment services. There is a considerable disparity in the state of health among the People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and general population. Non-discrimination being the main principle in human rights health services, and amenities must be provided to all without any discrimination. Therefore there is a need to bring together academicians, health professionals, Non Governmental organizations, Governmental officials and PLWHA to come together and implement a course of action that can ensure the protection of their rights and provide equality of opportunity so that PLWHA can enjoy the highest attainable level of health thus making the life a momentous and joyous journey.
need of an interaction between social policies to guarantee the access to AIDS treatment. There must be policies to ensure the answer to basic needs and better quality of life for people living with HIV/AIDS.

WS116:7
Nutritional support for people living with hiv (PLWHA) acute malnourished and adherence to treatment in health facilities and treatment in Kinshasa
Wasso, Mbilja Bijou
Foses Ong, Kinshasa, Congo, the Democratic Republic of the

Problem / Objective: A large number of PLWHA in the centers of care was a serious problem of malnutrition and neglect of antiretroviral (ART). The objective of this program was to improve the health status of malnourished patients on ART bedridden by quality of food based on local products made available by women traders living with HIV. VOUCHER project, funded by Action Against Hunger (ACF/USA).

Methodology: The process began with the establishment of a national steering committee, signing of a contract with Action against Hunger (ACF/USA) and Congolese Union of Organizations of PLHIV and the development of an intervention protocol that defines the objectives, criteria for selection of sites and beneficiaries and the methods of implementation, monitoring and evaluation. In all, seven centers of care were included in the two districts of the city of Kinshasa. We have carried out discussions to build up the “Voucher kit” and the price for each distributed kit by a survey of food prices in four major markets. Managing conflicts (disagreements) between beneficiaries and vendors or between vendors, the sensitisation (awareness) of beneficiaries, accompanying and vendors, the privacy and tracking beneficiaries and supervisions were carried out regularly throughout the period of implementation. The last step was the final evaluation of this pilot program.

Results / Lessons learned: from March 2009 to February 2010, 20 vendors PLWHA were trained, 711 beneficiaries have had access to 3886 food Kits for local market prices. After distribution, the vendors were being reimbursed by ACF /USA per each food kit by means of a margin of profit allocated to each product. At startup, the initial capital of the vendors was $3,315 and at end project evaluation, it was $11,837, of which $4,574 as the saved amount. Thus, to employ PLWHA for PLWHA ensure project success and improve their living conditions.

Conclusion: The final evaluation of this experience, conducted in March 2010 showed the success of this pilot program and has strengthened the validity of the establishment of a food security program in the DRC. A plan to extend this program was developed and in 2012, the program will start in 5 other cities.

ES WS 12 Protección social (3:1)

ESWS12:1
De la focalización al universalismo básico en la protección social latinoamericana ¿más de lo mismo?
Stein, Rosa Helena
Universidad de Brasilia, Servicio Social, Campus
Universitario Darcy Ribeiro, Brasilia-DF, Brazil

El presente trabajo trata sobre los cambios de la reestructuración del Estado Social, cuyo impacto más significativo da visibilidad, en especial, a la materialización de los Programas de transferencia de renta condicionada. Tal programa ha, desde 1990, ocupado papel central en el contexto de la protección social latinoamericana dirigida a la población extremadamente pobre, beneficiando más de 25 millones de familias, a un costo medio del 0,4% del PIB regional. Consideradas las distintas realidades y las heterogeneidades experiencias, ellos tienen en común el carácter focalizado y condicionado. Su foco es la familia extremadamente pobre, y la entrega del beneficio se hace, preferentemente, a la mujer. Con base en el método crítico-dialéctico, considerarse que tales características son contrarias a la concepción de derecho social, que confiere a su titular el poder de exigir al Estado la protección que le es debida. La condicionalidad establece límites, obligaciones y selección segmentos o territorios en detrimento del principio de la universalidad, cuyo objetivo consiste en no discriminar ciudadanos en su acceso a bienes y servicios. Para dar cuenta de este interrogante se utilizó metodología cualitativa/cuantitativa, como también el análisis bibliográfico y documental relativos a los Programas de Transferencia de Rentas, a efecto de identificar los criterios de elegibilidad, el rol del Estado, para distinguir las concepciones de focalización y universalidad utilizadas. Se constató que, pasada la fase de proliferación o homogeneización de un modelo de protección social en la región, y donde los organismos internacionales presentaron nueva propuesta de política social para América Latina, a partir de lo cual se asumía la defensa de un determinado tipo de “Universalismo”, denominado universalismo básico. Con estos lineamientos se pretende alcanzar la equidad, que se desprende de su ideal de derecho universal, a partir de un conjunto limitado de prestaciones sociales, dirigidas, fundamentalmente a la protección de grupos vulnerables. Paradójicamente se argumenta que, tal universalismo, cumple el objetivo de responder a los derechos sociales universales, de romper el círculo intergeneracional de pobreza, al igual que favorecer la participación de los beneficiarios en el desarrollo. En ese sentido, la concepción de focalización presente en la propuesta se presenta como novedosa para dar respuesta al mismo fenómeno.

ESWS12:2
La protección social de Brasil: descubriendo el desarrollo territorial en el siglo XXI
Silva, Viviane Pereira
Universidade Federal Fluminense - UFF, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

El ajuste de la política social en Brasil, en las últimas décadas, a través de una serie de transformaciones que es central en los estudios producidos en el país, especialmente en el ámbito académico. En este contexto, se atribuye al carácter social de las políticas públicas, después de haber estado inmersa durante años en las prácticas sociales, filantrópicas y de mecenazgo. No hay duda, sin embargo, que el país avanza hacia una nueva fase donde ya es posible identificar rupturas y continuidades, incluso en varios aspectos. En este sentido, la prueba de que aquí se presenta, se refiere a una mirada sobre la relación entre el desarrollo de políticas sociales y territorial en los municipios. Consisten en el análisis producido a partir de la participación en los Centros de Referencia de Asistencia Social - CRAS definido como “unidades de la base de la tierra pública estatal, ubicados en zonas de vulnerabilidad social, con una superficie total de más de 1.000 familias / año” (PNAS, 2005). La elección de objeto tiene sus raíces en la vida académica y un conjunto de observaciones empíricas, el resultado de la experiencia profesional como trabajadora social en el municipio de Río de Janeiro. La metodología utilizada es cuantitativa y cualitativa en la naturaleza. En rigor, los aspectos discutidos aquí, tienen de relieve algunos de los límites y las posibilidades mencionados Centros de Referencia de Asistencia Social, haciendo hincapié en que son clave para la prevención de múltiples formas de vulnerabilidad y riesgo social. De hecho, la discusión se basa en el supuesto de que la política a la pantalla, confirma la necesidad de la presentación del territorio como algo dinámico y complejo, capaz de mejorar la eficacia y la promoción de la ciudadanía y, en consecuencia, el desarrollo humano y social.

ESWS12:3
Política de protección de carácter no contributivo: un estudio de caso brasileño
Rizzotti, Maria Luiza Amaro
Universidade Estadual de Londrina, Servicio Social, Londrina, Brazil

El modelo económico imperante en la mayoría de los países, así como en Brasil, tiene en su base, la producción de desigualdad social y la pobreza. Los países subdesarrollados y desarrollando a lo largo de su historia vienen mostrando altos niveles de pobreza. El enfrentamiento de esta pobreza, por parte de los gobiernos, requiere la adopción de políticas de protección social comestas en beneficios y servicios de protección social, de carácter universal, descentralizado y se pueden demostrar eficacia social. En Brasil, en poco menos de una década adoptó el sistema de Asistencia Social que organizó, en todo el territorio nacional, un nuevo modelo con red de servicios y programas de transferencia de ingresos como el Programa Bolsa Familia y Beneficios Prestación Continuada. El objeto de la pesquisa es el estudio del modelo de gestión del sistema nacional de protección social, más específicamente la asistencia social adoptada desde 2005, que contribuyó con la retirada alrededor de 28 millones de ciudadanos que estaban en la situación de miseria. La referencia teórica considera estudios sobre política social y el modelo capitalista: gestión de las políticas sociales con la organización de la red de servicios y beneficios, la trayectoria de la política de asistencia social en Brasil; burocracia y administración pública. Los procedimientos metodológicos se han centrado en el estudio de los procesos de implementación, teniendo en cuenta las estrategias sobre cambios en el campo de la reorganización de la red de servicios; el modelo de financiación y el sistema de administración de datos e información. Mientras se estudió también la dinámica participativa y el papel del Consejo Nacional de Bienestar Social como órgano de control de este nuevo modelo. Con este fin, se han realizado entrevistas con las asistentes sociales, que coordinaran la implementación del Sistema Único de Asistencia Social en todo el país, desde 2005. Los resultados indican la necesidad de la mejora de las estrategias de administración y políticas de la protección social; la importancia de los gobiernos
adoptaran y promoveran sistemas participativos y descentralizados y evaluación de sus resultados en términos de reducción de la pobreza y vulnerabilidad social. La pesquisa tambien indica la necesidad de profundizar en la formación de los asistentes sociales, preparándose también para la gestión de las politicas sociales en todos los niveles de Gobierno.

ESWS12:4
Tendencias de la protección social en el Brasil contemporáneo
Yazbek, Maria Carmelita
Pontificia Universidade Católica de São Paulo, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Serviço Social, São Paulo, Brazil

Este trabajo realiza un balance crítico de los avances y desafíos del proceso de construcción de las Politicas de Protección Social brasileñas en el inicio del siglo XXI, enfatizando las acciones destinadas para el enfrentamiento de la pobreza, y a la desigualdad social. Fue elaborado a partir de un estudio comparativo de Programas de Transferencia de Renta en la América Latina, buscando avanzar en el análisis del sistema de protección brasileño. El trabajo se encuentra dividido en tres partes: 1- Introducción histórica y conceptual de la Protección Social. En la Introducción, el trabajo aborda historicamente el concepto de Protección Social, especialmente en la esfera pública, entendiendo que las Politicas de Protección permiten a los ciudadanos de un Estado realizar sus derechos de ciudadanía, mediante el acceso a recursos, bienes y servicios sociales necesarios, sobre múltiples aspectos y dimensiones de la vida social, económica, cultural, política y ambiental. 2- El desarrollo histórico de la Protección Social brasileña. En esta segunda parte presentamos la experiencia brasileña en el ámbito de la Protección Social, particionado de los marcos históricos dejados por la experiencia colonial y por la prolongada esclavitud. Hasta mitad del siglo XXI tuvieron centralidad, en el país, las obras sociales y filantrópicas, las acciones de orden religioso y redes de solidaridad familiares. Con el surgimiento del proceso de industrialización (1930) tenemos el principio de de la construcción de un sistema de Protección Social en el Brasil, partiendo del reconocimiento de los derechos sociales relacionados al trabajo. 3- El Sistema de Protección Social brasileño actual. La actual Constitución Federal de 1988 crea la Seguridad Social brasileña. Privilegiar y profundizamnos en este análisis en el ámbito del enfrentamiento a la pobreza y a la desigualdad social en el país: Los Programas de Transferencia de Renta, especialmente el Programa Bolsa Familia, la Política Nacional de Asistencia Social y su Sistema Único de Asistencia Social y el Programa Brasil sin Miséria (creado en 2011).

ESWS12:5
La política de asistencia social brasileña: análisis crítico
Antinarel, Cássia Pacheco1; Alves de Paula, Carla1; Helker Felicio Silva, Wesley2; Souza Filho, Ronaldo3
1Prefeitura Municipal de Cataguases/MG, Cataguases, Brazil; 2Prefeitura de Teixeiras/MG, Teixeiras, Brazil; 3Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Escola de Servicio Social, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; 4Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora, Faculdade de Servicio Social, Juiz de Fora, Brazil

Para realizar el presente análisis, resulta esencial identificar qué tipo de vinculación la política social de asistencia establece con la política económica implementada. Así, fueron identificados datos recientes de la política macroeconómica de Brasil, y sus impactos en el presupuesto de las políticas sociales. En relación al PBI, entre 2008 y 2009, la deuda pública saltó de 37.34% a 42.96%. Los gastos sociales que tienen mayor capacidad de impacto en el combate a las desigualdades y a la pobreza, como salud, educación, habitación y saneamiento, perdieron participación relativa en el presupuesto social. De acuerdo con el Tribunal de Cuentas de la Unión (TCU, 2010), en relación a los gastos públicos federales, a la salud, obtuvo cierta estabilidad en proporción al PBI, con un promedio de 2% desde el año de 2005. Entretanto, la vivienda y el saneamiento contaron con un crecimiento poco expresivo, entre los años de 2003 y 2009, por el orden de 0.07% para 0.08%, en relación al PBI en vivienda, y 0.0% para 0.1% en saneamiento. Esos datos demuestran el perfil monetarista de la política económica. Luego de descubrir la relación existente entre la política económica y la social, realizamos el estudio de los fundamentos de la Política Nacional de Asistencia Social (PNAS), a través del análisis de las legislaciones y normas que la regulan. Identificamos: 1- El derecho constitucional de la Protección Social, y 2- el derecho al cumplimiento de las acciones de la política de asistencia social en un único ministerio; y, finalmente, la apropiaición del sistema único de asistencia social y sus normativas relativas a la relación a los gastos públicos con la política de asistencia social, constatamos que la misma pasó por una evolución en el presupuesto de la Nación a lo largo del período 2005-2009, pasando de 15,8% a 33,3% de diezis de reales, correspondiendo a una evolución de 0.7% do PBI en 2005 para 1.1% en 2009 (TCU, 2010). Sin embargo, este aumento de gastos en la asistencia social se concentró en los programas de transferencia de renta (87% de los recursos), a partir de una orientación típicamente focalista. En este sentido, si por un lado la Política Nacional de Asistencia Social representa un avance democrático del punto de vista legal, por otro, ese avance está subordinado a la lógica económica neoliberal y a los Programas de Transferencia de Renta.

ESWS12:6
El Sistema de Proteccion Social brasileño: Seguridad Social y de combate a la pobreza
Baima Cartaxo, Ana Maria; Coutinho, Maria; Ramalho, Manoela; Faccin dos Santos, Mariane; Macedo, Zana
Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Serviço Social, Florianópolis- SC, Brazil

El presente trabajo tiene como objetivo identificar las tendencias del sistema de protección social brasileño en las décadas de 1990-2000 a partir del análisis de las políticas sociales: de Seguridad Social y de combate a la pobreza, ésta a través de los programas – Beneficio de Prestación Continuada y Bolsa Família. Se fundamenta en una pesquisa exploratoria-documental y bibliográfica que subsidiará la investigación social y el análisis basado en un método histórico-dialéctico de captura del objeto de lo singular a la totalidad, de las mediaciones y contradicciones. La coyuntura brasileña en estas décadas se caracteriza por el cumplimiento de las determinaciones del Consenso de Washington, como en otros países en deudas con EE.UU. La política económica adoptada por el Brasil de abertura económica, de redefinición del papel y gestión del Estado inspirado en el ideario neoliberal se explica en las privatizaciones y en un nuevo sistema de protección social. Las reformas en la Seguridad Social restrictivas de las mismas décadas ocurrieron al mismo tiempo en que surgían y se expandían las políticas de combate a la pobreza. Son objetivos de esta investigación, entender la verdadera razón de esas reformas y el sentido e impacto de las políticas de combate a la pobreza. Se concluye que la tendencia del sistema de protección social brasileño está en contradicción entre la reducción del principio de universalidad y la expansión del principio de focalización, característica de las políticas de combate a la pobreza. Aunque las mismas hayan concurrido para la disminución de la miseria absoluta del país no impactaron positivamente en la reducción de la desigualdad social y concentración de renta. De acuerdo con el Censo del IBGE de 2010 la desigualdad de renta es acentuada. El promedio nacional per cápita fue de R$ 668 (386,12 US$), 25% de la población cobraba hasta R$ 188 (108 US$) y 50% cobraban hasta R$ 375 (216 US$), menos de un salario mínimo. Urge invertir con políticas económico sociales más amplias de: empleo y renta, redistribución, educación, salud, infra-estructura, Seguridad Social y agraria. Se objetiva contribuir para una reflexión a los gestores y trabajadores sociales en la mediación, socialización y organización de la población con vistas al desarrollo de políticas universales en el atendimiento a los derechos sociales.

ESWS12:7
La política de asistencia social brasileña y la inserción del trabajador social
Mendes da Silva, Mônica1; Paulino Rocha, Eric2
1Universidade do EStado do Rio de Janeiro, Serviço Social, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; 2Secretaria de Assistencia Social de Araripé, Araripé, Brazil

El presente trabajo objetivó dicutar la Política de Asistencia Social brasileña, como también la inserción del trabajador social en este espacio socio-ocupacional. Realizamos revisión bibliográfica y análisis de datos pertinentes al presupuesto destinado a la Asistencia Social en este país. Recogemos las características marxistas de análisis para comprender el proceso histórico de construcción de la referida política en Brasil y sus actuales situaciones, las tendencias y relaciones de representación del Servicio Social brasileño, sobre todo, en relación a los nuevos campos de trabajo creados con la implantación del Sistema Único de Asistencia Social (SUAS), con énfasis en las condiciones de inserción del trabajo del asistente social. La Constitución Federal de 1988, la Ley orgánica de Asistencia Social, la política nacional de Asistencia Social y el SUS, que formaron marcos fundamentales en su reglamentación. Entretanto, intensos y profundos procesos macrosocípico, cuya determinación fundamental es la crisis del capital y la ofensiva neoliberal en el sentido de restituirle capacidad acumulativa y reproducir las relaciones sociales vigentes, se han juntado para consolidar una perspectiva restricta en el campo de la asistencia social. Así, es del caso analizar la aludida política vino asumiendo centralidad político/ideológica en el ámbito de la protección social, entretanto por vía focalizada y selectiva. La expansión de la referida política se efectivo por la prioridad de los programas de transferencia...
La pobreza brasileña: un análisis de la política de protección social en el gobierno de Luis Inácio Lula da Silva

Mustafa, Patricia Soraya

UNESP - France/ Brasil, Social Work, São José do Rio Preto, Brasil

En este artículo se propone debatir la pobreza brasileña y las medidas adoptadas en el gobierno de Luis Inácio Lula da Silva (2003-2010) para hacer frente a esta cuestión. Se hará un estudio de la política pública de enfrentamiento de la pobreza – la Política de Asistencia Social de Brasil, una de las políticas de protección social, parte de la Seguridad Social brasileña desde la Constitución Federal de 1988. Se buscará comprender cómo se configura esta Política en los últimos años en lo que se refiere a sus propuestas, al recurso financiero destinado a ella, cuál el alcance de la misma en el reto de enfrentar la pobreza, cuales sus avances, retrocesos y desafíos. Este análisis será posible a partir de estudios de la Política de Asistencia Social, de su diseño en los últimos años y también por medio de datos estadísticos tanto de la pobreza brasileña cuanto del impacto de esta política pública. En este análisis se evaluarán las ideas neoliberales y su impacto en la política social de Brasil, así como el impacto de las crisis económicas generadas en 2008, pero que se extiende hasta los días actuales. De esta manera se va a tener una vista de cómo Brasil viene desarrollando sus políticas sociales, en especial la Política de Asistencia Social, con el reto de hacer frente a la histórica pobreza que acomete parte considerable de su población.

WS 117 Prevention for children at risk (1:3)

The policy of attention to children and adolescents in the city of Franca/ São Paulo/ Brazil

Giaqueto, Adriana; Bolonero Canteiro Martins, Eliang; Filálida do Silva Oliveira, Carlene Aparecida; Hakime Dutra Oliveira, Niyara

Universidade Estadual Paulista, Serviço Social, Franca, Brazil

This work is a result of an elaborated research carried out in graduate school, which aimed to verify and demonstrate how the contradictions are notified within the city and those who deals with the reality related for the construction of policy of attention to children and adolescents. The situation of children and adolescents threatened or violated in their basic rights in the city of Franca/ São Paulo/ Brazil is no different from most Brazilian cities. There are still a long way to be covered in order of full protection, however, the steps already taken serve for next experiences.

Objective: To investigate if there are possibilities to contribute – by those who have the opportunity to participate in the development of social policies – with the fulfillment of social rights of children and adolescents. Description of methods: We utilized a qualitative methodology, interviewing some of the subjects who participated in the development of the policy aimed at children and adolescents in the city of Franca and we accomplished a participant observation in the Municipal Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents and in the program “Network Children/Adolescent”, of the municipal city hall, to verify the issue of articulation of projects and programs in the area.

Results: Combining the experiences, perceptions, interpretations, knowledge, is that we can identify the challenges, but mainly, the possibilities of acting through the social policy in favor, finally, of children and adolescents.

Conclusion: The subjects who were part of this story indicated some achievements, highlighting the shift in the mentality in some aspects from part of the population on the surveyed city – Franca/São Paulo/ Brazil – as in relation to the issue of child labor; apprehension of the notion of basic social rights; the comprehension of the need and importance of participation in the construction of social policy; the increasing awareness of the importance of the articulation in actions in network. Besides the achievements, they also revealed the limits of the system for full protection: a performance by part of the institutions dedicated to the attendance of families; an effective public management by part of the councils; the exercise of a relation of dialogue, so that the articulation of the attendance network would be possible.

Supporting young children and families at risk: free early education and family support for disadvantaged 2-year olds

Watson, Deborah; Cameron, Alisa; Agitatie, Nadia

University of Bristol, School for Policy Studies, Bristol, United Kingdom

George Osborn, UK Chancellor of the Exchequer pledged to invest an extra £380m a year by 2014/15 to expand the childcare places for disadvantaged two-year-olds from 130,000 to 260,000. This comprises funding for early education and family support provisions. As he stated: 'I can tell the House today that we can double the number of children who will receive this free nursery care. Forty per cent of two-year-olds, 260,000 children, from the most disadvantaged families, will get this support in their early years'. It is expected that the government will receive the actual figures in the first half of 2012. How will you change the life chances of our least well off and genuinely lift children out of poverty?' (Mahadevan, 2011). Findings from a research study (Watson et al., 2011) in one local authority will be utilised to illustrate our critique of this policy. The project aimed to understand family experiences of the 2-year old provision and to explore more successful forms of family support from parent’s perspectives. Data was gathered in 10 children’s centres through semi-structured interviews with parents and practitioners. This paper focuses on the findings with parents and addresses issues raised in respect of their engagement in organised family support provisions aimed at supporting their child, through improved parenting practices. Parents’ revealed overwhelming support for the early education component of the provision as it allowed them space to deal with challenging circumstances in their life or to manage day to day tasks. They reported substantial gains for their child, such as improved speech and socialisation. Barriers to their engagement focused on their personal circumstances and dispositions, e.g. a lack of confidence; or the inability to manage competing demands on their time from other children, partners and other aspects of home life. The paper concludes with a consideration of Government drivers in respect of funding for 2-year olds. The extent to which claims grounded in poverty alleviation, child welfare and social mobility are founded in research will be considered. How these claims are represented in particular policy discourses about families and child welfare will be critiqued.

References


WS 117 Prevention for children at risk (1:3)

The policy of attention to children and adolescents in the city of Franca/ São Paulo/ Brazil

Giaqueto, Adriana; Bolonero Canteiro Martins, Eliang; Filálida do Silva Oliveira, Carlene Aparecida; Hakime Dutra Oliveira, Niyara

Universidade Estadual Paulista, Serviço Social, Franca, Brazil

WS 117-3

Sport in Care: Using Freedom of Information requests to elicit data about looked after children’s involvement in sport

Murray, Cathy

University of Southampton, Social Work Studies, Southampton, United Kingdom

There can be few more important issues in child and family social work than children’s physical and mental well-being. What is less well recognised is the role which sport plays in children’s well-being. Article 31 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, ratified by many countries including the UK, recognises the right of the child to ‘right to the child to rest and leisure, to engage in play and recreational activities.’ Sport is an important component of well-being as it affects children’s psychological state, physical health and community connectedness. Concerns about children’s levels of physical activity are voiced increasingly and have heightened with mounting evidence of obesity among the child population. Importantly, there is evidence that sport can play a preventative role in respect of mental health and a link between sport and a reduction in youth crime has also been suggested. This paper reports on a study of looked after children’s involvement in physical activities including sport, which was conducted in the UK. The 2007 ‘White Paper, Care Matters: Time for Change’ advocates, inter alia, that local councils increase leisure opportunities for children in care, for example by providing free leisure opportunities for children in care, for example by providing free
access to leisure centres. To investigate this topic, the study employed an emerging social science research method, the use of requests under the Freedom of Information Act 2000. Requests were made in writing to 152 local councils and replies were received from 128. The findings indicate that there is differential provision for children in care according to where in the UK they live. On some dimensions, many children in care were found not to compared with others. For instance, fewer than half of councils currently provide free leisure passes. The paper discusses recommendations for policy and practice which emanate from the findings. For example, the majority of councils do not collect any aggregate data on looked after children’s involvement in physical activity and therefore miss an opportunity to compare looked after children’s levels of activity with that of the general child population, a gap which could be easily remedied, given that other information about this group of children is routinely collated. The advantages and limitations of using Freedom of Information as a research method are discussed and it is argued that it could be utilised with great effect across a range of social work areas for research.

WS117:4

Child poverty in two family-oriented welfare systems: A comparison between East Asian and Southern European countries

Wang, Kate; Yeong-Tzyi; Chen, Jung-Rung; Lee, Yongwo

1National Taipei University, Taipei, Taiwan; 2National Chung-Cheng University, Cha-I county, Taiwan; 3Konkuk University, Seoul, Republic of Korea

Background: East Asian countries and southern European countries have been seen as two family-oriented welfare systems. How family protects children from poverty in these two types of systems is the major concern of the present paper. East Asian (EA) countries in this paper refer to Korea and Taiwan (TW), and Southern European (SE) countries refer to Greece, Italy and Spain. The data source is Luxembourg Income study (LIS).

Methods: Poverty rates are defined as number of households with children below the poverty line (50% of median-adjusted disposable income) as percentage of the total households. We also considered the number of the elderly in the household because it is common for old people to live with adult children, especially in Asia.

Preliminary results: For poverty rates of family types, the different patterns between two welfare regimes also existed. Regarding the income composition of family income sources, the five countries showed quite similar conditions, i.e. market income was the lion’s share of income sources. Parents needed to support their families from market, in contrast to state or private sources. For single parent families, those who had elders relied on social insurance more in the SE countries. Single parent families also received more from social insurance in the SE countries. These show the pension system for the elderly and the cash subsidies for the single parents in the SE need to be taken into account. The role of the state is more significant in the SE countries. For female single parents, private income plays a more important role for the EA countries. In the EA model, the number of children increased the poverty rates. It shows the state interventions did not result in poverty reduction. The number of earners reduced poverty poverty rates. For the SE countries, the number of elderly also reduced poverty rates due to the generous pension systems. The number of earners also reduced poverty rates. The public support families with children were better in Greece and Spain than in Italy. If we compare the two welfare regimes, the children in the SE countries faced more poverty rates than their counterparts.

Tentative conclusion: The pension systems helped reduce poverty in the SE countries but the lack of the protections for children still existed. The governments did not fully support families with children, and the informal private income sources were the pivotal factors for reducing poverty rates in the EA countries.

WS117:5

Adolescents in the borderland of normality: Education and treatment in special education classes and foster institutions

Sverreson, Suzanna

Linköping University, Department of social and welfare studies, Norrköping, Sweden

This ethnographic study examines how society handles troubled youth, boys and girls, 11-16 years old, who for different reasons can’t stay in their homes or ordinary schools in Sweden. Observations and interviews were made in three different settings: 1) a foster home with its own school, 2) a small school for troubled youth, and 3) a home for assessment and treatment, without its own school. Common for these arenas are that the children have been separated and set apart from regular school, and they take place on the boundary, or in the intersection between, teaching and treatment. The aims are to reveal how different discourses about troubled youth, education and treatment creates possibilities and limitations in relation to the goal of the practices targets, their means, and the actors. The study is based on research into interaction, daily life, and processes of identity transformation (Juhila et al, 2003; Hall, Smelbrouck & Sarangi, 2006). The data is collected by ethnographic methods in the form of participant observations, and the analysis is informed by discourse analysis. In these communicative practices, educators and social workers were active in an area of research that is intimately related to identity (Gubrium & Holstein, 2001; Mik-Meyer, 2004). The emphasis on informal environments and flexibility in interpreting the situation allows negotiation about who the children are and what they are expected to become. The study discusses how different discourses affect young people’s identity. Considering the various working methods based on different discourses together with the specific child welfare activities suggests that there are several different ways to define the problem situation affecting the children; the children are in this way exposed to a number of troubled identities. The results also indicate that the children can refuse to make these identities their own. The children are actors who become visible through their resistance to what threatens their motives and through what is at stake for them, that is, their normality. Interviews with children have identified possible alternative identities that depend on repertoires of identities (Wetherell, 1998), in which some constructions are seen as more normal than others.

WS117:6

It’s about time: enhancing social work’s response to prevention and intervention with child abuse in Jamaica through training and development

Robinson-Hall, Rose

University of the West Indies, Community Health and Psychiatry, Kingston, Jamaica

Making a decision about a child’s safety should not be dealt with on instinct and perception alone. Uncontrolled subjectivity in conducting investigations, safety and risk assessments and determining the most appropriate response to child abuse victims as well as those at risk, limits the efficacy of social workers’ prevention and intervention activities.

Further, the complexity of the issues surrounding child abuse means that there must be effective dialogue across the definitional boundaries of the various professional roles that are involved in the prevention and treatment of child abuse. This paper is part of a work in progress to assess social work competencies and the extent to which professional social work education and training in Jamaica are compatible with practice.

WS117:7

The role of school social workers in preventing child abuse in Fukuoka city - A case study of in-house school social workers -

Okaumura, Kenichi

Fukuoka prefectoral university, Department of Social Work, Tagawa City, Japan

Purpose of research: In 2008, a new project utilizing school social workers was implemented in Japan. The project’s objectives were as follows: 1) To stem truancy, violence and child abuse. 2) To enhance and develop family relationships, friendship, community ties and economic policies. 3) To further strengthen ties and cooperation with relevant organizations within the community. 4) To apply coordinators to facilitate cooperation between schools and the community.

This paper will seek to establish that early intervention by school social workers plays an important role in preventing child abuse. In addition, this paper’s case study will seek to determine the effectiveness of in-house school social workers.

Research methods: A case study was conducted on an individual in-house school social worker in Fukuoka City. This case study was conducted in such a way to emphasize and receive data on the following: 1) The protection of the educational rights of children. 2) The facilitation of cooperation between teachers and parents as one of the primary roles of in-house school social worker. 3) Communication between in-house school social workers and parents and the provision of childrearing assistance to the latter.

This case study was conducted with extreme case due to the handling of personal information. For further information about the organization of the case study, please refer to today’s presentation.

Results of the study:

1) Due to the child’s temporary protection at the child consultation center, the child was able to temporarily avoid abuse by his father.
2) Discussions on the nature of the abuse proved effective in highlighting the problems and their causes.
3) The in-house school social worker proceeded so as to avoid confrontation with the father while providing
WS 118:1

Disability – Family and assistance (1:2)

Personal assistance – a means of inclusion?
Soderberg, Kristina
National Board of Health and Welfare, Stockholm, Sverige

The Disability Reform Act of 1994 gave individuals with severe disabilities the right to apply for personal assistance. Personal assistance is an individualised support which aims to ensure that people with severe functional impairments have the opportunity to lead a normal life and are included in society. The necessary requirements for a person to apply for personal assistance are stated in The Act concerning Support and Service for Persons with Certain Functional Impairments. The Act applies to three groups of individuals: those with intellectual impairments or autism, those who received brain injuries as adults that have led to an impairment of their intellectual capacity and those who have other forms of significant and permanent physical or mental impairments.

Personal assistance is executed either through the municipality where the individual lives or through a private enterprise. The private sector has increased considerably since 2005. Seventeen years after the implementation, we can evaluate certain aspects of the reform. Due to increasing costs for personal assistance, voices have been raised that the reform is too expensive and should be abandoned. The assessment of each person's individual needs has turned out to be another area of concern, since the results of similar applications differ greatly throughout the country. Finally, the intention to ensure that individuals with functional impairments are included in society is at risk due to the vast differences in the quality of services offered. Measures have been taken to come to grips with these challenges. One step is that the National Board of Health and Welfare (NBHW) has developed an assessment instrument in order to make evaluations of different impairments more equal throughout the country. Another measure is the change in legislation 2011, which aims to ensure that individuals with functional impairments are included in society at risk due to the vast differences in the quality of services offered. Measures have been taken to come to grips with these challenges. One step is that the National Board of Health and Welfare (NBHW) has developed an assessment instrument in order to make evaluations of different impairments more equal throughout the country. Another measure is the change in legislation 2011, which means that permission to start a private enterprise offering personal assistance is sought by the NBHW. The assessment instrument and the application procedure for new private enterprises mentioned above will be described in the oral presentation. Anticipated suggestions about further changes in legislation in February 2012, will also be commented on in relation to the inclusion of individuals with impairments.

WS 118:2

Mothers acquisition of a diagnosis of mental illness: a narrative analysis
Bauvel, Kristen
Illawarra Shoalhaven Local Health District, Social Work, Wollongong, Australia

The conference presentation describes the doctoral research project and focuses on the narratives of mothers and how they acquired a diagnosis of a mental illness (MAMI, 2007-2012). Aim and Background: The research project was developed as a result of several years of social work clinical experience of working with mothers who had a diagnosis of mental illness and who also experienced multiple social stressors in relation to their mental health and the well being of their children. There is current local, national and international (WHO, 2009) information that confirms that mothers who have a diagnosis of mental illness find it extremely difficult to access appropriate services for their own health issues as well as that of their family. The MAMI project had a qualitative orientation and was informed by different social constructionist understandings of mental illness. The conference presentation will provide an example of a narrative analysis methodology and illustrates how using a medical and social approach can reveal rich and powerful qualitative evidence. The narrative analysis of the experiences of mothers has described individual and collective strengths in terms of social understandings. Findings: The mothers shared their challenges in finding support and assistance from the existing services and have demonstrated the positive role that supported playgroups have as an effective and socially inclusive model of care.

WS 118:3

Managing substance use stigma in Hong Kong: The family's experiences
Leung, Shui King Sharon
Hong Kong Baptist University, Social Work, Runfrew Road, Kowloon Tong, Hong Kong

What little research there is on the families of substance misusers has shown that they are commonly viewed negatively, as pathological, problematic or dysfunctional, and that they are subject to social rejection and stigma. This paper reports on research into Hong Kong families with substance misusers’ experience of perceived, enacted and self-stigma and how they manage to cope when stigmatized. The respondents were recruited from three drug treatment agencies and a parents’ support group in Hong Kong. Semi-structured and in-depth interviews were conducted with eighteen parents of substance users. The subjective lived experience of these families will be described, drawing upon techniques used by symbolic interactionism. It was found that strong feelings of shame and ‘loss of face’ are experienced not only by the substance users and their immediate family, but also by the extended family. The extended families exhibit great fear in daily social interactions because they anticipate hostile reactions and rejection from others. The paper outlines the practical strategies employed by these families to avoid stigmatization and to mitigate its negative impacts. Policy and practice implications are discussed with reference to the Hong Kong Chinese context.

WS 118:4

Parental involvement in individual education planning for students with mental disabilities. A Lithuanian experience
Ruskus, Jonas
Vytautas Magnus University, Social Work, Kaunas, Lithuania

This presentation explores Lithuanian research on parental involvement in the education of their children with mental disabilities through individual education planning. The author discusses parental involvement in child education issues in Lithuania. Individual education planning is described as a means for developing parental involvement in their children’s education and for creating equal cooperation of all participants. The Bientraitance concept developed by Belgian researchers (Detraux, 2002; Detraux & Di Duca, 2006) is introduced to conceptualize the research intervention in a special education school. Participatory action research was carried out with the aim of constructing coherence between parents and professionals through confrontation and negotiation of different needs and interests, identification and exploitation of different resources to enable achievement of the negotiated objectives, elaboration of an action plan, and implementation of that plan. The research results show that individual education planning enables all participants to create common understanding of the objectives, develop mutual cognition, actualize internal resources, create new institutional culture, legitimate parental expectations, and open up parents and educators to new challenges.

WS 118:5

Adopting case management model into support services for carers of persons with physical disability in Hong Kong
Kwan, C L Kay; Wu, J M Pepper; Yuen, Y F Kitty; Yip, C W Frederick
Hong Kong PHAB Association, PHAB Institute, Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Informal caregiving has long been playing significant role in caring of persons with physical disability in the Chinese community. A pioneering carer project, “Care for the Carers” which incorporated the element of case management into carer support service, was developed by the Hong Kong
Supported by an Advisory Group including people with autism and in England into access to social care services for adults with autism.
inflexible and inaccessible, setting up barriers to any further provision. gaining access to services challenging — whether in health care, education, the context of another disability. Many people with ASC have thus found diagnosis can be complex and difficult, and a route to support is often in "not easily recognised and as such [does] not attract the same attention me to take the stairs! They can see the problem. " (Man with autism, age 53) "My autism is invisible — if I were in a wheelchair no one would be asking MARRABLE, TISH; TAYLOR, IMOGON
Invisible disability and communication barriers to social care: Communicating with people with autism
"My autism is invisible — if I were in a wheelchair no one would be asking(" Man with autism, age 53) Autism has been called an invisible disability (Mills & Francis 2010): it is "not easily recognised and as such [does] not attract the same attention from society as more obvious physical disabilities" (Barnard et al 2000:6). It is a recognised disability, classified as a "pervasive developmental disorder" (WHO 1993). While autism has a cluster of signs such as difficulties in communication, social behaviour, and with the interface with "everyday" living, the condition is diverse, on a broad spectrum, and can occur in conjunction with other disabilities. People with an autistic spectrum condition (ASC) can have strong abilities alongside multiple disabilities, difficulties and barriers. The multiplicity of the condition can support in the context of another disability. Many people with ASC have thus found gaining access to services challenging — whether in health care, education, support for employment, or help to live independently. Systems can be inflexible and inaccessible, setting up barriers to any further provision. In 2010 researchers commissioned to undertake a Practice Enquiry in England into access to social care services for adults with autism. Supported by an Advisory Group including people with autism and representatives from the National Autistic Society (NAS), a variety of methods were used to collect data and ensure that communication was possible for a wide group of respondents with ASC. These included an online survey and opportunities to respond by email, telephone or face-to-face. In addition, the NAS supported participation for two groups with profound difficulties. Views about access to services were also sought from family carers and service providers. Exclusion from everyday services as well as more specialist services was a common experience, often with significant consequences for the lives of individuals and their carers. The failure to communicate in a way that was accessible to those requiring services, both by professionals and those who operate at the point of contact, clearly exacerbated disability issues with a resulting escalation in exclusion from services. Where practitioners were able to communicate sensitively and effectively, respondents found that service access improved, resulting in increased opportunities for participation and inclusion.

The life story approach as a tool for inclusion of persons with a mental handicap in the Czech Republic

The paper discusses the approach to defining the identity of persons with a mental handicap and its consequences in the Czech environment. Persons with a mental handicap face a specific type of exclusion which is based on the shared view that this is a diagnosis rather than a type of social exclusion. In this approach, a person with a mental handicap is a patient with a limited capacity who lacks the potential to define his/her own objectives and to engage in decisions on the form of support s/he will receive. This affects many areas in the life of persons with a mental handicap, including the forms and contents of education and approaches to assisting these persons. The paper attempts to point out the potential of the narrative approach (Parton 2000) and the specifics of the life story approach (Hewitt 2000, Meiningter 2005) for changing the concept of the identity of persons with a mental handicap. This is based on four case studies mapping the changes in the mode of communication about a mental handicap in the process of the life story approach in relation to pupils with a mental handicap, their parents and teachers at a selected special school in the Czech Republic. The results obtained show that orientation toward the life stories of clients may help overcome the limitations following from the definition of a mental handicap as a diagnosis and may contribute to ensuring that people with a mental handicap become the subjects rather than objects of intervention. As such they would be able to play a role in decisions concerning their lives, which is one of the important aspects of the inclusion process. The paper reflects the process of the life story approach in the special education environment in the Czech Republic. It also deals with the aspect of self-definition of social work in the Czech context, where support for life plans has been shown to be an undervalued aspect. The use of this approach opens space for the implementation of social work in areas where it has been essentially absent to date in the environment of special education in the Czech Republic. Hewitt, H., 2000. A life story approach for people with profound learning disabilities. British Journal of Nursing. 9(2), 90-95 Meiningter, H. P. (2005), Narrative ethics in nursing for persons with intellectual disabilities. Nursing Philosophy, 6:106–118. Parton, Nigel; O’Byrne, Patrick (2000). Constructive social work: towards a new practice. London: Palgrave Macmillan, 246 p.

Involving adults with learning disabilities in qualitative data analysis

With significant influence from the theory of normalization and social model of disability, participatory or emancipatory research is now widely accepted, and people with learning disability (PWLD) have contributed to both the design and the execution of research. Nevertheless, this approach has been argued for involving PWLD beyond data generation but analysis and generation of theory are regarded as a formal and separate part of research, rather than as an iterative process (Tuffrey-Wijne & Butler, 2009). There is a limited knowledge of exactly how such involvement is achieved, particularly with regards to the more intellectual and analytical stages of the research process (Nind, 2008). Therefore, this paper focuses on an important question in exploring what could be achieved by an inclusive and empowering approach as to involving PWLD in the data analysis. This co-inquiry research project was carried out for 28 months in a local authority area of the U.K. The main method of data collection was participatory photographic method with 10 adults with learning
disabilities to show the leisure activities that they were currently engaged in evenings and the weekends. Data analysis in this research occurred in two phases, consisting of both an embedded phase (phase 1 - individual photo elicitation session with participant) that occurred alongside data collection, and a discrete phase (phase 2 - collaborative analysis with two co-researchers) conducted following the photo elicitation sessions. Phase 1 was informal in nature and conducted in a way that encouraged discussions and reflection on their photos but Phase 2 was more structured than the phase one. Phase-2 comprised three sequential, and interconnected sessions: Interpretation, Theme generation, Integration of phase -1 with phase-2themes. The evidence gained through this research suggested several implications to help academic researchers working with people with a learning disability to more engage in research, such as: Not assuming or judging the verbal and cognitive capacity of PWLD; Carefully considering what skills and experiences PWLD have; Developing mutual understandings in communication; Providing various working conditions; Considering how and how the work is better; Allowing more time; Always being clear about PWLD's realistic contribution; Avoiding technically complex analytical strategies.

**WS119:4**

**From institutions to social inclusion - To live a life of success with Autism**

Kindborg, Agneta  
Stockholm University, Department of Social Work, Stockholm, Sweden

From institutions to social inclusion - To live a life of success with Autism. This study describes factors which support persons with different kinds of Autistic Spectrum Disorders (ASD) which means that the person have got problems with impairment in social interaction and communication and with restricted repetitive and stereotyped patterns of behavior, interests and activities (Hallmayer & Bölte 2011) Further on the study describes the use of assessment, diagnosis, treatment, intervention and support of individuals with ASD from birth to old age (Eyal 2010).The study shows the development of science in this field and implementations of new approaches of social work, psychology and pedagogy. It shows the way to social inclusion for persons with ASD and for example the importance of the deinstitutionalization and the Salamanca Statement and Framework for Action on Special Needs Education (1996) which tells about the principle of inclusion, regardless of the disability of the child.  

The method is using experience from social work, teaching on University level and counselling in the field of ASD during more than 30 years. The result of the study shows that deinstitutionalization was the right way and there is no medical threat for Autism and when working with inclusion it is important with support from paraprofessionals and special-teachers or pedagogues and social workers are doing the main work for including children and adults belonging to ASD.  

The main principles for reaching social inclusion is normalization, self-determination, influence, involvement, availability, continuity and holistic approach.  

Research ascertains that the use of structural pedagogies helps the persons with ASD with their problems. The most used approaches are Treatment and Education of Autistic and Communication Handicapped Children (and Adults) (TEACCH), an evidence-based service, research program for individuals of all ages and skill levels with ASD. (Mesibov, Shea, Schopler, 2004) An other approach is Applied Behavioral Analysis (ABA) is one of the oldest and wildly used treatments for autism (Eikeseth & Svartdal, 2007).  

Today researchers point at; Teaching instead of cure and that social inclusion is a process. Reference list  


**WS119:5**

**Literacy and Inclusion: a shared responsibility**

Ruel, Julie; Moreau, André

1Pavillon du Parc - U. du Québec en Outaouais, Gatineau, Canada;  
2Université du Québec en Outaouais, Education, Gatineau, Canada

According to OECD, "Literacy is the ability to identify, understand, interpret, create, communicate and compute, using printed and written materials associated with varying contexts". Unfortunately, the 2003 International Adult Literacy Survey results showed that, even in developed countries, rate of population with low skills are very high. In Canada, 42% of adults aged 16 to 65 scored below Level 3 in prose literacy — the targeted threshold to face the challenges of the modern knowledge-based society. This rate reach 48% in Quebec. For persons living with a disability, the percentage of people who do not have the basic skills reach the disturbing rate of 60%. More and more attention is invested in strategies to enable individuals to develop their literacy level to participate fully in their community. Although this approach is essential, the inclusive perspective of literacy call communities and services to take measures to better take into account the literacy level of the population they provide services to.  

A Chair has just been developed, grouping researchers and services in order to increase cross-disciplinary research and projects to support communities and services to better inform and fulfill the needs of the population with low literacy rate. Literacy is embedded in various contexts. The communication will address the challenges related to these various contexts which imply cross-disciplinary attention : information literacy, health literacy, financial literacy, digital literacy, learning literacy and visual literacy. The communication will be an opportunity to raise issues about the shared responsibilities among services and communities to ease inclusion of different segments of population with low literacy to increase their citizen participation, to voice their opinions and support inclusive communities. Strategies to support an inclusive perspective of literacy will be discussed.

**WS119:6**

**Empowering space and people with learning disabilities**

Nyquist Cécile, Berlth  
Avd. Sosial Arbete, Karlstad Universitet, Karlstad, Sweden

Introduction: This article describes how six people with learning disabilities were invited by the researcher to take part in a co-researching group.  

The aim was to explore different aspects of the lives of people with learning disabilities and to shape an Empowering Space.  

Method: The group involved six persons with a mild to moderate degree of disability, meeting weekly for some of them with the duration of 16 years. The group works together to develop focal questions about life in society. They finds issues and gather, interpret and present the data.  

Results: The participants creates knowledge about themselves and the society, as long as new issues are raised.  

Discussion: The significance of the Empowering Space is that people with learning disabilities here can find pride over who they are and what they know.  

Conclusion: It is empowering for each one of the group that people with learning disabilities are raising questions and works to find the answers together.

**WS 120 Families affected by conflicts (3:2)**

**WS120:1**

**Homecoming as safe haven and/or new conflict zone: Attachment and detachment in military couples**

Baskam, Kathryn  
Smith College School for Social Work, Northampton  
Massachusetts, United States

This presentation addresses ways to ease the trials and stressors facing U.S. servicemembers and their families as they reunite following tours of duty in Iraq or Afghanistan. Since many troops endure multiple deployments, there are inevitable strains between partners and children who face separations and reunions while navigating a morass of transitions and adjustments following homecoming. At present, approximately 2 million children have been affected by the deployment of a parent. Reviews of current research sponsored by the Department of Defense and the Institute of Medicine at the National Academies of Science reveal specific risk and protective factors that moderate the outcomes of a complex nexus of signature injuries including post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, traumatic brain injury, substance abuse and intimate partner violence. Given the gaps in treatment with military couples who face these psychosocial and medical issues, new evidence-based models need to be utilized and evaluated with these post-deployment families. Based on decades of clinical and teaching experiences in social work along with a strong research base, this innovative phase-oriented models was designed to respond to these pressing needs. It is relationship-based, theoretically-grounded, research-informed and culturally responsive. A synthesis of neurobiology along with attachment and social theories guides the design of this clinical social work approach that broadens the scope beyond cognitive and...
behavioral changes, exclusively. For example, when a servicemember experiences a recurrent traumatic stress response, originally activated during combat, his hyperarousal often disrupts relationships as well as affect. Couple therapy goals typically include renewing and strengthening attachments within the family and community; building affect-regulation skills to prevent intimate partner violence; and moving toward social vindication. This practice approach is undergoing review with a pilot sample of post-deployment couples in treatment, with one or both partners struggling with post-traumatic stress. The clinical social work method has been taught at a MSW-degree level graduate program, continuing education for licensed mental health clinicians and graduate-level social work internships, where social work students work at military hospitals and Veterans Administration Medical Centers.

**WS120:2**

**Looking for a sale place: the contribution of personal and environmental resources to PTSD among Israeli youth exposed to terror attacks**

Ben-Porat, Anat1; Itzhaky, Haya2; Tablon, Yuacov Boaz2

1Bar Ilan University, Social Work, Ramat-Gan, Israel; 2Bar Ilan University, Ramat Gan, Israel

**Objective:** Due to the increase of terror attacks all over the world, there is an attempt to examine the implications of exposure to terror among different populations. One of the noticeable populations is adolescents and researchers suggest that the group is prone to the danger of developing PTSD. One of the questions arising is what are the factors which contribute to the increase of this reaction and what factor can moderate it. In Israel, in the face of on-going rockets attacks in recent years, there was an opportunity to investigate these questions with regard to factors such as: age, gender, mastery, and perception of danger with special attention to the adolescents' place of residence, by a comparison between two areas characterized with a high or low socioeconomic status.

From exploring the scientific literature it can be seen that while the factors associated with the adolescent himself were examined, the resources connected with the place of residence were examined to a lesser degree or not at all. Examining these factors takes us a step further in viewing the individual within his environment.

**Method:** One thousand and four Israeli high school students aged 14-18 (M=16.02, SD=1.18) participated in the study. All participants live in the western Negev area of Israel which has been a target for daily rocket attacks during the past eight years, and have been exposed to similar levels of terrorism. The participants were divided into two groups based on their place of residence: 224 students reside in a town characterized by a low socioeconomic status, deprivation, high unemployment rate and social exclusion and 780 students are from a high socioeconomic status. A series of questionnaires which were given to the participants examined the level of PTSD, mastery, and perception of danger.

**Findings:** A hierarchical analysis was conducted. The findings show that most of the research variables except gender contributed significantly to explaining PTSD. Place of residence was found to contribute to the explanation of PTSD when interacting with the variables perception of danger and mastery, whereas in places characterized with low socioeconomic status the contribution is more significant.

**Implications:** In the lecture we will present innovative methods of intervention on the basis of the research findings which are suitable for treating adolescents exposed to terror in deprived areas of lower socio-economic status.

**WS120:4**

**Associations between depression and learned helplessness among refugee women in sub-Saharan Africa**

Abeer-Langha, Johannes

University of Cape Town, Department of Social Development, Cape Town, South Africa

The violence that often produces refugees has complex and multiple direct and indirect effects on refugee communities in relation to mental health and psychosocial well-being. This study utilized the Reformulated Theory of Learned Helplessness to investigate the associations between learned helplessness and depression among refugee women in a camp setting in sub-Saharan Africa. Learned helplessness is characterized by a persons failure to take harm-avoidance responses even when such responses lead to reduced exposure to harm or risk of harm. A cross-sectional survey of refugee women was conducted using a systematic random sampling of households in camp setting in Africa. Refugee women who were at least 21 years of age and residing at a refugee camp in Africa (n = 402) were selected from the eligible households (n= 900). This study found that more than half of the participants (55%) experienced learned helplessness and about 90% were depressed. Learned helplessness was also found to be positively and significantly correlated with depression among this population. Binary logistic regression analysis was used to predict depression from learned helplessness. The odds ratio was defined as the likelihood of developing depression from learned helplessness (a risk-factor). Learned helplessness was shown to be a significant predictor of depression among refugee women (Wald X = 4.11; df = 1; p >.04; odds ratio = 2.36; 95% CI = 1.02, 5.42). The findings of this study have significant implications for social work practice with displaced populations in camp settings in Sub-Saharan Africa.

**WS120:5**

**Community based child protection with Palestinian refugees**

Squires, Jason1; Hutchinson, Ashley1

1Terra des hommes Lausanne, Katmandu, Nepal

Around the world a substantial number of children live in an environment of complex political and military conflict. For many families this occurs in the context of substantial socioeconomic disadvantage and often is accompanied by ongoing traumatic events. The presence of armed soldiers, and on occasions gun fire, military aircraft or other attacks and the associated human casualties is often a common occurrence in children’s formative years. These conditions make child protection a significant concern on many levels. At the same time raising child protection issues for these communities can be a sensitive area and needs to be approached with transparency and a high level of integrity. One of the most protracted and delicate examples of this is the many thousands of Palestinian refugees in the Middle East and surrounding regions. Age assessment is particularly problematic, because procedures are unreliable (Crawley 2007, Levenson and Sharma 1999, Watters 2008), disbelief about age compounded existing credibility issues for asylum seekers (Jubani 2011), and the status of child or adult determines support provision. In the UK separated children should legally receive the same care as indigenous children, which is more favourable than some other countries (Bhabha and Finch, 2006, Enenajor, 2007), despite deficiencies in practice (Wade et al., 2005). However, the greater the difference between adult and child treatment, the greater the contention surrounding age determination. They are increasingly suspected of being adults posing as children, a category constructed in response to rising numbers. Once age is disputed by immigration officials, young people lose further credibility in asylum claims (Giner, 2007; Krivitening, 2010), and only a minority achieve recognition as refugees in the UK (Bhabha and Crock, 2007). Social work age assessment is now incorporated in immigration control. Findings from a study of how social workers manage the process reveal the part played by social values. The ‘bureaucratic approach’ views age assessment as a procedure disconnected from social work and its values with significant subsidiary effects, creating an attitude of disbelief in social workers’ practice, instead of providing supportive space for young people’s stories. The distinct ‘child-centred approach’ incorporates the assessment within established childcare values and protective social work duties, with an extended child-centred and respectful process, incorporating age determination into a wider needs assessment. Age assessment is paradigmatic for the tensions facing social work with asylum seekers. Broader political and moral issues crystallise at the level of individual practice, thus effectively privatising the management of the powerful tensions within the treatment of asylum seeking children. The paper concludes with reflections on values in individual practice, and wider political campaigns.
WS126:
Building indigenous social work for children in the midst of armed conflict: The Afghan experience
Bragin, Martha1; Ihrig, Eileen2
1City University of New York, Silberman School of Social Work at Hunter College, New York, United States; 2Boston College, Graduate School of Social Work, Boston, United States
Since 1979, Afghanistan has been the site of war and military occupation as great powers and strong ideologies have battled on its soil (International Crisis Group 2010). This has placed enormous stress on children, families and communities. Afghanistan, once a country that prided itself on caring for its children, today ranks among the riskiest countries in the world for every indicator of child survival (UNICEF 2010). Traditionally, Afghan children received protection and care within the extended family. When these systems proved insufficient, elders and community leaders stepped in (Bragin, 2002). However, with the massive displacements that accompany armed conflict, and the difficulties of economic collapse and destruction of infrastructure, ad hoc systems were developed to meet the challenges of children at risk (UNICEF 2009).

In most countries, these risks are addressed through the provision of services to children, families and communities by trained and qualified social workers. In Afghanistan, staff members of agencies addressing the needs of children lack necessary qualifications. There has been no systematic education of or qualification for a professional child protection social work workforce. Further, government is not able to use indigenous social work research to direct resources appropriately. Instead, external donors determine where resources are directed. The Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MoLSAMD) recognized that a formal system of social work would be needed to address this gap. In 2011, MoLSAMD contracted with Hunter College School of Social Work and Boston College Graduate School of Social Work to support the development of national occupational standards and university level curricula in order to build a professional social work workforce. Participatory methodologies were used to elicit input from disparate elements in the society. This presentation will build on previous literature describing partnerships to develop social work education. It will describe specific participatory processes utilized to ensure conflict sensitivity, and their effectiveness and limitations. It will discuss the relevance and challenges of supporting the development of academic social work during armed conflict, rather than waiting until the conflict is over. It will suggest actions that the social work education community may take to further the development of professional social work in countries in crisis.

WS127:
Divided Korean families: Why does it take so long to remedy the wounds?
Lee, Boo
Hallym University, Social Welfare, Chuncheon, Republic of Korea
The Korean peninsula is one of the most tense spots on the globe as the confrontation of divided South and North has been both politically and militarily hostile and unpredictable. The very recent death of Kim Jong-Il who ruled the North with his military-first policy is left as great powers and strong ideologies have battled on its soil (International Crisis Group 2010). The confrontation of divided South and North has been both politically and militarily hostile and unpredictable. The very recent death of Kim Jong-Il who ruled the North with his military-first policy is left and militarily hostile and unpredictable. The very recent death of Kim Jong-Il who ruled the North with his military-first policy is left as great powers and strong ideologies have battled on its soil (International Crisis Group 2010). The consequence of geo-political efforts of “six-parties” have not yielded any conclusive impact on mental health by reviewing the literature and case studies: 2) the policy implications for social welfare sectors; and 3) the intervention strategies in advancing global social network services approaches to accommodate the missing links of human relations and social capital development. Discussions will be focused on the role of NGOs and social work sectors for social action agenda toward both preventive and intervention approaches to the human rights issue of divided families and peace-promoting social network services in global contexts.

WS 121 Youth and sexual abuse (1:4)

WS121:1
An innovative project to protect children from abuse and exploitation in Eastern Europe using games and sport
Balbo, Sophie1; Whiting, Neil2; Mewby, Michele2
1Terre des hommes, Lausanne, Switzerland; 2Terre des hommes, Bucurest, Romania
The Swiss Foundation Terre des hommes has been developing child protection projects in Eastern Europe over the past ten years. Since 2008, a wide project called MOVE is implemented in three countries (Albania, Moldova and Romania) in order to reinforce the Foundation’s actions in its fight against abuse, neglect, exploitation and trafficking in children. The MOVE project aims to increase vulnerable children’s well-being, to stop violent behaviors, to encourage their social inclusion in an active and healthy way and to prevent school drop-out that can lead them to beg on the streets or become victims of other types of exploitation and abuse. These objectives are reached through strengthening the personal, social, methodological and technical skills of adults working with them thanks to extensive training and individual coaching. The methodology applied is called “Movement, Games and Sport” (MGS) which uses games and sport as a natural and universal tool for children. According to the specific needs and contexts, creative activities are added too. The participatory method of “learning by doing” helps children become actors of their learning. The project also includes training of trainers that helps to multiply the number of new MGS animators, thus reaching more children in need. Thanks to this methodology, adults in charge of children (animators, teachers, educators, etc.) have the necessary skills to mainly organize regular sport and game activities, community fair-play events and summer camps. All of these activities have a psychosocial aim and especially focus on cooperation rather than competition, integration rather than exclusion, helpfulness rather than selfishness, respect, etc. The results obtained after 3.5 years are very positive. More than 5000 children currently benefit from MGS activities, taking part in regular activities which have a positive impact on their daily lives. They have become more responsible, helpful, tolerant and less aggressive or violent. The research done in the three countries of intervention has also shown an improvement in kids with a dysfunctional behavior. Around 690 adults have been trained of which 30 MGS trainers and 560 MGS animators, whose social and methodological skills have improved, thus increasing their self-confidence in their work. Moreover, specialized entities in all three countries are starting to recognize the positive effects of this methodology.

WS121:2
Compensated dating among Chinese adolescents in Hong Kong: Process and possible intervention
Li, Chi Mei Jessica
City University of Hong Kong, Dept. of Applied Social Studies, Hong Kong, Hong Kong
“Compensated dating” or “teen prostitution” is a global concern that has drawn the attention of researchers, policy makers, and helping professionals. This phenomenon has been particularly prevalent in Asian countries. It was a well-known social issue in Japan in the 1990s, Taiwan in the 2000s, and Hong Kong in the 2010s, and it is likely to be a concern in the affluent cities of Mainland China (e.g., Shanghai) in the coming.
decades. Although many previous studies have examined the contributing forces, and consequences of compensated dating involving young people, very few studies have investigated the process of adolescents’ involvement in compensated dating. This proposed study is intended to fill this gap. Undeniably, intervention and interference at all possible points of the process of compensated dating might serve to reduce opportunities for its occurrence. Crime script analysis, proposed by Cornish (1994) and Cornish and Clarks (2002), can be applied to understand the process and routinization of compensated dating so as to generate strategies for crime opportunity reduction. In the current study, 30 adolescents (27 girls and 3 boys) were interviewed. These individuals articulated their motives, preparation, customer selection, commission of acts, and compensated dating behavior afterward. Data analysis of the 30 in-depth interviews was conducted with the assistance of NVivo. Based on the SDs’ framework proposed by the researcher, the current study specifically looks at (1) how the teenagers were driven to take part in compensated dating (Desire), (2) how they took the first attempt and became connected with potential customers (Determination), (3) how they selected, negotiated, and delivered services (Doing), (4) whether they thought about quitting (Desistence), and (5) how they avoided detection and arrest (Detection). Their choices of client (Who), time of service delivery (When), place of business (Where), rules agreed upon with customers during service delivery (What), and amount they normally charged (How much) are analyzed. Findings of this study have implications for the intervention and practices of criminal justice practitioners and social workers.

WS121:3
To identify and intervene when adolescent females and males sexually offend. A challenge for social work
Kjellgren, Cecilia
Linnaeus University, Växjö, Sweden

Issues of young people who sexually offend have been increasingly highlighted over the past twenty years. Prevalence studies as well as social welfare and criminal statistics indicate that adolescents commits at least one fourth of all sexual offences against children and young people. The proportion of offenses among these adolescents was unexpectedly high in a population study of Norwegian and Swedish high school students (Kjellgren et al., 2011). Females constituted one fifth of those who self-reported penetrative sexual offending behaviours. This proportion is not reflected in actual reports to Social Services or the police concerning young people who sexually offend.

Limited research has explored the impact on child victims being sexually abused by an adolescent. Findings though indicate comparable severity of emotional and social consequences for the victim as when the abuse is committed by an adult. Social worker sometimes face a difficult challenge to help and support the offending young person and her/his family as well as the child who is victimized. The risk of overreactions as well as for minimization of the behaviour is an actual risk within families, among the public as well as among professionals. To reach a more efficient and protective intervention to study the sensitive subject like child sexual abuse.

WS121:4
Working with sexual health in the context of institutional care
Gudmundsdóttir, Erna1; Bergström, Maria2
1National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Department of Psychiatric Social Work, Bangalore, India; 2National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Department of Psychiatry, Bangalore, India

Objectives: Promoting sexual health through: Training for staff to enable them to meet issues on sexuality. Training seminars for young people and adults. Providing a better understanding of adolescents’ experiences of and reflections upon sexual risk-taking. Developing an educational program specially designed for adolescents in detention homes. Aim: To improve and promote sexual health for young people and adults in compulsory institutional care at detention homes run by the National Board of Institutional Care (SiS). Background: SiS has a national assignment to implement gender mainstreaming and does so through a gender equality policy and an action plan. Sexuality is an important component of health, identity and relationships and therefore important to integrate in social work. An on-going research, funded by SiS focuses on youth and sexual risk-taking in compulsory institutional care. In 2010 SiS collaborated with Swedish Association for Sexuality Education (RFSU) to perform staff training. The trainings were part of the national assignment to intensify the work with substance abusers and young people who have been, or are potential victims of prostitution or trafficking for sexual purposes. Method: The framework for taking measures consists of the board’s gender mainstreaming policy and action plan. Staff training includes basic knowledge of sexuality and sexual vulnerability. Trainings identify when situations on sexuality arise and how to handle them. Participants are given tools on how to initiate and conduct conversations on sexuality. Result: The final outcome form the conducted study (youth and sexual risk-taking) is to develop and implement an educational program on sex and relationship, specially designed to consider the needs of adolescent in detention homes. The staff training has been evaluated and the responses were mainly positive. In particular the staff felt that they were more motivated to include sexuality in their work (68%) and that they received valuable tools (72%). Conclusion: To respond to the target groups needs it’s necessary to develop a better understanding about sexuality and risk taking within the group and develop a practice that responds to specific needs. In promoting sexual health the staff must have; basic understanding of sexuality, include issues on sexuality in daily work, be confident, have a common approach within the working group.

WS121:5
Traumagenic dynamics & psychological distress among sexually abused adolescent girls
Jangam, Kavita1; D, Muralidhar1; Sheshadri, Sheshkar2
1National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Department of Psychiatric Social Work, Bangalore, India; 2National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Department of Psychiatry, Bangalore, India

Purpose: Traumagenic dynamics (stigmatization, betrayal, powerlessness and traumatic sexualization) and psychological distress (depression, anxiety disorders, post traumatic stress disorders) among sexually abused adolescent girls has been studied extensively. Traumagenic dynamics can alter the child’s cognitive and emotional orientation to world where as psychological distress can incapacitate their coping capacities. The purpose of the study was to understand these traumagenic dynamics and psychological distress among sexually abused adolescent girls. This study reports the findings of an experimental (Quantitative and Qualitative) study of a sample of 30 sexually abused adolescent girls.

Method: The respondents aged between 12 to 16 years, were selected using simple random sampling from the Government and Non-Government Organizations working for children and adolescents in difficult circumstances. Impact of the sexual abuse, trauma related beliefs, and psychological distress (dependent variables) was assessed using relevant instruments. Both quantitative and qualitative research methods were adopted to understand the traumagenic dynamics and psychological distress among sexually abused adolescent girls. Results: Quantitative research analysis indicated significant presence of traumagenic dynamics at higher levels of psychological distress among the respondents. The findings of qualitative analysis give the rich narratives to describe the other findings. The detailed findings of the study will be presented.

Conclusion: This is yet another piece of research from India which has shown that CSA has significant psychological impact on adolescent. The research also indicates the need for adopting both quantitative and qualitative research methodologies to study the sensitive subject like child sexual abuse.

WS121:6
Child sexual commercial exploitation: The Nicaraguan experience
Lopez, Luz Angelina1; Jimenez, Isolda1; Carranza, Mirna1; Parada, Henry2
1Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Nicaragua, FAREM-Esteli, Esteli, Nicaragua; 2McMaster University, School of Social Work, Hamilton, Canada; 3Ryerson University, School of Social Work, Toronto, Canada

Central American countries have experienced an increase in child sexual commercial exploitation. Each country has developed its own particularly strategy to deal with this social problem; Nicaragua is a country of exporting and transit of trafficked people for the purpose of sexual commercial exploitation to other Central America countries and North America. This presentation will discuss the preliminary findings of a three year long qualitative research carried out in fifteen communities across Nicaragua as part of a Nicaraguan and Canadian universities partnership. The data analysis includes interviews, focus groups and observations related to the different social, community and family risk factors that affect children and adolescents who get
WS121/7

Risk, resilience and developmental outcomes in adulthood of youth with harmful sexual behaviours

Masson, Helen1; Hackett, Simon2

1University of Huddersfield, School of Human and Health Sciences, Huddersfield, United Kingdom; 2Durham University, School of Applied Social Sciences, Durham, United Kingdom

In the context of what relatively little we know about the long-term outcomes for youth who exhibit harmful sexual behaviours, the findings from a two-year study into the developmental outcomes for young people referred for professional interventions as a result of their abusive behaviours will be presented. The study, which took place between 2009 and 2011, was funded by the Economic and Social Research Council in the UK and the research was conducted in England and Wales. Working with 9 service providers, we have analysed retrospective data on 700 young people referred to services between 1992 and 2000 and have sought to follow up in depth approximately 117 individuals who are now in their adulthoods, to examine their current life circumstances, relationships, functioning and offending, outcomes between 10 and 20 years since the original presentation of their sexually abusive behaviour. In-depth narrative interviewing has allowed us to gain a rich picture of the ongoing influences of childhood behaviours and to hear from individuals and their families about what has made a difference to their lives since the end of professional interventions, both positively and negatively. Factors associated with poor and positive outcomes have been identified at individual, relational, social and environmental levels. Most significant in positively influencing the life course of children at risk into adulthood are the presence of long term professional support, stable partner relationships, educational success and employment. Family instability, poor housing and drug use are factors associated with ongoing criminality, risk and poor life outcomes. The findings will be of importance in helping practitioners and policy makers to offer interventions which support long term positive change and which reduce the vulnerability of these youth. The presentation will include examples of the in-depth narratives of the former service users involved in the study, giving them a voice, and there will be an opportunity for participants to debate and discuss the relevance of the findings for practice and policy development with this service user group. This presentation complements that submitted by Simon Hackett, providing more focus on the in-depth narratives by way of illustration.

WS121/8

Addressing sexual violence and poverty simultaneously: a young women's empowerment program in a genocide survivors' village

Morris, Meghan

UC Berkeley, School of Social Welfare, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA, United States

Rugerero Survivors' Village is a purpose-built village near the city of Gisenyi, constructed with government funds in 1997 for genocide survivors in Rwanda. Its inhabitants returned from refugee camps in 1995-1998 only to become internally displaced persons (IDPs) because their homes had been destroyed or were occupied by other families (Tempest-Williams, 2008; Red Cross, 2005). In 2005, it was discovered that women in the survivors' village not only suffered from ongoing physical and emotional injuries and trauma due to rape during the 1994 genocide, but there was a current problem with rape and sexual violence toward young girls. As a result, in 2006, the Rugerero Survivor's Village Transformation Project, an existing socio-economic development project that partnered with the Rwandan Red Cross, expanded and formed a Young Women's Empowerment Program. Now in operation for 5 years, the program combines emotional support, public health, and professional training. It uses sewing classes as a forum for discussing sexual violence, trauma, and women's health. The program has been successful in increasing the knowledge of sexual violence, empowering women to come forward into local courts with cases of genocide rape, increasing the number of women involved in local politics, and the creation of a successful women's sewing cooperative. Women now have increased economic means, increased social support, greater access to information about their health, and greater representation at the local level. This empowerment program model could be studied in other countries where women suffer from sexual violence and lack of economic opportunities, particularly in post-conflict settings where traditional patterns of support may have been disrupted. Its ecological approach and its ability to apply empowerment theories in a way that has positively impacted female genocide survivors make it a powerful case study. It also represents a model for partnership between organizations, social workers, and volunteers. References: Red Cross International (2005) Statistics on Rwanda, from a personal conversation at Red Cross Headquarters in Kigali, August 23, 2005. Tempest-Williams, T. (2008). Finding Beauty in a Broken World. New York: Pantheon Books.

WS122/1

Ageing with alcohol problems

Bergström, Magdalena

Institutionen för socialt arbete, Umeå universitet, Umeå, Sverige

There is not much research about addiction problems among elderly people, especially not in Social Science. Due to an ageing population, alcohol problems among elders are expected to increase in the future. Therefore it is important to ask the question: How do elderly people experience their present everyday life and perceived future when they have ongoing problems with alcohol? 20 semi-structured qualitative interviews are done with women and men between 55 – 69 years of age. All of the research participants have ongoing alcohol problems. The interviews are analysed by content and thematical analyses. Researchers have looked at some of the old age happenings and how they effect a problematic alcohol consumption. Often in focus are physiological changes, increasing health problems, retirement and loss of social networks. It’s not always obvious how these changes affect existing drinking problems. For example are physiological health problems understood to decrease the consumption while retirement can work both ways. Loss of social networks are generally understood to increase an already problematic drinking behaviour. My research participants on the whole understand changes in their alcohol consumption in ways similar to those described in the previous research. However, becoming older doesn’t only mean diminishing social networks. Most of my research participants have become grandparents, a social context which according to expected norms is not compatible with heavy drinking, especially not for women. How this affect the drinking pattern is different for each research participant but being a grandparent is at least something that’s taken into consideration when thinking about their alcohol consumption. The research participants also talk about that ageing with alcohol problems mean that life is no longer taken for granted. The insight that life won’t last forever evoke existential questions about the meaning of life and how to spend ones remaining years. A desire to age with dignity is a recurring thoughts among several of the research participants. When it comes to interventions from the welfare system, elderly people with alcohol problems are disadvantaged by general ideas about that elderly don’t drink heavily and that treatment won’t help. However, ageing means changes in life that makes my research participants reflect on their alcohol consumption, with most of them coming to the conclusion that they need to cut down or stop drinking.

WS122/2

A multidimensional evaluation of the health status of elderly people in the context of social relationship networks

Hun Jehee

Seoul Welfare Foundation, R&D Department, Seoul, Republic of Korea

Objective of this study is to consider social conditions that senior citizens were living in, as well as their physical and biological functions when evaluating elderly health status. This study analyzed raw data of the 2nd Additional Investigation that was conducted by 2011 Seoul Welfare Panel, which was provided by the Seoul Welfare Foundation. Subjects for this study were members of households who were more than 60 years old living in the panel area during the first main investigation, as well as their guardians. Out of the total households that responded to investigation, 1,590 people were 60 years or older. Social networks of elderly were investigated from 12 aspects: living alone or not; degree of worries about being socially isolated; financial preparedness for old age; society’s perception of elderly; measurements of society’s discrimination against elderly; number of days of going out; use of Internet and e-mail; participation in gatherings and groups; volunteer work; donations; religion; and holding a job. Status of elderly health was evaluated by subjective health, functional health, medical health, behavioral health, and psychological health. The study verified relationship between health of elderly and their social relationship networks after excluding the influence of sociodemographic factors. Those who worried more about social isolation (β = –2.43, p=0.000) tended to have poor health; whereas those who had a more positive image about...
they participated more in social activities (β = 0.325, p < 0.001) and went out more often (β = 0.254, p < 0.001), showing a higher level of health. However, unlike general expectation, volunteer work, donation, and religion did not show significant influence on their health. Factor of living alone influenced only medical health, but level of influence was very little. As for society’s positive perception of elderly, we should provide proper education in order to eliminate society’s negative views about elderly. Elderly themselves should have a positive self-image, so that they can have better health. We should also help elderly change their actual behaviors to be more healthy by diversifying programs, gatherings, and groups and by improving external conditions for them, so that they can go out more and spend more time with their neighbors and peers.

**WS122:3**
The effects of social integration on self-rated health among older adults in urban China

**Objective:** The few studies that have investigated the pathways from social integration to health status within the Chinese context are limited in terms of the soundness of theoretical reasoning, the number of factors considered, and the representativeness of samples. Informed by the “social integration and health conceptual framework,” this study aims to examine how social networks and community involvement influence self-rated health among older adults in urban China accounting for the social context and understand the mediating role of depressive symptoms in the relationship between social integration and self-rated health.

**Methods:** Data came from the nationally representative study “Sample Survey on Aged Population in Urban and Rural China in 2006,” collected by the China Research Center on Aging. A subsample of adults age 60 and above in urban China (N=8018) was included in the structural equation modeling with latent variables using Mplus 5.1. Social networks were measured with the 3-item Chinese version of Lubben Family Network Subscale and Friend Network Subscale, respectively. Community involvement was a summated score for the engagement in multiple activities in the community. Depressive symptoms were measured with the 15-item Chinese version of Geriatric Depression Scale. Self-rated health was measured by one item: “How do you assess your current health conditions?” with a 5-point response scale: 1 = very bad, 2 = bad, 3 = so-so, 4 = good, and 5 = very good. Results. The model fit was acceptable (χ²/df = 3.17075; df = 57; p = 0.001; NFI = 0.94; CFI = 0.94; RMSEA = 0.08). Gender, years of education, marital status, functional capacities, and chronic disease status were significantly associated with self-rated health among older adults in urban China. After adjusting for socio-demographic variables, the effect of family network and that of friend network on self-rated health was fully mediated by depressive symptoms. The effect of community involvement on self-rated health was partially mediated by depressive symptoms.

**Conclusion:** Encouraging and maintaining social integration has protective effects on self-rated health among older adults in urban China; however, interventions should also focus on preventing and reducing depressive symptoms besides strengthening and expanding social connections among older adults in order to better improve health outcomes in the urban Chinese context.

**WS122:4**
Health and ageing: Risk and uncertainty in the portuguese network of continuing care

**Objective:** With the ageing population and increased life expectancy, the demand for health care increases, in particular, the long-term care. The breakdown of funding in the sector becomes a central issue, focusing on reducing costs and maintaining quality of services to address the needs of Portuguese population. With the economic and financial crisis, the continuing care crosses a time of uncertainty where the options of the supply can determine the level of network coverage. The main objective of this study is to evaluate of the continuing care, in light of risks and uncertainties of its national policy, due the unpredictability of the current context in Portuguese society. This exploratory study introduces a qualitative approach that seeks to analyze the panorama of risk and uncertainty in the National Network of Continuing Care. With this purpose, there were conducted eleven in-depth interviews, with a set of interlocutors, with national and international experience in health.

Data shows the risk and uncertainty in the National Network of Continuing Care at its points of vulnerability and the importance of improving its organization and coordination: 1) The ageing causes a rise in the level of dependency and family burden 2) It is anticipated an increase of the demand for continuing care with the rise in the level of dependency, making it important to invest in differentiate care and disease management 3) The sustainability of continuing care may be subject to the diversity of funding and the appropriate combination of services by formal and informal caregivers 4) To address the unpredictability of demand and supply of continuing care, were referred the importance of studies, estimates and projections, supported by external evaluations to redirect existing responses or answers to create more adjusted.

The ageing population causes a rise in the level of dependency and family burden although the continuing care emerges as an attenuation instrument that responds to the phenomenon, confirming the importance of investment in the differentiation care and chronic disease management. The sustainability of long-term care has been a prime topic on the political agenda and may be subject to the diversity of funding and the appropriate combination of services by formal and informal caregivers. The dominant discourse on continuing care expresses the challenge and costs of change, in a time when this level of care assumes a prominent place in health sector.

**WS122:5**
The impacts of social capital on the self-rated health of rural older adults living in Central China

**Objective:** The primary aims of the present study were to not only examine the role of social capital for enhancing self-rated health, but also test the mechanism linking different sources of social capital to self-rated health in the rural Chinese contexts.

**Method:** The sample has been recruited from Chinese older adults age 60 or above in the rural villages of Yichang City, Hubei province. Cluster sampling was used to randomly select eligible respondents in mid 2010. 257 respondents were recruited and completed the survey. The response rate is 100 percent. Structural equation modeling was adopted to examine the research questions. There are two latent constructs: family social capital and community social capital. Each factor has three corresponding factor indicators such as family support, filial piety, social participation and informal volunteer activity. The two-factor measurement model was tested by using confirmatory factor analysis. A set of fit indexes were used to assess the model fit. At the second stage, given the binary categorical observed dependent variable, robust weighted least squares estimator was used to test the structural model. A set of covariates were included in the model. This allows for not only assessing the measurement invariance, but also testing their direct effects on self-rated health.

**Results:** The results showed that both family social capital and community social capital have statistically significant effects on self-rated health. Also, the effects of community social capital on self-rated health are fully mediated by family social capital.

**Conclusion:** The findings suggested that social capital plays an important role in promoting the health of rural Chinese older adults. Also, community social capital affects self-rated health through family social capital, rather than directly affecting self-rated health. This finding has important implications for future policy initiatives.

**WS122:6**
Healthy and active older people in a ‘newly’ ageing population: Exploring Jordan’s ‘caring capacity’

**Objective:** The findings suggested that social capital plays an important role in improving the health of rural Chinese older adults. Also, community social capital affects self-rated health through family social capital, rather than directly affecting self-rated health. This finding has important implications for future policy initiatives.
Kingdom of Jordan. Over the last two decades Jordan has experienced the transition from high to low fertility and mortality rates resulting in a substantial increase in both the absolute and relative number of older people. Currently 5.5% of the population is aged 60 years and over and this is expected to triple by 2040. Reductions in mortality rates mean that life expectancy at birth is now 76 for men and 81 years for women. Such rapid and substantial changes present substantial challenges for Jordan's social institutions alongside other contemporary priorities such as unemployment, immigration, gender inequalities and political instability in the region. The Jordanian Strategy for Senior Citizens (2008) acknowledges the scale of this demographic shift and an urgent need for locally based empirical data to inform national planning. 

The aim of this Jordan-UK project was to begin to enumerate the social consequences of Jordan’s ageing population, including the current capacity of health and social care professionals to meet the needs of older people, and identify research opportunities that would begin to describe the current and future demand for care. A comprehensive literature review, key informant interviews, a workshop with government representatives, service providers and academics, and a site visit to one of Jordan’s longest nursing homes were completed. The results were evaluated by the social work led project team, and culturally relevant priorities and opportunities for research, education and policy initiatives identified.

The key outcomes included the development of three research proposals engaging social work, nursing and medical students to develop research capacity, recommendations for interdisciplinary gerontological curricula, opportunities for regional and international knowledge exchange, and the establishment of the new Centre for Ageing Studies. The expansion of these initiatives reveal substantial evolution in Jordan between the development of formal systems of care (including the professionalization of disciplines such as social work) and the central role of family in care provision, public involvement in personal matters, health inequalities, and the very real issue of realizing sustainable localized development in the shadow of Western international aid.

WS 123: Models for disaster management II

(2:1)

WS 123:1

Professional social work and post-earthquake social reconstruction- based on the perspective of governments in disaster areas

Lan; Shi, Tianxue; ShiHong; Lan; Bao, Tianxue; Shihong

Bureau of Civil Affairs Dujiangyan City; Social Work, Dujiangyan, Sichuan Province, China

"Social Work" was a rather strange concept in China's western regions such as Sichuan province before the "5.12" Wenchuan earthquake. However, it has gradually become an indispensable tool for local government as well as populace to solve social problems and enhance social welfare after the disaster through the assistance of Shanghai Social Work Service Group. The group help to rebuilding social support networks and service systems in disaster areas for recovery and reconstruction, which not only enhances the capacity of community and government, promoting the construction of "civil society", but also achieve its localization of social work. Based on this reality, this thesis focuses on the perspective of governments on disaster areas, which firstly introduces backgrounds of Shanghai Social Group's involvements in post-disaster reconstruction of Dujiangyan City, Sichuan province. Secondly, introduces several effective practice models of SW in reconstruction, such as "Xiangxiang-Hui" which helping local people to change from the "victims" to active "residents", and "Phoenix Mode" for employment, as well as "information link mode" for communication between victims and government. Furthermore, through comparison with psychological counseling, the author demonstrates the differences between the two and illustrates the unique characteristic of social work in social reconstruction, social function recovery and development. Finally, combined with the practices of Dujiangyan municipal government, the thesis discusses relationship between social work services and government, policies for the localization of social work, nurturing of social work professionals, and the cultivation of social work services, social services expansion and other issues. The conclusion is: professional social work is indispensable for post-disaster reconstruction and it is also necessary after the accomplishments; professional social work and social service agencies are not only important partners and assistants for government to solve problems, promote social harmony and social justice, but also promoters to build a civil society. Nowadays, the development of social work is a significant task for the Chinese government. The government has the responsibility to purchase professional social work services vigorously from social service agencies through positive public policies, being committed to improve the position of social work professions.

WS 123:2

Earthquake crisis in Iran and the role of social work in the management of the earthquake crisis

Ehteram, Hoda; Yekub, Shirin

Allame Tabatabae University, Social Work, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

In this article, it is mentioned that Iran has been registered in the list of the countries with devastating earthquakes and with loss of many lives as a result of earthquakes. The ways to fight with this crisis and the role of social work in the crisis situation has also been explained. The purpose of this article is to reveal different aspects of natural disasters and the role of trained social workers in reducing the risks posed by disasters to local individuals and communities and we will try here to express the shortcomings of social work system and the weaknesses of the social workers concerning the specific knowledge, skills, and techniques required when natural disaster happens, and explain the ways to prepare social workers through giving them knowledge in order to make the societies safe and sound and the mechanisms and skills that should be offered which the people need to be equipped with and apply to improve their ability to cope with and confront the disasters. Research method: In this research, an exploring method has been used to present a model for social work in times of crisis. The available data and information concerning the earthquakes occurred in Iran have been examined and ultimately a framework for the activities of social workers in the time of earthquake has been presented. The role of the social worker in the crisis The process of interference of social worker in the natural disaster crisis is divided into three stages of emergency, transition, and reconstruction. The measures undertaken by the social workers at the stage of the crisis and when it subsidises are as follows: 1-establishing a humane relationship 2-supporting those who need assistance 3-immediate attention to the materialistic needs of the sufferer 4-guiding and accompanying the sufferers so they can understand the current situation 5-helping those in need to deal with their feelings 6-providing the sufferers with a social framework 7-facilitating the communication among people and governmental organizations 8-cooperating with international organizations 9-identifying and referring people, who have serious problems, to clinics and centers where support, Rehabilitation stage 1-creation and development of social assets 2-society-directed measures 3-information bank and reference system 4-planning for the society 5-Preparing and presenting the report 6- Follow-up , it is necessary that the content of university courses for social work are revised.

WS 123:3

Disaster intervention and the role of social work - The case of Iceland

Eyjaf, Gudny Birgir; Ingimarsdottir, Anna Sigrun

Faculty of Social Work, University of Iceland, Faculty of Social Work, Oddi v/ Sturlaugtu, Reykjavik, Iceland

Iceland is an island that lies in the midst of the North Atlantic Sea located where the American and Eurasian tectonic plates that are gradually drifting apart meet. Thus, both volcanic eruptions and earthquakes do take place in Iceland. Two major earthquakes hit the south of Iceland in 2008 and 2009. Major volcanic eruptions have taken place in 2010 in Eyjafjallajökull and Fimmvörðuháls and in 2011 in Grímsvötn. Furthermore due to the location in the North Atlantic Sea the weather conditions are often difficult and cause accidents on land at sea, e.g. major avalanches hit two villages in the West Cost in the 1995. During last century Iceland has on average been hit by major natural disaster every forth or fifth year. The Icelandic system of civil defense activates both existing structures and institutions in the times of crisis as well as voluntary rescue teams and the Icelandic Red Cross. In the year 2008 the law on civil defense was revised. The new law defined the role of local communities and according to the act all local communities shall make their own preparedness plans. The aim of the paper is to examine the role of social workers is in the Icelandic system of civil defense. The result of two case studies on how the role of social workers have been defined in the preparedness plans in two local communities will be discussed and compared to the model of Elliot on the role of SW in disaster interventions (2010). Furthermore the paper will examine how disaster preparedness and interventions are addressed in curriculum at the Faculty of Social Work, which is the only SW program in the country.

WS 123:4

Social work intervention in disasters: a strength perspective

Wang, Lih-rong

Oxford University, Visiting Scholar, Oxford, United Kingdom

This paper is directed to address strength perspective of social work intervention in disaster management. The application of strength
Empowering resilience among emergency mental health social work students

Farchi, Moshe
Tel Hai College, School of Social Work, Upper Galilee, Galil Elyon, Israel

Stress & Trauma Studies Program (STSP) has been running at the Tel Hai College, school of social work for 5 years. The main goal of the STSP is: Training social work students as first responders with high professional standards of Emergency as well as Long Term Mental Health Interventions Qualifications.

The program enables the students to integrate between theory and hands-on basic and advanced skills in stress & trauma interventions – from the help to a single traumatized person to mass disasters involving more complex interventions. The program runs in 3 main channels:

A. Academic studies and professional workshops
B. Outdoor drills with collaboration of rescue units (MDA, IDE, Police, Israel fire brigade, local and national rescue units)
C. Volunteering in community trauma / first responder units: Golan voluntering in Community trauma

Student’s Skills Acquired During the STSP:

• Theoretical & practical knowledge of the stress & trauma development process.
• Differential Diagnosis of the trauma stages (From ASR to C-PTSD).
• Identifying all sources of resilience and coping strategies.
• Basic & advanced crisis and disaster intervention methods.
• Crisis & disaster management & command
• Professional self-confidence, Independency & Creativity, leadership and leading capabilities.
• Second traumatization interventions.
• Affective detachment when needed.

Recent study which was carried out during the last year compared the resilience, General self-efficacy and professional self-efficacy between students from the STSP and the regular social work studies program. All three parameters where significantly higher among the STSP students. The study resulted in two major conclusions: A. First responders education empowers resilience as well as General self-efficacy and contributes much to the professional and personal abilities. B. Studies that involves combination of academic studies, outdoor drills and implementation of the acquired knowledge to practice are suitable and effective in the very early learning stages.

From crisis to opportunity: Professional-paving for social work from mega flood disaster in Thailand

Chotikanawinch, Prasarnuch
Thammasat University, Department of Social Work, Bangkok, Thailand

The daily report data on the mega flood disaster from August to December 2011, provided by the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Ministry of Interior on 9 October 2011, revealed that over 2,388,286 people in 30 provinces of Thailand were suffered. By this disaster, 261 victims were dead (Source: www.disaster.go.th). Worse than that, thousands of people became homeless, lost jobs and were nervous about their future and family. This article had the aim to pass on the author’s experience while working as a volunteer at the temporary shelter of Thammasat University, Rangsit Campus. At this shelter, there were about 4,000 flood victims from several affected provinces during 9 – 25 October 2011. Many integrated social work methods, techniques and activities were applied in this case as follows:

1) The post-flood remedy center was established by the social work students in bachelor’s degree to deep listen to and provide friendly advice/counseling to the flood victims. The social assessment was also performed;
2) The creative area for children and activities was provided in cooperation with the private organizations;
3) The self-reflection group was established to summarize the daily performance. The study indicated the following results:

1) The post-flood remedy center could access the spiritual demands of the flood victims. Note that some flood victims did not want money or material objects. What they actually wanted was the understanding of their feelings. Besides, this procedure could reflect the heart-made working of the social work students, instructors and professional social workers in helping the flood victims;
2) The creative area for children could entertain, relieve the anxiety and protect the suffered children less or more;
3) The self-reflection procedure could assure all practitioners that Thammasat’s Shelter was safe and it was the place where all stakeholders could share opinions or experience. At the same time, it was the place of mutual learning among the social work students, instructors and professional social workers. From the experience above, I am very confident that the learning by doing during the flood disaster will actually and positively affect the social work students, instructors and professional social workers. As a social work instructor, this valuable experience and great lesson will be beneficially passed on for the social work education and field work practicum further.

Disaster management and the function of the certified social workers in East Japan Earthquake

Yamamura, Mutsumi1; Tanimura, Mitsuko2; Kohbana, Kazuhito3
1Japanese Association of Certified Social Workers, Tokyo, Japan;
2Japanese Association of Certified Social Workers, Osaka, Japan;
3Japanese Association of Certified Social Workers, Kanagawa, Japan

On March 11, 2011, the wide areas of the east Japan had attacked by a huge earthquake and tsunami. Responding to the request of the local governments in suffered areas, Japanese Association of Certified Social Workers (JACSW) has dispatched more than 3,000 certified social workers to the comprehensive community support centers of the local governments in most severely damaged areas (8 centers in Miyagi and Iwate prefectures, since April 1 2011 until now). In this presentation, first, we will introduce the support activities of the team of the certified social workers of JACSW for the recovery and empowerment of the vulnerable people and local residents, social workers and organizations in the attacked areas. Second, from the support activities of JACSW, we will extract essential functions of the social workers in each areas and the processes of the recovery through the evaluation. Third, from the experience of the East Japan Earthquake, we will point out necessary preparations (Plan, law and agreement, training, registration system etc.) for the disaster management of the social workers.
WS 124 Violence against women – Case studies II (1:6)

WS124:1

Digital violence and work competition against women
Nakhjavani, N.; Damaly Amiry, Kobra; Nakhjavani, Abdolhossein
1Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran; 2Welfare Association, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran; 3Bukhman Culture House, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

With the growth of technology and the spread of social and individual freedoms, women found opportunities to get more involved in social competition with men to have their capabilities realized. The introduction of women in to the realms which were believed to belong to men before, like the managerial levels, created an unequal conflict from men in the traditional societies supported by culture and superstition. Propagation of unethical events from the private life of women on the internet, facebook and other public media could ruin the women's life and fade the social status. The women encountered with such problems were deprived from their basic rights in work and were removed from the family. The circulation of photos from the wedding party, swimming pools and women's parties is considered a satanic deployment from technology against women. While the focus of official authorities in the greater levels is to observe the prestige and dignity of women, lack of suitable legislation is the big barrier to control these actions. The studies have shown that participation of women in social realms has improved the quality of services to women especially in medicine and teaching, but the pressure imposed by men to ban the presence of women is the great concern of authorities to establish a sound balance in working environments. This paper compares the efficacy of women's participation in social work and the effects of digital violence against them in traditional societies especially in Iran and other Islamic countries.

WS124:2

Sexual violence and exploitation during the post-conflict transition of Sierra Leone
John-Langba, Johannes1; John-Langba, Vivian1; Bangura, Charles2; Thoirle, Adam1
1University of Cape Town, Department of Social Development, Cape Town, South Africa; 2Africa Research and Technical Assistance Consult, Cape Town, South Africa; 3Mowana Investments, Maun, Botswana; 4United Nations Development Programme, Freetown, Sierra Leone

Although the high prevalence of sexual violence and exploitation (SVE) during the decade-long armed conflict in Sierra Leone have been extensively investigated and reported, very little is known about the nature and extent of SVE during the post-conflict transition of Sierra Leone. The physical, psychological, and reproductive health consequences of SVE are often exacerbated during post-conflict situations, where factors such as poverty, personal insecurity, weak social support networks, and poor infrastructure are known to increase women's vulnerability to exploitation and violence. This study explored the nature and extent of SVE in Sierra Leone and its impact on sexual and reproductive health (SRH) in the aftermath of conflict in Sierra Leone. The specific objectives include to: examine perceptions about the causes and consequences of SVE and the rights and responsibilities of different actors in addressing SVE; examine how gender inequalities and norms are socially constructed, and how these processes impact on the incidence of SVE; and identify implications for policy and programming during post-conflict transitions. This study examined cultural norms and pressures that shape gender roles, rights, responsibilities, and sexual relationships in post-conflict situations using qualitative research techniques. In-depth interviews (IDI) and focus group discussions (FGD) were conducted with both females and males in four study sites in Sierra Leone. Evidence on the nature and extent of SVE and its associated physical, psychological, social, and reproductive health consequences was elicited through IDIs with females as well as key informant interviews (KII) with community leaders, health care workers, and policy makers. Findings show the widespread occurrence of SVE continues even in the aftermath of hostilities. The changes in economic, cultural, and geo-political spheres as well as gender inequalities in education, social and economic ac during the post-conflict transition process have evidently dis-empowered women and girls with profound impacts on their sexual and reproductive health. Increasing attention should be given to the relationship between SVE perpetrated by men and the pressures they face to fulfill "masculine" roles as defined by society. Such roles are varied, touching on social, political, emotional, and psychological domains. Recommendations for policy and practice during post-conflict transition are proposed.

WS124:3

Causes of the increasing cases of domestic violence in Kwabre east district, Ashanti region, Ghana
Menaa, Ama
Resource Link Foundation, Project and Human Resource Management, Kumasi, Ghana

The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of violence against Women (1993) defines violence against Women as any act of gender based violence that results in, or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats such as, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private. Although most countries have legislations and institutions to guard against this fundamental human rights issue, sub Sahara African countries seem to be losing the fight because of weak institutions coupled with culture. In Ghana despite the enactment of the Domestic Violence Act, 2007 by parliament, there seems to be in increase in reported cases in the media of abuses especially in matrimonial homes and even at work places.

Problem Statement: The increasing cases of violence against women in the kwabre east district in the Ashanti region of Ghana calls for the need to find out the causes of this menace.

Aim of project: It is against the backdrop of the above problem that this project is devoted to finding out the possible causes of increased violence against women in the Kwabre District in the Ashanti region of Ghana.

Brief description of methods: The survey methodology was used in this study. Surveys involve collecting information, usually from fairly large groups of people, by means of questionnaires but other techniques such as interviews or telephoning may also be used. In this study, questionnaires were administered to a sample of people which were analyzed to arrive at the findings and conclusion.

Findings:
1. Most victims of violence against women are dependent on the perpetrators financially.
2. The research also revealed that most of the cases are settled by families of both the victim and the accused.
3. Most victims of violence against women especially when it involves married couples are compelled by family members to go back to their matrimonial homes for the sake of their children and safe family image.
4. The project further revealed that cases that involved sexual violence of young girls, the victims are mostly of the times step relatives of perpetrators especially step fathers on whom victims depend financially.
5. Most perpetrators of violence against women commit the crime under the influence of alcohol.

Conclusion: From the above findings, it is clear that the increase in violence against women is directly related to economic, social and cultural issues.

WS124:4

Domestic violence in Europe: study on determinants and characteristics of domestic violence in Europe
Lindsay, Lang; Hatzidimitriadou, E
Kingston University and St George's University of London, School of Social Work, London, United Kingdom

This paper presents some of the English findings of the DoVE project (Domestic Violence against Women/Men in Europe) which aims to provide evidence to inform policy and practice responses to prevent and combat Inter Personal Violence (IPV) in line with view of No 779/2007/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of European Union (2007) that “physical, sexual and psychological violence constitutes … a genuine violation of fundamental rights, and an obstacle to the enjoyment of safe, free and just citizenship.” A European cross-national study was undertaken during the period between July 2010 and May 2011 using representative (randomly selected) samples of the general population of women and men aged 18-65, common standardized measures and addressing both men and women as victims and perpetrators in eight urban centres in Belgium, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and England (total 3871 cases). This study is believed to be the first such general European population study of IPV. Information was obtained using a newly constructed survey tool comprising a range of existing validated scales and measures specifically developed for this investigation including socio-demographic and contextual questions, measures of physical and mental health, and Quality of Life. IPV was assessed using the Conflict Tactics Scales 2 (CTS2) which allows the measurement of different types of violence (physical assault, sexual coercion, psychological aggression and injury), the distinct severity levels of such violent acts as well as their frequency. Controlling behaviours and exposure to physical, sexual or psychological abuse, weapons/objects, threats, neglect and injuries during childhood (before the age of 15 years) were also assessed. Some of the
Factors contributing to domestic violence among Vietnamese Americans

Leung, Patrick; Cheung, Moni; Scinta, Ashleigh

University of Houston, Graduate College of Social Work, Houston, United States

Most Vietnamese survivors of domestic abuse use traditional beliefs to rationalize partner abuse because they perceive that this unjust relationship is caused by gender and power differentiation (Yoshiotha, Dang, Shewmangal, Chan, & Yan, 2000). Shiu-Thornton, Senturia, and Sullivan (2005) used Vietnamese women's personal stories to identify factors and reasons for tolerating spousal abuse. Through these stories, they identified strategies to raise survivors' awareness so that these women could turn their perceived powerlessness into strengths in order to modify their abusers' behaviors. Baba and Murray (2003) surveyed 131 Vietnamese college students about domestic violence in their own homes and found that Vietnamese fathers (63%) were more likely to be physically abusive than mothers (26%). Yoshiotha et al. (2000) found that 15% of Vietnamese students saw their mothers regularly hit their fathers, while 27% saw their fathers regularly hit their mothers. Other studies on Vietnamese Americans' domestic abuse issues addressed the problem in terms of female victims only (Tran & Des Jardins, 2000). However, a 2001 Asian Survey with 1,659 Asian Americans in Houston found that domestic violence rate was 17.8% among male victims and 16.8% among female victims (Leung & Cheung, 2006). This study collected data from 572 Vietnamese American men and women in Texas in 2008 and aimed to identify factors that have contributed to domestic violence for designing prevention programs. Survey results found that 21.5% of these respondents reported a history of domestic violence as measured by the Conflict Tactics Scale (Straus, 1979). Among them, 66 (54%) were male victims and 56 (46%) were female victims. Logistic regression analysis indicated three variables accounted for 11.4% of the variance: gender, marital problems, and employment status. First, Vietnamese individuals who were depressed were 1.15 times more likely to experience domestic violence. Second, Vietnamese individuals experiencing marital problems were 1.75 times more likely to experience domestic violence. Third, Vietnamese individuals who were employed at the time of this survey possessed an increased likelihood of experiencing domestic violence by 67.6%. This study highlights the prevalence of domestic violence in the Vietnamese American community, especially male victims, and the importance of developing culturally appropriate services to help end the cycle of violence for this population.

Gender and domestic violence perpetrators in English police records

Hester, Mariannne

University of Bristol, Centre for Gender and Violence Research, Bristol, United Kingdom

Research from a range of methodologies indicates that both women and men can be violent, but also highlight gender differences in the extent, severity and impact of intimate domestic violence, with women less likely to use the ‘classic’ domestic violence pattern of ongoing coercive control. The majority of incidents of intimate domestic violence reported to the police in England involve male-to-female abuse. Little is known, however, about the nature of the incidents where the police record men as victims and women as perpetrators, nor about the circumstances where both partners are recorded as perpetrators. The research was commissioned by the Northern Rock Foundation to fill this gap, and is the first study in the UK to examine the issue of gender and domestic violence perpetrators in any detail and over time. The research aimed to explore the following: • extent and severity of domestic violence and gender. • ‘sole perpetrator’ violence and gender. • men’s and women’s use of domestic violence where both partners are making allegations. The research tracked cases recorded by the police over a six year period, allowing a detailed and realistic picture of patterns of violence and abusive behaviours as dealt with by the police to be compiled. The data provides a set of case ‘stories’ that could not be gleaned by using a snapshot approach. The paper explores 96 domestic violence cases that were tracked longitudinally over six years, involving comparative samples of 32 cases where men were recorded as the sole perpetrators, 32 cases where women were recorded as the sole perpetrators, and 32 cases where both women and men were recorded as perpetrator at some time men. The research found significant differences between male and female perpetrators of domestic violence in many respects. A vastly greater number of incidents were attributed to men, as either sole or dual perpetrators. Although a greater proportion of male perpetrators were arrested, women were arrested to a disproportionate degree. Intersections between gender and age led to fluidity in the positioning of women as victims or perpetrators, especially where women were married women within the age group of 15-50 years. A total of 150 women were interviewed. A statistically significant relationship was found between violence and women's age, caste, structure of family, literacy level of women, husband's level of education & husband's alcohol consumption. Not a single case of violence was reported to the police.
were much younger than an aging husband. Men were using active approaches to managing their own safety, linked to their gendered positions of power. Ultimately, understanding of gendered dynamics was central for the police to accurately identify a primary aggressor.

WS 125 Transforming education and practice IV (3:7)

WS125:1
Building professional capital: New Zealand social workers and continuing education
Renee L. Kesthelyi
University of Auckland, Counselling, Human Services & Social Work, Auckland, New Zealand

It is a feature of modern professions that they determine requirements for their members’ ongoing professional development. Social work in New Zealand is currently in the midst of major change, as processes of professionalization, including higher entry standards and greater regulation, impact on how the profession seeks to define itself in contemporary New Zealand society. This paper reports on a qualitative study of the engagement of New Zealand social workers in continuing professional education and how issues of power and influence impact on practitioner participation, interrogated through a critical lens. Contradictions between the stated social justice focus of social work and its search for greater recognition emerge in the study. The key findings are: the significance of the impact of the organizational context on practitioners’ continuing education; the complex links between perceived status within complex institutional settings and the aspirations of individual practitioners, and the struggle to build professional capital. The construct ‘professional capital’, is used in this study as an extension of Bourdieu’s concepts of cultural and social capital. Professional capital is conceptualized as a form of symbolic capital, where prestige, status and influence in both institutional life and the wider public discourse are important to social workers, because they perceive themselves as lacking. The struggle to gain resources for CPE is a significant part of a strategy to improve the power and status of social work and as such CPE is not an end in itself. The findings suggest that the profession might employ a more conscious, deliberate strategy of development to ensure access to and engagement in scholarship, research and professional development in order to further its stated aims.

WS125:2
Impact of dual degree MSW/MBA program on social work education and practice
Martha, Vungkhanching
California State University, Fresno, Social Work Education, Fresno, United States

The topic of administration is not a new concept in the profession of social work and social work education. Social work programs have offered administrative programs as an area of expertise for quite some time. However, the number of programs that offer administration as a specialty are scarce (Hoefer, 2003). Furthermore, Master’s level social workers seeking administrative and managerial positions have been argued to lack the skills required to competitively manage during tough economic times (Germak & Singh, 2010). This exploratory study used a purposive and non-random sampling method of 17 Universities and Colleges (public and private) across the United States that offer a dual degree Masters of Social Work (MSW) and Masters of Business Administration (MBA) program, to gain an understanding of the development of the dual MSW/MBA degree program, and whether the dual degree program focuses on social entrepreneurship, and the academic and professional impact it has on the students. Deans and Directors of the dual MSW/MBA programs were contacted via email and were provided with an online survey link. The study stands to benefit the Social Work profession, schools of social work, and future social work students by understanding the leverage it provides to social work students in a competitive job market. The findings have important implications for social work education, social work practice, and administration.

WS125:3
From school to the real world - personal and professional development (PPD) in the social work education
Koosheh, Martha
Mälardalen University, School of Health, Care and Social Welfare, P.O. Box 325 SE-63105 Eskilstuna, Sweden, Eskilstuna/Västerås, Sweden

Social work is constantly changing. New graduates social workers encounter a reality they are not properly prepared for and have little experience with it. It is important to educate social workers who can connect theoretical knowledge and practical reality together and simultaneously see themselves as part of the work. Professional development is dependent on the personal development and requires constant reflection. Based on these thoughts have the Social Work program at Mälardalen University developed a model based on reflection and self-knowledge. The aim is to train social workers who are well prepared on the various challenges they face in their professional and can reflect on their actions and their skills in different situations. The model contains both educational and psychosocial components. It is intended that students, continuously throughout the training, participating in various activities to develop their understanding of the social work different dimensions.

At the same time coached their ability to understand his role and his own person's importance in social work. The model contains something we call learning journals, similar to today's notes, where the student himself, reflecting on their own development. The model also means that the student is participating in the so-called reflection groups, and in a short course in self-knowledge. These parts are mandatory and included in the examination.

There is an ongoing evaluation is done with the help of student questionnaires. There are interesting results to discuss which shows uncertainty and ambivalence students feel about what social work is and what social work as a profession contains.

There is also a fear of what they as individuals will be able to cope and how they as professionals will be able to meet all the expectations they will face in the field.

Presentation made by the research team for PPD: Martha Kesthelyi, PhD, senior lecturer in social work, Andrejs Ozolins, lecturer in social work, Kristina Tedsoj, lecturer in social work and coordinator for the social work program, Ciro Aparicio, lecturer in social work.

WS125:4
Practice learning in Cyprus under development
Cochliou, Despina; Spaneas, Stefanos
University of Nicosia, Social Sciences/Social Work Programme, Nicosia, Cyprus

The purpose of this presentation is to explore and demonstrate the opportunities and challenges for practice learning development based on the authors' experience as academic supervisors of social work students in Cyprus. It focuses on three themes:

a) The development of social work education in Cyprus;

b) The Cypriot welfare system as it delineates the boundaries of social work practice;

b) The development of social work professional practice (within organizational contexts) as it is developed within the previous two realities.

The basic philosophy of social work education is influenced mainly by the US social work practice models, although British aspects are also apparent, as they are mostly staffed with academics educated in the UK. Social work in Cyprus is connected mainly with the provision of public social welfare services. Its scientific intervention in practice learning is limited in relation to research outputs. Social work practitioners in Cyprus have been educated in their majority abroad mostly Greece, USA and UK. The different aspects (variations) of these educational backgrounds have formed a very divergent social work task-force of 600 professionals, in an island with a population of ~840,000 people, employed to serve a social welfare system based mainly on the British institutional social protection system.

It could be argued, that social work practice in Cyprus is a blend of various approaches and models which have not been in depth explored, fact that creates conflicts between the organisational and the professional knowledge. This is also particularly important, when it comes to practice learning in fieldwork placements, as it influences the learning outcomes and the way students are trained by professionals.

The presentation concludes with an argument about the need for a practice learning model, which will analyze critically the obstacles and utilize efficiently the environmental opportunities, reflecting on indigenous models and approaches for practice learning of social work students studying in Cyprus.
WS125:5
Teaching work and training in social work in Brazil: challenges for ABEPSS (Brazilian Association of Education and Research in Social Work)

Bennatti, Lucimara
PUC/SP: Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo, Social Work, São José do Rio Preto, Brazil

Discussion on Teaching Work and Training in Social Work is outlined in our Project PhD entitled "Ontological dimension of teaching in the Vocational Training in Social Work in Brazil." This discussion in which we are organically linked to ethical political subject, because we bring the history to date consists of wage and precarious work in relation to teaching. We are under the determinations of the bourgeois order to transform education, especially higher in a fetishized commodity. Reproduced in this way, the same logic of which we are subjected, since the bourgeois order imposes embedded in social relations and alienating alienating processes - thus, paradoxically, in the very movement of the reality we are colliding with these historical determinations and are moving to a more critical understanding of it, heading for the construction of alternatives to breaking up. Thus, anchored in the Marxian method and find alternative strategies for becoming - the historical rupture this becoming, in this case, is limited in the political history ABEPSS - Brazilian Association of Education and Research in Social Work (established in Brazil since 1946) which we articulate and militant in the struggle, the debate and the proposals regarding teaching and training curriculum recommended in the guidelines adopted in 1996 by this association. The current administration of ABEPSS (2011-2012) built a collective that fights plan priority to discussion of two themes: the work of teachers and supervised stage. In this context, the objective of this paper is to present the plan of fighting, the data on Higher Education in Social Work in Brazil, mapped by that organization and dialogue with the reflections coming from the teachers themselves that make up the micro-regional Franc / São José do Rio Black - South ABEPSS II. This region is composed of 11 Academic Units (UFAs) and 01 public universities and 10 private colleges. The results, in part, obtained through the organization and mobilization of teachers involved in the regional workshop held in September 2011 in a reality show the precariousness of work and training accordingly and thus makes it tempting for the keep going struggle and resistance towards transformation of this context.

WS125:6
Professional supervision in social work: fact or fiction? An experience in analysis

Rodrigues, Marlene Bríg; Carvalho, Maria Irene
ULHT, Lusofona University, Lisbon, Portugal

This communication aims to reflect an experience of professional supervision in social work considering its importance to the professional and personal development. We question the meaning of supervision in social work, objectives and types. Reflected on the various models of supervision in social work considering its importance to the professional development. We question the meaning of supervision in social work considering its importance to the professional development.

WS125:7
The neglected agenda of social work management and supervision: Issues and challenges

Engelbrecht, Lambert
Stellenbosch University, Social Work, Stellenbosch, South Africa

Social work's traditional and future agenda is by its very nature primarily focussed on intervention with the most vulnerable people of society. These interventions should however be managed and supervised within public and private organisational contexts. In addition, social work management and supervision occur at distinct organisational levels, which are globally being progressively transformed by neoliberal policies in order to ensure evidence-based practices. Contradictory viewpoints emerge when some scholars resist managerialism and others advocate increasing control over management and supervision practices in social work. Moreover, in many international social work texts, management and supervision are depicted as two separate practices, remote from policy implementation, narrowly country-specific and operating merely within a clinical context, and not compliant with objectives of social development. Such conflicting tendencies are seldom accommodated as mainstream topics in social work deliberations, resulting in the notion of management and supervision as a neglected agenda, which may contribute to the profession's potential condition of crisis. This state of affairs prompted research with the aim to delineate contemporary issues in social work management and supervision within a social development paradigm. The South African social work fraternity was selected as a case study, because professional statutory regulated public and private social work, and management and supervision practices are operationalized within the country's circumscribed social development approach towards social welfare services. A combined qualitative and quantitative methodology was employed with a sample of front-line social workers and supervisors as respondents to self-administered questionnaires, followed by a focus group conducted with social work directors. The key findings of the study revealed issues deriving from a lack of professional leadership, counterproductive working conditions, insufficient training and support, and inadequate specialisation opportunities. Specific challenges constructed and presented to social service professionals, centred on a future agenda of distinct knowledge, skills and competencies based on a configuration of context-specific, structural-functional, organisational and interactive theories, perspectives and models of integrated management and supervision practices to fortify social work and social development.

WS126 Social work with families in transition (3:4)

WS126:1
Family Minded Policy and Practice: A critical analysis of contemporary approaches to vulnerable families

Morris, Kate1; Hughes, Nathan2
1University of Nottingham, Centre for Social Work, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, United Kingdom; 2University of Birmingham, School of Social Policy, Mairhead Tower, Birmingham, United Kingdom

The political and practice attention paid to families with multiple and complex needs has grown during the past decade. The limits of large scale preventative programmes in meeting the needs of the most marginalised and often resistant families is recognised in emerging policy and practice discourses. Remarkably little is known about the lived experiences of families who present a risk to themselves and their communities, and about their responses to welfare interventions. This paper will offer unique insights into family life and how families ‘do family’ in the context of enduring and complex needs.

The right to private family life and the public interest in family intervention is a core tension within debates concerning the support of ‘families with multiple problems’. The identification of a small number of families as having ‘multiple problems’ on the one hand provides opportunities to consider how to deliver support, but on the other is demarcating a particular group of families as having complex needs best met through identification as a public concern. Behind this tension lie a number of fundamental, yet complex and highly contested questions to be addressed.

• When does a private family issue become a public (political and/or social) concern?
• How are such concerns constructed, and in particular what language or discourse is used to describe the problem and/or the family?
• How might practices be developed that better engage with the lived experiences of such families and thus support change?

To address these questions this paper will draw on three empirical studies: a research project from England exploring the lived experiences of families with complex needs and the family narratives that are developed about help seeking and receiving, a UK study of family experiences of participation in serious case reviews where a child has died as a result of injury / neglect, and an international EU funded project that provides a comparative analysis of models of supporting families. The paper will explore the messages arising from the experiences of families and the analysis of models and approaches. The paper will conclude by discussing the research questions that need addressing for future developments in policy and practice to be supported.
WS126:2

Cope-integration
Mohammad Ali, Massad
Torsås kommun, Torsås, Sweden
In 2009 the government adopted a national strategy for advanced parental support. According to the National Institute of Public Health, research shows that parental support in the form of various family programs benefit children’s health. During 2010-2011 the Government is investing 70 million SEK to develop and structure the work with parental support around the country. The southern counties of Kalmar are included in this work through the Project Warmth & Boundaries. Family programs are based on different actions depending on the age of the child. Child Healthcare Centers, open pre-schools, family centers and schools are some of the places where parents have the opportunity to meet and discuss their parental role. “COPE Integration” in Torsås is implemented to help foreign-born parents. COPE-leader Mohamed Khalifa Juma is originally from Somalia. He is a writer and teacher and was head of air traffic controllers as well as employee training at Mogadishu Airport. Massaad Ali is from Sudan and has worked as a lawyer, as a defendee of human rights and as an environmental activist. He was also head of the rehabilitation of torture victims, legal aid and medical treatment as well as psychosocial support. COPE participants include: refugees from Somalia, Iraq, Sudan, Yemen, and Iran. In each course 20 parents take part. The course is held in Somali and Arabic simultaneously, with interpreting in both language groups during the course. The course leaders’ views on the challenges in the COPE courses are that students’ general educational levels are very different in the groups, cultural differences may cause conflicts, there are also significant differences regarding the thoughts and opinions about raising children, and roles in the family, as well as discussion rules for the course. The benefits of the integration project is that the participation in the parents’ native languages has facilitated the discussion, the earlier positive parental attitudes and the development of cross-border social services have been exchanged between participants and the evaluation has shown that the initial suspicion towards the course has been replaced with a desire for continued network meetings. The successful method of integrating new arrivals has awakened the neighboring municipalities’ interests and they have asked for Torsås’ assistance. Emöke Bokor Regional Chairwoman Kalmar, Academic Association. * source: http://www.varmeochramar.se/images/stories/Pdf/Broschyr_Foraldrastod.pdf

WS126:3

Discussing intensive family intervention
Garcia, Joanna
UFRR Social Work, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
This article discusses the notion of “intensive family intervention” as a new approach to support families with multiple problems, considering that it can be designed for different reasons and be developed in different ways. Families are conceptualized as diverse groups, consisting of people who do not necessarily share the same home and the same blood ties and kinship ties, who can be united by emotional bonds and or private interests and convenience. In their daily lives, they deal with old and new trends that define their internal hierarchies and shared values on gender, power and domestic labour division. Since the Federal Constitution of 1988, work with families is on the rise in social policies. For that reason, numerous initiatives, services and programs focused on families were created with the following guidelines: respect for the diversity of family arrangements, emphasis on participation, the territory as a reference for the risk indicators and vulnerability and the importance of coordination, integration and enhancement of a institutional network. Some critics about its implementation, subject to the current experiments, should be considered: firstly, the family care is not necessarily carried out with the family, but often with a member of it, where their identity (children, women, elderly) and / or specific demand (domestic violence, alcohol and drugs) are / is considered; secondly, work with families is not an universal basis intervention and the selection of participants is based on criteria established in homologous ways, thirdly the intensive family intervention is not seen as a process with stages, but as episodes that are not always linked, making it difficult to assess and monitor the actions taken at a certain time, and finally the idea of institutional incompleteness is more often associated with institutional limits and the practice of referring families to other services, than associated with the challenges of an integrated intersectional work. The idea that families enrolled in social programs should be accompanied seems to have reached a relative consensus, however it remains diffuse and is often characterized as a diverse set of activities that characterize the work with families. Who are the families to be supported? What is your profile? What is the purpose of the intervention? These issues are discussed in this project.

WS126:4

Social Work with families in Catalonia
Fernandez Barrera, Josefa; Torralba, Josep Maria; Alegre, Rosa Maria; Roaixado, Adela; de Vicente, M; Matute, Maria Victoria; Mesquida, Josep Maria; Novellas, Anna Maria; Parra, Maria Belen; Palacin, Cándido; Rico, Maria Mercé; Rimbau, Maria Cristina; Tubaueta, Cornelia Mercedes; Chagas, Eveline
University of Barcelona, Social Work and Social Services Department, Barcelona, Spain
Social Work has been always identified with the intervention with families being the family the main socialization system. Mary Richmond dedicated a chapter to the family group in its book Social Diagnosis because she already believed that the family was very important both for the diagnosis and the intervention. In its pioneer work, she already mentioned that even when we work with one individual it is necessary to consider the family in order to get good results. If you ignore the family all the work done may became useless (1)

The paper will submit the preliminary results of the research done about “Social Work intervention with families” by GRTS (Social Work’s Research and Innovation Group). The main purpose of this research is to investigate about the social work with families’ concept, the methods that are being used to work with the families, and the context from where social workers are working with these families. Another aim of the research is to find out the typology of the families and how the new types of families are influencing social workers’ performance of their work. The methods used were both quantitative and qualitative. This paper will show the main results obtained from the analysis and contrast of 28 in-depth preliminary interviews done to social workers belonging to different fields and institutions. The preliminary results of this analysis have been discussed with them as a group together with the researchers with the aim to construct the main issues for a questionnaire to be send to all social workers who are members of the Catalanian Association of Social Workers. It will be the basis to prepare focus groups as well. The main categories appearing from these preliminary interviews have been: The concept of family and family social work, the types of family which social workers attend, the different methods of intervention and the context from where social workers are intervening. One result which can be already pointed out is that working with families is still considered the main mission for social workers as a way to empower them.

The paper will present some of the questions and preliminary answers which will appear in the process of the performance of the research and the way which will be used to spread out the first results. (1) Mary Richmond, Social Diagnosis, Russel Sage Foundation, New York, 1917, p. 134.

WS126:6

PRIDE from USA in Lithuania: Primary results of application for foster- families' preparation
Sniekiseite, Dalija
Vytautas Magnus University, Kaunas, Lithuania
During Soviet period any child care system in the substitute family was not developed. The substitute child care in a family was based on voluntary base: neither services nor any observation for the kinship, foster or adoptive families was developed. With the reestablishment of political independence of Lithuania in 1991 ideas about development of social work profession and changes in child care system take part.

The first research about the life of foster and kinship families was made in 1995 as master theses of social work. The graduates of social work developed the first search, training and support program for foster families in Kaunas in 1996. The stronger political will to develop national wide program for foster and adoptive parents started in 2006, when the governmental “Program of reorganization of substitute child care system in Lithuania” was accepted. The PRIDE program from the US was bought in 2007 and preparation of the trainers started.

According this program there were prepared 768 foster families and 329 adoptive families from 2008 till end of 2010. The same time the number of the foster families who refuse to continue child care or were suspended from care increased. The research, done in 2010 shows that foster families evaluate more negatively social services system and social support for the fostered child and the foster family than 10 years ago. Other research shows that there are gaps in the PRIDE preparation program, particularly for the children with disabilities. Challenges of implementation and preparation of foster parents and their professional support. Insights from this research could be these:

a) for adaptation of the imported program should be prepared not only people who are going to train others but as well as system of services;

b) the services for kinship, adoptive and foster families were not developed before the implementation of the PRIDE program and it is necessary to suggest to new foster families services that do not exist in the society;

c) the training program is good for families and children, because it helps...
to develop better relations between children and foster parents as well as with biological parents;

d) the experience of the first trainers’ (social workers’) of foster parents were not evaluated, developed and lost;

e) importation of the social programs from abroad brings different culture and sometimes participants of these programs refuse some parts of it as ‘too much American’.

WS126:7
Engaging students in indigenous immigrant populations
Anna Maria College, Paxton, United States; NASW, Jude, Gonsalvez1; Joanne, Zannoti1; Ayers, Ken2

This paper will present to the audience the experience of three faculty and the students in the social work program. It will highlight the challenges and difficulties faced by the social work interns and the clients in this population. Since the population are undocumented people many issues were raised around the need to provide care through careful approaches. This paper will in addition will support the need for more social work intervention at the global level. It will highlight the role that the government and non-governmental non government organizations can perform to enhance the lives of these immigrants by treating them in a more humane manner. It will share the experience of 15 students works in the Milford community of Massachusetts in the USA. It will bring to light the need for more bilingual workers to work with the community. Since most of the people are indigenous, it is an important aspect to remember that there is a need to uphold the cultural practices of this community as we work with them. This paper will share the views that the oppressed population of indigenous workers. Immigrants need to be viewed from a different perspective and that is including the family as a unit or a system. When we look at the immigrant as a illegal person we look at them as an individual who has committed a crime, when we see them as a family we see them as a group that is seeking help. This presentation will help understand the 8 month work with the population through continuous assessment and interaction with the community to develop a more comprehensive approach to social work practice.

WS126:8
Indigenous understanding of Chinese families through the validation of the Chinese version of the differentiation of self inventory (C-DSI)
Lam, Ching Man; Lam, Ching Man; Lam, Ching Man

The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Social Work, Social Work Department, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, NT, Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Although the need to develop objective assessment tools in different cultures in well-recognized, there is a severe lack of objective measures about emotional functioning in the Chinese context. This project conducted three studies to validate the the Differentiation of Self Inventory (DSI). The DSI was developed by Dr Skowron (Skowron and Schmitt, 2003), a Bowenian family therapist. It is an assessment tool aims to measure the emotional maturity of individuals and families. the Inventory is a widely used assessment tool by helping professions in western societies. The objective of this project is to translate, test and validate the Chinese version of the Differentiation of Self Inventory (C-DSI) and to develop a culturally sensitive tool for Chinese population. Three studies were conducted. In study 1, the factor structure, internal consistency, concurrent validity and construct validity of the C-DSI were studied. Study 2 examined the test-retest reliability of the C-DSI. Study 3 tested the discriminant validity of the C-DSI in a clinical sample and a non-clinical sample, and examined its correlations with the General Contentment Scale (GCS). The results suggested implications of the divergent culture, and important clinical and treatment implications. The findings suggested taking the familistic orientation of the Chinese and the Chinese meaning of self into consideration in understanding the differentiation of self in the Chinese culture context.


WS 127 Youth and rehabilitation methods (1:4)

WS127:1
Newcomer arts project: empowerment for girls through arts and creativity
Levitz, Naomi1; Levitz, Naomi2; Richardson, Cassandria2; Dhillion, Karamjeet3; Jenni, Cammaert1

1University of Windsor, Social Work, Windsor, Canada; 2Windsor Women Working With Immigrant Women, Community Connections, Windsor, Canada; 3Windsor Women Working With Immigrant Women, Information Orientation, Windsor, Canada

Newcomer Arts Project began in September of 2009. Since that time it has worked with over one hundred and twenty girls aged thirteen to twenty five in an after school format. Through drama and expressive arts the program seeks to help young women find their voice as new Canadians and interact with their new environment as immigrants. The program itself offers homework help, in both English and French, emotional support and an opportunity to discuss the challenges of being a young woman in a new culture. The Newcomer Arts project was founded by Windsor Women Working With Immigrant Women (SWWIM), a 29 year old agency in the Windsor-Essex community. Through SWWIM newcomers are able to locate resources including skills training and language classes etc. The youth program is the only one of its kind in Southwestern Ontario, Canada. In groups of thirty, young women are able to help better understand themselves and the world around them, increasing their self awareness and self esteem. Along with the arts, participants interact with their surrounding communities to understand issues of social justice. Past topics have included bullying, food production, and environmental issues. For example, the dramatic productions that the students participate in are specifically geared towards increasing understanding of social issues around them, helping to build their critical thinking skills. Along with an understanding of the challenges of integration, the program seeks to help young women build feelings of citizenship and belonging. Here, young women learn to connect as a part of the larger whole and to value their place within Canada. The programming model is focused on self empowerment with an understanding that the newfound skills gained by the participants will be shared with their families and communities. In this way, the Newcomer Arts Project seeks to give a voice to the immigrant communities of Windsor Essex county, an area of Ontario Canada with a high immigrant population with many needs.

WS127:2
Animal-assisted Intervention (AAI) with socially withdrawn adolescents in Hong Kong
Yu, Rose

The University of Hong Kong, Department of Social Work and Social Administration, Hong Kong, Hong Kong

The phenomenon of profound social withdrawal among young people in Hong Kong has only been noted by social service providers in the mid-2000s. They are characterized by disengagement in social ties such as not attending school/training and not holding a job, lack of meaningful social relationship and have low self-image. They are non-communicative, unmotivated and in some cases, refused to leave their room/home. Therefore, it is a challenge for social workers to establish rapport and engage this group of young persons in a therapeutic relationship. The potential of companion animals, especially dogs, in their capacity to facilitate cognitive and social changes has been well documented since the 1970s. However, in Hong Kong, apart from a number of dog visitation programmes, there is no systematic use of companion animals for therapeutic purpose. This paper describes a pioneering project in Hong Kong using animal assisted intervention as change agents. Dogs selected for this purpose are involved in programmes for skills training, individual counseling and group activities. Empirical data and case studies are used to examine the changes in the psychosocial well-being of the programme participants. The roles played by the dogs in various components of the programmes are identified and the potentials of using AAI in Hong Kong would be discussed.
Youth and art: unveiling the meaning of human rights and social policies for youngsters in the Brazilian reality through the theatre (In)visibility of youth in social and public policy: the contribution of the theater as a methodological strategy in the recognition of human rights,” sought to investigate expressions of demands for recognition of rights of youth people in Porto Alegre, a city in the very south of Brazil. The study was focused also in how the theater can help to visualize these demands and develop a methodology to develop this type of political discourses for public policies for youth in the city of Porto Alegre. It also sought to examine the possibilities of art in the recognition of human rights, through a research of qualitative and participant nature, developed with a group of 10 young people with ages between 15 and 29 years. The participants were residents of one of the most vulnerable locations of the city who participate in meetings that discussed themes as youth, human rights and public policy, using the theater as a methodological strategy to mobilize the discussion. In data collection were used, in addition, participation observation and semi-structured interviews ex-ante and ex post regarding the development of the theater and participatory processes in the theater context. As in systematizing the contents worked, it was built a play by the young participants, which could connect the debates in the study. The results indicate incipient specific actions to meet the needs of a group as heterogeneous as the youths, especially with regard to the young 18 to 29 years regarding social policies. They participated shared many forms of rights violations that are experienced daily by this segment of society, mainly in regards the most diverse manifestations of violence. Young people allude to a constant violence, perceived within the territory where they live, enhanced due to the drug traffic that prevails in the region. This situation is understood by the youth as a catalyst for violence within the community, although they recognize that, often, drug traffic also plays a protective role, filling the gap left by the state that don’t provide enough social policies for youngsters. The theater proved to be an important strategy that can enable young people to become recognized as subjects of rights, providing a counter-hegemonic process in the context of alienation and violence in which they live.

An Intangible Dynamic: Exploring the role of parental expectations in motivating their children to climb up the social ladder

"To be honest, I realized the importance of receiving higher education when I was a kid and I made up my mind to get a doctorate degree because I knew my parents expect me to do so...I want to be an editor for magazines or a journalist because I love writing and I have participated in a lot of activities about writing...but my parents suggested that I become a governmental official in consideration of the stability of this job" (Interviewee, a daughter who was born in 1987). Social scientists have long been interested in the status attainment process of individuals. To ascertain this, Sewell et al. (1969) applied social psychological concepts to explain the variation in levels of educational and occupational attainment. Since then, the mediating effects of psychological concepts to explain the variation in levels of educational achievement motivation on status attainment have attracted extensive process in the context of alienation and violence in which they live.

WSC17:4

Embracing youth development as the core function: perspectives of South Africa’s social service professionals

In South Africa, although Youth workers are predominantly and exclusively rendering services to the youth, there are other professionals in the youth development space offering the same services. Amongst these professionals, there are social workers and child and youth care workers recognized as social service professionals by the South African Council for Social Service Professions. As part of key service providers of youth development services, a research has been conducted to investigate their perceptions, attitudes, and opinions towards emergence of Youth work, an occupation or a field of practice with the purpose of building skills and competencies of young people to enable them to positively address their physical, social, psychological, economic, cultural, and spiritual conditions in order to improve the quality of their lives as well as that of their communities and society. This paper presents the findings from a research undertaken through the use of a two phased sequential mixed methods research approach, which combines qualitative and quantitative methods in sequence to explore the research phenomenon. Qualitative data was gathered from four (4) focus groups, conducted in each of the four selected South African provinces whilst quantitative data was gathered from five hundred and ninety three (593) respondents who completed a measuring instrument. The key empirical findings suggested on the current status of Youth work suggested that this field of practice is the responsibility of a multi-disciplinary team and the respondents are mainly involved in collaborating with other professionals when rendering youth work services and also in direct service delivery. Additionally, other evidence also pointed to Youth workers being more skilled than Social workers and Child youth care workers in rendering services to youth...
the youth. The implications of these findings are being discussed in the context of further evidence regarding the future status of Youth work produced through this study, showing that a significant majority of respondents (75%) believed that Youth work should become an area of specialisation for Social work and or Child and youth work. The paper is concluded by highlighting the implications of all these findings for policy direction, given the pursuit for professionalization by Youth workers.

**WS127:7**
Social excluded Romany youth positive being through Romany fairy tales

Nevečalová Stanislava
Masaryk university, Faculty of Social studies, Department of Social Policy and Social Work, Brno, Czech Republic

Romany youth is one of most socially endangered groups in the Czech republic. Their loss of hope in the better future is noticeable. The excluded Romany community is morally desolated and feels the lack of possibilities of positive being in the majority. In the presentation the author introduces her research project with the goal to help understand self concept of the Romany through their values and through the reflection of construction of meaningfulness of existential themes in the Romany fairy tales. That understanding does service to social excluded Romany youth in Czech republic to be supported in their creating of identity and their self concept. The Romany fairy tales will be interpreted from the point of their application by the social workers with the work with the youth Romany. In the research there is conceptualized the thesis of the late modern society and their values, field of reflection of human person by the humanism and existentialism of 20. century, with special focus on self actualization and self realization of man, which is, by the author of the thesis perceived as „being with others” applied from Heidegger Dasein. The thesis concerns with characteristic of living situation of the Romany, especially by the poverty and with the values of the Romany. Moreover, there is dealt with folk literature, included the Romany fairy tales. In the chosen qualitative research strategy of methodological approach of content analysis there were analyzed the Romany fairy tales according to identified indicators: Values of Romany which create their self concept. In the conclusion of the thesis there are discussed findings and suggested concrete steps in in the field of social work, f. e. creation of project The Local Romany Hero.

**WS127:8**
Story of victory against resisted racism

Perilla, Carmen1; Perilla, Carmen2
1Centennial College, Community Services, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; 2Centennial College, Toronto, Canada

Many vulnerable youth of colour enter post secondary educational institutions and experience systemic racism that is resistant to change. Youth continue to be a history of oppression and internalized oppression that gets acted out during their college and university experience. Teachers often teach students without the reality of the impact of identity, intersecting oppression, and frequent refusal to see their privileged resistance. This, in turn, can create an institutional context that mirrors the inequality that students are trying to escape. The project took place in class called Power Privilege and Oppression. The method used was Story of “Re-imaged identity” and “Transformational Practice”. The goal for students was framed as an opportunity for them to mend “Frozen Stories”. This allowed me to use narrative inquiry to engage students in imagining new possibilities. Different concepts were used such as language, critical reflection, intersecting spaces, reflectivity, and power analysis. Students were given the opportunity to develop a narrative of how they either exclude, or are excluded, and how it contributes to ‘othering’ people. Students were encouraged to write a story and identify how and when they saw themselves as a victim and a protagonist, and what relationship this had with privilege and power. They were then asked to construct how their story became frozen. They were then given the challenge to try to mend a frozen story. For example, one student was able to confront her fear of black youth on a subway ride which transformed her feelings of fear to feelings to empathy. This, as she said, changed her point of view and motivated her to stand where she would normally remove herself or react in a negative way to distant the youth. She was able to, as Olsen and Graig identify, and develop her narrative authority to mend her story. It is important to mention that the student was an aboriginal student who in her own words tries to “pass”. This experience motivated her being able to claim her identity. With the group of students working on their frozen stories, it led to a different type of culture in the classroom. We can learn from this experience i that there can be a shift of subjectivity and rewriting stories. It facilitated a dialogue of when I, as a protagonist (teacher), feel powerless in the classroom despite my structural privilege. This presentation will discuss theoretical underpinnings; methods used, and identify strategies.

**WS127:9**
Youth and vulnerability - Malaysian experience

Abdul Karim, Noor Yasmin
CBR Network Malaysia, Selangor, Malaysia

This report presents a synthesis of the methods and findings of a community music & theatrical project in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia which aims to fill the knowledge gap on the social impacts of crises on youth, and to ascertain their perspectives on their vulnerabilities and coping mechanisms, with a particular focus on those resulting from the globalisation and borderless world introduction. The youth population (aged 14-25) is critical to the progress of the country, and understanding how their social and economic development are affected by global shocks and how they can be better equipped to cope with them is crucial for policy development.

An initial project of inclusiveness of the disabled has led to this project that explored vulnerabilities and coping mechanisms in the following dimensions of young people’s lives: employment, education, health, and emotional and social well-being. Critically, the project incorporated ‘creative art as well as peer-to-peer’ methodology undertaken by young people with no prior experience.

**Methodology:** The methodological approach utilised for undertaking research for this project is as important as the climate of the findings. The choice of a multi-faceted, creative art & peer-to-peer approach known as Rhythm Dynamic Programme (RDP), with a strong emphasis on capacity building and mentoring for the young, was aimed at encouraging open and honest answers from respondents, as well as creating a space for them to communicate their intimate concerns and aspirations.

**Findings:** The project showed that Malaysian youth are resilient and resourceful and that there is no justification for the anxiety and panic often associated with policy debates about youth in Malaysia. Rhythm Dynamic Programme (RDP) demonstrated that creative-based actions can create new dynamics, open up new opportunities, and mobilize scattered energies and skills to work towards security and development.

While the problems associated with the ongoing cultural demographic are complex, RDP established that Malaysian youth offer a vast potential of energy, innovation and adaptability. By listening to them, promising entry points for public and voluntary initiatives were discovered. RDP also found that the transformation that is sweeping Malaysia and opening up its economies, societies and politics is also opening space for the youth to assert themselves and participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

**Conclusion** At the end of the process, after cont.

**WS 128** Social workers’ working conditions II

**WS128:1**
The relationships between social axioms, therapeutic orientations, and burnout among addiction area professionals

Tartakovsky, Eugene; Kovardinsky, Slava; Gabriel-Fried, Bell
Tel Aviv University, the School of Social Work, Tel Aviv, Israel

**Objectives:** This study investigates how personality traits, social axioms and therapeutic orientations affect burnout of professionals who work in the area of addictions. The effect of social axiom and therapeutic orientations on the burnout of social workers has never been studied before, and it may be important both theoretically and practically.

**Method:** 110 psychiatrists, social workers, and counselors participated in the study. They worked in Alcohol and Drugs Treatment and Rehabilitation Clinics – the main institution that provides outpatient psychosocial help and medication to people suffering from substance-related disorders in Israel. The professionals anonymously completed the following questionnaires: Social Axioms Survey (Leung et al., 2002), a modernized version of Therapeutic Attitudes Scale (Sandell et al., 2004), and Maslach Burnout Inventory – General Survey (Maslach & Jackson, 1986). Social Axioms Survey measured three basic beliefs regarding world functioning: social cynicism, reward for application, and religiosity. Therapeutic Attitudes Scale measured the professionals’ beliefs of what are the best ways to help the client. They related to three types of therapeutic orientations: cognitive-behavioral, psychodynamic, and systemic. Burnout Inventory measured three aspects of professional burnout: exhaustion, cynicism, and professional efficacy; however, since exhaustion and cynicism scales were highly correlated (r = .71), they were combined into...
Strengthening authentic assessment of social work practice in a climate of economic accountability

Denise Chandler, Kathleen Woehrle
University of Michigan-Flint, Social Work, Flint, United States

The demand for accountability has greatly increased in the last four decades of social work practice. Accountability measures of efficiency and standardized service have become common, despite obvious diversity in the human condition. Too often agencies have acquiesced when pressed by funding sources to define effectiveness in terms of “numbers served” and efficiency as “brevity of service”, rather than more authentic social work measures of outcome.

The connection of increased levels of accountability to improved service outcomes has been questioned since the 1970s (Weissman, 1983). Trends in the US have demonstrated a loss of community regard and trust in institutions as their accountability measures have been publicically displayed (Johnson, Rockkind, & DuPont, 2011). What is portrayed as an attempt to be good “stewards” of public or donated funds has actually created an environment in which risk-taking for novel service provision is discouraged, and clients who may not rapidly achieve desired outcomes are turned away. Social work is not alone, this trend exists in education from primary grades through college.

Changing individuals, and holding individuals “accountable” for their own predicaments and outcomes, helps to distract social work organizations from focusing on transforming environments and societies in which individuals live (Payne, 2005). In this way, social work agencies concentrate their evaluative efforts on changes that will place the least demand on society and those in traditional positions of power and privilege.

This is a case study presentation of a university partnership with four agencies that enabled them to maintain standards of accountability required by funding sources while adding measures that drew upon social work skills and values. These measures included collection of longitudinal data of client satisfaction and outcomes, interviews with clients and direct service providers, and evaluation of macro practice intervention in support of micro practice. Presenters will discuss the design of these more authentic types of evaluation and the impact the process of the evaluation had on the agency staff, particularly as it related to worker sustainability and satisfaction. Attendees will evaluate ways to challenge traditional standards of accountability, learn models of more authentic measures of program success, and examine a model of university/agency partnership that enhanced the agencies’ research and evaluation capabilities.

Place of the professional practice of social service

Machado Oliveira, Ivanie Larima
Universidade Federal do Recôncavo da Bahia, Colegiado de Serviço Social, Cachoeira - Bahia, Brazil

What is the historical particularity of Brazil, which characterizes the coverage of the dimensions technical-operational and social transformation, of the dimensions theoretical-methodological and ethical-political, designed as inseparable, when the emergency of the prospect of intention to rupture? This is the question directing the discussion that is presented as essential to the contemporary debate about the formation and professional activities in social service in Brazil. There is a consensus within the framework of the brazilian social service that the prospect of intention to rupture is configured as the watershed that breaks with the identity distinctly conservative characteristic of social service until then. Is it from this moment that the professional category if proposes to overcome the traditionalism worldview imbued with its operations and inaugurate a practice interventive criticism with a view to the social transformation based on marxist tradition, despite the ownership initially skewed this. Even if this scenario has redesigned positively the field of social service in terms of its ownership theoretical, methodological and ideo-policy on the basis of the historical and dialectical materialism, he in turn has prompted a look at essentially returned to the debate and the theoretical production of knowledge, thereby triggering the overestimation of the dimensions theoretical-methodological and ethical-political relegating the margin of the discussions, even if not intentionally, the dimension technical-operational, which must be understood as constitutive of this professional doing with the other dimensions in a process dialectically determined.

Those who switched jobs – seven social workers explain horizontal work changes

Bengtsson, Mikael
Helsingborg stad/Lunds universitet, socialförvaltningen/ socialhögskolan, Helsingborg, Lund, Sweden

The aim was to study how social workers were articulating their horizontal change of work. Following questions were used: How does social workers explain and after explain their change of work? How does the social worker give meaning to the process? Which considerations were undertaken during the process? This socialconstructivist study was based upon seven qualitative interviews with social workers in different functions employed by municipalities. A thematic text analysis was used as model for analysis. Three entries in their way of talking about and explaining work changes were found: push and pull factors, aspects of loyalty and engagement in work. Though, articulated thoughts about the own career strivings and identity in work delivered crucial information about the process of change. Further horizontal steps were seen as a natural pathway and dominated the perspectives. Common push factors in the former job were found in relations to work tasks, organizational changes, leadership and management, discretion, protest and loyalty but also in practical issues according to life balance. Pull factors, perceived attractive conditions in the new job, were found in more interesting and specific work tasks, increased discretion, possibilities to express creativity and engagement, developmental possibilities, increased autonomy, possibilities to specific work tasks and advancements. The study implies further questions about the professional identity of social workers in relation to organizational culture and management. Key words: social worker, career, work change.
Client violence towards social workers is common, and its impact on their practice, physical and psychological health is well documented. The majority of research in this field has emerged from the UK and USA, and is limited in developing countries. In Iran and Sweden, there is a need of research to explore the prevalence of violence and the risks inherent in social work practice. Thus, the aim was to determine the one-year prevalence of client violence and its association to social workers’ mental health status. A national survey on 390 social workers from the Centres for Socially Injured People affiliated to the Social Affairs Department of the State Welfare Organisation, Iran was conducted. The results showed that 67% of Iranian social workers had experienced violence with a considerably higher magnitude of psychological violence than physical violence. In Sweden, data collected in a convenient sample of 110 social workers in a various units. The prevalence of threat and violence was 70 %. The violence was associated with poorer health with regard to physical symptoms, anxiety and sleep disorder, social dysfunction.

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The competing influences on dual relationship decision making in rural and remote communities

Brownlee, Keith1; Halverson, Glenn1; LeBlanc, Heather2; Graham, John2; Neckowan, Raymond1

1Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Canada; 2University of Calgary, Calgary, Canada; 3Memorial University, St. John’s, Canada

In social work, dual relationships, situations where in addition to the professional relationship between worker and client another meaningful relationship exists, have long been thought to be an area where potential misuses of power might occur. While emerging literature suggests this might not always be the case and that dual relationships may, in certain circumstances, actually be beneficial to the therapeutic process, most professional guidelines still recommend avoiding them whenever possible. One practice setting where avoidance is not always possible, however, is in rural/remote communities. In fact, due to geography, limited resources, and matters of efficiency, social workers in these communities are often required, and expected, to manage dual relationships as part of their everyday practice. To date little attention has been paid to rural/remote practitioners lived experiences with dual relationships, or to what factors might influence decision-making during that process. To provide a better understanding of how non-sexual dual relationships are viewed and managed in these communities there was a clear need for research grounded in practitioners’ first-hand experiences. To that end, a descriptive phenomenological study was undertaken in Northern Canada in which workers practicing in rural and remote settings were interviewed about their professional experiences with non-sexual dual relationships. Forty four participants were interviewed over a twelve month period and the resulting data was analysed for emerging themes. As expected, the resulting data confirmed the prevalence of, and the inevitability of, dual relationships in rural/remote practice settings. It also provided an understanding of the impact of geography and limited resources on the management of dual relationships and, as importantly, the impact often competing influences such as personal values, professional guidelines, agency policy, and supervision have on managing these phenomena. It is hoped that this study will contribute to the body of knowledge that ultimately informs the development of professional guidelines and agency policies, especially as they relate to rural/remote settings. It is also hoped that the findings will translate into best practices that can benefit this generation of rural/remote social workers as well as inform content and curriculum used in the education and training of the next generation who go on to work in rural and remote communities.

Supporting sustainable change. Training of Trainers supporting vulnerable families in Ethiopia as an example of sustainable development

Austeen Leth, Louise; Vincenti, Gordon

Dep of Social Work, VIA University College, Aarhus, Denmark

The paper will argue that sustainable support can only be created by supporting sustainable local solutions and that collaboration and building local knowledge is one successful path. The paper will expand on a reflect on our experiences participating in the AC International Child Support led project with Save the Children Denmark, Addis Ababa University and local Ethiopian NGOs. The paper will reflect on the challenges for a Northern Educational Institution when work with a Appreciative Approach in a hierarchical society and the lessons learnt. Furthermore we will consider the skill of facilitation when building capacities and building on local knowledge. And finally we will ask if the engagement in collaborative partnerships is perhaps a role for Schools of Social Work in the West that should be developed.

Learning country: Pre-placement, service learning and indigenous cultural engagements

Tedmanson, Deirdre

University of South Australia, School of Psychology, Social Work and Social Policy, Magill, South Australia, Australia

This presentation will discuss an innovative and collaborative project which promotes good practice in teaching and learning by developing educational experiences whereby social work students participate in experiential service learning and pre-placement activities that: 1. contribute to meeting specific community needs identified by partnering Aboriginal communities in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Lands of South Australia, one of the poorest regions in Australia, through outcome focused activities which students undertake on location in the APY Lands together with mentors and advisers (wise elders and malpas) from Anangu families 2. enable students to reflect on service learning gained through APY Lands community-based activities in ways that furthers their understanding of social work, builds appreciation of the discipline/s and enhances their sense of civic responsibility, social justice and ethically engaged practice 3. enable students to engage in enquiry-based activities that develop critical and creative thinking, problem solving skills and reflexive dispositions within Indigenous context/s.

A 2008 report (Mullighan, 2008) from a Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry into Children on the APY Lands detailed concerns about family violence and the prevalence of reports about child sexual abuse. It recommended additional resources be channelled into social development measures to promote better social and emotional well-being and strengthen family functioning in communities on the APY Lands. New positions for social workers have been established on the APY Lands as a result of the Inquiry. The innovative ‘Learning Country’ education project aims to better orientate social work, psychology and human service students for professional practice in Indigenous contexts by providing opportunities for their supervised engagement with host APY communities, homelands and families. It also provides real support in practical ways for new APY Lands cultural tourism ventures, developing as part of University-community collaborative action research initiatives. This presentation provides a critical overview of the links between research, education and practice in this creative project and outlines how it supports sustainable social development while also better preparing future social work practitioners for more culturally appropriate and culturally safe professional practice in Aboriginal community contexts.

Social development through school education: exploring the role of village education committees

Singh, Dharam Pal

Punjabi University Patiala, Department of Social Work, Department of Social Work, Punjabi University Patiala, Patiala, India

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (Campaign for Education for All) of Government of India strives to achieve community participation through Village Education Committees (VECs) with specific mandate that include enhancing enrolment and retention, micro planning and school management, fiscal responsibility and accountability for bringing
improvement in the quality of education in elementary schools, thereby achieving social development. It is an effort of the Government of India to recognize the need for improving the performance of the school system and to improve the quality of life of the people. It puts a great deal of emphasis on the civil society for ensuring the effectiveness and viability of our school education. Institutions such as Village Education Committee/ School Management and Development Committee/Ward Education Committees have been set up at village or school level in almost all the states to ensure community participation in the school education system. But the fact remains that the socio-economic and cultural constraints like poverty, patriarchy and gender-based stereotypes, lack of awareness among people continue to act as impeding factors towards achieving the intended goals of the Village Education Committees. As community participation remains an important factor in achieving better educational outcomes, a need is now being felt that the VECs must be made more effective by evolving some ways with which the people could get closer to the quality issues of elementary education in government schools.

It is important to know how far the VECs have been able to achieve their goals. What are the views of the people about these bodies? What problems and constraints do these committees face? What can be the mechanisms by which the functioning of VECs can be strengthened? These are questions that can be answered through the proposed paper.

WS129:4

Transition towns, grassroots community groups and transformational change

Bay, Ushki

Monash University, Social Work, Caulfield East, Australia

Transition Towns are a recent worldwide phenomenon (in so-called developed countries) where local residents form into grassroots groups with the aim of addressing peak oil and climate change. This paper will report on one detailed case study of an Australian transition town drawn from my recent research into this movement. This funded and ethics committee approved research is comprised of a mixed method approach. For this paper I am drawing on semi-structured audio-taped interviews, participant observation of hub meetings, local community education events and workshops. I aim to analyse the governance process, gender relations and strategies for achieving the group's goals based on this detailed case study.

The Transition Town movement may represent a novel approach to transformational change, to community leadership, to social capital formation, innovative governance processes and also to some conscious re-negotiating of gender relations. In this paper I will outline the Australian transition town movement briefly in relation to the movement worldwide. Then I will outline the strategies engaged in by this specific transition town group and relate some recent transformational leadership literature to analyse the potentially revolutionary change processes aimed for by this movement.

For Social Workers engaged in social policy, community development, group work, leadership and holistic individual practice the Transition Town movement promises a range of new and re-discovered understandings of how to effect local social change processes at the individual, group and community level. I hope to add to social workers' theorising and discussion of contemporary movements to effect social, personal and community change in relation to sustainable living.

WS129:5

Factors that contribute to the success of community activity among traditional populations

Zambar, Lea; Itzhaky, Hayac; Ben-Porat, Anat

Bar-Ilan University, School of Social Work, Ramat-Gan, Israel

The presented study examined the contribution of the personal and social resources of community activists to the success of volunteer activity among traditional populations. The research population included 163 activists who engage in volunteer activity in their community. The findings revealed that the activist's gender, supervision by a macro-intervention social worker, sense of mastery, sense of belonging to the community, extent of client participation, extent of representation, and leadership competence contributed significantly to explaining the variance in the success of community activity. A comprehensive analysis of the findings is presented, as well as practical recommendations for macro-interventions in traditional community. The recommendations highlight the importance of professional supervision for community activists, which aims to develop leadership, sense of community belonging, client participation, and representation in order to enhance the success of community activity. Finally, the examination of personal and social resources that contribute to the success of community activity and the emphasis on content that is essential for volunteers can facilitate identification of community activists.

WS129:6

Knowledge support in communities for social workers in Sweden

Guidran, Elvagg; Liedgren, Pernilla

Högskolan Dalarna, Falun, Sweden

Our purpose is to present a model at several levels and to determine if the work of knowledge support has an impact on social services' individual and family. We present a model for knowledge support at several levels in selected municipalities in teh region Dalarna, Sweden and to determine if the work of knowledge support has an impact on social services' individual and family work.

Of previous research done on the use of knowledge in the social services shows that the social worker has had little use of scientifically based knowledge. Social workers believe that their professional competence and colleagues' experience was most important as a knowledge base. Through interactive surveys made in the study's start and end of the project we show changes in attitudes and by the use of knowledge but also the learning processes social services. Our purpose is to provide an image of social workers to knowledge, what knowledge is necessary, how it is formulated and how it is used to best effect. We present models developed to make knowledge easily accessible to social workers in the various municipalities.

WS129:7

Sustainable social development within the field of urban planning in a Swedish context

Ågren, Axel

Student, Social and welfare studies, Linköpings university, Norrköping, Sweden

One issue of city planning and development that has gained relatively high amount of attention in Sweden is the difficulty of handling segregation and the problems that can come out of segregation. Ever since the 1970's, when the first governmental investigation dealing with the issue of segregation was published, the Swedish government has invested large amount of resources with the aim of reducing segregation and problems connected to segregation. Despite these investments in trying to solve these problems, the findings in investigations published in every decade since the 1970's until today show that the issue of segregation is far from being solved and in many cases the exclusion and segregation is deepened (Swedish national board of housing, building and planning, 2010).

There are no finished solutions as to how physical planning of urban areas can reduce segregation between for instance rich and poor. These questions are complex and depend on multiple aspects such as structures in labor market, politics, how society deals with unemployment and how social services and health care helps people in need. Nevertheless prior research within the field of urban theory in Sweden has shown that the physical aspects do matter to some extent regarding issues as social inequality, unemployment and social exclusion. Many Swedish cities are now experiencing an increase in population and new urban neighborhoods are being planned and older areas are being renewed. In this process concerned authorities, local decision-makers and other involved plan new urban areas according to the idea of sustainable social development. But what do the politicians, planners and public and private actors mean by this concept? Sustainable development with its main focus on environmental issues is a well known in public. But what do we mean when we consider urban planning as a sustainable social development? The aim of this master's thesis (which will be finished in June of 2012) is to see what meaning the concept sustainable social development has in today's society when new neighborhoods are being planned. In the town of Norrköping in central Sweden, local actors are now planning to build an entirely new neighborhood according to the idea of social sustainability. Through interviews with representatives from involved instances in addition to interviews with representatives from social services, and analyses of documents, my aim is to identify the meaning social sustainability.

WS129:8

Spirituality for sustainable development

Ath Dass, Mary Prince Law

Loyola College, Social Work, Nungambakkam, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

This paper deals with the ways in which people can be engaged actively in sustainable development drawing strength and guidance from spirituality. According to most sages in India spirituality is a way of living rather than a religion. The Indian value system is supported by the spiritual frameworks which emerge from all major religions in the
WS 130 Different Rights perspectives on health equality I (1:8)

**WS130:1**
Buffering the impact of social position and poor health? A multilevel study of economic conditions across European welfare states

Salkjel, Therese; Dahl, Espen; Kjetil Arne, van der Wel

Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences, Department of Social Work, Child Welfare and Social Policy, Oslo, Norway

Recently, health inequality research has directed attention to the social consequences of ill-health, in particular the opportunities to participate in the labour market. Building on this emerging field of research, this paper extends the scope by including economic conditions as an outcome, i.e. perceived household income, and “objective” household income. Welfare states vary in the degree to which they offer income protection to their unhealthy and disabled citizens. The aim is to shed light on the degree to which welfare state arrangements influence the economic conditions among Europeans suffering from poor health. The research question is how employment status and educational level among unhealthy people are associated with economic conditions, and how these relations are modified by welfare state generosity (i.e. social spending) in European countries. The data are derived from European Social Survey, round 3 (2006/7). The analysis comprises between 16734 and 22014 adult individuals, aged 25-60 years within 19/21 European countries. The analyses are conducted by means of multilevel random regression in Stata, both linear (xtreg) and logistic (xtlogit). Selected cross-level interaction terms involving social position, health and social spending were tested. Controlling for a range of confounding socio-economic factors, preliminary results suggest that there are significant cross-level interaction effects between education/health and objective household income, and employment status/health and objective household income. No interaction effects between social position/health and perceived household income were detected. The results are discussed in light of comparative health inequality research and comparative social policy research.

**WS130:2**
Ninja a research project with human rights, equality and gender questions at the agenda when teaching and working withh teenagers

Fehland, Margareta1; Ivarsson, Johanna1; Alexius Wallin, Linn1

1Health and Welfare, University of Malmö, Malmö, Sweden; 2Leader of the project, Landskrona, Sweden

This is a project which is financed by the Swedish State Inheritance Fund. The project is created by “the Equality Organization” a parents organization with the aim to bring focus to gender and equality questions in school. This project is from two diverse angels, one of the practice and one of the researches. The aim of the practice is to work out a model for pedagogic work with teenagers, in schools and in non-profit organizations, to increase their understanding of human rights, equality and democratic issues. The aim is also to empower teenagers to a better psychical health. With education and practice the project aims for the teenagers to become self-governing in these issues.

The aim of the research is both to examine teenagers’ view of discrimination and equality and also to see which pedagogic effort will help them to grasp and empowerment. Methods used for practice, and researching The project encourages the teenagers’ initiative and their participation and to do so the project works with various learning styles and stimulate the issues from diverse angels. The project practices different pedagogic methods such as future workshops, role-play, creative workshops, discussions, both making and watching movies, lectures, study visits, value workshops, cooperation practice and blogging. These methods are chosen since they increase participation and creativity. The research starts out with a narrative inquiry followed by participant observation and focus groups. The inquiry indicates the voices of teenagers and their self-experienced knowledge and their classification of discrimination violates and insults. Do the teenagers have the similar view of discrimination as the discrimination foundations say? Are the foundations relevant or do they need further development? Statistics hard facts as gender, ethnicity, disability, gender transgression (identity or expression), sexuality, religion and age also are shown through the inquiry.

The following participant observations displays the pedagogic attitude and confirm which activities and practices works with teenagers and which are not so resourceful. The focus group demonstrates teenagers’ attitude towards discrimination in the areas of gender, ethnicity, disability, gender transgression (identity or expression), sexuality, religion. Will education and pedagogic methods in this area help to empower teenagers to a better health?

**WS130:3**
Woman, water and health: an issue of human rights

Gomes de Lucena, Maria de Fátima1; Arauha Sábia, Viviane2; Lucena de Gouveia, Maria Alice1

1Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Serviço Social, Recife, Brazil; 2Universidade Estadual do Maranhão, Políticas Públicas, São Luís, Brazil; 3Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Comunicação Social, Recife, Brazil

This study aims to analyse the interaction among woman, water and health, from a feminist human rights perspective, in Brazil – specially in the rural areas – where there is a shortage of knowledge on this subject. Water supply and healthcare are major women’s issues as they are the greater majority of the population and directly responsible for their management. To be consumed, water, a scarce resource, has to be collected, drained, distributed, transported and stored. These procedures involve power structures and business interests prone to clashes with social interests. On the top of that, water is wasted, misused and treated as a consumer product whereas it should be a universal human right: an inegotiable access to every human being.

Brazil has the world’s biggest fresh water reservoirs and women account for more than half of the total population, therefore the burden of preservation, continuity and sustainability of water lies mainly on their shoulders. Brazil’s economy ranks number six in the world, but it also holds one of the world’s highest social inequalities. Black brazilian women are the poorest in the rural areas as well as in cities. Black women are responsible for the management of scarce water supply. They are also most prone to suffer from diseases caused by the lack of basic sanitation. A qualitative research was held using bibliographical/documental sources with the use of participant observation and semi-structured interviews with twenty rural agricultural landless women workers in the city of Macaparana, a rural area in the state of Pernambuco (Zona da Mata), during a three year period(1997-2000). This research was complemented in 2011. The study’s results show women fall ill and die of avoidable causes related to water issues. Their lives could be spared by education in health, public policies that support improvements in the quality of life, and a social organization that put feminism into perspective. These changes in policies will make women conscious of their status of poverty and lack of opportunity and access to land, credit and technology. This implies in the recognition of the “sexualization of the society” (Kergoat, 1993) which is also connected to water and health issues. With this knowledge women will be empowered to fight for their human rights taking into account a women’s feminist perspective.
WS130:4
The right to be heard – consumer and practitioner rights regarding complaints about health and social services
Souraje, Debrah
Griffith University, School of Human Services and Social Work, Meadowbrook, Australia

As social workers, our values and practice standards are oriented towards actions which improve health and wellbeing. Yet at times, our actions and the actions of other health and social service professionals can fail to help, and can have a harmful impact. When this occurs, our identity and our regulatory structures must grapple with one of the ultimate human rights of any service user – the right to complain. The right to complain exists within complex power dynamics. Internationally, there is considerable inequity in the complaint rights awarded to consumers of health and social services. There is also inequity in the rights provided to practitioners responding to complaints. In some countries, and some regions, professions such as social work are registered and/or licenced through legislative provisions. In others, regulatory provisions are voluntary and only apply to those who choose to join a professional association, where such associations exist. Many questions also remain unexplored regarding best practice in complaint management. This presentation focuses on decision making regarding complaints about counselling, psychotherapy, and casework, including social work. It presents research findings from an Australian study conducted as part of PhD research through Griffith University, Brisbane. In depth interviews occurred with complainants, respondents to complaints, and third parties who had a role in hearing and sanctioning complaints. Key findings are firstly, that decision making regarding complaints occurs within complex contexts of cultural, structural and relational power, and that often these forms of power are not clearly identified and managed. Secondly, complaint matters often involve considerable impacts on those involved, complainants and respondents to complaints describe psychological trauma and life derailment. Thirdly, participants in the study reported their recommendations about what is needed to manage complaints, based on their experiences. Those attending this presentation will have the opportunity to hear excerpts about the experiences of Australian research participants regarding their involvement in complaint matters.

WS130:5
National health system in Brazil: challenges for the right to health in contexts of urban poverty and inequalities
Senna, Mariana de C. M.
Universidade Federal Fluminense, Programa de Pós-graduação em Políticas Sociais, Escola de Serviço Social, Niterói, Brazil

The health care system in Brazil has been marked by a complex combination of factors such as the size and variety of health problems and low quality and lack of resolution of the services. The implementation of NHS and, more recently, the improving in Primary Health Care have stimulated changes in that pattern, toward equity and effectiveness. However, the constraints are enormous and they involve different issues. This paper aims to examine the conformation of health care system in the metropolitan region of Rio de Janeiro. The analysis emphasizes the political and institutional dynamics that mark the pattern of public intervention in health care, more specifically at the local level. The study focuses the actors, interests and institutions and their interference into this process. It was considered the dynamic and complexity in that implementation process, characterized by the combination among actions and decisions involving governments and other stakeholders. The study also emphasizes the challenges related to public support programs, interagency coordination and resource capacity. Case studies were made in seven municipalities within the region. The research took place between the years 2008 and 2010. The search had involved secondary data collection (demographic, socioeconomic and service offerings characteristics) and interviews with managers, professionals and users of health services. The results showed significant increase of the supply of services, particularly in primary health care. However, resolution and effectiveness of the actions and access to other levels of health care persist as a problem. The weight of the local private sector and its relationship with local governments make up an important veto point to reform. At the same time, the eligible to receive by organizing the forum to exchange opinions at level of province, district,sub-district, and community and should promote the knowledge and understanding about the voluntary extension of social welfare, the protection of Thai workers’ rights. Local administration should be educated about access to social welfare in each aspect of allocation of social welfare and act as supporter to give advice for working with target groups linkage the integration of working between the agencies.
ESWS13:1
El ejercicio profesional de los trabajadores sociales en la implementación de la protección social en Juiz de Fora, Brasil: anal Santos, Cláudia Mônica1; Moljo, Carina Berta2

El trabajo que aquí presentamos es resultado de una investigación realizada en la ciudad de Juiz de Fora con el auspicio de la Universidad Federal de Juiz de Fora la Fundación de Amparo a la Investigación (FAPEMIG), por el grupo de investigación Trabajo Social, Movimientos Sociales y Políticas Públicas de la UFF. Observamos que durante las últimas décadas el campo de asistencia social ha expandido su alcance, en todo Brasil, siendo considerada como una estrategia para el enfrentamiento de la pobreza. Considerando este “nuevo escenario” es que nos colocamos como “citizens” , who can have the social services at the ambit of the market, which stimulates not a universal citizen, but the “consumer citizen”, one who consumes the social services at the ambit of the market, becoming at the mercy of the State only the destitute ones. So, the study treats an analyze of the challenges and of the ways of the Brazilian's health in the last 20 years, what points progress on the legal ambit, however, little progress has been made on the concretion of the social’s policies, according is described on the Federal Constitution of 1988.

ESWS13:3
Incorporando la visión de los usuarios jóvenes a los servicios sociales de atención primaria<br>
Giménez-Bertomeu, Víctor M.; Doménech-López, Yolanda<br>University of Alicante, Department of Social Work and Social Services, Alicante, Spain

Los jóvenes son un sector de población de especial atención para los Servicios Sociales de Atención Primaria españoles (SSAP). Los datos disponibles sobre el perfil de los usuarios de los SSAP indican que la población entre 18 y 35 años representa no menos de una cuarta parte de quienes los utilizan (MTAS, 2007). Sin embargo, es escasa la información existente acerca de su perspectiva sobre dichos servicios, que nos ayude a mejorar su calidad. Además, hay que destacar la importancia atribuida a la participación de las personas usuarias en los SSAP, aspiración tradicional y objetivo deseable para incrementar la calidad de los servicios. Sin embargo, se ha constatado la escasez de experiencias de participación y en especial de las que consideran específicamente la opinión de los jóvenes. El proyecto de investigación “Indicadores de calidad en los Servicios Sociales (INCAS)”, financiado por el Ministerio español de Ciencia e Innovación (Ref. CSO2008-04359/SOCI. Plan Nacional 1+D+I 2008-2011) pretende aportar información en esta línea, contribuyendo a la identificación de estándares de calidad en los SSAP a partir de la integración de las perspectivas de agentes diversos, entre ellos las personas jóvenes como informantes clave.

Presentamos los principales resultados de esta investigación cualitativa relativos a la percepción de usuarios jóvenes sobre la calidad en los SSAP. Los participantes fueron jóvenes usuarios de los SSAP locales de la Comunidad Valenciana y la Región de Murcia (n=14), con un tiempo mínimo de 1 año de contacto con los SSAP y de alguno de los sectores de población de especial atención para estos servicios. La edad media de los participantes fue de 27.6 años (DT=4.22; Rango=19-33) y el tiempo medio de contacto con los SSAP fue de 4.8 años (DT=3.55; Rango=1.25-12). La técnica de recogida de datos fue la entrevista en profundidad, obtenidos muestran la atención profesional como eje fundamental de la calidad. Además, los participantes destacan dos dimensiones clave...
La política de fiscalización del ejercicio profesional del asistente social en Brasil
Prédés, Rosa Lúcia; Abreu, Ana Cristina
Universidade Federal da Alagoas, Maceió, Brazil
La investigación analizó la potencialidad de la Política Nacional de Fiscalización (PNF) del ejercicio profesional del asistente social en Brasil, operacionalizada por el Consejo Federal y Regionales de Servicio Social, entidades responsables por la disciplina y defensa del ejercicio de la profesión. Aun que las entidades fiscalizadoras del ejercicio profesional tengan características formales y burocráticas, estas renovaron su actuación, adoptando una concepción ampliada en el desarrollo de esas actividades. Así, la construcción de la PNF se estructuró en tres dimensiones: afirmativa de principios y compromisos, relacionada con la adopción de prácticas profesionales para el fortalecimiento del proyecto ético-político, organización de la categoría en defensa de las políticas públicas y de la democracia, lucha por condiciones de trabajo dignas y capacidad de los servicios; político-pedagógica, que prioriza la politización de los asistentes sociales acerca de los principios ético-profesionales, como referencia para intervención en las instituciones y junto a los usuarios; normativa e disciplinaria, orienta procedimientos para cohibir, apurar y aplicar las penalidades previstas en el Código de Ética Profesional, se constatadas violaciones a principios éticos, políticos-jurídicos y operativos. Para la concretización de esas dimensiones la PNF actúa potencializando la acción fiscalizadora y defensa de la profesión; capacitación técnica y política para ejercer la orientación y fiscalización; articulación entre las entidades del Servicio Social; inserción en las luchas a favor de la ampliación y garantía de derechos, políticas sociales y democracia en dirección a una sociedad igualitaria. La progresiva implementación de la PNF constituyó un instrumento fundamental para el Servicio Social en la defensa de la universalización de los derechos sociales. Al mismo tiempo en que defiende los espacios y derechos de los profesionales, de acuerdo con sus prerrogativas legales instituidas por la ley federal 8.662/1993, garantice la prestación de servicios de cualidad a los usuarios y amplía su actuación en defensa de los interés de los trabajadores. La investigación demostró que la fiscalización del ejercicio profesional presentase con potencialidades, contribuyendo para que la profesión desempeñe su función social, comprometida con cambios sociosindicales y vinculados a los valores que defienden los derechos sociales, en una perspectiva estratégica de lucha.
La política de asistencia estudiantil en Brasil en los hitos de la reforma universitaria
Maisonette Coutinho, Fernando; Ricardo Alves de Oliveira, Rafael
UFRJ, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
La política de Asistencia Estudiantil en los hitos de la Reforma Universitaria está ocurriendo de forma selectiva, residual y focalizada. Su carácter es de favor a los “más necesitados”, y no de derecho a todos los estudiantes. Ese texto defiende que el desafío que está puesto es la implementación de una Política Asistencia Estudiantil amplia y universal, y poner fin a la idea de asistencia como una ayuda.
Objetivo: Comprender como se presenta la Política de Asistencia Estudiantil en las Universidades públicas de Brasil en los hitos de la Reforma Universitaria de 2007. R
Metodología: Analizó alrededor de 50 estudiantes de las fuentes primitivas sobre la Reforma Universitaria, así como levantamiento bibliográfico acerca del asunto. Entrevistó con estudiantes de las Universidades públicas de Brasilia. Fueron entrevistados 61 estudiantes de un total de 19 universidades públicas. 53 de estos estudiantes informaron que en sus universidades hay una Política de Asistencia Estudiantil. 16 estudiantes, informaron no haber, 2 informaron que no hay y 2 no respondieron. En relación a los criterios y condiciones para el acceso a diferentes tipos de ayuda a los estudiantes, se observó que una parte importante se relaciona con bajos ingresos y prueba de la privación económica, respectivamente. 41 estudiantes entrevistados dijeron ser a favor de una política de ayuda estudiantil universal. 16 defendieron ser solamente para quienes tienen privación económica y cuatro no respondieron.
Conclusión: El proyecto de la Reforma Universitaria para la Asistencia Estudiantil, generalmente presentado como propuesta de garantizar el acceso y permanencia en la universidad, en la práctica, se presentó como una política focalizada, fraccionada y residual. La Reforma de la Enseñanza Superior brasileña remite a un modelo de universidad en que hay expansión de puestos sin el aumento proporcional de la financiación. Sin dinero, la política de Asistencia Estudiantil no garantiza la universalidad y tampoco la permanencia de los alumnos ingresantes. La realidad es que, en un contexto neoliberal, la concepción de gratuidad es reducida a la ausencia de mensualidad, perdiéndose la dimensión de la Política de Asistencia Estudiantil de manera amplia y universal, en que todos tengan acceso a alimentación, transporte y vivienda.

Network 13 Social work, social development and poverty reduction in East Africa
N13:1
Promotion of professional social work towards social development and poverty reduction: Report from an integrative project in East Africa
Spitzer, Helmut
Carinthia University of Applied Sciences, School of Social Work, Feldkirchen, Austria
In 2010, four East African and one Austrian schools of social work started an international partnership program towards the promotion of professional social work in East Africa, namely in Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. The project is part of the Austrian Partnership Program in Higher Education & Research for Development (APPPEAR). Key focus is the role of social work education and practice in addressing poverty and effectively contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. The project combines empirical research with curricular development activities and socio-political advocacy for the social work profession. In field research, 1,700 respondents were addressed in order to explore the contribution of social work towards national poverty reduction strategies and social development policies; to analyze the assessment of existing social work training programs; to investigate cultural and political issues in social work practice; as well as to include issues of gender equality into the social work discourse. The research was conducted quantitatively through a set of questionnaires for social work practitioners, educators, students, and employers; and qualitatively through in-depth interviews with social work employers and policymakers. Also discussed with social work clients at grassroots levels. The findings of the study will be shared with the social work community on a national and regional level, translated into revised curricula, and published. It is also planned to facilitate a process of discussing the regulating of the social work profession with relevant government authorities in these four countries. With this project, the capacity of higher education institutions in social work will be strengthened both academically and institutionally. A major scientific outcome will be a “Handbook on Social Work in East Africa”. The presentation will highlight the objectives and activities of this comprehensive, still ongoing project. Its framework provides a number of reference points for the professionalization and indigenization of social work in Africa; for international social work practice; for regional collaboration and networking; and for a social work perspective that meaningfully contributes towards the social development agenda.

N13:2
Prospects and challenges for social work in poverty reduction and the realization of Millennium development goals in East Africa
Wairire, Gidraph
University of Nairobi, Sociology and Social Work, Nairobi, Kenya
Professional social work has a crucial role to play in poverty reduction and the realization of Millennium Development Goals in Africa. In this presentation, empirical data from a comprehensive research project recently conducted in Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and Tanzania was used for a critical exposition of the current status of MDGs in East Africa. The study incorporated views from different stakeholders such as social work students, educators, practitioners, employers, and other stakeholders, including policy makers and social work clients at the grassroots level. The role of social work education and practice in poverty reduction in the East African Region and the challenges that confront the profession in the efforts to reduce poverty and realize Millennium Development Goals in the region were critically analyzed. Special focus was on poverty reduction, practice and policy levels of social work in all the four countries covered in the study. The growing recognition and opportunities for professional social work as a major stakeholder in East Africa's development process as well as its limitations therein have been highlighted in the paper.

N13:3
Indigenization of social work for social development in East Africa
Twikirize, Janestic Mwanda
Makerere University, Social work, Kampala, Uganda
Social work education and practice in East Africa lacks a sound base of theories, concepts and methods that are relevant to the actual needs of the poor and marginalized people and which are appropriate to the given social and cultural contexts. The profession has its roots in the colonial era when it was transplanted from the colonizing countries into Africa. There is a growing debate on the need to indigenize social work, given that some western models and values of social work may not be applicable in the African context which may subsequently compromise its contribution to poverty reduction and social development. Empirical research was conducted in Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and Rwanda between September and November 2011 to investigate the role of professional social work in social development and the realization of the Millennium Development Goals in East Africa. Quantitative and qualitative data was collected through use of questionnaires and interviews with social work practitioners, employers, policy makers, social work educators and students. Focus group discussions were also held with the social work clients. Data were analysed first at country level and later comparatively at the regional level. The results indicate that a dearth of local social work research and scholarly materials by African scholars and related to the local context poses a major challenge to the indigenization of social work in East Africa. At practice level, it is revealed that the limited integration of cultural values and practice may affect the effectiveness of social work intervention at the grassroots. While affirming the universality of social work principles and values, the findings point to the need for deliberate steps to contextualize social work education and practice in order to effectively contribute to social development in the region. The presentation will focus on the challenge on how to harmonize Western-based social work concepts with indigenous approaches and culturally relevant knowledge and practices.

N13:4
Social work in a post-genocide context: a view from Rwanda
Burikanga, Charles; Kalungainire, Charles
National University of Rwanda, Social Sciences, Butare, Rwanda
Rwanda has faced tremendous social, political and economical challenges that were aggravated by the 1994 genocide against Tutsi. Indeed, this
Genocide culminated in a high increase of vulnerable groups including widows, orphans, disabled people and individuals living in extreme poverty. To handle these problems, different alternative solutions including humanitarian assistance and thereafter long-term development strategies were devised by the Government of Rwanda, international as well as national organisations and civil society organisations. Throughout the process, the social work profession has been playing an invaluable role in uplifting the Rwandans’ living conditions. Its contribution was and remains not just about meeting peoples’ material needs such as food, shelter, and health care but also giving important contribution towards different approaches both external and home grown to reduce poverty among Rwandans. This is shown through an ongoing research project being jointly implemented by four Universities in East Africa, namely National University of Rwanda, Makerere University, Nairobi University and Institute of Social Work of Dar es Salaam in partnership with Carinthia University of Applied Sciences (Austria). The empirical research was carried out by the use of questionnaires and semi-structured interviews with social work practitioners, social work educators, social work employers and 4th year students from the three social work training institutions in Rwanda. Moreover, in-depth interviews were also conducted from policy makers, social work employers, social work educators and focus group discussions with social work clients in grass root communities. The preliminary results relating to the case of Rwanda indicate that social work profession is playing a major role in responding to the country’s social needs and realisation of MDGs with focus to poverty reduction. However, the research findings also show a dire need of strengthening social work education and practice adapted to global standards.

Social protection policies for orphaned and vulnerable children in East Africa
Mabeyo, Zena Mnasii; Mabeyo, Zena Mnasii; Watirwe, Gidrahe; Watirwe, Gidrahe
1Institute of Social Work, Social Work, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; 2University of Nairobi, Sociology and Social Work, Nairobi, Kenya

The East African region, just like other countries in the sub-Saharan Africa has continued to experience the challenge of the raising numbers of children who are orphaned and or made vulnerable by different calamities including HIV/AIDS epidemic. A major consequence is the weakening of family and community ties as well as social support networks all of which are further worsened by adverse poverty in the region. Efforts to address poverty in the East Africa region have witnessed several policies for social protection covering diverse groups in the society including children. Such strategies are broadly mainstreamed in the national policies for poverty reduction and realization of the Millennium Development Goals. Most of these policies however have not been effective in providing the safety nets that can effectively cushion children as they grow in environments that largely violate their rights and basic survival. This paper analyzes the broad factors that have made such policies fail to realize the goals for which they were conceptualized. An overview of the situation of institutional and family living orphans based on an empirical study conducted in Dar es Salaam - Tanzania and selected case studies in Kenya were used to inform policy practice and subsequent analysis. The role of social work in social protection policies for OVCs in East Africa was also analyzed with emphasis on how the process can reduce poverty in the region.

The neglected agenda: Social protection for older people in East Africa
Mabeyo, Zena Mnasii; Watirwe, Gidrahe; Spitzer, Helmut
1Institute of Social Work, Department of Social Work, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; 2Carinthia University of Applied Sciences, School of Social Work, Feldkirchen, Austria

The East African region is projected to face a serious but notoriously unnoticed demographic challenge in the forthcoming decades: population ageing. This demographic shift will be seen in terms of a large increase in the number of people aged 60 and above (from 13 million in 2005 to estimated 59 million in 2050). Despite international and Pan-African commitments and policies such as the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing and the Policy Framework and Plan of Action on Ageing launched by the African Union, these projections do not correspond with existing socio-political programs to address the needs of older people. Older people in East Africa face a series of multi-faceted problems. They lack formal social protection mechanisms as the majority of them are not beneficiaries of existing national social security and pension schemes. Informal support systems provided by families and communities are in a constant process of being eroded through broader processes of socio-structural change, modernization, and widespread poverty. Older people care for a big number of orphaned children affected by the AIDS pandemic, yet they are a much neglected target group in social policy and international development programs. The presentation will focus on an empirical study on the living conditions and survival mechanisms of older people in Tanzania. The study was conducted in metropolitan Dar es Salaam and in rural Lindi, Southern Tanzania, and involved more than 430 older people as well as other stakeholders. The analysis focuses on rural-urban and gender differences, on challenges with regard to social support mechanisms provided by communities and families, as well as on issues of marginalization, discrimination, and social exclusion of older people. The role of social work will be highlighted and an agenda for universal social pensions for older people will be advocated for. The presentation will also introduce a practical pilot developmental intervention in the form of a goat loan project for households headed by older people in Kinengé – a rural Tanzanian village. Views from neighboring countries such as Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda will also be incorporated.

Migration and the social worker I (3:3)

Social work with the displaced communities across the Balkan Straits
Gusugrapasam, Ashok Gladston Xavier
Loyola College, Chennai, India

People have been moving from place to place in search of their basic needs for centuries. In the last two centuries this movement has been restricted by the development of nation-state boundaries. Those who move are often seen as unwanted guests who have to exploit the available resources. However this was perceived differently during the invasions in terms of the war or trade. The current situation brackets people who move from one place to another as migrants, refugees, internally displaced people and so on. When they move out from their own places they become extremely vulnerable to the threats and shocks of the situation. They are often found at the mercy of the governments and their ad hoc treatment. This paper will outline the author’s experience of accompanying the Sri Lankan Tamil refugees for more than a decade and a half from the refugee camps to their homes back in Sri Lanka. The paper will consist of the application of social work values, principles and methods in working with the refugees.

Civil disobedience, migrant struggles and the lessons for the social work profession
Pentaraki, Maria
Liverpool Hope University, Social Work, Care, and Justice, Liverpool, United Kingdom

In 9th of March 2011 300 undocumented migrant workers ended a hunger strike of 44 days after the Greek government conceded to policy reforms related to the process of legalization of migrants as well as to concessions relevant for the whole working class. A broad solidarity base was built around their struggles. This has been one of the first grass roots anti-racist mobilizations in Greece. This research aims to understand the success of the struggles of the migrant workers and draw relevant lessons for the social work profession under the age of austerity in order to be able to contribute to the fulfillment of migrants’ rights. The research is based on qualitative interviews of selected hunger strikers and members of the solidarity committee as well as content analysis of their published statements. The results indicate that under the pressures of growing inequalities coalition building and radical strategies of community organizing, such as civil disobedience can be successful strategies for narrowing and finally closing gaps of inequality.

The nationalised social work and globalised social problems: The Swedish dilemma
Iüssson, Jessica H.
Mid Sweden University, Department of Social Work, Östersund, Sweden

Social work in Sweden has developed from being voluntary charity work to a major responsibility for the state and municipal authorities. Based on a well-developed legal system, social authorities and social workers are the agents who decide who are entitled to governmental and municipal subsidies and who are not. Despite ideological changes and political transformations which have resulted in the retreat of the Swedish welfare state from its traditional positions during the latest decades, the regular social work is still strong and important for many people in Sweden. However, globalisation, migration and global social
problems increasingly challenge the national basis of social work and create a tension between national laws, which guide Swedish social work, and the Code of Ethics of social work declared by IFSW. A growing group who are excluded from getting support from social workers in Sweden are undocumented immigrants. Without citizenship or residence permits in Sweden, undocumented immigrants are excluded from municipal social services, social rights and access to basic social services, equal employment opportunities, health, housing and education. Undocumented immigrants have therefore to rely on irregular social work such as deprived voluntary organisations’ function at the margins. This paper critically examines the discrepancies between the universal declarations of human rights and social justice in IFSW’s Code of Ethics and the Swedish social work as one of the strongest and most inclusive social welfare regimes in Europe. Questions, such as “How informed are social workers and politicians of the problems of social welfare of undocumented immigrants? Are there any political or social programs for changing the laws and improving the life conditions of undocumented immigrants? How do social workers respond to the conflicts between the IFSW’s Code of Ethics and the exclusion of undocumented immigrants from the Swedish welfare system?” are guiding this study. The study is based on analysing official documents, conducting interviews with municipal social workers, political agents and NGOs in three large cities in Sweden with substantial numbers of undocumented immigrants. The results show that the displacement of thousands of undocumented immigrants and their ‘place less segregation’ in Sweden and deprivation of their living conditions should guide us to re-evaluate the practices of social work in an era of increasing global inequalities.

WS131:4
Social welfare attaché: the new field of social work
Sanchez, Nicamil
Australian Catholic University, School of Social Work, Canberra, Australia
Social Work as a profession should be responsive to the call of time and to the changing needs of the people it wishes to serve and most importantly, promote and uphold the dignity of its clients whether in country or overseas. The culture of migration, changing demography, imbalances of country’s development, and the opportunities of seeking short term and long term employment for Filipinos. This phenomenon led to the enactment of the Magna Carta for Migrant Workers which is one of the best model in extending protection and social welfare services to migrant workers. In this model, it specifically stated the importance of establishing the Migrant Workers and Other Overseas Filipinos Resource Center within the premises and under the administrative jurisdiction of the Philippine Embassy in countries where there is a high concentration of Filipino migrant like in Malaysia, Hong Kong, and in the Middle East. It states the importance of providing a lawyer and a social worker in implementing the services in the center for documented and undocumented workers, and most importantly to distressed migrants. In recognising the contribution of Social Work in the field of consular services, it paved way for the appointment of Social Welfare Attaché as part of the one-country team approach in some Philippine embassy. This is a new field of practice for social worker the needs to be explore since the Social Welfare Attaché must adapt to the tradition and culture in the host country and the complexities of problems experienced by migrant workers given the limited intervention they can provide, but also learn the diplomatic courtesy and relations as part of the Philippine embassy team. Social Welfare Attaché is relatively a new area of practice that the social worker needs to expound its knowledge and skills to be effective member of the delivery of diplomatic services to migrant workers. This article will describe the new field of social work practice in foreign post as well as the challenges faced by the Social Welfare Attaché based on secondary data and most importantly, provide indicative recommendations to enhance the skills, knowledge and attitude of social worker as part of the consular team and in providing social work intervention to distressed migrant workers.

WS131:5
International migration of professional social workers: an exploration of their adaptation in practice abroad
Pullen-Sansfaçon, Annie1; Brown, Marion1; Graulum, Johns1
1Université de Montréal, School of Social work, Montréal, Canada; 2Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada; 3University of Calgary, Calgary, Canada
Mobility of workers worldwide is an increasingly important phenomenon and social workers are part of this global trend. Indeed, the reach of globalized trade, travel, and technology continues to extend, necessitating the development of policies and multi-lateral agreements to facilitate labour mobility across myriad professions, including social work. While research is beginning to examine the range of challenges and benefits of employing social workers educated internationally (Manthorpe et al. 2010, Hussein et al 2009), and identify key challenges for the training of the workforce (Spolander et al. 2011; Pullen-Sansfaçon et al. 2011) there remain key questions arising for social workers who migrate for professional reasons, particularly revolving around their adaptation processes to new cultural and organisational contexts. The research presented in this paper aimed to explore the experiences of social workers who have migrated to Canada with regard to the processes of professional adaptation to their new social work practice context. The paper will discuss the data obtained following 15 semi-structured open ended interviews with migrant social workers. The participants were selected through purposeful sampling within three Canadian cities: Halifax (n=5), Montreal (n=5) and Calgary (n=5), sites which provide contrasting demographic and economic features in the context of professional migration. The paper will discuss the changes that occurred in their practice following their migration and how their experience abroad has contributed to change practice around them in Canada. Our informants are new to the country of migration, and have had personal and practice experiences, along with professional training, in a country or countries other than their new country of migration. Hence, there are several layers of concurrent adaptation that influence their professional practices, and their experiences of securing and retaining social work employment. The paper’s conclusion discusses the benefits and challenges of migration on direct practice and outlines numerous resulting principles that could be considered important to social policy analysts, social work educators, social work administrators, and social worker personnel.

WS131:6
Collective empowerment and Social Mobilisation: a comparative analysis of experiences from social work in Mumbai and Stockholm
Rambaree, Komalsingh1; Siberry, Stefan1; Jojo, Bipin2; Ranee, Daniel Sainkupar2
1University of Gävle, Department of Social Work and Psychology, Gävle, Sweden; 2Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Centre for Social Justice & Governance, Mumbai, India
Cities like Mumbai in India and Stockholm in Sweden have known an increasing level of social exclusion and marginalization of vulnerable groups within the communities as a consequence of both intra and inter country migration resulted by globalization and neo-liberal thrust. Within this particular context, social workers are facing numerous challenges regarding collective empowerment and social mobilization as a strategy for social action. Using a comparative approach, the aim of this study is to explore how collective empowerment and social mobilization are being undertaken by social workers within marginalized urban settings. Deonar-Mumbai, India and Tensta -Stockholm, Sweden were used for data collection. The research participants for this study were 12 key informants from 2 social work organizations from each setting. Semi-structured interview questionnaire was used for collecting the data and the gathered data were analyzed with the help of Atlas-ti 6.2 using critical discourse analysis method. The main findings are that in Mumbai the beneficiary groups mainly consist of intra-country immigrants, while in Stockholm inter-country immigrants are pre-dominant. Social work in Mumbai is conducted in a context of extreme poverty and most of the work is within the informal welfare sector, while in Stockholm most social work is being done within the public sector under a structured welfare model. Informants from both Mumbai and Stockholm described their respective contexts as urban areas of advanced marginality, with social exclusion, unequal living conditions, high rates of unemployment, and multiple social problems. In Stockholm interventions are aimed towards getting people together, strengthening the social networks and trying to relate the vulnerable people to the surrounding “established” communities. But there seems to be no direct aim of social mobilization towards social actions and movements for change at the more structural level. In Mumbai a key aspect of community based social work is organizing people for social mobilization, collective empowerment and social action, in order to strengthen the power of marginalized groups, and to achieve social change and community development. A concluding remark emanating from the study is that, community based social work in Stockholm is generally focused on coping; while social work in Mumbai is more focused on social change through collective social movements and actions.
WS131:7
Smoke and mirrors: How an allegedly inclusionary program perpetuates an exclusionary discourse
Bejur, Raluca
University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada

Introduction: This paper aims to critically explore the theoretical assumptions that guide the creation and the development of a Canadian public mentoring program for immigrants, allegedly aimed at advancing their economic and labour market inclusion.

Background: While Toronto, Canada’s largest urban area, still remains the primary destination for newly arrived immigrants, newcomers often find themselves being unemployed or performing in underemployed positions, if compared with their Canadian born counterparts.

Theoretical framework: This paper rejects the application of social capital and social inclusion/exclusion theories, which have been traditionally used as explanations for newcomers’ inability to successfully participate within the Canadian labour market, and proposes a structural theoretical standpoint, by advancing the premise of an existent power over the economic gains, of those who are Canadian, at the expense of newcomers.

Methodology: Focus group consultations have been conducted with newcomers participating in a public mentoring program (n= 14). By making use of textual discourse analysis and by moving along an interpretative approach of inductive and theoretically driven coding, participants’ experiences with various components of the mentoring program have been explored.

Results: Findings suggested the program did not address participants’ ongoing challenges of securing fixed related employment and failed to attend to the systemic barriers that perpetuate newcomers’ exclusionary economic positionality. Participants’ voices revealed the program’s design and structure as being conceivably guided by either social capital theories, which place the onus on newcomers’ individual skills and credentials as the ones to exclusively determine their economic performance, or by either inclusionary/ exclusionary theories, which, often use justificatory discourses as explanatory for newly arrived immigrants’ labour market exclusion.

Conclusion: Disguised as an inclusionary strategy, the referred public mentoring program, reproduces and maintains an exclusionary economic status quo, given that its materialization is rooted in theoretical perspectives that justify exclusion. Recommendations are provided for challenging existent power imbalances between Canadian born citizens and newcomers as they relate to labour market participation and subsequent economic gains.

WS 132 Developing social work education – ways forward (3:7)

WS132:1
 Newly qualified social workers: Workers’ views on supporting the transition to practice
Healy, Karen1; Harrison, Gai1; Foster, Michele1
1University of Queensland, School of Social Work, Brisbane, Australia; 2University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia

For social workers, like many other caring occupations, the transition from professional education to practice can be difficult. In the first year of practice, newly qualified workers must negotiate their emerging professional identity often in the context of competing organisational demands. Changing organisational conditions, particularly the rise of managerialism, make this shift challenging. To date, the social work profession has failed to recognise, in a systematic way, the needs of newly qualified workers. As a profession, we know little about the experience of newly qualified workers and their professional support and development needs as they negotiate the first year of practice. Yet, such knowledge is important for ensuring that the profession meets its obligations to the next generation of professional workers and to ensuring that newly qualified workers gain the support and development opportunities they need to provide quality services.

In this paper, we report on a three year Australian study with newly qualified workers. Our research focuses on understanding the factors that contribute to job satisfaction and intention to remain in direct social work practice for newly qualified workers. These findings will contribute to building effective approaches to professional development and support for newly qualified workers.

We report on findings from a survey of 57 newly qualified workers and focus groups with 40 newly qualified workers and 24 supervisors of newly qualified workers. In this paper we will report on workers and supervisors’ views of the factors that support newly qualified workers to develop a sense of job satisfaction and commitment to remain in social work practice.

We will discuss the implications of our findings for professional support and development opportunities for newly qualified workers. The findings of this study are relevant to creating better organisational conditions for newly qualified workers and for building the professional workforce.

WS132:3
Human rights in social work education: A way forward
Samuel, Miriani1; Devadas, Prince Solomon1; González, Jude2
1Madras Christian College, Social Work, Chennai, India; 2Anna Maria College, Social Work, Worcesters, United States

Social Work education since its origin has focused on the direct and indirect methods of intervention. The direct methods were practiced by early social work educators and they taught the subject in the classroom. Today in the modern era, subjects need not be practiced but can be taught.

Social Work from its inception has proclaimed to be a “practice profession.” In this context Human rights education for Social work educators and the first ever official manual came from the Centre for Human Rights, Geneva in the year 1994. Though it is clear that every social work professional need to be educated on the subject and practice of Human Rights, irrespective of specialization or practice. It is understood that we still have a long way to go before making Human Rights as an Universal education for Social Workers.

This paper will focus on the department of Social Work, Madras Christian College and its activities in the last ten years of promoting Human rights education to all the social work institutions in India. The model we have promoted in focussing the Human Rights themes every year never ended with education (Conferences & Seminars) but we were able to integrate it in to Practice- field Work, Action research and Publishing. The most effective methods of Human Rights education is to take the entire Social Work Program into a rights based curricular courses rather than exclusive importance to Human rights as separate education.

WS132:4
The role of a proper social work education and research system in the development of social work practice: The case of Luxembourg
Haas, Claude1; Roeren, Petra2
1University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg; 2Walferrange, Luxembourg

Social work education and research has a short history in Luxembourg compared to most other European countries. Reasons for this include Luxembourg’s relatively small size and the outstanding position of the religious congregations far into the 20th century. It is only at the beginning of the 1970s with the creation of schools for mentally handicapped children and the professionalization of child and youth care that a first curriculum for social educators established itself in form of a two year professional practical training. Social workers who worked mostly in the communal social assistance were trained in France or Belgium since the first regulation of the profession in 1936. Scientific research activities on social work practice were rare if not nonexistent. With the creation of the University of Luxembourg back in 2003, a kind of new era has begun with the creation of a bachelor degree in social and educational sciences especially focusing on social pedagogy/social work and the development of social work research activities. In September 2011, a master degree social and educational management and coaching has started. As the case of Luxembourg is quite exceptional for continental European post-industrial societies, this contribution is focusing on the one hand on the effects of the absence of a national social work education and research system. On the other hand it aims at giving insights in the challenges of the construction of such a system. The different points of discussion are based on participant observation, interviews and document review. Concerning the absence of a proper national system, one of the major effects resided in the absence of a critical debate on social work theory and methods. Unlike Germany, the three “classical” methods, and more particularly individual case work, have not been questioned. Moreover, the history of social work in Luxembourg, as an important aspect for the development of a professional self-understanding and identity, is still largely undocumented. Other effects have resided in the domination of congregational and public authorities in the shaping of the sector and the late modernization of regulatory frameworks. The challenges of constructing a proper national system lie in the creation of a culture of open communication and exchange between the “old” and the “new” actors, a culture of critical reflection. This has been a big point of discussion during the preparation of the bachelor program.
WS132:5
Creative praxis in social work and social work education
Jordhii, Kerstin1; Thoresdotter, Sofia1; Weinsjö, Kristina2
Swedish Psychodramaschool, Stockholm, Sweden; Stockholm University, Social Work, Stockholm, Sweden

Social work is often characterized by difficult and chaotic situations, with a demand for change by society. How can we meet this challenge in the profession and education? We want to present how we have used methods to train the professional person to be more creative and to be able to act more wise, ethical and intuitive instead of only applying theory and evidence based methods in social work. We will also present how drama and music are methods for change. Creativity is to be able to think and act in a different way than before. The view of the creative man is a person who is able to make choices how to act in life, where the action may be unpredictable (an existential perspective). How can we use and develop these in our profession? It gives inspiration, new knowledge and commitment. What we see as an important and basic ground for a sustainable organization in social work. What knowledge do we need for this? Aristotle, the great philosopher from the Ancient Greece, described knowledge in different categories. He named scientific knowledge as ‘episteme’ which is knowledge that can’t be in another way and which you learn by theory. He named practical knowledge as ‘techne’, the knowledge you need for producing and making something and ‘fronesis’ the knowledge you need to act wise as an ethical and political person. Intuition is also practical knowledge. Fronesis is to act creative. Control is in opposition to creativity. The organization is therefore in a double bind situation. If you want to continue the professionals you tell them what to do, but if you want the professionals to act creatively you give a freedom to act as they find the best way and reflect. The latter means that a person and the organization increase their knowledge. Creativity is to be able to play with different possibilities, where we try to imagine what could be in reality. Anxiety and the organization, which want to control the blocks the creativity. One way of training creativity is to use drama, where the action doesn’t happen in reality, what we call sociodrama or psychodrama, originally from J. L. Moreno. We can train by playing our images and the idea we have what will happen if we choose either this or that way. The training can be used in education, supervision and clinically. We are all Directors of Psychodrama and Sofia is also Music Therapist. The seminar will be both experiential and didactic. We will need at least 60 minutes. Maximum 20 participants.

WS132:7
Advanced generalist social work education: A model for global practice
Sheppard, Melanie
University of Minnesota Duluth, Department of Social Work, Duluth, MN, United States

The field of social work has experienced fragmentation between the micro (clinical) and macro (social/community development) components of practice. This can lead to silos that devalue the work of others within the profession. Macro practitioners can become disconnected from the lived experience of clients and micro practitioners. Micro practitioners can lose sight of their ethical responsibility to advocate and promote social justice. Advanced generalist models of social work education attempt to bridge this gap by building upon a generalist base of core knowledge, skills and values to develop greater depth and breadth in micro and macro practice, cultural competence and global awareness. Students have the opportunity to integrate this knowledge base in their field placement settings. Advanced generalist practice is particularly advantageous in communities with limited resources that call on social workers to adopt a variety of roles from crisis counselor to program developer to community activist. The advanced generalist practitioner can also quickly grasp the "big picture" and address the complexity of social problems from both a micro and macro practice. A survey of recent graduates from one advanced generalist program found that while the majority of graduates spent most of their time in micro practice activities, they also devoted time to supervision, administration and program development, public policy and community organizing. These graduates rated themselves as a 4 or higher (5 point scale) in many key areas relating to micro and macro practice, including; "taking independent initiative in advocating with clients systems", "using critical thinking skills to address complex ethical situations", "applying models of assessment, prevention, intervention, and evaluation", "seeking out situations beyond my comfort zone in an attempt to broaden cultural understanding", "demonstrating the ability to confront oppression and discrimination" and "continuously discover, appraise, and attend to the changing locales, populations and emerging in our societal and global trends". This presentation will share different models for advanced generalist curricula and case examples of advanced generalist practice. Social work education can be transformed to reach beyond traditional paradigms of practice.

WS 133 Family consultation in development (3:4)

WS133:1
Gainfully employed persons caring for aged next of kin – re-familiarization of the Swedish welfare model?
Abhakeen, Els-Mariët1; Sand, Ann-Britt2; Imai, Konomi1; Chen, Li-Mei1; Teramoto, Naomi1; Oussi, Mayumi1
1Kwansei Gakuin University, School of Human Welfare Studies, Nishinomiya, Japan; 2Stockholm University, Social Work, Stockholm, Sverige; 3Baika Josyi University, Ibaraki, Japan; 4Ryukoku University, Outsu, Japan

This study is a part of a collaborative research funded by the Japan’s Ministry of Education Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research. Our collaborative work investigates and identifies the necessary socialization process in order to achieve gender equity for care labor. The study presented here is one of the studies within this project and focuses Sweden. While research in social policy and feminism have mutually agreed that the Japanese welfare state has been built on the gender norm of males as breadwinners and females as family caregivers, the Swedish welfare state model is built on gainful employment of both males and females alike. While the Swedish family policy thus clearly supports a two breadwinner model where men and women have the same rights and duties, expressed in the parental insurance system regulating childcare, this is far less the case in the field of eldercare.

The role of family caregivers has received quite attention in Sweden with the government funded project “Anhörig 300” launched at the end of the 1990s, to challenge municipalities to develop various kinds of support services for those who in different ways give care to their next of kin. From July 1st, the municipalities are obliged by law to offer support to next of kin (Sand, 2010).

The Swedish welfare model is based on the premises that 1) the society, not the family, has the main responsibility for care, and 2) that all adults are gainfully employed, from the time of employment until retirement. Nonetheless, it is estimated that about 70% of all elderly care in Sweden is performed by relatives and that the largest share of family carers is among the gainfully employed population, mainly daughters (Sand, 2010). The Swedish welfare model is based on the premises that 1) the society, not the family, has the main responsibility for care, and 2) that all adults are gainfully employed, from the time of employment until retirement. Nonetheless, it is estimated that about 70% of all elderly care in Sweden is performed by relatives and that the largest share of family carers is among the gainfully employed population, mainly daughters (Sand, 2010).

The Swedish welfare model could be described as undergoing different stages from de-familiarization from the 1930's, to re-familiarization beginning in the late 1990s (Sand 2007). We will discuss the present sub study form these two seemingly contradictory poles and with a focus on the care towards aged parents by gainfully employed adult children. Our discussion is based on some results from the five networks which have been started as a result of the establishment of a National Family Care Competence Centre (2008) by the Swedish Government to collect and spread knowledge about informal carers’ situation.

In the next step of this study, we plan to compare support to family carers in Japan and Sweden and further discuss this in a welfare model context.

WS133:2
A qualitative analysis of divorce in the united arab emirates: a growing trend
Brumfield, Nicole
United Arab Emirates University, Social Work, Al Ain, United Arab Emirates

Over the last fifty years the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has undergone significant social changes. Along with globalization, the developments that have accompanied their economic boom have influenced directly, or indirectly, the culture of the Emirati people, including their customs, traditions, and values. In addition to the positive social changes that have occurred since the discovery of oil, there has also been an increase in social problems, including divorce. Although divorce used to be quite rare in Gulf nations, divorce rates have been on the rise in the UAE. This rising divorce rate is alarming considering that it is detrimental to Gulf families where commitment to Islam, strong family ties, a sense of tradition predominates, and divorced women are especially stigmatized by society. Although there have been some studies on divorce in the UAE, there is still relatively little known about this recent phenomenon. This oral presentation will provide an overview of divorce in the UAE and present findings from my qualitative research project, in which I interviewed divorced Emiratis, using phenomenology as my theoretical framework. My study aimed to explore the reasons for the increasing rate of divorce in UAE society, gain an understanding of unknown aspects of the divorce phenomenon in the UAE, and inform government and/or social programs
that are targeted towards reducing the divorce rates in the UAE. Data were collected through one-to-one in-depth interviews with divorced Emiratis. A convenience sampling method was used and interviews were conducted in both English and Arabic. The results of this study can serve as a beginning guide for the UAE government and/or social service organizations when structuring divorce prevention programs. Several areas of interest emerged through data analysis: 1. divorce among Emiratis tends to occur early in marriage, 2. Emiratis tend to divorce at a relatively young age, 3. poor communication skills between couples is a recurring theme related to the break-up of marriages, 4. educated women are more likely to divorce, 5. tensions between family members of different nationalities contribute to divorce, 6. the (over) involvement of the extended family contribute to divorce, 7. spousal abuse was mentioned by several respondents as contributing to their divorce, 8. substance use/abuse was mentioned by several respondents as contributing to their divorce.

WS133:3
A study of male clients’ perceptions of and their experience of couple relations counselling at a community based social service agency in Singapore
Lim, Ching-Hwa Jadylin1; Koh, Evelyn Rochelle H.L.1; Goh, C.L. Esther1
1Marine Parade Family Service Centre, Singapore; 2Marine Parade Family Service Centre, Counselling, Singapore; 3National University of Singapore, Social Work, Singapore

Over the past five years (2006-2011), there has been an increase in the number of males seeking counselling for relationship and marital related issues with the Marine Parade Family Service Centre, a non-profit social service organization in Singapore. In view of the general tendency among Asian men to be reticent in seeking help, this paper aims to address three key questions namely: what were male clients’ perspectives of counselling before and after counselling and their motivation for help-seeking; how did they overcome barriers to help-seeking; what was the male client’s experience of the counselling process.

To answer these questions, a tapestry of three methods was employed: first, a trend analysis has been conducted by data mining the agency’s management information system exploring the detailed profiles and presenting problems of these males clients; second, in-depth interviews with 15 male clients have been conducted to ascertain male client’s perceptions and experience of marital counseling and what factors contribute to them coming for and remaining in counseling (only clients who have terminated their counselling with the centre were sampled to avoid possible social desirability bias); third, a focus group has been conducted with the counseling team, facilitated by an independent external research consultant to explore the service providers’ perspective in relation to the processes of engagement, intervention and termination with male clients’ marital issues. This perspective is used to juxtapose with that of the clients.

All the interviews and focus group discussions were voice recorded with consent. These recordings were transcribed and analyzed through a thematic coding process. These findings can then be used in current and future intervention to improve such analytics and work towards more successful intervention with troubled marriages. In short, this study uses practice-based evidence i.e. learning and gathering data from actual male clients to inform our effectiveness and efficacy in marital counseling. The findings from our study will facilitate the development of evidence-based practice relevant for Singapore and possibly the Asian region.

WS133:4
The realization of American dreams? The effect of family, social networks, community environment on acculturative stress among Asian immigrants
Chang, Varsha; Ahmad, Nisar
Chanda, Varsha; Ahmad, Nisar


Data from this study were drawn from the National Latino and Asian American Survey (NLAAS). Interviews were administered between May 2002 and November 2003 for respondents at least 18 years of age in the non-institutionalized residence. The sample in this study consists of 1,498 Asian immigrants interviewed at their choice of languages.

Factor analysis was first used to identify questions that examined family relationship (cohesion and conflict), social networks (support from family, relatives and friends), community environment (connectedness and disorders) and acculturative stress. Four models of multiple regression analysis were conducted to examine the relationships. Factors such as immigrants’ demographic features, SES status, immigrant-related factors, English proficiency and employment status were controlled in the multivariate models.

The results indicated that those who reported a higher level of family conflict (B=0.13, p<0.001) and neighborhood disorders (B=0.094, p<0.001) were more likely to experience acculturative stress. Neither family cohesion or community connectedness had effects on acculturative stress. The age at immigration and English proficiency were found to be associated with acculturative stress. The findings suggest that practitioners should be sensitive to the delicate dynamics and tension in Asian immigrants families by enhancing their own cultural responsiveness to immigrants’ age of migration and their migration history. In addition, contextual factors such as crime, drugs and violence experienced in neighborhoods that cause one’s stress should not be ignored when working with immigrants. Programs may target Asian immigrants with a lower level of English proficiency, lower income, and those who immigrate at an older age in coping with their acculturative stress.

WS133:5
Communication for sustainable social change – Moving away from professional communicators to community owned communicators
Chanda, Varsha; Ahmad, Nisar

Chanda, Varsha; Ahmad, Nisar

Communication for sustainable social change – Moving away from professional communicators to community owned communicators.

The proposed oral presentation will cover the problem, solution, results, and theoretical learnings out of it.
WS 134 Women and social protection (3:1)

WS134-1
Women's precarity and poverty in France and Europe
Miłewski, Françoise
OFCE-Sciences Po, Paris, France

Women’s participation in the labour market is a condition of their economic independence. It is also a tool in the fight against poverty. Yet, job insecurity is growing and under-employment is expanding. Having a job is no longer a bulwark against poverty. The growing number of marriage breakdowns is also increasing the risk of poverty. This study aims to analyze how precarity has been changing in recent years. It is based on data for employment rates, employment conditions, and the types of occupations and sectors women are employed in.

The consequences of the financial and economic crisis are studied: the crisis is affecting men and women differently, in terms of employment and unemployment and the impact of government spending cuts on social expenditures (which hit women particularly hard as both beneficiaries of public services and employees). The consequences of the crisis are far from over, however. The analysis focuses on France and Europe. It appears that the progress achieved (in particular the rising rates of female employment and the improved educational achievement of girls) are creating new forms of inequality. The growing integration in employment is taking place in a situation where co-parenting is not making significant progress, where governments are cutting back on their efforts to provide public services for young children, where family structures are changing, and, finally, where the very characteristics of work are changing (increasing flexibility and instability; growth in forced part-time work). This is generating more inequality, and it is different from what we have known. The dual earner household is faced with its lack of questioning of traditional gender roles and the multiplying number of single women with children are producing new social inequalities and deteriorating living conditions for more and more women.

Gender inequalities are not like other inequalities – they are linked to many factors, such as the relationship between private and professional spheres, existing institutions, social welfare systems, and representations and stereotypes. This analysis has important implications for public policies to fight gender discrimination and obtain greater social justice.

WS134-2
Women in poverty in Tampere - interviewing disadvantaged women. The impact of poverty throughout the life cycle
Roivainen, Irene1; Ylinen, Satu2
1University of Tampere, School of Social Sciences and Humanities, Tampere, Finland; 2University of Tampere, School of Social Sciences and Humanities, (Social Work), Tampere, Finland

This paper is based on a qualitative research conducted in Tampere in 2010 - 2011 on the topic of “Poverty - a challenge for social care providers” 1). In the research we interviewed single parents, single men and elderly people in our city. This paper focuses on the results and illustrates how women face poverty. The research indicates that for many women poverty becomes a permanent part of their life cycle. There were hardly any exceptions in the stories of the interviewed elderly women (20) about life in poverty and material scarcity. Their stories about childhood and youth resemble each other very much. Adult life experiences differ from each other to some extent which can mainly be explained by marriage and the socio-economic status of the spouse. Typical of the research respondents is that their work history lacks continuous employment or is practically non-existent. It can be stated that their cycle of life is in many ways similar, whereas struggling with poverty and gaining control of one’s life clearly differs in the life stories of the interviewed women.

The single mothers (16) with dependent children of different ages are facing a never-ending battle without getting sufficient support. Irregular work contracts without continuous employment force them to stretch their income to make ends meet. Their everyday life is full of mental distress, it is an effort to survive in financial circumstances that can be described as impossible. Our research leads us to suggest action to be taken by the Government to break the cycle of women’s disadvantage and to prevent their social exclusion. This includes improving women’s status on the labour market, developing the social care system and services and social work practices, too.

WS134-3
Women, participation and development: the case of Endorois women in Kenya
McGill University, School of Social Work, Montreal, Canada

This paper uses a case from Kenya to demonstrate that central elements of the Women in Development framework are still applicable to improve the status of women. Women of the Endorois minority tribe have historically been excluded from community decision-making. Recently, however, efforts have been made by community leaders to invite women to participate more actively. However, according to the umbrella organization for the Endorois tribe, the Endorois Welfare Council, it is still rare to hear Endorois women voice their opinions during public meetings. This research study addressed two questions: (1) What are the self-perceptions of Endorois women regarding their level of public participation? and, (2) What are the barriers to more active public participation? The study employed a Grounded Theory approach (Strauss & Corbin, 1990). Five female leaders of the Endorois tribe were selected using snowball sampling and word of mouth. In-depth interviews were conducted in 2011 using a semi-structured format. Data analysis followed an open and axial coding process (Strauss, 1990). The findings were then compared to the dominant gender development frameworks: Women in Development (WID) and Gender and Development (GAD) (Mosse, 1993; Rathberger, 1990; Young, 1997), WID, which emerged in the 1970s, was characterized by a focus on ‘equality of opportunity’ and has been heavily criticized by newer frameworks. Meanwhile, GAD, which emerged in the 1980s, concentrates on structural inequalities. The Endorois women interviewed identified cultural attitudes and power relationships between men and women as barriers to public participation. They also emphasized income-generating activities, education, women’s groups and better information dissemination as tools that enable women to challenge their subordinate roles. These findings suggest that women with higher education and higher earnings who have the opportunity to network with other women may be more effective at altering power relationships in their homes and communities. This study therefore argues that WID-style interventions continue to be relevant and valued by women in developing countries and should not be disregarded in development practice. Improving opportunities for women to actively participate in decision-making has important implications for better and more equitable community development outcomes.

WS134-4
Women and children protection issues in the selected refugee camps in Mae Sot Region, Thai-Burma border
Aportadera, Leah Mae; Manapol, Melba
Ateneo de Davao University, Social Work Program, Davao City, Philippines

Worldwide, women and children experience rights violations, and all forms of discrimination. Their present worst condition in our society only mirrors what lies in the environmental forces that directly affects them, be it in the sphere of Economics, Social, Political and Cultural. In Burma, the presence of massive military offensives of ethnic minorities, forced relocation based on economic strategy, pervasive poverty and forced labor and forcing children to be soldiers has resulted in a constant exodus of political and economic refugees, to cross international borders in the hope for finding refuge. The study highlighted the women and children protection issues as experienced by the refugees living in Mae La and Umpiem Mai Camps found in Mae Sot, Thailand. It discussed the refugee camp situation, the services and the programs rendered by various Community-based Organizations and Non-government Organizations in probing the gaps and disparities using the lens of human rights-based approach. 3AQ tools the availability, accessibility, appropriateness and quality. The study identified various protection issues that violates their rights as refugees in the realm of restricted movements of the refugees, less access to education, less availability of strengthened protection mechanism, the absence of sustaining psychosocial services and the limited availability of economic activities of which added to the woes of the refugees who have been living day in and out in an overcrowded camps for nearly two decades, and are facing an obscure future. Recommendations focused on the establishment of human-rights based Integrated Protection Mechanism which is more developmental and is more sustaining in its approach.
WS134:5

The impact of gender difference in social capital utilization on female micro-entrepreneurs’ business performance

Kim, Sean Mj
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, School of Social Work, Urbana Champaign, United States

This research investigates how gender affects microenterprise performance and what kinds of social capital utilization (i.e., bonding, bridging, and linking social capital utilization) mediate the relationship between gender and microenterprise performance. Since 1980s, Microenterprise Development Programs (MDPs) have been proliferated in the United States as a tool for poverty- alleviation, especially for low-income women. While many studies have pointed out that social capital utilization is a robust predictor of microenterprise start-up process (Davidsson & Honig, 2003), there is little research connecting gender difference in social capital utilization to microenterprise performance (Tata & Prasad, 2008). Therefore, this research aims to determine the most crucial social capital utilization that might affect female micro-entrepreneurs’ business performance.

This research analyzes the data (2004-2009) from the Kauffman Firm Survey (KFS). An independent variable in this research was gender. Social capital utilization was treated as a potential mediating variable, and was measured by receiving financing support from family members (bonding social capital utilization), from non-family members and other companies (bridging social capital utilization), and from a venture capital and government agencies (linking social capital utilization). Lastly, a dependent variable, microenterprise performance, was measured by business survival and profit. This study consists of three sets of regression models testing whether the indirect effect of gender on microenterprise performance through social capital utilization is significant. Preliminary results suggested that women had less social capital utilization as well as lower microenterprise performance. This study also indicates that bridging social capital utilization was positively associated with microenterprise performance. The results also suggest that bridging social capital utilization might mediate the relationship between gender and microenterprise performance.

The results imply that lack of bridging social capital utilization of women would be a barrier to improve their microenterprise performance. The findings of this research can contribute to developing social capital intervention programs for female participants of MDPs in the U.S.

WS134:7

Women's entrepreneurship through cooperatives and the dynamics of sustainable livelihood development and empowerment: An Indian perspective

Dash, Bishnu Mohan; Wickramasinghe, Anuradha
1Bhim Rao Ambedkar College (University of Delhi), Social Work, Delhi, India; 2Small fishers Federation, Pumbala, Kakkapallya, Colombo, Sri Lanka

Women's empowerment have always been a highly contested issue and of serious debate among academicians, development practioners and policy makers particularly after the failure of trickle down theory implemented during India’s five year plans which could not benefit women equally with men. In addition to that, the Indian patriarchal social structure has provided glass ceiling for women and has prevented them from making rightful contribution for socioeconomic development of the nation. Despite plethora of developmental measures and constitutional safeguards, women have lagged behind in all most all sectors in India. In this context, cooperatives are seen as an emerging powerful instrument for sustainable livelihood development leading to gender mainstreaming and integrating women in the process of development. Of course, the impact of cooperatives on women’s empowerment is contested in Indian context; however studies show that it has made significant impact on women’s empowerment. It has provided women the necessary space and support for economic self-relance, developing self confidence, overcoming exploitation and taking effective steps towards achieving greater control of their lives.

This paper puts forward how cooperatives in India have played a significant role for sustainable livelihood development and social and economic empowerment of women. This paper will also highlight the role of cooperatives as economic agents of change leading to economic emancipation, developing leadership qualities and promoting financial and social inclusion and ultimately leading to women’s empowerment by giving them the ability to make strategic choices in their life. It also highlights the government initiatives as well as opportunities and challenges of women led cooperatives in India as well as various suggestions for strengthening the women’s entrepreneurship through cooperatives.

WS 135  Development challenges (2:6)

WS135:1

Development challenges: inequalities in everyday life of women in homelike fishing in the Paraiba river estuary, Northeast Brazil

Silva, Emanuél Luiz Pereira; Conserva, Marinalva de Sousa; Inacio, Elisangela Oliveira
1Secretaria da Educacao do Estado da Paraiba, Bayeux-PB, Brazil; 2Universidade Federal do Paraiba, Servco Social, Joao Pessoa-PB, Brazil

This article reflects on the work of processing and handling of shellfish by seafood collectors from a gender based perspective, with the focus on the interrelationship between the productive and reproductive work of women in homelike fishing and the study of the supply chain and overlapping sociological relationships. The methodological procedures consist of the application of unimpeded interviews, semi-structured questionnaires and direct observation of the experienced fisherwomen. Fishing historically consisted of an activity classified as exclusively male. It can be observed that women have occupied the post of head-provider of their families, consequently, many now making a living of the activity of fishing which has a higher concentration of workers in the northeast of the country. In recent years, women have become more important in an industry that holds a culture of bias against them. Overcoming the barriers has not been easy, since the self-recognition as fisherwomen is still an embryonic issue that manifests itself in the community, in associations of seafood collectors, in the settlements of fishermen that are spaces of debate, work organization and claim of their rights. The mangrove ecosystems are the basis of human survival of coastal communities throughout the Brazilian coast.

WS135:2

Who supervises social work field instruction in Viet Nam? An emic-etic analysis

Duong Tran, Paul; Newfield, Neal; Doan, Ngo; Newfield, Susan
1Dominican College of Blauvelt, Social Work, Orangeburg, New York, United States; 2West Virginia University, Morgantown, United States; 3Hoan Sen University, Ho Chi Minh City, United States

We are interested in promoting the development of social work supervision in Viet Nam. In this paper, we will introduce and use the
Oral Abstracts Wednesday 11 July

WS135:3 The Effects of Quality Management Services A focus on residential care facilities for the disabled in Korea
Kim, Eunhye-yew

Founded by the Ministry of Health & Welfare, the Korea Social Service Facilities Evaluation Center was designed with intensive Quality Management Services in mind to improve the quality of Services at social welfare facilities. As people’s needs for social welfare for social welfare have increased, the number of social welfare facilities and NGOs has rapidly increased in Korea, starting in the 1980s. There are currently around 44,000 social service agencies and 387,000 social workers and professionals working in those organizations (Ministry of Health & Welfare, 2010). The Korea Government has established evaluation systems for social welfare facilities to assess the quality of services and to promote the efficient and reasonable use of budget resources. By law, ten categories of social welfare facilities must be evaluated every three years and there are over 1,600 facilities under Ministry of Health & Welfare. Based on the evaluations, high-scoring social welfare facilities have received monetary incentives from the government, but there were no corresponding support systems for low-scoring services facilities. In 2010, 250 residential care facilities for the disabled were evaluated and 46 of them scored below 70; those facilities received Quality Management Services for one year.

To assess the effectiveness of the Quality Management Services, low-scoring social service facilities were later reassessed in six categories: facilities environment, financial and organizational management, human resource management, programs and services, the protection of clients’ rights, and community relations. Those facilities had submitted detailed plans for their newly achieved service improvements. The quality management committee members were selected from among the executive directors of high-scoring service facilities, and they intervened through online and off-line channels by providing practical materials and training programs for the social workers. Those facilities had opportunities for practical and direct professional consultations at the division level.

The Quality Management Service has been effective in improving facility operation systems and raising the level of program services. At the 46 low-scoring facilities, the average increase was 11.29 points. It is vital not to punish an organization as a result of low-scoring evaluations, but rather to give them the opportunities to improve the quality of their services.

WS135:4 A comparative study of social development in Asia
Dean, Marit
Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India

Problem
A comparative study on social development diversity in Asia is carried out covering four Asian sub-regions of East Asia, North and Central Asia, Southeast Asia and South Asia. It uses the Human Development Index and the Progress of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as indicators of social development progress. This indicator shows social development diversity in Asia with East Asia leading in human development, North and Central Asia leading in equality, Southeast Asia being most diverse and leading in progress in the MDGs, and South Asia marked with the lowest level of human development, high level of inequality and least progress on the MDGs.

Methods
The comparative study on social development diversity in Asia aims to study the diversity in the progress in social development in Asian sub-regions; explain the diversity and similarities and differences in these sub-regions with reference to ideology and culture, political economy, development systems and policy approaches; and draw future directions to promote social development in these sub-regions with reference to role of development systems, policy approaches and social work curriculum planning.

Findings
The comparative study explains the diversity in social development progress in Asian sub-regions as follows:

- East Asia’s lead in human development can be explained by the influence of familistic and disciplinarian Confucianism, authoritative state systems, benefits of development aid in the context of the Cold War, and the development state approach.
- North and Central Asia’s lead in equality can be explained by the long period of communist rule and almost universal access for health, education and social protection.
- Southeast Asia’s lead in progress in the MDGs, can be explained by the influence of the familistic and disciplinarian Confucianism, authoritative state, benefits of development aid in the context of the Cold War, and the development state approach.
- South Asia’s lowest level of human development and least progress on the MDGs can be explained by the influence of fatalistic Hinduism, high level of inequality due to the caste system, weak and corrupt state system, and formal social protection available only for government civil service, staff in public sector enterprises and large-scale private enterprises.

Thus religious ideology and culture, political economy, role of development systems such as the state and policy approaches explain the diversity.

WS135:5 Social work global access model: promoting social equity and social change
Patrick, Rhonda; Cheung, Monit
University of Houston, Graduate College of Social Work, Houston, Texas, United States

Distance education provides task-oriented ways to efficiently maximize learners’ understanding of social issues (Du, Havard, & Li, 2005). When done globally, it is typically initiated by universities from different countries for the purpose of connecting students through cyberspace and web-based learning materials (Crowell & McCarragher, 2007). However, students from rural and third-world countries usually have limited access to technology (Darkwa & Manhuku, 2000). Since global justice issues directly affect social work practice, social workers must learn from various cultural perspectives through live discussions and worldwide interchange channels to enhance the globalization functions of social work practice (Regan & Youn, 2008; Zondiros, 2008). This presentation focuses on the design of a global access model that connects both urban and rural universities from six continents across the globe in order to identify the strengths and obstacles to using technology in boundary-free teaching. Each university designs a social system-based virtual classroom that involves a video production of locally-based social work practice and direct interviews of students, faculty and field instructors, focusing on cultural perspectives on service implementation. Since past experience has revealed limitations regarding internet use (Rovai, & Downey, 2010), access to course materials is also delivered through creative material transfers, such as DVD mailing and travel exchanges to setup core equipment for those without the appropriate technology. In this design, a global classroom is established in which social work students from Africa, Asia, Australia and Oceania, Europe, North America, and South America bring multidimensional cultural perspectives into critical-thinking discussions.
about equity issues (Chiu, 2009), through mutual support particularly for students without technology support, so that disproportionality issues affecting indigenous populations can be addressed. Each university targets issues that have been influenced by social change and affected the country’s social work practice. This global access model yields innovative ideas for comparing urban and rural practice using global distance education. Derived from this collaborative model is a multinational education framework that identifies the importance of virtual learning processing, system participation, and exchange of service implementation. Limitations due to physical boundary will be discussed.

WS135:6
Corporate contributions to sustainable development in discourses on CSR: A comparative study of self-reporting
Backlund Rambhare, Brita
Stockholm University, Department of Sociology, Stockholm, Sweden

That the private sector has an important role to play in achieving sustainable development has been recognised broadly and noted in the UN Millennium Project as well as in the contribution of the Business Action for Sustainable Development to the UN’s Rio+20 conference. Corporate efforts to contribute to a more sustainable development by integrating environmental and social aspects with economic perspectives have increasingly centred on the concept of corporate social responsibility (CSR). While much research has focused on company CSR performance and potential links between CSR efforts and corporate gains, little attention has been paid to how companies frame and form sustainability work in discourses around CSR. Knowledge of corporate discourses on CSR is however important for informed discussions of what corporate contributions bring to sustainable development. The aim of this research, which is part of a PhD project, is to contribute with a critical analysis of discourses on CSR in company self-reporting with attention to how leading companies in two different global regions report on the integration of economic, social and environmental perspectives. More specifically the research analyses 40 cases of CSR reporting among the largest corporations in two West European states (Sweden and the UK) and two Southern African emerging economies (South Africa and Mauritius) in terms of community involvement, socially responsible production and socially responsible employee relations. The findings indicate that the meaning of CSR is constructed differently across the four country contexts and needs to be understood in relation to broader social arrangements and government policies. Moreover, the findings indicate that corporate concerns with sustainable development often strive to merge the different logics of giving to the society and earning profit while paying scant attention to the tensions that may arise between the two. At a broader level this research suggests that corporate contributions to sustainable development, as formed and framed under the heading of CSR, make up specific prevailing discourses. These different discourses may reflect country-specific needs and requirements, but at the same time give weight to what is included and what is excluded in current corporate delineations of CSR.

WS135:7
The role of the third sector in promoting social development in Tanzania
Baratu, Elias
Local Authorities Pensions Fund, Planning & Investments, Dodoma, Tanzania

The social development in Tanzania is manifested in the vision 2025, which has three main objectives namely: achieving quality and good life for all; good governance and the rule of law; and building a strong and resilient economy that can effectively withstand global competition. These objectives not only addresses economic issues, but also covers social issues such as education, health, the environment and increasing involvement of the people in working for their own development. The thrust of these objectives is to attain a sustainable development of the people. The third sector popularly known as the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) has continued to play a major role in pushing for sustainable development in the country. Similarly, at international level, the NGOs have been key drivers of social development, whereby their areas of interest are consistent to the objectives stipulated in vision 2025. Towards that end, NGOs have grown rapidly in number in recent years and now are taking on a larger role in development initiatives. Their influence has grown with the growth in their numbers and in the resources made available for social development. This paper examines the current initiatives in promoting social development in Tanzania and it also reviews the role played by the third sector as illustrated by NGOs such as TWAVEZA, HAKIELIMU and other NGOs in the country. Finally, the paper focus on how the third sector can continue to play an active role in pushing for sustainable social development.

WS136 Organizations that offer services to youth, children and their families (3:7)

WS136:1
Measuring the effectiveness of organizational impact
Stephen, Trevor; Brice, Tonya; Phillips, Kameryn
Baylor University, Baylor University School of Social Work, Waco, United States

International organizations that offer services to orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC) and their families all have their various ways of measuring the impact of their work. Little is said about the criteria that are used for these measurements. Most are based on some sort of criteria that measures an effort to fulfill the goal and mission of the organization. This research takes a look at a 131 year old organization that works and offers services in the broad categories: family, empowerment, humanitarian aid, and community programs. Like many other organizations in that field, the current challenge is the measurement process and the tools used to measure outcomes. The current state of the global economy has caused organizations to revisit their current outcome measurement processes. A review of relevant literature has revealed the lack of documented evidence regarding the impact of services offered in the lives of the clientele of many of these organizations. The questions that arise may cause deep concern from an ethical and moral point of view. So how do we measure the impact on life? What tools would be most effective to measure this concept? If there is no hard evidence to support the current reporting procedures impact that services on their clients, what is the next step? This research examined some ways in which one particular organization defined the impact of services delivered, and ways that the effectiveness of service delivery was measured. An exploration of how an agency goes about designing a comprehensive evaluation process measuring their impact on the children and families served was initiated. As part of this exploratory process there was an examination of the beginning stages of the design of a tool (Impact of Service delivery inventory) that can be used to better measure the impacted on the lives of clients. Finally, this research looked at the implementation plan for such a tool and discusses the observed implications of the implementation process working in an international setting.

WS136:2
Restorative justice: transforming the justice system for youth offenders – the experience of Porto Alegre, Brasil
Gershenson Aguiñsky, Beatriz1; Gomes Fraga, Carolina2; Rambo Becker, Carla Cristina1; Giacomelli Henriques da Cunha, Liziane1; Scherer, Giovane Antonio1

The introduction of restorative justice in Brazil is still very recent, and the first initiatives in the Brazilian Justice System occurred in 2005. In the city of Porto Alegre, in southern Brazil, restorative justice has been developed with young offenders in the justice system, including restorative procedures in moments that precede the application of sanctions against offenders, including prevention measures, as well as after and/or concomitantly with sanction measures. The present study evaluates and monitors the practices of restorative justice in the city of Porto Alegre. Being a research of longitudinal nature, seeks for quality of processes and results of these practices since the beginning of the implementation of restorative justice in the Juvenile Justice. Through restorative justice, the usual focus of the justice system, centered on punishment and turned toward the past, changes in the direction of accountability, compensation age, participation and social inclusion, facing the future. The research points to a high degree of satisfaction and confidence in the justice system by offenders, victims and community members who participate in restorative justice circles. In addition, the study indicates that restorative justice initiatives contribute to reducing recidivism in youth offending. Although some experiments were conducted with crimes of greater offensive potential, there is a tendency to use restorative justice practices for milder offenses like petty theft and injury. It was also noted that restorative justice practices within the conventional system of justice has accomplished
WS136.3

Institutionalising children and young people's participation: how can we transform the principles into practice?

Jupp Kina, Victoria Brand University, School of Health Sciences and Social Care, Uxbridge, United Kingdom

While children and young people's participation is now widely accepted as being a key aspect of effective social work practice, the adoption of the principles at institutional level remains a significant challenge. Despite recent recognition of the relational nature of the participatory process and the need to view children and young people's participation as a process involving the transformation of all parties, there remains limited understanding of what this means for the adoption of children and young people's participation at the institutional level. Using a doctoral participatory action research project undertaken in São Paulo, Brazil, this paper will discuss the challenges of institutionalising children and young people's participation. The paper will highlight the central role of reflexivity, power and emotions to the implementation of effective participatory practice with children and young people. It will argue that key to the transformation of participatory principles into practice is through placing value on the role of the adult as the instigator in these processes and will explore how this relates to institutional factors such as hierarchy, staff autonomy and managerial style. Based on the findings of the doctoral research, the paper will also propose that the use of participatory methods can be one means by which the invisible barriers to the institutionalisation of children and young people's participation can be made visible through encouraging a culture of reflective practice within social work teams.

WS136.4

Professional explorations of the Assessment Framework in the assessment of child neglect: a promising opportunity or bureaucratic constraint?

Casey, Beth

Durham University, School of Applied Social Sciences, Durham, United Kingdom

Problem and aim: The study aims to explore professional perspectives on the use of the Framework for the Assessment of Children and their Families (Department of Health, 2000) when assessing child neglect. It investigates how far professionals are able to conduct complex analytical assessments, incorporating relationship building and empowering practice within an increasingly bureaucratic context.

Methods: The doctoral study was conducted within children and families' social work teams, children's centres (Sure Start) and a homeless charity. Using multiple methods, it involved interviews with ten local authority social workers, eight Sure Start professionals and seven parents who had received professional interventions arising from concerns about neglect.

The research also involved an analysis of ten case files relating to families where neglect was the predominating concern. This paper draws on findings from interviews with professionals.

What was discovered as a result of the research? Professionals highlighted the importance and usefulness of the principles underpinning the Assessment Framework in assessing child neglect. This included a child-centred, needs-led and ecological approach to assessment. However, professionals also explored the impact of the development of information technologies and 'tick-box' databases associated with the bureaucratisation and managerialism of social work. They suggested that the assessment process was constrained by several factors including timescales, administrative procedures, 'form-led' practice and high caseloads. This hindered an approach to assessment centred on relationship building and empowering practice. Nonetheless, professionals strived to comply with the assessment principles providing examples of creative and child-focused assessment practice.

What can be generalised or learned? The study revealed that the Assessment Framework is a positive development in the assessment of neglect. Specifically, the ecological emphasis supports professionals in understanding the complicated nature of child neglect, including the interaction of individual, familial, environmental and societal factors. However, policy makers need to respond to concerns that in practice the assessment process is becoming too time-consuming. Acknowledging the value of professional insights, it needs to be ensured that assessments do not become solely 'tick-box' and form-led replacing detailed, analytic assessments.

WS136.5

Social workers and primary school transformation: from ‘problem’ school to community hub

Susie Young

University of Western Australia, Social Work and Social Policy, Perth, Australia

The core business of schools is education. But educating children who come to school hungry or tired, from homes where violence or drug abuse disrupts parenting, or from families whose own experience of education has left them distrustful is a difficult task. School social workers originated to assist with these non-academic issues. In Western Australia (WA) school workers in schools are the exception rather than the norm with clinical intervention generally provided by psychologists and other welfare support by Chaplains. In one WA primary school which has experienced many of the social ills leading to poor educational outcomes, social workers have been at the forefront of rethinking the school as a community hub which seeks to foster greater connection between home, school and community. A single case study formative evaluation over five years has enabled an in-depth account of how social work practice supplements the core education business of schools. The school has undergone structural change which has enabled a more systematic and central use of social workers to assist in re-visioning the role community can play in improving children's connection to and success in education.

Social workers contribute ecological understanding and practice to establish the school as a genuine community hub, with service provision as just one of its functions alongside its developmental purpose. In order to do this, the school has had to reform structurally and functionally. Social work has played a part in this restructuring, the most recent manifestation of which is a student unit encompassing students from allied health disciplines. Social work has been instrumental in providing the philosophical foundations for a strengths based vision, a developmental practice and collaborative approach which are central to how the school has designed its mission.

This presentation reports on this innovation in this school to contribute to an expanded view of school social work. Organisational and structural developments which have made this possible are discussed. A theoretical framework for understanding the purpose and process of a school as community hub is presented and its implications for social work teaching and learning canvassed.

WS136.6

Activist organizations that work

Calhoun, Avery; Whitmore, Elizabeth; Wilson, Maureen

University of Calgary, Social Work, Calgary, Canada

How do activist groups know when they're making a difference? What does “success” or mean to them, and what are the factors or conditions that contribute to effectiveness? We have examined these questions in collaboration with nine activist organizations across Canada, to see what we could learn together about effective practice in social/ environmental justice work. In this paper, following a brief review of the overall findings of this research, we will focus on our findings related to the organizational practices of the activist groups themselves. Given the shrinking ability or willingness of governments to protect their citizens from the negative impacts of the neoliberal global agenda, civil society organizations world wide have been moving into the breach. Working at social and political levels, as well as on the terrain of economic survival, a wide range of groups is now engaged in confronting the threats of corporate globalization to democracy, economic justice, the environment, and protection of the commons. Social workers, with their ethical obligation to address issues of social justice, are engaged with many of these organizations and movements. Yet, in this critical historical conjuncture, this remains an area of considerable weakness with respect to evaluation of practice. The action research project described here, involving a deliberately diverse selection of social/environmental justice groups, employed a combination of participatory tools to learn - beginning with storytelling through 86 in-depth interviews – what, from various participant perspectives, constitutes effective activist work and what facilitating factors/conditions are pivotal in those successes. This process included workshopping with each group themes emerging in their interviews, accompanying our partner groups in the identification of desired outcomes and indicators, and strategies to achieve these, and a closing symposium providing participating groups with the opportunity to meet together and share their learning. Independent coding and categorizing of transcribed data, assisted by a qualitative software package, yielded several major themes and subthemes in relation to our key research questions. We will discuss our findings on aspects of organizational culture, structure and practices seen to be associated with effective...
social/environmental justice practice, and will include recommendations for organizational practices to strengthen the work of activists.

WS136:7
Reflection and creativity through systematization
Sawaya, Raki; Altschuler, Donni; Melamed, Sharon; Ben- Artzi, Toa
Tel Aviv University, Bob Shapell School of Social Work, Tel Aviv, Israel

Background and purpose: The introduction of planned, systematic, outcome oriented practice into social work agencies is often regarded as something that stifies flexibility, initiative, and creativity. In this talk, we will present the findings of a study that raises questions about this view. The study concerns the development of a managerial cum clinical information system for the nine branches of Social Welfare Service of the Tel Aviv-Yafo municipality in Israel. A key part of the development was the creation of formal intervention guidelines and outcome indicators. Rather than use available protocols, such as those published in Cochran's and Campbell's data banks, the management organized the social workers in the service into panels of experts to develop the protocols, so as to enable worker participation and to attain greater context relevance. The talk will report on the effects of social workers’ involvement in the process on their attitudes and practices.

Method: The findings were obtained using Trochim's concept mapping. Statements on the impacts of the process were generated in focus groups consisting of the social workers who participated in the various working groups. The statements were sorted into groups and rated by sorters, and multi-dimensional scaling and cluster analyses were performed to provide a visual concept map of the impacts. The concept map was interpreted with the help of the participants.

Results: The findings show that the need to create formal intervention guidelines and indicators had three effects on the social workers. It led them to reflect seriously on their current interventions and to raise questions about their fairness, logic, and effectiveness. It produced more favorable attitudes towards planned, systematic, outcome oriented practice. And it led them to change their intervention practices even as they were still developing the guidelines and indicators.

Conclusions: The findings show the added value – in increased worker reflection and creativity – of worker participation in the development of intervention guidelines and indicators for planned, systematic, outcome oriented interventions, above and beyond the protocols themselves. They suggest the value of creating structures for workers to reflect on their practice in an ongoing, regular fashion.

WS 137 Reflective practice and knowledge base of social work (3:7)

WS137:1
Critical incidents and mistakes as stimuli for reflective practice in social services
Sicora, Alessandro
University of Calabria, Dipartimento di Sociologia e Scienze Politiche, Arcavacata di Rende (CS), Italy

As Schön (1983) effectively argued, reflection is the basis for a skilled practitioner and there are various strategies for developing reflective practice without leaving it to chance: frameworks for reflection (i.e. Gibb’s reflective cycle and John’s model of structured reflection; Jasper 2003), reflective writing and others. Reflection on mistakes and failures is a promising field in which to develop strategies for the reinforcement of professional skills in social workers. But reflection is not only an activity to be conducted alone. All forms of dialogue and even of criticism, that is when the social worker receives and offers advice and criticism on the errors committed or observed, can expand the “visual field” of the daily practice. It should be noted that what the single person learns is part of organizational learning. This is not the simple sum of knowledge of individuals, but is the process and the product leading an organization to develop strategies to carry out actions directed to itself and its environment. This is also the reason why strategies to develop better communication, supervision and sharing of knowledge are of special interest for a higher quality of social services. One interesting field is related to the treatment of criticism among colleagues, as suggested by Hathaway (1990) and others (e.g. Sicora, 2010). The result of qualitative research made in some Italian social services shows various things: - detecting the error of a colleague poses many dilemmas: to talk or not to talk with the colleague who made the mistake? If you decide to intervene, how should you do this?: - there is a general agreement on the need to discuss with the colleague who is wrong, although there is a wide awareness of the difficulty of doing this; - the quality of the relationship is seen as the basis for deciding whether to talk, and then how to talk, about the mistakes detected; - some of the modalities on “how” and “when” (i.e. “ad hoc” meetings, risk management procedures, etc.) can improve collective learning without exacerbating more or less latent conflicts. Coordinators and managers have a crucial role in creating the organizational conditions needed for dealing with all this.

WS137:2
The reflective practice and social work
Vasconcelos, Ana María
Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro/UE RJ, Departamento Teórico Prático do Serviço Social, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

From my inclusion as a social worker and professor, I have been carrying out a research aiming to prepare social workers to work in direct contact with different segments of the working classes. From the theoretical reconstruction of the professional practice and from the concrete analysis of concrete situations, I propose a technique which I call reflective practice intervention. I developed nine themes that guide the social worker through the interviews and meetings (small and large groups). They are: 1. First professional contact / user (s): the agreement 2. Questions made from the issues raised? Ask the users / groups 3.Ask the users the questions directed to the social worker 4. Repeat the speech to the individual / group, so they can listen to what they said and can take a position critically 5. Summarize and return of various situations / issues raised by users in an interview or meeting, to facilitate the review of these, 6. Division or decomposition of a issue; use of analogy between different situations, highlighting connections, pointing out the similarity between two different things and of these things with others, similarity of functions between two situations within their respective totalities; 7. Socializing information; 8. Pointing out the contradictions; 9. Moments of silence that pass through the process. The user participation in the interview / meeting. As a result, we mean by reflective practice, a practice that: involving two social subjects, user / professional – will contribute to the politicization of the demands put to the social service by socializing the necessary information during the viability of these demands. The reflective practice also seeks to overcome the everyday praxis by its analysis, explanation and interpretation, as well as strengthening those involved in the process, considering them as collective political subjects. We understand that by addressing the issues discussed above, in their inter-relationships, connections, coexistence and interdependence, social workers can contribute effectively to the appropriation of the categories of analysis from the intellectual heritage by popular segments who require the professional action, aiming to capture as far as possible, the movement of social reality, and consequently, the participation in the transformation process of reality as historical beings. This is what the concrete analysis of concrete situations is revealing.

WS137:3
Building organizational capacity through training in reflective practice for child welfare personnel
Seelye, Janet; Peters, John
 East Tennessee State University, Social Work, Johnson City, Tennessee, United States; University of Tennessee, Educational Psychology and Counseling, Knoxville, Tennessee, United States

The focus of this paper is a pilot training project conducted by a lead university in partnership with another university and a child welfare organization. The purpose of the project was to train supervisory employees in reflective practice and to assess the effects of the program on participants’ knowledge, skills, and applications to practice. The project was ground in research and theory developed by the lead university through its Institute for Reflective Practice created for the purpose of extending its academic resources to the broader community. The partnering university operated through an academic social work department and the partnering child welfare agency operated through a regional administrative office of a state government department that provides services to families and children throughout the state. The training project consisted of a series of four face-to-face and online workshops on principles and techniques of reflective practice. The overall objectives of the training program were to help participants:
- Develop and improve their communication and engagement skills by systematically engaging in RP; and
- Use reflective practice to enhance interpersonal communication, teaming capabilities, and a capacity for learning from their own and others’ experiences.

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An evaluation of each workshop session and the overall training session showed that the training produced positive results. The results, based on a Likert Scale participant self-assessment, showed increases in knowledge and skills in the four aspects of reflective practice that served as the focus of the workshops: Thinking, questioning, listening, and facilitating. Participants’ responses to a ten item semi-structured questionnaire revealed that they applied their improved understanding and skills to several areas of practice. These included interactions with team members, case meetings and reviews, interactions with parents and children, as well as in their interactions with professional members of other community organizations and courts.

The presentation will include a discussion of training design and implementation, scale development and assessment, and implications for creative practice by universities and child welfare organizations.

WS137:4
What we see and what we say in social work - Methods for integrating images into social work research and practice in a global world
Huss, Ephrat
Charlotte B. and Jack J. Spitzer Dept. of Social Work, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva, Israel

Being central to human functioning, images contribute to the individual’s ability to remain oriented in the world in light of memories of past experiences and envisioning methods of problem-solving based on these images. Images are cited as a helpful in intercultural situations, where words are often not understood: Researching and practicing social work, with the help of images specifically, or visual information in general, can help to reveal the client’s own hermeneutic understandings of the issue. This is especially relevant when working with populations from nonwestern cultures who live within complex and hybrid cultural realities: In the need for immediate self-regulation after disaster or trauma situations, where images contain traumatic content, (for both clients and social workers), and they form a central communicative medium in today’s postmodern and media infused world, through which to initiate social action and change stands of power holders; Images are part of an emerging field in social work, however, they have not been canonized into a coherent theory: Based on the authors published papers within social work journals, (see below) on image use in social work, a typology of uses of images will be presented, including within social work education, in disaster situations such as war, and in work with marginalized indigenous groups in Israel.

NB: This presentation can be a workshop, or a frontal presentation.

WS137:5
What do our themes say about your themes? Reviewing professional concerns against a knowledge base
Schubert, Leanne
The University of Newcastle, Research Institute for Social Inclusion and Wellbeing, University Drive, Callaghan, Australia

The knowledge base of social work is as diverse as the profession’s locus of concern. Social work practice in hospitals, prisons, communities, or family services came to adopt and adapt knowledge from related professions, such as medicine, law, civil society, and family therapy respectively in the examples cited. From its inception social work had an interdisciplinary flavour and some still debate whether or not it is a profession in its own right despite the evolution of its own knowledge base and identity linked strongly to the poor and marginalised in society. Social work continues to be heavily moulded by its context and there is a persistent diversity of knowledge informing practice in contemporary neoliberal welfare environments. This paper reports on an Australian study that aimed to explore the processes of knowledge production within the Human Services. This paper outlines the questions posed, the methods used and how the results were interpreted within the broader social and political context of contemporary neoliberal welfare environments. In particular, this paper explores the relationship between social work and related knowledge bases, including social and political factors that have shaped knowledge production in social work. The findings include evidence of an increasing diversity of knowledge base and an interdisciplinary influence on practice, and an emerging influence from welfare economics.

WS137:6
Paradigm shift or cultural drift? A U.S. social worker finds rights-based practice in Brazil
McPherson, Iang
Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida, United States

Our vision is limited by what we are used to seeing: our social work practice is constrained by personal habit, by agency business-as-usual, by cultural realities, and even by our nations’ Constitutions. In the US, we are used to certain political & civil rights that are guaranteed (if not perfectly protected) by our Constitution; however, the US Constitution does not include Economic, Social and Cultural (ESC) rights, like healthcare, quality of living, and decent housing. Many Americans, even social workers, are unaware that ESC rights exist. In contrast, the post-dictatorship Brazilian constitution (1987) guarantees its citizens the ESC rights enumerated by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. As a US social worker researching rights-based practice, I went to Brazil to see how ESC rights influence social work practice, and to contemplate how Brazilian models might be adapted in the US. I began by contacting Brazilian social work professors and developed my network by asking questions: “Who is interested in ESC rights? Who is practicing/studying rights-based social work?” Over six weeks in Brazil, I visited five cities, Salvador, Recife, Cuiaba, Sao Paulo and Rio; I met with academics from 13 faculties in 11 universities; and I visited 15 agencies/projects where social workers engage in work they consider human rights or social rights work. What did I learn? Certainly, Brazil is not a human rights paradise. Brazilians are fond of saying that their rights nao sao do papel, that is, they don’t leave the paper they are printed on. As one frustrated community worker said of a pregnant client, “What use are rights if she can’t get an ultrasound?” I did, however, see those rights transforming social work practice in practice areas including family violence and criminal justice. First, the existence of rights in the Constitution increases human dignity. Social workers do not speak of “clients” trying to access ‘services’, as we do in the US; rather, they are enabling citizens to gain access to their rights. Second, the existence of constitutional rights facilitates collaboration between social workers and lawyers in ways that seem to benefit both professions, as well as those who seek their assistance. Third, the rights-based focus encourages Brazilian social workers to focus on changes in the environment rather than the individual. Brazilian models can be replicated in US practice to promote dignity, collaboration, and a systems approach.
WS137:8
Self-reflection as a key skill in social work: challenges and concepts for education and practice
Spitzner, Helmut
Carinthia University of Applied Sciences, School of Social Work, Feldkirchen, Austria
Social workers in the field are exposed to difficult and complex situations which not only challenge them in their professional roles but sometimes affect their entire personality. In mediating at the intersection between individuals, communities, organizations and the society, they have to balance diverse expectations and mandates imposed on them. Their professional acting is embedded in institutional frameworks and bureaucratic and hierarchical organizational structures and has to be in line with existing legislative regulations which frequently contradict with the needs and aspirations of their entrusted clientele. They face concrete manifestations of poverty, social inequality and discrimination; they deal with multi-complex problems of domestic violence, sexual abuse, and various traumatic and dramatic human experiences; and they are involved in complex and sometimes overburdening human interactions with corresponding conflicts, tensions and ambiguities which very often remain unconscious. It seems that ambiguity lies at the heart of the profession’s everyday business. Additionally, some social workers are employed under conditions characterized by lack of staff, high numbers of clients, inadequate payment, and economic pressures that threaten professional and ethical social work standards. All these factors might influence and affect social worker’s emotions and well-being and therefore require a critical distance and continuous reflection in order to ensure that their professional roles can be sustained. Surprisingly, a concept of self-reflection is much underrepresented in social work theory, education and practice. This presentation will provide a theoretical, interdisciplinary discussion on the importance of self-reflection with particular reference to concepts of subjectivity and biography on the side of social workers. Some practice models on how to encourage self-reflection in social work education will be introduced. Finally, some recommendations for reflective social work practice will be given. A critical self-reflective habitus strengthens the professional identity and the professional and transformative skills of social workers. And it has also a wider impact since it enriches social worker’s capacities to reflect on their role in decision making processes and empowers them to overcome power imbalances and other political and organizational hindrances with innovative approaches.

WS138 Social development and the role of the social worker (2:6)

WS138:1
Psychosocial support to Sikkim earth quake survivors: Role of social worker
Kumar, Jaya
National Disaster Management Authority, Government of India, New Delhi, India
The devastating Earthquake of 18th September, 2011 of magnitude 6.8 Richter with epicenter near to Mangan in North Sikkim rendered thousands homeless coupled with injuries of varying degrees, loss of life and livelihood. The earthquake ripped apart the land scape between Gangtok, Chungthang, Lachung and Lachen causing cracks, landslides and much destruction. Many buildings collapsed and houses developed severe cracks. The roads were blocked and the communication lines were snapped. The electricity was cut off and the people plunged into darkness. Sikkim alone reported a loss amounting to one lakh crore rupees. The survivors suffered injuries caused by stampeded and following rubble while trying to rush out of the buildings. Many residents evacuated their houses and preferred to remain outdoors due to fear of reoccurrence of the earthquake. The emotional reactions of fear, despair, panic attacks, sleeplessness and anxiety are seen commonly among the survivors, and these symptoms are directly related to the trauma experience. The Greater the trauma more severe is the response hence the survivors need immediate and long term psychosocial care. Further, the traumatic loss and experience coupled with continuous fear of another earth quake, changed life style and difficulty in adjusting to the changed family, occupational and social environments may multiply their stress level which in long term may lead to psychiatric disorders like depression, anxiety and PTSD. There is an imperative need for rendering Psychosocial Support and Mental Health Care to the survivors on long term. Concerned with this scenario, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) deputed a team of three experts. The team visited various affected places including worst affected north Sikkim and provided psychosocial care, conducted the need assessment and coordinated with government agencies. The earthquake left an undeniable psychosocial scar with a question mark about survivor’s future, in the coming days during the recovery phase, more the problems and life difficulties the survivors experience, more persistent will be the emotional reactions. The findings and implications will be discussed.

WS138:2
Social workers working sustainable with multiproblem-clients: the power of the PAB-technique (Personal Archive Box)
de Mönink, Herman
Hanzeuniversity of Applied Science Groningen, Social Work, Groningen, Netherlands
The PAB-technique is developed in 2000 and is successfully tested in Holland working with multi-problem clients. How can social workers effectively work together with clients and help to handle their ‘container’ of multi-life-stressors? How can social workers work sustainable in such ‘container-cases’? The PAB-technique helps clients not only to diminish their multi-burden but also help them to empower coping with new life-stressors in a sustainable way? Dutch social workers working with the PAB-technique in multiproblem-client-situation, say they really make progress by working with the PAB, although the multi-burden seems - from the start - too heavy to handle, not only for the client but also for the social worker. With the PAB, the social worker knows what to do, if confronted with a combination of life-stressors like poverty, housing problems, divorce, abuse, death and dying, etc! You can work sustainable as a social worker with the PAB by making overview of the multistress-situation, helping to diminish step-by-step the unhealthy stressors and empower the client and his/her environment. The PAB is a powerful instrument in ‘container-cases’ and the technique belongs to the toolkit of ‘sustainable social work’ working with the fullblown biopsychosocial stressors in client-situations. The PAB guarantees individual and social empowerment working superficially on symptom-relief with symptom-repetition as a result. In his workshop Herman de Mönink demonstrates the PAB-technique. He shows experiences of Dutch social workers working with PAB. He presents results of pilotstudies concerning the PAB. How does PAB makes the difference in working with multiproblem clients? And he is curious to hear if the PAB-technique can be an example for sustainable International Social Work? From 1980 Herman de Mönink is active in social workeducation, training social workers, writing articles and books. He is parttime senior social work educator at Hanzeuniversity of Applied Science and holds a private practice for postgraduate training of social workers and other professions like nurses, physicians, rescuers, policeofficers, firefighters. He ia author of two bestsellers in the Netherlands ‘Clientcentered MultiMethod Social Work: the social worker’s toolbox.’ (2009) and ‘The science of Loss. Guide for professional practice.’ (2008) He is an international lecturer with experience in European, North-American and Latin-American countries. See: www.mmsocialwork.com

WS138:3
Lessons learned from the Japan earthquake: Role of social workers in disaster reparation
Shiraishi, Masanori
Shoko junior college, Ichinoseki, Japan
Purpose of Study: A Magnitude 9.0 earthquake struck off the coast of Japan on March 11, 2011 at 14:46:18 (Japan Standard Time). Registering as the most powerful earthquake to hit Japan on record and as known as once in thousand years catastrophe. The earthquake churned up a devastating tsunami that swept over cities and farmland along the northern part of Japan. A Magnitude 9.0 earthquake struck off the coast of Japan on March 11, 2011 at 14:46:18 (Japan Standard Time). Registering as the most powerful earthquake to hit Japan on record and as known as once in thousand years catastrophe. The earthquake churned up a devastating tsunami that swept over cities and farmland along the northern part of Japan. Walls of water whisked away houses and cars as terrified residents of Japan. Walls of water whisked away houses and cars as terrified residents fled the coast. The earthquake has killed at least 15,833 people and 3,671 persons are still missing. This tragic event left a lot of lessons to be learned for social workers around the world. The purpose of this presentation is to describe what happened and what was needed at the time from case study of earthquake/tsunami victim. This presentation also discusses the role of social workers in disaster preparation.

Method: Interview was conducted to earthquake/tsunami victim to describe what happened at the time. Interviews were also conducted to social workers, NGO/NPOs, police officer, student volunteers, and city government officials working for disaster recovery to analysis in more multifaceted perspectives. These interviews point out confusion and problems right after the earthquake and tsunami.

Conclusion: From the case study, following results were obtained for the role of social workers in disaster preparation. a. Ensuring evacuation center and known to all local citizens. b. Secure communications (except for telephone and internet) in evacuation center.
c. Prepare systematic structure in evacuation center ex. nurture community leader to be head in evacuation center.
d. Disaster will badly affect person's physical and mental condition. To cope with disaster, first of all, social worker needs to be tough and strong in both physically and mentally. All the social workers, please get in shape.

WS138:4
The survey on labour conditions and labour movement union of social workers in Taiwan
Chung, Wen-Mei1; Huang, Ying-hao2; Cheng, Yi-Shih3
1Master, Department of Social Work, Tunghai University, Taiwan., Yunlin, Taiwan; 2Lecture, Department of Social Work, Chung Jung Christian University, Taiwan, Taichung, Taiwan; 3Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, Tunghai University, Taiwan., Taichung, Taiwan

This paper has three purposes: 1) to understand the current labor conditions of social workers in Taiwan through the questionnaire survey, 2) to describe the progress of some social workers from being totally unfamiliar with the labor issues to engaging in the organization of “Taipei Social Worker Labor Union” through participant observation, and 3) to reflect and discuss the importance of labor issues in the development progress of a social worker by integrating the above research results. Social workers contribute their own labor to the practice of social work. On this ground, if social workers feel tired, distant and even a sense of alienation from the labor, how can we expect those social workers in the future to assist vulnerable groups? The core of social justice in the professional practice is to understand the social workers in Taiwan, they are rarely taught to understand, care about and focus on their own labor, and they do not know they can fight for their own labor rights through collective actions. However, until the beginning of this year (2011), a small number of social workers finally established a social worker labor union in Taipei City. This is the first time that the social workers in Taiwan actually perform a collective social action by organizing a labor union and can be regarded as a meaningful milestone.

In this paper, we first described the current labor conditions of the social workers in Taiwan by adopting questionnaire survey method. It only took the social workers in the organizations that were granted by United Way of Taiwan as the research subject in order to clearly define the population. The results found that their labor conditions were not friendly, but their labor satisfaction was on the high side with 74 out of 100 points. This result showed that those social workers possessed a slow and weak labor consciousness. Subsequently, this study described the progress of some social workers from being totally unfamiliar with the labor issues to highly engaging in the organization of “Taipei Social Worker Labor Union” in depth through participant observation. Finally, the study took the previously-mentioned research results as the material of interpretation to interpret and discuss how the social workers in Taiwan understood and regarded their own labor. With the in-depth discussion, this study hopes to bring about the different thoughts and practices to the social work education and the collective action of social workers. 

WS138:5
Hospital social workers’ jurisdictional work - A comparative case study including Sweden and Germany
Siiström, Manusela
University of Gothenburg, Department of Social Work, Gothenburg, Sverige

Hospital social workers (HSWers) have become a more or less natural part of the professional hospital staff in Europe since the beginning of the 20th century. Knowledge on specific conditions for jurisdictional work is important in order to establish a professional environment. However, professions tend to be “foreigners” with (psycho-) social expertise within a professional environment dominated by a bio-medical paradigm. Surprisingly, empirical research on HSWers tasks and professionalization is marginal and social work education concerning hospital social work (HSW) is often lacking. Last but not least, cross-cultural studies concerning professionalization in general and social work in special are rare. This thesis compares and analyses HSWers’ individual & collective strategies for demarcating professional terrain during 1989-2009. A cross-cultural approach is used for investigation of welfare state regimes and health care organizations’ impact on HSWers’ jurisdictional work. Research questions concern associative and individually claimed tasks, clients making strategies on national & local levels in both countries and concern the use of intra-professional & extra-professional roles in promoting professional interests. Professional theory, organizational theory and social identity theory as theoretical basis are used. Data is rendered on national level, by documents and focus group interviews with HSW associations during 1989-2009. On local level, interviews are included with German and Swedish HSWers.

Data evidence shows the importance of continual and active jurisdictional work:
A) the development of a collective HSW jurisdiction within the general SW jurisdiction;
B) the transference of this collective jurisdiction into other health care professions/organizations in order to control their definition of HSW;
C) the advancement of formal jurisdiction in order to demarcate professional terrain.

Major targets and jurisdictional work strategies and activities, though, seem to be dependent on the organizationally dominating paradigm, the welfare state systems and political agendas as well. International comparisons seem to be promising in order to enlarge the generalizability of professional theory. They are a way to produce sustainable research results that can be useful to social work practice and education.

WS138:6
Clinical social work and social justice
Leslie Joann
Smith College, School for Social Work, Northampton, United States

This presentation will address social justice as the conceptual, met theoretical framework for synthesizing and integrating socio-political discourses with psychological theories that address intra-psychic and inter-personal treatment in social work practice. It will address the historical roots of social justice in the field of social work and the dialectic relationship between "private troubles and public issues." Theories included in this presentation will be those that incorporate a strengths perspective, multiculturally sensitive approaches, justice oriented practice and self awareness. Examples are Narrative Therapy, Psychodynamic Relational Psychotherapy, Multicultural Theory, and Cultural Relational Theory. Cases will be presented that demonstrate the application of a select psychological theory within a social justice framework. These practice illustrations will address the dialectical relationship between individual experiences of trauma and oppression and societal relations of power. Attention will be given to the impact the case and the worker had on the social worker, including self reflection, sense of efficacy and thoughts about future work with similar clients.

WS138:7
Reflections on teaching and learning abroad: decolonizing theory, pedagogy and practice from Southern and Western eyes
Rzacick, Narda
York University, Social Work and Associate Dean LAE-PS, Toronto, ON

This paper explores the process for constructing a knowledge base to present a plenary on indigenizing social work in Nigeria at a conference in Lagos. I have critiqued North-South relations, written on decolonizing pedagogy in a North American classroom and recognize the limitations of indigenization. How therefore can I begin to conceptualize and critically promote indigenization in the Western context? I acknowledge the imperialism inherent in this task and used my knowledge of internationalization to buffer the current analysis of critical international social work. This paper will begin with the process of conceptualizing the paper, the ongoing tensions and contradictions of my own critical pedagogy, theory and research, the delivery, the questions and the subsequent debriefing of the journey. I begin with an analysis of North-South relations, the commodification of social work and the implications for social work in the South. I provide a brief overview of current theories and practice perspectives, for as Mwansa stated, "Colonialism is the socio-political context within which social work was developed" (Mwansa, 2012, 366). As a Westerner it is certainly an act of imperialism to talk about what are the pressing issues of pedagogy, research and practice as these should emerge locally. As an academic with some field work experience prior to academia, life experiences, knowledge gained from teaching, researching and in my administrative roles I share some of the lessons I have learned with the hope that I could create a dialogue for us to take away some ideas which may help to shape international pedagogy research and practice.

Traditional social work theories and concepts are steeped in various historical roots of social justice in the field of social work and the implications for social work in the South. I propose a brief overview of current theories and practice perspectives, for as Mwansa stated, "Colonialism is the socio-political context within which social work was developed" (Mwansa, 2012, 366). As a Westerner it is certainly an act of imperialism to talk about what are the pressing issues of pedagogy, research and practice as these should emerge locally. As an academic with some field work experience prior to academia, life experiences, knowledge gained from teaching, researching and in my administrative roles I share some of the lessons I have learned with the hope that I could create a dialogue for us to take away some ideas which may help to shape international pedagogy research and practice.

Traditional social work theories and concepts are steeped in colonializing origins in missionary work. Later social work theories like postmodern, anti-oppressive and postcolonial provoke and promote resistance, dialogues across differences, inclusivity, global discourses and most importantly fluidity, shifting contexts and critical understandings. The challenge therefore is to incorporate critical analyses of traditional and current theories and practice to develop a perspective through promoting critical discourse to respond to changing global realities. I end with an analysis of a discussion which ensued on accreditation of the knowledge base of our colleagues in

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the South - exploring ways to transform and sustain social equality by ensuring that their voices are heard in the global sphere.

WS138:8
The incompatibility between long-distance graduation and Social Work
Velasco, Erivâ; Melim, Juliana; Lemos, Esther; Pereira, Marcelo; Trindade, Rosa
1Conselho Federal de Servico Social - CFESS, Comissao de Formacao Profissional, Caiaba, Brazil; 2Conselho Federal de Servico Social - CFESS, Comissao de Formacao Profissional, Vitoria, Brazil; 3Conselho Federal de Servico Social - CFESS, Comissao de Formacao Profissional, Toledo, Brazil; 4Conselho Federal de Servico Social - CFESS, Comissao de Formacao Profissional, Joao Pessoa, Brazil; 5Conselho Federal de Servico Social - CFESS, Maceio, Brazil
In a context marked by the neoliberal project, since year 2000, the Federal Council of Social Work - FCSW, together with the Brazilian Association of Teaching and Research in Social Work – BATRSW and the National Executive of Social Work Students – NESWS, have kept a critical position towards the stimulation of market forces in education, largely incorporated by the Brazilian legislation, through the Law of Directives and Bases of National Education (LDBE), in 1996. Initially it occurred through the expansion of attendance at private institutions, and since 2005, by the regulation of the article 80, which defines the mode of Long-Distance Education - LDE, expressing the apex of contradiction between interests of the market and the professional graduation policy proposed by the category. In September 2008, the three national entities, had approved the Plan of Fighting in Defense of Labor and the Graduation Against the Failure of College Studies, in order to monitor and to address the educational policy and the respective University Reformation implemented by the Brazilian government. Among the results of this process we highlight the publication, in 2010, of the document named “On the incompatibility between long-distance graduation and social work” and in 2011, the launching of the Campaign “Education is not fast food: say no to long-distance graduation in Social Work”. It had the support of other national entities; however, on August 12, 2011, the Federal Justice determined the collection of graphical printed and computerized material as well as the ceasing of the exhibition of videos on the websites, social networks and in all radio stations of the country. The entities fulfilled such measures and had appealed to the action of the Justice that has not yet judged the case. FCSW, BATRSW and NESWS understand that the quality of education offered does not assure the foreseen professional profile in the Curricular Guidelines approved by the category in 1996. The passive deposit and the commercialization of education, expressed in the current educational policy, do not guarantee a form of Social Work that engages with a Brazil becoming, in fact, increasingly democratic and just. The country needs social workers enabled to defend human rights, to formulate and to execute social services, the strength and scope of users’ participation in management practices has always been limited. A participatory action research carried out in a welfare organization in Hong Kong sets out to interrogate the existing user participation measures there for identification of ways to further enhance users’ involvement in the planning, management and delivery of services. Working on the assumption that returning the power of knowledge generation and use to those affected by the problem being studied will create more accurate and critical understanding of the problem (Healy, 2001), this participatory action research has an inclusive research team comprising the service managers, service practitioners and service users. In the cycle of research and action, data collected is analyzed and used for proposing research-informed action, which will then be a subject for research in generating knowledge about user involvement in organizational decision making. The prospective presentation is based on data about service users’ experience in the participatory action research process to identify practical issues and stumbling blocks in involving service users in research, and discuss how the research process constructs the purpose of user involvement in managing the organization.

WS139:2
Involving service users in the planning, management and delivery of welfare services — A participatory action research
Leung, Terry T.K.
The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Social Work, Hong Kong
Social work has always cherished the participation of service users, pertinent to its principle of ‘client’s self-determination’. Client participation is also popularly recognized as a measure of good practice in social service management, fueled by the consumerist sentiment in New Public Management. Despite mounting acknowledgement of the need for client participation in the planning, management and delivery of welfare services, the strength and scope of users’ participation in management practices has always been limited. A participatory action research carried out in a welfare organization in Hong Kong sets out to interrogate the existing user participation measures there for identification of ways to further enhance users’ involvement in the planning, management and delivery of services. Working on the assumption that returning the power of knowledge generation and use to those affected by the problem being studied will create more accurate and critical understanding of the problem (Healy, 2001), this participatory action research has an inclusive research team comprising the service managers, service practitioners and service users. In the cycle of research and action, data collected is analyzed and used for proposing research-informed action, which will then be a subject for research in generating knowledge about user involvement in organizational decision making. The prospective presentation is based on data about service users’ experience in the participatory action research process to identify practical issues and stumbling blocks in involving service users in research, and discuss how the research process constructs the purpose of user involvement in managing the organization.


WS139:3
Should practise be by those who have lived the oppression or those trained? A reflection on the experiences of former drug addicts at VägenUt!
Sharlotte, Tusasiirwe
Gothenburg University, Department of Social Work, Gothenburg, Sweden
This research draws on the issue that skinny documented information exists about practise where users share the same problem background as their socialworkers. The unique experiences that users get when they meet with practitioners who have lived the same problem are far from being documented exhaustively. By analysing critically the interviews conducted with participants, and both trained and the former addict professionals at Vägen Ut!Cooperatives, Sweden, the vitality of consciously and creatively using the experience and or the training was unravelled. It was revealed by the participants at VägenUt! that with socialworkers who have lived the problem, they involve, care, understand, to mention but a few, the users. Importantly, it , however, became evident that there is need for critical self reflection even by practitioners who have lived the problem otherwise the would be antioppressive practise would end up being oppressive. This data suggests that critical consciousness is inevitable in any social work practise, be it by the trained or by those practitioners who have lived the experience.

WS139 Participation of service users (3:7)

WS139:1
The inclusion of service user’s in university courses for social work students
Wolnesja, Maria; Denvall, Verner
1Department of Social Work, Linköping University, Norrköping, Sweden; 2Department of Social Work, Linnaeus University, Växjö, Sweden
Active efforts are being done in several countries to support user involvement in the educational programmes in social work. The times should be gone when persons with user experiences are given only a passive role as exploited lecturers or tellers of their own story of life. We now see the rise of intentions to improve the quality of the programmes and at the same time encourage involvement of the participating users and their organisations. In this session lessons learned from the Swedish development will be presented and discussed.
In the presentation the international development of user involvement in the social work programmes will be presented and pedagogical models and experiences will be reflected upon. The presenters will explain why this interest has grown strongly the last years and will also present examples where user involvement have been realised. The two presenters will through a dialogue reflect upon the resistance such initiatives arouse in the social work education and also discuss future possibilities. The results point out several difficulties in the structure of the educational organisation and they claim that the overall occupation with the professionalization of social work excludes experiences from the service users. Such experiences have to fight with professional expertise as well as academic knowledge and traditions. However they represent an innovative and promising way ahead. The presentation is closely linked to the conference theme “Action and Impact”. It will be based upon recent published articles and book chapters. One of the presenters is assistant professor and in charge of a social work department at Linköping University and the other is professor and responsible of the research education at the social work department, Linnaeus University. The presenters have for a couple of years’ time been involved in the implementation of service user perspectives in the education of professionals in social work.
WS139:4  
Involving service users as a method of transforming social work education and practice
Ramani, Shiladnath1; Anghel, Roxana1; Gutman, Carol2; Craden, Wendy2; Hantman, Shira3
1Anglia Ruskin University, Families and Communities, Cambridge, United Kingdom; 2Tel Hai, Social Work, Tel Hai, Israel

The increased interest in social work education to involve service users in various ways and levels is discernable in a number of countries, based on the assumption that service users constitute a major stakeholder to social work practice as well as in education whose voice and potential contribution to improving knowledge and practice have been hitherto neglected. Given the turbulent times we live in an improved partnership with service users in both social work practice and education is paramount.

User involvement in social work education is a challenge to educators and students alike, as they bring largely experiential knowledge and often express dissatisfaction from social work understanding and intervention. Engaging service users in the evaluation is a further challenge to traditional methods of evaluation. This presentation will outline a comparative experiment in such an involvement and its evaluation. We focused on social work students in their final year of the undergraduate degree, prior to entering social work as practitioners, to see what they have taken from the user involvement experiences provided on their social work course. We have involved older people who have used health and social services in England and in Israel as co-researchers, extending user involvement in the classroom to research, and applying participatory principles to this aspect too. The partners to this research – Anglia Ruskin University and Tel Hai College – established a shared, triangulated, methodological formative evaluation. This pilot took place in 2010-2011, and was focused on testing the feasibility of the methodology, capacity building of engaging service users as co-researchers, and learning from the students’ views about these experiences. We applied concept mapping to capture the students’ understanding of user involvement, and a vignette to how the students would apply the knowledge gained in their near future practice as social workers.

Our findings highlight the usefulness of the two methods and of the involvement of service users as co-researchers in both countries, and the impact of user involvement in the classroom on the students’ learning.

Network 14  Global partnership for transformative social work: Exploring postmodern and social constructionist perspectives (3:7)

WS140:1  
Case closed - then what? Findings from a long term outcome study of children and young people who sexually offend
Hackett, Simon
Durham University, Durham, United Kingdom

Since the early 1990s, there has been a growing recognition that children and young people are themselves responsible for a significant proportion of sexual abuse against other children and, on occasion, against adults. As a consequence, during the last 15 years, there has been a slow development of knowledge, policy and practice guidance in this area. Whilst there have been some recidivism studies, little is known about the long term developmental consequences and life outcomes for children and young people who present with such behaviours. Here, I shall present the findings of a major ESRC funded follow-up study of long term outcomes for such children involved with the child welfare system between 10-20 years following referral. From an initial analysis of 700 historical case files, we have collected detailed, life course data with 84 ex-service users, now adults, but who in their childhoods were identified for sexual abuse. In each case, we have been able to gather rich data on individuals’ lives and the overall impact that their sexually abusive behaviours have had on their development through adolescence and into adulthood.

Findings will illustrate the variability of outcomes and the factors associated with resilience and desistance from abusive behaviour in this population, as well as factors which have contributed to poor outcomes. Key themes will be summarised and case illustrations will be offered. The implications for policy and practice will be outlined. The findings have the potential to inform policy makers and practitioners working in the child welfare field internationally in order to more effectively understand the developmental trajectories of children at risk, as well as identifying resilience enhancing practices which can sustain children’s development over time.

WS140:2  
Primary caregiver perspectives on early childhood sexuality in Jamaica
McLean Cooke, Wendy; Dandals, Shanika; Baker, Peta-Anne
The University of the West Indies, Sociology, Psychology and Social Work, Mona, Kingston 7, Jamaica

This exploratory case study investigates primary caregiver views about the sexuality of children aged 3 to 6 years old. A random sample of 60 primary caregivers of children attending six purposely selected urban and rural basic schools and kindergartens in Jamaica was invited to participate in focus group discussions to explore their views about what constitutes appropriate and inappropriate sexual behaviour in children aged 3 to 6 years old. Given the dearth of studies done on early childhood sexual development in general and the Caribbean in particular, a number of international studies inclusive of those done in Sweden and the United States (Lamb and Coakley 1993; Rosenthal and Feldman 1998; Larsson, 2000; Larsson, Svedin & Friedrich 2000; Popovich, 2000; Ryan 2000; Larsson 2001; Larsson & Svedin, 2001; Thanassi, 2004) on normal sexual development as well as parental attitudes to sexual development in their children provided the foundation for data collection and analysis in this study. The themes that emerged from this study were to some extent similar to those in the literature, suggesting that the issue of sexuality and the young child continues to be circumscribed by ambivalence and uncertainty; however, there were additional dimensions to how Jamaican parents saw early childhood sexual development.
Additionally, findings from the study indicate that although parents view some childhood sexual behaviours as normal they do not have enough information on healthy childhood sexual development. Therefore, they continue to discipline children for displaying age appropriate sexual behaviours, thus teaching children to feel embarrassed and guilty about natural sexual development. Since children’s investigation of their sexuality and the results of these explorations determine how children develop sexually, if parents are not do have the required knowledge base and are not prepared to effectively help children in this age group negotiate their sexual development, these children are likely to be at risk for impaired sexual development throughout their life span. As such, there needs to be a partnership between the home and school to help children successfully negotiate early sexual development.

WS140:3
The danger met by youth and children in the cyber world and the transformation of sexual exploitation inside

Pang, Chen-Chen
Garden of Hope, Research and Development, New Taipei City, Taiwan

The main purpose in this research is to explore the danger that youth and children face in the cyber world. Meanwhile, it will probe the tricks taken by the pimps or brothel. With this analysis, it will help the public aware the situation that adults abduct youth and children and attract them into sex trade via the internet. As the law of Child and Youth Sexual Transaction Prevention Act enacted in 1995, the economic advancement and cultural transformation, less children and youth were forced or sold to the sex industry in Taiwan compared with the days in the past. However, the issue of trafficking never ended but changed the outer forms. The adults use children’s and youth’s trust and simple thoughts, trapping them into sex trade. At the same time, with advancement of information technology, children and youth are tending to be explored in the anonymous, hidden and non-distance cyber world. In the mean time, it provides them the unlimited opportunities to befriend with others, which also being the access to be sex abused or having sex trade by deceptions.

The study is conducted by the interview of the group and content analysis as well. From year 2009 to 2010, The Garden of Hope Foundation has hired the social worker as participant observer in online chat rooms and online dating sites. Hence, the study will interview the observers and analyze the conversation in the chat room. There are two parts included in the analysis; one is to signify the message implying sexual massages that may affect children and youth in the cyber world; second is to clarify the tricks and statement that pimps or brothel may use to abduct children and youth into sex trade. Moreover, the situations of sex abuse will be discussed then. The research will help us catch the realities in the cyber world.

WS140:4
Forensic sexual work: Protocols for interviewing alleged child sexual abuse victims
Cheung, Mandy; Duron, Jacqueline; Ford, Amanda
University of Houston, Graduate College of Social Work, Houston, Texas, United States

Aim: The involvement of mental health professionals in forensic interviews provides opportunities for alleged victims to access supportive resources (Lippert, Cross, Jones, & Walsh, 2009). This study aims to examine these collaborative efforts and demonstrate how social workers apply research evidence to support the skills used in a forensic interview (Author, 2003, 2008; Faller, 2006; Faller, Cordisco-Steele, & Nelson-Gardell, 2010).

Method: Through a state partnership project, 90 randomly selected videotapes of child sexual abuse interviews were analyzed from forensic evidence collected by a child advocacy center over 10 years. The Child Sexual Abuse Interview Protocol (CSAIP) instrument (Author, 2008) was used to record interviewing techniques with 69 items grouped into 12 categories: rapport; truth/lie; slang clarification; lie ritual, free narrative, questions, progression, techniques, and closing questions. Qualitative data are used to support the findings.

Findings: In these taped interviews, 62 children (68.9%) revealed instances of child sexual abuse whereas, 28 children (31.1%) did not reveal or refused to divulge any child sexual abuse experiences. Children in the nondisclosure cases were statistically younger than children in the disclosure cases (t=3.97, df=74.95, p<.001, Cohen’s d=.84). The nondisclosure group had a higher percentage of male children (X²=3.76, df=1, p=.05, Phi=.40). Racial composition was similar across both groups and consisted of 42-46% Whites, 21-27% Blacks and 30-32% Hispanics (non-White) (X²=38, df=2, p=.83, Phi=.056). More female teens reported abuse than their male counterparts, and the age difference between genders was not statistically significant (t=1.58, df=41.1, p=.121, Cohen’s d=.60).

Lessons Learned: Specific questioning techniques are divided into four areas: (1) rapport building skills; (2) competency testing; (3) obtaining the details of abuse; and (4) closing the interview (Faller, 1996; Lamb et al., 2009). In a forensic interview, attention must be paid to advanced skills in? areas: rapport; truth/lie; slang clarification; non-linearity; question sequence; nondisclosure; and motivation of disclosing. With data in forensic interviews, a four-stage approach is emphasized with advanced techniques. Audience will receive the 2011 Protocol and watch short videos that demonstrate skills used in child sexual abuse disclosure and nondisclosure cases.

WS140:5
Special testimony of abused children and adolescents: challenges for social work intervention

Hoffmeister, Marlene1; Grossi, Patricia2
1Tribunal de Justiça do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul, Social Work, São Leopoldo, Brazil; 2PUCRS, Social Work, Porto Alegre, Brazil

This study aimed to understand how the social worker’s intervention has been built alongside with the deposition of special testimony of children / adolescents victims of sexual violence, applied in the Brazilian Judiciary, as well as perceptions of social actors involved in this process. Objectives: (a) Identify how social workers, upon completion of the Special Statement, see the articulation of this activity with the theoretical methodological, ethical-political and technical operative fundamentals of the profession, (b) Examine how adolescents, victims of sexual violence are heard by the Special testimony and how they experience the process of sexual abuse prior to this particular hearing. This was a qualitative descriptive research, substantiated by critical dialectical method. It was interviewed 11 social workers, 2 technicians, 4 parent’s of abused children, 5 abused child/adolescent. The interviews were submitted to content analysis of Bardin. Results: a) the intervention of social workers in decision-Special Testimony is guided by ethical and political assumptions, theoretical, methodological and technical operation of the profession, b) training to work with the Special Testimony is essential; c) the education is necessary in action with the Special Testimony d) professional autonomy is preserved in the action with the Special Testimony; e) Special Statement appears as a practice of harm reduction; f) Special Statement is the preferred alternative chosen by social actors g) child sexual violence is a phenomenon that occurs in all social classes; h) the taking of testimony in court is not only in children or adolescents from poorer families, with low level of culture or education; i) take the deposition of child or adolescent victim of sexual violence must be made upon notification of abuse. To analyze how social workers are developing their work with Special Testimony of children / adolescents victims of sexual violence contributes not only to broaden the debate on the ethical-political project but also to indicate actions to defend, protect and guarantee the rights of children and adolescents victims of sexual violence.

WS140:6
The study of structural violence of sex industry from the perspective of practitioners who were sexually exploited children and youth

Hung, Yali
The Garden of Hope Foundation, Research and Development, New Taipei City, Taiwan

Sexual exploitation of children and youth has long existed in every society. Research concerning this issue is usually focused on the victims’ personal and family factors; therefore, the proposed resolutions are centering around consoling and family education. Based on its 20 years’ experience upon notification of abuse. To analyze how social workers are working with Special Testimony of children / adolescents victims of sexual violence contributes not only to broaden the debate on the ethical-political project but also to indicate actions to defend, protect and guarantee the rights of children and adolescents victims of sexual violence.

The research subjects included 14 practitioners- social workers or mentors who were or are employed by GOH. They all had years of experience in serving sexually exploited children and youth. Focus group method was employed to investigate the effect of structural violence. There were two focus group interviews. The first one was to obtain the information about the victims’ life experiences; the second was to focus on the relationship between social structure and sexual exploitation of the children and youth. We found that the sexually exploited children and youth have experienced varieties of structural oppression including negative family conditions,
exclusion from educational system, crisis of personal health, financial hardship, difficulty in establishing intimate relationship, and broken marriage. Above all, the structural oppression from labor market made it difficult for them to leave the sex industry. This paper points out the social structure factors that cause/worsen the problem of sexual exploitation of children and youth. We also recommend solutions for policy makers in terms of social welfare reform and treatment for the victims.

WS140:7
Working with DBT and young people who sexually abuse others and have learning disabilities
Nordahl, Hilda; Bergerson, Anette
OffClinic AB, Visslan HVB/Oppenvarden, Visseltofta, Sweden

Background - An increased number of young people who have sexually abused others and are referred to service providers in Sweden have learning disabilities and/or neuropsychiatric disorders. The models of specialized treatment focusing on different aspects of the abusive behaviour and social skills may have limitations as they are not set up for the group of young people with impairment. As research has demonstrated (Kjellgren & Svedin, 2010) the impaired group seem to benefit less from the treatment than the non-impaired young people do and accordingly are more likely to reoffend. Aim - Within a residential unit providing outpatient as well as inpatient treatment service for young people, who sexually abuse others, and their families we want to improve the treatment programme adjusted to young people with learning disabilities. We have tried to identify theoretically and evidence based supported components to include in the program. The major overall aim is to provide a treatment model that is able to help the young people who have sexually offended, both to learn new ways to control their sexual arousal and to generalize their new knowledge but also to be able to educate their families and social network. Result - We started to practice a more adjusted program two years ago, with the age group 10-21. We use the ERASOR for risk assessment and to identify the young person’s dynamic risk factors. The revision of the treatment program focused on six areas: mindfulness, emotional regulation, relationship skills, thinking skills, sexual education, relapse prevention. The programme is yet to be evaluated in a clinical study. This will be launched in 2012. The aim of the study is to measure both short term and long term effects of the programme. The programme and the effects for the young clients will be described by case examples and in role play during the presentation. Conclusions - We are in the process of developing the treatment service adjusted to young people with impairment such as learning disabilities. We believe that by using DBT in a adjusted way, more accustomed to the cognitive ability of the group and by expanding the time setting of the program enables the needful rehearsal of program components it may give those young students a legitimate possibility to change.

WS140:8
The elephant in the room: child sexual abuse and men’s practices in Sweden
Pringle, Keith
Uppsala University, Department of Sociology, UPPSALA, Sweden

The issue of men as carers (formal and informal) has played a central role in social research and social policy discussions about men, masculinities and social welfare at both the global and Swedish levels. In the Anglophone world, the focus has tended to be on both the positive potential of men’s parenting as well as on various forms of oppression that can also be associated with the activity. In Sweden – often in the context of powerful “gender equality” discourses – the focus has until relatively recently been very much on the former rather than the latter. In the last few years this picture has altered to the extent that some research – and then policy – has begun to focus two different forms of men’s violence associated with parenting: children witnessing men’s violence at home; violence by minority ethnic group men towards their children. In this context, the paper considers why – despite Sweden’s reputation as a global welfare leader - another form of violence to children which is heavily gendered has not tended to be researched as such within Swedish social work nor to a large extent by Swedish social science more generally: child sexual abuse. After reviewing the latest international research on the prevalence and perpetration of child sexual abuse, the paper considers the extent to which a focus on gender in relevant Swedish research has been much more absent compared with the United Kingdom. The paper explores the social dynamics that create this significant difference of emphasis between the two. It is argued that one such dynamic is the very particular capacity of child sexual abuse to destabilise positive discourses of “fathering” and masculinity: because it exists at the very specific intersection of dominant power relations associated with age, gender and sexuality rather than class or ethnicity in terms of perpetrators. Thus in an allegedly “gender equal” Sweden it may be possible to just about countenance children witnessing men’s violence but child sexual abuse is simply “too much”. Finally, the paper also proposes that a second and complementary dynamic, making the gendered nature of child sexual abuse such a research taboo in Sweden, is the more general weakness of the Swedish welfare system in dealing with social problems associated with bodily citizenship: such as violence to women, racism, disability, heterosexism – and child sexual abuse.

WS141 Social media – engagement and alliances (3:6)

WS141:1
Social media and its significance in grassroots’ activism: a case study of Bhopal Gas tragedy movement
Rama Toman, M Phi, Rama
Centre for Jawaharlal Nehru Studies, Jamil Millia Islamia, New Delhi, New Delhi, India

The industrial disaster Bhopal Gas Tragedy occurred on December 3, 1984 and the Union Carbide became infamous for killing thousands of innocent people. Bhopal Gas disaster badly affected all the people. Bhopal has set new dimension of a movement against the system which has been surviving for last 27 years. Bhopal activism witnessed the character of the State and plight of victims throughout more than two decades. The constantly alive movement has shown the patience for counter-hegemonic process against the system and its development agenda. While coming forward to fight for their rights, women are leaders in the grassroots’ activism in Bhopal. The use of social media for activism has become important these days especially due to the vast reach and network. There is a strong base of civil society in Bhopal working at grassroots-level but with the changing time and technology it has adapted the social media to bring people in the ambit of activism world over. This paper aims at understanding the importance of the social media in grassroots- activism and how it actively connects the youth brigade for issues. Very importantly this paper also addresses the sustainability of the issue on social media in comparison to grassroots’ activism. Are these sites reducing the effort to know the movement from field view? How certain class known as ‘intelligentsia’ finds social media as useful tool to deliver self-generated content among social network? For example now many progressive groups and activists are using these virtual networks as an ‘agency of change’ to bring sensitive issues and debates in this process of sharing and informing. But how far it would go for making voice of the marginalised heard at ground-reality. Certain groups as knowledge workers are using these social networks in creative manner but again it limits itself to the communities and groups having certain common interests. In this paper, I want to raise a point that what about the people who are not part of the social – network and are considered excluded or left out in this networking process due to lack of technical knowledge and access. So does it show the social exclusion tendency on virtual networks also? This study is based on field-study and interview with the Bhopal Gas Tragedy victims and survivors engaged in counter-hegemonic process in Bhopal, especially women leaders. Apart from primary sources it also includes the secondary literature to analyse the nature of social media.

WS141:2
Incorporating journalism to social work: a partnership for social action
Norwood, Josephine1; Ayebenyo, DeBrenna2
1Keam University, Social Work, Union, NJ, United States; 2Michigan State University, East Lansing, United States

Social work continues to struggle for visibility as one of the professions in the forefront to fight against social, political and economic injustices. While it articulates that one of its purposes is to pursue policies, services and resources through advocacy, social and political actions that promote social and economic justice (Dolgoft, R. & Feldstein, D., 2007, p.320 ) and has deemed policy advocacy as the most viable avenue for the profession to challenge social and economic inequalities, consistent with the code of ethics (International Federation of Social Workers, 2004, National Association of Social Workers, 2006) calls short for accomplishing this goal. A primary example of this gap is experienced by social work students in field practice. Because of agency sanctioning, they encounter barriers to apply and integrate knowledge in policy advocacy and social action to their field practice. The lack of opportunities to engage in practice behaviors that are consistent with competency standards as articulated in EPAS 2008 2.1.8, creates gaps in learning. Similarly, the third-party driven billing industry under managed care tends to shift
social work's emphasis in practice away from issues of social and economic justice. A framework of ethical flourishing for journalism focuses on individual, social, political and ethical goods to promote justice and human rights across global communities, (Ward, 2011, p. 739-740), and is congruent to the goals and the mission of social work. Therefore incorporating journalism to social work education has the potential of strengthening skills needed to adequately engage in social and political action. It will provide a future platform of visibility for social work to serve as a powerful voice to global transformation and social action.

WS141:3
Alliance for the Defense of Public Social Services System: Spanish network in defense of social rights and a public social service system
Lima Fernandez, Ana Isabel
Consejo General del Trabajo Social, Madrid, Spain

The social workers are professionals, who take the pulse of social needs from the closeness and proximity to the people involved from comprehensiveness. Active participation in the implementation of Public Social Services System, as well as ongoing involvement in its development and defense, has been a historical constant in General Council of Social Work and their Colleges, becoming one of the peculiar features of the profession. General Council SW has launched a new action, Alliance for the Defense of Public Social Services System, a network composed of representatives from different institutions and social entities: unions, third sector, universities, ... to reconcile ideas; to reflect on its current situation as Fourth Pillar of Social Welfare in Spain; and to continue the consolidation and development of objectives like: recognizing the subjective social rights of citizens, that relay to their needs and problems or provide a quality response to the Care practices and policies. The developed document brings together contributions for strengthening Social Services System. The first action was to prepare a "Manifesto", which attempts to summarize some of the claims in a clear and concise to be broadly disseminated to the public and the media. The second action taken was the development of a document with proposals submitted to Spanish Parliament and presented to all existing parliamentary groups. The Manifesto is based on six headings:
- More crises, more social policies
- Public responsibility and social participation
- The focus on people
- For public funding
- Quality Social Services
- We defend the Fourth Pillar of Social Welfare.

On the other side the Alliance has opened the discussion in social networks, and on the Council website (www.cgtrabajosocial.es/alianza) and is open to application for membership of individual persons, groups or entity, and are committed to bring the working group all proposals that come through open channels of participation to be incorporated into the final report. So far over 4,000 people and 200 social organizations have joined the Alliance's actions, subscribe, and requiring them known members of the government to take them into account. In the future we hope to continue a benchmark for the needs requiring them known members of the government to take them into account.

WS141:4
Media social portal: Innovations to the construction of participatory democracy
Kohley, Blanc1; Cortizo, Maria del Carmen1; Barroso, Raul1; Wetphal Herweg, Vera1
1Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina - UFSC, Servicio Social, Núcleo de Estudos e Pesquisa em Servicio Social e Organização Popular - NESSOP, Florianópolis - Santa Catarina, Brazil; 2Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina - UFSC, Servicio Social, Centro Síncdo Económico, Florianópolis - Santa Catarina, Brazil; 3Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina - UFSC, Sociologia Política, Sala Verde, Florianópolis - Santa Catarina, Brazil

In the current political reconfiguration the spread of communication forms, particularly the Internet, plays a key role. Social tensions and complexities call people's attention to the conflict between practices of social mobilization and participatory democracy that are empowered by real-time communication in local and global scales, on the one hand, and the persistence or even the extension from inequalities along with the emergence of new forms of subordination, on the other hand, revealing different cultures on the use of digital social spaces. In this context, technological and institutional mediations introduce new elements that can not be regarded as autonomous processes from the sociological dynamics in which they are registered and active. There is also the need to incorporate political subjects, alternative and innovative views in order to face contemporary dilemmas. In relation to those conceptual bases, we are going to present an application based on web technologies and called Portal, as a form of community and public social media. As a mean of virtual communication, that Portal aims to enhance the interest content flow from the civil society (Neighborhood Associations, Community Councils, Social Forums, Popular Observatories and Councils, Environmental Organizations and Civil Society Representatives at the Management Councils on Public Policies). In addition, the Portal is structured to check the present in relation to the global stage, the complex web of local politicians and social subjects, where the community social movement and environmentalist take on relevance on topics and actions that guide the strengthening of participatory democratic life, the environmental protection, the social protection and the right to the city. Social media in the portal format presents limits and possibilities that result from the synergy between the virtual and the concrete. However, it designs an application system which is marked by the joint of uses, processes and services. All of them are organized under the aegis of editorial principles, highlighting the human rights defense, social transparency, citizenship promotion and freedom of expression.

WS141:5
The well, the water, and the woman: an international journey of community organizing and community development
Okelo, Ann1; Hicks, Carol Jean2; Speaker, Cindy3
1Speaker Film, Angiro, Kenya; 2Speaker Films, West Chester, PA, United States

Ann Okelo, an African woman born in the tiny village of Angiro, Kenya refused to take her designated place in her African culture. She refused to marry as a young girl. She refused to break as she witnessed the trauma and abuse that women are subjected to in her culture. She refused to abandon her dream of going to school and changing the way girls and women are treated. Ann's journey led her to a small town in America where she completed her Master degree at West Chester University. Along the way she met up with some incredible people one of which produced a documentary film on Ann's journey. Ann returned to her country determined to change the lives of women and girls in her village. All that she has accomplished in one year is a testament to the tenacity of her vision and the determination of her spirit. A well is now bringing clean water to her village. Young girls are now able to attend school with needed sanitary supplies that formerly hindered their attendance. Toilets are coming to her village. In West Chester, PA the connection to Ann Okelo is solidified because the documentary film producer, Cindy Speaker is determined to help Ann help her people. Neither is a social worker, but I am. I recognize the type of community organizing and community development that is occurring. Ann Okelo is not only changing environmental conditions in her community she is also changing the human dynamics of her culture. This link will provide with you the opportunity to view a segment of the documentary: www.wellofdreamsmovie

This session is designed to demonstrate the ways in which social media serves as a catalyst to empower others to become involved in community development across international borders. The difference in the Chester County community efforts continue to be formalized to work with Ann Okelo to bring about positive growth and development in her community.

WS141:6
Teaching policy practice online to increase local and global social action
Bartle, Eli
California State University Northridge, Social Work, Northridge, CA, United States

In an effort to move the dialogue from if to how social work courses can be taught effectively online, this research compared 4 sections of a required entry-level social work graduate course in policy analysis and advocacy. One of the sections was taught entirely online and the other 3 sections were taught in the traditional face-to-face classroom using varying degrees of online technology. Pre and posttest results indicated no statistically-significant differences among student self-reports on 20 items of learning skills and knowledge. The 54 students were not randomly assigned to each section but rather were invited to participate in the online course or register in any of the other 3 sections. To compensate for the lack of random assignment, sections were compared for differences based on 5 variables: (1) scores for a student-self assessment for online learning readiness, (2) expected grade in course, (3) age, (4) opinions of online courses, and (5) amount of outside graduate school responsibilities. Sections were comparable. The online section offered voluntary attendance at synchronous weekly meetings that included both lecture and audio discussions. The meetings were recorded for students to watch. Each student attended nearly all of the weekly sessions.
and watched the recordings. These and other findings indicate that it is not online versus traditional classroom that makes the differences in learning. Rather, it is the method of teaching online courses that makes them equivalent to traditional classroom learning. Discussion revolves around the best methods for teaching an online course and increasing online student interactions. Strategies for using online technology to improve teaching policy practice courses are presented. Suggestions for future research focus on how to use web-based technology for helping future social workers improve social action on a local and global level.

WS141:7

Does social media influence civic and political engagement? An investigation into young adults in New Zealand

Young, Polly; Good, Gretchen

Massey University, School of Health and Social Services, Palmerston North, New Zealand

Aim: Adolescence and young adulthood are critical transition periods for civic and political socialisation. The rapid growth of the use of social networking sites has generated heated debate about its influence on citizenship participation. Because young adults have demonstrated declining levels of participation in many Western developed countries, studying how popular online services can promote their engagement in public affairs is particularly worthwhile. The main purpose of this research is to examine the potential use of online social networks as a venue for civic and political engagement.

Methods: This study used an online survey program to collect data from young people aged between 18-30 in Aotearoa/New Zealand to test several hypotheses, using multiple regression analysis, regarding the relationship between the use of online social networks (for example, Facebook), interperspective discussion, collective efficacy and young people's citizenship participation, which includes civic participation, political engagement, life satisfaction and a sense of community. A total of 270 young adults participated in the online survey.

Results: Findings revealed that young adults' engagement in civic and political arenas is influenced by their social environment, which is multidimensional and the person-environment interaction is subject to ongoing changes.

Conclusion: Results of the current study contribute to the existing knowledge about the relationship between using the online networks and developing attitudes and behaviours that promote active citizenship among young adults. Implications are discussed for political use of online media for young adults.

WS141:8

Do social networking sites have a place in modern social work?

Hopkin, Fiona1; Adebare, Funke2

1British Association of Social Workers, Adoption Social Worker, Stoke-on-Trent, United Kingdom; 2British Association of Social Workers, Fostering Social Worker, Birmingham, United Kingdom

Social Networking Sites (SNS) are having an increased impact upon daily life resulting the question as to how social work will react. As a profession we will embrace SNS or will we continue to react to each new development as we encounter them? As final year Social Work Students on placement within an Adoption Team we noticed that adoptive parents did not receive sufficient support to be able to make informed decisions regarding the use of SNS. As a result we decided to take a proactive stance and began a project to inform prospective adoptive parents and adoptive parents about the risks and benefits of using SNS. We engaged service users and social workers through group presentations and leaflets. The project then cumulated in a presentation of our work to the British Association of Social Workers (BASW) at the Practitioner Symposium in 2011. As a result of the success of the project staff in the Adoption Team have continued our work. This project highlighted three key areas: 1. Service users and social workers can be uncomfortable using SNS. In recognition of this we supported both service users and social workers in the use of SNS. 2. Some social workers are already actively using SNS to support their service users or to inform their decision making. 3. The beneficial use of SNS alongside the risks must be highlighted as SNS often receive bad publicity, overshadowing the benefits of the technology. The findings from this project pointed to the need for social work to take a proactive stance. In England this is further indicted through the development of policies which are beginning to acknowledge SNS. We therefore intend to continue developing this project to provide an increased level of support through the development of a policy exploring the use of SNS in social work which, once developed, will be utilised by BASW. However, our original project was very limited as it was based almost exclusively upon our experiences in an Adoption Team and as a result we are now expanding our work to encompass all areas of social work. Furthermore, following our findings, we will seek to encourage the active use of SNS in social work. We recognise that there is still a significant amount of development which must occur so that social work may become proactive in the use of SNS. However we feel that by further developing guidance to encourage its use social work we will be able to provide improved services to the service users that we all seek to support.

WS142 Disability rehabilitation (1:2)

WS142:1

The social determinants of health: concurrent disorders recovery and relapse prevention in real time

Fox, John

Douglas College, Vancouver, Canada

To live with, manage and recover from a substance use disorder can be extremely challenging. Add to this the additional complication and challenge of coping with a significant mental illness and many are not able to manage either let alone the necessity to treat both. The challenge of managing both illnesses concurrently in an integrated program is a difficulty faced by every clinical service system even though such a response is the evidenced based best approach. Historically we have seen both illnesses as non-medical and primarily environmentally caused conditions. We now consider both from a medical/treatment perspective and to an extent ignore or discount the environmental impact on both illnesses. Current practice often forgets or ignores a significant part of any recovery process, the social determinants of health. We can treat but cannot clients recover. The answer of course is yes but this recovery is limited and jeopardized without paying attention to the broader picture, those same social determinants of health. These determinants include income and social status, social support networks, education and literacy, employment, personal health practice, gender and culture.

Utilizing case studies and current evidence practice examples this presentation, “The Social Determinants of Health: Recovery and Relapse Prevention in Real Time” will include the introduction and application of the Social Determinants Assessment Scale (SDAS) developed for use by Concurrent Disorder clinicians in Vancouver Canada. Additionally it will allow participants, using one of their own clinical case examples as reference to understand this assessment tool. It is hoped that this presentation will allow clinicians and administrators to better understand and ultimately embrace the importance of including the identified social determinants in the planning of clinical services and the development of program responses to providing services for those experiencing a mental illness and concurrent substance use disorder.
WS142:2
Perspectives of survivors of traumatic brain injury (TBI): Positive and negative influences on quality of life and self-concept

Eppolito, Brenda1; Sander, Angelle2
1TIRR Memorial Hermann & University of Houston (Graduate College of Social Work), Houston, United States; 2TIRR Memorial Hermann & Baylor College of Medicine (Dept of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation), Houston, United States

Traumatic brain injury (TBI) may result in significant physical, cognitive, emotional, behavioral, and social changes. Past investigations have failed to address the impact of TBI on the quality of life (QoL) and self-concept of survivors of TBI in ethnically- and socio-economically diverse samples. Several studies have been unsuccessful in capturing the positive influences after injury. Poorer self-concept and perceived identity change are associated with increased emotional distress following TBI. This study aimed to understand the impact of TBI on the QoL and self-concept from the perspectives of a diverse sample of TBI survivors. The sample consisted of 167 persons with TBI who were recruited from consecutive admission to the Neuropsychology Intensive Care Unit of a large county Level I trauma center in the United States. Participants were assessed in their homes and living in the community at least 6 months post injury. The diverse sample consist of 58 Blacks, 57 Hispanics, and 52 Whites with various annual income (39% with less than $20,000 and 31% with greater than $40,000) and education levels (37% less than high school, 32% with high school diploma or its equivalent, 32% with college). Semi-structured qualitative interviews were administered in English (n=143) or Spanish (n=24). Interviews addressed questions regarding the impact of brain injury on their quality of life and their self-concept. Using NVivo 8, several themes were identified based on multi-step grounded theory analysis of the data and two independent coders. Results revealed that majority of the participants developed a new life perspective and overall gratitude for life. Other positive influences include improved self-concept, increased faith, improved social relationships, stopped risky behaviors, and greater resiliency in the face of adversity. The most frequently reported negative influence of TBI was TBI-related symptoms. Other negative influences included increased stressors and fears, perceived stigma, loss of independence, decreased social integration, decreased self-concept or loss of identity, and engaging in risky behaviors. Rehabilitation professionals and therapists should consider the perspectives of TBI survivors during treatment planning to better understand the impact of TBI on the client's quality of life and assist them in setting realistic goals, particularly those who are experiencing adjustment difficulties and a decreased self-concept after injury.

WS142:3
On systematic case analysis in medical social work – a model

Englund, Maren1; Kjellberg, Anna2
Social Work, Karolinska university hospital, Dept of Neuroscience, Care Sciences & Society, Stockholm, Sweden

Based on the assumption that medical social work should apply research-based backgrounds to clinical practice in order to clarify treatment rationales this presentation, mainly anchored in action theory, intends to introduce a systematic bio-psycho-social model as a tool for descriptive and documentable analysis of the case history and treatment follow-up of patients with a medical diagnosis of somatic disease or injury that may result in disability. The model intends to clarify for the medical social worker (MSW) the consequences of and interplay between a subject's perspective and overall level of life satisfaction. Disability is here regarded as a person's perceived lack of resources to reach her (pre-morbid) activity goals. Aspiration/achievement gaps may or may not in terms of subjective appraisal lead to distress, which often will lead to decreased or low social well-being; for instance expressed as lowered domain and/or overall level of life satisfaction. The model has been developed through more than two decades of team work in clinical practise and research within the fields of rehabilitation medicine and seology. To some extent it disagrees with the ICF (1), which is mainly usable for objectively observed statistical purposes. However, while the type and degree of the subject’s (nationalisable) impairment is based on medical diagnosis, this model is primarily based on the patient's personal experience of her pre-morbid and actual well-being. Figure in here Emphasis on the case history and on actual level of appraised goal-reaching in somatically impaired subject’s is, as I see it, necessary for establishing MSW's treatment strategies. The model introduces that it can become an adequate tool for maintaining or creating respect for the integrated role of MSW in evidence based rehabilitation team work.

WS142:4
Not just another long term chronic illness - social work and HIV in Ireland

McArney, Marie1; Neaths, Neans2
1Trinity College, Dublin, School of Social Work and Social Policy, Dublin, Ireland; 2St. James's Hospital, Social Work Department, Dublin, Ireland

This study presents the views of people living with HIV as well as the social workers who support them, on the current challenges they face. The results reveal a shared perspective on challenges facing those living with and working with HIV. Despite HIV being considered a treatable chronic long-term illness, stigma and discrimination, and resulting fears around disclosing, remain key barriers to effective HIV management.

Focus groups were conducted with HIV+ members of a non-governmental support organization and a HIV positive self-advocacy group. Participants included gay men, ex intravenous drug users and women from Ireland, Zambia, South Africa and Columbia. Two focus groups were also conducted with members of a HIV counselors group, the majority of whom were social workers.

The findings indicate that there is a consensus between social workers and those living with HIV. Common themes included ongoing stigma and discrimination, difficulties around disclosure of HIV status, the need for post-test counseling and ongoing support, lifespan issues, resilience and the importance of peer support. The findings suggest that despite the improvements in HIV treatment and the positive changes that this has brought to people's lives, HIV still presents psychological and social challenges that other chronic illnesses do not. In the rush to normalize HIV as a chronic treatable illness, people have been left on their own to cope with the broader psychosocial impact of living with the virus and many no longer feel cared for. Migrant parents and their children living within the asylum system need special attention. The resilience of those living with HIV, in some cases some for over 25 years, shone through in this small study. Those who have told at least some family, friends and partners, and who regard any rejection as the other person's problem, cope incredibly well. They refuse to be defined by their illness and see it as part of who they are. They refuse to be stigmatized by it. We have a lot to learn from them.

Social workers clearly have good insight into the issues facing those living with HIV but their emphasis was on working with clients and families, and there was a lack of discussion on engagement in wider policy issues. The contribution that social workers can make to support those living with HIV, as well as challenging stigma and discrimination, will be discussed.

WS142:5
Chronic illness/group intervention for coping and managing

Comer, Edna1
University of Connecticut, School of Social Work, West Hartford, CT, United States

Chronic diseases are the leading causes of death and disability in the United States and have a high prevalence in a number of other countries. Ninety million Americans live with some form of chronic illness (National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2007) and seven out of ten deaths each year are from chronic illnesses (Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2007) and are among the most common, costly, and preventable of all health problems in the U.S. Chronic illnesses are more prevalent among vulnerable populations such as racial and ethnic minorities, economically disadvantaged, the uninsured and those with chronic health conditions including severe mental illness. Vulnerable populations are at greater risk for poor health status including morbidity and mortality and experience disparities in access to and use of health care services. They are susceptible to adverse life conditions such as not being able to be employed full-time and being unemployed, than those without a chronic disease. Their health and health care problems intersect with social factors including housing, poverty, and inadequate education (The American Journal of Managed Care, 2006).

Realistic treatment interventions must offer strategies for educating and supporting patients about and ways to manage and cope with the condition so as to ensure a chance for a meaningful and quality life. This presentation highlights the findings from two exploratory studies in which intervention research
was used to design and implement treatment strategies for persons with sickle cell disease (SCD) experiencing depression and persons newly diagnosed with Multiple Sclerosis (MS). Findings suggest that it is possible to design and implement intervention strategies that will help a group to deal with a chronic health condition and to deliver it in a manner that accounts for the unique characteristics of the group. It is hoped that the knowledge gained can be modified to use with a various groups dealing with chronic illnesses.

WS142:6

Innovative approaches in social work for rehabilitation of patients with neurological disorders

Mira Verma
All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Neurosciences Centre, New Delhi, India

The paper deals with the rehabilitation of patients with neurological disorders such as epilepsy, Parkinson’s disease, stroke, dementia, multiple sclerosis, Wilson’s disease, Myasthenia Gravis, Brain & Spinal tumors, tuberculosis and head injury. The author is a practicing Social Worker in a leading Institution in India for the past seventeen years. In this era of globalisation, while India has emerged as a dynamic and growing economy, there is still a large population living below the poverty line and are illiterate. The awareness level of the people in small towns and rural areas of India about neurological disorders is very low. As a result, by the time the patient reaches a specialised centre for treatment, the family has already tried various alternative treatments, including quacks, during which time the condition of the patient deteriorates further. Moreover, the family has already spent a considerable amount of money on such treatments without any benefit and being poor or from a low income group, is unable to afford the cost of proper treatment. This is where the role of a medical social worker assumes significance. A related problem is that of unknown/lost memory patients resulting from head injury, mainly due to road accidents suffered by migrants from rural and semi-urban centres to metro cities like New Delhi [India] in search of work, alcoholism, drug abuse and increased vehicular traffic. The rehabilitation of unknown/lost memory patients is a challenging task and the role of a medical social worker is of critical importance. The paper presents the various methods adopted, findings, success, failures and experiences in this context. The author is always on a look out for innovative approaches in medical social work practice in her area of work, including harnessing the potential of information and communication technologies to promote the development goals of the Millennium Declaration. The paper presents the nature and extent of the problem in depth, with statistics, analysis and multi-pronged efforts made by the author to find solutions for handling the problem. After a very long period of strife, the author was successful in getting concrete help and direction from a judicial organisation. The paper is a culmination of experiences along the long journey and a message for the social work practitioners, particularly from the developing countries - “Not to lose hope!”

WS142:7

Considering two outcomes paradigms: the improving (person-centred) and the proving (managerialist) agendas

Miller, Emma
University of Strathclyde, Glasgow School of Social Work, Glasgow, United Kingdom

There is increasing emphasis on personal outcomes in social work and social care services in the UK and internationally. Outcomes based working can offer real potential to reviset social work values and to ensure that disabled people are more effectively included in decision-making about their lives. There is evidence that outcomes based working supports a shift in focus from matching individual deficits to a limited range of service options, to building on the strengths and capacities of each individual and to more creative ways of achieving outcomes. There is also potential to use aggregated information about individual outcomes to influence service planning and design at the locality level. Whilst the considerable improvement potential of the approach is emerging, it is apparent that there are different understandings and interpretations of outcomes at play in both policy and practice terms. Based on more than five years experience of developing and implementing an outcomes approach to Scotland, this paper locates the new focus on outcomes in its recent policy context and considers key barriers to implementation. It explores understandings of outcomes from the perspectives of service stakeholders ranging from service users and carers to policy-makers, and emphasises the need for a common perspective. This work has shown that there are two core outcomes paradigms are currently at play: the improving agenda as described above, and the ‘proving’ agenda. While the improving agenda involves putting the person at the centre with a change management agenda which focuses on culture, relationship building and flexible approaches to communication, the proving agenda is more consistent with managerialism. It centres on evaluating and evidencing improvement to external stakeholders, leaning towards measurement and standardisation, and has a focus on tools and processes. It is essentially about knowledge gathering and the right balance between these approaches. While there is potential for a focus on outcomes to result in improved inclusion of people with disabilities in decision-making, this requires that the improvement agenda should remain paramount.

WS142:8

Tackling the scourge of social stigma amongst families of prisoners through social work: The Malaysian experience

Abdul Hadi, Zakaria1; Siti Hajar, Abu Bakar2
1Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin, Dept of Social Sciences, Faculty of Islamic Contemporary Studies, Kuala Terengganu, Malaysia; 2University of Malaya, Dept of Social Administration, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Much has been researched and written about the stigmatising effects of a person’s conviction of a crime and his/her consequent imprisonment. Whilst the offender is whisked to the prison and cut off from the society, his dependents are left outside to deal with the stigma. We conducted a study to determine the extent of this phenomenon in Malaysia. Data was collected through intensive interviews with 104 prisoners aged between 25 and 69 years old who were serving sentences of between one and 18 years. All of them were married. 46% were first-time prisoners whilst the rest have been in prison for between two and nine times. We also interviewed 96 of the prisoners’ wives. We were unable to locate the other wives because either they had relocated without informing their husbands or the prisoners gave us fictitious addresses. Our findings confirm that when a husband is committed to prison, he leaves behind two things. One is the stigma which he has acquired through his wrong-doing, but which does not follow him into the prison. The other is family, normally a wife and at least one child, which has to cope with the stigma left behind by the husband and everything that accompanies the stigma and with the hardship of losing a breadwinner. We also discover that a family’s survival in the face of these hardships vary according to how it harnesses three major factors - the quality of the intra-family relationships prior to the husband’s removal, the family’s relationship with the in-laws and the socio-economic status of the family. The wives’ incapacity to capitalise on these factors results in the inevitable - social exclusion, sexual deprivation, forced child labour and other forms of vulnerability, and eventual forced relocation. We feel that these hardships faced by the wives represent a tremendous and unending challenge to social work in the country. One major challenge which social work needs to grapple with is to empower the wives to harness these factors presents without creating a dependency syndrome on the part of the latter.

Social media as a pedagogical tool (3:6)

WS143:1

The Social Work – Virtual Campus’ impact on internationalization of the Curriculum

Veenkamp, Remmelt1; Larsen, Anne Karin2; Arias Astray, Andres3
1Inholland university of applied science, School of Social Work, Haarlem, Netherlands; 2Bergen University College, Department of Social Sciences and Social Education, Bergen, Norway; 3University of Complutense, Madrid, Spain

The Social Work – Virtual Campus (SW-VirCamp) aims to deliver online courses, information about international in-depth studies in social work for bachelor students and professional social workers. It is a platform for teachers, students and professional social workers interested in intercultural knowledge and research. The economical crisis in Europe affects also the educational system and claims for new solutions both within education but also in the field of social work practice. The Bologna process has been an important tool for developing a common framework for higher education. Despite of this many challenges are met when a European Consortium of Higher Education Institutions (HEI) offers and delivers online courses. SW-VirCamp is a well-established consortium that since 2005 has
delivered online courses to European Social Work students. A portfolio of e-learning courses focusing on core issues of international comparative social work is offered, now also to students from Russia and Africa. SW-VirCamp is intending to become an interdisciplinary Virtual Campus to meet the needs for interdisciplinary competences in the social and health sector. A project to develop a course in online help, a theme with relevance for both sectors, is under planning. Social media, like Facebook and Twitter are nowadays places to meet. Several projects in the field of Social Work have shown that online help is a possible new approach towards clients/patients. In the preparatory stage of the development of this project, mapping of the use of online help in the SW-VirCamp partner countries will be done during spring 2012. A survey in 2010, to 12 SW-VirCamp partner institutions investigated the conditions for arrangements and integration of common online courses about international social work in the BA programmes. The results of the survey show the challenges that have to be met by the HEI, and the necessity of flexibility and principles that have to be present to make this possible. The lesson learned is that international e-learning courses still has a way to go before they are accepted as a natural part of the Curriculum Plans offered by European HEI. However increasing positive interests can be noticed.

WS143:10
Decolonising international social work journals: bringing together the global and the local
Taylor, Imogen; Braye, Suzy
University of Sussex, Department of Social Work and Social Care, Brighton, United Kingdom

'It is an effort to bring out multiple voices and ways of knowing in particular socio-historical and cultural locations so as to establish a solid foundation for meaningful cross-cultural communication in international encounters' (Gray 2005, p. 231)
Assuming a common goal of reconciling the global and the local, supported by the determination since 1994 (IFSW 2000) to establish global standards in social work, this presentation seeks to explore the challenges for publishers, editors, boards and assessors, of decolonising international journals and supporting both internationalisation and indigenisation, bringing together the global and the local.
Social work has been accused of assuming that global standards represent a Western perspective as universal, positioning social work as an ‘agent of colonisation’ (Coates et al 2006, p. 382). In this presentation we acknowledge that ‘Western imperialist intentions and practices hold potential to dilute or even annihilate local cultures and traditions and to deny context specific realities’ (Sewpaul 2006, p. 421). We also support the proposal that social work needs to be ‘challenged to not only expand one’s horizons, but to actively reverse the colonialisitic direction of knowledge transfer’ (Haug in Coates et al 2006, p. 384).

In this presentation, building on our experience as editors of ‘Social Work Education: The international journal’ and the ‘European Social Work’ we will seek to explore these issues in the context of the work of our journal and examine the barriers to reversing the colonialisitic direction of knowledge transfer in the global context where success is measured using citation indexes and impact factors. We will review some of the changes we have made in our journals to support multiple voices through developing strategies such as internationalising the board, establishing regional associate boards and publishing theme editions relevant to particular cultural contexts. We will explore the implications of these activities for our publishers, boards and journal assessors. And finally, we will seek to address the implications for potential authors and consider ways to enhance their voices.

WS143:2
The applicability of Wiki assignment in promoting collaboration among students in social work and social development curriculum
Kondrashov, Oleksandr
University of Manitoba, Social Work / Family Social Sciences, Winnipeg, Canada

The last twenty years has seen an increasing trend towards the incorporation of technology in the design and delivery of social work undergraduate courses in Canada and around the globe. Wiki technology represents an example of a specific tool that can be used to increase the accessibility of course material while also promoting collaboration amongst learners. Many social work educators are interested in the characteristics of Wiki to facilitate online collaboration through an effective, easy to use interface. The presentation will examine how Wiki can be effectively integrated in traditional face-to-face social work undergraduate courses design and delivery. The author will highlight the outcomes of adapting Wiki class assignment in teaching two different courses. One class consisted of 30 mature second year undergraduate students enrolled in Emergence of Canadian Welfare Policy course and another class had 120 first year undergraduate students taking Introduction to Social Development course. The examination of student’s feedback on the Wiki assignment in both courses revealed strengths and areas for improvements in using the Wiki tool in social work education. The major frustration experienced by students in completing Wiki assignment is related to the use of Wiki technology and the ability to add/edit Wiki comments online. Despite frustrations, students in both classes noted a range of positive experiences and benefits that flowed from their involvement with the Wiki assignment. A number of students commented on the fact that Wiki had allowed them to discover new resources on topics related to the course content, collaboration amongst other students on specific course topics which resulted in a broader and deeper understanding of the course material. Students additionally developed their computer skills and became familiar with a new technology. Drawing on student comments regarding the process and outcomes of the Wiki assignment, a number of benefits of the use of Wiki in social work education can be identified. Include are a student’s ability to build on previous student’s learning (the creation of wiki course resources can be continued in next offerings of the course), collaboration among students to enhance the structure of each Wiki page, creation of student driven content and promotion of lifelong and accessible learning due to ongoing accessibility of wiki resource following the course completion.

WS143:3
Learning in a connected era: The use of participatory media in social work education
Knockaert, Joke
University College Artevelde, Bachelor in Social Work, Gent, Belgium

Despite the fact participatory media is already used by many, we ascertain an implementation gap in social work education. Both lecturers and students show little enthusiasm to embed new social media in the curriculum. This paper aims to address the pedagogical-didactical aspects which have to be considered when integrating social media in the social work curriculum. The underlying argument is the next generation learning, which assumes that the coming generation learns differently, with significant changes in what, how, where and when young people learn. Consequently, the implementation of social media must be fuelled with a shift in pedagogical paradigm. Connectivism is about a new way of teaching and learning that enhances creativity, innovation and transversal skills like entrepreneurship, networking, knowledge exchange and collaborative working on a global scale. Therefore, a classroom needs to evolve from a safe and closed learning environment to a creative collaborative learning community. Albeit, the role of the lecturer changes significantly from being an expert in content to becoming a facilitator of knowledge. In addition, the role of students change, having to organize their learning process, becoming creators of content and reviewing their peers.
Although the role of the lecturer is more supportive and motivational, one must not underestimate the expert, didactical role. The lecturer still has to give feedback to students, structure the information and stimulate students to connect their knowledge with their acting as a social worker. Equally we need to address the technical-didactical aspects of using participatory media. Lecturers need to be aware of the different focuses of these social media tools (reflecting, collaborating, communicating, networking), how they can be used in an educational context, and how they can monitor and evaluate the online work of a student. Practical examples of how these principles are applied within an e-learning course Social Work Theories suggest the need for specific educational design strategies. Therefore support and training of lecturers is a key element in implementation of social media in course delivery.

WS143:4
Social media in international field education: lessons learned for maximizing opportunities and avoiding pitfalls
Voss, Tammy
The University of Texas at Austin School of Social Work, Austin, United States

Social work students all over the globe are using social media both to enhance and to detract from their educational internships. This presentation will discuss how students placed in international field settings from The University of Texas at Austin School of Social Work prepare and respond to the challenges and opportunities that social media presents for social development. Many students effectively download their knowledge of social media to
their host settings in ways that lead to more collaborative and successful efforts including fundraising using online coupon offers such as Groupon and user-friendly community needs assessments using survey tools such as Survey Monkey. Some students blog their way out of an internship and the agency into online damage control with funders and constituents. Almost all students in international field placements use social media including Skype and Dropbox to maintain and enhance educational and emotional supports. Finally, all students’ and teachers’ paradigms are increasingly shaped by the multidimensional model social media reinforces over strictly linear incrementalism. The UT-SSW students preparing for international field participate in a fall semester seminar that addresses the use of social media in placement and establishes the technological and human resources to monitor, support and problem solve during the spring internships. The School uses social media to build and strengthen the faculty liaison and field instructor relationships that make sustainable, mutual beneficial commitments possible. Over the past 19 years, the UT-SSW has placed more than 100 students in multiple sites in 25 different countries. From these experiences, much has been learned about the interface of cultural competence, private and public settings online and on the ground as well as the consequences intended and otherwise with social media. Students are taught and held accountable for transferring their real world understanding of ethical boundaries, professional communication, cultural humility and co-creative solution seeking to the matrix of the internet’s social network. In addition, they share and are introduced to social media tools and applications for real world impact. This presentation will address these lessons, how to impart them to students and support them in unbalancing ethical and professional social media practices in service of not detraction from their social development partners.

WS143:6

@intlsswork

Using Twitter as a vehicle for knowledge and debates in social work higher education

Adeheid, Karen

University of East London, Social Work - CASS School of Education and Communities, London, United Kingdom

Speaking as @intlsswork, Twitter feeds and tweets, although not formally a part of the social work curricula, have offered an opportunities for extending learning beyond the four walls of a lecture room. As a part of a formal social work education programme, social media has provided immediate access and dissemination of ideas through tweets to further trans-disciplinary learning and dialogue. Although the formats themselves offer only snipits into different perspectives, and are not seen to be in lieu of formal teaching, Twitter offers an opportunity to engage students with practitioners, researchers and the wider community through discussions, debates, activities and networks as never before.

The presentation will include a discussion of @intlsswork experiences in setting up a twitter identity, following feeds and tweets, examples of twitter debates and posting tweets. As a social work and social development educator, a consideration of the unique ethical challenges and opportunities that Twitter can offer as a vehicle for situating experiences and learnings for student, social work practitioners, stakeholders, academics and policy makers within active engagement on local, regional and global social development issues.

WS143:5

Transformative cross national dialogues: Connecting social work students through Skype

Amerman Goerdt, Lynn

University of Wisconsin, Superior, Human Behavior, Justice and Diversity, Superior, United States

The profession of social work is not immune to the power and influence of social media but does seem to be lagging behind other professional fields in embracing this relatively new form of internet-facilitated communication (McGregor, 2011). This researcher was inspired to embrace the use of social media as a way to internationalize social work education and was inspired by the framework of teaching for critical consciousness; called to action by domestic issues that demand social workers to work with critical minds to address issues impacting and impacted by the United States.

For the past four years, the researcher used Internet-facilitated (through Skype) dialogue between U.S. and German students as a teaching strategy for internationalizing the social work curriculum, specifically in the area of social welfare policy. With a German colleague, the researcher facilitated the dialogue in a few different ways, eventually finding a format that seemed impactful and manageable. They both recognized the impact the dialogue seemed to have on student learning; specifically observing what appeared to be shifts in the critical thinking of social work students about social welfare policy and its underlying ideology.

To more fully understand the impact, the researcher conducted her doctoral dissertation as a case study on a specific one-hour dialogue between U.S. and German social work students, facilitated during the fall 2010. The study examined the extent that the exchange facilitated movement toward critical conscious in both groups of students. The development of critical consciousness was measured using domains constructed from Freire’s (1974, 1998) work and the findings suggested evidence of movement towards the development of critical consciousness in both groups. The movement appeared along different parts of the critical consciousness continuum since the German participants were observed to have started at a point further along than the U.S. participants. Nine factors were also revealed, all affecting the success of the exchange to move participants along the critical consciousness continuum including personal and teaching strategy elements.

The technology used is relatively familiar and accessible to students, faculty, and professionals and has demonstrated an impact aligned with the practice of social work in a globalized community. The implications extend far beyond the classroom.

WS143:7

The 6 Continents Project: A method for linking social work classrooms across the world through asynchronous video uploading

Rowan, Diana¹; Jarkkila-Berggren, Ulrika¹; Cambrige, biện⁴; McAuliffe, Donna⁴; Annis, Fung⁵; Moore, Michael⁶

¹The University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Department of Social Work, Charlotte, NC, United States; ²Linnaeus University, School of Social Work, Kalmar, Sweden; ³University of the West Indies, Social Work Unit, Department of Behavioural Sciences, St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago; ⁴Griffith University, School of Human Services and Social Work, Queensland, Australia; ⁵City University of Hong Kong, Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong, Hong Kong; ⁶The University of North Carolina at Charlotte, College of Health and Human Services, Charlotte, United States

Social work is a global profession, yet many social work students have little understanding of the varied social, political, and cultural realities impacting social work in other countries. To develop understanding of the global context of social work, an asynchronous video uploading project, called the 6 Continents Project, was constructed to link social work classrooms on 6 continents. Social work faculty members with English-speaking classrooms, one from each continent of the world (not Antarctica), were recruited at the 2010 Hong Kong Joint World Conference on Social Work and Social Development. The project was coordinated through The Univ. of North Carolina at Charlotte in the U.S. (representing North America) and the partners were: the University of the West Indies in Tobago (South America); City Univ. of Hong Kong (Asia); Griffith Univ. in Queensland, Australia; Linnaeus Univ. in Kalmar, Sweden (Europe); and, National Univ. of Lesotho (Africa). During the 2010-2011 academic year, faculty members on each continent worked with selected students in their social work classrooms to video-record their responses to a sequence of prompting questions, including ‘what do you see are the most pressing social problems in your region?’ and ‘what does diversity mean in your location?’. These video responses to the same prompting questions were uploaded to a virtual 6 continents project webpage, where all classrooms had access to view all the videos. The process of asynchronous uploading allowed students to view, and then respond back via video to students in classrooms around the world without concern for time zone synchronization. Students developed relationships across cultures/continents through responses to each other’s video postings. Preliminary data collected show that the project was successful in broadening students’ perspectives of international social work and awareness of social problems around the world. This innovative model is suitable for building relationships between social work academic programs or social service agencies across countries. As social work practice continues to become globalized, this method for sharing of ideas and perspectives is useful because of its low cost and cutting edge use of technology. Beyond social work, the process of leveraging video to develop relationships through social media is appropriate for use across many disciplines. The presentation demonstrates the use of project website/videos.
WS144:1

Inscribed in our blood: Confronting the ideology of sexism and racism as possible seeds of liberation and radical change

Sewpaul, Vishanthie
University of KwaZulu Natal, School of Applied Human Sciences, Howard College Campus, Durban, South Africa

Drawing on my personal and professional life experiences, feminist emphases on intersectionality, emancipatory theory and epistemological arguments I argue that ethnocentric, androcentric and patriarchal thinking and practices are so entrenched in major social institutions that gender and race discrimination seems to be, to use the metaphor “inscribed in our blood” – inscriptions inferred from biology and consolidated through socio-cultural norms. Given the intersection of race, class and gender it is not surprising that women, more particularly Black women experience the greatest onslaught of poverty and violence. Race and gender are socially, culturally and politically constructed categories, aimed at maintaining social hierarchies and power relations so that some groups of persons remain privileged at the expense of others. Confronting the influence of external systems on our thinking and behaviour, and engaging in ideological critique are the first steps toward understanding and undoing oppression and privilege, and in working toward constructive and radical change. Developing an alternative consciousness represents an important step in getting people to act as responsible citizens who question and challenge the structural basis of social life. The relationship between agency and structure is a complex one that needs to be viewed in dialectical rather than dichotomous terms. The paper argues that while an alternative consciousness and praxis is central to dealing with gender discrimination and inequality so is dealing with the structural determinants of gender based discrimination and violence. While Althusser’s notion of the interpellated subject leaves little room for human agency, the theses of Freire, Giroux, Hall and Gramsci, as discussed in this paper provide strategies for the development of an alternative consciousness to dominant socio-political and cultural orders. In that alternative consciousness, lies the potential for a humanising praxis based on equality in relation to race, class, gender, sexual orientation, (dis)ability and nationality (with cognisance of the intersecting nature of these criteria), and a striving towards social justice, gender equality, a deepened democracy and solidarity. I acknowledge that subjective intentions alone pose little threat to the existing socio-political order but contend that structural action, directed at challenging oppressions, must be preceded by an awareness that makes the need for such action comprehensible.

WS144:2

Promoting a gender perspective to peacemaking: a policy evaluation of UN 1325

Hermosa Jovelyn Clare1, Luca Supawara, Carmen2
1San Francisco State University, School of Social Work, San Francisco, United States; 2Indiana University, School of Social Work, Indianapolis, United States

The United Nations Resolution 1325 was enacted to reaffirm the importance of bringing in a gender perspective to peacemaking by: (1) seeking to increase women’s participation in official peacemaking efforts; (2) supporting women’s initiatives to create a culture of peace; and by (3) underscoring women’s unique contributions to peacemaking. UN 1325 provides a useful framework through which governments, civil society organizations, humanitarian organizations, and other stakeholders can provide a useful framework through which governments, civil society organizations, humanitarian organizations, and other stakeholders can provide a useful framework through which governments, civil society organizations, humanitarian organizations, and other stakeholders can provide a useful framework through which governments, civil society organizations, humanitarian organizations, and other stakeholders can.

The authors hope to address this challenge by proposing a framework for developing policy instruments for evaluating the resolution at the national and local levels. This framework looks more closely at gender equality as a criterion for ascertaining the following: (1) the level of women’s involvement in both official peacemaking processes and in alternative peacemaking initiatives; (2) the degree to which political space has been broadened by UN 1325; and (3) the degree to which peace constituencies have been created and strengthened as a result of this resolution. This paper will present the results of an evaluation of national action plans to implement UN 1325 using this proposed policy evaluation framework. Through a content analysis of a select number of national action plans and an application of this policy evaluation framework, the authors will share findings of the extent to which the
WS144:6

The effective implementation of social protection issues – the role of government on domestic violence

Dapaah, Christopher Kwaku

Resource Link Foundation-ICSW member, Governance and social issues, Kamasi, Ghana

Motivation: Despite the growing recognition of violence against women as a public health and human rights concern, and the obstacle it poses for development, Domestic Violence (DV) continues to have an unjustifiably low priority on the development agenda and in planning for social protection issues. The Government of Ghana has worked at providing some legal and policy platforms for the promotion and protection of women's rights at all levels. However, there are still serious challenges due to lack of implementation of these policies arising from the lack of political will, insufficient directives to the relevant agencies, logistical and human resource challenges among other reasons. Consequently, women continue to be marginalized and discriminated against in several spheres of social, political, and economic endeavors. For instance, with the passage of Domestic violence Act, 2007, Act 732, there is no Legislative instrument (LI) to aid its enactment.

Method: Presentations and plenary discussions will be made on key challenges with stakeholders to contribute and influence policies and plans on social protection issues as well as empowering women participation on social protection interventions and implementations. The use of stakeholders- including the media and other civil society organizations with the relevance information and support the advocacy for the effective implementation of the social protection policies and plans.

Results: The DV Act 2007 (Act 732) will seek to provide protection mechanisms particularly for women and children. It will also provide access to justice through processes that enables people to have their rights protected by putting in place laws and bye laws as well as identifying obstacles to justice and remove them. With National policies and plans as well as Management Board of District, Municipal, Metropolitan assemblies and civil society inclusive to ensure inputs to operationalise the Act.

Conclusion: Domestic Violence is a major obstacle to growth and development. Violence against women in particular hinders progress in achieving developmental targets in most countries.

The critical issue of concern is the comparatively higher global deficit in social protection for women than men. Women's participation in the informal sector continues to be marked with uncertainty about their future. Their work conditions are not pleasant and the implications on their livelihoods are not difficult to guess.

WS144:7

Challenges in Maria da Penha Law in the implementation of policies for battered women in RS, Brazil

Grossi, Patricia; Vincenzi, Jaqueline; Almeida, Sonia; Santos, Andréia; Pedersen, Janna; Gasparotto, Geovana; Grossi, Márcio; Bonner, Beatriz; Coutinho, Ana Rita

1PUCRS, Faculty of Social Work, Porto Alegre, Brazil; 2NEPEVI - PUCRS, Research Group on Violence, Porto Alegre, Brazil; 3UNISINOS, Social Work, Porto Alegre, Brazil; 4PUCRS, Social Work, Porto Alegre, Brazil; 5UNISI, Social and Public Health, Porto Alegre, Brazil; 6PUCRS, NEPEVI - PUCRS, Social Work, Porto Alegre, Brazil; 7PUCRS, Dentistry - Epidemiology, Porto Alegre, Brazil

Studies in the Ministry of Health and the UN indicate that the violence against women affects thousands of Brazilian women, regardless of age, ethnicity, and social class, mainly occur within the home, having as the aggressor, the spouse/partner. According to the Research Perseu Abramo (2010), every 24 seconds a woman is raped in the Country and the cost of such violence in relation to the hospital expenses, legal and psychological and social care is 10.5% of the Brazilian gross domestic product. This study aimed to verify the advances and challenges of Maria da Penha law in implementation of the policies of coping with domestic violence against women in RS. It’s an exploratory and descriptive qualitative study based on the dialectic-critical referential. Data collection consisted of the mapping of the municipalities that have Coordinators of Policies for the Woman; mapping of CREATS and CRAS in these municipalities; and selection of 11 municipalities of all sizes stocks and regions. Focus groups with women in a situation of domestic violence; interviews with the Coordinators of Policies for women, managers, coordinators and professionals of CRAS and CREATS were conducted afterwards. Qualitative data were submitted to content analysis on the basis of Bardin (1977).

The statements of women indicate that Maria da Penha Law was a step forward in their protection. Despite the Law’s meaning is related to “respect” for them, they say that men, perpetrators of violence, “women” the measures politics, but “some fear the law.” This shows the complexity around the issue and the need to guarantee security for women at risk.
of life, such as homes to shelters, among others, since precautionary measure of expulsion is not always a guarantee of protection. We found that there are strategies for municipalities to raise awareness in relation to the Maria da Penha Law through home visits, women's groups, seminars in the community and training for professionals and health agents for identification of violence and guidance to women in the context of such rights for all. The right to life and liberty is enshrined in law. However, the data indicate that there is a weakness in the articulation of the network for the protection of the woman, and there is the need for effecting the intersectoral policies for the attendance of that demand.

**WS144:8**

**Promoting legislation in China and eliminating domestic violence against women and girls**

Suji Yue, Wu, Lei; He, Xin; Xie, Lili; Ho, Huade; Song, Zhengyi; Li, Mengyang
Renmin University of China, Department of Social Work, Beijing, China

This project aims at a better understanding of domestic violence within university students and faculty. One leading university and several other universities in Beijing are involved. It is hoped that through the project students and faculty can realize the severity of domestic violence against women and girls in China, reduce possible misconceptions, advance suggestions for eliminating violence, and promote domestic violence legislation. Five specific objectives are developed for this project to raise university students and faculty's awareness of the imperativeness of promoting legislation in China and eliminating domestic violence against women and girls. A series of activities are designed to realize these objectives. Three workshops, a grand event, two film discussions, and three trainings were conducted from September to December of 2010. Based on the theory of adult behavior dynamics and cognitive behavioral theory, the project is designed within the following framework: Firstly, with the project, the targeted groups realize the relevance of domestic violence to their own lives and the implications of solving the problem. Secondly, they are prompted to soundly understand the problem of domestic violence. Finally, they are encouraged to take action on the problem. In a word, the logic of the project is from perception to comprehension then to action.

The project adopted a pattern of cooperation among faculty members, university students, and off campus professionals and experts, which showed positive effects. With the project, the faculty and students realized that domestic violence was an alarming social problem which needed to be drawn attention. On main campus of Beijing, 1,500 persons participated in the project and were directly influenced by it, while more than 20,000 persons were indirectly affected by it. Through the series of activities, faculty and students realized the imperative to launch anti-domestic violence actions and prevent harms domestic violence did for women and girls. Furthermore, the participants were getting more sensitive to domestic violence and motivated for involving in more activities. It is suggested that eliminating domestic violence requires prevention, especially pre-marriage one. The on-campus anti-domestic violence activities may preferably focus on dating violence and pre-marriage violence. Furthermore, a positive theme will detach negative labeling effect and benefit the project implementation.

**WS145:2**

**Social inclusion of children with disabilities in Vietnam: social welfare responses and social work practice**

Trang Kham
University of South Australia, School of Psychology, Social Work and Social Policy, Adelaide, Australia

Recent statistics stated that there is nearly 6.3 million people with disabilities (PWD) among Vietnam population in which more than 660 thousands children with disabilities (CWD) (Ministry of Labors- Invalids and Social Affairs 2004; General Statistic Office 2010; Ministry of Education and Training 2014). On promoting the life of CWD, the Vietnam Government has been issuing a wide range of social policies, legal documents and providing specific services which cover all aspects of PWD daily life. In practice, CWD are facing the various difficulties in their daily life, from negative social attitude to limited opportunities for learning, working and contributing to social development (Japan International Cooperation Agency 2002; Le Bach Duong, Khaat Thu Hong & Nguyen Duc Vinh 2008). By such limitation, research on social inclusion of CWD
in Vietnam aims at two layers: social policy and daily experiences of CWD, with details focuses on identifying the social aspects and social relations of CWD in their daily life in all social settings (from their family to the school and community) and analysing social policies and legal documents (laws and sub-law documents) that affect PWD and CWD. The initial findings, from analysing legal documents (from 1986 - the making of Vietnam Renovation); from survey with 230 responses and 36 interviews, in which informants are CWD, children with non-disabilities, parents of CWD, and teachers in school settings, are stated as: (a) there are systematic documents on promoting the life of PWD, but they are not effective due to the economic conditions and the way to making these policies and understanding the term of disability and the role of CWD in daily life; (b) the most difficult issues in which CWD experience at home, at school and in the community are those of negative attitudes, learning facilities, the social empathy and barriers from physical environment; (c) the ways in which CWD try to deal with such difficulties are mostly do-by-themselves or try to be adapted rather than asking for supports actively.

By these findings, recommendations are expressed in areas of changing the social awareness and understanding on disability, suggestions on changing the way to making social policies and services for PWD, and recommendations on delivering the support activities basing on social work services and practice from the community level national wide.

WS145:3
Identifying children's everyday life situations using an ICF-CY perspective
Adolfsson, Margareta
Jönköping University, School of Education and Communication, Jönköping, Sweden

Children with disabilities and their parents need opportunities to express opinions and take part of professional knowledge during habilitation processes. However, there is no structured model to identify child participation in everyday life situations (EDLS). Code sets based on WHO International Classification of Functioning, disability and health, Child and Youth version, ICF-CY, would support such dialogues. Intervention for children with disabilities have in the last decades shifted from focusing on the child to the child in specific EDLS. Integration of professionals' and parents' views of EDLS for children provides a common knowledge on conditions important for everyday functioning. Shared views might be a 'door opener' for collaboration during intervention planning for children with disabilities. A focus on EDLS make the partners focus on participation, share understanding of children's individual preferences, and motivate them for interventions.

The study identified parents' and professionals' picture of EDLS to be considered in intervention planning. With the long-term goal to create code sets for children's EDLS, the purpose was to determine a set of EDLS for children and youth aged 0–17 years. A triangulation of data collected with various sampling strategies and participants was conducted, integrating the views of professionals and parents in Sweden, South Africa, and the USA. Data were compared after linkage to ICF-CY in the component Activities and Participation. Analyses pointed out Self-care and major life areas as the two most important chapters and depicted eleven categories as EDLS with Hygiene and Recreation and leisure as the most frequent.

Two final sets of ICF-CY categories were identified as EDLS for infants/preschoolers and school aged children/adolescents. The sets differed slightly between younger children (0-6 yrs) and older (7-17 yrs), reflecting how EDLS might differ in context specificity depending on maturity and growing autonomy. Professionals and parents agreed on everyday life situations for older children but not for younger. The results of the study have implications for the future development of a screening tool containing code sets from early childhood in the component Activities and Participation. Analyses pointed out some critical issues for developing a screening tool.

WS145:5
The value of interprofessional collaboration when advocating for medically - fragile children and their families
Martinez Cedeno, Dora; Saunders, Megan
1The Hospital for Sick Children, Social Work/Clinical and Metabolic Genetics, Toronto, Canada; 2The Hospital for Sick Children, Clinical and Metabolic Genetics, Toronto, Canada

Mothers of children with life shortening conditions are frequently impacted by the lack of adequate home care services which include, but are not limited to nursing care and respite care services. Sometimes the challenges faced by mothers due to the lack of adequate social support can be judged as parental neglect. Children affected by terminal conditions need constant parental and specialized care because they are medically fragile and it is something that parents cannot do alone. Canadian social policies do not guarantee parents (mothers) and their ill children in-home professional services to maintain an intact family. For the purpose of this discussion, we will focus and reflect on one specific family whose infant was affected by a metabolic / genetic disease. The baby and mother lived below the poverty line and were not able to pay for all their medications or interprofessional care. Like anybody else in her situation, she was overwhelmed and exhausted by the demands of having a palliative child to look after. The interdisciplinary team providing primary medical care and community services agencies faced some challenges working together. One of the biggest difficulties for professionals was understanding how the nature of this disease impacted the family unit and the challenge for some to understand the “social construction” of parental neglect. In supporting this family, many of professionals involved managed to set goals for interprofessional collaboration and supported the child welfare agency to maintain their focus on supporting both the child and the mother until the patient passed away. The literature on social support (inclusion) of young mothers of children with genetic metabolic conditions is underdeveloped and this case demonstrates the need for professional education and our ability to develop working partnership amongst professionals in different fields but with a mutual goal of protecting the best interest of the child and supporting young families in extraordinary circumstances. The professionals were able to work more effectively together when they were able to hear the mother’s voice and understand their own role in advocating for this family. The most important method used to successfully advocate for this young patient was the collaborative dialogue among professionals/mother and interprofessional collaborative practice.

WS145:6
The transition to adulthood for disabled young people
Carpenter, Ian; Abbott, David
School of Policy Studies, Bristol, United Kingdom

The transition to adulthood for disabled young people is a complex process involving a range of factors, including the availability of support and services, the individual’s capacity to make decisions and choices, and the social and economic environment in which they live. The process of transition to adulthood for disabled young people is influenced by a variety of factors, including the nature of the disability, the family’s support and resources, and the availability of accommodations and services. The process of transition to adulthood for disabled young people is often a difficult and challenging one, and it is important to ensure that these young people have access to the support and services they need in order to make a successful transition to adulthood. In order to facilitate the transition to adulthood for disabled young people, it is important to ensure that these young people have access to the support and services they need in order to make a successful transition to adulthood. In order to facilitate the transition to adulthood for disabled young people, it is important to ensure that these young people have access to the support and services they need in order to make a successful transition to adulthood. In order to facilitate the transition to adulthood for disabled young people, it is important to ensure that these young people have access to the support and services they need in order to make a successful transition to adulthood.
The guidelines are the first in the area and highlight evidence-based measures and methods within the social services and the healthcare system for people with dementia.

The recommendations are based on the best available knowledge of the techniques and work methods used for the care of people with dementia. A large number of highly qualified experts in the field contributed to the work. Finally a prioritisation group, which consisted of experienced practitioners, ranked all of the methods based on the seriousness of the condition, the effects of the measures taken, their cost-effectiveness and the evidence provided in the scientific documentation as well as ethical considerations.

The guidelines contain 157 recommendations as to how care should be designed. The oral presentation will focus on the most important recommendations. The author will also discuss the used method, which combines highly ranked evidence based knowledge with a consensual approach when producing the national guidelines. What knowledge is needed to ensure that national recommendations will be useful for decision-makers at all levels?

WS146:3
A reconstruction of the Geriatric Depression Scale in social work practice with the elderly
Lee, Hyo-Seon1; Garz, Detlef2; Jong, Poo Lum2
1Kang-nam University, Youngin, South Korea, Department of social welfare, Young-in, Republic of Korea; 2Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz, Institute for Erziehungswissenschaft, Mainz, Germany

The purpose of this study was to investigate, from their own perspectives, how their well-being, social inclusion, and that of their families, can be maximised, particularly at the transition to adulthood, and from children's to adult services. Theoretically, it drew on the social model of disability and recent critiques. This was an example of inclusive research, involving young men with DMD, a national family support group and practitioners from health and social care services. A postal survey of family carers in three regions was followed by in-depth interviews with 40 young men age 15+ with DMD and their families. These explored the issues they faced at transition to adulthood, including declining health, and investigated support from social workers and other professionals. Findings: Parents generally considered that statutory transition planning at school leaving was poor or non-existent and that they lacked information about services. Once they had left school or college, the majority of young men lacked meaningful day time activities and friendship networks. They had largely been forgotten. Conclusion: Much effort has gone into producing transition policies and processes, with an uncritical assumption that these will lead to better outcomes. The evidence from this study, funded by the English Department of Health’s long term neurological conditions research programme, shows that social work and health have much further to go to enable the social inclusion of these young men and their families.

WS145:7
Including children with special needs in schools: sharing competences and knowledge
Fargion, Silvia
Free University of Bozen-Bolzano, Faculty of Education, Brixen, Italy

Children with disabilities, learning, mental or physical, have the right to attend statutory schools in Italy since the 1970s. This right, acquired through the pressure of families, unions, association of people with disabilities and professionals, was considered important in two ways: it would give all children the chance to learn and accept the value of diversity in society, and would enable children with special needs to feel part of the community from the start. This choice has required new adjustments and new competences in the school system, and has entailed the involvement of new professionals, such as social pedagogues, in the schools. Forty years later, focussing on primary schools, our qualitative research has explored the practices, competences and knowledge developed by different subjects in order to deal with diversity in schools. The research, financed by Trento Autonomous Province promoted by CONSOLIDA (organisation of cooperatives which in the area hires most of the social pedagogues who work in the schools) and coordinated by myself, has gathered the views of the subjects involved: parents, school teachers and managers, social workers, social pedagogues, neuropsychiatrists and therapists. Results show how the diversity in schools puts all subjects in a situation where no routines or established methods seem possible. On the contrary a more inquisitive approach, an open minded ‘try and error’ way of proceeding seem to be required. Research results enlighten the pitfalls and limits of the choice, as well as the special traits of positive cooperation and practice.

WS146:1
Mental health and ageing (1:1)
Sundell, Knut
National Board of Health and Welfare, Stockholm, Sweden

There are approximately 148,000 people with dementia in Sweden. The provision of social services and healthcare by the municipalities and county councils to people with dementia and the support to their families is very different and the quality of the services varies greatly when operations are compared. In 2010, the Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare (NBHW) presented national guidelines for care for people with dementia.

The objective of the guidelines is to contribute to first-rate, equitable and efficient care for people with dementia throughout the country. The guidelines are the first in the area and highlight evidence-based and validated measures and methods within the social services and the healthcare system for people with dementia and for the support provided to their families. The guidelines are not binding but constitute strong recommendations. The guidelines also include recommendations on measures which the healthcare system and the social services should not invest in.

The purpose of the NBHW’s national guidelines is to assist decision makers so that they can guide the social services and the healthcare system through open and systematic priorities. The guidelines can also be used as a support for:

- decisions regarding how operations should be organised
- decisions regarding regional and local care programmes
- individual decisions that for example desk officers take within the social services or the healthcare system in their meetings with patients with dementia.

The recommendations will be useful for decision-makers at all levels?...
evidence that can be proved as a number and this evidence-focused perspective can bring about the neglect of clients and cases in social work practice. For this reason, social work professions need to consider Case-based Practice to assess clients’ biography from Evidence-based Practice such as GDS. Key words: Geriatric Depression Scale(GDS), Objective Hermeneutics, Social work professionalism, Case-based Practice

WS146:4
Reconstructing stroke survivors’ meaning of and purpose in life: A randomized controlled trial of narrative therapy in practice
Chow, Esther
City University of Hong Kong, Applied Social Studies, Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Narrative therapy(NT) converges on clients’ inner strengths & life wisdom, is enriched in reconnecting the purpose of lives within the limits of disability. Stroke survivor(SS) who face the dramatic impact, reinforce to construct a negative perspective of their life with “problem-saturated” identity. Viewing people as the experts in their own lives & assuming people have many skills, abilities, beliefs, & values that assist them to change their relationships with problem, NT is used to externalize the dominant “problem-saturated” experiences, open diverse possibilities for reconstruction of identity, & re-authorize other storylines that are powerfully connected with their meaning & purpose of life. To examine the effectiveness of NT on SS, double-blinded randomized waitlist attention-control trial was adopted. 10 intervention groups, i.e. NT (X) & 10 control group, i.e. psycho-educational therapy(Α) were held for eight weekly sessions. 119 SS who had stroke within 2 years, & age over 59 were randomly assigned to X(n=59) or Α(n=60). The participants & assessors were blinded to the group allocation. Quantitative data are collected at baseline(T0), 1-month after the group(T1), & post group(T2) through face-to-face interviews. Friedmans ANOVA reveals significant difference between the scores measured before (T0), interim & after the intervention(T2) for NT group, including stroke knowledge(F=16.83, p=.000), self-esteem(F=5.08, p=.015), proactive coping(F=6.90, p=.002), locus of control(F=5.92, p=.005), hope(F=9.05, p=.000), meaning of life(F=11.33, p=.000) & life satisfaction(F=8.44, p=.002). For control groups, significant differences are found in stroke knowledge(F=30.00, p=.000) & hope(F=4.89, p=.014) only. When comparing the scores between X & A, significant differences between the variance of the two groups are shown in: self-esteem(F=7.10, p=.001), proactive coping(F=9.43, p=.000), meaning of life(F=9.41, p=.000), carer satisfaction support(F=7.21, p=.004), geriatric depression(F=4.30, p=.014), & life satisfaction(F=7.33, p=.002). Positive psychology calls for as much focus on strength as on weakness, as much attention to fulfilling lives. NT is evident to help them ensure their strengths & wisdom, re-construct the preferred identity, & hold the positive & appreciative perspective of life. Findings obtained from the study contribute to the knowledge & development of strength-based practice in enhancing quality into the survival years.

WS146:5
Advocating subjectivity of the old people with dementia in the daily life — Towards a new model: nutritive environmental world model
Hiratsuka, Ryoko1; Komori, Kanshiro1; Hayashi, Mako1; Hiyori, Yasuyoshi1
1Oita University, Graduate School of Social Service Administration, Oita, Japan; 2Kumamoto Gakuuen University, Kumamoto, Japan; 3Bepu University, Bepu, Japan

Background: In the modern society, old people with dementia are tended to pay attention and focus on functions of human body, like cerebral atrophy, cognitive impairment and so on. We may say it “pathological care“. (pathological model). Our social service system is based on such a model in Japan. It can be occurred in the world too. But is it the better way of recognition for their own lives? Do we need to recognize and understand them as living persons and subjective existence from different angle?

Objectives: This study was designed to clarify the features of subjectivity of the old people with dementia as a project. It advocate a new model: nutritive environmental world model.

Methods: 28 old people with dementia selected(female=23, male=5) were searched (they live at home and go to the nursing home or live at the nursing home). Data of their narratives and social relationship by eco-map were collected. We focused on what they saw, felt, thought and spoke, even though they have cognitive impairment, when they were interacting with others. From this, we showed that environmental world consisted of old people with dementia and others. From this, we showed that environmental world consisted of old people with dementia — How do the spouses express their relationship; How do the spouses collaborate in communication? The material consists of semi-structured interviews with 20 couples, repeated every six months. The interviews are videotaped. The theoretical framework is a social constructionist approach with theories on positioning and coping.

WS146:6
Relationships and dementia— What can we learn?
Nilsson, Eva
Institutionen för samhälls- och välfärdsstudier, Social Work, Linköpings universitet, ESV, 601 74, Norrköping, Sweden

In the Western world the number of older people is increasing. As a consequence there is a need to develop the care for older people in order to meet the demands of an aging population. Of special importance is the increasing number of people with dementia. For many years dementia has been viewed as “the relatives disease”, and focus has been on the burden of the relatives as the disease progresses. The psycho-social needs of the individual with the disease and the relationship with spouse or relatives have until recently been viewed as less important. In many countries a person-centred approach (focus on person with dementia) has been favoured rather than a relationship-centred, which would include other people connected to the person with dementia. In order to improve the lives, care and treatment for persons with dementia, more knowledge is needed about what persons with dementia are able to accomplish together with support from relatives and others. Several qualitative studies show that in couples where one of the spouses has dementia, their couple-hood and connectedness is of great importance for the couple. Furthermore, spouses who receive help and support have reported a higher degree of closeness with their partner than those with less help. A good relationship has even shown to slow down the decline of cognitive functions related to the dementia. To nourish the relationship between spouses seems to be worth investing in, both on a personal level, but no less on a societal level in the aspect of creating guidelines for treatment and care for persons with dementia. The aim of this study is to explore the relational experience of dementia, including the perspectives of both spouses. Central research questions are: How do the spouses express their relationship; How does their relationship influence the experience of dementia and How do the spouses collaborate in communication? The material consists of semi-structured interviews with 20 couples, repeated every six months. The interviews are videotaped. The theoretical framework is a social constructionist approach with theories on positioning and coping.

WS146:7
Developing a Chinese version of person-centered care assessment tool: a pilot study
Zhong, Xueling; Lou, Vivian Wei Qun
University of Hong Kong, Social Work and Social Administration, Hong Kong, China

Introduction: Along with the rapid growth of aging population in China, the prevalence of dementia in older people increased dramatically. However, little was known about how they are being cared in aged care home. Reliable and valid measurement tools are lacking. Person-centered Care Assessment Tools (P-CAT) was purposefully developed to measure the extent to which staffs rate their aged care setting to be person-centered. This paper aims to evaluate its Chinese version.

Method: The original 13-item scale has been translated from English into Chinese. And 11 items have been added from research literature and expert consultation. The 24-item tool (P-CAT-CH) was distributed to a sample of aged care staff (n=45) in two care homes in Xi’an, a representative city in north-western China. In order to test the construct validity, Chinese version of Staff Based Measures of Individualized Care for Institutionalized Persons with Dementia (IC) and Caregiver Psychological Elder Abuse Behavior Scale (CPEAB) were used as well.

Results: The dimensionality of the 24-item tool was evaluated by using

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exploratory factor analyses. A final 16-item, 3-factor solution explains 57.4% of the variance in data. The first factor is called, 3\text{amount of organization support};\text{c} (6 items with loadings between 0.56 and 0.89). The second factor is summarized as, 3\text{extent of which residents autonomy};\text{c} (5 items with loadings between 0.56 and 0.74). The third factor is named as, 3\text{degree of staff's attitude towards PCC};\text{c} (5 items with loadings between 0.48 and 0.80). The internal consistency coefficient (Cronbach’s) was satisfactory for the total scale (0.74), and the three subscales (0.83, 0.69 and 0.73 respectively). The item-total correlations of the final scale ranged between 0.31 and 0.74. The inter scale correlation between P-CAT-CH and IC is 0.23, and P-CAT-CH and CPEAB is -0.22. The r values of the P-CAT-CH three subscales with the IC two subscales (IC-KNOW and IC-AUTOMONY) were between 0.36 and 0.45. Correlation between first factor of P-CAT-CH and CPEAB was a significant negative value (r = -0.48).

**Conclusion:** The overall result of this study provides support for the psychometric properties of the scale when used in a Xi\text{an} sample of older aged care staff. The study fills the research gap of dementia care evaluation in residential homes in China. P-CAT-CH helps to undertake analyses of the relationship of organizational support, residents’ autonomy and the staff attitude.

**WS1468**

**Ageing with disability: a life course approach**

Jeppson Grassman, Eva

Linköpings University, National Institute for the Study of Ageing and Later Life, Norrköping, Sverige

Later life of people who have lived with chronic conditions and disabilities for many years is an area which has, to date, been neglected by scholars. The same is true for the question of how an early onset of disability shapes life and the ageing process. Yet, disabled people today have improved chances of long lives. In a broad research program these issues were explored. The presentation will be based on results from the program. Four studies were conducted. The life course perspective was used both as theoretical orientation and as a methodological tool. The results pointed to the importance of the time concept and its different connotations – such as historical and biographical time – for the understanding of later life of the studied groups of disabled people and also challenge established knowledge regarding the impact of disability policies, autonomy, body, biographical disruption and the prerequisites of active ageing. Further research is needed in this field, not least in the area of concerning policy implications and concerning the meaning of illness.

**WS147**

**Children in the street and drugs (1:4)**

**WS147:1**

**Street children: Underlying causes of family breakdown in Latin America**

Pamau, Patrick1; Panos, Angelos2; Gerritsen-McKane, Ruth3

1University of Utah, Social Work, Salt Lake City, Utah, United States; 2University of Utah, Social Work, Sandy, Utah, United States

An analysis of family breakdown and street children is given spanning three Latin American countries: Guatemala, Mexico and Nicaragua. The underlying causes or events that triggered the family breakdown and led to the children fleeing to live on the streets are presented. Urban and rural differences are noted. There are up to 40 million street children in Latin America; most are boys aged 10 to 14, with increasingly younger children and girls being affected.

Latin America is known for its large populations of street children, despite the significant efforts of non-governmental organizations. Children who are vulnerable to street life include those who have experienced violence in the home, children who have been abandoned or rejected by their families, or who have been expelled from their permanent homes such as doorways. Street children lack security, protection, and hope, and continue to face a deep-rooted negative stigma about homelessness. Lacking love and attachment they are easy prey for abuse by criminals such as drug cartels.

Current models being studied to remedy the problem, such as family stabilization, family reunification, emancipation, foster care and adoption will be examined.

WS147:2

**The Ethiopian millennium: jeopardizing the disadvantaged in the case of street youth in Harar**

Mekonnen, Abraham

Addis Ababa, Social Work, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Street youth are one of the most disadvantaged segments of the population and least studied social problem in Ethiopia. This research applies Amartya Sen's development as a freedom and Paulo Freire's Pedagogy of the oppressed perspectives to explain Streetism among youth. It is an exploratory study on the living situation of street youth aged 15 to 29. The study used mixed methods research. It was conducted with a survey of 196 street youth, an in-depth interview, and FGDS with the different participants. The result of the study found that: 1) conflict within the family and shortage of income are the main factors that lead them to live on the street; 2) The main survival mechanisms were loading-unloading of goods, washing clothes, and prostitution. The major challenges they faced were harassment, rape, physical abuse, destroying plastic shelter, and arrest. The prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS among the females was 27.4% which is the highest in the country. They were also deprived of different rights such as health care, education, police protection, and other legal rights. The in-depth interview revealed that they were deported to far areas which are unknown to them in the name of clearing the streets of the town for the celebration of the Ethiopian Millennium.
Methods: The study design combined qualitative and quantitative approaches. In-depth interviews were complemented with an original questionnaire consisting of sets of items focused on study, work, family, health and personality issues. The study sample consisted of 90 persons (60 were males) in age 18 to 26. Trained social workers conducted the research interviews, mostly in help centers for homeless people.

Results: Majority of young adult homeless grow up in incomplete family (47 %). Developmentally disadvantaged are especially those who lived in state institution since early childhood (34 %). Over one third of the subjects reported serious physical punishment or abuse in the family. Symptoms of psychiatric disorder were present in 27 % of the sample, 13 subjects attempted suicide. Illicit drugs misuse was more frequent than alcohol abuse (59 % compared to 22 %). 21 of 90 had positive criminal record.

Conclusions: Dysfunctional family of origin, physical abuse and other forms of traumatic events in childhood, psychiatric symptoms, high level of substance misuse and criminality are characteristics of young adult homeless in Prague. Co-occurrence of more of these characteristics is typical for majority of these persons. Social reintegration of young homeless people requires: a) social support and re-education of social skills, b) reconstruction of working skills, c) mental health care addressing psychological difficulties, and d) for some of them specialized psychiatric treatment.

Acknowledgement: The study was funded by the Czech Science Foundation GA CR #P407/10/1949
comparing the social work service purchase model of Shanghai and Shenzhen governments, this paper also reveals the different social status and relationship between the local governments and non-governmental organizations during the construction of new social service system, and it's major dilemma. Last, this paper elaborates the necessary path of new social service system's construction and improvement, from the perspective of social system reform, civil society building and policy governance.

WS148:3
Reactions of Malaysia Non-Government Organization (NGO) towards the economic crisis in Malaysian country
Che Wan Abu Bakar, Che Wan Tohka
Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin, Department of Social Science, Faculty of Islamic Contemporary Studies, Gong Badak Campus, Kuala Terengganu, Malaysia

The Asian Financial crisis which began in July 1997 affected several Asian countries. Consequently in 1998 Malaysia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) declined sharply and decreased by 2.8% in first quarter and by 6.8% in second quarter of the year. Due to the economic collapse, the quality of life of workers in the affected countries took a downfall. This situation has raise an interesting point to be analyzed because not only the leaders struggled to solve the problems arose due to the economic crisis, but also the uncertain the reactions of non-government organization (NGO) such as the Malaysian Trade Union Congress (MTUC) and Congress of Union of Employees in The Public and Civil Services (CUEPACS) toward the economic crisis. How do these NGOs resolve the worker's welfare issues? What were the approaches taken by the organization to address the issues? How were the organization's relationships with International Labor Organization (ILO) and International Confederations of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU – APRO) in the context of the issue? Interviewed eight respondents, include one president of MTUC and president of CUEPAC. Another respondent, include secretary general for MTUC and CUEPAC and also 4 committee from that NGOs. Semi structured question were used as an instrument to get in depth data.

When the country was faced by economic crisis, it was found that the non-government organization such as MTUC and CUEPACS has played a positive role in creating harmonious industrial relations. The workers did not act aggressively and has used a harmonious approach towards their employers and the government in supporting the welfare of the worker in this country.

WS148:4
“Volontourism” – international aid work and tourism
Jonsson, Cecilia
School of Social Work, Linnæus University, Växjö, Sweden

Over the last decades a new form of tourism has emerged within a post-colonial geography: “volontourism”. This is vacation and aid work in one package. With the argument of making a difference travel agents sell package trips which include volunteer work for example at orphanages or building houses for poor people. This transforms tourists to volunteer workers with access to areas considered as “real” and “genuine”, traditionally not connected to the tourist industry. Consequently voluntourism is built up by two parts: tourism and international aid work. But international aid work with volunteers has a long history. It has been conducted by non governmental organizations for more than a hundred years. My aim is to discuss how international aid work is integrated into the commercial travel market. My method to answer the aim is (i) a historical background of aid work; how did international aid work emerge and develop and what are the similarities and differences when forwarded into commercial volunteer work; and (ii) interviews with volunteers answering why they choose a volunteer trip, why a commercial travel agent and not a non governmental organization, and why a certain place. The results suggest that voluntourism is built up by a common sense opinion of historical international aid work and through a young generation from an educated middle class who seek personal knowledge from the field as part of “a grand tour”.

WS148:5
Experiences of “Love Makes Whole” international cleft programs
Noordhoff, Samuel; Wang, Rebecca
1 Noordhoff Craniofacial Foundation, Founder, Taipei, United States; 2 Noordhoff Craniofacial Foundation, Chief Executive Officer, Taipei, Taiwan

Introduction: Since 1998, the Noordhoff Craniofacial Foundation (NCF) along with the Chang Gung Craniofacial Center(CGCCF) have cooperated in developing international programs for the treatment of cleft lip and palate patients. This included medical mission programs, training seed doctors, and establishing centers of excellence in Pacific and Southeast Asian countries. The holistic comprehensive team approach is stressed based on the Chinese proverb: “Teach them how to fish rather than give them fish”. From 1998 through 2011, the NCF has sponsored 120 medical professionals from 16 countries, the professionals are including surgeons, orthodontists, anaesthetists, speech therapists, nurses, and coordinators for training in the CGCFC. NCF organizes 57 overseas medical missions to Vietnam, Philippines, Cambodia, China, Dominic Republic, Indonesia, Myanmar, Laos and Mongolia for the past 14 years; 1,568 patients were treatment for free with great result.

In 2003 NCF did a study to evaluate factors affecting the results of the International Cleft Program, The followings are the purpose, method and results of the study.

PURPOSE: To evaluate factors affecting the results of the NCF/GCGFC International Cleft Program.

Method: Qualitative in depth interviews were used. Selected participants included seed doctors, personnel of the CGCFC and participants in the international program.

RESULTS: “Love Makes Whole” model was implemented in Cambodia, the Philippines and Shenzhen China. Factors influencing the program included:

1) Cooperation and same vision between the two parties
2) Administrative support of the hospital
3) Institutional problem of the local hospital
4) Language barriers
5) Economics and politics.

Important concepts:
(1) Establishing standard treatment protocol
(2) Establishing audit procedures for quality control and education
(3) Continued education programs
(4) Training social workers to link local resources to the cleft centers
(5) Developing outpatient follow up procedures, patient and family.

WS148:6
Engaging men in gender justice: overcoming barriers to girls' education in the Pashtun tribes of Afghanistan and northern pakist
Jamal, Aamir
St. Thomas University, School of Social Work, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada

The aim of this study is to analyze how male discourses of power construct barriers to girls' education and to co-construct ways of overcoming those barriers through the participation of Pashtun men. The research focuses on identifying the contradictory ideas and stereotypes from religion, culture and politics that have shaped male perceptions of women's role in education. The focus of my study is Pashtun men, who have the power to create obstacles to women's education as well as remove them. Men are the "gatekeepers" of gender initiatives and are potential resistors of change and if we do not effectively involve men in gender equality programs, most of our efforts will be either rejected or simply ignored by the community. A qualitative Delphi method is used to answer the following key questions: How do Pashtun men perceive girls' education? What are the major factors restricting girls' education in the Pashtun tribes? How do Pashtun men perceive the role of the international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) in gender and development issues? How can nonprofit development organizations most constructively engage men in girls' education initiatives/projects? How can international community, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), policy-makers, and the community work together to ensure Pashtun girls’ access to quality education? Eighteen experts have been recruited through purposive sampling to construct a multidisciplinary group for the Delphi panel. In-depth qualitative interviews have been conducted from Pashtun men of Pakistan's tribal region bordering Afghanistan. In view of international community's increased involvement in the post-conflict reconstruction and socioeconomic development of Afghanistan and Pakistan, the findings of this research will help donor countries and non-governmental organizations in designing effective policies as well as formulating efficient implementation strategies for gender related development programs in the region.
**WS 149 Children witnessing violence at home (1:6)**

**WS 149:1**  
**Working together to promote the rights of children affected by violence against women: an evaluative study**  
Crawford, Dr. Karin; Stevenson, Professor Howard; Karran, Dr. Terence  
University of Lincoln, Centre for Educational Research and Development, Lincoln, United Kingdom

This session will present evaluative research of a project that addresses the needs of, and promotes the rights of, children affected by domestic violence and negative family conflict, in a large rural county in the Republic of Ireland. The case study organisation, Mayo Children’s Initiative, was established in 2009 with funding from The Atlantic Philanthropies. With a focus on prevention and children’s rights, the initiative locates much of its work in schools. This presentation draws on one aspect of the evaluation; inter-agency working. It explores how schools and other agencies can work collaboratively, in a complex social environment, to facilitate effective information sharing, co-facilitation of service delivery and development of a shared understanding and standardized approach to domestic violence and negative family conflict. The research adopted a mixed methods design. Data was collected through questionnaires and focus groups with school children and parents, and semi-structured interviews with stakeholder professionals. This presentation will explore key findings that are transferable to a range of inter-agency practice contexts. In particular:  
- The management of complex cross-referral processes embedded in an interagency, collaborative social community approach may be effective, but there is a need for policies that enable agencies to track referrals that they receive and generate;  
- There is value in having an organisation that can respond to immediate need in a way that is not mired in bureaucracy. However, such a service can be drawn on to compensate for lack of services elsewhere, when alternative provision may be more appropriate;  
- Where a cross-agency network works together ensuring joint ‘ownership’, effective governance and skilful leadership, interagency working can support wider awareness-raising of children’s rights, domestic violence and negative family conflict.

This presentation will provide evidence of a range of creative ways in which services may co-ordinate and facilitate effective multi-agency working to address a complex social issue. A project of this nature can be a catalyst in bringing together agencies interested in supporting victims of domestic violence with specific reference to the needs and rights of children.

**WS 149:2**  
**Supervision is effective - for women victims of violence and children witnessing violence**  
Thorny, Mikael  
Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare, Department of Supervision, Göteborg, Sweden

In accordance with Swedish legislation the Social Services have a special responsibility to recognize and provide support to women victims of violence and children witnessing violence. In 2007 the government established a national action plan to combat men’s violence against women and violence in same-sex relationships. The action plan involved many assignments for the Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare, NRBW including the development of different forms of knowledge support and of assessment instruments plus the implementation of intensified supervision of the Social Services’ work in the area. A comprehensive and joint national inspection was conducted 2008-2009 by the 21 county administrative boards in cooperation with the NBHW. The inspection found deficiencies in all the municipalities that were visited. Following the inspection NBHW has developed General advice and a handbook as well as various educational materials on certain groups of women. The NBHW in 2010 took over the supervisory responsibilities for the Social Services and conducted a follow-up inspection of a few municipalities. This showed that the work of the Social Services in this field had improved in the majority of these municipalities. Previous shortcomings have been addressed. Many municipalities now work in a more structured fashion, and have continued to work actively to develop their work. Many have introduced educational initiatives to improve staff skills and improved collaboration internally and externally. New procedures have been established to improve the handling and documentation of cases in the area. Some municipalities have developed the work to identify victims of violence and conducted risk assessments. Several municipalities have improved their work with particularly vulnerable groups. Supervision together with knowledge support and standardization has thus proved to have a positive effect. Combined with guidance and standardization it increases the odds that more women victims of violence are recognized and receive support and assistance. Without supervision, there is risk that the municipalities do not adopt measures to improve support and assistance to victims. The focus of the presentation will be to demonstrate that supervision is an important instrument so that the measures, adopted in the form of e.g. legislative changes, training and guidance, will become more flexible and have better effect.

**WS 149:3**  
**Support to children who have witnessed violence against their mothers - Results from a national evaluation study**  
Cota, Åsa1; Broberg, Anders2; Almqvist, Kjerstin3; Asberg, Ulf4; Eriksson, Maria1; Almqvist, Linnea1; Cater, Åsa1; Broberg, Anders2; Almqvist, Linnea3; Sharifi, Ulrika1; ‘School of law, psychology and social work, Örebro University, Örebro, Sweden; 2Dept of psychology, Gothenburg University, Gothenburg, Sweden; 3Dept of psychology, Karlstad University, Karlstad, Sweden; 4Dept of sociology, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden; 5School of law, psychology and social work, Örebro University, Örebro University, Örebro, Sverige

Witnessing violence against a parent as a child entails a heightened risk of the child developing problems such as post-traumatic stress, depression, behavioral problems, or difficulties with social relationships. Knowledge about the effectiveness of methods developed to support children who have witnessed violence against their mothers is needed. This presentation reports the results from a national evaluation with the aim to study changes in the health and wellbeing of children after participating in support interventions. Eight group-based or individual support interventions directed at children who had witnessed violence against their mother from her partner were compared to: child and adolescent psychiatry, women’s shelters, and the social services, including the individual and family services, and family law. This report is based on mothers’ ratings of 295 children between 3 and 13 years of age, and self-ratings from 64 of these children, aged 9 to 13 years. The study is based on measurements at three times; before or in connection with the start of the intervention (pre-test), when the child had finished the intervention 4 to 6 months later (post-test), and one year after the child started the intervention (one-year follow-up). The mothers, and any 9 to 13-year-old children who agreed to participate, were interviewed and filled out questionnaires about psychological health and wellbeing. Measures included the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire, the Trauma Symptom Checklist for Children (TSCC), and measures of emotional regulation and general psychological well-being. The agencies offering support aimed directly at children tended to have better effect than agencies not providing support aimed at children. Generally, children with a high degree of psychological illness at pre-test improved more than children with fewer difficulties. However, the effect sizes were small, and at the one-year follow-up the mothers still rated their children's psychological illness considerably higher compared to “children in general”. Further, children whose mothers had been subjected to physical violence during the last six months tended to have a more negative development in psychological health, younger children’s psychological health tended to improve more compared to older children, and longer interventions had better effect than shorter ones. The implications of these results for practice are discussed.

**WS 149:4**  
**The curse of family violence on children in South Korea**  
Cho, Minjoo  
SahnYouk University, Department of Social Welfare, Seoul, Republic of Korea

Violence within the family of South Korea is identified as a profound societal problem that can exert a multitude of short and long term effects on youngsters increasingly. According to the study of Cho, M. S.(2010), it is found out that the numerical value of children who are exposed to serious domestic violence more than twice a month have showed 18.6%. Converted this into all nationwide family numbers and presumed, it is found out that about 2.5 million children are exposed to domestic violence. But, children have been forgotten ones in the problem of domestic violence. Children who have been subjected to physical violence during the last six months tended to have a more negative development in psychological health, younger children’s psychological health tended to improve more compared to older children, and longer interventions had better effect than shorter ones. The implications of these results for practice are discussed.
to make a comparison about psycho-social maladjustment between two groups of children who are in and out of domestic violence. In other words, I have found out the influence that how the children who have witnessed domestic violence are seriously affected. Also, I present possible solutions with the help of social work and preventive ways through making use of practical data. Hierarchical Regression Analysis has been used for this study, and the outcomes of its data are effectively applied to Regression Analysis. The significant difference and degree of difference between children in domestic violence and those out of domestic violence are presented as follows: aggressive behavior> depression, anxiety> juvenile delinquency> performance> sociability. Therefore, based on these results, it is discussed that there are some difference between theory conducted in foreign countries and actual phenomenon in South Korea, and deep intervention for the children who are domestic violence needed nonviolence solving approach for the Social justice in community.

WS149:5 Childhood experiences of abused women in Trinidad and Tobago
Hadeed, Linda1; Lee, Yookyoung2
1University of the West Indies, Behavioural Sciences, St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago; 2Temple University, Philadelphia, United States

Authors have theorized that childhood abuse, neglect and abandonment play a role in choice of adult partner, invariably an abusive partner and staying with the abusive partner. In exploring the childhood experiences of abused women, several researchers have found the presence of abuse, neglect or abandonment. Improved knowledge in this area of inquiry is essential to professionals and policy makers in domestic violence to inform intervention and prevention protocols that are psychologically and contextually specific and policies affecting women's lives. Using Object Relations theory, this qualitative study with seventeen women recruited from diverse geographic locations in Trinidad and Tobago provided in-depth information on the childhood histories of abused women. The findings showed that all women experienced some form of abuse during childhood. The majority experienced physical abuse both at home and at school often under the guise of discipline. Of these, 60% were severely abused physically with objects like whips, strips of tree branches, planks of wood or belt. A few were even locked in a room or put to kneel on a grater-like object. Almost half (40%) experienced childhood sexual abuse either by fathers, stepfathers or uncles, and almost half (47%) were abandoned, neglected, or experienced extreme rejection. Of the total sample, 27% experienced both childhood sexual abuse and childhood physical abuse. In addition to the abuse inflicted on them by primary caregivers and teachers, many in the sample witnessed intimate partner abuse between parents or caregivers. Findings from this study highlight the need for professionals to consider previous history of maltreatment when working with abused women and planning interventions and training for service providers. Psychological factors due to childhood abuse, neglect and abandonment must be taken into consideration when working with abused women as it raises awareness of the lifetime of abuse some women experience, choice of partners in adulthood and staying with the abusive partner. Additionally, policies should be implemented to prevent childhood abuse both at home and in schools.

WS149:6 Women and the girl child phenomenon pitted against GBV. Latent and active factors informing GBV in selected African countries
Kangethe, Simon; Kangethe, Simon
University of Fort Hare, Social Work, Alice, South Africa

Total annihilation of Gender Based Violence remains a deep lacuna among women of diverse geographic locations in South Africa. The article explores the critical underlying factors informing the proliferation of Gender Based Violence in selected African countries. These factors include: skewed interpretation of religious doctrines; patriarchal practice and hangovers; normalising customary and traditional based punishment meted against female gender; men's normative power embedded in many African cultures of controlling women; feminization of poverty; women's weak control of economic resources due to gender wage discrimination and their involvement in subsistence production; slow domestication and political enforcement of gender equality and equity norms in countries' constitutions; and slow implementation, advocacy and lobbying of women empowerment paradigms in developing world. The article recommends: developing countries' governments to enforce, embrace, and domesticate the rights of women and children as enshrined in Conventions on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW); Increased Government emphasis, education and lobbying on Millennium Development Goal number three on gender equality and women empowerment; Men and women embracing and supporting women empowerment as a viable tool for development; and deep intervention for the children who are domestic violence needed nonviolence solving approach for the Social justice in community.

WS149:7 Adult daughters of abuse survivors: long-term recovery and posttraumatic growth following childhood exposure to violence
Danis, Fanny1; Anderson, Kim2
1University of Texas at Arlington, School of Social Work, Arlington, TX, United States; 2University of Missouri, School of Social Work, Columbia, MO, United States

Every year children around the world are exposed to incidents of domestic violence. Previous research has focused on the negative consequences of exposure to violence. The purpose of this presentation is to report on strategies that adult children use to overcome an oppressive home environment and demonstrate posttraumatic growth. This exploratory qualitative study examines first person accounts of women who as children were exposed to the battering of their mothers. Our research questions were: (1) How do adult daughters perceive their recovery from childhood exposure to domestic violence and posttraumatic growth? (2) What role do family environment, gender of abuse and personal factors play in recovery from abuse? (3) How do they distinguish as a result of overcoming their childhood adversity? A naturalistic inquiry approach to grounded theory building was employed. Data analysis with ATLAS/ti was conducted using a constant comparative method based on transcriptions of the semi-structured, in-depth interviews. Participants (N=15) were recruited through newspaper advertisements in a Midwestern rural community. Participants were women from 22 to 64 years old (M=39). The majority were European American (n=11). The majority (n=11) were exposed to the batterer's violence for 13 or more years. This study's theory of posttraumatic growth highlights the journey (starting with childhood in a violent home) often characterized by confusion and undeserved guilt, always distinguished by powerlessness, to a state of personal power and the possibility of choice (in adulthood). Five themes emerged: 1) understanding and accepting the realities of their childhood, acknowledging the shared powerlessness of their mothers and of themselves to stop violence; 2) sorting through past experiences, including positive and negative contributions of each parent to children's lives; 3) addressing actions of the batterer, holding them accountable for their choices; 4) viewing mothers as active resisters to the abuse and survivors rather than victims; 5) recognizing how their own resilience, intentional choice-making kept them from perpetuating the cycle of abuse in their adult lives. Professionally working with adult survivors of childhood exposure to domestic violence should facilitate opportunities to explore how such individuals make meaning of their experiences. Consistent with a strengths-based resiliency approach, professionals should look for ways to help clients recognize their abilities to learn and grow from negative experiences.

WS149:8 Forced sex within marriage: young women's experience in ekiti State
Oyinlola, Oluwagbemiga
Sound Health Development Initiative, Program Office, Ado-Ekiti, Nigeria

Experiences of forced sexual relations, often perpetrated by intimate partner have been increasingly documented over the last decade. An analysis of 50 (fifty) percent of the population-based survey has been reported having been physically assaulted by an intimate male partner, including husbands. The study investigates a cross-cultural study of forced sex within marriage, which is assessed through socio-cultural background of young married women in Ekiti state. The study examines on issues relating to right to privacy, right to life, literacy, security of the person and bodily integrity and fighting against all forms of discrimination based on sex and gender. This paper answers the question of: what is the age-range of coerced sex of young women, do young married women experience violence during, before and after sex in marriage, what are the cultural peculiarities of young married women (YMW) in Ekiti State, does ignorance have significant influence on young married women coerced sex experience, what is the increasing access to health services in Ekiti State. The study gave strategies for young married women everywhere to have control over their bodies and their destinies, realizing the world where they are free to choose parenthood or not, free to decide how many children they will have and when, free to pursue healthy sexual lives without fear of unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections including HIV.
WS 150 LGBT and social work (1:7)

WS150:1
Heteronormativity in social work. An analysis of academic articles
Giertsen, Mona
1Pinnmark University College, Department of Social Work Studies, Alta, Norway; 2University College of Applied Sciences, Department of Social Work, Child Welfare and Social Policy, Oslo, Norway

This article presents an analysis of academic articles in social work journals. The focus of the analysis was on sexuality. Its main theoretical inspiration was drawn from queer theory and discourse analysis and its guiding research question was: How is sexuality explicitly and implicitly dealt with in the articles?

The article draws from a quantitative and a qualitative text analysis of articles in five Norwegian social work journals. The data consisted of 581 articles published in the time period 2002-2010. In the quantitative analysis we examined how often sexuality explicitly was a major topic of the article or as a theme central to highlighting the article’s main focus. In the qualitative text analysis we examined the ways sexuality was dealt with in the articles. First, we focused on articles that dealt explicitly with sexuality. Secondly, we explored in detail two articles that did not deal explicitly with sexuality, but where heterosexuality was taken as an implicit norm.

The main finding of our analyses is that the norm of heterosexuality pervades academic articles in Norwegian social work journals. This norm is taken for granted while homosexuality appears as a less attractive social position.

As far as we know, our study is the first investigation that has examined sexuality in academic social work journals in the Nordic countries. One of the goals shared by the Norwegian organization of social workers (FO) and the international organization of social workers (IFSW) is preventing discrimination based on sexual orientation. In everyday practice, however, social workers face considerable problems in achieving this goal because the literature of their profession takes the norm of heterosexuality for granted and seldom focuses on issues of sexuality and sexual orientation. There exists a great need for research into sexuality so that social workers may gain scientifically-based knowledge of sexuality. If this is not done, social work will contribute to discrimination and marginalization of people living lives that do not fit into the hegemonic norm of heterosexuality.

WS150:2
Serving sexual minority youth in school-based groups: social justice in practice?
Craig, Shelley1; Smith, Mark2; Dentato, Michael3
1University of Toronto, Factor-Inwentash Faculty of Social Work, Toronto, Canada; 2Barry University, School of Social Work, Miami Shores, United States; 3Loyola University Chicago, School of Social Work, Chicago, United States

Background: Discrimination against sexual minority youth (SMY) is a major human rights issue recognized by professional social work organizations, such as NASW and IASWR, as well as civil rights groups like Amnesty International. SMY experience extensive victimization in school (Potest, Espelage, & Green, 2007), ranging from social isolation to physical assault and is considered so widespread that Human Rights Watch (2001) labels it “endemic.” Such discrimination is experienced by 90% of SMY and contributes to increased depression, suicidality, and poor school outcomes (Kosciw et al., 2009). Since youth are 21 times more likely to access school-based services, and SMY also regularly seek help from school personnel (Kilman, 2007), schools are at the forefront of this battle. As support groups for SMY have been shown to promote social engagement, collective action, mutual aid, social learning, enhance self-esteem, and prevent high-risk behaviors (Walls, Kane, & Wisneski, 2008), school-based groups are well suited to address victimization and positively enhance SMY functioning on multiple levels.

Methods: This mixed method study sought to identify the effects of school-based groups on SMY self-esteem and self-efficacy, as well as social work providers’ experiences of delivering groups. SMY (n=120) participated in groups delivered at urban schools in Miami, Florida. Demographic, self-efficacy (Scherzer, 1993) and self-esteem measures (Rosenberg, 1989) were used. General linear modeling tested SMY changes over time. Qualitative interviews with providers generated themes using grounded theory.

Results: The majority of participants identified as female (54%), Latino (66%) and bisexual (39%), with a mean age of 16. Both self-esteem and self-efficacy were significantly improved after group experiences. Providers identified that groups facilitated empowerment and increased social functioning and problem solving for SMY. Challenges included: stigmatization by school staff; misunderstood professional identities, and juggling advocacy with group delivery.

Discussion: School-based groups are an effective response to the discrimination experienced by SMY, and comprise a social justice initiative by impacting equitable service access. Specific approaches to minimize structural barriers will be identified. Advocacy and clinical strategies to address human rights through school-based groups will be presented.

WS150:3
Academic and social challenges faced by gbt students at the university of limpopo-turfloop campus
Sithole, Sello Levy1; Matlhela, Ramadimetja Windy2; Mashabela, Redoshokwe2
1University of Limpopo, Social Work, Polokwane, South Africa; 2University of Limpopo, Polokwane, South Africa

Gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender students constitute a minority in most university campuses around the world. Just like all minorities almost everywhere, gbt students are subjected to negative stereotypes, discrimination, marginalization and sexual harassment. So immense is the hostility that most of them have difficulty coming out; and this unfortunately also affect their academic performance in a negative way.

This paper reports a qualitative research project that was undertaken by our fourth year (final year) Social Work students. They observed, with a great deal of concern and compassion, the presence of this minority (gltb) community on campus, and were seriously disturbed by the academic and social challenges that this community experienced. The students were motivated to conduct an exploratory study on the challenges faced by this minority community.

Twelve gbt students were identified and took part in the study. Purposeful sampling was done, and all students willingly took part in the study. An interview guide was developed and used to collect data. The data collection process unfolded over a period of five days. The findings revealed that indeed gbt students experience some challenges such as poor academic performance occasioned by discrimination, labeling, rape, marginalization (in some instances by academic staff), hatred and that these of course have a negative impact on the student’s academic and social life.

The recommendation from the study are the following:
- social work students must initiate a community work project with gbt students to propagate education and sensitization of the university community around issues of homophobia;
- conduct public education programmes and seminars around the issue of human sexuality
- the university must enforce freedom of association

WS150:4
Creating change among cohort perceptions and knowledge associated with LGBT aging
Dentato, Michael P1; Craig, Shelley2; Smith, Mark2; Sokolec, Jeanne2
1Loyola University Chicago, Social Work, Chicago, United States; 2University of Toronto, Factor-Inwentash Faculty of Social Work, Toronto, Canada; 3Barry University, Social Work, Miami Shores, United States

Background: It is estimated that among the aging population that the total number of older lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) individuals ranges somewhere between 1 to 3.5 million people (Shankle, Maxwell, Katzman, et al., 2003) and will grow exponentially with the retiring baby boom population. A unique set of challenges face the aging LGBT community, including those surrounding physical and mental health, housing, relationships, sexuality, legal matters, substance use and addiction among others (Grossman, 2006). Through an examination of intersectionality and the creation of a constructivist environment that fosters and nurtures critical thinking (Gezinski, 2009), LGBT aging issues can be explored across age cohorts and sexual orientations through an analysis of individual beliefs and feelings, as well as through an expansion of empathic understanding (Nichols-Casebolt, Figueroa-McDonough & Norgaard, 2000).

Methods: This mixed method study sought to identify cohort differences related to perceptions and knowledge associated with well aging and other relevant issues facing older LGBT adults. A pre/post test survey design was employed to collect data from participant completed questionnaires prior to and after viewing an acclaimed film on LGBT aging and engaging in a panel discussion in Chicago, IL.

Results: The majority of participants (n=56) were under the age of 40 (79%) and self-identified as heterosexual (68%). Most respondents demonstrated positive attitudes toward the aging LGBT community while reporting less confidence about knowledge related to issues such as legal rights, housing, and health. Critical challenges included age cohort
differences related to empathy and understanding of well aging, as well as with regard to perceptions of housing discrimination for older LGBT adults.

Discussion: As social workers, it is our mission to ensure that communities are educated and sensitized to the particular concerns of older LGBT adults. In order to effectively expand cohort knowledge and clarify perceptions of LGBT legal, psychosocial and aging matters, such issues must be infused throughout social work education, curriculum delivery and field experiences, while also though our work within communities. This may be accomplished through broader ongoing discussions related to policy and civil rights in order to effectively advocate and increase knowledge of LGBT aging and psychosocial issues.

WS150.5
Social work, gender and sexuality: perceptions about homophobia and sexism at school starting from an academic extension project
AndradeIrmau, Bruno1; NunesPrumming, Cecíliao
1Federal University of Rio de Janeiro - UFRJ/ Federal University of Tocantins - UFT, Department of Social Work, Rio de Janeiro - RJ/ Miracema do Tocantins - TO, Brazil; 2Federal University of Goias - UFG/ Federal University of Tocantins - UFT, Department of Sociology/ Department of Social Work, Goiânia - GO/ Miracema do Tocantins - TO, Brazil

The purpose of this assignment is to discuss results of research and extension activities involving the project “Policies to confront sexism and homophobia in the school environment” conducted between 2010-2011 and funded by the Department of Continuing Education, Literacy, Diversity and Inclusion at the Ministry of Education (SECADI / MEC). We will explicit issues corroborate the role of the university in its capacity for transformation, and particularly reflect on the ethical-political debate with the Social Service of gender and sexuality. Advances in the debate on sexual diversity and gender are daily being challenged by conservative positions who crave social practices to reduce the order of the biological or justify discriminatory attitudes from religious arguments. We tried to reflect on the violations of gender equality and respect for sexual diversity in schools, well, it was found that the school context has not been a area of sexual rights and reproductive rights of young people and adolescents, mainly by the barrier of discourses linked to religious morality. You can also learn what actions on “sexual orientation” and / or “sex education” is developed in line with the National Curriculum Parameters (PCNs) in Tocantins, verifying the effects of the academic discussion.”

WS150.6
Access to Education for Transgender Pupils in Bangladesh
AzimFarhag
Institute of Education (IOE), University of London, London, United Kingdom

Inclusive education for pupils with different characteristics is a major issue in Bangladesh. Numerous initiatives have been adopted to achieve inclusive education in the past. However, inclusion is used in a narrow sense here and recent policy documents fail to address LGBT pupils’ needs in terms of social and emotional support that could have been provided through the education system. The Education Policy 2010 rather deliberately steps away from a golden opportunity to raise consciousness about LGBT pupils’ rights by totally ignoring their existence and not allocating a single sentence about their education. This trend has been prominent in the last few years and lack of research-based evidence about the current situation of LGBT pupils makes it harder to pursue policy makers to incorporate these issues in their decisions. The present study focuses on education of transgender pupils and aims to understand if any accessibility issues are prevalent when a transgender pupil attends school at Secondary Level (intended for children aged 12-16). A Case Study method was employed for this enquiry. The researcher observed and interviewed one male-to-female transgender pupil over a period of eight months. Data from the observations and interviews were analyzed thematically. Findings suggest that there are a number of issues relating to educational accessibility. These are discussed under three major categories here: family, peers and teachers. Family seems to be the first place where the respondent faced difficulty. The parents were reluctant to send him to secondary school when he exhibited certain behaviors after completing primary level. They also discouraged him from taking private tuition after school hours and were keen to keep him away from people. However, peers had the most damaging effect on his education. Their conduct ranged from totally ignoring him to group-activities to calling him names and physically harassing him at playground and classrooms. These lowered his self-esteem and contributed in absenteeism. Teachers also played an unhelpful role as some of them tried to discipline him out of his queer behaviors while others excluded him from classroom interactions. Thus, the respondent was demotivated to attend school. He lost interest in studying and was underachieving in tests. The research outcome depicts the difficulties a transgender pupil face in his academic life and suggest eminent action to improve the situation of LGBT pupils in Bangladesh.

WS150.7
Improving aging services to lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) seniors
Bredhears, Elizabeth; Leva, Valerie
California State University, Stanislaus, Social Work, Turlock, California, United States

United States population estimates are that by 2030, 1 in 4 Americans will be 65 or older and by 2020, 1 in 20. 2010, 12 million will need long term care. LGBT seniors represent a significant cultural minority within the aging population. Minority populations, including LGBT elders, have the right to receive culturally competent and sensitive services. However, societal stigma about being old and being LGBT in the United States places older LGBT adults at risk of social and health disparities. Although California’s reputation is one of tolerance and acceptance of multiple lifestyles, gender identity, and sexual orientations, this depiction does not fit all the state’s communities. Less than 100 miles (160 Km) east of San Francisco, one of the “gayest cities in America” (Albo, 2011), lies one of the state’s most conservative areas. This presentation describes the training and research conducted by a collaborative in one community in that conservative region. In 2009, a community collaborative formed to improve capacity and competency in aging services to LGBT seniors. Members are: social work faculty, department of aging, and the LGBT Roundtable, a advocacy group of LGBT individuals, family members, allies, clergy, attorney, and local community aging programs. The collaborative’s goal is to enhance understanding, empathy, and respect in addressing the unique needs of LGBT seniors. Methods chosen were to provide training and conduct research on the knowledge, awareness, and skills among community members and aging service providers. This presentation will discuss the results of the collaborative’s work in two major areas: community training and research conducted. Community training included development of a six-module one day training event using expert panels and LGBT elders to conduct the training. Handouts included best practice articles regarding legal rights, health needs and concerns of the LGBT senior population to over 100 community attendees. The research component included a 25-item pre- and post-training survey. Completed by almost 90% of participants, the survey instrument incorporated questions on knowledge, awareness, skills, and participant demographic data. Within aging providers, cultural competence includes providing LGBT-friendly services, eliminating the presumption of heterosexuality, and ensuring clients’ rights. The research and experiences of this community collaborative can help other communities to improve services to their LGBT elders.

WS 151 Parenting in transition (3:4)

WS151.1
Policy promoting caring fathers – the case of Iceland
EyðalGudbjörn Björk
University of Iceland, Faculty of Social Work, Reykjavík, Iceland

Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden are often discussed in the welfare literature as a ‘family-friendly nations’ that do well in cultural and historical heritage. The Nordic countries are best known for their extensive welfare systems. Comprehensive child-care policies are one of the main characteristics of the Nordic welfare model and policies on care and gender equality are regarded as the key explanatory factors for both the high labour market participation of women in general (mothers in particular) and the relatively high fertility rates. Yet, at the same time, the policies did not ensure the participation of fathers in the care of their young children nor gender equality in the labour market. The aim of the paper is to examine how Iceland is the smallest Nordic state
has dealt with the issue of creating equal rights of mothers and fathers to earn and care. Historically Iceland provided less support to families than the other Nordic countries but during the past two decades public support for childcare has been increased. Day-care services have been expanded and the law enacted in 2000 on parental leave, provided parents with equal entitlements to paid parental leave. The aim of the 2000 legislation was twofold: to ensure that children enjoy the care of both parents; and, to enable both parents the opportunity to coordinate family and work life (Act on Maternity/Paternity and Parental Leave no. 95/2000). The statistics on take up of paid parental leave in show that take up rates of fathers are high and that in most cases they take three months paid parental leave. The paper will discuss the results of policy analysis conducted on the Icelandic care policies, emphasising the 2000 Act. Furthermore the paper will ask to what extent the goals of the Act have been reached and if equal rights to earn and care have been created for fathers and mothers in Iceland. That part of the paper will be based mainly on results of two quantitative studies conducted both before and after the law came into force. It is important to discuss if changes in care policies can have the intended influence on fathers participation in care, both for the case of Iceland and for other nations that are searching for ways to increase gender equality.

WS151:2

Relationship of mothers' parenting, their experiences of parenting involvement and marital satisfaction
Wong, Daniel; Kwok, Sylvia; Cheng, Leveda
City University of Hong Kong, Applied Social Studies, Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Objective: There are very few research conducted on understanding the roles and involvement of fathers in Asia. There are far fewer studies looking at mothers' experience of parenting involvement and how this impact on their marital satisfaction. This study is the first of its kind to examine mothers' experiences of: satisfaction with parenting involvement, co-parenting alliance, attitudes toward parenting, parenting stress and parenting self-efficacy, and the differential impact of these factors on Hong Kong mothers' marital satisfaction.

Method: A cross-sectional was conducted, while 2,029 mothers of 2 – 6 years old children from 48 nurseries and kindergartens in Hong Kong completed a self-administered questionnaire.

Results: Hierarchical regression analysis was performed and indicated that mothers' parenting stress, satisfaction with parenting involvement, and co-parenting alliance (i.e. consistencies in parenting between fathers and mothers) were significant predictors of mothers' marital satisfaction. However, mothers' parenting self-efficacy and attitudes towards parenting were insignificant predictors.

Conclusion: It is useful to develop programmes to help mothers learn stress management strategies, to encourage the involvement of fathers in parenting, and to strengthen the co-parenting alliance between mothers and fathers so that they can derive consistent parenting strategies to raise their children, and consequently, achieving satisfaction in marital relationship.

WS151:3

Grandparents raising grandchildren: Care circumstance, wellness, and service needs in Korea
Park, Hwa-Ok
Kangnam University, Social Welfare, Yongin, Republic of Korea

The purpose of this exploratory study is to examine the characteristics of demographic information and care circumstance, the level of physical and psychological health, as well as service usage and needs of the grandparents and their grandchildren in Korea. Purposive and quota sampling procedure was undertaken in order to collect data from a nation-wide sample and ten cases each 16 regional foster care service center were assigned. Data from the total of 160 grandparent-grandchild dyad were analyzed. Descriptive results show that grandparents report having three chronic diseases on average and experiencing higher level of depressive symptoms. Furthermore, they appear to have a low level of life satisfaction. Grandchildren in the care evaluate their physical health as being good or excellent, however, 27% of those children are found to experience clinically significant depressive symptom. Frequently reported reasons of the grandparent's raising grandchildren include the adult child's divorce, separation, and disappearance. Given these factors, most grandparents-headed families face economic hardship in addition to the normal economic stress experienced by all families. The study results suggest that grandparents, and the grandchildren report willingness of receiving counseling services with the staff of a foster care services center. Implications for policy and practice are discussed to better serve grandparents and their grandchildren in foster care system.

WS151:4

Supporting families to protect children in a postmodern world
McKenzie, Margaret
School of Social Services, Dunedin, New Zealand

This paper examines two dominant but competing discourses of family care and their ramifications for best child welfare practice. Despite postmodern family discourse recognition of flexibility and plurality of family patterns supporting the deinstitutionalisation of family, how best to safeguard children, whether those who are vulnerable or at risk or those who have already experienced harm remains the core care dilemma of child welfare. Generating strong emotions, concerns and opinions on the roles and rights of children, of families and of the state these debates coalesce around whether family or state best provide care and how should this care be delivered. Parallel to the discourse which has opened up notions of a global plurality of family patterns is the international shift in child welfare legislation which recognizes that children can best be protected within and in conjunction with their family and kinship networks.

This paper critically examines whether and how these parallel discourses can be brought together to engage in the project of provision of best practice for safeguarding children. How can each inform the other? Or does the one negate the other? Case study material from evaluation studies of a range of services In Aotearoa New Zealand including Family Group Conferencing, Strengthening Families, Family Court provisions and Iwi and Whanau Services will be drawn upon to develop a matrix model of child welfare provision balancing the competing discourses of care provision with family and state circumstances.

WS151:5

The mothering experiences of sex-trafficked women: Between here and there
Peled, Einat1; Parker, Ayelet2
1Tel Aviv University, School of Social Work, Tel Aviv, Israel; 2Private Practice, Tel Aviv, Israel

This qualitative study focuses on the mothering experiences of women from the former Soviet Union (FUS) who were sex-trafficked to Israel. In-depth interviews were conducted with eight women who gave birth either in the FUS or in Israel. The women's stories reflect three experiential spheres, those of "the good mother," "the sacrificing mother" and "the mother who wants for herself." These mothering spheres were found to exist against the backdrop of a life between two countries, where the women's mothering is split between "here" and "there." Furthermore, it was found that the women's life in prostitution continually threatened to invade the three mothering spheres and destabilize the balance between them. The study results point out the following: the mothering spheres are examined from a gendered perspective, with emphasis on mother-daughter relationships and on the social constructions of mothering and prostitution.

WS151:6

Using English language support to reach immigrant families preparing for school in a new country
Brewer, Courtney
Nipissing University, Schulich School of Education, Brantford (Regional attended campus) / North Bay (Main campus), Canada

The aim of this project was to investigate issues related to school readiness that mothers and their families face when immigrating to a new country. A qualitative study involving one-on-one interviews with immigrant mothers was conducted in Ontario, Canada. The study participants included six women from an in-school discussion group for immigrant women, which was run through a partnership by two community agencies. Participants were asked about their personal story of immigrating to Canada as well as their efforts to prepare their children for school in Ontario. Results of this study indicate that school readiness is complex and many issues connected specifically to immigration, add to this complexity. This study used parental involvement and engagement as indicators of school readiness efforts. As expected, barriers to involvement were present, however, unique to this study was the discovery of catalyst barriers in parental involvement. For example, participants indicated that they avoided participating in parent volunteer opportunities because they were insecure with their language ability, while at the same time, these participants joined other programs including the local discussion group, as a way to mitigate their language barrier. As a result, these mothers were still becoming involved in
their children's schooling but this involvement occurred through a different avenue. Additionally, this study determined more information about issues related to immigrating and what role the local discussion group played in addressing these issues. Participants commonly indicated that attending the discussion group helped to reduce a lot of the stress associated with immigrating and it provided a place within the local school for them to feel comfortable and free to talk with other women who are going through similar situations. In conclusion, the results of this study indicate that similar discussion groups be located in schools experiencing high levels of immigration among student populations as a way to decrease stress among immigrant parents while increasing their involvement and engagement in their children's schooling through the benefits of catalyst barriers.

WS 152 LGBT – needs and challenges (1:7)

WS152:1

Gender creative kids: how social action research can help tackle the some of the challenges faced by gender nonconforming children and their families

Paula Sanchez-Annie1; Manning, Kimberley2; Meyer, Elizabeth J1; Ward, Dave1; Demais-Michaud, Audrey-Anne1; Robichaud, Marie-Joëlle1; Clegg, Andrea2

1Université de Montréal, School of Social work, Montreal, Canada; 2Concordia University, Montreal, Canada; California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, United States; 1De Montfort University, Leicester, United Kingdom; 2Université de Montréal, Montréal, Canada

The absence of a political discourse in Canada about the lives of transgendered people, much less gender non-conforming children, is in some ways not surprising. As Viviane Namaste (2000; 2008) argues, the lives of transsexual and transgendered people have largely been rendered invisible in this country. And yet, a recent review of studies suggests that anywhere from 2.3% to 8.3% of children engage in varying degrees of cross-gender dress and behaviour (Moller et al 2009: 118-119), many of whom will self-identify somewhere along the LGBT spectrum by the time they hit adolescence (see, for example, Green 1987; Knafto et al, 2005). Tragically these same young people are also among the most vulnerable to “gendered harassment” (Meyer 2006, 2008) and suicide (Kloemk et al 2008; Savin-Williams 2001; Spack 2008). There is no doubt that many of them experience oppression, which can also extend to their parents and carers who often try to negotiate social and political environments to improve the lives of their offspring. This paper will explore the methodology of three interlinked, multidisciplinary pilot research projects that aim to address a gaping hole in public consciousness and public policy about a particularly vulnerable group of children and youth in Canadian society, as well as to begin to build a linked, participatory action research agenda on the social, educational, and political dimensions of childhood gender nonconformity in the social sciences. Specifically, it will explore how the application of the Social Action Methodology (Fleming and Ward 2004; Mulllender & Ward 1991) which allows both for data collection while addressing problems, taking action for change, and empowering specific groups of participants. What is distinctive about the social action methodology as we are applying it is, that it is lead by the Self-Directed GROUPWORK methodology out of which data emerges as a secondary but important and effective outcome. As such it takes forward ideas of participatory action research beyond an emphasis on involving research subject as co-participants in the research process. Examples drawn from a Self-Directed group, where parents of gender nonconforming children are both invited to share their experiences as well as to define strategies to tackle barriers and affect change at the personal, cultural and policy levels will illustrate the concepts being explored.

WS152:2

A community-based approach to HIV prevention intervention for men who have sex with men in Chennai, India

Thomas, Beena

National Institute for Research on Tuberculosis, Social Work, Chennai, India

BACKGROUND: Men who have sex with men (MSM) in India have an HIV seroprevalence at least 22 times greater than the country’s general population, and face unique psychosocial challenges that may hinder HIV prevention program effectiveness.

METHODS: Five focus group discussions and 9 key informant interviews were conducted among 56 MSM in Chennai to elucidate their psychosocial concerns and how these may relate to HIV risk and intervention development. Qualitative data were analyzed using content analysis guided by a Grounded Theory framework.

RESULTS: Of the MSM participants 68% identified as kothi (receptive partners in anal/oral sex), 11% panthi (insertive partners in anal/oral sex) and 20% “double decker” (both receptive and insertive sexual partners). Key findings included: 1) high levels of message fatigue among recipients of current MSM HIV prevention services, which generally focus on condom promotion and do not focus on co occurring psychosocial concerns; 2) the importance of talking about the safe, non-judgmental services which uphold confidentiality, professionalism and culturally sensitive facilitation; and 3) the importance of addressing self-acceptance, self-esteem, and familial and societal pressures as a part of care. Both group and individual components were recommended for an intervention; programmatic effectiveness would be augmented by providing separate groups for different MSM identities.

CONCLUSIONS: The findings highlight the need for MSM HIV interventions to place HIV risk and mitigation within a context that addresses broader psychosocial concerns, including skills building, strategies to promote family and social acceptance, and the need to foster social support, self-esteem and self acceptance.

WS152:3

HIV transmission among young gay men: facing violence and discrimination to prevent the infection

Veceste, Danure

FMU-Faculdades Metropolitanas Unidas, Serviço Social, São Paulo, Brazil

Since 1999, AIDS coefficient has been decreasing among São Paulo–Brazil inhabitants. However, at the same time, there was an upward trend in the number of AIDS cases among heterosexual women, as among homosexual and heterosexual men, parallel to a decrease in the number of AIDS cases among injecting drug users. Most of reported cases are people between 20 to 39 years old on both sexes, according to 2010 AIDS Epidemiological Bulletin of São Paulo City. This study refers to the group of men who have sex with men (MSM), particularly the younger ones. Regardless the knowledge about the necessity of using condoms and its widespread availability at health services in São Paulo city, it is clear that many young gay men carry condoms, but they don’t use them in all sexual relations. The usual reply is “I forgot it!” Regarding this issue, two young gay men, Prevention Agents from STD/ AIDS São Paulo City Program, who develop prevention through face to face approach and providing condoms in gay points on the outskirts of town (like pubs, night clubs, public restrooms, theaters, parks and others), were interviewed. The interviews were carried out using Oral History methodology.

The study results show that the abuse suffered in childhood, physical and psychological, as well as discrimination and violence suffered due to their homosexuality, were highlighted by the interviewees as key elements in their lives. The study revealed the effects of bullying and teasing related to immigrating and what role the local discussion group played in addressing these issues. Participants commonly indicated that attending the discussion group helped to reduce a lot of the stress associated with immigrating and it provided a place within the local school for them to feel comfortable and free to talk with other women who are going through similar situations. In conclusion, the results of this study indicate that similar discussion groups be located in schools experiencing high levels of immigration among student populations as a way to decrease stress among immigrant parents while increasing their involvement and engagement in their children's schooling through the benefits of catalyst barriers.

WS152:4

Mental Health experiences of lesbian women, bisexual women and transmen (FTM) in India

Panesar,selvan, Preethy1; Samuel, Miriran2; Devadass, Prince Solomon2

1Madras Christian college, Chennai, India; 2Madras Christian college, Social Work, Chennai, India

A study on mental health experiences of lesbian women, bisexual women and transmen (FTM) in Chennai, India. Indian culture is virulent towards same-sex love and marriage and expresses this overtly as well as covertly. LBT individuals display a full spectrum of psychological adjustment from well-adjusted to grossly agitated. The experiences of LGBT individuals appear to be intrapsychic in nature, although the route cause for the psychological disturbances is due to external stress and lack of support. Elentic the mental health experiences of self-identified LGBT women the health care providers and social workers will find it helpful to work towards designing effective prevention and intervention programs to enhance their mental health. Qualitative research methodology with grounded theory approach was adopted by the researcher. Qualitative
approach is quite suitable especially to capture their experiences and perceptions. Sampling technique is purposive sampling. The tool used for data collection was in-depth interview guide. Qualitative in-depth interviews with LBT (n=6). Key informant interviews with community leaders and health care providers (n=4) in a conservative city like Chennai, India where the society is patriarchal women are expected to be submissive to men, failing which they are looked down upon by family members and society. Gays, bisexual men and transgender (male-to-female) are accepted by some people but lesbian, bisexual women and transmen are not even considered. Thus, spotting out these self identified same-sex attracted women is difficult. For lesbian, bisexual women and transmen, their battle is twice that of their gay male counterparts. The same-sex attraction is first realized just before or after attaining puberty. Bisexual women face double discrimination within their own community for having attraction towards both men and women. From the theoretical sampling the researcher was able to generate a theory and frame hypotheses that married (married to men) lesbian women wouldn’t disclose about their sexual identity to their children. In most of the lesbian couples one will be a born lesbian woman and the other learnt-behavior lesbian-woman. The attraction is self-induced by observing the behavior of other lesbian women and some by being constantly persuaded they live in togetherness. The self-esteem and confidence level of LBT women is much greater than heterosexual women.

WS152:7
Meeting the care needs of older LGB citizens: provision of residential care to older LGB-identifying people in Wales

Willis, Paul1; Raithby, Michele2; Miles, Penny2

1Swansea University, College of Human and Health Sciences, Swansea, United Kingdom; 2Swansea University, College of Human and Health Sciences, Swansea, United Kingdom

Sexuality and sexual health are an integral aspect of health and wellbeing throughout the life course. However, older people are often assumed to be asexual (Bauer et al, 2009), and for older people within residential care environments, the priority of care needs can overshadow their sexual health needs (Windle & Burholt, 2006). Too frequently older people are also presumed to be heterosexual, neglecting social differences in sexual orientation. Consequently, older lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) people can experience dual discrimination through the heterosexual assumptions of care providers through agent beliefs circulating in LGB communities (Clarke et al, 2010). Funded by the Welsh Government to March 2013, the current study seeks to examine the provision of services to older LGB people in residential care environments in Wales and to examine the translation of older people’s policy into practice in care settings. Care environments include extra-care, residential care settings and nursing homes. The research is guided by the question — How are the sexual identities and relationships of older LGB residents perceived and supported in residential care environments in Wales? The research design uses mixed methods, including self-administered questionnaires and focus groups with care and nursing staff and managers in sampled sites across four local authorities in North and South Wales. In this presentation, we will report on and discuss early qualitative findings from focus group data with stakeholders and from a content analysis of Care Inspectorate reports of care environments in Wales. The outcomes of this project will help assess the standard of care provided in a) respecting and promoting the sexual lives of LGB residents, and b) meeting the relationship and support needs of LGB residents. Implications for increasing social worker’s understanding of LGB sexuality and ageing and helping to promote anti-discriminatory practice in care environments will be discussed.

References
Right of access health care for irregular migrants in the European Union: is it congruent with human rights standards?

Björngren Cuadra, Carin
Malmö University, Health and society, Malmö, Sweden

This presentation is based on an empirical study. It addresses the policies regarding the right of access to health care for irregular migrants in the 27 member states of European Union (EU27). As those migrants’ access to health care is subject to national regulations that differ considerably in EU27, this paper compares and contrasts the policies. An additional aim is to identify the extent to which these entitlements are congruent with human rights standards. The study has its point of departure in the problematic situation brought to the fore by public bodies, NGOs and researchers involving a general lack of rights, deprived living conditions, exploitation and the lack of access to health and welfare services. In terms of methods, the study is based on a questionnaire sent to experts, non-governmental organisations and authorities in the member states between April and December 2009, as well as on available reports, official websites and primary sources. The result revealed that right of access to health care differs considerably between member states. Generally, irregular “work migrants” tend to be more favourable received than those who are “rejected asylum seekers”. Furthermore, states can be grouped into three clusters: in 5 countries irregular migrants have the right to access care that is more extensive than emergency care; in 12 countries they can only access emergency care; and in 10 countries not even emergency care can be accessed. These variations are independent of the health care financing system or the numbers of irregular migrants present. Rather, they seem to relate to the intersection between practices of control of migration, the main categories of irregular migrants present, and the basic norms of the welfare state – the ‘moral economy’ of the work society. The conclusion involves that international obligations articulated in human rights standards are not fully met in the majority of member states, which is a finding that should provide a base for policy changes. Further, I suggest that a more complete understanding of the differing policies might be obtained by considering the relationship between the formal and informal economy, as well as the role of human rights standards within the current ‘moral economy’. The study was conducted within the project NowHereland - Health Care in NowHereland – Improving Services for Irregular Migrants in the EU and funded by DG SANCO.

Understanding how our expectations regarding aging influence clinical judgment

Conlon, Annemarie
University of Houston-Clear Lake, Houston, United States

Although people age 65 and above represent less than 15% of the population, more than half of all new cancer diagnoses occur in this age group. Despite this high risk of cancer among older adults, a significant knowledge gap exists amongst healthcare professionals who provide care to them, particularly with respect to mental health needs. The literature shows that oncology social workers provide more individualized treatment to their younger patients and are less likely to address the psychological needs of their older patients. Using path analysis, this study examined the impact of oncology social workers’ expectations regarding aging, and expectations regarding aging with cancer, on their emotion and clinical judgment when providing care to a patient. The data was collected via an on-line survey that was distributed through the Association of Oncology Social Workers’ listserv. Participants were randomly assigned one of four vignettes that described a patient diagnosed with lung cancer. The vignettes differed by the age (78 or 38) and gender (female or male) of the patient, while the content remained the same. Oncology social workers’ expectations regarding aging were measured to provide an understanding of their beliefs about the aging process with respect to physical health, mental health, end-of-life, and cancer and mental health. Overall, the research supported the hypothesis that practitioners’ expectations regarding aging and expectations regarding aging with cancer influence their emotion and clinical judgment. The results of this study have implications for social work education, practice, policy and research. This presentation guides participants towards an understanding of their own expectations regarding aging and provides insight on how these expectations influence the care they provide to their patients, whether young or old.

The right to healthcare in Brazil in question

Vieira, Ana Cristina; Costa, Anita Aline
Federal University of Pernambuco, Social Work, Recife, Brazil

Since 1988, the right to health is legally guaranteed in Brazil. However, in the last decade this right has faced challenges that limit its scope. Policy decisions of the past governments have limited the guarantee of this right, reducing the possibility of social equality. The neodevelopment orientation adopted by the Brazilian government has emphasized social policies focused on the poorest, rather than policies that are universal. Moreover, government defined limited resources for social policies. In this paper we discuss the strategies used by government in response to private interests in health sector that promote the denial of the right to health, disclosed to the population as a guarantee of citizenship. We analyze the proposals and government speech, as well as the needs of the population, based on documents, newspaper articles, observation of services and interviews with health professionals. The study is based on the reality of Pernambuco, located in the northeast, the greatest poverty region. The study shows that primary health care through the Family Health Strategy is increasing. Preventive actions are privileged, but the teams face many difficulties.
in carrying out their work: poor infrastructure, lack of professionals, high number of families under the responsibility of each team. There is not sufficient investment to expand curative services, in response to greater complexity needs in health. In relation to the management of health services the government has been implemented a partnership between public and private sector, based on the assumption that private services are more efficient. New health emergency units have been built by the public sector, which transfers management to private non-profit organizations. Efficiency is more important than health needs of citizens. The right to health and social equality requires us to analyze the direction of current health policy in the country, in order to guarantee access to services in a universal perspective to face the denial of the right to health.

WS153:6
Human rights issues related to the evaluation of an illegal needle exchange program

**Harry, Dylan**

California State University, Fresno, Department of Social Work Education, Fresno, United States

**Problem** In California there are 160,293 individuals living with HIV (CDC, 2011) and 600,000 people infected with hepatitis C (California Research Bureau, 2011). In Fresno, California there are 517 individuals living with HIV (Fresno County Department of Health), while there are no estimates for the number of individuals living with hepatitis C. One of the major forms of transmission of these blood-borne infections is through the use and re-use of contaminated syringes during illegal drug activity (National Institute of Drug Abuse, 2008).

**Project Aim** A needle exchange program (NEP) in Fresno, California has provided clean needles to drug abusing individuals since 1994 with the goal of addressing health problems associated with illegal drug activity. The NEP is illegal, however there is no police interference during the hour that the program is open. County policy makers protested the existence of the program stating that the program was not effective in addressing health problems. This project’s aim was to determine if the NEP was effective in addressing the HIV and hepatitis C status of individuals attending the program.

**Methods** The method used to evaluate this program was a quantitative survey administered when individuals came to the NEP. Individual interviews were completed by the program evaluator and students trained in evaluation principles. Respondents were asked to answer the questions voluntarily. Each person who agreed to be interviewed was promised anonymity in hopes that this would encourage their truthful answers.

**Results** The results of this evaluation indicate that individuals are less likely to share and reuse needles after coming to the NEP. They are more aware of the sterile procedures important to the use of needles. The right to access to clean needles in order to prevent serious illness is a right of all individuals, regardless of their behavior.

The program evaluator was aware that this program was illegal, therefore this could be a legal issue for her, as well as for the students. This political issue was in conflict with the program’s aim of addressing an individual’s right to health care.

**Conclusion** (generalizability and lessons learned) At the conclusion of this evaluation, efforts to continue this program were evaluated. County decision making officials were approached regarding their legal support of the program, which they continued to refuse.

WS153:8
A rights-based approach to post-conflict peace-building in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria

**Aaron, Kükpye**; **Ezekiel-Hart, Jessica**; **Bob-Manuel, Ineba**

1University of Port Harcourt, Political and Administrative Studies, Abuya Campus, Choba, Port Harcourt, Nigeria; 2Ignatius Ajara University of Education, Foundations of Education, Rumuobomt Campus, Port Harcourt, Nigeria; 3European Union, South South Mentor, Port Harcourt, Nigeria

This paper is an assessment of the post-conflict peace-building in Nigeria’s oil belt. The key argument advanced in the paper is that the amnesty programme, both in its conception and implementation, marginalizes the core human rights concerns that animated militancy in the Niger Delta region in the first place. Durable post-conflict peace-building, we argue, may be contingent on mainstreaming these core human rights concerns of the Niger Delta people, namely the right to a safe and healthy environment and the right to equitable access to their natural resources which have been grossly compromised by the environmentally insensitive conduct of oil transnationals and the extant petroleum development laws and policies of the Nigerian state. The implications of the neglect of human rights issues on sustainable peace would be explored.

ES WS 14 Disastres naturales, agua potable (2:1)

WS154:1
Reflexiones para un mundo sustentable

**Bonavita, Liliana**

Universidad Nacional de La Matanza, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Nuestro futuro común: hipoteca de nuestro pasado El mundo que nos ha tocado vivir es un mundo tan apasionante como dramático, signado por avances tecnológicos que superan nuestra capacidad de asombro y por desiguualdades y crueldades que nos asustan. Definitivamente, el futuro de esta manera de vivir – nuestra cultura - está hipotecada. Podríamos decir que, entre otros datos alarmantes, hay dos situaciones que sobresalen tanto por su gravedad actual como por las perspectivas que las mismas nos preanuncian si no se actúa con firmeza. La primera de estas realidades es la “crisis ambiental”. Una parte de la humanidad ha experimentado avances significativos en cuanto a bienestar, educación, salud y calidad de vida. Mientras, la inmensa mayoría no accede aún al progreso y a menudo es víctima de las externalidades ambientales producidas por el 20% más rico del planeta. La segunda de estas realidades es el proceso creciente de “exclusión social”. Millones de hombres, mujeres, niñas, jóvenes y niños, son nombrados hoy con esa terrible palabra: “los excluidos”. Como tales, parecen haber quedado libres a su suerte. Los estados renuncian a considerarlos en sus políticas sociales como “necesarios” o sujetos de una dignidad. Apenas si se trata de acercarles la posibilidad de tener acceso a los elementos básicos de la vida: comida, beber, vestir, escolarizarse. Nuestro futuro común: hipoteca de nuestro pasado El mundo que nos ha tocado vivir es un mundo tan apasionante como dramático, signado por avances tecnológicos que superan nuestra capacidad de asombro y por desiguualdades y crueldades que nos asustan. Definitivamente, el futuro de esta manera de vivir – nuestra cultura - está hipotecada. Podríamos decir que, entre otros datos alarmantes, hay dos situaciones que sobresalen tanto por su gravedad actual como por las perspectivas que las mismas nos preanuncian si no se actúa con firmeza. La primera de estas realidades es la “crisis ambiental”. Una parte de la humanidad ha experimentado avances significativos en cuanto a bienestar, educación, salud y calidad de vida. Mientras, la inmensa mayoría no accede aún al progreso y a menudo es víctima de las externalidades ambientales producidas por el 20% más rico del planeta. La segunda de estas realidades es el proceso creciente de “exclusión social”. Millones de hombres, mujeres, niñas, jóvenes y niños, son nombrados hoy con esa terrible palabra: “los excluidos”. Como tales, parecen haber quedado libres a su suerte. Los estados renuncian a considerarlos en sus políticas sociales como “necesarios” o sujetos de una dignidad. Apenas si se trata de acercarles la posibilidad de tener acceso a los elementos básicos de la vida: comida, beber, vestir, escolarizarse. Nuestro futuro común: hipoteca de nuestro pasado El mundo que nos ha tocado vivir es un mundo tan apasionante como dramático, signado por avances tecnológicos que superan nuestra capacidad de asombro y por desiguualdades y crueldades que nos asustan. Definitivamente, el futuro de esta manera de vivir – nuestra cultura - está hipotecada. Podríamos decir que, entre otros datos alarmantes, hay dos situaciones que sobresalen tanto por su gravedad actual como por las perspectivas que las mismas nos preanuncian si no se actúa con firmeza. La primera de estas realidades es la “crisis ambiental”. Una parte de la humanidad ha experimentado avances significativos en cuanto a bienestar, educación, salud y calidad de vida. Mientras, la inmensa mayoría no accede aún al progreso y a menudo es víctima de las externalidades ambientales producidas por el 20% más rico del planeta. La segunda de estas realidades es el proceso creciente de “exclusión social”. Millones de hombres, mujeres, niñas, jóvenes y niños, son nombrados hoy con esa terrible palabra: “los excluidos”. Como tales, parecen haber quedado libres a su suerte. Los estados renuncian a considerarlos en sus políticas sociales como “necesarios” o sujetos de una dignidad. Apenas si se trata de acercarles la posibilidad de tener acceso a los elementos básicos de la vida: comida, beber, vestir, escolarizarse.
Hemos esbozado implícitamente los componentes básicos del desarrollo humano sustentable: equidad, sustentabilidad y empoderamiento, los que deben funcionar de manera articulada. Se desarrollará la necesaria interrelación entre el paradigma descriptivo y el Trabajo Social, haciendo especial hincapié en la identidad y especificidad profesional.

**ESWS4:2**

El desarrollo territorial sustentable en la base de las Políticas Sociales. Debates éticos y perspectivas para T. Social

Kuzma, Claudia
Ministerio de Desarrollo Social, Dirección Nacional de Descentralización y Participación Social, Montevideo, Uruguay

La presente ponencia explora de forma aproximativa el lugar y significado teórico – metodológico del “desarrollo territorial sustentable” como fundamento y estrategia de las Políticas Sociales desplegadas en el Uruguay de los últimos años, en base a la sistematización de la intervención profesional realizada como coordinadora y asesora técnica en lo que refiere a la participación del Ministerio de Desarrollo Social (MIDES), respecto al Programa “Uruguay Integrado” perteneciente a la Oficina de Planeamiento y Presupuesto (OPP) y financiados por la Unión Europea y el gobierno nacional. Este análisis se fundamenta en una determinada concepción de “desarrollo” vinculada al “territorio”, que representa para Trabajo Social nuevas debes ético – políticos dentro del marco institucional estatal, en tanto le significan perspectivas de intervención innovadoras basadas en la defensa y promoción de los Derechos Humanos de sujetos individuales y colectivos. Es decir, le habilita a construir un determinado rol, a establecer competencias y le convoca de forma insoslayable a conciliar la necesidad de una intervención novedosa y desafiante, la cual implica no sólo una opción teórico – metodológica sino una necesaria postura ética frente a la gestión social de programas y proyectos que efectivizan derechos fundamentales de los/as ciudadanos/as. Esta perspectiva de estudio, implica una postura crítica frente a la cultura política existente en nuestro país, principalmente en el ámbito económico y de articulación del poder público entre el poder político, las comunidades y el océano. Este texto, en su momento, implica que de la “sociedad” política se tomen la representación en la gestión del agua, pasan a realizar actividades en el espacio público, diferente de lo que se pasa con las masas de casa. Ellos deben tener una habilidad necesaria para representar el segmento que las elegió / designó para el cargo de representante. Entre los incluidos en establecimiento del gobierno, el 20% son mujeres que forman parte de unas siete mil personas que integran los comités de cuencas.

El trabajo social del gobierno en emergencias industriales en Brasil: un camino para la gestión de desastres

Dutra, Adriana; Lamell, Eriska; Dulcin, Kellen; Pessoa, Vania
1Petroleo Brasileiro S.A., SMES/AC/CONT, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; 2Petroleo Brasileiro S.A., SMES/AC/SUL, Curitiba, Brazil, 3Petroleo Brasileiro S.A., RECAP/HH, São Paulo, Brazil

El trabajo social surgió en Brasil en la primera mitad del siglo XX, con el objetivo de intervenir en la reproducción de la fuerza de trabajo. Acompañando el movimiento societario, la profesión se transformó desde la década del 70, y el siglo XXI trajo nuevos desafíos. Según lo que consta en el informe del Intergubernamental Painel on Climatic Changes – IPCC (2007), la previsión de significativos cambios climáticos tiene como consecuencia el aumento de los desastres, lo que indica la necesidad de profundización y sistematización de las discusiones sobre el tema. En foco en la preparación y la respuesta a desastres, las instituciones públicas y privadas invierten en procesos de gestión. El presente trabajo se propone a presentar, en base a la experiencia reunida en una empresa petrolifera brasileña, la trayectoria de la organización de grupos de Trabajo Social que actúan en emergencias, abordando estrategias para el perfeccionamiento de la discusión técnica entre equipos y la ampliación de la visibilidad de la discusión en este espacio socio-ocupacional. Uno de los aspectos centrales de esta construcción es la comprensión de que la gestión de desastres implica no solo las acciones de respuesta, sino también las de carácter preventivo y de articulación del poder público, las comunidades y las empresas. Se registra el esfuerzo articulado para la elaboración de documentos de referencia de actuación, la participación en ejercicios simulados y los demás mecanismos posibles de prevención. La trayectoria de la creación de grupos de trabajo multidisciplinarios, con la participación del Trabajo Social, Comunicación y Salud es un aspecto a destacar. La comprensión es que estos procedimientos destinados a respuestas rápidas son la base para los mecanismos de alerta, para que las áreas de las empresas enfoquen e inviertan en acciones de prevención, haciéndose menos vulnerables a acciones incompatibles y tardías. En lo que atañe a la articulación con el poder público, se destaca la Defensa Civil, organismo responsable de la gestión de emergencias en el país. La construcción apunta hacia la importancia de la definición de los roles de los distintos sujetos involucrados como forma de organizar las atribuciones durante los eventos de emergencia. Al final, la actuación del Trabajo Social en este contexto denota la necesidad de una organización de equipos de trabajo que actúan en emergencias, impone la revisión de prácticas y la reconstrucción de estrategias para consolidar un trabajo cualificado en este campo.

**ESWS4:3**

La política democrática del agua en Brasil con la participación de las mujeres

Fischer, Estara
Fundação Joaquim Nabuco, Recife, Brazil

Este trabajo trata de la participación de las mujeres en la política del agua en el río Sao Francisco, Brasil. que tiene 2.700 km de longitud. El texto tiene como objetivo analizar las relaciones sociales que se establecen en la gestión del agua a partir de la inclusión de mujeres en los comités de cuenca responsable de la conservación y la gestión del agua. El trabajo está orientado a la metodología cualitativa, basada en la técnica de entrevista semi-estructurada aplicada, especialmente con las mujeres que integran los comités de la cuenca y subcuenca del río São Francisco. En general, las mujeres comenzaron a participar en la política del agua desde la promulgación de la Constitución brasileña de 1988. Este documento establece la creación de una política del agua que se ocupa de los intereses de diferentes segmentos de la sociedad. La institucionalización de esta política es parte del modelo en que está representado el sector público, el usuario de agua y las organizaciones de la sociedad civil. Mediante una determinación más democrática, las mujeres empiezan a participar en la política del agua, haciendo ejercicio, de hecho, como representantes del sector público, de los usuarios y de la sociedad civil. Todas las mujeres que toman la representación en la gestión del agua, pasan a realizar actividades en el espacio público, diferente de lo que se pasa con las masas de casa. Ellos deben tener una habilidad necesaria para representar el segmento que las elegió / designó para el cargo de representante. Entre los incluidos en el establecimiento del gobierno, el 20% son mujeres que forman parte de unas siete mil personas que integran los comités de cuencas. En el río Sao Francisco, la participación de las mujeres tiene un porcentaje similar a esta cifra del 20%. Indicadas (en el sector público) o elegidas (sociedad civil), ellas ocupan posiciones en el comité de la junta o directamente en la gestión del agua, construyendo así su historia en la política pública de los recursos hídricos. Al entrar a esta política, las mujeres, sin duda, adquieren nuevos conocimientos. Esto es así porque, en un comité de cuenca, por lo general, se producen enfrentamientos basados en intereses de clase, lo que requiere un mayor aprendizaje en el campo de la sistematización de las ideas, en la defensa de los intereses de los grupos sociales, en el desarrollo de discursos convencientes y en la participación en los debates socioeconómicos y políticos.
WS154:6
Trabajo social y desastres: desastres naturales o catástrofes sociales?

Ponce de León, Malvina; Ponce de León, Malvina
Univesidad Miguel de Cervantes, Escuela de Trabajo Social, Santiago, Chile

The presentation, através do método biográfico - interpretativo, da cuenta de la reconstrucción de Saberes y Aprendizajes de un grupo de Trabajadores Sociales (TS) que vivieron y expusieron sus vivencias del movimiento telúrico de 8.8° Escala Richter que afectó la zona centro sur de Chile en febrero2010. Estos ejercicios se realizaron en 3 seminarios organizados en el centro de la catástrofe (Concepción) como en otros 2 espacios regionales (Arica y Iquique) en el año 2011. Asistieron a estos 540 TS y se presentaron 54 experiencias. Los debates realizados señalan que la vulnerabilidad post-terremoto evidenció fracturas en el tejido social dejando a la vista la carencia de inclusión social de diferentes grupos sociales al desastre. El desamparo, abandono y soledad que acompañó a los afectados activo visiones de miedo y muerte. La experiencia de los profesionales vivida registra como grupo una identidad narrativa siendo como una obra interpretativa. De los ejercicios expuestos en los talleres de los seminarios y de los documentos escritos entregados en relación a los ejes discutidos se ha desarrollado aportes a la desigualdad, pobreza, dignidad y al valor de las personas, aportes del TS a la política de protección social e intervención social. - El análisis de los ejercicios nos permite connotar el terremoto como un “acontecimiento” que cambia y transforma la vida de las personas, en este caso de los TS de la zona y su entorno. Esto constituyó un hito y un punto de inflexión en el modo de pensar y entender la vida humana en su contexto (Melich,2004). Además el terremoto transfirió y trasladó la vida más de 15 mios. de chilenos no solo por su extensa geografía involucrada, sino por los efectos y consecuencias económicos, sociales y culturales que este sismo provocó en la vida de los habitantes del país. Los ejercicios lograron instalar las bases del colectivo de TS a nivel nacional de sus relatos promoviendo y desarrollando prácticas de TS y reconstrucción que consideran las perspectivas de sus protagonistas. Sus narrativas dieron además un proceso de trasmisión (Benjamin 1999). El carácter actualizante de la narración se torna a su vez una experiencia vivida para el que escucha y para quien la transmite. La relevancia de indagar en la memoria narrativa es un gran aporte al TS ya que las experiencias nos hace mas sensible a las vidas concretas de los otros a sus voces y a sus singularidades (Conill2006).

WS 154 Community empowerment (2:5)

WS154:2
Rural housing microfinance: A case study of Sivagangai District, Tamil Nadu, India

Adhikulan Francis
Loyola College, Department of Social Work, Chennai, India

Background: Financial Inclusion is the focus on 11th V year Plan Period (2007-2012) for Government of India. Financial Inclusion for housing is not only to create a Formal Credit System in the less developed areas but to make credit available and accessible. Presently, Micro Credit support for Housing is negligible in Rural India which is imperative for Comprehensive Rural Development. National Housing Bank (NHB), a subsidiary of Reserve Bank of India through field based study, stocktaking the Existing Infrastructure, Mapping out the Credit Institutions vis-à-vis housing situation to fine tune the housing credit system. It helps to suggest alternative models and to create people friendly policy for the poor have access to housing.

Methodology: The primary data was collected between May-August 2008. The study being exploratory in nature has no systematic sampling. Stakeholders interviewed namely, Government Housing Schemes beneficiaries, Bankers, Insurance Agents, Pawn Brokers, Voluntary Organizations, Builders Association and Government Officials, using Semi structured questionnaire. Secondary data were collected from Government Departments, Banks and Internet.

Result: Banks are concentrated mostly in urban areas with 7313 persons per Branch as against State average of 10482 persons per branch. Cooperative Societies are easily accessible for borrowers yet societies are mired with complex issues such as bad governance, indecisive Government policies and nil membership drive. District Housing Shortage in the year 2001 is around 39000 which include Minimum Housing Estimation (11000) and Replacement Demand (28000). In the year 2011 it is projected as 54,000 (MHE 24000 + RD 30,000). 75% of the households require sanitation facilities out of the total 26788 households.

Recommendations: Rural Housing Micro Finance (RHMF) can be achieved with existing Rural Banking network. Banks need to develop new norms to assess income of rural borrowers. NHB should sensitise lending institutions about potential growth on RHMF. NHB can exploit SHGs and its interface with Banks. Formal lending institutions conduct Grievance Day exclusively for housing like Old Age Grievance Day. Land title certificate from the Local Panchayat or Revenue Inspector should be accepted in getting Bank Loan. The Government can extend the institutional ‘Scheme of Interest Subsidy for Housing the Urban Poor’ to rural segments to ensure social protection.

WS154:4
Social development in space of ‘common’

Chiu, Feng Yi
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Department of Applied Social Sciences, Huang Hom, Hong Kong, China

The emergence of critical voices from Occupy Wall Street and many other cities have powerfully proposed the global agenda “occupy, connect and create” to resist the hegemony of capitalisation. Situated under the shadow of economic globalization, how social work is positioned based on the value foundation of equality and justice responds to the old/new challenges, and applies the developmental ideas in context is of paramount importance.
The discussion will cover two parts:
1. The paper introduces the Social Economy Action Research Project titled "Forging New Trans-border Links: Social/Community Economies in Hong Kong and the Pearl River Delta" initiated in Hong Kong since the middle of 2010, and documents early case findings that offer insights into the potency and practicability of the urban utopian vision as embodied in the imaginary of a prospective solidarity economy movement.

The 2007-2010 global financial tsunami offered yet a wake-up call for the local populace to re-think the mainstream economic praxis that dominated Hong Kong for several decades. Our action research team has connected and worked closely with a new Alliance on Social Economy formed among cooperatives, fair trade organizations, community currency project and community supported agriculture. A series of public forum, media promotion, market fair, publication project have been launched to produce change impact.

2. More specifically, the paper will look into a case of women's cooperative, explaining how a group of disenfranchised women do and can renegotiate their identity, reclaim their dignity and regenerate social power in the process of community economic development. That is, how their transformation from a transient state of imposed victimhood into active agency and into solidarity could be made possible. The discussion is based on the research of a women cooperative having a history of ten years of sustainable retail service. The implications will cover several significant areas including the gendered notion of "work" embedded within the neo-liberal order of casualized labour; women's transformative being in dialoguing with the selves and others in the alternative economic space.

Lastly, the discussion goes into reviewing and envisioning developmental social work praxis to empower women in poverty in the midst of emergence of the "social enterprise" discourse in Hong Kong's welfare policy.

WS154:5
The community experiment for a local currency system
Seon Mi, Kang1; Choi, Jeong Hwan1; Smith, Jeff
1University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, School of Social Work, Urbana Champaign, United States; University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Human Resource and Education, Urbana-Champaign, United States; CASA (Court Appointed Special Advocates for Children), Urbana-Champaign, United States

A local currency system has been established in many communities in the world in response to global economic crisis. The main purpose of a local currency system is to keep community money within their communities and to boost local businesses by encouraging community residents to shop locally. Despite the fact that more and more communities have utilized a local currency system as a concrete tool to strengthen their community economy, little theoretical understanding and empirical research on current local currency movements have been addressed so far. Therefore, this study aims to develop a theoretical framework to understand the meanings of a local currency movement. In addition, this study addresses the main processes and challenges in establishing a local currency system by doing a case study on local currency movements in BerkShares and Urbana-Champaign, U.S. This study applies social capital theory, Amartya Sen's capability approach, Karl Polani's concepts of political economy, and Community Economic Development theory to a local currency movement so as to develop a theoretical framework of a local currency movement. This theoretical concept provides the insights explaining why a local currency movement contributes to enhancing community empowerment and development. The case study on the local currency movements in BerkShares and Urbana-Champaign, U.S. shall provide the effective strategies to establish a local currency system to other communities based on the lessons from the case study.

WS154:6
Development within development: The needs of children in one nation's race to first world status
Allman, Julie
Adelphi University, School of Social Work, Garden City, NY, United States

Background and aims: The capacity children have to learn, grow and develop is directly influenced by a plethora of biological, psychological, social and environmental factors. The research presented here is focused on better understanding the context and norms of child-rearing among the families of one low-income, urban Afro-Trinidadian community. Drawn from ethnographic data collected over a six month period, this work highlights the multitude and complexity of the children's needs in light of the increasing political emphasis to improve the development of Trinidad & Tobago to "first world" status by 2020.

Methods: A qualitative approach to the investigation was used. Data were collected through semi-structured field observation of child-rearing in-country; multiple interviews with 28 parents, 12 parenting experts and 42 children and two focus groups. Data were analyzed using the constant comparative method.

Results: Children in this community were found to be regularly exposed to risk factors such as the witnessing of violence and other criminal activities, poverty, low educational attainment among family members, unsafe and toxic environments, child abuse and neglect, community stigma, discrimination and social exclusion, and inadequate educational resources. Protective factors to mediate the influence of these risks were few. Further, while adults in children's lives are typically seen as bulwarks for the child, for these children there are too few to fulfill that role adequately. The adaptive child-shifting norm historically of value to lower-income parents is eroding as the economy grows. In general, and for a variety of reasons, there is a dearth of positive socialization experiences these children receive both within and away from their families.

Conclusion: Children are perhaps the most valuable of a developing nation's social capital. Yet, in the midst of billion dollar expenditures on developing Trinidad & Tobago into a "first world" nation, the development of vulnerable children is too often ignored. The challenges they face are complex, multi-dimensional and pervasive while the institutional systems designed to serve them either do not exist or have not adapted favourably to the special needs of these and other high-risk groups. Multi-level, systemic interventions aimed at reducing risk factors while enhancing protective factors for these populations are suggested.
WS 155 Migration and the social worker II (3:3)

The social work student as migrant: possibilities and challenges for social work education
Brown, Marian1; Dominelli, Leonie2; Strauss, Helle3; Moosa-Mitha, Mehmoona4
1Dalhousie University, Social Work, Halifax, Canada; 2Durham University, Social Work, Durham, United Kingdom; 3Metropolitan University College, Social Work, Copenhagen, Denmark; 4University of Victoria, Social Work, Victoria, Canada

Living in a time when trade, transience, technology and travel have increased flows of people and information across porous borders, the time has come to problematize the notion of ‘citizenship’ as tied to the nation state. Social workers continue to work on the frontlines with the most disenfranchised of ‘citizens’ systems that often perpetuate economic and cultural privilege, and schools of social work continue to revise curricula to prepare social workers to be relevant and responsive both locally and across the globe. This paper presents on the experiences of 40 students who they assume migrants as they undertook practice placements across the Atlantic Ocean and engaged in comparisons among the principles and priorities of their home and host programs in social work, the project themes of citizenship and diversity, and the context-specific social welfare issues and social work practices with socially excluded groups, both indigenous and immigrant. Findings suggest that students as migrants have an embodied appreciation for the vulnerability and displacement of socially excluded populations and ‘non citizens’, leading to a critique that can inform new directions for the profession. The implications of these findings for social work curricula and student exchanges will also be considered.

WS 155:4

Cultural competency of medical social workers in Korea, a fairly new multicultural society
Kim, Young
Hallym University, Dept. of Social Welfare, Chuncheon, Republic of Korea

The purpose of this study is to analyze the level of cultural competency of medical social workers in Korea and explore factors that are related with their cultural competency. In Korea, the concept of cultural competence is fairly new to social workers, because Korea has become multicultural only recently. Multicultural clients, including female immigrants by marriage from developing country and her biracial children, and foreign labor workers are in great need of medical services, requiring social work services. Therefore, the cultural competency of medical social workers providing services to these immigrants, the multicultural clients, should be examined even when this concept is new to these Korean social workers. The data is gathered by convenient sampling. Medical social workers
who are members of the Korean Association of Medical Social Workers are asked to fill out the self-administered questionnaires and the final data consists of 187 responses. The cultural competency was measured using CCAI—UIC by Suarez-Balcazar et al. (2008) which compose of three factors of cultural competency: knowledge and awareness, skills development and organizational support. Analytic methods such as t—test, ANOVA, are used for this study. The results indicated that personal experiences such as having foreign friends are related with higher level of cultural competency. Also, the knowledge of the other local agency that provides services to multicultural client has something to do with a higher level of cultural competency. The self—efficacy of the social workers also was strongly associated with cultural competency. Finally, also emphasized is the important role of the supervision and education for cultural competency which suggests organizational support on this issue. Because Korea is fairly new to this concept of cultural competency, it is crucial to have practitioners to be culturally competent. To do so, providing formal education and supervision on organizational level as well as enabling personal experiences with diversity are crucial to helping social workers to become culturally competent which leads to better services for immigrants in need of social welfare services.

WS155:5

Need assessment practice with older migrants: Challenges to social work
Forssell, Emilie1; Olaison, Anna2; Torres, Sandra3
1Ersta Skoladl University College, Social Science, Stockholm, Sweden; 2Linköping University, Social Work, Linköping, Sweden; 3Uppsala University, Sociology, Uppsala, Sweden

Problem and aims: Global social transformations have brought about a state of affairs characterized by an increasing number of older people with migrant backgrounds. This is challenging social work practice in numerous ways and it is proving to be particularly challenging to need assessment in old age. This presentation departs from data collected within the context of Swedish elderly care. It is based on a project that aims to explore if and how understandings of cross-cultural care interaction, ethnic ‘Otherness’ and gender affect need assessment practice.

Methods: Focus groups interviews with need assessors have been conducted (a total of 14 focus groups comprised of 4-8 care managers each). In addition, the project analyzes case documentation regarding 110 older migrants and 110 older people with Swedish-born backgrounds (half of the cases studied have focused on women and half on men).

Results: The findings from the study indicate that care managers experience challenges in the need assessment process and find it especially challenging to handle the different needs and expectations with which older migrants are associated. The presentation will address both how these challenges are understood and how they are handled by the care managers in question. The findings suggest that alternative elderly care services are being designed on the basis of assumptions about what differentiates older people with migrant backgrounds from Swedish born older people. This differentiation resembles the ‘us’ and ‘them’ dynamics that characterize power un-aware ethnic relations.

Conclusion and implications: This presentation will contribute to our understanding of the challenges that cross-cultural interaction poses to need assessment practice. As such it will address what the growing number of older migrants mean to social work in general and elderly care in particular.

WS155:6

Professional dislocation: Migrant social workers’ perceptions of their professional roles
Fouche, Christa; Beddie, Liz
University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand

Due to offshore recruitment strategies and the subsequent increase in workforce mobility, a large percentage of overseas qualified professionals now practice in a country other than the one where they have obtained their professional qualification. Social work is no different to other professions in this regard, where the availability of international workers in the human services helps resolve staff shortages and meets demand from ageing populations. This workforce mobility raises concerns though about issues of transferability of skills. There has been a great deal of academic and Government research attention focused on migrants’ experiences of settlement and, particularly, their labour market outcomes. A number of research initiatives are emerging internationally around practitioner mobility that brings these issues of migration to the practice and education needs of the social work workforce. New Zealand educated social workers are more frequently than ever considering overseas practice and the New Zealand workforce is welcoming greater numbers of social workers educated in other countries. A study using a combination of qualitative and quantitative strategies aimed to generate New Zealand-specific data on professionals employed in the social services workforce in New Zealand was undertaken during 2009-2011. The results of focus group interviews with 18 migrant social work practitioners informed an online survey of 294 migrant social workers.

A thematic analysis of the focus group data highlighted eleven themes with the ‘professional status of the profession’ being identified as one of the most pertinent themes. Findings from the survey further highlighted this population’s perceptions of their professional roles and expectations regarding the skills inherent in the role. We argue that there are global lessons to be learnt from the findings. The reported experiences provide new insights on challenges faced by migrant practitioners in a new country and include the reported collision with previous perceptions of social work and challenges to practising “global” social work. We advocate for strategies by the professional community of social workers, social work managers, educators and professional bodies to facilitate migrant social workers’ adjustment to a new setting, especially where some degree of indigenisation of social work has occurred.

ES WS 15 Inclusión social y la lucha contra la pobreza (3:1)

EWS15:1

México: guerra contra el narcotráfico vs. Combate a la pobreza. La necesidad de una política social eficaz
Valdivia Ojeda, Emmanuel Román; Hernández Vargas, Nancy Stephany
Universidad de Guanajuato, Guanajuato, Mexico

En los últimos 12 años en México, las políticas sociales encaminadas a la reducción de la pobreza, han perdido su preponderancia en la distribución de los recursos económicos federales. En lugar de esto, ha sido sustituida por la prioridad de políticas en contra del narcotráfico y el crimen organizado. Ahora bien, en el último periodo gubernamental, se han adoptado politics de seguridad más que de igualdad y equidad social; esto debido a que el tráfico de drogas y la delincuencia se han convertido en un fenómeno social que provoca el desvío de recursos para "contrarrestar" la situación; asimismo, se ha destinado menor presupuesto a los programas de desarrollo social y combate a la pobreza, generando un mayor número de
El estudio se realizó mediante la lectura de las producciones internacionales (Gramsci, Lefebvre) y Brasileña (Kwarkicz, Ozanira, Santos). Y, sobretodo, las leyes y los documentos presentados por los trabajadores y trabajadoras que se organizan para luchar por los derechos de vivienda, con sus avances y desafíos en el proceso de responsabilidad del Estado de garantizar una vivienda eficaz y hacer Sistema Nacional de Vivienda Social y otros programas y acciones relacionadas. La investigación tiene como punto de partida la pregunta sobre el papel de los trabajadores brasileños en el reconocimiento de la vivienda como un derecho social y la responsabilidad del Estado sobre la viabilidad de este derecho con el desarrollo de políticas y programas, especialmente con la obtención de la democracia y de la Constitución Federal de 1988. Hay poca información sistémica sobre la participación de la clase obrera en la construcción de la sociedad brasileña. Los registros históricos revelan hechos y acontecimientos de gran impacto en la vida política y económica del país; sin embargo, los acontecimientos cotidianos promovidos por personas anónimas sólo se reconocen en algunas áreas, tales como asociaciones, sindicatos, cooperativas y otros movimientos sociales. Este contenido sólo aparece en algunos documentos y discursos de algunos miembros de estos movimientos. Por lo tanto, es esencial la investigación del papel de la clase obrera en la construcción de la sociedad brasileña y de lo Estado democrático de derecho.

ESWS15:4
Fondos para la lucha y erradicación de la pobreza en Brasil: particularidades y especificidades desde un estudio de evaluación 
Correia Aranjo, Cleonice1; Sousa, Salviana De Maria; Pereira, Maria Emicic2
1Universidade Federal Do Maranhão, Serviço Social, São Luis - MA, Brazil; 2Universidade Federal Do Maranhão, Serviço Social, São Luis - MA, Brazil
Este documento tiene como objetivo discutir el proceso de constitución social de los fondos públicos con el fin de entender cómo y donde la gestión está en el marco legal y regulatorio en el contexto del presupuesto público brasileño. Es parte del esfuerzo de investigación realizadas en el marco del proyecto: “Evaluación de las políticas relacionadas con el Fondo de Combate y Erradicación de la Pobreza en Brasil”, desarrollado en el Grupo de Evaluación y Estudio de la Pobreza y la política pública específica (GAEPP). Se utilizan como instrumentos bibliográficos, documentales y empíricas. Se divide en tres partes. La primera parte analiza el presupuesto del Estado como una estrategia de gobierno y “pieza” del aparato jurídico normativo legal es establecer reglas para la definición de gastos e ingresos en un período correspondiente a un determinado público y de gestión gubernamentales. En la segunda parte, se destacan las particularidades del Fondo de Combate y Erradicación de la Pobreza, su significado e importancia en la construcción e implementación de las acciones públicas orientadas a enfrentar este problema en Brasil tratando de articular este debate con las normas generales del presupuesto público. La tercera sección se analiza la particularidad de FECOP - Fondo de Combate y Erradicación de la Pobreza en el Estado de Ceará, con base en datos empíricos que caracterizan su forma, naturaleza, composición y conceptos teóricos para la comprensión de la política de la pobreza en el contexto de un estado situado en una de las regiones más pobres del país, el noreste. Llegamos a la conclusión, en base a los resultados sistematizados que FECOP se adapte a las nuevas formas de políticas sociales generadas en el país en la década de 1990 que no lograron alcanzar el objetivo de luchar contra la pobreza, una vez que trate de hacerlo con acciones puntuales y enfocado guiado por la restricción y la reconfiguración del gasto público social. PALABRAS CLAVE: la pobreza, las políticas para combatir la pobreza, los presupuestos públicos, fondos públicos, la participación.
de 2011, publicado recientemente por las Naciones Unidas, indica un IDH de 0.718, lo que significa que el país ocupa el lugar 84º entre 187 países encuestados. Por lo tanto, hacer frente a la miseria y la pobreza no es sólo mirar los números que lo expresan, pero permitir el acceso a los servicios públicos y políticas públicas que abordan con eficacia la misma. En consecuencia, las Tecnologías Sociales (TS) se han convertido en Brasil como un movimiento que se caracteriza por la creatividad de los segmentos de la organización de la población para generar alternativas para satisfacer sus necesidades sociales cuya trayectoria resulta ser promotor en la construcción de soluciones para las demandas sociales. Las TS se consideran como productos, técnicas o metodologías replicables desarrolladas en la interacción con la comunidad y presentar soluciones efectivas para la transformación social. Este concepto ha sido difundido por la Red de Tecnología Social, creada en Brasil en 2005, que forma parte de un conjunto de actores sociales que promueven la innovación social, mediante la promoción de iniciativas como: la economía solidaria, los proyectos de generación de ingresos alternativos, la bioenergía, la producción agroecológica sostenible, el reciclaje de residuos, el desarrollo de los tanques y todos las TS que simplifican el desarrollo de modo sostenible e integrado. La defensa de las TS como política pública se presenta como una estrategia para superar los límites del modelo actual y el n.

ESWS15:6
Vivienda en municipios pobres de la Amazonia: planificación para mejorar las condiciones de vida

Valente Santana, Joanna; Farias de Moura, Aldebaran do Socorro; Gomes Holanda, Carolina; Araújo Carolina
1Universidade Federal do Pará, Faculdade de Serviço Social, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Serviço Social, Belém, Brazil; 2Federación de Órgãos para Assistência Social e Educacional, Núcleo Urbano, Belém, Brazil; 3Companhia de Habitação do Estado do Pará, Célula Executiva de Planejamento Habitacional, Belém, Brazil

Las reflexiones presentan una experiencia de elaboración de planificación de vivienda en municipios pobres de la Amazonia. El trabajo fue desarrollado por un Comité COHAB/UFPA/FAPESC/SEDECT, a cargo del gobierno del Estado de Pará (Compañía de Hábitación del Estado del Pará) y ejecutado por la Universidad Federal del Pará/Programa de Apoyo a Reforma Urbana y por la ONG Federación de Órgãos para Asistencia Social y Educacional. El Convenio tuvo por objetivo desarrollar y coordinar la capacitación y apoyo a la elaboración de Planificación Local de Vivienda Social en veintidós municipios del Estado de Pará (Amazonia). En la metodología fueron desarrolladas clases de capacitación por un equipo de profesionales (trabajadores sociales, arquitectos) para representantes de los veintidós municipios en las ciudades de Belém, Altamira, Santarém y Marabá, desde marzo a diciembre de 2010, siendo tratados los temas de elaboración de la propuesta metodológica, construcción del diagnóstico de vivienda y elaboración de Planificación de Acción de los municipios. Fue posible identificar en los diagnósticos de vivienda que la mayoría de los municipios tienen: a) una población más pequeña que la que se espera que hable; b) haya un alto nivel de pobreza (90% de las familias tienen ingreso muy bajo); c) hay una infraestructura urbana muy precaria (con dificultad de acceso a agua, alcantarillado y recolección de basura) y muchas viviendas no tienen baño; d) algunas familias (ribeirinhos y indígenas) tienen viviendas de madera arriba de la agua y tienen una fuerte relación con la naturaleza; e) los alcaldes tienen baja capacidad administrativa y pocos recursos para desarrollar políticas sociales para los vecinos más pobres. Consideráse positivo los resultados de la experiencia pues fue posible construir veintidós planificaciones de vivienda de los municipios pobres de la Amazonia, con la participación de sus representantes. Esos planes son unas de las exigencias del gobierno federal brasileño para pasar el Processo de squeezamento de la población de la Amazonia, con la participación de sus representantes. En la perspectiva de la calidad de vida, el desarrollo de los tanques y todos los TS que simplifican el desarrollo de modo sostenible e integrado. La defensa de las TS como política pública se presenta como una estrategia para superar los límites del modelo actual y el n.

ESWS15:7
Pobreza, cuestión social y su enfrentamiento

Monteiro, Carlos
Universidad Federal de Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Procuramos aquí problematizar las diferentes concepciones de pobreza y “cuestión social” en la tradición liberal, y sus formas típicas de enfrentamiento, en los contextos del liberalismo clásico, en el siglo XIX, del keynesianismo, siglo XX, y del neoliberalismo, a partir de la crisis de 1973. Con esto, ofrecemos una reflexión sobre aspectos para una caracterización histórico-crítica de pobreza y “cuestión social”. Finalmente, buscamos problematizar los caminos para la búsqueda de la diminución de la desigualdad social, mediante políticas compensatorias en el contexto actual. Llevamos en cuenta que, en el Brasil, luego de dos gobemos del PT, los impactos de las políticas de combate al hambre y a la miseria, poco han alterado la realidad de un país marcado por los mayores índices de desigualdad del mundo. Nuestro estudio pretende cuestionar las formas hegemónicas con que el proyecto neoliberal (por vía fundamentalmente del Bando Mundial) viene moviendo para combatir la miseria absoluta y el hambre. Trataremos este análisis histórico a partir del método crítico-dialéctico.

FRWS4:1
Qualité du care à domicile: régulations publiques, organisation, pratiques d’intervention (Lorraine Luxembourg)

Streicher Frédérique
IRTS de Lorraine, Département Recherche, METZ, France

Les résultats d’une recherche sur la « Qualité de l’aide au domicile des personnes âgées dépendantes » (2009-2011) par le Département de Recherche de l’IRTS de Lorraine pour la Mission Interministérielle de la Recherche (France), sur un échantillon de 12 Services d’aide à domicile (situées au Luxembourg et en Lorraine), montrent comment les régimes de gouvernance publique déclinent à la fois l’interventionnisme d’Etat et le développement d’un marché de qualité. Les résultats ont été tracés par le rapport « healthy ageing » (Conseil de l’Union Européenne, 2009), les instances de régulation publiques tentent de protéger, aider les personnes âgées et inciter des services adéquats, respectueux des personnels. Cependant, la tarification à l’acte (cash for care) introduit la réduction des coûts comme effet des régulations par le marché. La recherche montre que la prestation de service est habilitée en amont par les pouvoirs publics et contrôlée en aval par les organismes prestataires. Mais, les populations « fragiles » n’ont pas toujours la capacité à arbitrer entre les offres multiples, les agréments publics, les labels qualité, les modes de financement. Les prestataires, face à la maîtrise des coûts imposée par la tarification à l’acte, sont chargés de l’évaluation de la qualité techniques, relationnelle de l’intervention (bienlaitance, éthique) dans l’intimité du bénéficiaire. Au final, ce sont les intervenant(e)s au domicile, dépositaires de la mission d’adaptation du service, qui contribuent au maintien des capacités de vie et des relations sociales. Seuls à pénétrer régulièrement au domicile qui est un espace privé, ils constituent une relation de service, pour adapter l’acte technique aux conditions de logement, de santé et aux demandes de soutien. La qualité des prestations serait conditionnée par la « conscience professionnelle » des intervenant(e)s dans le respect de la personne aidée, ainsi que des recommandations des prescripteurs publics (agents des collectivités territoriales) : techniques gestuelles, sécurités, règles éthiques et relationnelles de « bienlaitance ». Quels espaces de parole et de formation les services prestataires proposent aux intervenant ? Les pouvoirs publics prennent-ils en compte le financement de ces temps de formation et d’évaluation de la qualité au-delà des heures effectuées à domicile ? Nous proposons une étude comparée des dispositifs lorrains et luxembourgeois.

FRWS4:2
La politique nationale des personnes âgées au Brésil: implications par rapport au quotidien familial: revenus, distribution, famille et genre

Farias Anisia Neusa
Universidade de Brasília, Serviço Social, Brasília, Brazil

Dans ce texte nous avons l’intention de présenter quelques aspects sur la politique nationale des personnes âgées au Brésil, ses progrès et ses engagements en ce qui concerne le quotidien familial, et les femmes âgées par rapport à ce qui figure sur les directives de ladite politique. Nous aborderons brièvement la notion de soins, pensée maternelle selon le pensee de vue de Carol Gilligan, 1982 pour faire un rapport de la pratique de ces femmes auprès de leurs familles. LOI N° 8.842 du 4 janvier 1994 – Dispose sur la politique nationale des personnes âgées, crée le Conseil National des Personnes Âgées ainsi que d’autres mesures. Article 1er – La politique nationale des personnes âgées a comme objectif d’assurer les droits sociaux des personnes âgées, de créer des conditions pour promouvoir leur autonomie, leur intégration et leur participation effective dans la société. Article 2ème – Se considère âgé, pour effets de cette Loi,
La majorité des enfants Québécois vivent la première transition scolaire à 5 ans. Les enfants en situation de handicap et leur famille sont confrontés à des enjeux particuliers mettant à risque l’inclusion et l’adaptation de ces enfants dans leur nouveau milieu. Une recherche qualitative, interprétative a permis d’observer, sur une période d’un an, les processus qui ont été mis en place par des acteurs intersectoriels lorsqu’ils ont planifié ensemble la transition de trois enfants en situation de handicap. Les acteurs proviennent des milieux scolaires, de la santé et des services sociaux, des milieux de garde, ainsi que les parents. Les processus et la dynamique relationnelle entre les acteurs ont été examinés sous les angles du travail en réseau et des savoirs en partage. La planification de la transition a été l’occasion d’observer une évolution du travail en réseau entre les acteurs des trois réseaux étudiés. Ils ont profité de l’occasion créée par cette planification pour partager des savoirs. L’analyse met en évidence l’importance et l’interdépendance des processus structuraux et interactionnels pour la qualité de la transition. Elle requiert donc la mise en place de dispositifs structurants tels que des libérations, une coordination, incluant du temps qui y est dédié. Les processus et la dynamique relationnelle entre les acteurs durant les différentes opérations du travail en réseau et lors du partage de leurs savoirs. Les acteurs profitent des occasions offertes par les processus structurés pour œuvrer ensemble à un « intérêt supérieur ». Ils évoluent d’une logique d’action individuelle à une logique d’action collective, ils risquent des déplacements de rôle. Le temps est bien utilisé. Les savoirs en partage agissent à titre d’intermédiaires de la relation au cours du travail en réseau. Cette recherche démontre que la première transition scolaire des enfants vivant une situation de handicap peut être de qualité et facilitée lorsqu’elle est planifiée préalablement. Elle permet (a) la mise en place de pratiques de transition variées et ajustées aux besoins des enfants et des milieux, (b) la continuité éducative entre les différents milieux de vie de l’enfant (c) une place aux parents (d) des savoirs en partage entre les différents acteurs (e) des relations de collaboration qui se développent tout au long de la démarche. Ce faisant, la transition est écologique et développementale.

La politique publique pour la jeuneusse et le Programme National d’Inclusion de Jeunes la municipalité de Ponta Grossa – Région Sud du Brésil


Dans l’affrontement du travail infantil dans le trafic de drogues à Ponta Grossa, il a été possible identifier que malgré la législation en vigueur, à la pratique, la forme d’affrontement se donne concentrée à l’acte d’infraction que l’adolescent commet. L’entrée de celui-ci au SGD est par le Commissariat de l’Adolescent, et à partir de ce moment l’adolescent passera par un Système de Justice d’Enfance et de Jeunesse, qui implique non seulement le Commissariat mais, le Ministère Publique, le Pouvoir Judiciaire et les Programmes d’Exécution des mesures Sanctionnantes. Il a été possible identifier l’engagement des enfants dans le trafic de drogue à travers les surveillances du Conseil de Protection de l’Enfant, qui en vérifiant la situation, applique la mesure de protection d’abri. Malgré tout le soutien légal, le travail des formes d’infraction dans le trafic de drogues est encore stigmatisé. Cela peut être clairement observé avec la forme d’affrontement pour cette problématique, que se restreint encore au cas de police, étant concentrée à l’infraction pratiquée par l’adolescent.

Les reputations qui sont au cœur de la dépendance des personnes âgées, avec la participation des familles, de la société et des entités gouvernementales et non gouvernementales; b) stimuler la création d’encouragements et d’options d’accueil aux personnes âgées, tels que des centres sociaux, des centres de soins diurnes, des maisons d’accueil, des ateliers de réception de travail, des accueils à domicile et d’autres; c) promouvoir des symposiums, des séminaires et des rencontres spécifiques; d) planifier, coordonner, superviser et financer des études, des recherches et des publications sur la situation sociale des personnes âgées; e) promouvoir la capacitation de ressources pour l’accueil aux personnes âgées. II - Dans la santé assurer aux personnes âgées, l’accès aux soins et dans les divers niveaux d’accueil du Système Unique de Santé.

La vulnérabilité des jeunes défis actuels et stratégie pour l’avenir

Le travail infantil dans le trafic de drogues dans la municipalité de Ponta Grossa – Région Sud du Brésil

La vulnérabilité des jeunes pose de nouveaux défis à l’Etat et à la société. Dès lors la Société doit s’adapter à cette nouvelle réalité des jeunes et l’Etat doit mettre en place des politiques publiques de jeunesse en phase avec ces nouvelles générations de jeunes, dont la demande connaît un changement radical et dont les nouvelles formes de vulnérabilité posent de nouveaux défis à l’Etat et à la société.

La vulnérabilité des jeunes défis actuels et stratégie pour l’avenir

La vulnérabilité des jeunes défis actuels et stratégie pour l’avenir

La vulnérabilité des jeunes défis actuels et stratégie pour l’avenir
vie de citoyenne au Brésil. Ainsi, le Programme National d’Inclusion de Jeunes –PROJOVEM se destine à des jeunes de 15 et 17 ans qui concernent les familles qui se bénéficient des programmes de transférément de revenu (Bourse Famille) dans des situations de vulnérabilité et de risque social. La méthodologie de travail avec les adolescents, a comme base, des actions socioéducatives qui stimulent la capacité réflexive et critique des jeunes. Ainsi, ils sont appelés à interagir à la construction et à la reconstruction de leur propre identité. Ils sont également encouragés à interagir à la construction et à la reconstruction de leur propre rôle social et national. Le programa des familles est responsable pour l’organisation et offre des services de Protection Sociale Basique dans les aires de vulnérabilité et de risque social. Ceux-là ont comme priorité de soignement, des jeunes de famille géoréférencées dans le territoire qui comprend les Centres de Référence d’Assistance Sociale.

FRWS04:7
Démarche de la femme qui se vit comme objet sexuel pour devenir sujet de sa sexualité. Programme d’appropriation de sa sexualité
Miotto, Lisa
Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue (UQAT), Département de développement humain et social, Rouyn-Noranda, Canada

Des femmes, voulant se positionner comme sujet de leur sexualité, vont remettre en question leur vécu d’objet sexuel et le rapport qu’elles ont avec la prostitution. Pour cela, un programme de groupe, de réflexion entre femmes sur leur sexualité, a été mis de l’avant au Québec en 2011 dans plusieurs organismes de femmes. Cette démarche leur permet de dépasser leurs propres doutes par rapport à leur capacité de donner à leur corps conscient de construire du sens, en toute subjectivité, en ce qui concerne leur vécu sexuel. Chaque femme met en mouvement un processus de connaissance qui vise l’appropriation de son pouvoir sexual et de sa sexualité. Pour bâtir ce programme, nous avons travaillé avec des femmes qui nous ont appris comment elles construisaient leurs propres méthodes de connaissance de leur vécu sexuel et comment cette démarche à reconstruction de leur vie sexuelle Les participantes détiennent leurs propres responsabilités et leurs propres solutions. Ce programme permet de faire reconnaitre, à l’aide du dialogue, le pouvoir théorique de chaque participante de construire du sens dans sa vie sexuelle. Plusieurs étapes sont nécessaires. Dans un premier temps, la femme transforme sa résistance en pouvoir sexuel en ouvrant ou en consolidant un espace dialogique en soi et en choisissant un positionnement conflictuel pour saisir son vécu de femme-objet. Pour cela, chacune posera en soi le pouvoir de dialoguer avec soi-même comme un pouvoir théorique qui s’autorise et se construit, par des essais et des erreurs, comme un savoir. Les femmes construisent ainsi leurs propres théories de ce qu’elles vivent dont elles vérifient assidument la cohérence et la pertinence. Dans un deuxième temps, la femme apprend sans accepter, à vivre avec les figures d’objet sexuel et de prostituée, et de se construire ainsi comme femme-sujet de sa sexualité pour se l’approprier. Un miroir des passer-retour s’installe entre leurs réflexions et la réflexion en groupe, cet espace de dialogue extérieur aux femmes. Cette double focalisation, sur leur connaissance et sur l’égalité épistémologique entre les participantes, et avec l’animatrice, est le propre de ce nous appelons intervention épistémologique. C’est cette pratique qui va être présentée.

FRWS04:8
Intégration des personnes vivant avec le VIH dans les structures étatiques pour la prise en charge médicale, cas de Goma à l’Est de la R.D Congo
Tshilolo, Ngoci Eric; Wassu, Mbila Brigita; Mukendi, Jean Claude
1Union Congolaise des Organisations des Personnes vivant avec le VIH, Planification et plaidoyer, Kinshasa, Congo, the Democratic Republic of the; 2Union Congolaise des Organisations des Personnes vivant avec le VIH, Kinshasa, Congo, the Democratic Republic of the

En République Démocratique du Congo, près de 42000 personnes vivant avec le VIH (PPV) sont sous traitement antirétroviraux (ARV) grâce aux efforts des partenaires et de l’Etat. Dix ans après, suite à la rareté des financements, la faiblesse d’appui de l’Etat au secteur de la santé, notamment du VIH, un grave problème de prise en charge de ces bénéficiaires se pose et le pays se trouve en difficulté pour des nouvelles inclusions, alors que seuls 12,4% (Rapport UNGASS 2010) des patients éligibles aux ARV sont prise en charge. Avec peu des moyens, comment assurer la continuité des soins et traitements aux PVV? Sur base des analyses, réunions de coordination, missions conjointes d’évaluation entre la Société Civile, Gouvernement et partenaires; les autorités de santé publique avaient décidé en début 2010, de la fermeture des centres communautaires de prise en charge qui en réalité prenaient en charge plus de 80% des PPV, pour les intégrer dans les structures étatiques. Afin d’assurer la gratuité aux soins et traitement aux PVV, il fallait plus de 5 à 18 millions de dollars par mois pour le fonctionnement d’un centre de prise en charge communautaire, programme financé par le Fonds Mondial durant les 5 années du Round3, volet VIH. Pour les structures étatiques, la majorité ne répond pas aux critères suite à un personnel non qualifié et moins expérimenté en la matière, la lourdeur administrative, la peur des malades d’être plus discriminés et le non respect de la confidentialité. A Goma, contrairement à d’autres villes du pays, l’intégration a réussi à 83%, car le Médecin Inspecteur Provincial s’était impliqué personnellement, les organisations partenaires ainsi que celles des PPV ont été impliquées à la planification et mobilisation. Le personnel qualifié du centre communautaire ont été aussi intégré et mécanisé pour continuer à jouer leur rôle dans la prise en charge des malades. Sur 360 malades à intégrer, 60 demeurent non encore identifiées, bien que certaines retour aient la recherche de soins. Actuellement avec l’aide des partenaires, les PPV au sein des groupes de soutien se sont impliquées notamment à la recherche des perdus de vue et dans la sensibilisation. Pour réussir un programme avec les PPV, il y a lieu de renforcer leur capacité notamment en accompagnement psychosocial et les impliquer à tous les niveaux enfant qu’adultes et non les considérer comme simples bénéficiaires dans les activités à mener.

Network 15 International partnership (3:5)

N15:1
Social work researcher education as a target for international development: the case of researcher education in Queensland (AU) and Finland
Karvinen-Niinikoski, Synnöve1; Healy, Karen2; Julkunen, Ilse3
1University of Helsinki, Department of Social Research, Social Work, Helsinki, Finland; 2University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia

International Association of Schools of Social Work (IASSW) has for decades been promoting standards for professional social work education and emphasized also basic research skills as an essential factor for good practice and professional development. In a global view of today that there is an increasing need for qualified social work academics, teachers, researchers and professional experts. Similarly there is a trend towards a huge increase in doctoral studies and exams all over the world. Still there is a lack of discussion on what makes social work researcher education specific and what would be its special needs. Researcher education can be seen as a central issue on all levels of social work education starting from BA and MA studies up to PhD and Post Doctoral studies. There are several challenges in educating and supervising social work researchers with all the qualifications, skills and understandings needed for promoting and creating social work discipline and research and developmental area (RDA) to meet all the challenges of social work and welfare development in a world of global social transformation, miseries and risks. Our interest in this paper is to address this challenge of social work researcher education as a global educational project to be promoted e.g. by IASSW and as a challenge to the schools and teachers of social work. We know by our own experience how demanding the supervisory task for educating social work researchers is and are interested in the worldwide emerging and varying practices in this field. With our paper we aim in arousing discussion on what kind of efforts would be needed to promote researcher education as an essential part of social work education and as an integral part of professional studies. This will be a contradictory issue because of the global trends for defining, categorising and measuring what is true science. It is not so only for social work but as well for social sciences in general. Social work, however, with its ethical devotion and professional challenges, is posed to specific pressures. We base our argument on a comparative and reflective assessment on the PhD education and supervision in two countries and universities, University of Queensland (AU) and University of Helsinki (Finland) which run all the levels of researcher education from BA, MA and PhD and even post doctoral studies for social work research.
Establishing international links with Palestinian Social work Colleagues

Haroon, Sani; Parlar, Mariam; Sturge, Sarah; Lester, Rupert Franklin; Shennan, Guy

1 BASW, United Kingdom; 2 University of Lillebælt, Denmark

This presentation will describe the establishment of a development partnership between the Palestinian Union of Social Workers and Psychologists (PUSWP), British Association of Social Workers (BASW) and Norwegian Union of Social Educators and Social Workers (FO) (PO Rogaland Branch). The process for establishing the partnership will be described including analysis of problems encountered and successes achieved. There will also be an examination of challenges for social work practice in situations of conflict including the different perspectives of representatives of the three organisations. This partnership was inspired by the outcome of the 2010 global conference and in the spirit of The Global Agenda for Social Work and Social Development, specifically the call to start developing links with other “like minded organisations”, “building alliances” and “developing a more unified professional voice around the world.” The three organisations intend to explore and develop ways in which we can work together to support colleagues seeking to practice whilst under occupation. We have met with colleagues from eight of the nine PUSWP branches and have sought support from the PA Minister for Social Affairs to support full IFSW membership for PUSWP.

The presentation will analyse our direct experience of how social work intervention is shaped by the political situation as colleagues seek to address issues including: social impact of checkpoints, child prisoners, permanent refugee camps, restricted mobility, settler violence and home destruction. Challenges for social workers will also be examined, including intervening with children and families who have experienced trauma and stress, as a direct consequence of these issues. We would like to support Palestinian colleagues to attend the conference to share their experience and challenges. We are eager to develop and maintain an effective 3 cornered supportive relationship. We are committed to developing a robust partnership whereby there is tangible support, shared experiences between all three agencies and opportunities for future research.

WS 156 Experiences of immigration (3:3)

How does the elimination of poverty-creating social security benefits effect citizens with an ethnic minority background in Denmark

Müller, Majaa; Enrum, Vibeke Syppli

University College Lillebaelt, Socialrådgivervedlannelses, Odense, Denmark

The Danish Finance Act for 2012 abolishes a strongly criticized system of which the formal aim has been to create an economic incentive to work. With the end of these discount services and lower benefits specifically targeted at immigrants, thousands are likely to have improved their economic situation.

Several studies have dealt with the consequences of the Danish social policy. One study: “Konsekvenser af at have de laveste sociale ydelser som forsørgelsesgrundlag”[1], (Implications of receiving the lowest social benefits), which was conducted for “Rådet for social udsatte”, we have been focusing on how these social benefits have generated poverty among various vulnerable groups (Hansen & Hussein, 2009).

Our aim is to present some of the consequences of migration into a nation that has sought to “close in on itself” – and the implications this has for migrants both in terms of social inequality and in terms of their experience of and expectations for living in Denmark.

We will present the results of surveys that illustrate the ethnic minority citizens’ financial situation as well as their opinions on their situation: How does the financial situation affect their everyday life? What are their opportunities for active citizenship? What strategies do they use in relation to cope with being poor? How does their financial situation affect their ability to integrate into Danish society?

Through interviews with ethnic minority citizens we will gain knowledge about their experience of the abolition of the lowest benefits. How will it affect their everyday life and their relationship to others?

Finally, we will examine whether there are differences in attitudes among ethnic minority citizens who have previously received the mentioned services and minority citizens who haven’t been affected by the laws. This is because there is some evidence that it is the better educated citizens who are most upset.

By sociologist, assistant professor Majaa Müller and sociologist, associate professor Vibeke Syppli Enrum, Social Work, University College, Lillebaelt, Denmark

WS 156:3

The social realities of being a foreigner in South Africa

De Kock, Desirée

University of South Africa (UNISA), Social Work, Pretoria, South Africa

The migration of people and foreigners is a worldwide phenomenon. Some research was done on the motivation of people migrating to other countries. However, in South Africa (SA) little is known about the social realities of foreigners living in this country. The aim of the research project was to learn from the foreigners about the social realities they experience. Related to the aim of the study the qualitative research methodology was utilised in conducting a phenomenological study. Final year social work students conducted the field work in the study. In this study a total of 45 foreigners were interviewed. They were living in three of the capital cities in SA, namely Cape Town, Durban and Pretoria as well as two rural towns in the Gauteng province.

The transcribed interviews were analysed and the following broad themes emerged:

- Reasons for coming to South Africa
- Challenges foreigners experience
- Foreigners’ experiences of interactions with police officers
- Foreigners’ experiences of interactions with government officials
- Foreigners’ experiences of interactions with South African citizens
- Foreigners’ standard of living in South Africa
- Emotions/feelings experienced by foreigners

Within all the themes positive and negative experiences and feeling came to the fore. The focus of qualitative research is not to be able to generalize the findings. However, the value added from the research project lies in the fact that:

1. Social workers in rendering services in communities can use the information to address the social realities and adjustment of foreigners in communities.
2. State departments as well as other organisations should equip staff members through in-service training programmes in the management of human relations and communication skills.
Forever foreigners: Bias crimes against Asians and Asian-Americans in Los Angeles, CA, USA

Stutler, Rebecca; Hoang, Sanguey
University of Hawaii, Honolulu, United States

Asians have been coming to United States since the early 1800s. Discrimination and prejudice have historically been both codified in anti-immigration laws and evidenced by interpersonal behaviors. Although most discriminatory US anti-immigration laws targeting Asians have been overturned, and Asians have made significant economic, educational, and social progress, expression of prejudice still remains. This study utilized mixed methods to analyze prejudice-motivated crimes ("bias crimes") in Los Angeles County (LAC) from 2006-2008, one of the largest and most diverse counties in the US. The purpose of this study is to examine anti-Asian/Asian American bias crimes, and how presumption of immigration-status plays a role in the commission of the crimes.

Data collected by the LAC Commission on Human Relations (LACCHR) was utilized to determine the extent and nature of bias crimes against those of Asian-descent. The LACCHR collects data from police and advocacy organizations, and includes descriptive information about victims, suspects, the crime's location, and motivation. Also, verbalizations and the circumstances of the crime are recorded in brief qualitative descriptions. The data analysis was broken into two parts: the quantitative descriptive picture of the crimes, and a content-analysis of crime descriptions.

Results showed that Asians make up 7% of reported hate crime victims, a lower percentage than their representation in the general population in LAC (13%), and experience both crimes against persons and property. Qualitative analyses demonstrate a continued consciousness of the "foreignness" of Asians and Asian-Americans. Verbalizations included "go back to your country" and asking for legal documentation of identity, regardless of whether or not the victim was an immigrant. There were also expressions of ethnic confusion, with suspects mislabeling people's ethnicity or lumping them into the category "Asian." Other themes will be discussed.

When considering the increasing level of globalization and population mobility, this research demonstrates that a racial/ethnic community within a host country, even if they have been in a country for a long time, can still be considered outsiders and suffer anti-immigrant sentiment. These results reveal the ongoing challenges of immigration and a need to reconceptualize the "immigrant experience" to consider how bias crimes are used to convey an almost permanent immigrant status to some racial/ethnic groups.

The new residents’ perceptions of local communities in Taiwan

Tzu, Shih-Mei; Ou, Ya-Wen; Juo, Shun-Da
National Chi Nan University, Social Policy and Social Work Dept., Masioli City, Taiwan; Penghu County Service Center of New Residents, Penghu County, Taiwan

In order to be able to get close to new residents (as known for Foreign Spouses) in Taiwan, Penghu County Service Center of New Residents conducted this research. It was implemented from May to July 2011 to understand the new residents’ perceptions of local communities, including 4 components: (1) the community environment, (2) the interaction with community residents, (3) the acceptance of multi-culture among community residents, and (4) the new residents’ participation in local activities.

According to the purposes of this research, quantitative research methodology was adapted. Through questionnaires survey, 250 new residents’ perceptions gathered in five rural areas and one city in Penghu County. After data analysis with SPSS, the key findings are: (1) New Residents’ living areas have significant impact on the perceptions of local communities; (2) the higher level of community acceptance for cultural diversity, the better New Residents’ perceptions of the community environment, and the better interaction between New Residents and community resident; (3) to set up an accessible local helpers network to support the New Residents is the most important thing in the future.

Globalization and acculturation process of Asian immigrants in the US

Thomas, Madhavanappalli; Chot, Jang
California State University, Social Work, Bakersfield, United States

Globalization is a relatively new trend that not only promotes migration and mobility but also poses significant external challenges to the self-reliant growth and development of communities and countries. Globalization has resulted in independent and interconnected economic, political and cultural trends. In recent years, it also has contributed to fast growing migrations of people from one country to the other. For example, in recent years, the United States has seen substantial increase in its immigrant population. According to the current census data, approximately 14.7 million Asians live in the US. Asians are one of the fastest growing immigrant groups in the US marking an increase of 43.3% from 2000 to 2010. As that population becomes part of US society, there is a great need to understand how these families adapt to the mainstream culture of the US. This paper discusses findings from two studies on Asian immigrants and their children. While one study examined the acculturation attitude and social support available for the Asian immigrants (n = 242), the other study (n = 157) focused on the level of acculturative stress experienced by the children of Asian immigrants. The social support available for these immigrants and their children are also examined. Findings show that the immigrant children experience low to moderate level of acculturative stress. Emotional and social supports from a variety of sources are found to reduce acculturative stress for many immigrant children. Asian immigrants who had higher scores on the acculturation attitude scale were less likely to receive social support. Thus, availability of social support from community and cultural activities serves as a tool to retain their own culture, perhaps a hindering factor to the acculturation process. Furthermore, social support from friends and English fluency were found to be significant predictors in determining the acculturation attitude of Asian immigrants. These findings not only highlight the acculturation issues of immigrants and their children as it relates to globalisation but also contribute to the importance of cultural sensitivity and awareness in working with this population group.
WS156:8

Immigrant homelessness in Portugal
Libano Monteiro, Teresa; Ramalho, Vanda; Santos, Isabel; Policarpo, Verónica
Università Cattolica Portoghese (Portuguese Catholic University), Centro Estudios de Servicio Social e Sociologia (Social Work and Sociology research Center), Lisbon, Portugal

This article is based on a study requested by the Portuguese Government, by High Commission for Immigration and Intercultural Dialogue (ACIDI, IP) to the Center for Studies in Social Work and Sociology, at the Catholic University of Lisbon (CESSS-UCP) about the reality of Homeless immigrants in Portugal. The aim of the study was understanding the phenomenon of homeless immigrants in Portugal, in order to sketch a profile of homeless immigrants, identifying the main patterns of the phenomenon, and the delineation of ideal-types of life course until became homeless immigrants, as well the public policies and civil society role, in response to the phenomenon. It was intended to examine in a scientific perspective the social factors that help to understand the reasons that immigrants may lead to the condition of homelessness in Portuguese society. To answer this questions we used a semi-inductive method. The techniques for collecting and analyzing information combines quantitative and qualitative perspective. A National survey was conducted to know the phenomenon in extension and characterizing the homeless immigrant population in Portugal, drawing its profile. The application of this survey was provided by the Survey Center of the Portuguese Catholic University (CESP). There were 20 semi-directive interviews to homeless immigrants in two institutions that support homeless immigrants in Lisbon: Father Alves Correia Center (CEPAC) and Pedro Arrupe Center (EPC). The analysis of material collected in these interviews allowed for a comprehensive revelation of life course ideal-type of immigrant homelessness, since its migration plan to the condition of homelessness, subdivided into two categories: In Category ‘Homeless Immigrants’ we found homeless people who are also immigrants. The condition of homelessness is not directly dependent of their immigration status. The category of ‘Immigrant Homelessness’ reveals a reality that cover situations of homeless people that are in this condition because their immigrant status. Firstly, there is a quantitative approach to the phenomenon of immigrant homelessness in Portugal and secondly we attempt to listening immigrant homeless and looking through the analysis of his speech to reach their life types. This study contributed for the knowledge and practice in social work leading with new manifestations of homelessness such as the increasing different ways of how diversity and multiculturalism is understood and applied inside the EU. With this, we aim on elaborating a new methodological framework. Integration into the EU means that different nation-states adapt to each other irrespective of their different systems of welfare and socio-cultural traditions, and still remain diverse entities, maintaining part of their sovereignty and at the same time changing the meaning of sovereignty. The EU treaties on migration regulate the framework concerning the possibilities to enter the area. The prerequisites of integrating immigrants are different for the newcomers enters nation-states with their specific traditions and regulations. Also immigrants are different. Global communities have an impact on how people migrate, and it gives also possibilities to keep contacts over distances – opening features that go much beyond the traditional push-and pull-patterns in the analysis of migration. The policy of the receiving state varies and we will focus on different ways of how diversity and multiculturalism is understood and applied. Context factors for investigating different patterns will be Sweden, France and Germany. The presentation concludes on two levels: in terms of methodology we look at a relational approach, allowing understanding migration as going beyond assimilation and similar concepts. In terms of policies it draws attention on integration as a need of mutual adaption of the newcomers and the receiving society. But also on how states open for immigrants to integrate in the society and aim on a new kind of civil society.

WS157:1

Services vouchers: an answer to stress prevention and a tool for work life balance
Renaudin, Nathalie; Chilse-Lemarintier, Delphine
Edenred, Public Affairs Department, Brussels, Belgium

In the context of massive unemployment and of a changing demographic context (ageing of the population, female participation to labour market, family fragmentation, urbanisation, changes in lifestyle), more and more employees are shouldering the responsibility of one or more dependants.

Access to quality, affordable care services is therefore an important determinant of parents’ employment opportunities, health and workplace productivity.

Unfortunately, the lack of offer leads to a vicious circle that affects all stakeholders. Poor access to work, lower earnings, lower productivity and higher absenteeism are just a few consequences of the lack of suitable care services, all of which jeopardise families’ income security and company success.

Based on the 2010’s International Labor Organization research, Workplace Solutions for Childcare, there are basically two types of measures at the level of the workplace which can help employees cope with their familial responsibilities:

- Measures which concern the working time of employees so that they can assume domestic tasks
- Measures which help employees access services provided by others

Instrument method: Vouchers in the form of tickets, cards or e-payment system enable employers to contribute to their family costs. They are a transparent way for employers to help workers pay for care. The system operates on the basis of very simple principles: the companies buy the vouchers to an issuer and then they distribute them to their staff. The user spends the vouchers at their face value in affiliated networks (such as nurseries, personal nannies, domestic services providers) which then are redeemed to the issuer.

Findings: Once it has been introduced by a legal framework, this system has proved to be very effective and successful, public institutions grant social subsidies with better fund control. It turns informal economy into a formal activity providing tax revenue for the State. It improves employees’ quality of life with a greater purchasing power. It is also very easy to manage whatever the size of the company.

For employees, vouchers provide financial support which makes care services more affordable. For instance, in France and in the U.K., the ability to use vouchers for various kinds of childcare including care of school age children makes them more useful to a larger group of parents and provides greater flexibility than some other types of support, such as a workplace nursery.

WS157:3

The parenting stress and marital satisfaction of mothers with developmental delay children
Weng, Betty
Providence University, Social Work & Child Welfare, Taichung City, Taiwan

Family is the most important place for children to grow up at their various developmental stages. Parents are their providers to fulfill their developmental needs. Children’s physical and mental health are counting on their parents to provide adequate environment to achieve their developmental goals. Parenting stress is the stress of playing the parenting roles. Since most of the time, mothers are the major care-givers, therefore, mothers are usually the research subjects. Taking care of normal children is a long term high stress job already, bringing up a special child can be a devastating and frustrating task. From family system theory point of view, high parenting stress will affect the interaction in the family. Marital Satisfaction Scale is measuring marital relationship and marital interaction. Caring for a developmental delay child may have higher parenting stress. High marital satisfaction may help to reduce the parenting stress, but low marital satisfaction may even increase the parenting stress.

This is a quantitative research, using a questionnaire as the tool to gather necessary data. The research subjects are mothers with developmental children. The research intend to find out: 1. How is the parenting stress
situation of the mothers with developmental delay children? 2. How is the marital satisfaction of these mothers? 3. How parenting stress and marital satisfaction of these mothers are related?
At the end, basing on the findings, concrete recommendations for the practitioners will be proposed.

**WS157:4**
Combining caring and working in Nordic, liberal and East Asian welfare regimes

Kröger, Teppo
University of Jyväskylä, Department of Social Sciences and Philosophy, Jyväskylä, Finland

This presentation will discuss the situation of people who provide support and care to their family members but who at the same time participate in the labour market, that is, ‘working carers’. This paper will analyse welfare and labour market policies that affect working carers in three different kinds of welfare systems, that is, within Nordic, Liberal and East Asian regimes, in six countries in total (Finland, Sweden, England, Australia, Taiwan and Japan). It will distinguish between three different groups of working carers, that is, between those providing support to their parents or parents-in-law, those helping their disabled and seriously ill children and those caring for their partners – as the situations, difficulties and strategies of these groups differ from each other. In addition to an analysis of the policy context, the paper will bring forward everyday experiences of working carers from these six countries, offering thus a rare view of the interplay between policy context and agency. The presentation is based on a four-year international research project titled WOCAWO (’Working Carers and Caring Workers’). The project is preparing a book that is to be published by Policy Press in 2013. This presentation will offer highlights of the coming major book. There is a distinctive gap in thinking about how people in paid work can be supported to provide care to their family members, without being pushed into ‘enforced altruism’ or being made to leave the labour market. Particularly on an international scale, these issues are not yet adequately addressed by either research or policy and this book will open comparative and global approaches to how working carers could be offered the support they need in different countries in different welfare regimes.

**WS157:5**
Work-family reconciliation: perceptions of the employees of a municipality about equality policies and their sense of entitlement

Monteiro, Rosâa1; Domingos, Liliana2
1Instituto Superior Miguel Torga and Centro de Estudos Sociais Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal; 2Universidade Católica Portuguesa - Viseu, Social Work, Viseu, Portugal

During the last two decades, governments have been encouraged to address the promotion of gender equality and female employment by adopting work-family reconciliation policies. As a result, governments created public policies and legislation in parent leave, work schedules, care services. Portugal experienced a very considerable development of such policies in the last decade. As an example, the new law on parental rights. Also there is now a strong public investment in equality plans to mainstream gender equality in the organizations management (companies and municipalities). Recognizing that work and family are the two central spheres in most adults’ lives and the interdependence of these two systems for the dual-career family, there is a need to understand the way in which individuals experience the articulation of these two spheres; as well as the impacts of organizational cultures and practices and of the public policies. Work-family reconciliation is a complex, multi-dimensional construct, conditioned by the gender relations, roles and family models, by the organizational cultures and practices and by the access to policy benefits. Another dimension extremely important is the ‘sense of entitlement’ to employer and policy provisions. It is fundamental that individuals know, feel entitled to take-up work-family policies. This take-up has been explained in terms of organizational cultural barriers and gender expectations. Some studies detected handicaps in legal/rights literacy by Portuguese citizens, with impacts in the take-up of those rights. This paper exposes some of the key experiences of working carers from this project and analyses the equality diagnosis of the municipality within the framework of its equality plan. The research was conducted as part of a master thesis in Social Work presented to the Portuguese Catholic University. It also integrates the equality diagnosis of the municipality within the framework of its equality plan. The findings show that improving family to work conflict, as well as emphasizing non-material aspect of life aspirations could promote life satisfaction, and especially non-material aspect of it.

**WS157:6**
Life aspirations and its impacts on family-work conflict and life satisfaction: The cases of Hong Kong and Taiwan

Chen, Raymond1; Wang, Li-Hong2; Chou, Tracy3
1City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China; 2University of Oxford, Visiting Scholar (and Professor of National Taiwan University), Oxford, United Kingdom

The issue of family-work conflict is becoming important in developed economies in Asia, especially when individuals are facing with changing demands and aspirations on work and family. Taipei and Hong Kong best illustrate various social trends impacting on conflict: experiencing rapid industrialization and modernization and recently economic uncertainty, coupled with changing aspirations on family and work, and provisions of extra-familial care services and work arrangements. This paper drawn on the findings from surveys conducted in Hong Kong and Taiwan in late 2009 to describe, explain and compare family-work conflict in these two societies. The findings showed that level of conflict was moderate, and there were more work to family conflict than family to work conflicts in both places. The studies also found that respondents have a high aspiration on both family and work, and both material and non-material dimensions of life aspirations. Nevertheless, life satisfaction, overall as well in the material and non-material dimensions were only moderate. Linear multiple regression analysis finds that factors concerning perceived income strata can explain conflict and different employment status could explain the conflict and life satisfaction. Endorsement of the importance of material and non-material dimensions of material and non-material will have different impacts on conflict and life satisfaction in the two societies. The findings suggested that improving family to work conflict, as well as emphasizing non-material aspect of life aspirations could promote life satisfaction, and especially non-material aspect of it.

**WS157:7**
Family at risk: understanding family risks and employment risks of lone mothers in Hong Kong

Chen, Kam Wah
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong

Globalization and rapid economic growth have tremendous impact on the family in Hong Kong. As Ulrich Beck has pointed out, the trend of individualization and detraditionalization of society leads to the rises of ‘post-familial families’ of which lone parent family (mostly lone mother families) is a typical example. On the other hand, Hong Kong as a Chinese society is still dominated by traditional Confucius culture and taboos against divorce. Although lone parent family is becoming common in Hong Kong, existing social policies largely neglect the needs of these families. Or, under the influence of the dominating ‘work-first principle’ in welfare services, very often lone mothers are forced to take up paid job without proper social support. We need better understanding of the problems before we can develop more effective social services. We have conducted a research which aimed at understanding lone mother’s perception of family risks and employment risks, how they cope with these risks, and the effectiveness of their coping strategies in solving their problems. The research adopted a qualitative approach and successfully interviewed 12 lone mothers in 2010-11. Each lone mother is interviewed 2-3 times, and each interview last about 2 hours. We have interviewed lone mothers of different social background such as lone mother on benefit, low income casual worker, middle income worker, and higher income managers and professionals. Research finding shows that most lone mothers are unprepared to face the family changes and risks; they are torn between traditional familial ideology and post-familial social changes. Most of them faced lots of difficulties in coping with the conflicts between work and caring. They tend to adopt individualized strategies to cope with their problem, such as getting more part time work, work harder, work longer hours, get more employment re-training, buy insurance, investment on housing or the financial market. Due to the individualization of society they are finding it more difficult to depend on their relatives and other family members to help them out. This research shows that existing social services and social policies is ineffect to meet the needs of lone mothers, on the contrary, they contribute to individualize the problems. This calls for a more comprehensive understanding of family changes in a rapidly globalizing world, and the need for new approach to social services and social policy in an individualized society.
WS 158: Social security systems (3:1)

WS158:1

The National System of Social Assistance (SUAS) in Brazil in the context of social security system

Rachelle Ribeiro, Thalita
Pontifical Catholic University of São Paulo, Graduate Program in Social Work, São Paulo, Brazil

This study represents the results of a national research developed (from 2006 to 2010) by three graduate programs of Brazilian universities from different regions in the country. Its objective was to evaluate the first years of implementation of the National System of Social Assistance – SUAS, a recent development of the Brazilian social security system in the field of social assistance. Based on empirical observations, interviews and focus groups in 41 cities from seven different states, the research has identified significant improvements in the implementation of the System, particularly regarding the Reference Centers of Social Assistance – CRAS, public facilities located in areas of high socioterritorial vulnerability. At the same time, it was possible to assess the challenges faced in order to provide the status of universal social policy to an area strongly marked by assistencialist and patronalismist practices, historically based on the matrix of favor and private benefaction. It was also identified the challenge of building national unity to public social assistance programs and services in a country of continental dimension, federative structure and profound regional disparities and social inequalities. Despite the efforts of professionals and government officials, the study identified difficulties in the various municipal realities (both urban and rural) to the operation of CRAS – physical base that sustain the System and responsible for realizing at the local level the universal values of the social assistance policy: state policy, decentralized and participative. Among other problems, the research has identified: improvised and inadequate facilities, precarious furniture and equipment, difficulties of professional staff (social workers and psychologists), both in terms of low wages and precarious working conditions and in relation to the technical qualification needed to operating a complex system of services, programs and benefits to be realized by the articulation of state and private networks of social assistance in Brazilian states and cities. In this moment an important contradiction of the System emerged: the development of a public policy that demands an enhanced role for the state in the national, state and municipal levels, and its realization based on a larger network of social assistance services offered by private institutions, often resistant to the public logic of operation.

WS158:2

The influence of universalism in shaping social security during Lula government

Araujo Ribeiro, Thalita
Universidade de Brasília, Brasília, Brazil

The configuration of social policies that integrate the social security system has changed in Brazil under Lula government, in particular the policy of Social Welfare, with the implementation of cash transfer programs focused on extreme poverty at the expense of universal service socioassistencias. Is underway in Latin America a new conception of social protection, called universal basics. Accordingly, this article seeks to understand the basic proposal of universalism associated with the Brazilian Social Security. Initially discusses the concepts of social policies in the direction of capitalism. The article discusses the theoretical influence of universalism in the basic configuration of the Brazilian social security by examining the influence in shaping the social programs in the Lula government. To this end we carried out a review of regulations that have changed, especially the social assistance policy regarding coverage of benefits, financing and direction of public spending. Concludes that there is influence of the basic proposition of universalism in shaping social policy.

WS158:3

Network analysis for Busan social service agency of South Korea

Hyejung, Lee; Kiyung, Lee; Lee, Haerung; Gilhoon, Sun
1Busan University, Busan, Republic of Korea; 2Ministry of health and welfare, Bureau of Social Policy advancement, Seoul, Republic of Korea; 3Busan University, Busan, Republic of Korea; 4Busan national university, Gangneungdong, Busan, Republic of Korea

This study analyzes ‘centrality’ of social service agencies in South Korea in their networks for service performance. Social service sector in S. Korea called ‘Social Service Investment Project(SSSIP)’ has recently been launched by the government but some of the agencies are partially privatized nowadays. The centrality is the extent to which an agency takes a central position in a network. This study examines the factors which are associated with the centrality and how the centrality influence the outcomes of individual service agency. The centrality can be divided into two sub-concepts: closeness centrality and betweenness centrality. Research subjects are 107 agencies registered in Busan SSIP list as of October, 2011. Survey are asked to answer for a senior executive officer in each agency in self-registered manner from Oct. 9 to Dec. 9, 2011. Complete Network Method is employed as a major analysis method, which provides a list of all agencies in Busan SSIP to each subject (agency) and asks the subject to answer what kinds of relationship with the all other agencies. Sorts of the relationship suggested in the survey are human and physical resources co-use and exchange, organization and planning of certain service program, information exchange, client referrals, etc. Two analysis methods are used: 1) NetBliner(Social network analysis) is used to compute the index of centrality of each agency in the network in which the agency is included; 2) a multiple regression analysis is used to examine the factors associated with the centrality and the relationship between the centrality and service outcomes (quantity and quality of social service, efficiency, flexibility, renovation). Independent variables employed for the multiple regression analysis have different influence into the centrality of network, specific variables which have a strong association with the centrality are listed as four groups of variables: 1) type of agency (community welfare center, social service center, senior club, university education center, etc); 2) purpose of agency (service quality oriented, profit oriented, employment enhancement oriented); 3) physical resources dependency (magnitudes of financial resources, number of professional staff); 4) CEO related variables(CEO's recognition of network, CEO or other main actors' personal network). Finally, closeness centrality has more powerful influence the service outcomes of an agency than betweenness centrality.

WS158:4

The Brazilian social security in perspective: the unique social service system (USSS) and universalization of rights

Paiva, Beatriz; Vas, Flávia; Nunes, Renata; Biondo, Josiane; Carraro, Diliane; Rocha, Mirella; Moser, Liliane; Bressan, Carla; Cordova, Bruna; Tavares, Monique
1Federal University of Santa Catarina, Social Work, Florianópolis, Brazil; 2Federal University of Santa Catarina, Social Work, Trindade Campus T, Florianópolis, Brazil

This article brings forward results from the research: “The USSS in Santa Catarina: basic protection in perspective.” Being supported by public notice, it aims to analyze basic protection design of the social assistance policy, in Santa Catarina (Southern Brazil). The investigated design led to the analysis of its potential as one of the mechanisms to the Brazilian social security universalization. Our hypothesis looked for the extent to which the USSS is aligned to the new project on national development, from the principle there are no rights universalization to the Brazilian social security without the participation and correct composition of social assistance public policy. It was used the qualitative-descriptive research, whose analysis is referred to the contradictory and integral context from reality, through critical-dialectical perspective. We have developed the combination of three investigative plans: literature review, research in the institutional information system and interviews with subjects from the USSS. Through non-probabilistic samples, we selected 23 municipalities within different regions of the State, in order to interview coordinators, workers and users of the Social Assistance Reference Centers (SARC). We went out for qualified hearings in April and May, 2011 and it was the main source to this empirical study. There were 135 interviews observing the laws governing ethics about human beings’ research. Closed questions were grouped in the matrix to assess values that could express tendencies from obtained variables. Qualitative data from open questions were grouped into congruences and peculiarities, emphasizing narratives that represent the most fundamental explanatory elements. The research results are large, as they bring about the local picture from that important public policy, identifying contradictions and potentialities. Briefly, we problematized SARC components, the formation of reference teams, theoretical-conceptual ideas from workers, some challenges from the integral protection service to the family, budget management and allocation, and perceptions about the extent on social assistance right.
The social assistance center of reference as an strategic unity of basic social protection effective implementation
Hoffler, Elizabeth1; Clark, Elizabeth2
1National Association of Social Workers- USA, Executive Office, Washington, DC, United States
2National Association of Social Workers, Executive Office, Washington, DC, United States
The social work profession is at a critical crossroads with society's biopsychosocial needs rapidly rising and recruitment and retention decreasing in the field due to a variety of workforce challenges. As such, significant efforts must be taken to ensure a competent workforce for the future. There is a moral imperative across the globe to take care of not only our at-risk and underserved populations, but to ensure that everyone has the ability to live a healthy, productive life. Social work provides the answers to many of our most troubling societal questions and is the only our at-risk and underserved populations, but to ensure that every person has the ability to live a healthy, productive life. Social work provides the answers to many of our most troubling societal questions and is the profession that has historically led efforts to promote the public welfare. Because of these reasons, the United States Congress took action and established the Congressional Social Work Caucus (CSWC) in collaboration with the National Association of Social Workers (NASW) in the United States. The CSWC is composed of Members of the United States House of Representatives and is dedicated to maintaining and strengthening social work and social welfare services in order to meet the needs of millions of clients worldwide.

The CSWC was created at a time of great turmoil for the United States and the world, particularly because of the far reaching, and often devastating, effects of the economic recession. Clients and communities served by social workers are in need of services at unprecedented levels and the social safety net has grown to include and protect a diverse group of people of all ages. As evidenced by the Global Agenda, which was developed by the International Association of Schools of Social Work, International Council on Social Welfare, and International Federation of Social Workers, "the recent and continuing economic crises and the modalities chosen by world leaders to deal with them (e.g. using resources to support the financial systems while cutting resources for social support and social development) have led to growing inequalities, marginalization, increased vulnerability, and community disintegration (2011)."

Overall, this presentation will focus on the important work already being done by the CSWC as well as ideas on how professional social workers can continue their bold effort to fight poverty and develop social protection, presenters will focus on how social and political action can be utilized through the CSWC in order to ultimately benefit clients who need social work services the most.

N16:1
The new radical social work: results and prospects
Ferguson, Iain
University of Stirling, School of Applied Social Science, Stirling, United Kingdom

The year 2011 saw social workers in Hungary facing prosecution for defending the rights of homeless people, social workers in Slovenia engaging with the Occupy movement in Ljubljana, Hong Kong social workers fighting for civil and democratic rights, and British social workers involving themselves in trade union struggles in defence of pension protection. In this paper, I shall argue that in these and other examples we see the emergence of a new radical social work, reflected in a willingness on the part of growing numbers of workers to engage with social movements and political campaigns in defence of welfare. The new radicalism is fuelled both by opposition to neoliberal social work and also by a wish to resist the austerity programmes imposed by governments in response to the current crisis of global capitalism. The paper will identify the key elements of this phenomenon, explore what it shares with earlier radical movements and what is new, and identify some of the preconditions – intellectual, ethical, political and organisational – for its continued development.

N16:2
AMANDLA, NGAWETHU! Finding new social work discourse in movements for change
Smith, Linda
University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa

In the global context, South Africa has demonstrated a vibrant history around the success of social movements in achieving social change. Recent global developments have offered inspiration and renewed hope for the possibility of social change and a better world. Amidst these processes however, social work, due to its reputation for status quo maintenance and social control functions, faces challenges of legitimacy and relevance. This paper will argue that social work is able to fulfill its mandate as a social justice profession and pursue its vision of social transformation. However, hegemonic social work discourse centers on individualist, reformist, liberal economic political philosophies and the regulation and maintenance of existing social orders. The neo-liberal capitalist ideologies of individualism and personal culpability for social ills, self-reliance, community well-being and even social development itself, competes with a more politicized, radical and structural social work. A new and relevant social work requires alternative theoretical tools of analysis and practices which are radical, critical and focus on the structural. Examining social movements for new discourse around such radical alternative strategies of mobilization and social change may contribute to the development of such discourse for social work. In this regard, examples of social movements which play an important role in South Africa in the fight for social justice and social change include Abahlali Basemjondolo, the Anti-Eviction campaign and various trade union movements. This paper will report on a study which sought to explore how the formations, strategies, ideologies and activities of such social movements challenge traditional approaches to social work and may contribute to filling the lacunae in progressive and radical social work discourse.

N16:3
The indigenisation delusion; shifting the debate towards class
Ioakimidis, Vassilios
University of Nicosia, EASW, Social Work Action Network, Social Work, Engomi, Nicosia, Cyprus

Internationalisation of social work has been on top of the of Anglo American social work agenda for nearly a century. The global expansion of the profession and especially the development of social work projects in the developing countries have been celebrated as a proof of professionalization, efficiency and usefulness of the social work profession. Voices of concern regarding the socio-political dimensions of this expansion remained marginal and isolated for the most part of the profession's history, while radical and grassroots social work practices were excluded from the official knowledgebase of international social work. Over the last twenty years, ideas criticizing the historical pattern of the Anglo American expansion gained prominence within the social work literature. These approaches, which nowadays are considered mainstream, tend to criticize the international expansion of social work from mostly from a 'culturally sensitive' perspective demanding for indigenisation instead of internationalisation of social work. Enriched by the postmodern rhetoric that dominated much of the social sciences realm, the main 'indigenisation' argument suggests that the concept of "otherness" (geographic, 'political, cultural, racial) within social work should be allowed to develop as a viable alternative to Anglo-American social work theory.

However, recent political movements in Europe and North Africa suggest that a radical social work alternative cannot be divorced from a political analysis that focuses on class. The demolition of ‘native’ social institutions and regimes (eg Tunisia, Egypt, Libya) that were celebrated once as ‘progressive or democratic’ just because they succeeded the old colonial powers in oppressing the local popular classes, forces us to re-think apolitical and ahistorical 'cultural based' approaches. Concluding, this presentation will re-evaluate the indigenisation argument suggesting that the debate concerning the global expansion of social work should pay particular attention to the popular movements that have emerged internationally and highlight the importance of class analysis.

N16:4
Conceptualising ‘popular social work in the context of war: lessons from Lebanon and Palestine
Lavallette, Michael
Liverpool Hope University, Department of Social Work, Care and Justice, Hilda Constance Allen Building, Targgart Avenue, Liverpool, United Kingdom

Based on field-work carried out in Lebanon (in 2009) and on-going research in the Palestinian West Bank, this paper aims to look at ‘popular social work’ responses to individual and collective trauma and social need under conditions of war and occupation. The field-work draws on the experiences of three innovative projects. The first, ‘Samidoun’, was established as a democratic, ‘civil resistance’ organisation during the Israeli assault on Lebanon in 2006. The second is a youth project in the Balata refugee camp just outside Nablus on the Palestinian West Bank. Whilst the third is a disability project run in the Jenin refugee camp. All three projects involve meeting individual and collective needs in the most trying of circumstances. In each, community volunteers, social movement activists and, occasionally, trained social workers have come together to address needs and traumas in innovative ways. These projects have deep and strong ties within their communities and are widely respected and ‘popular’. The term ‘popular social work’ is taken to refer to grassroots, ‘organic’ projects - often arising out of aspects of social movement activity - undertaken within impoverished or marginalised communities, or with particularly hard to engage service user groups. ‘Popular social work’ can be distinguished from other strands of social work including ‘official social work’, community work and voluntary social work, each of which have their own trajectories, albeit touching closely at times. ‘Popular social work’ involves a range of methods and approaches, is consciously therapeutic and relationship based, engages workers and service users in systematic and organised forms of help to achieve agreed and shared set of targets, but, crucially, never loses sight of the ‘public and social causes’ of the ‘private pain’ experienced by the service users. Thus its methods are generally informed by an enveloping social justice credo. A combination of professional and academic neglect has led to little research into ‘popular social work’ or any systematic attempt to theorise its activities. Offering supportive individual and collective group processes which promote collective advocacy and well-being, popular social work projects innovate around community stress and individual need - and thus embody useful insights and lessons to social work more generally. The paper explores what general lessons social work might learn from such engaged projects.

Network 17 Negotiating sexuality in a school of social work: the limitations of a focus on homophobia

N17:1
Negotiating sexuality in a school of social work: the limitations of a focus on homophobia
Hicks, Stephen; Morton, Julie; Jeawalingh, Dharmar
University of Salford, School of Nursing, Midwifery and Social Work, Salford, United Kingdom

This abstract outlines three papers, which will be presented in a panel, on the theme of theorising and teaching LGBT rights/homophobia in
the social work context. The authors set out to investigate how notions of sexuality are achieved within social work theory and teaching situations, making use of institutional ethnography and analysis of data from key sites of social interaction in social work education.

Paper 1 outlines institutional ethnography to ask critical questions about current theorisations of LGBT rights in social work and whether ‘homophobia’ is a useful concept. Using the work of George Smith (1988), the paper questions a focus on the homophobic incident or a liberal rights discourse in order to ask about social relations and practices between social work staff and students. A focus on the heteronormative, achieved interactationally, may be more productive than one based upon notions of the ‘obviously’ homophobic.

Papers 2 and 3 analyse data from the following sources: public forums such as classroom discussions and staff meetings; more private moments of interaction between lecturers and students or amongst lecturers; written accounts in the form of student essays. Paper 2 presents an analysis of classroom discussions, presentations and subsequent written work by a group of 80 students, studying a module in which sexuality is a key focus and students are expected to engage with concepts such as heteronormativity. These data reveal a willingness to acknowledge homophobia as a ‘bad thing’ and a desire to demonstrate distance from it, whilst also expressing unease with teaching which involves an exploration of the commonplace ways in which difference is maintained and heteronormativity achieved. Paper 3 considers public and private instances where sexuality comes to be discussed outside of the classroom. The paper explores some apparent contradictions in the ways that sexuality is produced in these contexts: aspects of queer sexuality are celebrated, presented as mainstream or even mundane while, on other occasions, sexual difference is constructed as a private matter or a question of secret connections. Using Eve Sedgwick’s (1990) discussion of the closet, this paper explores how these apparent contradictions are maintained and draws some conclusions about how notions of sexuality are achieved in this particular context. With these papers the authors seek to contribute to debates about how sexuality might be theorised in social work.

Network 18 Teaching Human Rights in social work education: Global concepts and local applications

N18:1

Teaching human rights in social work education: Global concepts and local applications

Hokenstad, M. C. Terry1; Healy, Lynne2; Libal, Kathryn2; Law, Chi Kwong3

1Case Western Reserve University, Mandel School of Applied Social Science, Cleveland, Ohio, United States; 2University of Connecticut, School of Social Work, West Hartford, Connecticut, United States; 3University of Hong Kong, Department of Social Work and Social Administration, Hong Kong, China

While the protection of human rights is inextricably interwoven into the principles and values of social work, the profession, as a whole, has only relatively recently recognized the significance of formalized human rights protections in guiding its practice. Schools of social work are increasingly integrating international content into their curricula and, with this, are also including content on human rights. Human rights approaches offer a framework for social work that is highly compatible with traditional social work values and principles, yet offers the profession new avenues for progressive action. Human rights are relevant to both micro and macro practice and to local as well as global social work, thus offering a broad unifying framework.

Social work educators and practitioners around the world increasingly apply human rights frameworks to direct practice as well as community development policy advocacy. International organizations including IASSW, IFSW and ICSW as well as many INGO’s employing social workers use a human rights framework to define their mission. Thus, it is important that social work students in all countries learn about human rights documents and dilemmas.

This panel seeks to contribute to a critical pedagogy of how human rights learning can be fostered in both required and elective courses on human rights, social work, and social policy. It will outline the framework for the course, essential content and learning outcomes, assignments, infusion approaches, and teaching challenges specific to this topic. An important goal is for students to demonstrate that they can apply human rights concepts to their own practice. The presenters will discuss how students moved from skepticism about international treaty provisions and noncompliance to appreciation of global standards and their domestic relevance. The presenters will also discuss the benefits of creating linkages between human rights educational efforts in schools of social work and broader university initiatives on human rights.
La vejez como categoría construida socialmente: una cuestión de derecho.

Melo, Wanessa B1; Viana, M.J.F2; Abrao, Kenia2
1PUC Goiás, Serviço Social, Goiânia, Brazil; 2PUC Goiás, Serviço Social, Florianópolis, Brazil

Busca reflexionar sobre la categoría vejez, analizada en una perspectiva histórico-estructural y de totalidad. En las últimas décadas, el fenómeno de la vejez se tornó un desafío para la sociedad, la economía, la política y las ciencias, para la familia y el individuo. Son problematizados los cambios y transformaciones ocurridas en la pirámide etaria en el ámbito nacional e internacional. En el estudio bibliográfico y documental, se constató que se avanzó mucho en lo que refiere al derecho envejecimiento y la acción de la sociedad en ejercer el control democrático.

El país era visto como un país joven y los problemas sociales referentes a sus miembros, con el apoyo limitado del Estado. Especificamente en el contexto del sistema capitalista, se constata que este segmento es considerado en la construcción de la historia del país. Esa "fragilidad" presentada por el sistema ha transformado a la vejez en un problema social de gran relevancia, fenómeno que tiene implicaciones sociales, económicas y políticas a ser implementadas de modo de atender los grados sociales y humanas de ese segmento, asegurando a las generaciones, actual y futura, el ejercicio de la ciudadanía social. Se problematizan, además, las implicaciones producidas en el cotidiano de las familias, las alteraciones sufridas por esta institución, a lo largo de los años, al asumir la condición de esfera privada de producción de bienestar de protección social buscando asegurar la satisfacción de las necesidades sociales de sus miembros, con el apoyo limitado del Estado. Específicamente en el caso brasileño, la preocupación con la situación de la población envejecida ocurrió tardíamente, considerando que hasta mediados de los años 1960, el país era visto como un país joven y los problemas sociales relevantes a este público no eran relevantes. Con el devenir de los años en un contexto de neoliberalismo, el fenómeno del envejecimiento se tornó objeto de estudios e investigaciones en la perspectiva del derecho. De ese modo, se defiende la urgencia del Estado en asumir su papel regulador y de la acción de la sociedad en ejercer el control democrático en busca de la defensa de la dignidad y legalidad democrática de la relación derecho, envejecimiento y política social pública.

Legality, professionalism, and practical ethics in care for older people in Latvia, Lithuania and Norway

Knockaert, Joke

This is a comparative study of how values and norms may influence the delivery of care for older people in the public service sector of three countries in the Baltic Sea Region. The research focuses on the criteria for making decisions that prevail when professional social workers at the street level in bureaucracy are expected to make good and thorough assessments regarding the care for older people. Social norms can be explained by the manner in which political institutions structure the decision-making situation faced by actors and influence trust. This can also be explained the opposite way – social norms can be seen as the fundamental directives for institutional decision making and proper use of administrative discretion. A discretionary action is informal and, therefore, unsupported by the safeguards inherent in formal procedure. A public official, for example, has administrative discretion when he or she has the freedom to make choice among potential courses of action.

The study has a multidimensional design that is supposed to include the dynamic relations between structural, discursive and practical level. Both qualitative and quantitative data is collected. The interviews are based on two vignettes that describe authentic cases that could have been "real" cases relevant to the care for older people in all three countries. The preliminary results show that there are several policy differences between our countries with respect to the assessments and care for older people. Social workers are very aware of the formal regulations and rules in their work and are attentive to fair wishes from the applicants and people around these. Another question, however, is how the interviewees behave in their daily work. We tried to find indicators to answering this question by use of our vignette stories. With regard to professionalism/practical ethics our study shows that there are several interrelated and overarching norms at the heart of professional/practical ethics in the care for older people in the three countries.
The relations among optimism, social support and quality of life of older cancer patients

Lin, Yoon Ok; Yoon, Hyun Sook; Lee, Kyu Heon

Hallym University, Department of Social Welfare, Chuncheon, Republic of Korea

Diagnosis and treatment of cancer are stressful events that can affect health-related quality of life (QoL). Studies examining the relationship between dispositional optimism and stressful life events have found that optimists use more adaptive coping strategies. Moreover, many studies have examined relationships between optimism and social support. The purpose of this research was to investigate the relations of health related QoL, optimism and social support among the Korean elderly with cancer in Korea. We hypothesized that dispositional optimism would account for variance in health related QoL, and social support would directly related to optimism controlled with age, sex, education and economic status. Data were collected from a survey of 274 Korean older adults (age >60) with cancer who have gotten medical treatment at 3 medical oncology clinics in Hallym Hospital in Seoul and Chuncheon. Demographic information, health-related QoL, optimism and social support were measured by the self-report questionnaires. Health-related QoL was measured by the EORTC-QLQ 30. Optimism was assessed via the Life Orientation Test. Social support was assessed by Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support. Statistical analysis was performed by descriptive statistics, Pearson correlation, regression and GLM Multivariate Analysis. The results were as follows: (1) Mean of QoL score obtained from global health and the functioning scales such as physical, role, emotional, cognitive, and social functioning. The global health was poor (M=48.23, SD=23.15). The mean of the emotional functioning score (M=73.22, S.D.=25.55) was the best among 5 functioning scales. (2)Mean of optimism was 3.55(SD=0.62). (3)Social support from family (M=4.02, SD=0.99) was higher than the social support from friends (MD=3.37, SD=1.12) and the social support from doctors (M=2.38, SD=1.22). (4)Optimism was significantly associated with global health and better functioning. (5)Social supports from family and friends increased the level of optimism, however social support from doctors exerted negative effects on optimism. The results suggest crucial and practical implication that social service agency and medical social work should focus on developing for enhancing optimism in order to improve QoL among old adults with cancer. Further research is needed to investigate the relationship between doctor and cancer patient in order to improve the health related QoL.

Knowledge and utilization of community long-term care services among Hong Kong Chinese: The role of negative stigma

Lou, Vivian W.Q.; Leung, Angela, Y. M.; Chung, Robert, T. Y.

1The University of Hong Kong, Social Work & Social Administration, Hong Kong, Hong Kong; 2The University of Hong Kong, School of Nursing, Hong Kong, Hong Kong; 3The University of Hong Kong, Faculty of Social Sciences, Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Background: In Hong Kong there is an imbalance in the development of long-term care services for frail older adults. While approximately 7% of people age 60 or above live in residential care facilities, only around 2% receive long-term care services in the community. In order to achieve the policy objective of including "the aged in the community as the core" it is important to examine how best to re-balance long-term care services by strengthening community-based services. Enhancing public awareness and knowledge about community services is vital to the success of the policy.

Objective: The present study aims to examine the knowledge and utilization of long-term care services among those aged 40 or above. Emphasis has been placed on exploring the role of negative stigma. Method: Random telephone surveys were used to collect data. Standardized questions regarding knowledge and utilization of community-based long-term care services were asked. A total of 500 individuals were successfully interviewed in autumn 2010.

Results: 64% of respondents were females, 40 to 80+ years of age, 74% were married. 38% had full-time employment, 34% were retired, and 35% lived in public housing. For those individuals with no needs for long-term care at the time of the survey, about 17% estimated that they would have such needs during their sixties; 40% in their seventies, and 15% in their eighties. Only 13% of the respondents believed that they would be better off to stay at home even if they became frail; 40% guessed that they would have to move to institutional facilities. As compared to respondents aged 59 or below, older respondents were reported to have significantly less knowledge but higher levels of utilization of community-based long-term care services. Moreover, those respondents with negative perceptions of community-based long-term care services were less likely to be users.

Conclusion: Findings of the present study revealed that there is a
gap between needs and knowledge on community-based long-term care services among middle aged and elderly adults in Hong Kong. Individuals with increasing long-term care needs tended to be less knowledgeable. Negative stigmas towards community-based long-term care seemed to play a significant role in service utilization. Therefore, we advocate that knowledge regarding community-based long-term care services be transferred via public education and negative impressions of community-based long-term care services be changed.

PMO010
Expected associations with the informal care of older generations
Guadalupe Sónia, Desu, Andrea 1; Daniel, Fernanda 2
1CEPESE, Centro de Estudos da População, Economia e Sociedade & ISMT, Instituto Superior Miguel Torga, Social Work, Coimbra, Portugal; 2Instituto Superior Miguel Torga, Master in Social Work, Coimbra, Portugal

The informal care between generations deal with the important challenge of reconciling family life with the demands of professional life, and reveals how important it is to acknowledge the expectations of adults facing the eventual need of caring of older generations, by understanding and analyzing the differences in phratries, comparing single sons/daughters and sons/daughters in phratries. This paper presents a prospective, transversal and quantitative study, using an inquiry to data collecting by indirect administration. The sample of this study is constituted by Portuguese adults aged between 25 and 65, no caregivers, having their own one old parent. We had 186 participants with an average age of 32 years old, the majority of this inquires where women (88%), with high level education (91%). The results indicate that all pointed love and tenderness as the most important motive for caring. The only sons/daughters previously see an economic difficulty and ponder a major source for external resources in opposite to the members of phratries that prefer a strategy of exclusivity. The domestic routines, the leisure routines and productivity at work are the main problems in their lives that they imagine that could be affected. We understand that the option for caring can't penalize families. To anticipate eventual difficulties during the live cycle, the families should be stimulated of thinking how to conciliate their lives with the eventual needs of informal caring for the oldest. Social Work should promote the responsibility that the public politics presented about this subject, such as for the definition, amplification of programs that give an effective response to the needs of the dependents, the caregivers and families.

PMO011
Exploring challenges of care for older people: the case of kaliti institutional care center for the elderly (KICCE)
Gebremariam Knotcho, Messay
Addis Ababa University, Social Work, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Elderly people, because of poverty, the frail health condition and consequent problems, have in most cases substantial difficulties living at home. Hence, they live in institutions. This action research will be conducted in Kaliti Institutional Care Center for the Elderly (KICCE), which is a governmental institution, administered by Addis Ababa City Administration Labor and Social Affairs Bureau and provides holistic institutional care that includes food, shelter, health service, clothing and counseling to older people above the age of 60, and found in Akaki Kaliti sub city. In this study, the objective was to explore the challenges facing by older people in the KICCE with regard to the care program and identify ways whereby the services will be improved in KICCE. The community of this study will be some older people, administrators, and care providers in KICCE. Brainstorming and focus group discussions will be used to understand challenges in light of providing care to older people in KICCE and generate rich knowledge in the area of the study. Therefore, participants of the study will participate actively in identifying the priority areas of research and plan together to improve services in KICCE.

PMO012
Survey of relation between perceived social support and psychological well-being in old men and old women in SALMAND cultural home in TETRAN
Rahel Chernehci, Alireza, Khani 1
1Welfare and Rehabilitation University, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran; Social Work Clinic, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

This study evaluated the relationship between perceived support and dimensions of psychological well-being in old man and old women in SALMAND cultural home in TETRAN This is a descriptive correlative study. 205 participants composed 35 men and 125 women were selected randomly by unified cluster sampling. Subject was evaluated by philing perceived social support questionnaire and Ryff psychological well-being questionnaire. Statistical analysis was performed by T test, statistics and correlation coefficient. This study showed that: a) there was positive relationship between perceived social support and self acceptance, autonomy, positive relationship with others, environment mastery and personal growth. b) Psychological well-being was differ between old man and old women. c) perceived social support was not differ between old man and old women. d) There was not relationship between social support and purpose in life. Perceive social support and dimensions of psychological well-being showed a direct and significant correlation. The changes of policies for promoting quality and quantity of supportive network, especially for vulnerable staff, can reinforce protective effects of perceived social support.

PMO014
Social networks of elderly with social services support living in two different areas of Portugal
Guadalupe, Sónia; Espirito-Santo, Helena; Daniel, Fernanda 1
1CEPESE, Centro de Estudos da População, Economia e Sociedade & ISMT, Instituto Superior Miguel Torga, Social Work, Coimbra, Portugal; 2CEPESE, Centro de Estudos da População, Economia e Sociedade & ISMT, Instituto Superior Miguel Torga, Psychology, Coimbra, Portugal

Focusing social support networks of the elderly, we present a study centered on the assessment of social participation in elderly people living in a coastal urban area, or in a rural inner region of Portugal. We had 176 participants, 119 elderly users of home care services in the municipality of Penamacor in an interior region of Portugal, and 57 elderly users of day care and residential care in the municipality of Coimbra in a littoral (coastal) region of the country. Their social resources were assessed by Americans Resources and Services Program (OARS). The participants are mostly over 80 years old (72%), 70% women, 63% widowed and 71% are illiterate. The main findings indicate that the network size is much bigger in the elderly of interior region with significant differences between the samples, but the numbers of visits and telephone calls these elderly do or receive are very similar. Curiously, the elderly of Penamacor tend to express that they feel alone sometimes and the most part of the elderly of Coimbra doesn't express loneliness, as well as the last ones feel that have someone to help when they need and the first only sometimes have someone to help them. This probably happens because the social services settings are different. Older adults from Coimbra present better levels of social resources when compared with elderly from Penamacor. These last group present mostly severe limitations and the first ones present mostly good or low limitations, on the OARS classification scale. Both activate their contacts with the social network especially with sons and daughters or other family members. These results need further study to discuss possible asymmetries, inequalities and other differences. However, Social Work must reflect on these indicators to be able to promote a more equity access to social resources, and to institute an effective social support on the elderly social networks.

PMO015
For the promotion of active aging in the labour market: a preliminary analysis from the public employment policies
Ferreira, Paula
ISCTE, A: das Forças Armadas, Lisbon, Portugal

One of the most pressing issues that face modern societies today relates to the impact of aging on the Labor Market. In Europe, especially, we assist to a new paradox in relation to age and employment. If, on one hand, there is an increase in the average age of the workforce, on the other, we see a breakdown of older workers in employment, seen by employers as being near the end of their working life. We know that the evidence on the age barriers in employment are difficult to point directly. However, it is clear that older workers remain unemployed longer than younger ones. In response to this and in order to combat age discrimination in this social category, aging and promotion of active aging is placed on the political agenda as a priority and translated, especially in the last decade, in a series of policy documents. It is therefore in the framework of public employment policies that we present this poster. In this we will try to present schematically the general framework of European political concerns on this matter, for afterwards analyse the Portuguese case and evaluate what's the real investment that has been done by policy makers to reverse this march of early abandonment of older workers from labour market and promote effectively an active aging of this workers.
For this was carried out a documentary research of European legislation on employment, with particular emphasis on the normatives related to active aging. This research was supported mainly in three official websites: the Portal of the European Union, the site of the European Parliament and the Euro-Lex, responsible not only for free access to all legal decisions produced by the European Union and other public documents, but also by the daily edition of the Official Journal of the European Union. The results of this analysis allowed us not only to determine the importance that the issue of active aging in employment has had in terms of political orientation from the EU – set from the establishment of a chronology of the regulatory framework and identification of their different stages of orientation – as allowed us to draw some conclusions about how the different State-Members are implementing these European recommendations and adopting national strategies to create an inclusive aging in employment. Also permitted us to make some assessment on the impact of these measures and realize that Portugal present has in all State-Members one of the worst performances in this area.

PMO016
Research on home helpers' communication with elderly clients with dementia(ECWD)
Yamamoto, Masako1; Lee, Taeyoun2; Kase, Hiroko2
1Waseda University, Graduate School of Human Sciences, Tokorozawa, Japan; 2Waseda University, Faculty of Human Sciences, Tokorozawa, Japan

Background: The number of elderly people with dementia is increasing rapidly. Most of them are living at home and receiving home help services. Home help services are greatly in demand all over Japan. Although Communication with ECWD is extremely difficult, home helpers are required to communicate with them precisely. Moreover, they need to monitor their daily life and provide their information with the care team (visiting nurses, care manager, etc.). Therefore, home helpers are expected to have professional communication skills.

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to articulate clearly 1) characteristics of communication with ECWD, 2) characteristics of clients' information collected by home helpers, and 3) the relationship between home helpers' communication and information gathering.

Method: A cross-sectional mail survey questionnaire was conducted in a local city near Tokyo in June, 2011. The participants in this study were 582 home helpers. The response rate was 51.0% (N=297). The questionnaire was composed of 20 items about communication and 57 items about clients' information, in which home helpers were asked to evaluate themselves by 6 point Likert scale.

Results: The factor analysis indicated such three factors related to home helpers' communication as 'attunement', 'means of conveying' and 'attitude of acceptance' (Cronbach's α= 0.78~0.91). It also indicated such four factors related to clients' information as 'family support', 'understanding of clients' personhood', 'assessment of visits' and 'assessment of unseeable daily life' (α= 0.84~0.94) by major factor method with promax rotation. Multiple regression analysis in which four clients' information factors were set as dependent variables and three communication factors were set as independent variables was performed. It indicated 'attunement' mainly affected 'assessment of visits' and 'attitude of acceptance' affected 'understanding of clients' personhood'. 'Means of conveying' affected all the clients' information factors except 'family support'.

Discussion: This study shows that communication skill affects getting information. Especially, 'means of conveying' such as using gestures or pointing out to them etc, is greatly significant. Home helpers should acquire communication skills focusing on 'means of conveying' through education. This will improve understanding of ECWD and lead to higher quality care by home helpers.

PMO017
Gerontological diagnosis: a social work tool to influence social policies
Almeida, Maria Sidálmina; Grous, Marjolle
Instituto Superior de Serviço Social do Porto, Oporto, Portugal

To evaluate existing social responses to demonstrate insufficiencies of services offer against the elderly necessities is the main objective of the gerontological diagnosis. For this purpose, we start by determining the incidence of poverty within the old population of a geographical area (Póvoa de Varzim, a city in the North of Portugal, with a diffused urbanization pattern caused by the permanence of the small subsistence agriculture) and by establishing a relationship of the rate of poverty risk with diverse discriminative age categories in the more than 55 years old population and to determine its incidence according to gender, scholar level, occupation and social class. No less important is to determine the relative weight of elderly who remain inside their families, of those who live alone and those already institutionalized. As to the first, we intend to disclose if there are (in)complementarities between the staff of the primary sociability networks and the institutional staff, and the same regarding elders living alone. The family geographical dispersion and the separation of the residences of parents and children are indicators we are interested in measuring to find out if we are in an area where the familiar and neighbourhood interaction network maintains a potential protection for old age.

Within the study case is included the critical analysis of the forms how institutions define necessities of the elderly living in nursing homes, of the users of domiciliary services and of those attending day centers. More accurately, we intend to analyze at what level institutional practices assume that the elderly necessities are wider than those inherent to basic activities of day-to-day life. Whether they bear in mind, and how, that growing old has a relational dimension which severely aggravates social vulnerability of individuals. Are these networks capable of responding to protection requirements resulting from the prolongation of life expectancy and its rise of health and autonomy deterioration? What is the availability of the old population members to involve themselves in the offering of services to the community in order to remain integrated in social life and demonstrate their social uselessness?

If the speech of public authorities assumes that humanization of this life stage demands diversified and widespread services within the whole territory, the diagnosis must expound its deficits either in quantity, or in diversity and quality.

PMO018
Alternative Cinema: perspective of construction and enforcement of rights under the law 10741/2003
Laz Macedo da Silva, Pollyana; B. Santos Rodrigues, Henedina
Universidade Federal Fluminense, Rio das Ostras, Brazil

Social work has as its object the individual social work as a subject of their own history and as an agent within his group. The Alternative Film Project: prospects for the construction and enforcement of rights under the Statute of the Elderly have been found to meet demands because of the difficulty of inserting the elderly within the dynamics of society and lack of knowledge of their rights that are described in the law 10.741/2003, which rules on the Status of the Elderly in Brazil. In exercising the social life of their individual rights, the elderly creates a spirit of integration, being part of a group. If the person feels that belongs to a group, the community and his country, by extension starts to feel citizen. The social worker is the link between the elderly and their family and between the institution and the community to which it belongs, and should know the tensions that influence the lives involved, as well as the characteristics of personal and group behavior. Many are unaware of their rights, and the aging population, due to the increased quality of life, research for senior's population are of immense relevance to the inclusion of this target in state policy. Therefore, the Alternative Film Project has as main objective to improve the process of reflection that involves the right of the elderly under the law 10.741/2003, increasing respect for the rights of the elderly, providing them the tools so they can enjoy the protection and protection that the law holds for them, defending their dignity and well-being, guiding them about the fusing of various rights such as right to health, primary care, free transportation, etc.. The preparation of a booklet containing, in a playful and interactive, the main rights related to the elderly is also one of the objectives of the Project. For its operation will be conducted group workshops using the film as a visual and informative to clarify the rights related to the elderly and the prospect of building democracy, as well as its possible effectiveness in the daily life of the elderly population. As a result of the project was noted the complete absence of information and knowledge of the elderly regarding their rights guaranteed. Thus, it emphasizes the importance of this type of initiative, not only to clarify questions regarding the subject, but for the construction of collective spaces for the elderly debate about the key rights that are reserved, as well as be instrumental in achieving the them.
PMO020

The centrality of Orientation and Mobility (O&M) in rehabilitation programs designed to enhance quality of life for older persons

Young, Polly1; La Grow, Steve2; Towers, Andrew3; Alpus, Fiona4; Stephens, Christine5

1 Massey University, School of Health and Social Services, Palmerston North, New Zealand; 2 Massey University, School of Psychology, Palmerston North, New Zealand

Aim: Traditionally, the goal of vision rehabilitation has been to restore independence in function to the levels enjoyed before the onset of significant vision impairment (La Grow, 1992). Thus, the argument that Orientation and Mobility (O&M) is central to the rehabilitation of those who are blind or low vision is compelling (Orr, 1992). Yet, as age-related vision impairment has become increasingly common, the value of increased independence may seem to be a less relevant outcome for vision rehabilitation than that of enhanced quality of life (QOL) especially among the older population (Crews & Long, 1997). This study aims to develop a comprehensive model to explain the manner and extent to which ability to get around; satisfaction with functional capacity, satisfaction with life essentials, satisfaction with personal relationships and a number of concomitant health conditions affect QOL among older persons who have difficulty seeing.

Methods: This study constitutes a secondary analysis of the data reported in La Grow et al. (2011). In the present analysis, participants included only those identified as having difficulty reading ordinary news print even when wearing glasses or contact lenses (N = 356). They ranged in age from 56-72 years. Fifty-one percent were female. Participant responses to questions concerning QOL, ability to get around, various aspects of satisfaction with life and diagnosed health conditions were the primary variables of concern in this study. Structural equation modelling (SEM) analysis was employed to explore the relationships existing between the variables.

Results: Findings revealed that ability to get around was indirectly associated with QOL through a pathway that included satisfaction with functional capacity, satisfaction with life essentials, satisfaction with personal relationships and a number of concomitant health conditions. Ability to get around; satisfaction with functional capacity, satisfaction with life essentials, satisfaction with personal relationships and a number of concomitant health conditions affect QOL among older persons who have difficulty seeing.

Conclusion: Our findings have implications for conceptualising functional capacity, life essentials, and personal relationships. The number of concomitant health conditions affect QOL among older persons who have difficulty seeing.

PMO022

Impact of project work on elderly rights, welfare and sustainable livelihoods in Cameroon

Ntiakom Nhiti, Francis

CDVTA Cameroon, Care of Older People, Bamenda, Cameroon

Background: Paper addresses elderly problems on rights, advocacy, legislation and livelihoods, needing innovative services. It analyses systems and care for elderly, now eroded due to HIV/Aids effects on young people. It examines discriminatory laws against elderly widows.

Project work impact indicators: 131 clubs formed, 3,644 families on elderly care. 127 volunteers on home-visits. 18 schools helping elderly. 61 committees formed. 34,336 elderly educated on HIV/Aids. 70,149 elderly empowered on rights. 2,120 elderly issued Identification papers. 1900 elderly registered for elections. Elderly rights media coverage. 85% clubs doing gardening. Elderly income increased. Elderly trained on agriculture.

Poject work impact on beneficiaries: 7,627 elderly benefited directly.

70,149 elderly involved in advocacy; 10,514 elderly people benefited indirectly.


Project work achievements: Achievements recorded in advocacy, legislation, rights, welfare, social inclusions and livelihoods.

Conclusion: Project work with the elderly has innovative ideas, with good scope for replication elsewhere.

PMO024

Palliative care and psychosocial issues encountered by the older refugee

Downes, Jenny

Braeside Hospital, Hammondcare, Palliative Care, Sydney, Australia

Older refugees with a life limiting illness have experienced a high level of grief and loss in their country of origin, having been survivors of torture and trauma and having had family members killed by war and conflict. Older refugees and their families can often be reluctant to accept services offered by palliative care due to cultural beliefs and the memories that arise in having to face issues arising from their illness. The past experience of war and trauma faced by older refugees has a major impact on their ability to adjust to their new country/culture and in coping with their illness. Older refugees are often socially isolated due to their health and language/cultural barriers and rely on their children to be their contact with the outside world. Besides the impact of the normal aging process they face multiple grief and loss issues. They also often rely on health care workers for assistance in dealing with practical concerns. Challenges in working with older refugees with a life limiting illness include differences in values and cultural outlook, reluctance to accept palliative care services and limited availability of cultural specific services. Case studies from the palliative care service at Braeside Hospital will be given to illustrate the difficulties confronting older refugees facing end of life care. To ensure that older refugees receive quality care at the end of life it is important that issues faced by older refugees are understood and dealt with appropriately by health care workers.

PMO025

Dignified aging: differences and similarities between attitudes of citizens of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina

Leutar, Ivan1; Penava, Tanja2; Leutar, Zdenka2

1 University of Mostar, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina; 2 University of Zagreb, Department of Social Work, Faculty of Law, Zagreb, Croatia

In the introductory part of the paper the theoretical framework of dignified aging is presented. After that, the paper presents results of the research on attitudes of citizens about dignified aging which was conducted in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina in December 2010 and August 2011 through models of care for the elderly and their dignity living. The quota sample was 600 examinees. 300 examinees from each country, matched by age, education and gender, were included. The aim of the paper is to examine citizens’ attitudes concerning care for the elderly and perception of old age as a burden for the environment and to examine statistically significant differences between citizens’ attitudes about the elderly considering socio-demographic characteristics of examinees and two countries: Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The questionnaire used is ‘The Scale of Attitudes towards the Elderly’ (Stambuk, Leutar and Žitnik, 2011). Four factors, on the scale of citizens’ attitudes towards the elderly, were singled out by factor analysis: elderly as a burden for the environment, society’s care for the elderly, family care for the elderly and dignified aging. The obtained results show that attitudes about the elderly as a burden for the environment are negative, that it is expected, mostly from the society, but also from the family, to care for the elderly and that residence in one’s own home (with the help of a paid person or a member of the family) is the best choice of care, but with the possibility of choosing a retirement home and foster family. Socio-demographic characteristics (age, gender, education, employment status and place of living) proved to be important for attitudes about elderly care but also for the perception of old age as a burden for the environment. Statistically significant differences concerning examinees from Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina were also found. In Bosnia and Herzegovina forms of care of the elderly are...
more related to families, while in Croatia there are higher expectations from the community. Results can be used in planning better care for the elderly, with the already existing forms, with the aim to improve the quality of life of the elderly and satisfaction of their potential guardians. Key words: the elderly, attitudes, care, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PMO026

Behavioural and psychological symptoms of dementia and effective interventions

Kase, Hiroko; Taga, Tsutomu; Hisamatsu, Nobuo; Yokoyama, Junichir

Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan; IBC Comunications, Tokyo, Japan; Obarin University, Tokyo, Japan; Nippon Sport Science University, Tokyo, Japan

The increase of elderly people who require long-term care for dementia is projected along with the progress of aging society. To take care of the people with dementia in dignity, it is necessary to cope with Behavioural and Psychological Symptoms of Dementia (BPSD).

This study's purpose was to clarify the association between BPSD and interventions to reduce them. A questionnaire survey was conducted regarding the cases in which BPSD were reduced and 130 cases were examined by a multiple correspondence analysis.

As a result, BPSD and related effective interventions were divided into four groups. Group 1 included BPSD with aggressive behaviours and interventions aiming to calm clients down. Group 2 included BPSD, in which the problems were mainly confusion and disorientation and interventions to stimulate clients' socialization and usage of their abilities.

Group 3 composed of BPSD mainly associated with biological causes and interventions to avoid conflicts and to build a steady life style. Group 4 included only one type of BPSD, delusion of persecution. The intervention to compensate hearing loss was suggested as effective to reduce it.

PMO027

Outcomes study for the enhanced home and community care service - the main home care service for moderate to severe impaired elderly in Hong Kong

Tong, Chui Ying; Kong, Chi Shan; Kwong, William; Lee, Ray
Christian Family Service Centre, Integrated Elderly Care Service, Hong Kong, Hong Kong

The Enhanced Home and Community Care Service (EHCSS) in Hong Kong has been a pilot home care service for moderate and severe impaired elderly since 2000. The service team is a multi-disciplinary team which consists of social workers, registered nurses, physiotherapists, occupational therapists and home care workers. It provides various services at the homes of the service users, including basic to advanced nursing care, rehabilitative exercise, home modification, independent daily living functioning training, carer support and training, and basic home care, includes meal delivery, escort service, personal care, household cleaning, etc. This is the main home care service, in the Long Term Care Service System, for this target group in Hong Kong. There are in total 5600 placement of this service in Hong Kong.

Christian Family Service Centre have started to provide EHCSS since the very first year of the pilot project in this Service. She has, now, a quota of 722 service placement serving the target elderly living in Kowloon Tong and Wong Tai Sin District. An evaluation study has been conducted at the end of the 3rd contract (2010), measuring 121 service users for the degree of improvement or maintaining of the function. Three times of data collection was conducted, ie. baseline in case intake, first half year and second half year after service intervention. Barthel Index (BI), measuring users' performance in Activity of Daily Living, Elderly Mobility Scales (EMS) measuring mobility status, Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE) measuring cognitive impairment were used as assessment tools in each data collection. Improvement was found in all the three measures when comparing the first half year to the baseline and the second half year to the baseline as well, while those improvement found in EMS and MMSE are statistically significant (p < .001).

Comparison between the first half year scores to second half year scores also shows improvement of the users, and significant level for EMS is p < .02 where MMSE is p < .01. It shows that the improvement rate in the first half year is higher than the second half year. The result also shows that there were significant improvement of the users in their mobility status and cognitive functioning after they received treatment and services in the intervention period, thus reflects the effectiveness of the service.

PMO028

Shared-housing arrangements for people with dementia – a new approach to improve social inclusion and participation

Cräcke, Johannes; Andreas, Wolfram; Wolf-Ostermann
Alice Salmon University of Applied Sciences, Berlin, Germany

Background: Shared-Housing Arrangements (SHA) are an alternative care arrangement to traditional nursing homes. Usually 6-8 residents share a typical apartment and are served by community health care providers and social work staff. One core domain of SHA is the maintenance of social inclusion and connection to neighbourhood, where residents used to live. Therefore the residents have the opportunity and are encouraged to visit shops and activities in the neighbourhood or see relatives and/or friends. Our study aims to describe the connection to neighbourhood of people living in SHA and the impact on residents' psychosocial and health related outcomes, e.g. quality of life (QoL).

Method: We conducted a cross-sectional study in SHA in Berlin. We examined the activities of the residents outside of the apartment, as well as their social activities concerning support of family members and volunteers. Outcome parameters are social inclusion, QoL (QUALIDEM), need-driven behaviour (CMAI), cognitive (MMSE) and functional (EBI) status, and apathy (AES).

Results: We included 104 residents (79.0 years old, 73% female). The cognitive (MMSE; 11.5 points) and functional (EBI; 32.9) abilities of the residents are on a moderate level. Most activities outside of the apartment are going for a walk (83%) several times a week, and going to the church (11.5%) several times per month. The support of family members is described for about 70% of the residents. The activities done by the family members are around household chores, mostly. The involvement of volunteers mainly concerns conversation rounds reading out books and going out for a walk. We could not detect any relations concerning social inclusion and need-driven behaviour (all Log. Regression; p > .05). But social inclusion is beneficial in terms of residents QoL (ANOVA; p < .05).

Conclusion: SHA attract a similar population as traditional nursing homes do. The participation and social inclusion is improved in terms that residents can stay in their district. The support of family members and volunteers is slightly higher as in other settings. Further longitudinal research will allow a detailed insight into barriers of social inclusion of a neglected population with cognitive impairments.

PMO029

'Real worlds' and street level bureaucracies. Social workers protecting elders from abuse in Wales

Adi, Angie
Centre for Innovative Ageing, Swansea University, Swansea, United Kingdom

In 2002, the UN Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing called for the elimination of all forms of abuse of older people. In Wales, UK, national policy to protect vulnerable adults from abuse had been introduced in 2000. Over the following three years social services departments, with the police and health service (NHS), coordinated the development of local procedures to protect adults at risk of abuse. These adult protection procedures in and of themselves, of course, would not safeguard elders and, in any case, local experience and early research on implementation of this policy found social workers did not always use this multi-agency framework to deal with potential abuse of an elderly. The research reported here aimed to identify what influenced the action social workers took when confronted with potential mistreatment of an older person. The mixed methods research was carried out in a social services department in Wales, UK. It was designed to identify and understand the constraints and dilemmas social workers faced when they were dealing possible abuse of an older abuse. The research drew on Michael Lipsky's (1980) theory of street-level bureaucracy, and in particular Lipsky's accounts of 'dissonance' and 'workplace culture', to identify and understand what influenced social workers' local, or 'street-level', implementation of adult safeguarding policy. The research found social worker awareness of elder abuse was low. The dilemmas and constraints social workers juggled when dealing with potential elder abuse included the poor quality of some services to older people, and the challenges of working with other agencies, such as the NHS and the police. Social workers described their 'real worlds' as the numerous day-to-day accommodations and trade-offs they made when dealing with potential elder mistreatment. This presentation critically evaluates how and where Lipsky's concept of 'street-level bureaucracy' can illuminate the mechanisms by which the 'real worlds' social workers described, impact on their use of adult protection policy to safeguard elders from abuse. Reference: Lipsky, M. (1980) Street-Level Bureaucracy. New York: Sage.
PMO030

Short sight or no sight? The cognitive mask, social workers and elder abuse

Ash Argiv
Centre for Innovative Ageing, Swansea University, Swansea, United Kingdom

Short sight or no sight? The Cognitive mask, social workers and elder abuse Awareness raising, educating, and training professionals to identify and respond to potential abuse of an older person are key policy, professional and practice drivers in social work in England and Wales. Since 2000, national policy to safeguard older people from abuse has been introduced in Wales, local multi-agency procedures (and subsequently all-Wales procedures) developed, and extensive programmes of training have been delivered to staff in health, social care and criminal justice agencies. Nonetheless, research and national experience has suggested that professionals such as social workers have not always responded to instances of alleged abuse of an elder by using adult protection procedures. This presentation reports on research undertaken in Wales that set out, in part, to explore the understandings social workers and their managers had of the intention and purpose of national policy to safeguard older people from abuse. The research was carried out in a social services department in a typical suburb in Tokyo, administered a program called the Mimamori Project and collected documentary data covering two years. The research found that potential abusers of an older person was not always ‘seen’ by social workers; their awareness of the potential mistreatment of elders, and of domestic violence in older age, was low. Social workers operated in a resource-starved service world; they tolerated, without dissent, the known poor quality of some services to older people, delays in police investigations into alleged elder abuse, and the lack of engagement of health service colleagues in the adult protection process. This study also described and delineated the ways in which social workers’ accounts of their work, their ‘cognitive masks’ to conceptualise social workers’ not ‘seeing’ elder abuse, or the impact of the wider contexts to the trade-offs they made day-in, day-out, in their work to safeguard older people from mistreatment.

PMO031

An attempt to redevelop untapped potential community resources for safeguarding older people

Yamano, Rie; Asoi, Masayuki; Ishida, Kentaro; Senoo, Kazumi
Mie University, Hino, Tokyo, Japan

In 2010, quite a few Japanese municipalities discovered that the names of many citizens aged over 100 years were on the family register, but the whereabouts of these individuals were unknown. In addition, the Tohoku-Pacific Ocean Earthquake forced us to acknowledge the importance of social connection in the community. Under such circumstances, Hino city, a typical suburb in Tokyo, administered a program called the Mimamori Project (Japanese phrase which means ‘watch-over’ Network for Older People) for older people. Through this program, social workers have been developing community-watch-over networks in partnership with various local service providers that are usually frequented by older people. This program should be considered an innovative attempt to redevelop potential resources in the community. This study aims to clarify the ways in which social workers of the Comprehensive Community Support Centers cooperate with service providers to safeguard older people from the strengths perspective (Fast and Chapin 2000). The subjects of this study were eleven social workers from each of nine Comprehensive Community Support Centers in Hino city. The social workers were interviewed about 1) the type of service providers that agreed to join the program, 2) the factors that prevented service providers from playing the role of cooperators, and 3) the ways in which the social workers cooperated with the service providers to ensure effective safeguarding of older people. The service providers that agreed to cooperate in response to social workers’ requests were newstands, post offices, and retail stores. The local service providers that ran their businesses in their communities for longer periods were often more inclined to be the cooperators. On the other hand, branch offices of large enterprises less frequently served as the cooperators. The social workers first reassessed residents’ formal/informal support networks and made intervention plans. After the service providers agreed to be the cooperators, the social workers kept them updated about the latest information from the municipality. By conducting this program, social workers were able to reassess community resources for safeguarding older people and often discovered untapped resources. Community-based service providers that were willing to join this program prevented social workers from making optimum use of these resources.

PMO032

To live with risk for Alzheimer’s disease

Bergman, Mette1; Sjögren Fogl-Meyer, Kerstin2; Fagerberg, Inggerd2; Eriksson Jonhagen, Marie1; Graff-Carlton3

Introduction: Genetic research raises many ethical questions for patients, family members and health professionals. Familial Alzheimer disease (FAD) is inherited as an autosomal dominant trait where the family members have a 50% risk of inheriting the gene mutation. The risk of contracting the disease can be reduced for those who carry the mutation. There are only few studies examining quality of life or emotional consequences of these high-risk families. Health professionals’ ethical approach to living with risk is dependent on their understanding of high-risk family situations and the knowledge that carriers of an AD mutation also have reduced lifespan.

Aims: The aim of the “Living with Risk” - study is to elucidate the meaning of living with the knowledge of having a risk of being affected by Alzheimer disease both for the person as risk as well as significant others.

Methods and design: The study has a main qualitative approach. We will perform four sub-studies in a PhD-project. The included subjects will be interviewed, narrative interviews in three of the these studies. The participants in study IV will fill out a Life satisfaction Inventory questionnaire, LiSat-11 and SOCS1 at baseline and after 1, 5 years. Both individuals with a 50% risk (N=15) and a significant other (N=15) of their choice will be interviewed one to six months after the last interview. Study I, II and III are based on an existential phenomenological interpretive perspective, phenomenological hermeneutics. Data from Study IV and will be analyzed through descriptive content analysis.

Results/significance: The project may have a high clinical relevance since it increases the knowledge of the situation for members in high-risk families and the problems, fears and worries they face. Increased knowledge may provide health care with tools to better meet their needs.

Conclusion: These families have a high-risk of developing Alzheimer disease; they are exclusive and can provide a unique knowledge, not only to biology but also to psychology.

PMO033

Effects of couples life review on changing recognition of caregivers and the partners with dementia

Makino, Eriko1; Yamamura, Masako1; Sakiyama, Kaori1; Kase, Hiroko2
1Waseda University, Graduate School of Human Sciences, Tokorozawa, Saitama, Japan; 2Waseda University, Faculty of Human Sciences, Tokorozawa, Saitama, Japan

Background: Currently, the number of people who are taking care of persons with dementia at home alone has been increased in Japan. The embarrassment and negative feelings of caregivers can cause a sense of isolation among society, and they negatively affect caregivers’ relationships and quality of life. Couples life review, a type of individually and structured reminiscence therapy, assists caregivers and partners with dementia to agree on common history of their relationship in order to restructure their lives and maintain quality of life.

Aim of the project: The study aimed to examine the change of family caregivers’ recognition of their partners and improvement in their relationships based on the practice of “Couples life review.”

Methods: Six sessions were conducted by the researcher separately with five in-house caregivers and their partners with dementia (moderate to heavy symptoms) over a twelve-week period. In these sessions, the couples were asked to provide the information and material necessary for the researcher to make an album of text and photographs documenting the couple’s life story. A follow-up interview with the caregiver only was conducted one to six months after the last session. The researcher conducted narrative analysis of transcripts for all sessions of interviews to assess changes in the couple’s relationships and caregivers’ recognition of their partners with dementia.

Result: The use of the “couples life review” method here shows effects on both internal and external dimensions. First, internal to the caregiver, the follow attitudes were fostered by the sessions: “pleasant sense of the couple’s history”, “renewed recognition of their relationships and partnership”, “satisfied sense of having a good life”, and “increased openness to look back on their lives”. Second, externally, the caregivers’ attitudes toward
communications, about their marriages to family members and friends improved, and all caregivers expressed a desire to show the memory book to others.

**Conclusion:** This session suggests that through methods such as the Couples Life Review, verbalization (couples life review) and visualization (an album) of a couple's life story can have beneficial effects on the efforts of couples struggling with dementia to reevaluate and rebuild their relationships.

**PMO034**

The most vulnerable people in the most blighted urban neighborhoods: Poor seniors in subsidized housing

Kelly, Patterson1; Katie, Cotter1

1University at Buffalo, Buffalo, United States; 2UNC-Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, United States

Neighborhood characteristics are related to both negative and positive outcomes for the elderly. The negative outcomes are exacerbated for poor urban African American seniors living in impoverished neighborhoods. Section 8 housing policy mediates these outcomes with tenant-based assistance in the private rental market. One of the primary goals of this policy is to give renters the opportunity to use vouchers to move out of concentrated poverty into neighborhoods with less poverty and higher quality of life. This study examines the status of the elderly who receive Section 8 vouchers in western New York. Utilizing a database of 1062 elderly voucher holders, this research shows that they are more likely to live in the impoverished city of Buffalo (63%) than the surrounding suburbs (37%) and that 47% live in neighborhoods with poverty rates higher than 20%.

Utilizing data from the public housing agencies that administer the Section 8 Program, 1062 current voucher holders (62% white, 38% black) were examined to see where they were located in the metropolis. This data was then geocoded to examine the spatial concentration of voucher holders through mapping. Statistical analyses (logistic regression) were done to determine the likelihood that seniors would live inside poor Buffalo or outside in the surrounding suburbs. These statistics reveal that elderly black voucher holders are much more likely to concentrate (beta = 2.650, p = .001) in impoverished neighborhoods in Buffalo and a significantly smaller proportion (7%) locate outside Buffalo in neighborhoods that would offer them a higher quality of life. In contrast, white voucher holders locate in patterns similar to the general population of voucher holders.

The findings of this research are significant. Since most seniors are less mobile they tend to age in place, however, the consequences of this are more detrimental to the black elderly population than their white counterparts since 93% of black voucher holders live in Buffalo in declining neighborhoods with older housing. In addition, 68% of the black seniors are disabled compared to 32% of whites. This has implications for the already taxed social service delivery system in this region since the vouchers are not attached to any other type of supportive services. These findings suggest that more emphasis should be placed on subsidized housing which provides additional social services to poor seniors especially minority elderly populations.

**PMO035**

Problematic realities of care workers’ first aid skill and skill for preventing emergency situations, in Japan

Suazkawa, Mina

Waseda University, Graduate School of Human Science, Tokorozawa, Japan

Elderly people who need medical treatment have conditions with high risks of taking a sudden turn for the worse. The aging population in Japan are shifting their living situations from hospitals to their homes with expanding home health care system Japanese care workers (CW) who fulfills a training program followed by an exam are permitted to treat sputum and intubation feeding from 2012. This will cause an increase of risks of care givers mistreating patients into a state of sudden deterioration. Care givers need basic life skill supports (BLSS) and training to prevent elders from falling into a state of sudden deterioration and to avoid critical incidents. These two skills will be defined as LSPSD (life support and prevention of sudden deterioration). However, CW had not received any common care giving training as a care worker. Moreover, the BLSS education is not compulsory for them. Although LSPSD skills are necessary for elders who receive care, the reality of LSPSD skills possessed by CW is unclear in Japan. This study shows to examine the reality of CW’s LSPSD skills. This is the first study of LSPSD skills in Japan. Ten CW were interviewed on their awareness of LSPSD skills by a semi-structured interview. Then the results were analyzed using the Lofland method. They ran a simulation using a cardiopulmonary arrest (CPR) simulator. Their BLSS were analyzed by the Binary Choice Model based on the guidelines of the 2005 American Heart Association Guidelines. The act relevant to CPR was divided into two groups which consisted of people with CPR experience and people without CPR experience. The former felt anxiety concerning CPR. The latter was sure of them in conducting CPR. At the same time, they did not understand what they did not know in order to handle emergency situations. All subjects contributed to prevent aspiration, but nobody pursued in removing foreign bodies from the air-way. They were unable to ask medical worker about CPR related to acute physical problems. Their BLSS were not performed effectively. Awareness of CPR differed between CW who had experienced emergency situations and CW who had not. The former is not confident of their BLSS while the latter group feels confidence in their BLSS. Their lack of confidence is connected with the amount burden they felt at work. However, all subjects do not possess BLSS, it is necessary that medical workers understand the realities of CW’s ability in order to promote cooperation.

**PMO036**

Factors influencing the long-term care in the context of population ageing

Szewska-Lewandowska, Zofia

University of Lodz, Unit of Demography and Social Gerontology, Lodz, Poland

The aim of the study is to describe and show the major factors influencing the long-term care for senior citizens in 3 levels: micro-, meso-, and macro. There are five major factors influencing the need to enlist the help of unrelated third parties in everyday life: age/ stage of life cycle, cultural resources, family status, health status, economic status. The micro-level is associated with individual characteristics that affect the need for individuals to benefit from the assistance of other persons in the performance of daily activities and interactions within small groups (which may provide support to the elderly person), such as the family, a network of contacts, or friendly neighbors. It is at the micro-level that community support is offered by social and institutional services. Feedback occurs between the individual components. For example, the level of education, as part of one's cultural resources, is correlated with one’s income, which is the most important element of one’s economic status. The absence of potential caregivers forces the individual to seek other sources of support. One’s health status may require specialized medical or nursing care or infrastructure, such as bathrooms adapted to the needs of a dependent person. These factors may make it impossible to take care for the senior at his or her place of residence. People strive to meet their needs on their own, but the difficulties that arise lead to a situation where not every need of the senior may be satisfied by himself or herself. The inability to meet certain needs (e.g. requiring physical assistance while shopping) makes older people look for support from neighbors and friends. In the case of the elderly, one should take into account the division of support into expected or perceived (perceived social support) and received (received social support). The first type of support is potential support. The elderly person knows who he or she can turn to for help and assumes that that person will give him or her support. The second type of support is the actual support received by the individual. It should be taken into account that support assessed in terms of the subjective opinion of the person in care and of the care giver, as well as in terms of objectively received support within a support network may be differently evaluated by the participating individuals. Therefore, it is often difficult to decide whether support received by an individual is sufficient.

**PMO037**

A comparative study on the Quality of Life between older cancer patients and general elders in Korea

Yoon, Hyou Sook; Lim, Yeon OK; Choi, Kyung Won

Hallym University, Department of Social Welfare, Chuncheon, Republic of Korea

The purpose of this research was to compare the health-related quality of life(QoL) between older cancer patients and general elders, and to identify the factors that predict health-related QoL of elderly cancer patients, comparing them to those of general elderly. The Data were collected of 694 Koran elders(age>60) and 277 cancer patients from 3 medical oncology clinics of Hallym Hospital and 417 elderly from the 3 senior centers in Seoul and Chuncheon. Through the literature review, we assumed the factors to predict QoL would be demographic variables such as sex, age, literacy, subjective economic status, religion, and marriage; we also included the environmental factor such as social supports, and personality such as optimism. Demographic information, QoL, social support and optimism were measured by the self-report questionnaires for two month from January to February, 2011. Health-related QoL.
The characteristics of proficiency developing process in residential settings

Taketo, Kangbe; Shimizu, Koh; Sugiyama, Katsumi; Itoh, Yuko; Yamashita, Masaharu

1Tenri Univ., Special Welfare, Tenri, Japan; 2Health Sciences University of Takeda, Kayoko1; Shimizu, Koh2; Sugiyama, Katsumi3; Itoh, Yuko4; Yamashita, Masaharu5

Objective: Japan’s aging population has progressed with unprecedented rapidity. In these circumstances, to support dignified independent lives of elderly people, high quality social work approaches are required. In order to realize the greatest benefits of service user, this research aims to assess the key factors of developing process of social work proficiency in residential social workers.

Method: We received answers from 1,404 social workers engaged in residential social work, which we had created earlier. Based on the acquired data, we reviewed the factor structure of SP-R by factor analysis (without rotation). In addition, we conducted variance analysis and multiple comparisons (the Games-Howell method) with use of the clusters acquired by cluster analysis (the Word method) and examined connections with factor scores (Significance lever: 5%) were adopted.

Ethical Considerations for Research Collaborators: In order to avoid causing unreasonable disadvantages on the part of research collaborators, we confirmed the several considerations in writing, and asked for responses only when we were able to obtain their agreements.

Results: The two-factor solution consisting of “Proficiency in Residential Social Work” and “Hesitation (toward one’s own judgments)” were adopted. Also, cluster analysis suggested five types of clusters; Cluster II - mid-level/without hesitation (396 people) Cluster III - rookies/without hesitation (171 people) Cluster IV - rookies/with hesitation (183 people) Cluster V - veterans/without hesitation (80 people)

When we arranged the five types of clusters on the axis with the factor scores of proficiency and hesitation on both ends, “the spiral structure of deepening proficiency and hesitation” which told that people undergo “hesitation phases” during transitions of proficiency, from “rookies” to “mid-level” and from “mid-level” to “veterans” was suggested. Conclusion: The experience of hesitation serves as a trigger for growth of social workers, and social workers who were able to overcome hesitation can become successful and active “experts” who exert high-level proficiency.
PMO042

The dimensions of spaces for the participation of the elderly woman today
Cristina Gomes, Maria dos Graças
Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo-UFES, Social Service, Vila Velha-E, Brazil

Is a study on interactive and political processes that make up the role of older women. The study analyzes practices that take place in associative spaces, frequented by older women, and the reflection of these practices to the corporate and personal projects. The guiding hypothesis search was that female subjectivity in old age, incorporates elements of break with old patterns of domination, which resets its social role and which express themselves in two dimensions: one that seeks expansion of self-esteem and another that contemplates a political dimension.

The search took on a qualitative approach, by means of semi-structured interviews, among 65 women members of gatherings. University extension programs and advocacy councils in order to capture the individual, family and social profile of respondents.

The survey confirmed the role of the associative spaces in strengthening individuals more aware as consumers of rights related to daily life. The interviewed women reinforced in their self-esteem, take up roles in the domestic scene, more respected, despite the aging process, which culturally leads people to less significant roles. The political issue which may lead to an emancipating plateau, a change of dominating and oppressive forms is still incipient while considered as a collective project, but it cannot be said to be a barrier to the interests of groups. There are members with political interest, with potential and leadership recognized that come by enlarging its scope of operation and the occupation of spaces in public and social control in scene, influencing the group processes.

One has, as an element that can be generalized, the profound change of the social role of women in the process of ageing, notably regarding the public/private space. The group still is searching for subjective questions but already announces shift to a more political and emancipatory dimension.

PMO043

Positive outcomes by adopting active aging perspective in residential care
Lee, Gunhee1; Kim, Hae Sung2; Hong, Namsook1
1Jeong Sung Nursing Home, Seongnam, Republic of Korea; 2Rangnam University, Social Welfare, Yongin, Republic of Korea

Statistics (2010) indicated that the population aged 65 and over accounted for 10.7 percent of the total population. It is predicted that Korea will become an aged society in 2018 and a super-aged society in 2026. With transition to aging society, elderly care is one of the serious public health concerns in Korea. The medical care expenses for the aged population demonstrated sharp increases recent years.

To respond these changes, Korea has begun to enact ‘Long-term care Act’ in 2007. One of the main function of this act is to assess the eligibility for residential care for elderly. Not intentionally but realistically, maintaining certain low level of physical, mental, and social function for this group allows getting residential care services. It might neglect the right for fragile elderly to get best services for restoring various functions.

To address these issues, the comprehensive case work practice approach in Jeong Sung Nursing Home was initiated. It adopted active aging perspective and pursued the quality of services. This study employed the case study method. Female and 85 years old resident with dementia in initial stage who can communicate in Swedish and, attended regular schools (no cognitive impairment). In 2010, qualitative methodology was used to explore experiences of participation in twenty adults with CP or SB by means of semi-structured personal interviews.

Results:
In 2010, the health condition of the resident has improved from the third level which is eligible to use long-term care services to the level which is not applicable for long-term care services. For example, indoor functional ambulation was achieved. Along with this, the mental health status also has been improved so that the resident engaged intimate interaction with other residents and staffs.

This study shows promising direction in adopting active aging perspective in residential care.

PMO044

The effectiveness of a psycho-social rehabilitation program in Tbilisi, Georgia
Zurilo, Karen1; Chkonia, Eka2
1Rutgers University, School of Social Work, New Brunswick, NJ, United States; 2University Hospital, Tbilisi, Georgia

Background Mental health has become one of the Republic of Georgia’s (Georgia) priorities, yet resources for mental health care are limited. Although psychiatric care in Georgia is universally available, state provision satisfies only about 30 percent of existing need. Additionally, there is a projected shift in the population, where the total population is forecast to shrink and the percent of adults aged 60 and greater is projected to increase from 19% to 32% by 2050. Based on these projections, the existing structures that serve the mental health needs of older adults in Georgia are strained, placing older adults with serious mental illness (SMI) at high risk for lifelong institutionalization.

Methods To increase the level of community-based care in Tbilisi, one hospital with a psychiatric unit, tested the effectiveness of a psycho-social rehabilitation program called Social and Independent Living Skills (SILS) Training. Four groups of older adults with schizophrenia-like disorders received the intervention for 9 weeks. The participants learned how to manage their mental illness through modules, such as Medication Management, Symptom Management, Substance Abuse Management, and Community Re-Entry. A multidimensional evaluation was conducted before treatment and after 6, 12, and 18 months. Results The results of this study are promising. Although they are preliminary, they represent a positive change in the psycho-social skills of clients diagnosed with SMI, who participated in the SILS training. After 6-months of study, there was a significant difference in the level of functioning of the clients. Our results indicated an increase in treatment adherence, medication management, social support, and coping skills.

Conclusions By underscores the effectiveness of the approach for the care of institutionalized older adults, offering psychosocial programs, and ultimately adult day programs, may be an alternative to institutional care. These psychosocial programs are intended to improve outcomes at a margin of the cost of institutional care, which would also minimize re-hospitalizations and provide a better quality of life for the SMI clients and their family members. Additionally, this effort could be an impetus for care that is local, providing greater levels of social integration, decreased stigma, and greater dignity to those with mental illness in Georgia.

PMO045

Perceived experiences of impact and status in society among adults with CP or SB
Törnbom, Karin1; Törnbom, Marie2; Stibrant Sunnerhagen, Katharina3
1Institute of Clinical Neuroscience, Sahlgrenska Academy, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Gothenburg, Sweden; 2Institute of Clinical Neuroscience, Sahlgrenska Academy, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Department of Social Work, Gothenburg, Sweden; 3Institute of Clinical Neuroscience, Sahlgrenska Academy, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Sunnaas rehabilitation Hospital, the Medical faculty, Oslo University, Norway, Gothenburg, Sweden

Background: Participation in the community is vital to mental health and is beneficial to individuals and society. The aim of this study was to provide insight into how people with cerebral palsy (CP) and spina bifida (SB) view their experiences of participation in the community and examine issues that may influence the prospects of integration in this group.

Method: All persons invited to participate had been patients of an adult habilitation unit at the Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Sahlgrenska University Hospital, Gothenburg, in 1983 or 1998. The inclusion criteria were as follows: a diagnosis of CP or SB, age between 35 and 54, able to communicate in Swedish and, attended regular schools (no cognitive impairment). In 2010, qualitative methodology was used to explore experiences of participation in twenty adults with CP or SB by means of semi-structured personal interviews.

Results: Themes that appeared in the material were: Attitudes and treatment; In general, participants described the public at large as kind and respectful, but several felt they were exposed to low expectations due to their disability. Equality; Participants wanted to be approached as ordinary persons, but some considered all contexts as society as unequal and described themselves as second class citizens, especially in relation to the labor market. Possibilities for being influential; Disabled people’s ability to have influence in political issues was seen as plausible, but several said that you have to be healthy, strong and competent to influence your surroundings. Being disabled in the media; Participants reacted to the fact that so few people with disabilities are pictured in media and to improve this situation, more persons with disability should become TV profiles.
People newly acquired permanent physical disabilities are facing not only physical difficulties or pain, but also major psychological and existential challenges to their sense of self. However, many have no support in managing these emotional problems and negatively affected the rehabilitation progress. Hong Kong PHAB Association launched the Project Life Force (“LF Project”) in mid 2011. The LF Project adopted narrative therapy as an early intervention tool to help people following an acquired disability and their family members to cope with the changes in life circumstances. Narrative approaches gain increasing recognition of importance in many studies of rehabilitation. However, it appears that its principles are difficult to apply in practice because the concepts and social reality are so abstract, and there lacks empirical evidences in supporting its effectiveness.

This paper studies two cases of the LF Project. A 51 years old lady and a 48 years old man are suffering from hemiplegia caused by stroke. Both of them need assistive device to aid walking, after completing some physiotherapeutic treatments. The patients were engaged in a narrative therapeutic group of 8 members. The group consisted of 10 sessions, once a week, using different strategies of narrative therapy including the use of metaphor, externalization conversation, therapeutic documentations, re-authoring conversation, definitional ceremony etc. to assist people following an acquired disability to adapt the change and re-define the concept of their disabilities. Subjects’ responses and the group interaction were recorded and their level of stress, anxiety and depression were assessed before and after the therapeutic group.

It is found that narrative intervention can be effective in reducing stress, anxiety and depression of the subjects. Also, the therapeutic group helped develop the social network among members which sustained and became their support system. A clinical research is needed for further analyzing the effectiveness of narrative counseling to people who acquired permanent physical disabilities recently; however, this study outlines a therapeutic practice and shapes the direction for the service development of post-hospitalization rehabilitation.

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Pharmacology and autism: essentials for social workers
Kreek, Taylor; Lefmann, Teresa
University of Tennessee, Social Work, Knoxville, United States

Families of individuals with disabilities are often stressed, families of children with autism reporting the highest levels of stress (see Neely-Barnes & Dia, 2008 for a review) and are often overrepresented in poverty statistics (De-Navas-Walt, Proctor & Smith, 2011). Thus, social workers provide a multitude of services to individuals living with developmental disabilities such as autism in the United States (Mackelprang & Salsgiver, 1996) and around the world (Preece & Jordan, 2007). The roots of autism lie deeply imbedded in the international context in which it was first discussed (Asperger, 1944; Blueder, 1924; Kanner, 1943). Researchers in various countries have made important contributions to how we define, diagnose, and treat autism (Retish & Reiter, 1999).

Pharmacology is an important treatment option due to the large proportion of individuals with autism utilizing medication (Bourgoine, 2002) and its positive therapeutic potential. As adjunctive therapies, pharmacological treatments can treat negative symptoms of autism such as aggression, inattention, repetitive behaviors, and hyperactivity that may inhibit the delivery of behavioral therapy (Posey & McDougle, 2001).

Social workers should have competence in the area of risks and benefits of pharmacology as well as issues affecting access to medication for this vulnerable population. Five different classifications of drugs targeting the various behavioral and emotional symptoms of autism along with their side effects will be discussed: antipsychotics, anticonvulsants, mood stabilizers, antipsychotics, and stimulants. Discussion will also include international access to medication for individuals with developmental disabilities in disadvantaged areas.

Social work field placements as a new opportunity to tackle health and social inequalities: Developing best practices in Jordan
Al-Makhmureh, Sabah; Al-Hadidi, Hana; Al-Bakkur, Asem
AlBalaqa Applied University/Princes Rahama University College, Faculty of Social Work, Amman, Jordan

The National Disability Strategy for Jordan acknowledges that one of the key challenges for practitioners is the lack of information about children with developmental disabilities and their families. The primary reason for this is because disabilities are shrouded in secrecy, there is a lack of financial and human resources to support families, and a lack of skilled practitioners who are able to intervene within this challenging context.

This paper discusses the contribution of social work field placements in disabilities to develop localized practice and extend efforts to tackle health and social inequalities in Jordan. Social work students were placed for a period of 8 months in a rural Centre for children with developmental disabilities. At this stage of their training, the students were required to demonstrate skills working with individuals, families and communities, and interagency/interprofessional working. Students were supervised by practice assessors who worked with them to identify opportunities for intervention that also addressed stigma, social justice and inclusion. In addition to practice assessor reports, students completed daily reflective accounts of their learning. At the conclusion of the placement, a focus group was held with families to explore their experiences engaging with social work supports. The field training demonstrated several successful initiatives to develop social work practice with disabled children and their families, promote interprofessional working and address social inclusion. First, students conducted domiciliary visits to enable comprehensive assessments of need. Second, a support group for mothers to provide a safe place to share their caring experiences was developed. This collective ‘voice’ was viewed as an opportunity to develop mutual support networks. Third, partnerships among local community resources, were formed to develop a disability awareness campaign and plans for vocational training for older children. This social work placement initiative demonstrates a creative way to tackle health and social inequalities in Jordan. Student outcomes demonstrated the experience was an effective mechanism for practical learning, and feedback from families and the community indicated that the projects had begun to raise disability awareness, to give families an opportunity to access health and social care, and engage professionals in developing a local longer term strategy to reduce isolation and exclusion.

Disability – disabled newspapers. Or vice-versa?
Stavros, Parlalis
Frederick University, Nicosia, Cyprus

Disability is perceived differently in each society of the world; therefore, there are different aspects of how people perceive disability. An interesting aspect is the way that media refer to disability. Previous studies have focused and shown how disability is presented through the analysis of newspaper and magazine articles, pictures in movies and TV series. In this study, the aim was placed on the need to realize and conceptualize how disability is presented through newspapers in Cyprus. The methodology employed was the investigation and scrutiny of four major daily newspapers of Cyprus (Filelefefteros, Politis, Charavgi, Simerini). The archives of these newspapers were scrutinized for a period of 2 years (2009-2011). Up to now (15 December 2011), more than 250 articles have been collected. Content analysis was the methodology employed for the data analysis. The findings of the study present how disability is realized and conceptualized through newspapers in Cyprus; in other words, the findings represent the current conditions regarding disability in the Cypriot society. In first instance, it seems that there are many issues concerning the local society. In most of the articles there were references about education, health, employment, entertainment, social welfare, accessibility and communication. Cypriot society appears to be sensitive towards persons with disabilities. Moreover, there are many articles that mention the huge amount of donations made every year for persons with disability, especially during the Annual Radiomarathon. However, many articles refer to the “lack of sensitivity” shown by the society (e.g. not accessible buildings, parking spaces, discrimination at work, etc). Even though the power of money might appears to solve many problems, inclusion cannot be achieved through donations; social inclusion is an issue of social behavior and social acceptance. The collected data showed that the local society still faces disability with mercy and compassion and it is not ready to fully accept people with disabilities in every field of social life. Inclusion and social participation are priceless and will never be achieved under any price (donation). Improvements could be seen only through the education of the local society and the realization of the right dimension of disability.
Examining ableism in the immigration policies of the Canadian state
El-Latif, Yahya
Ryerson University, Social Work Graduate Student, Toronto, Canada

The purpose of this presentation is to discuss current Canadian immigration policies and how they impact the inclusion of people with disabilities from the global South. Even though social work as a profession has concerns itself with immigration and disability as fields of practice, little attention has been given to the intersection of both fields, namely, the experiences of people with disabilities as immigrants. Moreover, little attention has been paid to the impact of colonialism and a history of unjust North/South power relations on the immigration experiences of people with disabilities. Based on a critical discourse analysis of official immigration policy documents, specifically admissibility guidelines, as well as an analysis of recent case examples, this presentation will demonstrate how people with disabilities are prevented from being considered potentially “admissible” as immigrants. Relying on anti-colonial and postcolonial theoretical frameworks, findings of the critical discourse analysis will focus on who is admissible and who is considered an ideal candidate to immigrate to Canada. Specifically, the findings will present the key discourses of admissibility in Canadian immigration policies, and the factors such as health and race, among others, that determine admissibility/inadmissibility. Findings will also demonstrate how ableism, racism, and colonialism are operationalized through admissibility/inadmissibility. In addition to policy analysis findings, the analysis of case examples will reveal that under the current selection criteria, people with disabilities are considered a “non-preferred” category of immigrants and thought to place an economic burden on the system. Moreover, findings will indicate that even when they are part of a family application, people with disabilities are constantly faced with the risk of deportation as a result of current immigration policies. Several recent legal and policy changes for social workers emerge from this analysis. Specifically, as social workers, we are implicated in implementing social policies and in fighting for equitable and inclusive immigration processes including for people with disabilities. Social workers need to focus on challenging structural and political barriers and reversing their impacts on our clients. This advocacy role is essential for social work practice. In addition, social workers need to be actively involved in addressing unjust North/South power relations and participating in an evidence based assessment, collected 12 effective factors, which has been proved to be effective for transition for adolescents with disabilities. The original “Transition Success Assessment” has been completed in USA in 2008 with expert validity, Cronbach alpha test (0.9), and test-retest reliability (0.8). Based on the consideration of cultural differences, the project will add Taiwan related literature and opinions from expert focus groups in Taiwan to modify the original TSA to meet the local needs for future educators to use. According to the study purpose, participants will include two groups. The group will include adolescents with mild to moderate disabilities who enrolled in 2009/2010 (ex. special educational schools, high schools, and vocational high schools). The sample will be selected based on the information provided by Special Education Transmitt Net of Educational Department (2011). Two study phases will be proceeded. First, the expert focus group will modify and validate the TTSA items. Second, 462 of 577 participants completed the TTSA to find a Cronbach's alpha and factor analysis as the following measurement. The results indicated that (a) four experts believed 83% of the TTSA items were appropriately and 17% needed to be modified, and (b) the Cronbach's alpha of the TTSA is 0.90 and 8 out our 12 factors emerged after a factor analysis. In the future study, the TTSA will be modified based on the results of this project and then will be employed to find the relationship of the results of the TTSA and their transition outcomes as a predictive study.

Meeting the psycho-social needs of people with disabilities in Uganda
Taijadeen Adebayo, Samni
Kabale University, Social Work and Social Administration, Kabale, Uganda

The neglect of the handicapped children pushes them into risks in life. They find themselves dependent on the economically deprived adult who often has negative disposition towards them. The families of the handicapped children lack the basic needs to meet the yearnings of these children. The governments that ought to assist such families tend to give little attention to social development as its part oscillate between love and disaffection, and do not give sufficient attention to the problems of handicapped children. It is this situation that tends to constitute a paradox that this paper examines in relation to the psychosocial needs of handicapped children. The political economy of the environment of the handicapped children portrays a state of poverty and deprivation. This called for a joint effort of the public, and the government to rehabilitate handicapped children in the society. There is therefore the need for the formation of a more articulate social engineering to enhance the welfare of the handicapped children. Key Words: Handicapped, economically, disposition, Psycho-social needs, rehabilitate, Uganda.

Research and development of Taiwan Transition Success Assessment for high school students with disabilities - The TSA student version
Hsin Sheng College of Medical Care and Management, Early Childhood Care and Education, Taoyuan, Taiwan

Transition is difficult for individuals with disabilities, especially for high school students with disabilities. Leaving the campus, graduates with disabilities are facing challenges in the society, such as employment, life quality, social life, and marriage issues. The aim of this project is to collect effective factors from both quantitative and qualitative research to develop “Taiwanese Transition Success Assessment”. With the use of the “Taiwanese Transition Success Assessment”, high school students with disabilities can identify their own transition needs for service providers to set the transition goal and plan to make their transition successful. The TTSA, an evidence based assessment, collected 12 effective factors, which has been proved to be effective for transition for adolescents with disabilities. The original “Transition Success Assessment” has been completed in USA in 2008 with expert validity, Cronbach alpha test (0.9), and test-retest reliability (0.8). Based on the consideration of cultural differences, the project will add Taiwan related literature and opinions from expert focus groups in Taiwan to modify the original TSA to meet the local needs for future educators to use. According to the study purpose, participants will include two groups. The group will include adolescents with mild to moderate disabilities who enrolled in 2009/2010 (ex. special educational schools, high schools, and vocational high schools). The sample will be selected based on the information provided by Special Education Transmitt Net of Educational Department (2011). Two study phases will be proceeded. First, the expert focus group will modify and validate the TTSA items. Second, 462 of 577 participants completed the TTSA to find a Cronbach's alpha and factor analysis as the following measurement. The results indicated that (a) four experts believed 83% of the TTSA items were appropriately and 17% needed to be modified, and (b) the Cronbach's alpha of the TTSA is 0.90 and 8 out our 12 factors emerged after a factor analysis. In the future study, the TTSA will be modified based on the results of this project and then will be employed to find the relationship of the results of the TTSA and their transition outcomes as a predictive study.

E-handbook on disability services for social workers
Astio, Anu; Nurmio-Koikkalainen, Päivi; Gilla, Matti
National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), System Development Unit, Helsinki, Finland

The Handbook on Disability Services is intended for people working in the field, for use in support of client work and decision-making. The e-handbook is available in Finnish, and some sections are translated into Swedish. The purpose of the e-handbook is to improve the nationwide equality in services for people with disabilities, and to improve service quality and promote a new approach to disability policy, giving people with disabilities more right to self-determination and better opportunities for participation. The handbook gathers more than 900 visitors monthly. The handbook is divided into the following sections:

- The front page contains news and events, shortcuts to other sections of the handbook, consulting questions and answers, links to key legislation and the latest court decisions.

- The handbook gathering more than 9000 visitors monthly.
The section on support for independent living contains descriptions of services and assistance covered by the Services and Assistance for the Disabled Act.

The section on administration and policies contains information on the provision and monitoring of services and information on disability policy.

The section on legislation contains links to relevant legislation and to court rulings concerning application of the Services and Assistance for the Disabled Act.

The section on the service process describes the stages of the service process and the procedures involved at each stage.

The section on tools contains tools for use in client work, such as assessment methods.

The section on contacts contains information on the relevant authorities and NGOs, together with their contact details.

The handbook also contains a wealth of links to further information on the subject.

Making the handbook

The Service System Development Unit at the National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL) is responsible for the content and maintenance of the handbook. The content has been constructed together with over 60 professionals nationwide. NGOs of people with disabilities are closely connected to the construction of the handbook.

The quality of the compilation process of the handbook in 2009–2010 was monitored by a steering group appointed by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health. Comments on the handbook were received from a number of experts in the field. As of the beginning of 2011, the quality of the handbook is monitored by an editorial board.


PMO059

The role of social support in inclusion of families raising children with disabilities

Milica Babic, Marina; Laklija, Maj; Buljevac, Marko

University of Zagreb Faculty of Low, Department of Social Work, Zagreb, Croatia

Social support can be defined as perceived care, respect and help from others. The concept of social support should include issues of social inclusion. The community itself has an important support role for its members. Informal and formal social support systems have an important role in supporting families who have a member with a disability. In most cases the informal social support is provided by friends, family members or neighbors, while the formal support is provided by professionals or paid helpers from the local community. The birth of a child with a disability creates a situation which requires every possible family care and protection. The family also needs the support from the community, which is very important because it can provide conditions for full inclusion of the child. The aim of this presentation is to show the results of the study of the role of the perceived social support in the inclusion of children with developmental disabilities and their families. The sample is structured as a probabilistic (N=308 parents of children with disabilities aged 0-7 years). The data were gathered by a questionnaire method. Qualitative content analysis was applied. The research results show that the social support has a very important role for families of children with disabilities. For the inclusion of children with disabilities in the community it is essential coordination between the social welfare system, health system, education and employment system. Results show that a family's financial situation is also crucial to insuring their inclusion. In addition the quality of inclusion of the child and their family depends on the quality of information on their rights, housing conditions and the availability of orthopedic and other medical supplies. Further, when parents were asked what types of assistance they needed the most, the majority of the respondents said it was financial assistance, followed by practical assistance, adequate/ available health care and psychological assistance/counseling. Study results illustrate some trends and problems that families of children with disabilities face in accessing or attempting to access certain social rights and their inclusion in Croatian. This paper describes the most important elements that make up guidelines to regulate access to social rights and inclusion of children with disabilities and their families. Key words: children with disabilities, family, social support, inclusion

PMO060

Anthropological and sociological contributions to the analysis of situations of disability in the military environment

Xavier Moreira, Nadia

Marinha do Brasil, Diretoria de Assistência Social da Marinha, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

The work aims to conduct a literature review of studies in anthropology and sociology, bringing together an understanding of the situations of disability work in the field of military institutions, notably the armed forces. The discussion is related to the rights envisaged by the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities of the United Nations, which supports the social inclusion of people with disabilities (PWD) and recognizes the work a fundamental right and necessary. Even with advances in the understanding of the issue, it is observed that there are still impediments imposed on access to jobs in the PWD social organizations, such as the armed forces. Reasons for this are anchored on the argument that the military activity requires a high level of physical health, incompatible with the condition of PWD. It is not assured in open armed forces, the percentage of vacancies to the PWD. Do not accept the admission of students with disabilities in schools and military colleges. The military and is working to be affected by some form of disability, is retired, transferred to reserves remunerated. This paper assumes that resistance to the presence of PWD in the military rather than linked to the nature of military activity, is related to normative culture, the historically this type of institution, whose rituals, behaviors, attitudes and gestures seek to frame prescriptive regime, avoiding unexpected situations. You can still find resistance in this way it is built to military ID, whose central elements are masculinity, strength, virility, because war is linked with aggression. The military is perhaps the most masculine of social institutions and one of the most closed and conservative conservation is typical of the military, because it is up to ensure continuity of the state. One must wonder if all the military activities are related to the operational area. If there are functions that can be executed by PWD, considering the various types of disabilities. It is necessary that the attention will turn to consider whether the impediment to participation of PWD in the military is not a form of retualização an understanding that puts the body in the causes of their social disadvantages, an embodiment of a culture of normal and a reductionist understanding on disability to be overcome in order to build an inclusive society, to ensure compliance with the rights of PWD.

PMO061

Disabled people's access to public sector employment in Bangladesh: why so little change?

Jalil, Md Abdul

Shahjalal University of Science and Technology, Department of Social Work, Sylhet, Bangladesh

People with disabilities are most vulnerable and deprived segment of the population in Bangladesh having limited opportunities of education, training and employment. Most of them are isolated from mainstream society, stigmatised, mistreated and marginalised. However, inclusion of people from all segment of the society including people with disabilities in the mainstream development activities is necessary for achieving sustainable development and minimising inequalities. Appropriate employment opportunity can minimise marginalization, expedite inclusion process and enhance mainstreaming of people with disabilities. In Bangladesh, public sector is the larger provider of employment opportunity. People with disabilities encounter difficulties to access to the public sector employment although 10 percent quota for third and fourth grade and 1 percent quota for first and second grade jobs are reserved for them. However, share of persons with disabilities in the public sector employment in Bangladesh is less than 1 percent although they represent more than 10 percent of the total population. The present study examines why are persons with disabilities in Bangladesh not enjoying equal access to public sector employment. The study is based on secondary data such as research reports, journal articles, books, newspaper reports and documents and statistics of government departments and non-government organizations of Bangladesh. However, this study was unable to analyse the recruitment trends of disabled persons in public sector in Bangladesh because of lack of data and inability to access to the reports of government departments. The study argues that the negative perception of the elites of Bangladesh towards disabled persons and lack of political commitment is a major cause for little achievement in public sector employment for disabled persons in Bangladesh. Negative attitudes of people in general towards disability also prevent their participation in the opportunity structure to benefit by the social provisions which are available for all citizens. In addition, there is a misunderstanding among employers about the capacity and skills of disabled persons which also restrict their participation.
in the labour market. Moreover, absence of inclusive education keeps disabled people at lower educational attainment and low levels of skills.

POM062
Researching the leisure aspirations of adults with learning disabilities: a co-inquiry project

Huang, Shanming; Charney, Helen
Northumbria University, School of Health, Community and education Studies, Newcastle Upon Tyne, United Kingdom; Durham University, School of Applied Social Sciences (Social Work), Durham, United Kingdom

Over the last thirty years the integration and social inclusion of people with learning disabilities (PWLD) into their communities has gained prominence in political agendas. UK disability policies emphasise principles of individual rights, social inclusion, choice and control in order that PWLD are able to pursue purposeful activities, develop friendships, and a sense of belonging. Two key policy documents Valuing People Now (DH, 2009) and Raising Our Sights (Mansell, 2010) identify the role of leisure activities in enabling PWLD to lead fulfilling lives in their communities. Particular challenges are faced in supporting PWLD to pursue leisure activities of their choice in the evenings and weekends. This paper describes the processes and outcomes of a co-inquiry project involving two academic researchers working together with PWLD, advocates and service providers to explore the current realities and the aspirations of diverse PWLD for leisure activities in the evenings and at weekends.

A principle finding was that despite realistic aspirations to engage in leisure activities outside the home, the most common leisure activities were solitary, passive (e.g. watching TV/DVD, listening to music/radio, reading) and home based. Community based leisure activities (e.g. attending an organised social group for PWLD, eating out, visit family etc) were dependent on the availability and cooperation of staff or family member. While this project confirmed existing research that shows PWLD continue to face particular challenges in making meaningful social relationships, social networks and accruing "social capital", the findings are being used by PWLD in an attempt to challenge conventional forms of service commissioning and service delivery that limit opportunities for implementing policy priorities.

POM063
Competence for inclusion

Poljak, Ivica
Center for Social Welfare Split Croatia, Department for Adult Persons, Split, Croatia

Croatia is a country of social rights according to its statutory rights. Multiple different groups of citizens require social care and the service of social work. Many categories of disabled citizens make use of the profession since it was established in our society (57 years since the promotion of the first social worker in Zagreb, now the capital of Croatia, in 1955)! People without sufficient funds for life, old and disabled, children without parents, women exposed to violence, drug and alcohol addicts alike, people with special needs, people under tutelary... Exactly the category of people deprivation of work ability due to psychical or mental imperfection have the highest standards of state care in Croatia. What does that include? Accommodation in mental health institutions! It's keeping the problem under control and lowering the damage to the remaining of the, the able and socially active, populace. That who end up in mental institutions and social establishments remain in them for the remainder of their life. They do not get a second chance because society does not have simple solutions to them, their family, their surroundings, currently as well as in the past. Our aim is to foster activity to enhance the quality of life of people with mental or physical difficulties, helping the process of their medical treatment, socialization and the remainder of their working ability through:

- Forming an organization which would represent them in relation to social institutions, with the aim of:
  - Gathering experts of multiple profiles who, with social workers, think of and conduct activities to enhance the quality of life and fulfillment of their basic needs according to their capabilities
  - Opening so-called „drop-in centers“ in local communities for sojourn and daily activities for people with heavy mental or psychical problems
  - Organizing various activities in the community which would, along with expert help from work therapists, be conducted according to the remainder of the work ability
  - Preventing exacerbation of medical/psychical difficulties conditioned by social segregation and prepare the people within the treatment for inclusion into work and social conditions

POM064
Disability for delinquencies reasons: his influences in the family dynamics

Legrand, Françoise
Central Universidad of Venezuela, Social Work, Ciudad Universitaria, Caracas, Venezuela

Despite the relevant claims that involved an important development of a set of proposals designed to foreground human rights in organizations like the United Nations, people with disabilities remain one of the main targets when it comes to discrimination. They are subject to social exclusion at the local and international level which prevents them from full participation in the normatively prescribed activities in the society in which they live. A disability however is an umbrella term, covering impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions. Our project/research will focus on disabilities that are acquired through delinquency violence.

This research/investigation aims to understand—generally from a social work's perspective— the changing aspects that may affect someone's lifestyle, like the environment in which they live. In this research/investigation, we will adopt a methodology that came to represent a key element when it comes to an in depth knowledge about society, mainly based on subjects 'life and history. We will identify through this research the core of the problem while developing a set of measures that will bring us closer to the subjects being observed.

POM065
Personal assistance system as a service for disabled people — one way to independent living and participation

Mauri, Ann; Nurmi-Koikkalainen, Päivi
The National Institute for Health and Welfare, Helsinki, Finland

Finland and disability services: Since 1987, Finland has had a progressive Act on Services and Assistance for the Disabled, entitling disabled persons to the services and assistance they need. Out of 3.3 million Finns, around 80 000 receive disability services. Disability services include e.g. transport services (those who owing to disability cannot use public transport, taxi) services related to accommodation and to participation, interpreter services and employment services. Disability services are organised by municipalities, towards empowerment and independent living. Important amendment came into force 1.9.2009 namely personal assistance system as a subjective right. This means that a severely disabled person who necessarily needs the assistance of another person is entitled to receive it. Personal assistance is not a form of care, treatment or monitoring. The disabled person must be able to determine oneself when, where, how and by whom the assistance is provided. There are in Finland 8083 recipients of personal assistance, which are 2500 recipients more than year before.

Personal assistance in practice: Personal assistance can be organised so that severely disabled person is provided a personal budget, with it he or she employs the assistant and acts as the employer. The amended legislation provides for other ways of organising assistance, service vouchers and procuring assistance services for the severely disabled person from either public or private service producers. The municipality can also provide the assistance service itself through municipal employees.

New models — towards personal budgeting: Some towns in Finland are exploring a new alternative of service vouchers to complement the basic model whereby the disabled person acts as the employer. To clarify the roles of municipalities and service users is one of the key challenges for the future, including the development of new models of organising assistance. There are some key ethical issues to be considered like what does the role of disabled persons mean as consumers, what does the role of the municipality mean in that case, who or what finally defines the contents and the ways of organising the services and what about issues of liability or of responsibility?

POM066
Expectations of new community based services for children with disability – parent's perspective

Brkic, Mitroslav; Zegarac, Nevenka; Dzamonja Ignatovic, Tamara
Faculty of political sciences, Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia

Problem and aim: Community based services play very important role for integrative and holistic approach that should meet individual needs and promote social inclusion of children with severe disabilities and their families. Through the programme of EU support, municipal governments and service providers in Serbia was supported to develop
Intervention

Key words: children with disability, beneficiary perspective, quality of life.

Potential for improvement of the quality of care is in integration of beneficiaries perspectives in service planning as a vital part of service individualization. Key words: children with disability, beneficiary perspective, quality of life.

PMO067
Collaborative problem-solving in the context of early Childhood Intervention

Yvän, Regina
Mälardalen University, School of Health, Care and Social Welfare, Eskilstuna, Sweden

According to The Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNICEF) children with disabilities do have the right to enjoy a full and decent life. The parents are responsible for the child's development, to facilitate active participation, and have the best for the child in mind. Focus in supporting children with disabilities may need support and services from professionals. Swedish habilitation services to children with disabilities and their families' builds on a structure of regular family centered planning and setting meetings involving the family and professionals as well as a series of appointments and interventions implemented between planning meetings. Aim: The aim of the study is to explore the content of issues discussed at planning meetings, and the relation between this content and the activities implemented in everyday interventions for children and families who receive services from the Child and Youth Habilitation Services (C-YHS) in Sweden. Method: This is an exploratory study using longitudinal data (videotaped planning meetings, interviews, memory notes, and "corridor-chats") from five families enrolled in intervention programs, and their C-YHS teams were used. Data were analyzed using conventional content analysis. Result: The results illustrate a process with a high degree of correspondence between families' concerns, experienced problems, the formal decisions and the interventions generated. Concerns were focused on the future, and problems were focused on the present situation. Concerns were related to actions focused on supporting adults in the environment, mostly the parents, rather than the child. Problems to a larger extent concerned actions focused on the child. Actions focused on adults not well documented in a record designed to document child specific information, and may lead to under-reporting of interventions focused on the proximal environment. Thus, services may look less family centered than what they really are. Conclusion: Family centered practices may fit problems related to everyday life better than problems related solely to child impairment.

PMO068
The Caregiver Support Group: Feelings experienced in rehabilitation

Martins, Gisele1; Yoshida, Thais1; Araújo, Cassandra2
1Seoul National University, Seoul, Republic of Korea; 2Brandeis University, Waltham, United States

Introduction: The practice of care has expanded the concept of health-suffering, when the injured ones no longer center on their disability, but from the perspective of autonomy and integrity of this person as a global being. Perform the task of caregiver of a dependent person brings changes in lifestyle and different feelings emerge. Methodology: Conducted survey of the perception of form experienced by caregivers of inpatients in the Rehabilitation Centre for people with damage to the central nervous system in service in interdisciplinary group composed of social workers, nurses and psychologists. We used a semi-structured questionnaire, consisting of a survey containing sociodemographic data and questions about feelings experienced by caregivers, collected from the verbalization of feelings about the act of caring in the group therapy sessions. Results: Of 26 caregivers, 24 were women and two men. Of these, 14 carers of people with spinal cord injury and 12 with acquired brain injury. Regarding the relationship with the injured, 12 were spouses, six children, two mothers, two grandchildren, 1 friend and 1 service provider. The most prevalent feeling prior to participation in the group was Faith, reported by 70.37% of these, followed by the feeling of confidence and hope 66.66% - 62.96%. After the group dynamic was possible to observe the increase in reported feelings of faith with 85.2%, 77.77% of hope and understanding for the time being experienced by 66.66%. At the same time there was a reduction in reports of anxiety of 18.5% to 0% and concern regarding the habit of care from 18.5% to 7.4%. Showing that the group decreased the level of concern and anxiety about the condition of the care of the injured.

Final Thoughts: We could see that the inclusion and participation of the caregiver in the group, this period of hospitalization for rehabilitation contributed not only to improving the emotional, social and care. Providing better care and awareness of this manifestation of feelings of caregivers involved in rehabilitation. Keywords: caregiver, group, and interdisciplinary rehabilitation.

PMO069
Accessibility of medical services to children with severe health disorders

Starshinova, Alla
Ural Federal University, Social Work, Yekaterinburg, Russian Federation

The problem of accessibility of medical services to handicapped children in Russia has actualized due to changes caused by formation of new socio-economic conditions. Strengthening of social differentiation of families with children is accompanied by transition to a variety of forms and principles of organization of health services for children with health disabilities. Nowadays at state medical institutions there are 1) development of services that are financed by health insurance funds and 2) rapid expansion of paid services as well. Medical institutions that serve children with congenital and acquired health disorders become more specialized and high-technology and they aim at achievement of not only medical results and improving quality of children life, but also of cost efficiency. That is why their services are not always accessible for families with children with sever health disorders. The aim of the research that we conducted on the basis of medical rehabilitation center for children was to reveal those factors that complicate access to medical services of children with sever health disorders. While the research we used questionnaire poll of parents whose children are patients of the Center and also expert poll of its specialists. On the basis of the research we identified three groups of families - 1) who receive health care services for disabled children for free, 2) who pay full and 3) who pay in full. We also identified range of factors that have influence on the accessibility of health care services: socio-economic status of families, place of residence, employment status of parents, family structure and activity of parents, their awareness and their interest in getting the maximum possible range of services for their child. We analyzed the satisfaction of parents of their children medical care at the Center and their willingness and ability to pay for services needed for comprehensive rehabilitation of a child. Results of the research formed the basis for recommendations for social work organizations at centers of medical and social rehabilitation of children and for forming the social policy for this group of recipients of medical services.

PMO070
Impact of children's disability on parental health in later-life: moderating effects of health risk behaviors in mid-life

Ha, Jung-Hwa1; Ghosh, Subharati2; Pai, Manacy3; Essenfeld, Harper4; Park, Sang Min5
1Seoul National University, Seoul, Republic of Korea; 2Brandeis University, Waltham, United States; 3Kent State University, Kent, United States; 4University of Chicago, Chicago, United States

With the increase in life expectancy, many parents who have children with developmental or mental health problems assume their caregiving responsibilities until late in life. However, little is known about the prevalence of health risk behaviors among these parents and the impact of such behaviors on parents' long-term physical health. The current study examines: (1) the effect of having a child with developmental or mental health problems on parents' alcohol-related health behaviors in mid-life (in the 50s); (2) the effect of having a child with developmental or mental health problems on parental physical health in later life (in the 60s); and, (3) the moderating effects of binge drinking and problematic drinking in the relationship between having a child with a disability and parental physical health. Analyses are based on data from Wisconsin
Longitudinal Study, a longitudinal survey of randomly selected individuals who graduated from high schools in Wisconsin in 1957 and their siblings. The most recent data collection occurred in 2003-2004, when the majority of the original sample reached the age of 62. Analytic sample included 458 respondents who had a child with developmental (n=203) or mental health problems (n=235) and 2941 parents of non-disabled children (comparison group). Physical health in later life was assessed with Health Utility Index (HUI) and health-related quality of life (HRQOL) measures. Results showed that having a child with a disability did not significantly influence the number of drinks that parents consume in mid-life. However, symptoms of problem drinking behaviors in mid-life significantly moderated the relationship between parenting a child with a disability and physical health in later life in that the negative impact of having a child with a disability on physical health was greater for those who showed problem drinking behaviors. The findings suggest that interventions for caregiving parents should be designed at the health behavioral level so that risky health behaviors do not further aggregate the toll that children’s disability takes on parents’ physical health.

PMO071

Network for research in social pedagogy
Kall, Eva-Lena Fast, Marianne
Jönköping University, Department of Behavioral Sciences and Social Work, Jönköping, Sweden

We would like to make a poster to present a project financed and supported by the Swedish Research Council during 2008 – 2011. Responsible for the project is professor Elisabet Cedersund, Jönköping University, School of Health Science. The aim of the project was to build a research network with focus on social pedagogy in different parts of the society.

Social pedagogy is seen as an important tool in many of the pedagogical and learning processes in such arenas as day care, special education, adult education. The integration of individuals into the society is a core theme in this kind of pedagogy which tries to support, mobilize and empower people to take active part in the society.

As a result of the network there has been several meetings/seminars for multi-disciplinary discourses and collaborations among researchers. Workshops and seminars has been arranged open for researchers as well as other stakeholders (social workers, teachers, clients, students etc) in the field of social pedagogy. The network has also invited international scholars for lectures within this field of knowledge. A website has been created to facilitate the collaboration within the network and spread research, literature and knowledge.

The members of the network have during the seminars presented and discussed progressive research and articles with the purpose of developing and spreading the knowledge of social pedagogy.

PMO072

How about “Festival of equal opportunities”?
Grgorac, Milica
Association of Physically Disabled, Zagreb, Croatia

The struggle for integration of persons with disabilities into community work and life includes equal opportunities and rights for this population. Since many people still unjustly identify disability with incompetence, the work on eliminating prejudice and developing awareness about disability is a constant and necessary process of gradual making of conditions for equal opportunities of persons with disabilities. In order to contribute to integration process, the Association of Physically Disabled (Zagreb) has launched the project “Festival of Equal Opportunities”, which will be presented in this work. This Festival has 10-year tradition with intention to display creative potentials and artistic merits of persons with disabilities in drama, music and dance performances, and at the same time to fight prejudices and to raise social awareness about disability issues. The Festival consists of music-and-stage performances, visual arts, educational, recreational, and sports programme. The music-and-stage programme is composed of theatrical, dance, and musical numbers performed by both persons with disabilities and the popular artists from the world of music and theatre. Visual arts programme encompasses around 60 artists exhibiting their work out in the open. The recreational programme includes mobility games in which public figures and citizens, through a simulated impairment and on an improvised polygon, gain experience of moving in a wheelchair and orienting themselves with the aid of the white stick. The sports programme consists of tournaments in sitting volleyball, tennis, sitting basketball and hockey in wheelchairs. At the three-day street festival, in about 80 performances over 900 performers appear from country and abroad, of whom 600 are persons with disabilities. The Festival is observed by 15000 citizens. The organizing team of the Festival consists of about 20 experts and 150 targeted volunteers – students from faculties of the Zagreb University. Special attention is given to work with volunteers because of a substantial investment into their future. Volunteers are thoroughly trained for their assignments on the Festival and educated on volunteering, disability issue and special communication.

Successful, 10-years lasting, implementation of the project that achieves high results of raising awareness of general population and was met with wholehearted acceptance and attention from citizens and media shall be described in this presentation.

PMO073

Promoting inclusion through strengths-based interventions in mental health
Fružličić, Veronika
University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom

A systematic review on strengths-based interventions as a tool to assist in supporting social equality in mental health care. People with mental health problems often do not have control over their lives and may encounter negative social and vocational effects of an enduring mental illness. There is increasing international interest in integrating individual strengths into the process of overcoming issues of disabilities, particularly in the field of mental health. Terms like ‘strengths’ and ‘recovery’ are connoted with hope and positivity in a domain often characterised by disillusion and passive treatment. Interventions that identify and build on people’s strengths can be a useful tool in service-orientation towards increased choice, control and empowerment of the individual. The objective of this systematic review was to search the current literature for strengths-based interventions and recovery in community-based mental health settings for adults and children.

Results from 13 studies comprising of experimental, correlational, qualitative and mixed-method designs in multi-cultural contexts were then subject to narrative synthesis due to their inconsistency in outcome measures. The findings showed that building on existing strengths of individuals or groups can promote social inclusion and integration throughout cultures while upholding service users’ rights to choice and control. The interventions were related to symptom reduction and quality of life for all. This also applied to people from ethnic minorities. Interventions were found to help overcome prejudices and discrimination in drawing attention away from the disability. Apart from a few challenges, the interventions were also successful as a tool to facilitate people’s engagement into work and participation in the wider society as well as integration of people from different backgrounds.

The interventions can reinforce current mental health policy and previous research by supporting service users to use their own resources, define recovery for themselves and consequently create opportunities for inclusion. If social workers in community-based services understand strengths beyond Western perspectives, the interventions take on both anti-discrimination and cultural sensitivity, making recovery more feasible in policy and practice. Strengths-based interventions should be highlighted in recovery-promoting social policies.

PMO074

The needs and access to social services of Romanian people living with multiple sclerosis
Manea, Liviu
University of Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania

Living with multiple sclerosis (MS) impacts the quality of life of those afflicted and their families, due to a series of factors such as early onset, unknown etiology, unpredictable evolution, functional limitations and restrictions on participation. According to the MS Barometer, there are approx. 2.5 million people diagnosed with MS in the world, and 10,000 in Romania. This study conducted in 2011 aimed to: i) examine the impact of MS on the quality of life of those affected and their families; ii) explore the unknown etiology, unpredictable evolution, functional limitations and restrictions on participation. According to the MS Barometer, there are restrictions and strategies used to overcome them; ii) identify employment opportunities and iv) analyze the need for social services and how to access them.

Both quantitative and qualitative approaches were used to assess the impact of MS on the individual and the family. A sample of 187 subjects with MS filled out a questionnaire focused on family structure and dynamics, functional limitations, restrictions on participation and adjustment strategies. 97 participants with MS took part in focus groups to discuss their need for social services and improving access to services. The mean age of participants is of 42.5 years (SD=9.91 years) and the mean duration of the disease is of 12.14 years (SD=8.04 years). As shown before, MS is more prevalent in women (F=59.4%). Most participants are not employed anymore (57.8%) and their revenues come from disability.
of the labor market as well as the economic uncertainty due to loss of benefit or lack of guarantees of permanence in the workplace, are factors in the parents' decision. The sample was probabilistic, random, typed, resulting in 19 families, subjects of the research. Semi-structured interviews were conducted, in home visits, which had as instrument a form with open and closed questions analyzed through content analysis. The results show that, if on one hand, society is not prepared to absorb this labor demand, on the other, families are not prepared and safe to contribute with the insertion of the children at work. In this sense, it is important to highlight the need to intensify the work with families of people with disability so that they understand their children as people with capacities and rights and contribute to the same realization. It is necessary to set up "Laws of transition" that can make families safer in this process, providing them beyond survival, their children's professional achievement. It is also relevant to point to the need to promote, through public policy, citizenship of these individuals and their families, through the realization of their rights, seeking the visibility of these, advancing in other investigative actions, creating channels for reflection, study and analysis on the subject, a process in which the Social Work professional has great relevance and capacity to intervene.

PM0078
Social and economic impacts of the welfare-to-work policy for people with disability in South Korea
Hwang, Boram
Pusan National University, Social Welfare, Busan, Republic of Korea
A majority of people with disability in South Korea has been fighting against many forms of social and economic isolation including poverty, unemployment, and lack of social care and mobility services. The purpose of this research is to examine whether the recent transitions in welfare-to-work policy for people with disability is a chance to improve the degrees of their social and economic integration. This research compared types and levels of changes in social connectedness, family resilience, wage and income, job duration among three sample groups — people in vocational rehabilitation institutions, social enterprises, social employment programs — between 2008 and 2011. This research found that social enterprises are most effective in obtaining positive types and
levels in social and economic integration and the main contributing factors include better equipped work environments, more friendly work cultures, and higher involvement of local community. The findings imply that governments need to continue to provide financial supports to social enterprises for setting disability-friendly work environments and various incentives for involving local community as consumers and partners.

**PMO079**
The key of the house: considerations about relations between mental disorder and autonomy
Gomes, Tânia
Universidade Federal Fluminense, Serviço Social, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

This work shows the results of my Master Degree research which intends to learn about the relations among citizenship and mental health by the point of view of the users of the service Psychosocial Attention Center located on the west zone of the city of Rio de Janeiro.

The analysis was made by the following steps:
1. Analysis of the interviews of the users
2. Identification of the capability of making choices by the users
3. Their expectations about the future
4. Capability of keeping others relationships outside the treatment center
5. Understanding of the main ideas of the interviews
6. Workshop with the main ideas and the theory used in this research
7. Final analysis of the whole material

In the field was possible to find several users willing to analyze this research: about autonomy, future expectations, social recognize, understanding about citizenship.

Of the analysis of data was possible to say that the understanding about autonomy of the interviewed persons shows a lot of complexity and context about usual things that are considerate ordinary things to "normal persons".

During the interview sections the users talked about their wishes and desires and about the possibilities of how to achieve it. They use to associate their capability with the idea that they are really free. This freedom is clearly associated with the fact that they are no longer restricted to the hospital area. However, being free of the hospital does not make them friends to others external controls.

The construction of the stigma about the disease and the patient and the subtraction to other persons to have a normal life is recognized as a false freedom and obstruction to the real autonomy.

Once this autonomy is related to the possibility of taking decisions about their personal intent, any cutting of these principles can associate their capability with the idea that they are really free. This freedom is clearly associated with the fact that they are no longer restricted to the hospital area. However, being free of the hospital does not make them friends to others external controls.

The construction of the stigma about the disease and the patient and the subtraction to other persons to have a normal life is recognized as a false freedom and obstruction to the real autonomy.

Once this autonomy is related to the possibility of taking decisions about their personal intent, any cutting of these principles can associate their capability with the idea that they are really free.

**PMO080**
Promoting accessible environments in Canadian and American schools of social work
Carter, Irene1; Hanes, Roy2; MacDonald, Judy3; McMurphy, Suzanne4
1University of Windsor, School of Social Work, Windsor, ON, Canada; 2Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada; 3Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada; 4School of Social Work, University of Windsor, Windsor, ON, Canada

Members of the Persons with Disabilities Caucus, Canadian Association of Social Work Education (CASWE), discuss research findings on social work, disability, and accessibility in Canadian and American accredited schools of social work, highlighting the need to make education more accessible to persons with disabilities. They address the lack of research about disability in postsecondary schools of social work and challenge professional accrediting bodies to examine and modify their educational policy and accreditation standards as necessary with respect to persons with disabilities. Their Canadian findings indicate the need for continuing awareness in pedagogy, curriculum, student services, and heightened involvement of faculty and students in social work program development and professional standards. The presenters also assessed the teaching and learning experiences about disability associated with American, Council of Social Work Education (CSWE), accredited, schools of social work.

The CASWE provided a list of 36 schools and the CSWE produced a list of 100 schools, based on regional representation, with information about national disability-related interests and concerns. The researches forwarded questionnaires to the deans and directors of 36 Canadian and 100 American schools of social work, focusing on information about courses, programs, field experiences, scholarly activities, equity policies regarding admission, and the number of students with disabilities. The findings of the research schools offered disability content in disability-related and specific disability courses, including placements. Most schools provided an opportunity to declare a disability and reported having disability student services offices where students could apply for accommodation. The authors suggest there is continuing need for national and international awareness in the area of pedagogy, curriculum, services to students, involvement of faculty, and student representation in program development, service provision, and professional standards.

The authors suggest international research on disability and schools of social work provides needed faculty support in instituting policy changes to equity statements, administrative procedures, or governance documents and prioritizing the accessibility of persons with disabilities.

**PMO081**
The development of Normalization principle for people with intellectual disabilities in Japan and Sweden
Tadahiro, Mikiyasu1; Lobu, Cecilia2
1Tokyo University and Graduate School of Social Welfare, Isesaki, Japan; 2The National Board of Health and Welfare, Jonkoping, Sweden

**Purpose:** To highlight the historical development of the principle of Normalization in Japan and Sweden. We seek in an introductory way to point out how Normalization principle developed in both countries. Resembles and differences are emphasized.

**Method:** A chronological presentation based on the analysis of relevant publications in the subject.

**Findings:** In Sweden the roots of Normalization principle were based on a political stand within the frame of a social democratic government, that human values and human rights must be put ahead. This ideology contained a clear aim of making disabled part of society through their incorporation in working life. At the same time a movement of de-institutionalization grew in Sweden. In Japan, the principle of Normalization was imported from abroad. Around the 70's, Normalization principle was introduced in some journals and books. In 1995, a Japanese plan called "Government action plan for People with Disabilities - Normalization 7 year's strategy" used the word Normalization, but it made no references to any de-institutionalization policy. The plan more concentrated in the creation of a community based care system and in the increment of services for disabled people. In 2006, a new Japanese law, called "the Services and Supports for Persons with Disabilities Act" came into effect. It was established with the aim of making the financial burden of the national government mandatory; unifying systems for persons with physical, intellectual and mental disabilities; and supporting them with a national common system. But actually a similar ideology of Normalization existed in Japan almost 30 years before it was “imported” to the country. In 1946 Mr. Kazuo Itoha who had opened care homes for intellectual disabled people proposed that intellectual disabled children should exist like "a light in society". Until the 1940’s people’s way of thinking in Japan was that those children were in need of "obtaining light from society". This way of thinking had charity as point of departure, while Itoha’s point of departure was to see the children as contributors to society. A point of view that came to resemble Normalization principle and that marked the start of practicing Normalization as a principle in Japan.

**PMO082**
The access to people with cleft lip and palate rights: the repercussions of the impairment appraisal
Graciano, Maria Inês; Benevides, Elaine; Tabet Mesquita, Sonia
Hospital de Reabilitação de Anomalias Craniofaciais, Serviço Social, Bauru, Brazil

**Introduction/Background:** The objective of this research was to investigate the effectiveness of the impairment appraisal report for people with cleft lip and palate – patients from a specialized hospital in craniofacial anomalies - in access to rights. Material & Methods: The universe (U) consisted of 190 adults with cleft lip and/or palate between 18 and 59 years, coming from all over Brazil. The sample (S) was 82 patients who agreed to participate. The instrument for data collect was an interview supported by a form with open and closed questions, besides the patients file consultation. This is a descriptive and explanatory research in a quanti-qualitative approach.

**Results:** According to the results, most subjects is between 18 and 30 (71% U and 62% S), female (60% U and 56%) belonging to low social class (87% U and 92% S) and coming from the southeast region (61% U and 55% S). Among the subjects of the sample, 72% know and enjoy the benefits related to disabled people, highlighting the importance of the impairment appraisal report (57%) and other documentation for such access (65%). Most of subjects (76%) considers themselves disabled, agreeing with the favorable report by the interdisciplinary team (96%) due to anatomical and functional impairment. The attitude of the institutions in accepting (51%) or not (49%) the appraisal report reflects the lack of distinctiveness in the legislation regarding to legitimacy of the framing of cleft lip and palate as physical disability. Conclusion: We must ensure people with cleft palate their full integration in the social,
PMO084
Exploring experiences of, and responses to, university students who disclose mental illness
Boddy, Jennifer\textsuperscript{1}; McAuliffe, Donna\textsuperscript{2}; Stewart, Victoria\textsuperscript{1}
\textsuperscript{1}Griffith University, School of Human Services and Social Work, Gold Coast, Australia; \textsuperscript{2}Griffith University, School of Human Services and Social Work, Logan, Australia

Social work educators increasingly manage situations where students disclose serious mental health issues. There is a critical need for clarity about the responsibilities of students to disclose their mental health status and the responsibilities of universities to provide appropriate support within established disability frameworks. The nature of work in this industry is such that professionals need to be able to act with sound judgement, make rational decisions, promote clear boundaries around their practice, and take responsibility for their quality of service. Thus questions about ‘fitness to practice’ lie alongside the importance of valuing the lived experience of mental illness. Unfortunately, students often do not know who they should disclose to, what will happen to disclosed information, and who has access to this information. Students often fear embarrassment, stigma, and shame about disclosing mental illness. While there is research and literature from the UK on this topic, little is known in the Australian context about the ways in which students with mental illness use support services within Universities, particularly when they are studying programs that require a reasonable degree of mental fitness. Consequently, in this paper, we will explore the diverse experiences of three Australian social work students with mental illness and make recommendations for universities and educators that will promote socially just practices and policies.

PMO085
Abandonment of disabled children: the role of grandmothers
Francois, Maria de Fatima\textsuperscript{1}; Couto, Fabiana\textsuperscript{2}
\textsuperscript{1}Campinas University, Ceper, Campinas, Brazil; \textsuperscript{2}Mogi-Mirim Municipality, Mogi-Mirim, Brazil

The study aimed at understanding the reasons why grandmothers took responsibility for caring for a disabled grandchild. Qualitative research was carried out and interviews with open-ended questions were used to collect data. There were eleven participants, caregivers of grandchildren enrolled in a non-governmental organization for people with mental disability in Brazil. The interviews were conducted at the participant’s house or at the organization. Data were transcribed, assembled into analytical categories and then described. The results showed that all children had had a similar trajectory from their birth to the moment when the grandmothers took the responsibility for them. The children’s disability was detected mostly in their first months of life, but the parents did not accept it. All children had been neglected or had suffered some kind of parental violence from a very young age. Most of them either had lived with the grandparents for short periods of time before the fostering, or their parents had lived close to the grandparents, thus sharing the daily routine. The grandmothers decided to foster when their sons or daughters left the house or when they detected the child was suffering continuous violence. In most cases, the child suffered not only privation of affection and care but also financial provision. Grandmothers have different explanations for the abandonment of the grandchildren, depending on whether they talk about their daughters or about their sons. They tended to excuse sons, explaining they had to work to earn money and so they could not take care of the child. However, they blamed the daughters-in-law for a double betrayal: they betrayed their husband (leaving the house or having a love affair), and they betrayed the child. For this reason they view their sons and grandchildren as victims. In relation to daughters, grandmothers tended to search for a reason why they did so, trying to find an answer for their daughter’s ‘lack of love’. They hope their daughters will change someday. Most parents did not maintain contact with the disabled child, regardless of where they live or whether they had remarried and had other children. Many grandmothers felt overwhelmed with the amount of tasks and physical work involved in caring. They felt they had no choice, but to take the responsibility for the disabled grandchild. Beyond the affection for them, the grandmothers see their attitude as a moral duty, a family obligation.

PMO086
Strategic networking? Social care managers, health care managers, and personal ombudsmen in strategic collaboration in Sweden
Söderberg, Linda
Institution of Social Work, Göteborg, Sverige

Ever since the de-institutionalization took its beginning in the middle of the 20th century, the Swedish policy has been to integrate persons with mental illness or disability in the surrounding society. In this, responsibility for this client group's everyday life was put on the social care in contrast of being the sole responsibility of the health care. A new professional group has also been developed to serve as the client group's advocate. These are in Sweden known as personal ombudsmen, built on case manager-models from the USA and the UK. Collaboration between organisations involved in mental health care has been forwarded as an important means to meet the group's needs. Between social care and health care, collaboration is statutory in Sweden and is overall promoted. To answer this, interrogorganisational strategic collaboration councils have been formed. Here organisations' representatives meet and discuss the strategic work around the joint client group. Even though strategic collaboration is acknowledged as an important factor for operational collaboration, it has not been much studied in research. Nor has new professional groups in mental health care. The study Strategic collaboration sets out to fill in parts of this void. A part of the results from this project, also a part of the author's coming thesis, is presented here. Eight strategic collaboration councils are included. The material is both quantitative and qualitative, consisting of observations of the councils' meetings during one year and interviews and questionnaires with the participants. The participants expressed similar notions on collaboration while differing in focus. The personal ombudsmen, in their affiliation to the operational level, stand out in their focus on operational activities. The health care managers and social care managers agreed on the positive influence to their leadership in sharing support and ideas. They differ in that the former emphasize benefits in terms of time and finances while the latter brings up the holistic client perspective. This study indicates that one most valuable outcome of strategic
collaboration is the support and knowledge stemming from networking. However, it is also important to see those aspects that are seen as negatives as the concept has a positive norm. Here, informants saw difficulties with too much collaboration when meetings were abundant and inefficacy in the meetings if certain questions were not allowed to be addressed.

PM0087
Enabling rights based disability support practice and education
Moore, Elizabeth
Charles Sturt University, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Canberra, ACT, Australia

Australias' ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CPIDR) began far reaching reforms centred on social inclusion and transforming disability support systems and practice. The work authors have recognised the invisibility of the profession in the specialist disability sector (Rigby & Atkinson 2010), workforce capacity challenges confronting the sector (Healy & Lonne 2010), alignment of the CPIDR with social work values (Kim 2010) and its unrealised potential for a distinctive contribution (AASW 2011). The CPIDR paradigm emphasises the rights of persons with a disability to pursue their life choices through social inclusion and control over decisions that affect them. Offering persons with a disability, their supporters and advocates a unique opportunity to be heard in media and policy discourse, two resultant National Government commitments are the National Disability Strategy 2010-2020 reform blueprint and proposal for a National Disability Insurance Scheme incorporating universal entitlements to personalised support. The shift from a ‘charitable’ to a ‘rights’ paradigm, and residual to universal provisions, incorporates reforms far beyond specialist disability support systems and requires broad national and local stakeholder engagement. State and Territory governments have signed up to the National Disability Agreement to reign in their specialist disability support systems, with workforce capacity building amongst the ten priority areas. In somewhat daunting terms for the disability support workforce, the reforms have been described as ‘turning on its head’ the familiar, though complex and inefficient systems, that have evolved from the early medical and social support paradigm; the latter borne from 1970s deinstitutionalisation. The presentation outlines challenges, initiatives and benefits that emerged in implementing a suite of trials of work integrated education that aimed to build the competence and confidence of practitioners in aligning practice with reform directions. Educational partnerships, mixed mode delivery, action learning, coaching and mentoring, learner conference delivery and communities of practice provide opportunities for engagement in reflective practice and continued development. They offer exemplars for extending the social work approach to work integrated learning beyond the field education partnership in ways that can contribute to workforce capacity building.

PM0088
The level of parental stress among the parents of children with disabilities
Dzamonja Ignjatović, Tamara; Zegarac, Nevenka; Stanković, Dragana; Milanović, Marko
Faculty of political sciences, Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia

Problem and aim: Under the programme of EU support, the new work approach to work integrated learning beyond the field education practice. The sample consists of 200 parents of children with different types of disabilities who just entering the service or during first month of use community based services. They are from different regions in Serbia where these services have been providing. They completed the Parenting Stress Index (PSI) and questionnaire created for the purpose of the research that included different questions refer to child disability and other emotional and behavioural problems that he/she might has, parent’s mental and physical health and other capacities and difficulties (financial, communication, etc.) and social support (from extended family member to community).

Method: The sample consists of 200 parents of children with different types of disabilities who just entering the service or during first month of use community based services. They are from different regions in Serbia where these services have been providing. They completed the Parenting Stress Index (PSI) and questionnaire created for the purpose of the research that included different questions refer to child disability and other emotional and behavioural problems that he/she might has, parent’s mental and physical health and other capacities and difficulties (financial, communication, etc.) and social support (from extended family member to community).

Results: have shown that families, who used this community based services for the first time, have high level of stress that varies upon measured family of children difficulties and capabilities, different family psychological and financial capacities and dependency social network support and formal support systems.

Conclusion: outcomes of this research study lead toward recommendations for enhanced assessment procedure as a base for individual service planing. The standards for services are under development, so in the process of creating these services it is extremely important to develop those aspects of services that will increase quality of life for children and their families, decrease parental stress and contribute to the reduction of the risk of institutionalization.

PM0089
How are parents of children with autism preparing them for independent living?
Chua, Vera; Goh, Esther
National University of Singapore, Singapore, Singapore

Parents of children with autism expend much of their energy in the present meeting the immediate needs of their child and handling their behavioral issues. The resolution of these problems often becomes the focus of parents. Instead of adopting a long-term perspective of their child's disability and preparing them for independent living, parents of children with autism may unintentionally inhibit the maturation of their child by being overly protective. Research has shown that parental overprotection can stem out of a parent's guilt about their child's disability thus driving them to do everything for their child, which perpetuates dependency. In Singapore, the curriculum taught in special education schools emphasize a lot on equipping students with Adaptive Daily Living (ADL) skills, in the hope that they will develop independence. For best outcomes, it is important that parents reinforce and replicate what is taught in homes also. This study seeks to explore the ways in which parents of children with autism prepare their child for independent living. The aspects of independent living that parents can prepare their children for can be broken down into several components, mainly a) independence with ADL skills, b) having some degree of financial independence, c) equipped with social skills. This study will also explore the constraints that prevent parents from adopting a future-oriented mindset in preparing their children for independent living. The study will be conducted through the use of a focus group method. A total of 6 participants would be recruited on board via convenience sampling and data will be collected from the two focus group discussion sessions. Finally, a qualitative analysis of the data collected will be conducted and the information coded. The implications for social work practice and the limitations of this study will also be discussed in this study.

PM0090
Supported living accommodations for people with severe disabilities: Results of a new housing project in Germany
Wolf-Ostermann, Karin; Naber, Sabrina; Gräske, Johannes
Alice Salomon University, Berlin, Germany

Objectives: In Germany, people with multiple severe disabilities caused by brain injuries, are predominantly cared for in permanent residential living facilities. In 2009 the Fürst Donnersmarck Foundation (FDST) launched a new housing project - supported living accommodations (SLA) - for these people. In SLA people in need of intensive assistance will be able to regain a more private life. Additionally, they have the option to perceive a 24/7 individual support of a social pedagogic staffs as well as nursing care. The SLA therefore enhance autonomy, social inclusion and quality of life (QoL) of residents.

Methods: Using a longitudinal design, residents of SLA in Berlin/Germany were surveyed for 18 months: at baseline and follow-up after 6, 12 and 18 months (t1-t4). In total, 40 residents in two SLA and one residential facility were included into the study. We investigated social aspects as well as health outcomes including day to day functioning (WHODAS II), ADL functioning (Extended Barthel-Index), needs of assistance (Metzler H.M.B.-W.), quality of life (WHOQol-Bref, EQ-5D), anxiety and depression (HADS), life goals and additional social factors.

Results: About two third of the study participants are male (65%), the average age is 46.2 years. Predominately, residents (82.5%) need a 24/7 individual support of a social pedagogic staffs as well as nursing care. In SLA people in need of intensive assistance will be able to regain a more private life. Additionally, they have the option to perceive a 24/7 individual support of a social pedagogic staffs as well as nursing care. The SLA therefore enhance autonomy, social inclusion and quality of life (QoL) of residents. Some residents particularly require a personalized form of care (75%).

Conclusion: The study included 40 residents (35.3% of the total number of 113 residents) in two supported living accommodations (SLA) and one residential facility (Sl) in Berlin/Germany. The residents are generally satisfied with their new living environment. However, it is also important to see those aspects of services that will increase quality of life for children and their families, decrease parental stress and contribute to the reduction of the risk of institutionalization.
Conclusion: Effects of moving into SLA can be shown for newly moved in residents. Long-term results are not available yet. Never the less, social pedagogic support offers the residents the chance to bear a more self-determined life and to participate actively in new social networks.

PMO091
Developing Community based Rehabilitation (CBR) for children with disabilities in foster care families in China
Wu, Anan
the Amity Foundation, Nanjing, China

Background: According to the government statistics, there are about 30,000 children who were abandoned by their biological parents and ended up living in the state-run social welfare institutes (SWIs) in China. Of them, 95 percent are with various congenital disabilities. Since 1996, the Amity Foundation, the NGO main China started promoting foster care projects for children in the SWIs in China because we strongly believe that children best develop physically and psychologically within a loving and supportive family environment, and so do the children with disabilities. We also believe every child deserves the right to have a family.

Developing Foster Care and CBR projects: In cooperation with the 31 children's SWIs in China, we are currently supporting 699 children living in the local foster families. All of these children are with disabilities, varying from Down Syndromes, cerebral palsy and other neuromuscular conditions, hearing and visual impairment to intellectual disabilities. Therefore, it has become essential to develop community-based rehabilitation (CBR) services in order to make the foster care projects successful and sustainable, and also to ensure the rights of these children in education and development to their full potentials.

Strategies taken:
1) Mapping out the local resources such as hospitals and clinics, the local federations for the disabled persons and federation for women and children, the residential committees; bringing awareness and coordinating and utilizing them to give support to children with disabilities in the community;
2) Working with local kindergartens and schools to seek support and include the disabled children;
3) Setting up "Children's Resource/Activity Center" as the projects management center in the foster care community for providing daily rehabilitation training activities and special educational classes;
4) Making regular home/school visits by the reach-out rehabilitation professionals from the orphanage for case evaluation and technical support; and providing referral services when necessary;
5) Making technical transfer to the foster parents via various training programs on disability and rehabilitation.

Outcomes: The children are benefited by being better accepted and included by the community. The foster parents felt better supported. Public awareness and support to the foster care children have become part of the community development under the government scheme of "building a harmonious society".

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violencia al no estar claros los indicadores de riesgo. 2.- Situaciones donde lo más confuso es determinar cuál es la institución que posee una mayor potestad para denunciar unos hechos de maltrato o proteger a los menores. 3.- Aquellas situaciones donde el maltrato es evidente y existe una gran confusión con respecto a los protocolos de actuación conjunta entre instituciones para proteger a los menores. El desarrollo de la experiencia "Mesa interinstitucional del Buentrato a menores" ha dado como resultado la consolidación de un trabajo en red integrado por diferentes servicios e instituciones como son los Servicios Sociales, Centros de Salud, Equipos de Educación, Hospital, Policía Local, Servicios de Infancia y Juventud. Los resultados obtenidos por el desarrollo de la Mesa del Buentrato han sido: - La elaboración de un único protocolo de detección e intervención en el territorio. - La celebración de jornadas técnicas que han generado nuevos espacios de comunicación interprofesionales. - El incremento de la sensibilidad de los profesionales en la prevención e intervención ante situaciones de maltrato infantil. Además la experiencia está facilitando un espacio mensual de encuentro entre profesionales para reflexionar sobre el trabajo con menores, elaboración de materiales y formación permanente de los profesionales.

PMO095
Rights of abused and neglected children in India
Pati, Jagannath
Central Adoption Resource Authority, Ministry of Women & Child Development, New Delhi, India

Infants and young children with special needs are flooding the child welfare system as never before, and disturbed teens cycle in and out of placements, sometimes ending up on the streets. The crisis calls out for the creative, family solutions including adoption and permanent care. Government leaders and welfare professionals must marshal resources, commit to family care for children, and resolve not to warehouse young inmates in institutions. If children are made available at younger ages, more would be adopted. Institutionalized children are denied the opportunity to form consistent relationship with a caregiver in their early years and are at serious risk for developmental problems and long-term personality disorders. Experience of institutional care all over the world shows that the risk of neglect and exploitation is high. Children are helpless, and assaults both by staff and by other children at the institution have proved to take place. Studies show, for example, that for children with disabilities the risk of being subjected to assault of various kinds is particularly high. There are traumatic childhood experiences of institutional care, which often constitute physical and emotional abuse. The situation in developing countries has not been investigated in the same way as in the West, but it is probably the same. The relative isolation that institutional life involves and the often inadequate supervision in the form of official inspection and control are factors contributing to the risks of assault against the children. Researches have shown that improvements in physical environment and care-taking arrangements lead to improved development in institutionalized children. The maintenance of high childcare standards would go a long way in enhancing the growth and development of the child being cared for in the institution. Orphanage children are not only deprived of their mothers, they are also often deprived of other sorts of environmental stimulation that home reared children enjoy. Large number of children under a single roof or managed by a single institution is not recommended. The author has visited several child care institutions in the country and would like to discuss about their rights as provided under UNCRC.

PMO096
Heroes and villains: visual representations of social work, child protection and children at risk in UK film & TV
Edmondson, David; King, Martin
Manchester Metropolitan University, Manchester, United Kingdom

Although recent research indicates a relative ‘success story’ for child protection services in reducing child abuse related deaths in England & Wales (Pritchard, 2010), social work is undergoing major review (Social Work Reform Board, 2010; Munro Review of Child Protection, 2011), driven by public concerns following a series of high profile non accidental child deaths. Social work and child protection is rarely out of the news in the UK. It can be argued such reporting is influenced, in part, by prescriptive discourses about the child and childhood; parenting and the family; the care and protection of children at risk; the role of the state and welfare agencies in child protection. These discourses, in turn, produce and reflect negative discourses about social work and social workers. However, although there is a body of work on social work and news media (Alridge, 1994; Gallilee, 2005), much less attention is given to representations in film and TV of social work, child protection and children and families at risk. This research aims to address this and to: provide a historical perspective of social work, child protection, children and families at risk in UK film and TV; explore the assumptions and discourses at work in representations of social work, child protection, children and families at risk in UK film and TV; examine contemporary film and TV representations of social work and social workers in the context of the work of the Social Work Reform Board and Munro Review. The research innovatively utilises a qualitative multi-method approach combining documentary/visual research methods with primary data collection via focus groups. The proposed methodology and analysis is informed by documentary analysis (May, 2003), visual analysis (Pink, 2008; Prosser, 2009); textual analysis within discourse analysis (van Dijk, 1993; Fairclough, 1995; McKee, 2003). It draws on work on representation ( Foucault, 1972; Dyer, 1993; Hall, 1997), stigma (Goffman 1963; Levin & Laar, 2004) and identity (Dyer, 1993; Gripsrud, 2002). This paper outlines preliminary findings from the research exploring the complex discourses present in UK film and TV, which both construct and reflect representations of children and families at risk and also of social work and welfare. Impact on social work and practice is examined. Emergent themes include: deserving/undeserving families; poverty and welfare; care/control; discrimination, stigma and social exclusion; demonisation.

PMO098
The most flexible thing in the world
Andersson, Maria
Göteborg, Sweden

1. What was the problem and the aim? In our profession we so often talk about the right to health and social equality. Our aim in every day work is to help form social and stable individuals. So, how do we get there? Have we been taking things for granted? How do we get through to the most vulnerable individuals in society; our children and teenagers? At my first day as a social worker, a woman asked me if I knew what the most flexible thing in the world was.” She said, “human beings are and it’s so painful. It hurts so much”. She then told me her life story; I realised she had, all though her life, turned herself inside out like a pretzel. Still, the victim of all this? A child. I realised that humans can be flexible but wondered, at what cost and how does the human have to pay? 2. Which methods did the author use to find a solution to the problem? Working in the field and studying several different theories and information from experts in the psychological and social work area. Comparing results to relevant theories. 3. What was discovered as a result of the research or practice? Are we, in the profession, well trained enough to meet and see to their basic needs. I have found that without a balance between “hugs and frames”, there is often an insecure individual who has a weak or insignificant attachment to their primary caregiver(s). This often result in a dysfunctional everyday life for the individual, it also has an effect on children’s learning and social skills - how to function in a group etc. 4. What can be generalized or learned from these results? International studies show us that it doesn’t matter what theory or manual we use, what really matters is sustainability, predictability and personality. Today we are aware of how criminal organisations attract young people who are looking for stability, predictability and family bonding (brotherhood) which these organizations offer in large amounts. We have to be professional in our work and to be professional; we need good, practical social work and leaning on strong scientific grounds. The balance in between those two
will form social and stable individuals and subsequently a healthy society. The most flexible thing in the world is humans, and it's not worth the cost.

PMO099

A child rights approach to exposure to violence against women: Canada and the Convention on the Rights of the Child
Byvelda, Cristie, Sinclair, Nancy
Carleton University, School of Social Work, Ottawa, Canada

Exposure to intimate partner violence (IPV) is the single most reported and substantiated form of child maltreatment in Canada (Trocmé & National Clearinghouse on Family Violence, 2010). While child protection is a provincial responsibility in Canada - with the exception of first nations reserves, where the federal government plays a more prominent role in child welfare - the country’s ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) assures all Canadian children, regardless of their province of residence, the rights outlined in this ever-important treaty. In this paper, we will discuss Canadian statistics and trends of IPV and violence against women (VAV), their impact on children, and use a child rights lens to demonstrate how Canadian children’s exposure to this kind of violence denies them of the rights guaranteed to them in the Convention.

It is important to note that while we will use occasionally use the term IPV in order to reflect the gender-neutral data which has been collected, violence between intimate partners is indeed a gendered form of violence, and “violence against women” (VAV) is more appropriate language. The data reveal that in 40-50% of reported cases of IPV, children see or hear the violence (Johnson & Statistics Canada, 2006). This exposure does not come without consequence to the child, and, from a child rights lens, cause one to stop and think about what rights may be being infringed upon and the impact of witnessing this violence. As an inherently vulnerable population, children require and deserve protection. As a result of being subjected to VAW, at least one, if not many, of the rights assured to children through the Convention are violated. Canada’s children deserve an environment within which they can develop, grow, and flourish; the CRC assures them just this.


PMO100

Reducing stigma and building capacity in orphanages to house orphans children living with HIV
Sen, Ijeoma
The Naz Foundation (India) Trust, New Delhi, India

About 70,000 children under the age of 15 are living with HIV in India. The number of children whose parents are positive, or have passed away due to HIV related illnesses is steadily increasing. Despite growing numbers, few organizations are willing to support or provide shelter to children living with HIV (CLHA) – sheer violation of their basic rights. I am working on capacity building and stigma reduction for orphanages to house orphans living with HIV.

Children admitted to institutions are tested for HIV, but most are unwilling to care for CLHA as they believe that they require constant medical attention and are sent off to specialized homes like ours, isolating them from the mainstream, leading to further stigma and discrimination. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child states that children are entitled to special care and assistance and that this should enable ‘full and harmonious development’ (CRC in AMON 2002: 143). Integrating children within mainstream orphanages is imperative to ensure that every child lives a life without stigma and discrimination.

With human rights based approach, the aim is to increase the acceptability for positive children among existing care homes in the Capital Region, through training, workshops and technical support. We are trying to open up more doors and hearts for positive children. The fear, emanating from myths about the disease, leads to discrimination. Like people believe that mosquito bites can lead to HIV or that it can spread while taking care of an infected child or using same utensils. Disclosure of their status is another issue that requires sensitivity and careful handling. Most grapple as to how to rehabilitate a child who turns 18, or to provide holistic care in terms of nutrition, medical attention and staying healthy. The association of HIV with sex and low moral values further causes hindrance for people to develop an understanding of this issue. They are unable to understand how and why correct information about HIV would benefit them. Having worked with a diverse group of children, their caregivers, doctors, nurses and supervisors, I have realised how the rights of children, and even adults, continue to be violated despite laws and provisions under the law to protect them. As social workers, we have to not only ensure that the rights of the children are protected but also bring about attitudinal and behavioural changes within the mainstream to create an environment of acceptance.

PMO101

The psychological and social adjustment of children orphaned by AIDS: The case of wolaita soddo, Ethiopia
Gebremariam Kotecha, Mesay
Addis Ababa University, Social Work, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Orphanhood is the major consequence of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Ethiopia. There is little evidence concerning the psychological and social adjustment problem for AIDS-orphaned children. This study explored the relationship between orphanhood status and psychological and social adjustment problem. Hence, the main objective of this study was to see the psychological and social adjustment of children orphaned by AIDS in light of children orphaned by non-AIDS causes and non-orphaned children.

60 children (30 male and 30 female) orphaned by AIDS were compared with control groups of 60 children orphaned (30 male and 30 female) as a result of deaths other than AIDS and 60 non-orphaned children (30 male and 30 female) by using psychological adjustment measures and social adjustment measures. Data were analyzed with an independent t-test, one way ANOVA and Scheffe’s procedure mean comparison were also run.

Findings of this study revealed that AIDS-orphaned children reported more psychological and social adjustment problem (p<.05) than children orphaned by other causes and non-orphans. Female children orphaned by AIDS showed higher levels of psychological adjustment problem than male children orphaned by AIDS whereas no difference was observed between Male and Female children orphaned by AIDS in social adjustment problem.

This study shows clear evidence of heightened psychological and social adjustment problem amongst AIDS-orphaned children and also female children orphaned by AIDS have pronounced psychological adjustment problem. Therefore, integrate psychosocial support for children with home-care programmes and other support programmes for people living with HIV.

PMO102

AIDS-affected children, family collectives and the social dynamics of care in Ethiopia
Abbe, Tadek
Norwegian University of Sciences and Technology, Norwegian Centre for Child Research, Trondheim, Norway

Many programmes for AIDS-affected children pursue resource-intensive and external interventions of care, and often place such children at the receiving end of the care continuum. The aim of this paper is to explore the capacities of families and children experiencing orphanhood and the policy significance of empowering both to address the growing challenge of orphan care in rural and urban Ethiopia. Drawing on participatory research (including in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, story writing, photo essays, ranking, observation and household visits), the complex social dynamics of care and spatial diversities in the manifestations of the vulnerabilities, capacities, strengths, and potentials of children and their families are discussed. It is argued that rather than the lack of biological parents it is the combination of the absence of a carer and the presence of acute poverty and economic marginality that explain various forms of vulnerability in orphans and non-orphans.

The paper further argues that effective and sustainable care needs to be informed by identification and empowerment of ‘family collectives’ as sites of interventions. The profiles of four family collectives that have emerged from the study are discussed in the light of the perspective of social resilience and the various forms of interventions that are needed in order to empower each. In doing so, the paper draws analytical attention to the importance of examining the socio-temporal processes of orphanhood and care, children’s changing circumstances, and family collectives’ variances in the capacity to provide support for them. Strategies for sustainable care should recognise the specific needs of AIDS-affected children and the resourceful ways in which they contribute to enhance the care-giving capacities of family collectives in the light of broader socio-cultural and political-economic contexts.
PMO103

Behavioral problems of children and teachers needs in primary schools in Croatia

Hsieh, Wen-Chien1; Cheng, Su-Fen2
1Faculty of Law University of Zagreb, Department of Social Work, Zagreb, Croatia; 2Primary school Dragutin Domjenic, Zagreb, Croatia

Teacher's work in primary schools is getting harder and today's fast life lead to more and more children with behavioral problems which makes teacher's job even more difficult. The quality of teaching depends on participation of all employees in school, children and their parents but also the local community. Except the appropriate methods in educational work and raising children the personality of teacher is important, his/her personal, moral and ethical values as well as love for children (Relja, 2010.). Therefore Gassers (2002.) theory of choice and concept of good relationship can be an appropriate way to handle children with behavioral problems. The goal of the research was to explore what kind of children's behavioral problems teachers in Primary schools mostly experience, how teachers act when this problems arise and what are teacher's needs and expectations about improving their quality of work. The examinees where teachers in five primary schools in Zagreb (N=113). The questionnaire was constructed for the purpose of this research and was consisted of three parts which explores the most often behavioral problems in children that teachers face up with, how teachers act when behavioral problems in children arise and what teachers think could help them to act more appropriate. The results show that most often behavioral problems in children in primary schools from the teacher's perspective are external problems (quarrels with other children, avoiding school obligations, lack of discipline, verbal aggression to other children, low tolerance for frustration, low motivation......) When these problems arise teachers mostly use their own capacities to handle it, like talking to children in private, telling children to stop behaving this way in front of other children and inviting their parents to school. To be able to act more appropriate teachers think they should get more knowledge and education about behavioral problems in children, better cooperation with institutions and professionals specialized for children's behavioral problems, more support form the Ministry of science, education and sport, as well as more opportunities and rights to act towards children in schools regulated by the legislation. Teachers think that the role of social work in schools and social work profession incorporated in schools in Croatia is needed to be able to handle behavioral problems in children more professionally.

PMO104

Paradox and sally out-the way of child and youth protective female social work supervisors: Taking one city in Taiwan as an example.

Hsieh, Wen-Ch'ien1; Cheng, Su-Fen2
1Kaoshiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital, Social Work, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; 2Kaoshiung Medical University, Department of Medical Sociology and Social Work, Kaohsiung, Taiwan

The primary aims of this paper are to explore the working dilemma of the protective female social workers and youth protective field, and to give advice to the social work profession field about the supervisory system in Taiwan. This study is a qualitative research and collects data from October 2008 to February 2009 by in-depth interview (7 social work supervisors). The data were analyzed by the constant comparative method. The research results are presented as follows:

1. When the social worker becomes the supervisor, "the work experiences" would be the primary concern. The social work supervisor has not "the title matches the reality" (included position and salary). Moreover the past supervised experience would be an important indicator.
2. Child and youth protective social work supervisors have three difficult tasks, first of all is "to train the inexperienced workers"; Social work supervisors often face the dilemma of training new workers and out flow of manpower. Secondary supervisors would always "negotiate with the child and youth protective direct-indirect service delivery system", they are the negotiator around the system. Finally, supervisors should review the report from social workers and make the decision within the bureaucratic system. Thus they are interrupted at working time, facing the "disorder schedule". This study tried to explain the research finding and to discuss current social work supervision issue in Taiwan through examining the development of social welfare police and social work education in Taiwan.

PMO105

Psycho social care for children in government shelter homes: Development of feasibility model

Jeng, Ken-Akie1; Kao, Y. T.2
1National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Department of Psychiatric Social Work, Bangalore, India; 2Department of Woman and Child Development, Bangalore, India

Children represent the 40% of India's population. Of this nearly 15% hail from difficult circumstances and harsh environment leading to psycho social problems that are in need of care and protection. Children institutionalized for care and protection have significant emotional, behavioural and psychological problems. Yet they do not get adequate psychosocial care due to lack of training and knowledge among the personnel working in institutions. The needs and issues of children are often neglected. Government Department of Women and Child Development in collaboration with NIMHANS initiated a pilot project in Bangalore city on psychosocial care for children in shelter homes. The aim of the programme was to build the capacity of the personnel in providing psychosocial care for children in government shelter homes. The need assessment for the capacity building was done using key informant interviews, focus group discussions, and case studies of children. Based on the issues identified resource materials were developed and structured capacity building programs was designed. 126 personnel were trained in 4 batches which helped in standardizing the training kit and the resource materials. Outcome of the pilot programme was that it is possible to train various cadres of personnel in shelter homes for children, development of training tool kits and enhancement of knowledge among the trainees.

PMO106

Longitudinal evaluation of development in children in residential and foster care in Spain

Bravo, Annaïg1; Sainero, Ana1; Santos, Irisane1; Del Valle, Jorge F.1
1University of Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain; 2University of Cantabria, Santander, Spain

Child Protection research, as well as the policies of child and family, has experienced a considerable development in the last fifteen years in Spain. One of the most important areas is related to the children who need to be separated from their families as a protective intervention (which are foster care or residential care). According to the last available information (Department of Work and Social Matters, 2009) more than 30.000 children have an out of home intervention in Spain. The research methodology in this area has been usually a transversal method, without the necessary longitudinal research which would allow us to evaluate the situation of children at the beginning of the intervention, their follow-up, and the final result when the intervention is concluded.

Objectives The study we present aimed to examine the evolution of children who are in out-of-home care during childhood, making a comparison between the evolution in situations of foster care placements, residential care and children in a family environment without protective intervention. Results will allow us to explore the developmental process of children during their intervention, as well as the success of these interventions and the fulfillment of the aims established for every case, with special attention to those related to family reunification.

Methods During a period of two years a sample of 82 children in out-of-home interventions (residential and foster care) have been evaluated into a longitudinal design. Each child was evaluated every six months while they were under protection. Results of their evolution were compared among these two groups and also with a group of 102 children who were living with their parents (without a child protection intervention). The age of the sample ranged between zero and six years old. The social and developmental evaluations were carried out with standardized instruments: Battelle (Newborg, Stock y Wnek, 1996), BASC (Reynolds y R. W. Kamphaus) and SDQ Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (Goodman, 1997). The first evaluation showed different levels of development in cognitive, psychical and emotional areas between the group of children in care and the control group. As expected, results were significant better for the second group. But the main interest of the study was to evaluate the progress every six months of these children, and the impact of residential and foster care interventions. Main results will be showed in the poster.
PMO107
Parental involvement and its impact on underage alcohol use: An Illinois Youth Survey analysis
Quick, Carly
Northeastern Illinois University, Chicago, United States
The purpose of this study is to examine the existence of parent involvement and its impact on the occurrence of underage drinking. Concerns are growing at the national level regarding the increase in teen alcohol use. Media influences, peer influences, and the developmental desire to be an adult are all contributing factors to the growing teenage drinking rates. A large body of research points to the positive impact that parental involvement has on a teen's decisions to abstain from alcohol use, especially at a younger age. Additional research suggests that as children enter their early teenage years, peer influences to use alcohol tend to be stronger than the preventative measure of parental involvement. In this study, eighth grade class of one hundred twenty students at a suburban middle school participated in the Illinois Youth Survey, a bi-annually administered questionnaire aimed at assessing student perceptions and behaviors regarding drug and alcohol use. Responses regarding instances of parental involvement (family dinners, conversations regarding alcohol use, and clear family rules prohibiting alcohol use) and instances of alcohol use over the past thirty days and were analyzed using the Pearson chi-square test for categorical data. The Pearson chi-square test produced a chi-square test of 0.03, with df=1, resulted in a p value of .8625. Results indicated that parental involvement will impact instances of underage drinking. Limitations include levels of honesty, high community involvement and low levels of alcohol use in general for this particular community, and an inability to control for other extraneous variables such as religious, peer, and media influences. Future research could include a qualitative examination of a sample subset or parental and student survey information which would control for varying perceptions in parental and student behaviors. This is a critical topic to continue researching, as the health and happiness of our future generations are at stake.

PMO108
Parents’ satisfaction about the safeguarding services provided by a large children hospital in UK
Elhendary, Nourhan1; Abdellah, Matazebelah
1Hope University Liverpool/UK, Social work, Liverpool, United Kingdom; 2Hope University Liverpool, United Kingdom
A phone survey was conducted retrospectively between 01/01/2011 and 01/05/2011. The author called 100 families who have been in the safeguarding department at a large children hospital in the northwest of England. The aim of the survey is to improve the services provided by the hospital and the safeguarding team in the area and to assess the services provided against the standards. This is one of the largest children hospitals in Europe with a centre of excellence in safeguarding children. It provides 24 hour service for safeguarding children and child protection. About 500 cases/ year of child abuse attend the department. The service is provided by a highly specialised team in safeguarding children and forensic examination. I designed a questionnaire with help of the safeguarding team in the department and phoned 100 families to obtain their experiences and the ways to improve the service. The questionnaire includes three parts, one part is about the building and car park including the safety, part two is about the service provided by the medical staff and social workers and part three about the administration staff conduct. 94 families responded to all the questions and 6 families refused to give any answer however their final opinions were included I analysed the data by entering all the information into excel program with help of the audit department. I disseminated the result through the trust internal emails and we presented the outcome in the weekly ground round in the hospital. The recommendations are going to be implemented through the safeguarding team with help of the executive team in the hospital. I will run the second part of the audit cycle at 2012 starting 01/01/2012.

PMO109
The conjugation of art as a methodological mediation to work of social worker with children at risk
Galindo da Costa, Paula Nathália; Rodrigues, Maria Lúcia
Pontifícia Universidade Católica/ São Paulo, Programa de Estudos Pós -Graduados em Serviço Social, São Paulo, Brazil
The indicators of social inequality in Brazil reflect expressive impacts in the life condition of families that participate minimally in the wealth produced socially, thus reaching the children age, exposing these children to the vulnerability and social risk. The text questions the vulnerability of low income children through a prevention work, by the aid of use and integration of art in the professional practice of the social worker. Even though the legislation is turned to the social protection and prevention of childhood, we face violence in its various aspects: sexual, physical, moral, exploitation through child labor, among others. In the city of São Paulo, Brazil, “Ana Fiorelli Non-Governmental Organization” leads a social work that takes care of about 70 children during school break, attempting to avoid and/ or minimize the risks that these children are exposed. It is not an easy task to take these children and adolescents out of the streets and keep them in activities that motivate their knowledge and eager to develop themselves. According to the social diagnosis performed in 2011, it was possible to lay down the socio-economic and cultural family profiles of these children, noting that drug dealing and reclusion is something really present in these families‘ breadwinners, just like low education levels, precarious work, migration, feebile social policy service and total absence of access to leisure. Violence among those who are attended is something naturalized and trivialized, representing the materialization of this reality experienced by the ones around their families, requiring from the professionals, immediate actions to deal with this structural issue. Thus, it has been used as an alternative work in this institution, the conjugation of art as a methodological mediation to professional work. This methodology represents a socio-pedagogical way of action that respects the infantile identity and has as it a result the development of potentiality not to fit the labor market as a way of poverty management, but aiming the human emancipation. It is considered that action prioritizes socialization, expression of different cultures, participation of children in the community life, at the same time questioning the grave absence of the State in matters concerning the lives of children and adolescents.

PMO110
Reproduction care social work theory
Hwang, Joon
Chubu Gakuin University, MSW, DSW, Gifu, Japan
This research aims to help new families formed through assisted reproduction technologies give their children a blessed upbringing in and acquire a sense well-being. In the 20th century, the term “new families” referred to families with adopted children. However, in this theory, new families refer to the image of a “21st century-type new family” that has come to be recognized in the 21st century as comprising of couples struggling with infertility and children born from assisted reproduction technologies. In Japan, what these lost ten years call into question is the extent to which we are able to realize this concept of “giving priority to the welfare of the children that are to be born”, and the necessity of ceaselessly accumulating this kind of wisdom. All we can say at present is that less harm is caused to children when these lies are not left to continue for a long period of time; even in the event that emotional stress of some sort arises, both children and parents will be well-placed to gradually overcome this and move forward in life as a family. It is precisely this honest discussion with children that is an essential process in reconstructing what has been lost. Reproduction care social work theory aim is to disclose perspectives and approaches in the specialist training processes of health, medicine, welfare and child-care, including infertility consultations that support couples who are struggling with infertility, reproduction care to support children born as a result of assisted reproduction technologies and reproduction care/social work to support social recognition for new families. In other words, in the processes of advocating sciences regarding human beings and training experts on human beings, I am of the opinion that, when questioning what it is to be human, what is life and what is reproduction, it is also important to ask these questions at the genetic level.

PMO111
Cross-systems collaboration for integrating substance abuse treatment and child welfare services: Findings from New Jersey
Trubee, Dorian1; Hu, Amy S.; Richardson, Tyson2; Scalice, Christine2; Zhu, Limei2; DCF; DYFS; Young, Nancy3
1University of Southern California, School of Social Work, 669 West 34th Street, Los Angeles, CA, United States; 2New Jersey Department of Children and Families, Division of Youth and Family Services, New Jersey, United States; 3New Jersey Department of Human Services, Division of Mental Health and Addiction Services, New Jersey, United States; Department of Children and Families, Division of Youth and Family Services, New Jersey, United States; National Center on Substance Abuse and Child Welfare, Irvine, United States
Problem: Results from a national survey found that more than 8.3 million children in the United States live with a parent who abuses or is addicted to alcohol and/or drugs (AOD). Research indicates that parental...
substance abuse increases the risk of child maltreatment. Indeed, it is estimated that 50 to 80 percent of all child welfare (CW) cases involve parental substance abuse. Children in these cases have longevity stays in out-of-home placement, recurrent involvement with CW, and lower rates of reunification. Cross-systems collaborations, such as the co-location of AOD specialists in CW offices, have been found to play an important role in the treatment of parental substance abuse and the family reunification process.

The goal of this paper is to present findings from a U.S. focused, statewide cross-systems collaborative, Child Protection Substance Abuse Initiative (CPSAI), which was designed to enhance assessment of and referral to treatment for substance abuse among parents engaged in the child welfare system. This paper compares drop-off rates in the assessment, referral, entry, and treatment process of parents who were involved in the CPSAI program. Implications from these findings will also be discussed.

Methods: Data was collected by CPSAI providers and was then entered into the New Jersey Substance Abuse Monitoring System (NJSAMS). Bivariate analyses were conducted comparing each stage of the drop-off analysis: referral to CPSAI, utilization of CPSAI services, referred to substance abuse treatment programs, entrance into these treatment programs, and completion of treatment.

Results: Of the 13,829 parents referred to the CPSAI program, 79% (N = 10,909) utilized the program; of the parents who utilized the program, 59% (N = 6449) were referred to substance abuse treatment programs; of the parents who were referred to treatment programs, 36% (N = 2347) made it into treatment; of the parents who made it into treatment, 55% (N = 1281) successfully completed treatment. Gender (X2=23.20), age (X2 =18.50), marital status (X2=15.93), employment status (X2 =21.60), and history of physical abuse (X2=10.46), were correlated with substance abuse treatment completion. Rates of treatment completion for CPSAI parents were higher than reported completion rates for this same population in other studies, and suggested that CPSAI’s cross-systems based CPSAI program shows promise in addressing issues of parental substance abuse in CW.

PMO112
"Truth Telling" - A case study of how a mother made her young child understand that she was adopted
Mori, Kazuki
Bankyo Gakusin University, Human sundies.
Kamekubo, Fujinoma, Saitama, Japan

Since the mid-1970s, adoption practices in North America and western Europe have changed dramatically. It is said that “Truth Telling” explaining to a child that he is adopted is necessary to build a positive relationship between the parent and the child. However not all adoptive parents tell the truth because they feel anxious and sorry for their adoptees. Although being adopted has little meaning to young children the fact one is adopted will experience a sense of loss. Analysis of the 71 episodes identified four major categories such as 1) Adjusting to initial information about adoption 2) Learning about his birth 3) Learning about adoption including the adoptive parent-child relationship 4) Experiencing the sense of loss and anxiety The following research points were considered.

(1) “Truth Telling” the adoptive mother emphasizes the happiness, brought into their lives by the adoptee. The adoptive mother gave some more detailed explanation at the adoptee’s request with a receptive and positive manner to know about her birth and therefore maintain a high self-respect for herself.

(2) The adoptive mother sometimes corrected the adoptee’s understanding for herself.

(3) They interact with adoptive family groups such as the Adoptive and Foster Parent Association so that they can know there are similar adoptive families and understand to the meaning of adoption.

(4) Adoptees often showed anxiety and grief. These conditions can be prolonged, but it is a normal adoptive response to the experience of loss. So, whenever the child come began to cry out of anxiety, the adoptive mother held her and told her to feel that their home is a permanent and secure base for her.

PMO113
Tracking the decision-making processes for children in care in the context of deinstitutionalisation in Serbia
Zepuran, Nevenka; Burgund, Antia; Pantelčić, Marina
Faculty of political sciences, Belgrade, Social policy and social work, Belgrade, Serbia

Problem and aim: To overcome the social heritage of large residential institutions, Serbia has developed important social policies and introduced specific measures aimed at ensuring that children can remain in families/communities when possible. Significant results of deinstitutionalisation process are achieved and large numbers of children are placed in foster care. New gate-keeping procedures are developed for Centres for Social Welfare (CSW), which provide basic services for social welfare in local communities. The aim of the study is to find out what is the specific system response, how decisions have been made at the individual level and how these processes actually contribute to children entering care in transitional reform context

Method: Data of 5.067 children placed in care in period between 2006 and 2011 were gathered, analysed and compared. Decision making process was explored through documentation analyses from client files. Sample consists of 300 children in different age groups placed on care in residential institutions, foster and kinship care throughout the reform’s efforts. Data are collected by structured form of protocol that was developed through client files content analysis. The results point out that decision-making processes for children on care carried weight of controversies and opposite approaches in policy and social work practice in context of dynamic transition in Serbia. Less than 10% (9.8%) were placed in residential institutions. Waste majority were placed in foster care (77.7%), but only 12, 5% in kinship care. Gate keeping procedures have not been applied on the same way across different Centers for Social Welfare, and several groups of children are still overrepresented in institutions. Family support is not sufficiently explored as a formal care intervention. One of the reasons for that situation is lack of programs that should support parents in upbringing their children. Professionals are facing conflicting demands of child protection and family support approach in the process of decision making for children in care.

Conclusion: The links between child protection system and various assistance measures are still missing in social protection reform in Serbia despite all efforts. That require for a further development of law, funding schemes as well as shifts in professional attitudes toward permanency activities and family support programs.

PMO114
Risk factor for placement of children in care: Serbian survey
Hrnić, Iva1; Milanović, Marko1; Burgund, Antia1
1Faculty of political sciences, Belgrade, Social policy and social work, Belgrade, Serbia; 2Faculty of political sciences, Belgrade, Serbia

Problem and aim: Ongoing reform of social welfare system started in 2002 in Serbia has brought numerous changes, including improved placement in foster care for children. Considering that in previous period most children in that position were placed in residential institution, it was significant step forward in protecting of child rights by applying alternative care programmes. Anyhow, systematic analysis of factors that increase risk for placement in different types of care has been lacking. An insight in risk factors for placing in foster care would provide basis for defining and developing interventions and services that would enable the child to remain with his/her parents or to be placed in kinship care instead of foster care. Defining the risk factors for placing the child in residential care would indicate what kind of interventions and services should be developed to further decrease this kind of placement. The aim of the study is to define and analyze factors associated with placement of children in different kind of care, including kinship care, foster care and residential care.

Method: Individual, family and environmental characteristics of children in foster, kinship and residential care are compared. For content analysis of 300 files of children placed in foster, kinship and residential care, structured protocol for systematic data gathering was developed.

Results: Analysis of risk factors showed that serious disabilities and behavioural problems were risk factors for placement in residential care. Severe poverty and abuse and neglect of the child were risk factor for placement in foster care. Kinship care was not adequately supported. Interest of members of expanded family of taking care of children was limited by economic reasons - lack of financial means and space to sustain that kind of support.

Conclusion: Results suggest that placement in care took place even when proper economical and organizational support and interventions could prevent it. There is not enough community based services that would enable vulnerable children to stay in family. Financial and
organizational support to parents and other close family members is scarce and insufficient, what decrease chances for the child to remain in the family. Changes in social policy that would enable more economical, organizational and psycho-social support of the family are recommended.

PMO115
A study on school life of grandparenting children in poor area of South Korea
Cho, Misook
SahmYook University, Department of Social Welfare, SahmYook University, Seoul, Republic of Korea

This thesis researches the school life of grandchildren raised by poor grandparents and their lives at school through by observing the children's psychological and social problem in south Korea. It was analysis the children's relationship to environmental circumstances. And furthermore, this thesis analyzes the extent to which the variables exists in the misbehaviors and disadvantages of the lower class grandchildren in comparison to the commonplace children in the study. The participants of this study were 112 grandchildren raised by poor grandparents and 102 grandparents who lived in permanent rental apartments and country side. In order to measure the children's problem: depression, fear, misconduct and deviation, living standards, self-esteem, the school life and the general information were used. The researcher adopted the CBCL to investigate the children's problem. Among his tools, the survey used measured depression, fear, self-esteem, misconduct, deviation, school life, general information of the participants through the questions. All of the data was analyzed using SPSS 12.0 Windows. The major analysis methods used were the cross-tabulation analysis t-test and Pearson's product moment correlation.

PMO116
A study on the implementation of improvement measures for Child Development Assistance Services
Kim, Mi-Hyang
Seoul Welfare Foundation, Seoul Center for Community Social Service, Seoul, Republic of Korea

In recent years, there have been many changes in the various areas of social services as the demand for social services has increased with the ongoing changes in the structure of the population and families, the ever greater participation of women in economic activities, and the increasing visibility of disabled people. Since 2007, the Ministry of Health and Welfare has been implementing local community service investment projects as part of the voucher program. As of 2011, some 740 projects are being implemented nationwide. The purposes of these projects are to develop social services and create meaningful jobs by considering regional conditions and demand through creative ideas proposed by each community.

PMO117
Controversies in psychological practices with families experiencing both domestic violence and child maltreatment in Cameroon
Ngoh, James Tembi; Fuklah, Lawrence
BERDSICO-NGO, Bamenda, North West Region, Cameroon

This paper explores domestic violence and child abuse in Cameroon. It will discuss inter-alia, causation elements inherent within the cultural dynamics, the effectiveness of legal instruments designed to combat it. The method use for this research is literature review and observation. The result reveals that large family size, irresponsible parental care, poverty and dropout, negative culture, illiteracy, bribery, corruption and societal belevies are among the causes for domestic violence and child abuse in Cameroon. The solution can be found in a host of measures from rigorous implementation of the law on the respect of the right of the child to education that changes the mentality of the community and employment that raises incomes etc. Keywords and phrases: Domestic Violence, Child Maltreatment, Cultural Beliefs and Children's Rights.
in difficult circumstances and they need assistance to come up to the main stream of the society. A study conducted by NIMHANS in the two states in southern India identified 24 various difficult circumstances for children that limit their growth and development as well adjusted individuals. In order to meet the challenge of paucity of professionals NIMHANS developed a strategy of reaching out to the children in difficult circumstances through trained community volunteers. A need assessment conducted by the trained community level workers brought out that the high level of stress experienced by the children resulted in behavioral problems as well as higher probability of developing emotional and behavioral problems. These children experience lower self esteem leading to poor adjustment. Increased need was felt on supporting these children through the spectrum of services by providing Educational support, Child Rights, Development Needs, Health Care, Advocacy, Family Support and Psychosocial Support. As a first step towards this Child Care Activity Centre’s were established in 346 villages through 8 NGOs in different states in South India. The second step of the program was to develop the capacity of the NGOs where 361 Master Trainers were trained from 8 NGOs through 200 hours of training spread across 20 days. The trained Master trainers organized trainings for the community level workers at NGO level where 1,645 community level workers were trained through Hand Holding Trainings for 96 hours spread across 12 days. The trained community level workers were found to be able to provide interventions to 15,878 children with certain levels and limits of care.

Psychosocial care for children in difficult circumstances

PMO120

Puthanveedu, Kavitha; Kasi, Sekar
National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Department of Psychiatric Social Work, Bangalore, India

Children are the most vulnerable group in the society. Any adverse circumstance to family, in society or in schools will have a negative impact in their physical, psychological, intellectual and social spheres. These challenging situations interfere with the normal development of the child where the child develops psychosocial problems. NIMHANS in collaboration with various NGO in India conducted a need assessment to understand the psychosocial profile of children in difficult circumstances in the Southern states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and identified 24 various difficult circumstances that obstruct the normal psychosocial development of children. The difficult circumstances identified were poverty, migration, alcoholism among parents, caste discrimination, gender discrimination, poor education, cultural practices, street children, platform children etc. The impact of the difficult circumstance among the children includes stress due to the difficulty, behavioral problem, poor self esteem and adjustment. Assessment conducted among 334 children in the southern states of India revealed that 55% of children showed moderate to severe impact, 48% of children showed antisocial behavior and 15% of children showed neurotic behavior, 85.5% of children showed probable mental health problem behaviors. Self esteem and adjustment among these children were also found to be poor. These children are in need of essential services that are preventive and promotive in nature. The current paper discusses on the psychosocial issues of children in difficult circumstances and development of a program to enrich their psychosocial competencies by reaching out to the unreached population through trained community level workers.

Understanding defensive practice in child protection social work: Social work students’ attitudes in England

Whittaker, Andrew
London South Bank University, Primary and Social Care, London, United Kingdom

“Defensive practice is a form of fear-based practice - fear of what might happen and the need to cover yourself just in case” (Participant 19, group 2). With social work, defensive practice refers to practitioners behaving in ways that are deliberately chosen in order to protect themselves at the potential cost of the client's well-being. Defensive practice within social work has been identified as a by-product of a risk aversive culture, which has affected public services. Whilst the social and political climate that gives rise to defensive practice has been explored within the social work literature, little attention has been paid to the practical realities of how and why behaviour is regarded as defensive practice. This paper reports the findings of a study into final year social work students’ attitudes towards defensive practice at a London university. The study examines students’ understanding and attitudes towards defensive practice in general and asked them to respond to a series of real life vignettes. The study collected data from two focus groups involving 48 final year students combined with the use of interactive software to collect qualitative and quantitative data. The study found that there was considerable disagreement and confusion amongst students about how to rate specific behaviour in the vignettes. Student opinion became polarised as vignettes became more serious, with specific behaviour rated either at the more serious end of the spectrum or defined as not defensive practice at all. Possible explanations for this polarisation were discussed, including the view that such polarisation itself serves a defensive function. Whilst the literature identifies defensive practice as deliberate behaviour, the focus group discussions suggest that it is a subtler and less conscious process. The implications for the profession and for social work education in preparing students for future social work practice are discussed. There was strong support within the focus groups for teaching input on issues raised by defensive practice within the curriculum.

The challenge for us as social work educators is how we can develop a greater depth of understanding of defensive practice and how we can create space for a realistic approach to recognising defensive practice.

Effect of high cost of living on orphans and vulnerable children in Kenya today

Wenani, Anthony
Buckner Kenya, Education, Training & Development, Nairobi, Kenya

Around the world, millions of children have lost one or both parents to AIDS. More millions live with sick and dying family members. The profound trauma of losing one or both parents has devastating long-term implications. Children are vulnerable both in the present and future. They are in need of both preventive and protective services that are not limited to education, health care and social services. Many children do not have adequate support from their extended family. In order to meet the challenge of paucity of professionals and the high cost of living, the Program Approach to Street Children and Adolescents (Ruartes) has been identified as the most effective in the face of intense social inequality and the poverty of most of these segments and buildings discriminatory, disciplinary and punitive. The current paper discusses the situation of street children and youth in Kenya today. This paper makes it possible to grasp the processes that underlie this reality, unveiling a series of questions pertaining to the streets of the interviewees, especially those living in poor conditions and those living in conditions of deprivation and violence within the family. The survey also indicates a socioeconomic profile of those responsible for children and adolescents. The survey results also indicate a condition of extreme poverty of families, the presence of domestic violence and low expectations about the return of the children to their homes, in addition to the Ruartes little effectiveness in the face of the issue of childhood and youth in Brazil, reaching historically abandoned and poverty of most of these segments and buildings discriminatory, disciplinary and punitive. The evidence indicates the precariousness of social policies on spatial segregation and the violent intervention of the police apparatus. The reality unveiled in this study express close approximation to the first census research on children and adolescents on the streets, held in 2010, the secretary of human development from the federal government, calling into question the barbasanization of poor children and adolescents in the country.

The street as a metaphor for barbarism of children and adolescents in Brazil

Rodrigue Neves, Marcia Emilía; Gouveia Fernandes, Ingridal Jennifer; Rodrigues Neves, Marcia Emilía

1Federal University of Paraíba, Departament of Social Service, João Pessoa, Brazil; 2Federal University of Paraíba, João Pessoa, Brazil

This paper discusses the situation of street children and youth in João Pessoa, capital of the state of Paraíba, located in northeastern Brazil. It is configured as a study aimed at analyzing the social conditions of these segments in the light of their rights to family and community life guaranteed by the Child and Adolescent Right Declaration (CRA/A). The study addresses the issue of childhood and youth in Brazil, reaching historically abandon and poverty of most of these segments and buildings discriminatory, disciplinary and punitive. Based on the critical perspective examines the contemporary context, social legislation, its achievements, references and implications for social inequality, with emphasis on children and young universe. It is a field research conducted in 2011, with users of the Program Approach to Street Children and Adolescents (Ruartes). Methodologically we used qualitative and quantitative approaches, making use of bibliographic and documentary, systematic observation and semi-structured interview. This study made it possible to grasp the processes that underlie this reality, unveiling a series of questions pertaining to the streets of the interviewees, especially those living in poor conditions and little access to basic health services and education, low education suffering and violence within the family. The results also indicate a socioeconomic profile of those responsible for children and adolescents. The survey results also indicate a condition of extreme poverty of families, the presence of domestic violence and low expectations about the return of the children to their homes, in addition to the Ruartes little effectiveness in the face of the issue of childhood and youth in Brazil, reaching historically abandoned and poverty of most of these segments and buildings discriminatory, disciplinary and punitive. The evidence indicates the precariousness of social policies on spatial segregation and the violent intervention of the police apparatus. The reality unveiled in this study express close approximation to the first census research on children and adolescents on the streets, held in 2010, the secretary of human development from the federal government, calling into question the barbasanization of poor children and adolescents in the country.
Political tensions and post-election violence in January 2008 forced hundreds of thousands of people to flee their homes in the Rift Valley, known as Kenya’s "bread basket". The interrupted farming activity on prime agricultural land led to soaring food prices and deepening hunger within many communities around the country. The study examined the quality of life of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) in Kenya through promoting their access to essential services such as those related to education, food and nutrition, psychosocial support, child protection, and income generation. In order to unravel the problem, a survey was carried out in three counties of Nairobi, Kitale and Rungoma through purposive sampling. The study confirmed that most families are living under abject poverty and the situation is much worse for OVCs. They have often fallen out of the safety nets and indulged in obscure practices like child labour and prostitution. Some drop out of school, are exposed to child trafficking and suffer stigma and discrimination. Care and support for orphans and vulnerable children is primarily focused on addressing their material needs. Fewer programmes have been able to adequately address the medical, social welfare and psychological needs of vulnerable. Buckner Kenya has responded to most of these needs and like many other interventions programmes that offer care and support is often fragmented and lack a comprehensive approach. It is widely recognized that one organization or programme cannot address all of these needs alone (Save the Children UK, 2005). Partnerships are still few and programs to date have had extreme difficulties in adequately reaching the numbers.

PMO124
Sexual violence against children and adolescents in Paraíba - Brazil: situation and ways of coping
Vieira, Maria do Socorro; Aurino, Ana Lucia
Universidade Federal da Paraíba, Serviço Social, João Pessoa, Brazil

The purpose of this paper is to present an overview of sexual violence against children and adolescents and the conditions for dealing in the cities of João Pessoa, Bayeux, and Duacks Cabedelo, included in the expansion of the “Programa de Ações Integradas e Referenciais de Enfrentamento à Violência Sexual Infantil-Juvenil no Território Brasileiro” (PAIR) in Paraíba, Brazil, from 2006 to 2009. The viability of the PAIR on the municipalities begins with diagnosis of the situation, which involves several steps: the political articulation, mobilization of stakeholders, preparation of researchers, the collection of information, with the questionnaires, record in the national database, the systematization and analysis of data in the form of final report, which was the basis for preparation of action plans for coping with sexual violence against children and youth in the cities and the formation of network of 1,200 professionals. The analyzed data reveal the existence of sexual violence against children and adolescents in four municipalities in various forms, but stand out sexual abuse. The socio-economic conditions of families affected by sexual violence against children and adolescents, the survey revealed that while violence is a phenomenon that affects all social strata, the data in the four municipalities, are indicative of the social risk and vulnerability, families must be supported by the State and the Organic Law of Social Assistance (LOAS in Portuguese). 1988, according to the Child and Teenager Statute (ECA in Portuguese) and the Organic Law of Social Assistance (LOAS in Portuguese). The institutionalization of children and teenagers are measures of an emerging phenomenon as a form of exclusion, and the Organic Law of Social Assistance (LOAS in Portuguese).

PMO125
Juvenile delinquency in India: Impact, assessment through social work intervention
Khan, Asif
Aligarh Muslim University, Sociology and Social Work, Aligarh, India

A “juvenile” or “child” is a person who is typically under the age of 18 and commits an act that otherwise would have been charged as a crime if they were an adult. Juvenile delinquency refers to antisocial or illegal behavior by children or adolescents. Most legal systems prescribe specific procedures for dealing with juveniles, such as juvenile detention centers. Youth crime is a major issue and is an aspect of crime which receives great attention from the news media and politicians. The level and types of youth crime can be used by commentators as an indicator of the general state of morality and law and order in a country, and consequently youth crime can be the source of ‘moral panics’. Theories on the causes of youth crime can be viewed as particularly important within criminology. This is firstly because crime is committed disproportionately by those aged between fifteen and twenty-five. Secondly, by definition any theories on the causes of crime will focus on youth crime, as adult criminals will have likely started offending when they were young. Juvenile delinquents sometimes have associated mental disorders and/or behavioral issues such as post-traumatic stress disorder or bipolar disorder, and are sometimes diagnosed with conduct disorder partially as both the cause and resulting effects of their behaviors.

Preventions:
(1) The prevention of juvenile Delinquency is an essential part of crime prevention in society. By engaging in lawful, socially useful activities and adopting a humanistic orientation towards society and outlook on life, young person can develop non-criminal attitudes.

Objectives: Role of Poverty Media in promoting Delinquency
Methodology: Case study, Interview Schedule, Non participant Observation
Relevance: Today’s child is tomorrow’s adult so they must be protected from Delinquency.

PMO126
The work of social institutions in institutional reception for children and teenagers
Luzia, Maila Rezende Vilela
Tribunal de Justiça do Estado de São Paulo, Serviço Social, Igarapava/SP, Brazil

This paper presents the professional social worker in the host institutions for children and teenagers. The acting of social worker with the child away from the family life must have a service characteristic of that provides monitoring and establishment of professional capacity, for the well being of children and teenagers. In this perspective, we sought to understand the work of social workers in institutions, considering that the right of children and teenagers to family life and community depends on the potential inclusion of their families. However given the situation of social risk and vulnerability, families must be supported by the State and society, to fulfill their responsibilities. The family’s rights to protection of the State are recognized by Article 226 of the Brazilian Constitution of 1988, according to the Child and Teenager Statute (ECA in Portuguese) and the Organic Law of Social Assistance (LOAS in Portuguese). The institutionalization of children and teenagers are measures of an exceptional character (in other words, unusual), after having exhausted the possibilities of keeping the child in their family or extended family. Bibliographical study was conducted, institutional visits and interviews with professional and coordinators of some institutions with the aim of emphasizing the differential performance of the social care system. It was observed that the social worker conducts an interview with social families, relatives and collateral, as well as systematic monitoring social conduct home visits and institutional, data collection in order to further study the social and the Individual Service Plan - ISP of each child and teenager and possible referrals to the municipal system. The ISP is provided for in Article 101 paragraph 4 of the ECA (Child and Teenager Statute), and is aimed at family and community reintegration. Realizes that the stories of the lives of children and teenagers treated in these institutions are marked by poverty of public policy, abandonment mistreatment, sexual abuse, alcoholism, drug abuse, victims and finally, the poor socioeconomic status of most of the population. So, to work with situations of residential care of children and teenagers requires deepening of social workers, updating and revision of knowledge without which it becomes difficult to contribute to the fulfillment of the tentativeness of a host.

Abstract Book
International adoptive placements are controversial, viewed differently over time and in ‘sending’ and ‘receiving’ countries. One controversy concerns how adoptions worsen out-migration, gender imbalances, or other undesirable trends. Another questions the well-being and safety of internationally adopted children. This paper explores children at risk and international adoption. The first method used is review of international research concerning placement outcomes (e.g., Chicoine, 2001; Hoksbergen et al., 2004; Juffer & van IJzendoorn, 2005; Lindblad et al., 2003; Miller et al., 2009; Verhulst, 2000). The second method is comparative policy research and analysis. The paper concludes that national laws and policies interact with international agreements in ways that may place children at risk (eg, Miller et al., 2007). For example, in the USA, publicly funded health and mental health care is limited, and internationally adopted children are ineligible for care that the state provides to many domestically adopted children. Sweden’s approach to foster care leads to few domestic adoptions from the child welfare system and may fuel the demand for international adoptions. The paper concludes that national policies interact with the Hague Convention to offer both benefits and risks to internationally adopted children.

References:

for Children. This Council, which includes civil society representatives, provides a platform for promoting child protection reforms and is responsible for monitoring and reporting to the Prime Minister on overall progress in this area. While the findings of this assessment process provides critical guidance in the reform of the child protection system in Kosovo, it is clear that this is merely a first step in what will be a long-term, labor-intensive and resource-intensive investment for children.

**PMO131**

**Chinese children health security system during social structural transformation**

Qiu, Diana Xiao-dan1; Xu, Mike Guang-yi2

1Public Policy Research Institute, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong, Hong Kong; 2Shenzhen University, Shenzhen Research Institute, Shenzhen, China

Inadequate financing is the top priority problem in China children health care system and the lack of financing is largely attributing to ineffective legal regulations. Therefore, legislation for children health care system is the start to change this situation. The paper make a policy review of international children Health Security, briefly introduce the status of child health security during social structural transform in China, compare the progress in China urban children health security system and provide policy recommendation for the legislation procedure of China children health care system.

**A. International Children Health Security Policy Review**

At present, about 90 countries health care system covering the entire population. However, current children health security level is not adequate. EU Ambassador Macedonia Elven Foure make an announcement that there are 200 million children per year suffering from domestic violence and sexual abuse suffered: 4 million babies born less than 28 days to die; more than 50,000 children were killed.

**B. Status of Children Health Security during China Social Structural Transform**

Since the 90s in 20th century, China's population movement gradually dispersed from the flow of single-out change to family-together. About 160 million peasants leave countryside for cities, forming a large number of urban migrant children, about 25.25 million street-wandering children between urban and rural areas and nearly 78 million left-behind children in rural areas, they are force to live in poor, edge, dangerous environment, and the quantity of these children is still rising rapidly year by year.

**C. China Urban Children Health Security System Progress Overview**

In urban areas, only a few cities such as Shanghai, Beijing, Suzhou and Shenzhen implemented a specific children health security system, many cities even do not give migrant children under the age of 16 apply for temporary residence permits. Shenzhen's children health security coverage is the best among Chinese cities, but there are still many problems in Shenzhen's children health security system.

**D. Policy Recommendation**

Children health care legislation requires case study and concept analysis. Attribution analysis for children health care inadequacy.

Independence legislation for children health care system improvement need conform to Chinese society restructuring Testing and examining of theoretical framework.

**PMO132**

**Changing trends of child labour legislations in India and some emerging issues: Scope for social work response**

Dash, Bishnu Mohan

Bhim Rao Ambedkar College(University of Delhi), Social Work, Main Wazirabad Road, Yamuna Vihar, Delhi, India

India amid growing national prosperity and significant economic growth continues to host the largest number of child labour in the world. Despite various international accords global persuasion, and enactment of plethora of legislations, the struggle against child labour is gaining momentum in the contemporary situation. But unfortunately the inherent deficiencies in child labour legislations in India coupled with improper implementation has led to alarming growth of child labour. The issue of child labour has become the focus of attention at both national and international levels due to increasing participation of various actors particularly the international organizations and civil society organizations because of the violation of the children's rights. Their engagement in occupations has led to serious negative consequences in their physical, mental and social development. In the era of economic globalization in India, there has been tremendous shift in children's engagements in occupations and it has acquired dangerous dimensions. It is the need of the hour to identify scope for social work responses for the empowerment of child labour to protect them from exploitation, human rights violation and enable them to live with dignity, equality, and social justice and overcome the social exclusion. The present paper illustrates the various deficiencies in the child labour legislations initiated in India. It will also present some emerging issues as well as changing dimensions of children's engagements in the globalizing India and will forward various action points for professional social workers to tackle this problem.

**PMO133**

**Violation of rights of socially disadvantaged girl children at work: Indian experience**

Lawani, Basawarajappa1; Mehat, Jayashree2

1Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University, Pune, India, Social Sciences Centre (Social Work), Pune, India; 2Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University, Social Sciences Centre (Social Work), Solapur, India

Background: Girl child workers are not only deprived of their education and recreation but also exposed to the risk of sexual harassment, consequently their moral and psychological development is at the stake. The National Policy and Charter for Children – 2001 has been emphasized on the right to survival, health, nutrition, standard of living, play and leisure, early childhood care, education, protection from maltreatment, prevention from illegal activities and distress, protection of the girl child, education and skill development, equality, life and liberty, name and nationality, freedom of expression, freedom to seek and receive information, freedom of association and peaceful assembly and right to a family life. Therefore, the need of hour to undertake the assessment of the status of child rights on a regional basis to take up the micro-interventions to ensure the rights of children. Methods and material: The main aim of the research project was to know and understand the violation of the rights of the working girl children in terms of their age, education, health, play and leisure, recreation and treatment by the employers. Exploratory Research Design had been adopted for the research project. A sample of 314 girl children was randomly selected from the Child Labour Schools in Solapur District of Maharashtra State in India. A structured interview schedule was employed to collect the data. Results: The study found that 84 percent of the girl child workers were less than 9 years of age and 55 percent were between 10 to 12 years. Majority of the children had non-formal education. However, they were interested in vocational education rather than the formal education. Most of the children were at high risk due to exposure to hazardous occupations. The earning of girl children was supplementary income to their family. As a result, they were deprived of play and leisure time. Majority of the children were given ill treatment by their supervisors and they were also succumbed to sexual harassment. Conclusions: Girl children are at multiple risks as compared to their counterpart. Parents of girl children at work need orientation to the issues of child rights. The rehabilitation programmes of children at work are not able to keep track of the mainstreaming of the children in continuing their education. The study implies that there is an urgent need of child rights education at different levels for different actors in community.

**PMO134**

**Collaboration and family support**

Gustavsson, Marie1; Johansson, Kerstin1; Pellbring, Mats1

1Linköping University, Department for Studies of Social Change and Culture, Nora, Sweden; 2Linköping University, Department of Social and Welfare Studies, Nora, Sweden; 3Linköping University, Department of Behavioural Sciences and Learning, Linköping, Sweden

Background: To prevent ill health and social problems for children at risk/vulnerable children many Swedish municipalities work to establish collaboration between services. Collaboration in order to meet the needs of vulnerable children is promoted by governments and states all over the western world. Collaboration is seen as benign and high expectations are generally associated with the concept, which is not always clearly defined. When the expectations, usually politically mandated, meet with practice there can be tensions and problems to be handled. The authors has carried out research and evaluation projects on two different attempts to establish better collaboration within municipalities as well as between different authorities and municipalities. These two cases differ on several aspects. The first case is a regional project with low level of collaboration, mostly focused on communication and development of a joint knowledge base. The second case concerns the initiating of “Family Houses” in one municipality with service integration for families and children (0 – 15 years of age).

Aim: The aim is to describe and analyze experiences and understandings both of the concept of collaboration and of the processes of establishing and maintaining collaboration.

Method: In both cases qualitative methodology has been used: interviews
and focus groups as well as content analysis of different kinds of documents. During the analyses data has been condensed and organized thematically. Focus has been on processes rather than outcomes.

**Results:** In both cases we have seen high expectations on what will come out of collaboration but also underestimation of the time needed to understand the different logics of organizations involved in the collaboration. Uncertainty in management and leadership has had a major impact on people's experiences. Local and regional work with vulnerable children/children at risk is submitted to national and global ideas and tendencies on how to work and what to focus on. This can bring on shifts in local practice and political mandates for what to be done and how it should be done. Staff (social workers, health workers etc) may experience pressure from both the organizations and from children and parents and this may be experienced a loss of control over their work situation. Managers in the different organizations may be reluctant to collaboration because this can lead to loss of control over staff and making decisions.

**PMO135**

**Institutional host Institution for children and teenagers “Casa Amiga” (“Friendly House”)**

Luiz, Matia Rezende Vieira; Nucci, Maria Ap. Battistal

1Tribunal de Justiça do Estado de São Paulo, Assistente Social, Igarapava, Brazil; 2Instituição de Acolhimento Casa Amiga, Diretora, Taubaté, SP Brazil. This paper aims to present the work carried out in the “Casa Amiga” host institution for children and teenagers, in the municipality of Taubaté/SP Brazil. The institution’s mission is to reduce the high rate of children and teenagers living at risk, embracing them as guidelines for protection, exceptionality, temporariness and transitory. Realizes that, Casa Amiga is intended to serve as a measure of protection and promotion, children and teenagers and their families who have personal risk and social, prioritizing actions with humanized the work premises and multidisciplinary team instead of understanding that children and teenagers is within a family context. Casa Amiga is a reference point to the local community and the municipalities of Novaísa and Catiguá. The service is offered in a regime of a total in home, in other words, twenty-four hours, seven days a week. The institution serves, on a host, as recommended by the Child and Teenager Statute (ECA in Portuguese) - Law 8069/90, children and teenagers at risk of personal and social, directed by the Judge of Childhood and Youth. Seeks to ensure the rights of their welcomed, is a space in which children take up relations in the educational process, new formations and rules of social life, new habits of hygiene, health and nutrition in order to better quality of life. To understand the work of Casa Amiga, we chose a qualitative research based on observations, document analysis and semi-structured interviews. The institution has a technical team that provides social services, psychological, educational and speech therapists, as well as full-time monitoring by a team of moni-tors. Home visits are conducted and informal data collection in order to complement the work. In this manner the policy of the work is to provide a home for children, is that although provisional protection characteristics and housing in order to guarantee the rights of community relationships and strengthen family ties, which are preferably in families of origin. So, it is necessary participation of the Government and the Municipal Council for the Rights of Children and Teenagers with job policies that contribute to the quality of child care and investment in the family for a early return of children and t within the family.

**PMO136**

**Family strengthening efforts for children in need of care & protection in India**

Patra, Jayaaswathy

Cara, Ministry of Women & Child Development, Policy, New Delhi, India

Childhood is the most fragile and impressionable period of human development. Humanity cannot and will not progress if the state of childhood is left unaddressed. Thus every child should grow in a loving and caring family environment. Children without families are largely invisible and largely silent. Finding the right home early in child’s journey is non-negotiable. Non-institutional or family based care, on the other hand, provides congenial family environment and an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding which is imperative for a child to grow in a healthy manner. For abandoned, surrendered or orphan children, adoption, foster care and sponsorship are three viable modes of non-institutional care. Of these, adoption is the best form as it ensures that the adopted child grows up in a family with the same rights and obligations as a biological child. Nevertheless, adoption raises highly emotive issues because of its fundamental implications for the meaning of familial ties. Historically, adoption occurred primarily to preserve and transmit family lines or inheritance.
El étnico-racial de la escuela marista champagnat de natal
Silvia, Maria Rosilene
Escola Marista Champagnat de Natal, R.Apodi, 330, Natal, Brazil

Este artículo proviene del análisis del Proyecto de Intervención "El respeto a la diversidad étnica racial Champagnat Maristas Escuela de Natal”. Esta institución se configura como una educación multinacional, sin embargo los servicios que la educación filantrópica en el turno nocturno para la población de la ciudad de Natal, en Rio Grande do Norte (Brasil) y en su mayoría residen en el oeste y el norte de la capital, en una situación de vulnerabilidad social, personal, económico y cultural. El diseño del proyecto se basó en el análisis y asistió a las preguntas de la dinámica de las relaciones sociales entre los estudiantes de la institución. Este proyecto fue posible gracias a la oportunidad de plan de estudios requiere de prácticas, que fue objeto de intervención a la diversidad étnica en la escuela. La razón por la cual la elección de este tema fue la percepción de que el respeto a la diversidad racial roza existe una diversidad de orden heterogéneo subjetiva, familiar, cultural y social. La elección de la investigación con los estudiantes de la escuela primaria II (9 años) y escolares (1º y 2º año) proviene de la comprensión de que la escuela es una situación problemática de orden heterogéneo subjetiva, familiar, cultural y social. La elección de la investigación con los estudiantes de la escuela primaria II (9 años) y escolares (1º y 2º año) proviene de la comprensión de que la escuela es una situación problemática de orden heterogéneo subjetiva, familiar, cultural y social. La elección de la investigación con los estudiantes de la escuela primaria II (9 años) y escolares (1º y 2º año) proviene de la comprensión de que la escuela es una situación problemática de orden heterogéneo subjetiva, familiar, cultural y social.
PTU006
Biofeedback and behavioural modification group work in a school based intervention
Lynch, Michael
University of Sussex, UK & Malmö Stad, Sweden, Social Work, Malmö, Sweden

Aim: This poster presentation describes ongoing research conducted as part of my doctorate degree in social work for the University of Sussex, United Kingdom. The aim of the research is to answer the following: 1. Do the students express a greater understanding of self-regulation as a result of a combination of a school based behavioural modification program (family class) and biofeedback? 2. Does this approach develop self-regulating skills in the sample group evidenced by biofeedback data? 3. Is this approach effective in changing behaviour and improving concentration evidenced by teachers and parent's perspectives?

Research design/Results: A semi-experimental design (ABA) provides the framework of this research. A convenience sampling method is used to gather participants. Triangulation informs the data collection methods used which is reflected in the use of the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire, biofeedback software measurement tools, the use of a vignette method of interviewing the students and student self reflection diaries. The theories of Michel Foucault are influential in understanding issues of power and control and will be a guide in the data analysis. The poster presentation is an opportunity to present initial findings from the research and the opportunity for attendees to try the biofeedback device themselves.

Relevance to social work practice: The role of the practitioner-researcher is a defining aspect in this research study. The discussion on evidenced based practice (Nevo & Slonim-Nevo, 2011) and the application of evidence to work related situations is still largely uncharted for most social work students. The purpose of this poster presentation will focus on the process of conducting social work research as a practitioner within the complex and varied field of education. Preliminary results may suggest that biofeedback in combination with family class will provide an alternative and exciting method of working with young people and some of their vulnerabilities which threaten their educational and social development.
Legal child work in Brazil: The reversion of social protection to child and adolescent

Padiulah Siddhadevi; Rios Junior, Ademir
Federal University of Pernambuco, Social Work, Recife, Brazil

The paper intends to analyse a situation of reversion of the logic of social protection to children and adolescent of poor classes, expressed nowadays in Brazil. It is increasing the number of court injunctions from magistrates authorising child work, disobeying The Brazilian Constitution and the Statute of Child and Adolescente (ECA). Brazilian laws prohibit people under 16 years old to work in any type of job, except in the condition of apprentice up to 14 years old. In the second half of the decade of 1980, Brazil signed international agreements proposed by United Nations - UN, International Labour Organization — ILO and its conventions, the United Nations Children’s Fund — UNICEF, with the commitment to eradicate child work. Currently more than 4.3 millions of children and adolescents work in Brazil in unhealthy and degrading tasks in plantations, charcoal, in the streets, in dumps, etc. The contradiction is that beyond this type of illegal work, Brazil has also been forced to tolerate child work allowed by the courts. Judges and prosecutors from across the country, between 2005 and 2010, gave more than 33,000 permits for children and adolescents aged 10 to 15 years old in answer to their families due to the lack of economic conditions to support them. The judges’ decision is based in a conception that considers child and adolescent work as part of socialization process and necessary to prepare them to job market, and considers education as an antidote to idleness not as an instrument to enable them to live in society.

Empowerment of youth through entrepreneurship development: A case study of RUDSETI, India

Yelvder Siddhadevi; Bonisahag, Jagdish
1University of Mysore, Department of Social Work, Mysore, India; 2Toyota Kirloskar Motor, Human Resources Division, Bangalore, India

Unemployment, as defined by the International Labor Organization, occurs when people are without jobs and they have actively sought work within the past four weeks (ILO, 1982). Growing integration of the Indian economy with the global economy has increased the susceptibility of the economy to the vagaries of global economic forces. Recent global recession also adversely affected Indian economy and hence the employment scenario in the country as well. The unemployment rate is estimated at 94 persons out of 1000 persons in the labor force, which implies that 9.4 per cent of the labor force is unemployed at the overall level as per the usual principal status. Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institute (RUDSETI) is an innovative joint initiative of Sri Dharmsathala Manjunatheshwara Educational Trust, Syndicate Bank and Canara Bank to motivate unemployed youth to take up self-employment as an alternative career. The paper discusses about RUDSETI’s unique experiment of building confidence among the youth by developing skill and positive attitude among them through Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs). Since inception, RUDSETI has trained more than 260116 youth, of which 184350 (71%) of them have become self-reliant. Training is imparted in Agriculture EDPs, Product EDPs, Process EDPs and General EDPs. Further, RUDSETI is conducting Rural Development Programmes, Human Resource Development Programmes, Micro Enterprise Development Programmes throughout India. RUDSETI has become a what-works-model and has proved very successful for the past 25 years in building the morale of the youth and empowering them to acquire a productive identity by taking up self-employment ventures. Impressed by RUDSETI model, the Government of India has recommended for establishing Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI) in every District of India. Today, there are more than 350 RSETIs which are catering to the needs of the unemployed youth. RUDSETI model is one of the tried and tested models which can be replicated throughout the world to overcome the unemployment problem by transforming the youth into productive citizens of any country.

Current challenges in controlling children’s crimes

Artice, Diana Elena
University Alexandru Ioan Cuza, Sociology, Iasi, Romania

The aim of this paper is to provide a general presentation regarding the challenges of finding new strategies in two different states for controlling crimes committed by children. Starting with some general information regarding the justice for minors in Romania and Spain, I tried to find the answer to the next questions: What is the actual situation of juvenile justice in these states? What is the strategy used for controlling Romanian and Spanish crimes of which authors are minors? Which are the institutions involved in the process of children’s crime control? Is the phenomenon increasing? What is the biggest challenge in controlling children’s crimes? In order to find out the answers to these questions I used some data from a research project called “Controlling the violence and children’s crime through micro-community strategies. Compared analysis Romania-Spain”, research made for a doctoral thesis. The research method used and applied was the semi-structured interviews. The interviews were applied to the workers from the penal institutions involved in the complex process of controlling and preventing the crimes of which authors are children. The sample is formed from professionals working in Romanian and Spanish juvenile justice institutions. The data collected until now are coming from the Romanian workers in the penal institutions for minors and the opinions from the workers of Spanish institutions will be collected starting with July 2012. The partial results from Romania show that the persons working in institutions like penitentiaries, police services, centers for the reeducation of the juvenile offenders are confused about what a strategy for controlling crimes is and the current challenges from this field are not on the prior list when a strategy is created. The utility of the paper is translated in terms of what should be changed in Romanian or Spanish juvenile justice. A final presentation of their current strategy used in working with criminal minors. The topic is an important one because “a minor rehabilitated
PTU013 Youth in the workspace
Geldertcher, Mayara; Sell, Bianca; Veiga, Bruna; Oliveira, Ingrid
Ufs, Florianópolis, Brazil

The article has as the objective present a criticism analysis about the programs of the insertion young on the formal world of work, with the base on research data "Youth Media in Santa Catarina", held in six major newspapers in the state of Santa Catarina, located in southern Brazil. The qualitative analysis of the data corresponds to the period between the months May to September 2011 in the newspapers: Diário Catarinense, A Notícia, Jornal de Santa Catarina, Correio Lagesco, Jornal da Manhã and Diário do Igaçu. Were Found 17 news about the subject, in a universe of 1205 reports. The information obtained in the news are related to a program of initiative public, private and the third sector that offer training courses for the insertion of young people in formal employment. However, as Fritto (year 1), this insertion is not a choice of youth, but an imposition of their social origin and the type of society that was built in Brazil. Thus, the young is forced to sell his own workforce earlier to meet their needs and also your family. Therefore it is necessary to reflect the class that is inserted into the subject of this analysis. According to Gonzalez (2009), differences are expressed in family income that is directly reflected in the educational structure of which the young will have access and social relations in the workplace. Consequently, the three spheres of society perform actions for the qualification of young people who only meet the needs of the market that do not allow the prospect of overcoming the subordinate roles in both the public and private spheres. To tackle the problem fundamentally, the Formosa Girl Festival was first offered in October 11th as the International Day of the Girl, emphasizing that the rights of young people based on an emancipatory perspective, constructionism and ethnographic articulated and connected. In recognition of the discrimination and violence against girls and the violation of their human rights, UN General has decided to designate October 11th as the International Day of the Girl, emphasizing that the empowerment of girls are key in decreasing discrimination, violence and poverty. Before the UN made this declaration however, there had been a surge in the variety of approaches and campaigns aiming to empower girls around the world. Within 23 years helping survivors of gender-based violence, the Garden of Hope Foundation has found that the root cause of violence against women is the framework of beliefs, which relegating women to subordinate roles in both the public and private spheres. To tackle the problem fundamentally, the Formosa Girl Festival was first offered in 2003 to teenage girls aged 12 to 18 by The Garden of Hope to fight against persisting cultural stereotypes and societal structures through a series of events which include: Girls' Working Day, Power Camp, Rites of Initiation, Study Tour and Formosa Daughter's Award. The goal of this program is not to transform the prejudice against girls in gender roles only, but to demonstrate a variety of career paths and possibilities for the girls.

In this study, we have chosen multiple indicators to assess this 9-year program and its approach. The impact on individual and society was assessed utilizing a qualitative method which analyzes the programs' documents and materials. Participants were interviewed to assess their growth over years past in an effort to identify the efficiency of the empowerment program. In addition, data was collected from girls participating in the program and was examined to determine the extent of gender awareness raised and advanced within society. Within the research, we have found that the goals are accomplished by providing female mentors and promoting girls' right of education, body, media and critical capability. Also, recognize Girls’ Talent, Empower Girls’ Potential, is being spread throughout the mass media, press conferences, and lectures in the community. Through strategies covering societal, family and individual facets practiced, the attitude and cognition toward girls are changed among participants, parents and educators. There is still, however, some uncertainty regarding whether girls have been empowered to be decision makers and to engage civil society through the program.

PTU014 Recognize girls’ talent, empower girls’ potential: The empowerment project of girls at garden of hope
Chi, Hai-sung1; Lee, Kai-li2
1The Garden of Hope Foundation, Chief Executive Officer, New Taipei City, Taiwan; 2Garden of Hope, Research and Development, New Taipei City, Taiwan

Comparative study of suicidal ideation among korean adolescents: focusing sexual victimization experience
Kim, Hue Sung
Kangnam University, Yougin, Republic of Korea

A wealth of literature has demonstrated the link between sexual victimization and suicidal behaviors. South Korea has shown increases in reports of sexual victimization recent years. In the year of 2010, suicide is top cause of death among adolescents in Korea. Little research has examined factors associated with suicidal behaviors such as suicidal ideation among korean adolescents and whether it differs by sexual victimization experience. The purpose of this study is to investigate the risk factors and protective factors against suicidal ideation by comparing adolescents with sexual victimization experience and adolescents with no sexual victimization experience. 5925 cases were analyzed from the 2009 Survey on the Rights of Children and the Youth which was conducted with self report method. As risk factors, perceived stress, parental neglect, school violence were included. For the protective factors, health status, perceived happiness, social support from mother, social support from father, and social support from teacher, high academic achievement were included. Gender and glade were included as sociodemographic factors. 2.8% of participant reported sexual victimization. 38.3% of participants reported having suicidal ideation during last year. Results of regression analyses indicated that for the group with sexual victimization experience, more perceived happiness, less stress, and less parental neglect decreased the suicidal ideation. For the group with no sexual victimization experience, more happiness, high academic achievement, more stress, mother support, less parental neglect, and less school violence decreased the suicidal ideation. Interstingly enough, the results of this study demonstrated that suicide prevention have an important message by understanding unique circumstances that they might face such as sexual victimization experience. In developing suicide prevention programs, more attention should be paid on family environment and school environment as well.

PTU015 Hip hop movement: participation, youth and gender inequalities
Costa, Mônica
Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Serviço Social, Recife, Brazil

This study is a result of a research conducted in the cities of Recife and Caruaru, state of Pernambuco (Brazil), about poor youth of hip hop movement. The main objective is to understand the spectrum of socio-political and cultural participation of boys and girls of hip hop movement in the cities of Recife and Caruaru and their contribution in building gender equality and their life projects, considering the public-private dimensions of existence. The research is based on post-structuralism perspective, constructionism and ethnographic articulated and connected. The research was focused on young people of Hip Hop Movement, of both sexes, in the cities of Recife and Caruaru. The research was developed using: a) informal conversations, b) interviews, c) observation of relationships between boys and girls during events, meetings, activities and visits to communities, d) the interaction through blogs, MySpace and Facebook. The procedure of critical analysis of discourse contributes to understand the tensions in the movement and especially the strategies used to construct a political and cultural alternative perspective, expressed by a new and complex speech or signing the current system. There is a political and cultural action of the young hoppers on the peripheries of these two cities, marked by a reality of segregation and abandonment of these areas and its population by the government. We must consider that we are talking about a poor youth in situation of deep social inequality, which sets up conflicts that seek visibility and even deal with this situation. In Caruaru some aspects must be analyzed: the segregation of young people is stronger than in Recife, the boys and girls remain in peripheries instead of central areas of the city. The access to public policies and services is restricted and young people are submitted to practices of violence and discrimination performed by the local public agents. Participation in a hip hop movement opens a field of possibilities for boys and girls to act politically in social space, and to discuss their class condition and gender issues on their behalf and on the behalf of their movement. We also identified that as hip hop is a culture of streets, there are challenges to the participation of young women to change gender inequalities.
PTU018

The law "SCA" (1990) and the social worker in public schools: the perception of children and adolescents
Vilada Miguel, Helley Calixto, Flander
Universidade Federal de Uberlândia, Curso de Serviço Social, FACIP, Uberlândia, Brazil

The study evaluated the perception of adolescents and professionals from a Brazilian school of high school on SCA -Statute of Children and Adolescents, (1990), and was methodologically divided into time 0 (m0) and time 1 (m1).In m0 it was applied a questionnaire with 17 questions to students and professionals drawn according to the sample of 150 individuals, out of 631.In m0 we obtained 113 questionnaires answered: All almost familiar with the SCA. Asked what they know, there was a peripheral awareness or ignorance. More than half mention the school and the TV as sources of information. More than half affirmed that do not know the entire content of the text. All of them believe that is important to study and know the SCA in school. Among the interviewee, 1/3 said that had already listened arguments against SCA, more than half said it was between friends.- After the m0 were developed actions of leading role in the school, including the participation in the City Conference of the Rights of Children and Adolescents in 2011 as well as discussions with students. After 90 days of the first data collection (m1), was reapplied the questionnaire with the 113 surveyed: All of them affirmed to know the SCA and the school keep been considered as the most important place to promote this knowledge. In m1 the number of persons who said that knew some of the text increased, also those who agreed with the Law, probably as a result of the role leading actions. Half said the SCA meets the needs. On m1 there was a slight increase of those who heard arguments against the SCA among friends. More than half affirmed that heard arguments in favor, being the school place most responsible for it. In conclusion, the actions undertaken by researchers at the school expanded to "read the world". FREIRE (2002) of respondents who have demonstrated the critical knowledge of the law, compared to m0 and m1. The perception of respondents expanded qualitatively mainly of the students who began to become more involved with the issue. BRASIL, Presidência da República. ECA (SCA), 1990. Disponivel em: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/Lei/L8069.htm. Acessado em: 20 out. 2010.

PTU019

Addiction and the family: What happens to the family when addiction becomes part of it?
Olafsdottir, Iona; Hrafnhildottir, Steinunn
University of Iceland, Reykjavik, Iceland

In this presentation the PhD study of the author will be introduced. The main purpose of the study is to gain knowledge of how family of diagnosed chemical dependent persons, experience the effects of drug abuse on the family life. In this study qualitative and quantitative research methods are used. In the qualitative part interviews will be taken with sixteen relatives of chemical dependent person. In the quantitative study participants in a family therapy will answer questions in a survey.

In general there is a lack of research on the impact of the disease of addiction, on families (Doweiko, 2006). In a research by Kenneth, Leonard and Eiden (2007) it was revealed that drinking habits of one of the family members had negative effects on communication and emotional feelings in the whole family system. Besides, research has shown that common psychological consequences of the disease of addiction on family members are anger, stress, anxiety, hopelessness, shame and isolation.

It is hoped that this research will lead to an improved knowledge in the field and for professionals that treat chemical dependent persons and their families.

References:


PTU020

Health-related quality of life of adolescents living with HIV in Kenya and Uganda
Masquillier, Caroline1; Wouters, Edwin1; Loos, Janne2; Bakeera-Kitaka, Sabrina2; Mertensmans, Dimitri3; Nöstlinger, Christiana4
1University of Antwerp, Department of Sociology, Research centre for Longitudinal and Life Course Studies (CELLO), Antwerp, Belgium; 2Institute of Tropical Medicine, Department of Public Health, IHAC, ITM HIV/AIDS, Belgium; 3Makerere University, Department of Pediatrics, Kampala, Uganda

Background and objectives: Since the advent of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART), not solely prolonging survival is an important challenge, but also improving the health-related quality of life (HRQOL) of those with living HIV. While researchers have addressed this challenge in various studies concerning HRQOL of HIV-positive adults, little research has described HRQOL of HIV-positive adolescents in Sub-Saharan Africa after the introduction of HAART in the public sector. Analysing this specific group is necessary as adolescents living with HIV face challenges of managing a severe and stigmatising chronic illness in a developmentally critical transition phase from childhood to adulthood, which potentially may influence their HRQOL.

Objectives of this study were to 1) assess the reliability of a Kenyan and Ugandan version of a European HRQOL scale for adolescents (KIDSSCREEN-52) and 2) identify factors that influence their self-reported HRQOL outcomes.

Methods: Using structured interview data from the ‘Brighter Future’ Baseline Study conducted in 2011 and the findings of focus group discussions, we first developed the measurement model of HRQOL (Mplus Version 6.1.). Subsequently, the structural model is estimated to explain HRQOL outcomes.

Results: The sample consisted of 582 HIV-positive adolescents aged 13-17 (Kenya: 154; Uganda: 428). Ten latent constructs covering physical well-being, psychological well-being, moods, self-perception, autonomy, family relations, social support, school environment, social acceptance, and financial resources were identified, largely consistent with the original KIDSSCREEN scales. Results revealed that on average HRQOL of HIV-positive adolescents was above the neutral point of the scale, indicating good HRQOL. HIV-related stigma had a significant negative influence on overall HRQOL, on moods and on social acceptance, whereas being on antiretroviral therapy (ART) and the possibility to talk with a health care provider were significant positive determinants of HRQOL.

Conclusions: Our analysis indicates that the KIDSSCREEN-52 is a suitable instrument for measuring HRQOL of Kenyan and Ugandan adolescents living with HIV. The most vulnerable, amongst others double orphans, adolescents who feel stigmatized and adolescents with no access to ART, reported lower HRQOL. Policy makers and service providers should target these groups to improve their HRQOL.

PTU021

Teen pregnancy: an everyday problem
Rezende, Carla; Amarim, Beatriz; Fabricio, Tamires; Barbosa, Lauriele; Alves, Camila; Gomes, Amy
Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco, Departamento de Ciências Domésticas, Recife, Brazil

In Brazil, where natality control and family planning and sexual education are little discussed themes, pregnancy becomes, many times, a very hard social problem to be solved; that’s the case of teen pregnancy. The lack of discussion about it may entail serious problems, like China’s, where there is no longer territorial capacity to absorb a large number of individuals and child birth is controlled by the government, been allowed only one child for each couple, except in rare exceptions. Other cultures, still, like indigenous tribes and some African countries, pregnancy is a synonym of prosperity, wealth and richness. As noted, culture has a large influence on this theme. This way, teen pregnancy is rising on the age group from 10 to 19 years significantly. This youngsters deals with health problems because they were not taught and also because of a lack of basic care after getting pregnant as diabetes, hypertension, anemia and post labour complications, as well as social exclusion. Facing that, we can ask: why this happens? Modern world, principally on the currency of late 20th century and the actual one, is on a chance in the economic, politic and social fields. Disinformation and sexual education’s fragility are problematic questions. Schools and educational systems are very busy discussing vestibular and forgets social questions. This way, themes like sexuality, pregnancy, drugs, among others, becomes restricts, almost always, to projects, service fairs, them weeks and another punctual actions. Other cultural movements, otherwise, are also limited to sporadic campaigns. That way, this paper has the intend of identify these young, analyze the situation faced by
them and realize a precautionary work, allaying Domestic Economy to teen pregnancy prevention. This paper has, also, the objective of knowing this adolescents knowledge about contraceptive methods and the father participation on the process since the beginning of their pregnancy.

PTU023
From adolescence to paternity: experiences and representations
Bonallume, Bruna Carolina1; Morita, Ione1
1Unesp-Faculdade de Medicina de Botucatu, Saude Coletiva, Sao Paulo, Brazil; 2Unesp- Faculdade de Medicina de Botucatu, Saude Coletiva, Botucatu, Brazil

The issues related to sexuality and sexual and reproductive health are objects of concern in various social realms. Among the studies on youth, pregnancy in adolescence has been a privileged object, although they have focused primarily on women and given little or no emphasis to paternity. The discourses addressing such issues bring information based on prejudicial perceptions that are most often punitive and associated with irresponsibility and risk exposure. Males adolescents are forgotten, and most of the time, they cannot find access to health care services, particularly when the subject of pregnancy is involved. Hence this study aimed at learning about, assessing and analyzing adolescents' representations of paternity. A sample comprising 12 to 18 males and females adolescents who participated in the Samba Vida Project of Associação Atlética Banco do Brasil in the city of São Paulo – SP were selected to answer a semi-structured interview. Among the representations, the image of a providing father emerged: "He is a good father; he pays alimony, helps to buy things for the boy; he won't let us go without anything". On the other hand, when prevention responsibilities in relation to the use of contraceptives and the occurrence of unplanned pregnancy are involved, adolescent adolescents are considered to be irresponsible and insensitive in relation to their girlfriends or partners: "They don't want to hear about anything; they are insensitive; they impregnate girls, and that's it; girls will have to deal with it; in this way, it's easy for boys". The meaning of paternity to adolescents is important so that discussions on this theme can be expanded and the need to include these adolescents "somewhere" in the proposals of health care policies can be assessed.

PTU024
The vulnerability of linguistic minority youth and the prevention of drug misuse: An intervention stemming from daily experience
Drolet, Marie2; Ducharme, Daphne1; Leblanc, Raymond1; Arcand, Isabelle1
1University of Ottawa, School of Social Work, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; 2University of Ottawa, School of Rehabilitation Sciences, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; 3University of Ottawa, Faculty of Education, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

Social work has rarely focused on linguistic minorities (Harrison, 2009). Youth in difficulty from such communities are viewed as being more culturally disadvantaged and at risk (Lee, 2009). When preventive interventions geared to teens have been based on in-depth analysis of risk and protective factors, significant progress has resulted (Jenson, 2010). Programs aimed at skills development - such as making responsible decisions - have enjoyed more success in countering youth vulnerability (Skiba, 2004). In broad terms, a feeling of school belonging is a potent protection factor in the experiences of those youth who, like those from linguistic minorities, engage in few activities outside the school setting (Shears, 2006). With the aim of better adjusting prevention programs to teens, this qualitative study explored the impact of Lions Quest Skills for Adolescents, a program recognized as a tool for preventing the use of drugs (Eisen, 2002).

Between January and July 2010, 50 in-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted with 7th and 8th grade students from three schools in a minority francophone region in Canada who had participated in Lions Quest (N=26), with their parents (N=13), their teachers (N=5), school administrators (N=4) and social workers (N=2). On-site case studies (Yin, 2006) led to inter-case comparisons (Stake, 2009) based upon deductive and inductive analyses of the transcripts (Huberman and Miles, 1991).

Interpersonal relationships came to light as a dominant theme through the interviews. The program channels adolescents toward acknowledging their strengths, working as a group and accepting others. This step contributes to a sense of attachment within a group that offers youth a greater feeling of solidarity within an inclusive milieu. Lions Quest encourages adolescents to reflect on decisions and to defend their points of view. The students who were interviewed value the resultant positive ties with teachers, a supportive network of friends and participation in after-school activities - all of which are associated with women belonging with the school and the community. Lions Quest Skills for Adolescence achieved its goal of preventing drug use among youth to a satisfactory level. The results call for further preventive intervention within the context of teens' daily lives through consolidating the protection factors and the social community development that are already in place.

PTU025
Local policies to prevent and reduce alcohol consumption among youngsters
Professor Phd. Constantinescu, Maria; Phd. Constantinescu, Cornel
University of Pitesti, Pitesti, Romania

Alcohol use is the third leading risk factor for poor health globally. Project theme seriousness of the alcohol consumption risks over young people. The main target group is teenage students, a vulnerable group to the effects of alcohol and that can be easily influenced. The risks of alcohol consumption over youngsters are learning and behavioral difficulties, alcohol addiction in adulthood. Reducing and preventing alcohol related harm in the community is the aim and the reason why local authorities have elaborated a policy. Assessment of alcohol problems among teenagers was carried out by a local research: Students Survey (2008–2500 students); Parents Survey (2009–432 parents) and Mystery shopping's research (2009/2010). The results of this research shows that alcohol consuming teenagers represent a problem for the entire community: 88% consume alcohol; 37% have consumed alcohol before the age of 13 years old, 15% admit they were drunk before the age of 13; many parents are too semi-tolerant with their children: 85% of parents said they talked about alcohol and its effects with them, but 34% of students said their parents are unaware that they consume alcohol and that they have never discussed about it, 71% of parents do not allow children to consume alcohol before the age of 18; they can buy alcohol everywhere: sellers do not require identity documents, violating the legal age limit, there are alcohol selling points located near the 62% of community schools. Based on this real fact, there were developed and implemented policies to prevent alcohol consumption in the community. Pitesti is the only city in România where the DRAIN program (Dutch Romanian Alcohol Policy Implementation Network) was implemented and is the first city that has developed its own alcohol related policy. The specific objectives of local policies are aimed both at community awareness on alcohol consumption among young people and change community norms related to it: disseminating the phrase, “No alcohol until the age of 18” and also the information about the risks of alcohol consumption using a permanent media coverage, educational campaigns in Pitesti for teachers, parents and students; reduce alcohol availability to young people: effective enforcement of regulations, offering information to alcohol sellers about the alcohol related law, increasing control actions to apply the law regulations; disseminating a global model to prevent alcohol consumption in all Romanian cities.

PTU026
Youth and vulnerability to sexual health problems: Sexual experiences and behaviors of male Ethiopian youth
Abreham, Hailu Michael
Addis Ababa University, School of Social Work, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Understanding why youth engage in risky sexual behaviors and developing more effective interventions to create safe environments for sexual development has generated substantial research, social development and policy interest. The main purpose of this study was to investigate sexual behaviors, vulnerability, and experiences of risky and protective sexual practices of male youth in the context of sexual health and HIV prevention. This study used a three-interview design, involving in-depth qualitative interview guides, to develop an understanding of participants’ stories of their experiences and the meanings they attached to those experiences. The researcher recruited study participants from male students at TVET College, who ranged in age from 18 to 20 years. Participants completed three interviews assessing sexual behaviors and relationships and participants’ understandings of vulnerability and/or risk factors. Interviews identified factors influencing sexual behavior and coping strategies employed by the youth. Interview results showed that in spite of the presence of risks and social sexuality control and protective measures, participants engaged in behaviors that they perceived them to be more meaningful and satisfying such as heterosexual oral and anal sex. Social work implications for promoting healthy sexuality development and protecting youth sexual health include developmental change experiences, psychosexual issues "inventive" sexual behavioral responses, and substance use during adolescence that influenced sexual behavior. Effective behavior change interventions require youth-specific and contextualized sexuality knowledge and factors that make youth vulnerable to sexual health problems.
PTU027

Comparative study on quality of life of adolescents affected and infected by HIV/AIDS in rural and urban district of Tamilnadu
Seetharama, Rini
Institute of Dialogue with Cultures and Religion (IDCR), Chennai, India

The purpose of this paper is to understand the adolescent quality of life, standard of living, socio economic status, psychological status of being infected and affected by HIV/AIDS. HIV/AIDS is a global health issue all over the world because more than 36 million people throughout the world are affected by HIV/AIDS. In India around 2.4 million people are currently living with HIV and stands highest in the infection rate. Among PLHAs adolescents group is most vulnerable and invisible population too. The risk level is increasing may be due to lack of information, skills and services needed to protect themselves from HIV infection. This demands urgent attention for a strong and focused response. The study is conducted with a full validation of Community Based Organizations both in Rural and Urban areas. Totally 100 Adolescents in the age Group of 11 – 19 years were selected with a equal share of 50 from urban and 50 from rural irrespective of gender for the study. In line with the nature and scope of the study the researcher adopted “Descriptive Diagnostic Design” and applied “Purposeful Sampling Method” to do a systematic study. The researcher designed an Interview Schedule and also used one standardized scale “WHOQOL – HIV BREF”. Reverse scoring performed in the WHOQOL-BREF instrument from QN 3 to QN 19. As part of the Social Work Intervention adopted “Helen Harris Perlman: Social case work: A Problem-Solving Process” to compare the Quality of Life of Adolescents Affected and Infected by HIV/AIDS rural and urban districts of Tamil Nadu.

Results: Adolescent facing life threatening illness need to be addressed. This study gives various suggestions such as 1. Preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV. 2. Providing widow pension, livelihood opportunities to support family. 3. Stigma and discrimination to be addressed in school, college and community. 4. Sex Education and Life skills Education in schools and colleges. 5. Nutritious food. 6. Counselling in two types: Psychological and Health care. 7. Vocational Skill training for those not interested in studies. The study gives a vivid picture of the differences between rural and urban areas atmosphere and how situation differs from one area to another. When looking into the future aspects, Adolescence requires specific and special attention. Adolescence affected and infected by HIV/AIDS is mostly ignored from the society and need to be addressed. In this background, the study gains significance.

PTU028

Going beyond boundaries: A landmark response to the needs of orphans and vulnerable children in rural communities in Nigeria
Brendan Dora Ngoci; Nwogu, Akudo; Brendan Dora Ngoci
Heal the Land Initiative in Nigeria (HELIN), Programme, Abuja, Nigeria

Issues/problem: The incidence of HIV and AIDS has increased children vulnerability in Nigeria as estimated 7 million children are orphaned by AIDS. In order to scale up gender sensitive care and support for persons living with HIV and orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs), Association for Reproductive and family health (ARFH) was selected as a principal recipient of the Global fund Round 9 to provide support to orphans and vulnerable children in the Southern region of the country. ARFH work with sub-recipient Association for OVC NGO’s in Nigeria (AONN) to support grassroots organizations like (Heal the Land Initiative in Nigeria (HELIN)) to provide direct services to orphans and vulnerable children with high vulnerability index which in line with the National Plan of Action (NPA) which was developed to guide the interventions and program activities targeting OVC. The plan recommend seven key areas of services which include psychosocial support, education, health, nutrition, protection, economic strengthening and shelter.

Description: This paper discusses an OVC project being implemented in rural communities in Nigeria for orphans and vulnerable children. It will describe the approach of care and support using the 6+1 strategy which gives children sense of belonging within their communities while nurturing them for the future. The 6+1 strategy will discuss community participation and involvement in every aspect of the project and how the 6+1 strategy has yielded result and reduce the impact of vulnerability on children and young people in Nigeria. This paper is going to be presented by an experienced OVC who has lived above her limitation and is now assisting other children in her community to reduce the impact of HIV and poverty.

Result: Presently the project has reached about 34 children with 6+1 strategy and will be scaled up in the second phase of the project. The project has given hope to children that dropped out of school, children in conflict with their parents, double orphans, violent children and poor marginalized children in the communities.

Conclusion: Providing support for orphans and vulnerable children is quite challenging but the benefit is innumerable as we keep hope alive for this young ones to give them hope and a future. We have also been able to develop links for other support services needed at the communities which has led to improve partnership and networking among families, communities and schools.

PTU029

The social service in student assistance
Brito Arcorve, Ana Cristina
Pernambuco Federal University / ARCUS, Department and Post-graduation in Social Work/UFPE, Recife, Brazil

In this paper I approach the theme of The Social Work in the Student assistance of relevant importance to the students, professors and administrators of the public Brazilian Universities. The theme requires the reading of some aspects related to the theoretical debate of the social work, but also led to visiting and dialogues with the social workers and scholars who work in the student assistance in the Federal University of Pernambuco. This paper intends to answer in depth and vastness the dimensions which the theme offers, but it draws attention to the profitable field to be uncovered and transformed in object of study and afterthought. In the ambit of higher education, the exclusion of the access to that right has amplified dimension. The number of public and free universities in the country is highly inferior to the private and paid ones. Data of the year 2008 reveal that there are 236 public higher education units, against 2016 units belonging to the private higher education. The students who are able to cross the barrier of the access are faced with other difficulties, sometimes unbridgeable, in the case of the student being originated from the worker poor class family, such as keeping the costs of transportation, alimentation, abode, and didactic material in the university. The retention and evasion of the graduation courses get to approximately 40% and the socioeconomic and cultural profiles of the graduation students indicate massive demand of student assistance. The excessive public bureaucracy required to the extensive selective process of the candidates in growing number to the limited programs and services existing in the sector, such as residency, academic maintenance scholarships, access to food, transportation, health, childcare center, etc. take in the few professionals that execute the policy of student assistance in the Universities. Regardless of the practice of the social service in the student assistance in the higher education has institutional limitation, political determinations, economic and financial determination, besides the limitations of the very professional competence. Frequently, the professional practice is directed to an action without autonomy, permanent budget, multidisciplinary professional team and in insufficient quantity to offer the services with quality and enough to the attendance of the demand, defining the way the great uprights of the professional performance in the student assistance all over the country.

PTU030

Analysis of the adaptation of youth long term foster placement
Carignan, Louise
University of Quebec in Chicoutimi, Human Sciences Department, Chicoutimi, Canada

This poster presents the results of an exploratory and transversal research conducted with children from the Centre jeunesse de l’Outaouais (Québec) placed until their majority. This poster present an overview of the life conditions of children studied and data on their social and personal adaptation at the adolescence. The quantitative part of this research describes the characteristics, socio-demographic data and present life conditions of children studied. A descriptive and retrospective study of the placement trajectory of children is done for examining its influence on social and personal adaptation of those children. Also, a comparative analysis of social and personal adaptation is completed between the group of children that maintain contacts and the one that contacts were not maintained. The research contains a qualitative part presenting children’s opinions set down during a semi-structured interview regarding their outlook on advantages and disadvantages of maintaining contacts, and on advantages and disadvantages of not maintaining contacts. From child's perspective, it is therefore important to maintain contacts with the biological parents whenever the situation allows it and to keep children’s perspectives aside during the procedure of contract clauses involving themselves.

Key words: Foster Care, Social and Personal Adaptation, Placement Trajectory, Attachment, Contacts with biological parents
PTU031

Youth people’s perceptions and experiences of participation and discrimination in school – an intra generational perspective

Akerström, Jeanette; Brunnberg, Elina1; Ayate, Oumane

1Social work, School of Law, Psychology and Social Work, Örebro University, Örebro, Sweden; Social work, School of Health, Care and Social Welfare, Mälardalen University, Eskilstuna, Sweden

This paper presents a study in which two groups of young people were actors, one group as research partners and another group as respondents. The study was about experiences of participation in school from an intra generational perspective. An interactive research methodology was used in the study. Young research partners were involved in formulating research questions and implementing a ‘Youth survey’ among other students in secondary or upper secondary schools. Respondents in the survey were 100 students (15-18y) in both special and mainstream schools. Mixed methods were used and the qualitative empathy described youth’s perceptions of participation. Quantitative empathy described youth’s experiences of participation. Perceived barriers to participation were both peer and adult mediated. There were also structural barriers as discrimination and communicative exclusion. Youth’s perceptions of participation included social relations with peers, educational relations with teachers and democratic values in school policy. Conditions for participation were related to young people’s agency. Experiences of ill treatment from peers and from adults were correlated. The lack of adult support made one group of students doubly exposed. The intergenerational perspective showed lack of adult responsibility for youth’s participation. The intra generational perspective showed that the act of taking responsibility was important for youth’s participation. Adults need to take responsibility for facilitating young people’s participation and youth’s need to be empowered as part in participatory processes.

PTU032

Developing refugee youth support systems: “Fighting for our future and our education”, a pilot Burmese teenage support group

Moody, Sara

Western Kentucky University, Social Work, Warsan, Kentucky, United States

Refugee youth resettled in Bowling Green, Kentucky face tremendous challenges assimilating into mainstream educational culture. For teenagers, the resettlement process often includes navigating the difficult social sphere of American high school and preparing for employment upon graduation. Yet, teenage clients expressed anxiety about issues of bullying within their school system and instances involving teenage suicide attempts continued to increase. A group of 13-19 year old Burmese teenagers, facilitated by a Bachelor of Social Work intern, formed a pilot support group. Group members were instructed in simple strategies of public problem solving to address issues of bullying and discrimination faced in their community. Partnerships with a community traveling actor guild and college-aged mentors were formed to begin preparations for a district-wide advocacy event against bullying. Additionally, group sessions were held on coping with emotional issues and managing anxiety. Partnerships with community agencies facilitated opportunities for mental wellness, tutoring, socialization, and higher education prep—issues self-identified by the founding group members. As a result from the formation of this pilot project, members of the Burmese teenage community have effectively built relationships within the community to voice their concerns, developed leadership and public speaking skills, enhanced their college-readiness, and developed a community-driven approach to problem solving. By creating the atmosphere in which refugee youth were encouraged to identify important community issues and were guided through the process of developing solutions, refugee youth gleaned a valuable support system and transferable problem-solving skills.

PTU033

Cultivating youth-led innovation in Kosovo

Calestini, Lucia

UNICEF, Pristina, Kosovo

More than half of all Kosovars are under 25 years old. Europe’s youngest population. Yet meaningful inclusion and participation of youth in social, economic and political processes remains an ongoing challenge for institutions, and a source of mounting frustration for Kosovo’s youth. Unskilled, unemployed, discriminated and disillusioned, these 400,000 people risk becoming the latest lost generation of Kosovo. But engaged and empowered to directly participate in the socio-economic and political issues that impact their lives, they represent Kosovo’s most powerful catalyst for positive change and sustainable social development. Enter the Innovations Lab Kosovo, a unique nexus of youth-led innovation, advocacy and technological development. Harnessing open-source philosophy, and founded on the idea that youth themselves must be the primary agents of positive change and social development within their environments, the Lab offers talented and excluded youth the chance to participate through three core components. By Youth For Youth enables youth to impact their own lives and those of their peers by nurturing and supporting the development of innovative, youth-led projects. The Design Centre focuses on designing and implementing technological innovations for Kosovo institutions working on behalf of young people. The Youth Advocacy Platform aims to facilitate multiple access channels for youth to identify and voice concerns, and engage in policy-level debate and reform. All components, housed within one dynamic, open-plan space, enjoy the engagement of the private sector, academia, and government institutions. Now concluding its first year, the Lab is currently documenting, evaluating and adjusting its current model in order to more effectively reach and engage a wider number of youth throughout Kosovo with a focus on the most vulnerable and marginalised communities. Accordingly, a number of staff, training and data collection methods and tools are currently being developed, and a “cookbook” will be released in 2012 to facilitate project replication elsewhere. Meanwhile, the Lab model is already being replicated in several countries around the world. Given ongoing challenges faced by institutions globally in how to effectively engage young people in critical social issues, a case study of this project offers significant added value of a model advancing social development with youth firmly at the helm.

PTU034

Globalisation, youth culture and identity today

Nambutezi, Aisha; Kivutabuye, Frank; Ekanade, Bismark

Youth Crime Watch Uganda, Kampala, Uganda

This paper explores the impact of global commercial media on young people’s developing perceptions of their own cultural identity and how the lifestyle choices available to them, when they assume or reject a particular cultural identity, are inflected by the intermingling of global media, local tradition and changing cultural demographics. It works from the premise that local cultures are not so much getting replaced by “global culture” as inflecting it by coexisting with it. The fact is that there have been some dramatic developments in the ways young people in different parts of the world perceive themselves and their relation to their local and global environments. These concerns about young people’s alleged loss of cultural diversity and indigenous uniqueness partly derive from recognition of the large-scale, intense and aggressive targeting of youth markets in increasingly globalised commercial cultures. Today’s youth are the first generation to be acculturated into global media from the beginning of their lives, and their media experiences are far more extensive and intensive than any other generation in history. Though it is true that young people everywhere increasingly appear to share similar tastes in styles of dress and entertainment, there are still significant regional, ethnic, and cultural differences in the ways they use and appropriate the media technologies and global images at their disposal. For one thing, though it is heavily influenced by the commercial orientations currently dominating the global media, youth-oriented media entertainment is also strongly driven by the interests and input of young people themselves. Young people play important roles not just in determining which particular media products, images and values they choose to endorse, but also in the production of such media images and values.

PTU035

‘I just want to be like everyone else!’ A method development project about psychosocial support group activity for teenagers with a chronic disease

Ahon, Britt-Marie; Axblis, Christina; Nordström, Ann-Charlotte; Siderström, Anne-Mai

Karolinska University Hospital, Dept. of Social Works Support and Service group, Stockholm, Sweden

Objectives: As a pedagogical basis, a teaching material has been used which originally was designed for work within the subject field “Life Skills” in school, and this showed good preventive effect concerning suicide among teenagers (Ramberg NASP 2006). The purpose was to develop a method where the psychosocial–and somatic consequences for teenagers with a chronic illness were tied together. The method has taken research about resilience factors in consideration. The aim was to facilitate everyday life for youth’s and prevent somatic and mental ill-health.

Methods: Ten different groups were conducted 2007-2011, consisting of youths aged 13-18 with a chronic disease. A diary, discussions, games, roleplay complemented group discussions. Different themes were used: feelings and body language, identity and self-esteem, stress and conflict treatment. Approximately 10 participants per group, all suffering from the
same disease, met eight times on a weekly basis. Parents participated on the first and last occasion. When having the latest three teenaggroups, their parents also met three times in a parentgroup.

Results: Different evaluation instruments have been used, e.g. one which measures empowerment in relation to the disease and also A. Antonowskys SOC 13. Qualitative interviews were made with the participants. To meet other young people with the same illness, get support to dare to talk about their disease, sharing their experiences to live with a chronic disease in every day life were mentioned as something the participants appreciated.

Conclusions: The experiences from the ten groups are used to develop the group work with young people. We have also gained important knowledge about young peoples own experiences of living with a chronic illness from their own perspective. The youngsters need of and willingness to talk about their disease and share experiences were apparent in all groups. They also want to talk about their psychosocial situation. The early exercises which were adapted to their age group functioned well as a starting-point for talks about the thens. To have a parallel parentgroup was very succesful, since this increased the understanding between the teenagers and their parents.

PTU037
The experimental comparison of Rawlsian justice and Confucian Zhong-Yong as ideological grounds of social policy
Hwang, Boram
Pusan National University, Social Welfare, Busan, Republic of Korea

Many developed countries have implemented social policy including anti-poverty policies based on Rawlsian Justice such as liberty and difference principles, no matter where their historical and cultural beliefs, values, and systems are from. This tendency has been a challenge for some countries which has still embedded many parts of their social and political systems in Confucian traditions and customs. Good examples are some decision makers continue to favor insufficient allocations or sudden cuts in anti-poverty policy funding even in the era of high and prolonged poverty and resulting social disorder. I argue that ideology of Confucian Zhong-Yong might be the understanding of liberty and difference among some decision makers including politicians and bureaucrats are ill-fitted to implementing anti-poverty policy most of which are based on Rawlsian Justice. I also argue that ideology of Confucian Zhong-Yong might be very effective to decision-makers in some Eastern countries such as South Korea. Examining and comparing each premises and contexts of Rawlsian Justice and Confucian Zhong-Young, and then surveying sampled decision-maker groups with a method of Focus Group Interview, I found that the concept of Confucian Zhong-Young is better understood and deeper situated in the minds and behaviors of anti-poverty decision makers. I also found that they are more likely to agree to increase anti-policy funding after reflecting together on the ideology of Confucian Zhong-Young. This finding implies that social policy could be well enough funded for alleviating social problems when they are based on their historical and cultural values and customs.

PTU038
The role of spirituality in empowerment of family cohesion and family life satisfaction – experience from Croatia
Berc, Gordana; Bijelka Kokorij, Slavica; Stanbuk, Ana
University of Zagreb, Faculty of Law, Department of Social Work, Zagreb, Croatia

Purpose: There is a high level of religiosity and lower level of secularization in Croatian society, with 88% of Catholics, 6.8% of other religions, and 5.2% people who do not belong to any religious groupation. The integration of spiritual based approach in Croatian social work theory and practice is needed, and finally recognized in last few years. Spirituality is an important personal dimension and a big resource of sense and identity, but at the same time it could be an essential bond between a person and his/her close environment. In social work with families, spirituality is recognized as a significant part in strengthening family cohesion and resiliency. The aims of research were: (1) to define the amount of joint participation of family members in religious activities and the level of their satisfaction with it; to define the perception of family cohesion and satisfaction with their family life; (2) to determine differences in the assessment of family cohesion and family life satisfaction due to joint participation in religious activities; (3) to affirm correlations between satisfaction with joint participation in religious activities and satisfaction with family life and family cohesion.

Method: The research was conducted on a random sample of 503 parents (399 mothers and 104 fathers) of preschool children. The respondents anonymously completed a questionnaire about joint family religious experiences, about family cohesion and about family life satisfaction.

Results: Participants who have experience of joint participation with family members in religious activities express significantly higher satisfaction with family life (p<0.001) and estimate significantly higher cohesion in their families (p<0.05) in comparison with those who do not have this experience. Significant correlations between satisfaction with joint participation in religious activities and religious beliefs and spiritual resources. Non-recognition the spiritual dimension in working with families means the impoverishment of the quality of work, as well as negligence of important aspect of family life.

PTU039
Social work concepts in Adharvaveda
PV. Raini
Sree Sanakaracharya University of Sanskrit, Department of Social Work, Cochin, India

The concepts of social life and social work are different in Indian context and the western models of social work education faces challenges in Indian social situations. The religious, spiritual and social traditions followed in the country have received elements on the philosophy and ethics of social work practice. The concept of Vasudavida Kudumbakam nshrmed in ancient scriptures suggests the universal brotherhood and Athidhi devo bhava implies the acceptance and respect of the guest. These are very close to the social work philosophy of every individual right for self-fulfillment and unconsciousness of the spirit. The Vedanta philosophy stands at the background of all the sects of faith in Indian tradition and is not antagonistic with any other systems of faith in the world. The four Vedas – Adharva veda, Sama veda, yajur vedam and Rig veda are unexplored mines of concepts related to social work. This research attempted to unearth the philosophical dimension of social work embedded in Adharvaveda. The methodology followed was discourse analysis. The initial findings of the study reveal the depth of wisdom catering to all prevailing philosophy of social work practice. Atharvaveda, (a taptupurusha compound of atharvan, an ancient Rishi, and veda, meaning “knowledge”) comprises of various Bhoomissooktham (sooktham means good words) envisions the obligation of human race in conservation of nature. The Rhasa ajayosoktham illuminates on the holistic health management the significance of mental health in maintaining physical health. When we speak of professional self, we refer to the manifestation of self in our work life. It is a quality of the self, developed based on awareness of its identity with the whole of humanity. Adharvaveda closely assess the context of professional self in its divinity and fullness. Similarly, the concept of rights of man originated in the context of a social philosophy based on man as a rational being, capable of taking decisions in his best interests. It implies freedom of action consistent with the rights of other men, as said in this scared scripture. On the other hand, in the context the principles of Adharvaveda challenges the anthropocentric paradigms of western philosophy and underlines an all-inclusive well being of creatures of the universe. Imperatively a revisit of social work philosophy needs to encapsulate the philosophy of Adharvaveda in it.

PTU040
The process of notification of cases of sexual violence against women in the health of the state of Rio de Janeiro
Fontenelle, Ludmilla; Flach, Roberta; Farias, Rejane; Lima, Maira; Fernandes, Camila; Santina, Luisa
1 Escola de Serviço Social da Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Política Social e Serviço Social Aplicado, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; 2 Escola de Serviço Social da Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Núcleo de Políticas Públicas, Indicadores e Identidades, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Introduction: Violence against women is considered by the World Health Organization (WHO, 2002) as a serious public health problem and challenge for professionals and managers who work in the treatment of violence resulting from this violence. The obligatory establishment of mandatory reporting in cases of violence against women in health services through the Information System for Notifiable Diseases (SINAN), with the subsequent creation of the mandatory reporting of violence against women and the approval of the instrument and flow for notification brought the issue of violence against women also in the field of epidemiological surveillance. These tools are essential to scale situations of violence against women, protect the individuals involved, monitor public policies and promote the coordination of intersectorial action. Objective: This work
is part of an evaluative study whose objective is to evaluate health care services for women in situations of sexual violence in the state of Rio de Janeiro. Thus, we sought to analyze the incorporation of parameters suggested in the Technical Standard “Prevention and Treatment of Diseases Resulting from Sexual Violence against Women and Adolescents” (Ministry of Health, 2007) regarding the notification process by health services. Methodology: We privileged the qualitative research with the health services in 19 cities in nine regions of the State of Rio de Janeiro. Semi-structured interviews were conducted, based on a screenplay, with 112 health professionals and 34 managers. Results: There was a relative ignorance about the notification process in SINAN associated with the use and concomitant with the reduced form of mandatory reporting of abuse and abuse against children and adolescents in the Department of Health and State of Rio de Janeiro. Conclusions: Even considering the compulsory notification of the SINAN, its inclusion implies in a process of training of health teams returned to their integrated use to care for women in situations of sexual violence, identifying steps and assignments. It is critical to create a dynamic of institutional responsibility for the reporting of cases, including professional responsibility (ethics and legal) and the institution, which should ensure that professional conduct.

PTU041

Action and impact in domestic violence prevention: Results from a pastoral response training study

Song, Li-yu

1Southern Adventist University, School of Social Work, Collegedale, United States; 2Southern Adventist University, School of Business, Collegedale, United States

Domestic violence continues to be a major social problem in the United States and around the world. Social workers have been involved at the forefront of the movement to address intimate partner violence through intervention as well as primary and secondary prevention efforts. Because faith-affiliated women often seek counsel from their religious leaders when experiencing spouse abuse, it is important for social workers to engage in the social development of faith communities through capacity building of an informed and competent pastoral response. This presentation examines findings from a pilot study of capacity building through an education program for pastors in appropriate initial responses to intimate partner violence disclosure. The research design featured a pretest focusing on knowledge, values, perceptions of self-efficacy, and occurrence of domestic violence advocacy behaviors. The intervention consisted of a four-hour advocacy training. The training areas included: A Biblical perspective on abuse, abuse statistics from the population to be served, qualitative data supporting the statistics, and basic skills in first response and advocacy. A post-test was administered immediately following the training to measure changes in knowledge, values, and self-efficacy perceptions. A total of 120 pastors were trained in the model. The results of the study support significant pre/post-test differences, indicating increased pastoral capacity for competencies needed to initially respond to disclosures of spouse abuse. Statistically significant differences were noted in the domains of knowledge, self-efficacy, and values related to abuse response. While this pilot study focused on one Christian denomination, this training approach may be adapted and broadened to other populations.

PTU042

The recovery among women who experienced partner abuse: Profile and Correlates

Seng, Li-ju

National Cheng Chi University, Graduate Institute of Social Work, Taipei, Taiwan

Intimate partner violence (IPV) has been a social problem that has garnered public attention for the past decade in Taiwan. However, there is a lack of systematic enquiry of the recovery status among women who experienced partner abuse in Taiwan. Thus, this study aimed to explore the extent and types of recovery among these women after receiving social services. Moreover, the correlates of recovery were explored. A self-administered survey was conducted through the collaboration of social workers in the 23 Centers of Prevention and Intervention for Domestic Violence and private sectors. The criterion for inclusion was that the clients had received social services and had either terminated services or would soon have services terminated. Through contact by telephone, 191 participants completed the questionnaires. Indicators of recovery included change of self, empowerment, life satisfaction, and positive appraisal of current circumstance. The potential correlates included demographic variables, violence related factors, coping methods, social support, and social services. The types of recovery were determined through cluster analysis and one-way ANOVA. MANOVA was conducted to examine the correlates of recovery. The results revealed that the participants had growth mainly in their psychological and interpersonal domains. Based on the four indicators of recovery, four clusters were found in this study. About a quarter (24.3%) of the participants were still overwhelmed by the trauma, 21.7% struggling with trauma, 26.5% living with trauma, 15.3% living with trauma and with high change of self, and 12.2% living beyond trauma. The variances in the dependent variables explained by the independent variables ranged from 35.3% to 46.3%. Good professional relationship significantly facilitated all the four indicators of recovery. Social support and behavioral coping positively associated with empowerment, life satisfaction, and positive appraisal. However, emotional coping negatively associated with empowerment and life satisfaction. Negative impact from the violence exerted positive effects in change of self and positive appraisal. The findings revealed plural phases of recovery among the participants. Even with the negative impact from IPV, the participants could still recover if they have a good relationship with their social workers, use more behavioral coping, and have sufficient and satisfying social support.

PTU044

Domestic violence policy in Japan

Yamaguchi, Sawako

Chukyo University, Seto, Japan

Law for the Prevention of Spousal Violence and the Protection of Victims was enacted in 2001 in Japan. The legislation was motivated by feminist activities in private sectors, the outcomes of DV research on national and municipal levels and "worldwide Actions and Initiatives to Implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action" adopted in UN General Assembly in 2000. Violence against Women Project Team whose aim was legislation of DV Law was initiated under House of Councillors. The Project Team met with stubborn resistance about introduction of protection orders from Ministry of Justice and Supreme Court. The Ministry and the Court also denied including the words "Violence against Women" and excluded non married victims in the law. These facts made feminist activists disappointed on the point of negligence of feminism. However, ten years have passed since the legislation. These days "DV Policy" is referred to any governmental documents.


As for my first interest, it turned out to be explained by the theory of social welfare redistribution and family ideology in Japan. As for my second interest, DV victims are still in hard situation and feminist supporters are not satisfied with most of the policies.

Some effective policies are challenging marriage system and enforce women’s individualism and rights, which are essence of feminism.

DV Law in Japan was enacted ignoring feminism however, feminism essence is still important to DV policies to support victims’ lives.

PTU045

From dependence to independence- a study on social workers’ employment services for battered women to reduce or end violence in marriages

Tu, Ying-Chyi1; Lin, Kuei-Pi1

1Garden of Hope, Research and Development, Senior specialist, New Taipei City, Taiwan; 2Fu Jen Catholic University, Department of Social Work, Assistant Professor, New Taipei City, Taiwan

The empirical study examines how social workers can assist women in violent marriages to reduce or end violence through employment services. Finances and unemployment are causes of marital violence. Many battered women devalue themselves, alienate others, and be dominated by abusers due to long-term effects of violence. The Garden of Hope Foundation (GOH) understands the importance of financial independence and
As part of my professionalization, I took part in a project aiming to Bazelkova, Anna professionals in Sweden and Bulgaria. Honor violence and promotion of sensitivity in social work are sensitive issues and social workers should possess more cultural sensitivity. Therefore, the on-the-job training and social work interventions can improve abilities and prepare them for transitions to the general job market. Furthermore, they can escape from the financial control of abusers and reduce or end abusive relationships.

There are two objectives of the study. First, understand the improvement of battered women’s inner and outer abilities after entering the preliminary workplace. Second, evaluate the influence of employment services on reducing or ending violence. The study includes qualitative and quantitative methods. In-depth interviews are conducted to observe the inner and outer changes of clients. Satisfaction surveys and case records are used to collect data. The study also features women who entered the preliminary workplace are generally improved in their inner and outer abilities, including confidence of employment, self-value, gender consciousness, personal relationship in workplace, and abilities of handling job interview and daily life and so on. It also finds that eighty percent battered women are able to leave violent environment or reduce the frequency of being beaten again after leaving the preliminary workplace.

PTU046
Practice in front of abortion legal situations in view of health Municipal Hospital Fernando Magalhães
Farias, Rachel
1Escola de Serviço Social da Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Núcleo de Políticas Públicas, Indicadores e Identidades, Programa de Pós-Graduação da Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; 2Escuela de Serviço Social da Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Política Social e Serviço Social Aplicado, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Introduction: The importance of this study is related to the need for promotion of health care services to women in situations of legal abortion and the consequences of their absence in the life of the female population. The lack of studies about the only service of legal abortion in the state of Rio de Janeiro makes their realization necessary for consideration of new coping strategies, guidance on training of professionals and improves this service.

Objective: This study aimed to analyze the perceptions of health professionals at the Municipal Hospital Fernando Magalhães on the performance in situations of legal abortion.

Methodology: We adopted a quantitative and qualitative approach. The instruments used were the analysis of institutional documents and interviews of semi-structured, based on a screenplay with informed consent. The study draws on the assumption that perceptions of health professionals are conditioned by the process of training and experience in service. To this end, we sought to characterize the respondents, through the following information: professional practice, sex, age, national origin, marital status, qualification, profession, place of training, time since graduation, graduate, in the time unit and time in caring for women seeking legal abortion services. It also became necessary to understand the process of qualifying for the care and status of women and identify abortion providers’ perceptions about the performance in situations of legal abortion.

Results: We identified the misuse of the right to conscientious objection by health professionals, the existence of various difficulties faced by professionals in the construction of an approach that can guarantee access to abortion provided by law, and the interference of ethical principles and religious values as an important element in the professional attitude that discourages the practice of abortion.

Conclusions: It is recommended measures aimed at the inclusion of the subject in the training of health professionals, expansion of courses and trainings that address the topic of access to legal abortion by the health care team, focusing on the visibility of sexual and reproductive rights of users through guidelines and continuing education, stimulating the development of monitoring the actions recommended by the technical standards.

PTU048
Domestic and family violence against women in the Amazon - Brazil
Fernandez, Cristiane Bonfim Santos; Debora A. da Rocha
Federal University of Amazon, Manaus, Brazil

Domestic violence and family is one of the phenomenon that undoubtedly ranks amongst the most grave violation of women’s right in the world. This paper aims at analyzing the process of coping with domestic violence against women in the city of Manaus. In Manaus’ city – capital of state of Amazon data prove its prevalence. Only in 2009 there were 11578 recorded denunces. The approach has focused attention in women and the response of public authorities. What to do cope with this problem? For attend women victims of domestic and family violence services were established in Manaus in order to provide specialized and skilled care to women in violent situations. They are center for reference and support for women, shelter house, emergency support service to woman, disk Denounces 181 and the state council on women’s rights. Note also the police specialized crimes against women and stick specialist domestic and family violence against women. There is the perception to the phenomenon to be fought and eradicated. But, it is necessary for a greater number of professionals able to work with the demand, - disclosure of Maria da Penha Law that created mechanisms to prevent domestic violence against women and services attention. The conclusion is that the implementation of specialized programs to attend victims violence against women can contribute to creation and strengthening of a protection network to the woman. However, it is indispensable to create a public conscience and awareness of a problem that many segments of society have persistently ignored.

PTU049
Gender Peace. Rediscovering the peaceful relations between men and women
Loaiza, Ana María
Industrial University of Santander, Social Work School, Bucaramanga, Colombia

Based on Grounded Theory we build the concept of Peace of Gender to name facts that already exist in our social interactions. The great dimension that violence covers in the analysis of the relations between men and women, has been a constant problem in the Investigation of Peace, because it is an obstacle to find the pacific relations that nowadays exist in society. If we adopt a new perspective in the research on peace over of the relations between men and women, so it is possible to find different ways of transforming the violent aspects of conflicts. First, we analyze the relations inside the family as a primary group and with this knowledge at hand, we attempt to understand the social mediations in the conflicts. Our hypothesis was based on the symbolic
interactionism and in the attitude that human beings have in order to transform the meanings of peace and gender. The above mentioned meanings are constructed by interacting with others, and it is in the interactions with these others where we are able to obtain new meanings.

PTU050
Gender-based violence in a Kenyan slum: Creating pragmatic, local interventions
Swart, Elizabeth
University of Central Florida, Orlando, United States
Gender-based violence in the developing world is beginning to receive serious attention. However, much of that research still overlooks violence against women in the burgeoning slum communities around the globe. The current study describes gender-based violence in the informal community of Kibera, Kenya, the largest slum in sub-Saharan Africa. Results of a survey administered to 200 Kibera women indicate a higher reported rate of gender-based violence among women in Kibera (84.5%) than was measured among the general population of Kenya (39%) (KDHS, 2008). At the same time, however, slum-dwelling women report lower attitudinal tolerance of gender-based violence than do women in the general population. The study suggests that structural, slum-specific interventions are an urgent concern. Implications for future research and practice are discussed.

PTU051
Action for change: Increasing the capacity of women victims of IPV to build healthy and safe lives for themselves & their children
LeBlanc, Michel1; Arseneault, Binu1
1New Brunswick Association of Social Workers, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada; 2University of New Brunswick, Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence Research, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada
Social workers often encounter victims of intimate partner violence (IPV) while performing their daily services. Intervening in situations of IPV is one of the most difficult and challenging aspects of social work practice, yet most social workers do not receive formal training on the complexities of IPV and how it encompasses a wide range of abusive behaviours in addition to physical violence. It has been our experience that successful interventions relative to IPV are based on knowledge and effective practices. Social workers are not always able to recognize the signs of IPV, particularly when their role involves direct practice for a completely different issue. In addition, abused women do not always disclose violence to the formal helping system, including social workers, as a result, may not receive the help they need. The Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence Research (MMFC) partnered with the New Brunswick Association of Social Workers (NBASW), the Executive Council, Women's Family Violence Research (MMFC) partnered with the New Brunswick Department of Social Development to develop a train-the-trainer program tailored to front-line social workers relative to best practices relative to IPV. This training program provides social workers with a better understanding of the dynamics of IPV, what it is, why it occurs, the process of ending violence, and the impact that it has on the lives of individuals, including victims, their children and violent partners. We are now in the process of evaluating the training program. Understanding the Impact of Intimate Partner Violence: Helping Social Workers to Better Intervene. This presentation will provide an overview of the project Action for Change: increasing the capacity of women victim of intimate partner violence to build healthy and safe lives for themselves and their children, and will discuss the unique evaluation method that involves survivors of IPV. Together, we will reflect upon the struggles and challenges that were encountered during the process and elaborate on the solutions brought forward to address them.

PTU052
Social networking to confront violence against women in Ceilândia
Barbosa Vieira, Clarice
Universidade de Brasília, Laboratório de ensino, pesquisa e extensão, Gênero, Política Social e Serviços Sociais, Brasilia, Brazil
The project “Social Networking in the confront of Violence Against Women” aims to investigate the socio-political processes that promote or hinder the establishment and entrenchment of social networking in Ceilândia, Brasilia (Brazil) about confronting domestic violence, contributing to the articulation of the Network Assistance to Women in Situation of Violence in Ceilândia. It was designed by the Laboratory of research, extension and education, linked to the Graduate Program in Social Policy at the University of Brasilia with the SCPA - Assistance to Women in Situations of Domestic and Family Violence. The development of the project involves: 1) participant observation in meetings of the Network for Combatting Domestic Violence in Ceilândia 2) conducting research to map individuals and groups who work with issues related to human rights and citizenship in Ceilândia, 3) carrying out education activities for women, young members of social movements and / or community organizations related to diversity, human rights and gender, and, 4) publicizing information regarding policies, services and existing laws related to promoting and defending the rights of women, youth and children. This action relates to a systematic and continuous activity in different areas, from the creation of an integrated network of services that coordinate actions and legal assistance, social assistance, health services, security, education and work (BRAZIL, 2003). It is worth noting from the advances in this direction, developing the National Plan for Women (PNPM), in 2003, which updated in 2008, spawned the National Policy to Combat Violence against Women of multisectorial character to confront this form of violence, understanding the dimensions of combat and prevent violence against women, the care for women who experience this situation and guarantee the rights of women. The most populous city of the Distrito Federal (DF) - state in which is located the capital - , Ceilândia is the one that has the highest percentage of poor population (24.1%) and also the highest rates of all DF in relation to violence against women, reaching on average more than three thousand events annually brought to the attention of the local judicial system. There are not enough initiatives organization and social mobilization through which local forces engaged in the issue has sought to building strategies to the worrying situation of violation of local women's rights, placed in situations of domestic violence.

PTU053
Violence against women - situation of women in Nepal
karki, Shruti
Kathmandu University, School of Arts, Nepal, Nepal
According to the 1991 census, the female literacy rate is 26 percent. Human rights groups report that girls attend secondary schools at a rate half that of boys. Members of Parliament have begun working for the passage of tougher laws for crimes of sexual assault, but have had little success so far. VAW is a serious problem, but it receives limited public attention. In a 1996 study, 50 percent of the respondents said that they know someone who was the victim of domestic violence. 1996 survey, respondents listed the perpetrators of violence in 77 percent of incidents as family members, and 58 percent reported that it is a daily occurrence. There currently is no law against domestic violence. Rape and incest also are problems, particularly in rural areas. Laws against rape provide for prison sentences of 6 to 10 years for the rape of a woman under 14 years of age and 3 to 5 years for the rape of a woman over the age of 14. The law prescribes imprisonment for 1 year or a fine for the rape of a prostitute. The law does not forbid spousal rape. The dowry tradition is strong, with greater prevalence in the Terai region. In a survey conducted by Saathi, a local NGO, 42 percent of the respondents said that in their experience medical practitioners were uncooperative or negligent in cases of violence against women and girls. The police department has a women cell in 5 cities, including Kathmandu. These cells include female officers who receive special training in handling victims of domestic violence. The police also have sent out directives instructing all officers to treat domestic violence as a criminal offense that should be prosecuted. However, according to a police official, this type of directive is difficult to enforce because of entrenched discriminatory attitudes. Even though the police may make an arrest, further prosecution seldom is pursued by the victim or by the Government. Trafficking in women remains a serious social problem in several of the country's poorest areas, and large numbers of women still are forced to work against their will as prostitutes in other countries. Women have benefited from some changes in marriage and inheritance laws. In 1994 the Supreme Court struck down provisions of the Citizenship Law that discriminated against foreign spouses of Nepalese women. However, many other discriminatory laws still remain. According to legal experts, there are over 20 laws that discriminate against women.

PTU054
Factors influencing sexual attitudes among North Korean female defectors
Han, In Young1; Moon, Young1; Lee, Young Sun2; Min, Eun Eun3; Ku, Hye Won3; Kim, Se Hee3; Kim, So Young3
1Ewha Womans University, Social Work, Seoul, Republic of Korea; 2Chosun University, Social Work, Gwangju, Republic of Korea; 3Ewha Womans University, Seoul, Republic of Korea
Background: North Korean female defectors are easily targeted as victims of sexual violence while they escape from North Korea to third countries until they settle down and become Korean citizens. Previous research
indicated 43% North Korean female defectors have experienced unwanted sexual contact. Therefore, the study explores sexual experiences in the process of escaping North Korea, and investigates if such experiences and sexual knowledge are associated with sexual attitudes among North Korean female defectors.

**Method:** A total of 209 North Korean female defectors were sampled from communities in Seoul, Korea. Demographic characteristics, sexual experiences while defecting North Korea, sexual knowledge, and sexual attitudes were used to assess outcomes. Hierarchical multiple regression was used to investigate the impact of demographic characteristics, motives of the escape, and sexual knowledge on sexual attitudes among North Korean women defectors.

**Results:** Hierarchical multiple regression demonstrated that age, religion, and sexual knowledge on pregnancy, remained as significant predictors in the final model. For example, those who are older than 50, those who are Christian, and those who have higher level of sexual knowledge were more likely to hold positive sexual attitudes.

**Conclusions:** The findings demonstrated factors which influence sexual attitudes among North Korean female defectors; such that it serves as a rationale for directions of sex education for North Korean female defectors. The study also suggests that sexual education regarding pregnancy and delivery as well as contraceptive methods is necessary for North Korean female defectors to have appropriate sexual attitudes.

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PTU055

**Working environment and risk of sexual exploitation, insights from Nepal**

**Bhattarai, Kriti**

Nepal School of Social Work, Department of Field Work Education and Community Services, Kathmandu, Nepal

Sexual harassment is a private nuisance, unfair labor practice, or, in some states, a wrong (tort) which may be the basis for a lawsuit against the individual who made the advances against the employer. In Nepal, the carpet industry business boomed and reached its peak in 1992. Due to the growing market in carpet industries, a lot of new factories were started and the working conditions were not good. Today, 42% of workers in the factories are women because large number of men migrated to the cities in search of better employment. This paper was written on the basis of research carried out by the author as part of a larger project implemented by Nepal Rugmark Foundation. The study aims to find out the working environment and the forms of sexual exploitation and harassment faced by females in the carpet factory. Both qualitative and quantitative research approaches were adopted in the study. The major research findings show that out of a total of 216 respondents 85 percent stayed inside the factory premises due to high rentals outside the factory. Working and living condition of respondents in the factory was bad. Out of 216 respondents, 46 (21.29%) experienced verbal abuse, 4 (1.83%) experienced physical assault and remaining 2 (0.92%) respondents experience molestation. Other remaining numbers ignored such kind of problems. Researchers found that most of the unmarried and single women were abused and exploited in the factory. Of 216 respondents, 45 (19.8%) respondents faced sexual harassment by colleagues by the factory. From the finding, researcher would like to shed some light on the working hours of the employees. According to the International Labor Organization, the working hours are not more than eight hours per day. However, factory workers are working up to maximum of 14-16 hours per day without any overtime charges. Factory owner should provide its workers with all the facilities that are entitled to according to the Labor Act. The paper is divided in to four parts. Part one explains about background of carpet industry, similarly part II explain about the methodology whereas part III includes major findings and concluded with the recommendations.

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PTU056

**Latinas who are victims of domestic violence. Barriers accessing culturally sensitive services**

**Martinez-Cedeño, Dinorah Patricia**

Centennial College and The Hospital For Sick Children, Social Work, Toronto, Canada

The purpose of this study is to explore the barriers to accessing culturally sensitive services faced by abused Latin American women in Toronto. I am particularly interested in studying how cultural misunderstandings play a role in creating barriers. The main purpose of my research is to learn how social workers' perceptions of Latin American women's culture and life impact the services provided to them. I would like to study social workers' views about how their understanding of their clients' culture can affect service provision. My interest in this research has been influenced by my social location. I am a Latin American woman of colour who has experienced the process of immigration to Toronto, Ontario, and the knowledge that I gained through the process, is one of the factors that has motivated me to study the issues facing many Latin American women who came to Canada as refugees and have a professional commitment to look at issues that affect my community. My experience in the field of social services has led me to believe that there is a tendency to perceive Latin American women as a homogeneous group. The supposition may be made that such a perception would not have a positive impact on the services provided to women. This belief that Latin American women are members of a homogeneous group actually interfere with interventions in cases that involve Latinas, and also with the services provided to Latinas who are victims. It is important to understand that Latin Americans have a collective memory of colonialism and that the language of most Latin Americans is Spanish. Their cultures, which are confined to their countries of origin, should not be seen as the only components of their cultures. It is vital to analyse the many differences that may be found among members of ethnic groups that appear similar. People in various countries may have suffered in quite dissimilar ways the consequences of neo-colonialism, imperialism, racism, agruism, and other social forces that degrade human dignity. These reactions of women, combined with all people to these forces, are different in various countries, and subsequently women's responses to adverse circumstances in general are also varied.

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PTU057

**Mitos y realidades del desarrollo profesional de las científicas: el caso de dos universidades de México**

**Cerros, Elisa1; Ramo, María Elena1**

1Universidad de Guadalajara, Departamento de Trabajo Social, Tonalá Jalisco, Mexico; 2Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo Leon, Facultad de Trabajo Social y Desarrollo Humano, San Nicolás de Los Garza, Mexico

El presente trabajo expone la situación que enfrentan las mujeres científicas en la vida universitaria de México. Se analiza el desarrollo profesional de quince científicas de dos universidades públicas las cuales fueron entrevistadas en el marco de la tesis doctoral; investigación de corte cualitativo que exploró los imaginarios presentes en el entorno laboral de las científicas como una categoría de análisis, por ser la universidad el espacio que posee un cúmulo de significados y representaciones. En este sentido, encontramos imaginarios que colocan en el centro del mundo académico como eje articularizador a los hombres y a las mujeres en un segundo plano, encontrando situaciones de violencia simbólica así como formas sutiles de discriminación. Exponemos cómo entran en juego una serie de imaginarios respecto al desempeño profesional y la vida en pareja de las mujeres, de lo que se genera el hecho de ser mujer. Estos imaginarios se alimentan del modelo patriarcial donde se plantea la subordinación de las mujeres ante el hombre, en este caso en la universidad; en este sentido García Guevara (2004: 16) plantea que en los estudios feministas radicales las universidades son vistas como organizaciones patriarciales, donde el problema de la discriminación deriva del poder masculino y el sego que por siglos éste ha generado en la producción del conocimiento científico. Centramos nuestra atención en la influencia de estos imaginarios en la vida profesional y familiar de las científicas entrevistadas y planteamos alternativas. Nuestro estudio se ubica en la línea de investigación que analiza el acceso y permanencia de las mujeres a la vida académica y sus condiciones laborales, línea en la cual distinguimos estudios que describen el acceso de las mujeres a las instituciones de educación superior (Bustos, 2000; Hernández, 2005); otros estudios que analizan las formas de discriminación laboral experimentadas por las mujeres (Kochen, 1994; Blázquez, 1997; García, 2004; Ballarín, 2005; Muñoz, 2005; Ruiz, 2005; Berrios, 2007; Pont y otros, 2008); y otros estudios que analizan en particular los problemas que enfrentan las mujeres para acceder a puestos de decisión (Kochen, 1994; Banco Mundial, 2002; García, 2004; Berrios, 2007).

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PTU058

**Sexual harassment in Nepalese societies**

**Hari, Tewari**

Social Welfare Council, Planning, Lainchour, Kathmandu, Nepal

Sexual harassment is an attack on a person’s privacy and dignity. It is a manifestation of power relations. It is a problem that needs to be addressed in the broader context of the positions of women and men in the society. The factors responsible for the problem are social and cultural perceptions.
of women in the hierarchy of the organization. Women are more likely to suffer because they lack power, are in vulnerable condition. There are many views on sexual harassment. The most widely used definition of sexual harassment is that Michel Rubenstein (1), who has defined it, as “unwanted sexual conduct, which is offensive to the recipient”. Further the European Commission’s code of practice adds: “It is for each individual to determine what behavior is acceptable to them and what they regard as offensive. It is the unwanted nature of conduct which distinguishes sexual harassment from friendly behavior, which is welcome and mutual”. Sexual harassment is unwanted behavior of a sexual nature that is offensive, embarrassing, intimidating or humiliating and many affect a person’s job performance, health, career and livelihood. But sexual harassment is not consensual sexual behavior between two people who are attracted to each other. Harassment has nothing to do with mutual attraction or friendship.

PTU059

Violence against women with disabilities
Milenko Bogicevic, Marina: Renc, Gordana: Busac, Silvia
University of Zagreb Faculty of Low, Department of Social Work, Zagreb, Croatia

The term violence refers to violence and neglect that a person may experience from their social network members (spouses, caregivers, family members, medical and other professionals). Violence usually affects vulnerable groups: children, women, elders and women with disabilities. Research indicates that violence against women with disabilities in the last decade are more and more present. This was preceded by giving information, punishment but also alarming data on violence against women in general. Studies indicate that women with disabilities are exposed to a greater risk of violence, not only from family members, but also from friends, medical professionals and personal assistants, and they are exposed to violence over a longer period of time. The aim of this study was to determine: what are the forms of violence, who are the perpetrators of violence, what support is available to victims and what is an attitude of society toward violence that was perpetrated. The study sample consists of women with disabilities (N=19). This is a qualitative survey using semi-structured interview constructed for the project “The social status of people with disabilities in the Republic of Croatia”. Qualitative data analysis showed that women with disabilities have experience with various forms of violence (physical, psychological, sexual) and that very often the perpetrators of violence are members of the immediate entourage (spouse, colleagues at work). When reporting violence, women with disabilities encounter many difficulties (lack of understanding of the social entourage, disregard). From the results of the research one can conclude that women with disabilities are more exposed to the risk of violence due to: their dependence on the caregivers, difficulties encountered when reporting and proving the violence, lack of education and information on acceptable and unacceptable behavior. All mentioned above indicates the need for empowerment of women with disabilities, education about violence and forms of support in case of violence. Equally, it is necessary to educate the professionals (doctors, social workers, police and the head of the assistance program for women with disabilities) and to develop the network and support services at local and national level. Key words: women with disabilities, violence, perpetrators of violence, support

PTU060

Practice of social work with female street prostitution
Ramalha, Nelson
Portuguese Catholic University, Social Work and Sociology Research Center, Lisbon, Portugal

The exercise of a profession does not depend exclusively on the existence of a job and technical training. Social skills are also required, as a set of conducts displayed by an individual in an interpersonal context that expresses the feelings, attitudes, desires, opinions in a way appropriate to the situation, place and time, respecting the conduct of others, and that usually solves the immediate situation problem, minimizing the likelihood of future problems. Social learning’s, made in the context of that usually solves the immediate situation problem, minimizing the likelihood of future problems. Social learning’s, made in the context of professional rights. As the ability to be assertive is not immutable, with criticism, expressing disagreement or displeasure, ordering, say “no”, make decisions and assess their consequences and defend the professional rights. As the ability to be assertive is not immutable, it is necessary that social workers undertake learning models of appropriate social behaviors necessary for social integration.

PTU061

The effect of an adapted Personal Growth Training Programme on female victims of domestic violence in Potchefstroom, South Africa
Koehoe, Valentia Puleng; Buke, Elsje; Weyers, Mike
South African National Defence Force, Social Services, Potchefstroom, South Africa; North-West University, School for Psycho Social Behavioural Sciences, Social Work Devisison, Potchefstroom, South Africa

Background: The Personal Empowerment Training Programme (PETP) is a tool that was designed to enable female victims of domestic violence to use constructive ways to deal with its effect on their self-image, emotions, moral and self-esteem. The aim of the PETP is to give attendees a learning opportunity whereby they can discover and participate in a process of self understanding, whilst they master alternative ways of dealing with their feelings, behaviour and situation. The PETP is an adaptation of the FAMSA Welkom Personal Growth Training Programme (PGPT). The primary aim of this poster is to report the results of the empirically measurement of the effect of this programme on this client system.

Aims: The primary aim of the study was to determine that effect the PETP had on the knowledge, attitudes and behaviour of female victims of domestic violence in Potchefstroom.

Methods: In the research, a comparison group, pre-test and post-test design and triangulation were used. Five measurement scales and a presenter's evaluation questionnaire were developed and used. The research involved 28 experiential group respondents, 28 comparison group members, a focus group and one presenter.

Results: The programme, for the most part, had a practical significant effect on the knowledge, attitudes and behaviour of the attendees and could, consequently, be deemed as an effective tool to address a number of issues relating to domestic violence.

PTU062

Labeled as witches, prosecuted, tortured and stigmatized: Insights from Nepal
Pandey, Bhumika
Kadambari Memorial College, Department of Social Work, Kathmandu, Nepal

Accusations of witchcraft, a method of controlling women’s lives and bodies is one of the serious forms of violence unfortunately still being reported all to often in Nepal. Education isolation and the overarching patriarchal structure of society makes many in Nepal Superstitious and believe in supernatural powers. Woman are tortured, harassed, and parcelled naked, forced, to eat human excreta, and ostracized from their villages. Often widows, from poor and lower classes and so called lower castes are termed BOKSHI, or witches, and are subject to extreme abuse and discrimination. Continued feudal practices, centuries of traditional Hindu belief system, prevalent socio-cultural values, the differentiate between groups of people has turned these beliefs into practice and custom. Education is often nothing than system focused on the maintaining traditional practices. Health care for example is usually left to the Dhamins “witch doctor”. Successive Nepalese governments have failed to generate an environment where people's economic, social and cultural rights are respected and enjoyed. When health care falls to the "untrained" and modern medicines are substituted with local plants and minerals and were tradition equates with superstition accusations of witchcraft are all too easily levied and believed. For centuries personal disagreements/ power struggles within communities or a women’s refusal to accept the prescribed role for her because of her sex - her "gender role" have been dealt with through accusations of witchcraft. Victims are often publicly tried and condemned not by the law but by people's own beliefs.
supervisions, prejudices and fear. Woman are branded as witches so that she be can thrown her out of the village her possessions including land stolen, or to settle scores, family rivalry, or because powerful men want to punish her for spurning their sexual advances. Sometimes it is used to punish women who question social norms Women from well-to-do homes in the village are hardly branded as witches. This paper shares some of the experience gained by the author in carrying out field research.

**PTU063**

**Gender violence and the media from Santa Catarina**

Correia, Pamela Barreto; Gomes, Fernanda Torres; Manfro; Vania Maria UFSC- Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Serviço Social, Florianópolis, Brazil

The research “The youth and the media from Santa Catarina” is carried out by taking into account the main press (newspapers) from within the state, i.e. Diário Catarinense, A Notícia, Jornal da Catarina, Correio Lajeano, Jornal da Manhã e Diário do Iguacu. The intention of the research is to understand the reality of youth, using the media as source. Gender violence arose amongst the problematic that was evidenced in the research. Gender, as explained by Saffioti, represents a set of historical modeling norms which rule the role and the relation between men and women, as well as amongst women and women and between men and men. However the relation between男人 and women are highlighted for it is apparently more natural. Still, relations of power and domination are established. The gender violence concept spreads into domestic violence and inter-familial amongst others, not being restricted only to the domestic context. It is necessary to remember that the woman, by being immersed into such kind of social relations logic, ends up reproducing it as in when she performs tyranny with the children by occupying the patriarchal role when the father is absent. From the 623 piece of news that has been researched during May, 10% refers to gender, whereas 4% from the total are about gender violence. Therefore, it has been demonstrated that gender violence exists in the state of Santa Catarina; a reality that must be looked into. However it must be highlighted that those news are not contextualised and they do not refer to time nor space, summarising only the immediate information that do not contribute to any kind of reflection regarding the fact, or what generates the latter, demonstrating, in this way, the neglect of the media about this matter. It is known that it is a very due phenomenon that reaches in some way almost all women, since the male power penetrates all spaces, generating hierarchy of the relations. In this sense, the media promotes a type of violence when it hides it or makes it natural in itself. An image that women are passive and that they are victims of a destiny of whom they cannot untie from is passed by the media when it reports “violence against women”. Even when women appear on the news because they commit a crime, they are not represented as the subjects of the occurrence; there is always a man that takes on the protagonist role, revealing women as incapable of performing independent acts on their own.

**PTU064**

**Experiences and meanings of commercial sex work for a woman: “cake from the outside; fake from the inside”**

Gebrermariam Kotecho, Mesay
Addis Ababa University, Social Work, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

This study explored the lived experiences and meanings of a female commercial sex worker in Ethiopia and problems associated with commercial sex work. The informant was a member of Hiwot HIV/AIDS Prevention Care and Support (HAPCSO), which was established from the state of fighting HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia by educating and empowering individuals, including commercial sex workers. The key informant was selected purposefully as someone who was able to share her lived experiences of commercial sex work. In-depth interviews were used to generate qualitative data. An open coding process was used to analyze the data after the summary was constructed. The findings disclosed economic constraints as an immediate cause of蕃solhership and impotency of the informant’s husband as a remote cause that drew the informant into commercial sex work. Commercial sex work decreased her social functioning of and exposed her to physical and sexual abuse, social stigma, self-blame, addiction, etc. The findings suggest that there is a need for extensive and long-term awareness raising and educational work to bring about a fundamental re-visioning of sexuality, gender relations, and commercial sex work.

**PTU065**

**A Conceptual Review of Enacted Stigmatization, Stigma Consciousness, and Outness of LGB People in the Workplace in the US**

Gates, Trevor
University of Illinois at Chicago, Jane Addams College of Social Work, Chicago, IL, United States

Objectives:

* Review the problem of lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) stigmatization in the workplace in the United States
* Summarize the state of the empirical literature on enacted stigmatization, stigma consciousness, and outness of LGB people in the workplace
* Examine the intersection of other marginalized identities, such as race and ethnicity, gender identity, occupation, and social class on LGB stigmatization in the workplace
* Articulate relevance of well-being of LGB workers to direct social work practice
* Discuss strategies for inclusion of the human rights of LGB workers in the social work curriculum

There are currently no federal protections from employment discrimination based on sexual orientation in the United States. The Williams Institute, a think tank on sexual orientation law and public policy, estimates that between 16 to 68% of LGB people report experiencing employment discrimination. There are repeated anecdotal examples of how the workplace is currently unsafe for LGB. For example, LGB workers have been subject to anti-gay bullying, namecalling, and physical harassment by their co-workers and bosses, accused of spreading their “homosexual agenda” when talking about their lives (e.g., the LGB schoolteacher), and arbitrarily fired because they are different. This conceptual paper explores the literature on enacted stigmatization, stigma consciousness, and outness of LGB people in the workplace. Additionally, the intersection of other marginalized identities, such as race and ethnicity, gender identity, occupation, and social class on LGB stigmatization in the workplace, will be explored. LGB workplace issues are an important human rights issue that should be included in the social work curriculum. Strategies for including LGB human rights issues in the social work curriculum, will be discussed.

**PTU067**

**A study on the status of Aravani’s in India with special reference to Tamil Nadu**

Murugan, Sudha; Subramanian, Thilakavathi
Phd Research Scholar, Faculty, Mar Gregorios college., Social work department, Chennai, India

Transgender, which signifies individuals who defy rigid binary gender constructions, & who express/present a breaking &/or blurring of culturally prevalent stereotypical genderroles. In TN (a state in south India) Male-to-female- transgender are called as “Aravani” or “Thirunangai”. Early childhood: Families feel very ashamed to have malechild who behave like girlchild. As they are unable to be themselves they leave their biological home & are unable to continue their education.

Survival: With no biological homes & education they are left in the streets. Some of them are forced to take up sex work and clapping of hands to earn their living. They very soon join their community called JAMAT. Employmentability: With minimum exposure to education, Aravani’s find it very difficult to find decent employment making them vulnerable to sex work. The general population do not encourage their employability. Physical health:Denial of health care is common. As SRS is unaffordable they resort to unqualified medical practitioner. Due to bad surgical procedures adopted by unqualified medical practitioners many develop postoperative complications, especially urological problems. Even by cops they face physical, forced sex, extortion of money, materials & arrests on false allegations. In a effort by Govt of Tamil Nadu has an Aravani welfare board in April 2008. They have issued identity cards - with the gender identity mentioned as “Aravani” are being issued. It started issuing ration cards voter&ID. Govt. educational institutions encourage & arrests on false allegations. In a effort by Govt of Tamil Nadu has an Aravani welfare board in April 2008. They have issued identity cards - with the gender identity mentioned as “Aravani” are being issued. It started issuing ration cards voter&ID. Govt. educational institutions encourage &
PTU068
School discrimination promotes inequality of LGBTTQ rights
Smith, Krista; Reaney, Heather
Centennial College, Toronto, Canada

A social problem that I feel needs to be addressed relates to the rights of individuals who identify as LGBTTQ and the discrimination that they face. Due to the stigmatization of LGBTTQ individuals in our society, as early as high school, individuals identifying as LGBTTQ have to face major discrimination due to their sexuality. These individuals who identify as LGBTTQ have the same right as any individual to a safe learning environment and an education that will promote success in their lives. However, due to discrimination that these individuals face, there is evidence to show that many drop out of school, commit suicide or deal with issues involving their health later on in life, and is this really fair to these individuals due to their sexuality? The Education Act which promotes safety of all people in the school, student achievement and student well-being needs to be implemented in school inclusively to help to alleviate the discrimination that occurs due towards members of different minority groups. There also needs to be more awareness of different minority groups such as the LGBTTQ individuals to help educate people within schools on this group of individuals and ease further discrimination and inequality.

PTU069
Building school-community partnerships to promote the resiliency and empowerment of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender youth
Pink Quarry
San Francisco Unified School District, George Washington High School, Wellness Program, San Francisco, United States

San Francisco, California is recognized as ground zero for LGBT political and social rights in the US. Yet, the city's LGBT adolescents still face the same challenges as their peers across the country. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have found that sexual minority youth experience increased health risks for tobacco, alcohol, and other drug use; sexual risk behaviors; and violence (Kann et al., 2011). The CDC report recommended school policies and programs to provide a safe school environment for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) youth, such as establishing Gay-Straight Alliance clubs at school and professional development for teachers and school staff. The San Francisco community and the school board have worked together since 1990 to pass clearly written school policies to ensure the safety and empowerment of LGBT youth (see http://healthierfs.org/LGBTQ/About/index.html). In 2000, the Wellness Initiative was established through a unique partnership between the mayor's office, the public health department and the school district. The constant challenge for schools is to bring school board policies and district programs into the day-to-day lived experiences of the students. This process requires steady leadership, careful planning, and ongoing evaluation. This presentation will provide the historical context for program development, review the lessons learned and areas of future growth of the Center's programs specifically focused on LGBT youth. Effective program strategies included: peer education and mentoring; behavioral health counseling and medical case management; professional development for teachers and staff; and partnering with community organizations. Program evaluation has found that behavior health counseling is most effective and medical services are the most accessed services. Implications for future practice: this study uncovered numerous learnings, possible generalizations, and questions raised. Lessons learned included: a need to explore how to empower newcomer (migrant) LGBT students. Also, the question remains regarding how can schools engage families in supporting LGBT youth? Lastly, much recent progress has been made to increase awareness of the needs of transgender students. Hopefully, we will be able to expand our LGBT programs and policies from schools and communities into the larger civil society in the United States.
identity documents, both resolutions governing principles enshrined in the Code of Ethics. The CFESS have made commitments and actions in defense of free sexual orientation and gender identity articulated permanently with the LGBT movement and other collective subjects for immediate approval of the PLC 122/2006, criminalizing homophobia; supported struggles to ensure that the LGBT adoption rights, a family, inheritance, and other rights. The campaign, which continuously expresses our struggle for an egalitarian society, free and human diversity.

PTU073
Humanization of mental health patients
Borges da Silva, Melina; Nogueira, Ana Paula Gandolfi; Peterson Elizabed; Universidade Federal de Uberlândia - UFU, Joinville, Brazil

For nearly thirty years, the mental health has passed for a process of reforming. Expressly criticizing the older, however not absent, treatment, the Brazilian Psychiatric Reform (RPB) proposes improvement and humanization to deal with patients. Previously, they passed aggressive forms of healing, but through the hospital become a social subject as anyone else, entitled to citizenship and rights. Therefore, we propose a new way to realize the "madness", making it a social issue to gain attention in the field of public health policies. Beginning with the Mental Health Motion Workers (1978), reports that showed private clinics receiving public funds for their operation are regarded milestone for RPB. However, the most significant event is the realization of the First National Mental Health Conference, in 1987, where the Anti-assults Motion is created, leading the discussion about mental health not only to managers, but the whole society. For discussion provided by them, and others events, mental health is concern for human rights, expressing them through public policy, in order to defend them, emphasizing their effectiveness. Whole process of human reification has been stressed in documented debates, law and decrees. According this assumptions, a mental health project was created at the Federal University of Uberlândia, in order to investigate the quantitative data of hospital admissions and readmissions of some ICDs which, consequently, relate to those documents/laws/decrees effecting face a decent social inclusion. Performed in the city of Joinville, state of Minas Gerais, the work, that is still in progress, has relevant data on this subject, being, one of these, type of treatment of patients living in the city and neighboring cities. Patients are treated by a clinic inaccessible to gaze of society, keeping this as the internal politics of the institution. Thus, the question follows the way in which citizens are treated, and also a statement of indifference of society and government for the lives of individuals who are treated. This project aims to show that relation between family/society/government is the most important influence in a treatment of mental health patient, which can be reversed as a new type of management, that going to humanize the treatment, and reduce the municipal expenses. Thus, we don't want to show a new way of mentally ill treatment, but to claim that is a way of humanizing and inclusion of similar individuals any other.

PTU074
Salud, bienestar y contextos socioestructurales
Duvall Perez, Marielma
Escuela de Sociologia, Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

Salud, bienestar y contextos socioestructurales, analiza el sistema sanitario como un componente fundamental del bienestar en contextos socioestructurales distintos. La experiencia europea de implementación del Estado de bienestar en base a acuerdos y pactos entre las diferentes fuerzas políticas de la sociedad, puede ser una experiencia válida para la región de América Latina, el Caribe y la República Dominicana, sobre todo el modelo nórdico europeo, que ha logrado consolidar los más altos niveles de bienestar y mantiene altos indicadores sociales a pesar de la actual crisis mundial. La autora analiza la evolución del Estado y el modelo sanitario en la República Dominicana, haciendo énfasis en la organización y gestión de los servicios de salud y del proceso administrativo gerencial del Ministerio de Salud Publica, que se manifiesta en inequidad en la atención a la población, independientemente del nivel de complejidad de los servicios.

PTU076
Los principales dilemas del sub-financiamiento del sistema único de salud
Fiúza, Juliana1; Teixeira, Sandra2; Soares, Tainá3; Pereira, Nivia Cristiane1
1Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil;
2Universidade de Brasília, Brasilia, Brazil;
3Universidade Federal da Paraíba, João Pessoa, Brazil

El texto presenta los principales dilemas colocados al financiamiento de Salud en el Brasil. Delante del histórico de sub-financiamiento del Sistema Único de Salud (SUS) que imposibilita la universalización del acceso a la salud, algunos politicas de salud en foros colectivos contra la privatización y la gestión neoliberal. Estos resultados, combinados con el análisis bibliográfico, permiten las siguientes generalizaciones: 1) Las políticas de salud, que oculta la existencia de la plusvalía en el sector privado y su inherencia, entre otros, instrumentos de la política económica y de la sociedad. 2) El presupuesto no es directamente efectivo, ya que abraigan el presupuesto público, cuestion tributaria, política, y los gastos presentados por el poder ejecutivo y aprobados por el poder legislativo. Es es hoy, una de las principales causas de la crisis del estado, que oculta la existencia de la plusvalía en el sector privado y su inherencia.

PTU075
Salud e igualdad social: 1/3 derechos abandonados en el siglo XXI?
de Barros Freire, Lúcia Maria
UERJ-Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, DTFS-Dep. de Fundamentos Teóricos Práticos de Serviço Social, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Este trabajo aborda la contradicción entre las políticas de salud y la realidad que envuelve la gestión de estas políticas, bajo las formas neoliberales desarrolladas en la década de 2010, que han reducido las condiciones de efectuarlas, lo que agrava la desigualdad de derechos, tanto en lo que respecta a la salud de la población, como a los trabajadores de la salud. Ha sido utilizado el método teórico de la teoría crítica social de Marx, dirigido a la reproducción, de la productividad del objeto, buscando identificar las contradicciones y los procesos que vinculan los casos de individuos y grupos a la totalidad del sistema y de la sociedad. La metodología es dirigida al estudio del caso del Sistema Único de Salud (SUS) de Brasil, conteniendo análisis bibliográfico y documental, investigaciones de campo en una institución de salud y de educación, con la participación de gerentes y de dos grupos de trabajadores sociales. Entre los resultados, se está viendo confirmado el agravamiento de las desigualdades y de las deficiencias en el SUS, tanto en el caso institucional, para los trabajadores y usuarios, como en la sociedad, con la crisis de control social y de los movimientos organizados, en paralelo a la aparición de formas de resistencia a las políticas de salud en foros colectivos contra la privatización y la gestión neoliberal. Estos resultados, combinados con el análisis bibliográfico, permiten las siguientes generalizaciones: 1) Las políticas de salud, que oculta la existencia de la plusvalía en el sector privado y su inherencia, entre otros, instrumentos de la política económica y de la sociedad. 2) El presupuesto no es directamente efectivo, ya que abraigan el presupuesto público, cuestion tributaria, política, monetaria, entre otros, instrumentos de la política económica y de desmovilización capitalista, y fuerte de correlación, de fuerzas establecidas entre las clases sociales. No debe ser aprendido como una manifestación de recursos únicamente para financiar el acumulado del capital o exclusivamente para producir la fuerza del trabajo (OLIVERA, 1988).
Las enfermedades del trabajo en Brasil: una análisis de la sobreexplotación en el agronegocio

Propietarios de la promoción de la CONSIDERACIÓN, ASISTENCIA SOCIAL, UNIVERSIDADES Federativas, y universidades estatales.

El presente trabajo tiene como objetivo demostrar el proceso de sobreexplotación del trabajo, a cuál clase obrera en Brasil está sometida, resultando en diversas formas de enfermedades relacionadas al trabajo, como LER / DORT (Lesiones por esfuerzos repetitivos/Disturbios osteomusculares relacionados al trabajo), enfermedades que alcanzan directamente la capacidad física del trabajador – sus miembros –, además de otras enfermedades que afectan la salud mental, entre las más expresivas es el Stress(Estrés) a cuál la clase obrera está sometida por los nuevos modelos de control de fuerza de trabajo. Esta contradicción no es exclusiva de trabajadores que venden su fuerza de trabajo para las industrias, pero se extiende con misma intensidad, para el moderno agronegocio brasileño. Sin embargo, tal antinomia pertenece a la universalidad del actual estado de acumulación capitalista, a cuál sus pilares centrales de la acumulación mundial tienen como características la tercera revolución industrial bajo la organización del trabajo toyotista y mercado Globalizado. Para comprender la contradicción entre productos agropecuarios y salud del trabajador, se debe observar al objeto que va a ser analizado bajo aproximaciones sucesivas, siendo imprescindible captar su génesis. Así la investigación genética, se vuelve el mejor proceso para, entonces, observar las actuales contradicciones entre capital y trabajo. Gyogyi Luács fue uno de los filósofos que mejor expone sobre a investigación genética: cuyo respaldo es la historia concreta, no como hechos muertos como quiere la burguesía, pero bajo el humanismo e historicismo concreto y la razón dialéctica. La presente investigación social está basada en una investigación exploratoria – documental y bibliográfico –; y, que los altos índices de enfermedades de trabajo y, por consiguiente, una gran demanda de usuarios de la seguridad social brasileña requiriendo alejamientos y jubilaciones por invalidez – tiene relación con el moderno agronegocio y la sobreexplotación de la fuerza de trabajo. Se pretende contribuir para una reflexión a los gestores y trabajadores sociales con el fin del desarrollo de políticas públicas de salud y seguridad social articuladas y efectivas.

El retó de la política de salud en la Amazonia brasileña y el trabajo del trabajador social

El Brasil después de la Constitución Federal de 1988 trajo la salud como un derecho universal, y por lo tanto el Estado para organizar las condiciones adecuadas para que sea procesado el pleno ejercicio. Mientras tanto, la realidad brasileña evidencia los desafíos para la implementación de esta política, especialmente en el interior de la Amazonia, en vista de sus características peculiares como el clima (tropical, lluvioso y húmedo), la distancia geográfica, la dispersión de la territorial y la baja densidad de población. Además, la región también se compone de un mosaico de grupos sociales (como los indígenas, ribereños, pescadores, pequeños agricultores y otros) con la diversidad socio-cultural, económico y político. Toda la complejidad de este escenario impone límites a la política de salud social, que debe superar para entrar en vigor a fin de que la universalización de este servicio esencial para la reproducción social de la persona humana y material. Así, el papel del trabajador social, profesional calificado para participar desde el proceso de preparación para la implementación, monitoreo y evaluación de políticas públicas es de suma importancia para asegurar las acciones universales, integrales e intersectoriales. Esto está determinado por el cumplimiento de su función educativa, para las actividades relacionadas con la enseñanza y formación, dirigidas a la prevención, recuperación y control de la salud de las enfermedades y también la realización de las normas constitucionales, la búsqueda de la seguridad y la facilitación de bienes y servicios públicos, así como priorizar la participación de los usuarios del sistema a través de la canalización de espacios para el diálogo de una manera que puede indicar sus demandas. Haciendo uso del estudio de caso, se convierte en una de las comunidades rurales en el interior del Estado de Amazonas (que se encuentra en la región central de la selva amazónica, el estado más grande de Brasil) como la base de la información. A partir de una muestra de la población trató de comprender de las dificultades de estos segmentos en el acceso a la salud a fin de elevar los incentivos del trabajo social para actuar en la región, que debe ser relacional y reconocer las particularidades de la región delineando alternativas que pueden ayudar los gobiernos locales para satisfacer las necesidades y demandas de esta población, para la promoción del desarrollo sostenible.

Derechos múltiples: una experiencia con portadores de esclerosis múltiple

Coutinho de Carvalho Pereira, Marina; Pontes Remijo, Alcides

Este trabajo nos permite reflexionar sobre la necesidad de realizar estudios sobre el proceso de identificación de personas con enfermedades múltiples, así como la importancia de la intervención temprana y la necesidad de la atención integral para estos pacientes. La esclerosis múltiple es una enfermedad crónica desmielinizante que provoca deficiencias motoras, sensitivas y cognitivas. Se trata de un desafío para la salud pública, ya que requiere un enfoque interdisciplinario y multidisciplinario.

La intersectorialidad nas políticas de saúde e de assistência social brasileira

Belli, Maria Isabel; Vicari, Eunice; Cetolin, Silve

El presente trabajo tiene como objetivo demostrar el proceso de sobreexplotación del trabajo, a cuál clase obrera en Brasil está sometida, resultando en diversas formas de enfermedades relacionadas al trabajo, como LER / DORT (Lesiones por esfuerzos repetitivos/Disturbios osteomusculares relacionados al trabajo), enfermedades que alcanzan directamente la capacidad física del trabajador – sus miembros –, además de otras enfermedades que afectan la salud mental, entre las más expresivas es el Stress(Estrés) a cuál la clase obrera está sometida por los nuevos modelos de control de fuerza de trabajo. Esta contradicción no es exclusiva de trabajadores que venden su fuerza de trabajo para las industrias, pero se extiende con misma intensidad, para el moderno agronegocio brasileño. Sin embargo, tal antinomia pertenece a la universalidad del actual estado de acumulación capitalista, a cuál sus pilares centrales de la acumulación mundial tienen como características la tercera revolución industrial bajo la organización del trabajo toyotista y mercado Globalizado. Para comprender la contradicción entre productos agropecuarios y salud del trabajador, se debe observar al objeto que va a ser analizado bajo aproximaciones sucesivas, siendo imprescindible captar su génesis. Así la investigación genética, se vuelve el mejor proceso para, entonces, observar las actuales contradicciones entre capital y trabajo. Gyogyi Luács fue uno de los filósofos que mejor expone sobre a investigación genética: cuyo respaldo es la historia concreta, no como hechos muertos como quiere la burguesía, pero bajo el humanismo e historicismo concreto y la razón dialéctica. La presente investigación social está basada en una investigación exploratoria – documental y bibliográfico –; y, que los altos índices de enfermedades de trabajo y, por consiguiente, una gran demanda de usuarios de la seguridad social brasileña requiriendo alejamientos y jubilaciones por invalidez – tiene relación con el moderno agronegocio y la sobreexplotación de la fuerza de trabajo. Se pretende contribuir para una reflexión a los gestores y trabajadores sociales con el fin del desarrollo de políticas públicas de salud y seguridad social articuladas y efectivas.

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actuación de los profesionales del área social, en especial, los asistentes sociales. También posibilitan acciones intersectoriales, acciones que potencian la intersectorialidad estimulando la construcción de respuestas mas eifaces, integradoras y articuladoras entera las políticas. Consideraciones:nuestro interese es compartir investigaciones e desafios en la construcción de políticas integradas e enfatizar la intersectorialidad como la solución para evitar la compartimentación de las políticas y la rendición de cuentas en cuanto a su capacidad y aumentar y mejorar las respuestas a realidad de las familias brasileñas.

PTU081
El derecho a la salud, experiencia de la República Dominicana y Rol de la DIDA
Marmolejos, Nelsi da
Dida, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

El derecho a la salud, experiencia de la República Dominicana y Rol de la DIDA:
- Ubicación geográfica de la República Dominicana.
- Marco Jurídico sobre Derecho a la Salud y la Igualdad Social.
- Entrada en vigencia del Seguro Familiar de Salud (SFS).
- Cobertura poblacional alcanzada después de vigencia del SFS.
- La DIDA como instrumento de orientación y defensoría desde el punto de vista de los afiliados.

Rol de la Veeduría Social que hace la DIDA con las instituciones y comunitarias:
- Hacer más efectivo el acceso a los beneficios de la población afiliada al Régimen Subsidiado (desempleados, envejecientes, personas discapacitadas y demás sectores vulnerables).
- Acuerdos de colaboración interinstitucionales con organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil.
- Mecanismo de integración a la acción de veeduría.
- Encuentros comunitarios como mecanismo de evaluación de los servicios en el Régimen Subsidiado.
- Acciones de orientación y defensoría para los afiliados del Régimen Contributivo.
- Canalización de las reclamaciones de los afiliados ante las instancias del sistema.

Resumen estadístico de las asistencias otorgadas por la DIDA a los afiliados al Sistema Dominicano Seguridad Social:
- Las asistencias brindadas por la DIDA hasta la fecha.
- Principales causas de quejas y reclamaciones presentadas por los afiliados.

Conclusiones:
El derecho a la salud y a la igualdad social, son dos aspectos que deben ir permanentemente unidos. Garantizar el derecho a la salud es un deber permanente e inalienable de los Estados, no es solamente el tener acceso a la atención directa, es también el involucramiento social de la población a ser parte activa en la construcción y participación de un modelo de atención integrador, contribuyendo en el mejoramiento de su entorno y medioambiente dentro de la comunidad, garantizando así que estos impacten en los indicadores de salud y en la calidad de vida de todos los ciudadanos y ciudadanas.

PTU082
Convocatoría para debate sobre el derecho a la salud del trabajador
Villar, Vera Lucia Carvalho
PUCRS, Servicio Social, Porto Alegre, Brazil

Este estudio tenía la intención de dirigir el debate y la reflexión sobre el derecho a la salud, prevención y protección social de los trabajadores en la región fronteriza con el fin de subvencionar la construcción colectiva de políticas públicas para el área de salud del trabajador en este ámbito, y también corrobolar con el proyecto ético-político de la profesión de trabajador social. Los resultados son de la investigación de maestría en Servicio Social con el objetivo principal: Aprehender las configuraciones de los accidentes de trabajo en los veinte y nueve (29) municipios de Rio Grande do Sul/Brasil, con frontera directa con Argentina y Uruguay, se produjo en 2007 y 2008. Los objetivos específicos fueron: tipificar las lesiones relacionadas con el trabajo, de acuerdo con las clasificaciones utilizadas por el Sistema de Información sobre Salud del Trabajador, de la Secretaría de Estado de la Salud; identificar la prevalencia de las lesiones y las muertes resultantes de accidentes de trabajo en la región fronteriza de Rio Grande do Sul, con Argentina y Uruguay; y, caracterizar el perfil de los trabajadores que sufrieron accidentes de trabajo en la región fronteriza del estado de Rio Grande do Sul, con Argentina y Uruguay. La investigación documental - exploratorio y descriptivo, cuantitativo y cualitativo - fue guiada por el método de crítica y dialéctica, se utilizaron una base de datos de Seguridad Social y de la Secretaría de Estado de la Salud. Así que hemos tratado de complementar la información obtenida para los investigadores en el Centro de Estudios e Investigación en Salud y Trabajo – PUCRS, en el período correspondiente al estudio. Los resultados mostraron, entre otras cosas, que: los accidentes de trayectorio informó de una variación muy alta en los municipios fronterizos con los países vecinos; las relaciones laborales en los distritos limítrofes con la Argentina se concentraron principalmente en el sector informal, y en las localidades con la frontera con Uruguay, la mayoría de los trabajadores mantenían sus puestos registrados en las carneras; la alta precariedad en el trabajo formal e informal es el principal determinante para el aumento de las enfermedades, los accidentes y muertes en el trabajo; predominan en esta región fronteriza las actividades económicas de la agricultura y la pecuaria; el subregistro es un factor que contribuye a mantener la invisibilidad, de la dimensión real, de la salud de los trabajadores en esta frontera.

PTU083
The playfulness and the information: the experience of dramatization in health education activities
Werner, Roselei; Tomal, Taynara; Carriel, maria Cristina; Santos, Elaine
Universidade Estadual de Ponta Grossa, Ponta Grossa, Brazil

The Regional Hospital of Ponta Grossa first opened its doors in March 2010, covering the health system for specialized care as for residents of municipalities that make up the Third Regional of Health. The following report aims to account the experience of what we called the Waiting Room activities, which aim to empathize with users of the Operational Reference Hospital of Ponta Grossa and make them aware of their rights as users of SUS, empowering them so that they can easily access the health system whenever it is their right. Recalling that the 1988 Constitution in Article 196 calls for health for all as a duty of the state, guaranteed by social and economic policies, aiming to reduce the risk of disease and other hazards as well as being of universal and equal access, providing actions and services for its promotion, protection and recovery. The Waiting Room activities are thus, developed with patients from the Clinic by both professors and trainees of Social Services - simultaneously with the care given by doctors and the nursing staff – and since it holds no requirements for participation, users are invited and may enter and leave the health education room freely.

Methodology: At the very start of the Waiting Room activities the methodology of oral presentation open to debate was used, encouraging the participation of patients. It was noted, however, that the method applied did not show satisfactory results, for even bringing access to information there was not effective participation since users could not carry this information to their reality, which would end up jeopardizing t reflexive and educational actions.

Results: vast array of playful activities were thought up, using the drama of the everyday experiences of the patients in the form of role-playing. By using this role-playing model it was noted that users had greater freedom to ask questions as well as exchange information and experiences, recognizing the health as a right and realizing their role in effecting the same from their own experiences. Once patients identified with the actions being dramatized they had a more active participation in the debates, realizing that achieving the realization of the right to health is not an easy task, but the empowerment of information is well needed to give autonomy to accomplish it.

PTU084
Why is the support for parents of adult substance users necessary in Japan?
Yamano, Naomi
Kyoto Prefectural University, Dept. of Public Policy, Kyoto, Japan

Background: Japanese drug policy has been emphasized on control and punishment rather than treatment. Many of the people consider the drug use just a criminal offence and do not think of seeking treatment for drug addiction. Why is the support for parents of adult substance users necessary in Japan?

Method: Policy documents were analysed to review the environment that surrounds the drug users and their families. And focus group interview was conducted with 6 parents of adult drug user.

Result: The estimated number of people with drug dependence is 16,000, but there is only 190 beds for the patients. In 2010, 82.5% of arrested 14,529 drug offenders use methamphetamine. Teenagers were 425, 20% were 3,668, 30’s were 5,003, 40’s were 3,536, 50 and over were 1,897. Result of focus group interview shows that the families feel guilty about the drug use of their children. They tend to be too much responsible for their children’s recovery. All of the interviewees knew the concept...
PTU085

Los servicios de salud y la delegación de responsabilidades a las familias brasileñas

Miotto, Regina Célia Tamaso

Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Florianópolis, Brazil

The changes that bring about the involvement in the family context of the social transformations of the society contemporaneous, referents to the economy, at work, to the technological development in the area of reproduction, human transformation of the values, the liberalization of the habits of the costumers, which alter the forms of life of the population. By the way, those changes were responsible for a possibility of conviviality between the generations, given by an increase in the expectative of life and by the new forms of conviviality, with, however, other aspects also involving a major fragility of the family ties and vulnerability of the families in the context social. This vulnerability is conditioned, mainly, to the exclusion of the groups families, to the processes of individualization, of impoverishment and of desplacement. By example, the families with a single parent, who do not have with a sector public effective, can not rely on the help of their relatives, tend to be more vulnerable to the situations of unemployment, armed robbery and other eventualities. Having in account this situation and the trend of the incorporations of the families in the political social Brazilian, was propiosed the study about the farriortamiento of the processes of responsibility of the family to the services publics of health. Is to say, composing a cartography about the relations established between the families and the services for the adequate attention of the necessities of its members, guaranteeing the right to the health. The methodology of this study is of nature qualidade, because as the group families and the professionals of the services of the health, the techniques used are the interviews and groups focals. By the results parciales ya es posible verificar that what the access to the services comes the same benefit of the same depends on the dimensions of the family, the ones to a vez, are conditioned to the disponibilidad tanto de recursos como de organización in the family. Especially, the cuidado, that tradicionalmente es atribuido a the family/mujer, constitutes the vector principal in the processes of delegation of the responsibilities. The disponibilidad de cuidado and protection in the new structures families, actually, is poco considered and evaluated by the services of health.

PTU086

The non-violent communication making their rights possible

de Souza e Silva, Rodrigo

Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Escola de Serviço Social, Departamento de Fundamentos de Serviço Social, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

The Brazilian Government, by the means of public policy with neoliberal bias has been offering since 1990, health care, more specifically child cancer treatment, at Rio de Janeiro City, in a focused, decentralized and discontinued way. The users in their turn suffer with this situation and the find protection at the NGO’s which, within their limitations, work by making grants and other costs to the children (and their families) that cannot afford to these resources. With this situation, the users prefer to give up their rights as citizens to supply their needs, even though in an immediate way and forget that the services offered by the NGO’s are temporary and that are focused on social and family assistance during the period the children pass through rehabilitation process. In the face of this situation, the present work will be based on observations as a social worker of a NGO and bibliographic studies that approach the subject non-violent communication and conflict mediation as well as bibliography in the social work area in order to enlighten how the non-violent communication can alleviate the conflict mediation and contribute to the empowerment of the user and their families at the same time, by making their rights possible.

PTU087

Education equality and disadvantaged compensation: A reflection on Chinese education policy

Lai, Hor Yan

Washington University in St Louis, George Warren Brown School of Social Work, St Louis, United States

In China, depression is associated with high suicide rates and economic cost (Hu, 2007). Although research exists examining the association between depression and individual characteristics (Pan, 2008), studies looking at socio-ecological factors are scarce. We aimed to examine the relationship between city characteristics and the likelihood of having depressive symptoms in China.

Methods. Information was collected from different sources: city characteristics from China Statistical Yearbook (2002); geocoding, individual and household information from China World Health Survey (VHS) 2002. The study included 2787 participants (mean age=46; male=1454) from 7 cities: Suzhou, Hailin, Ning, Anhui, Xinyi, GaoYao, ZhaoYang & QingXu. Depressive symptoms was a binary dependent variable corresponding to the DSM-IV-R criteria for major depression; participants reporting at least 1 symptom describing depression were considered having depressive symptoms. There were 5 city level predictors: distance from nearest major coastal cities, population density, people to hospital bed ratio and log of GDP per capita. Household and individual level covariates were: total household assets, household crowding, gender, education, age, employment, marital status, health satisfaction, sense of control, and coping ability. Logistic regression was performed.

Results. Certain city level predictors were significantly related to the likelihood of reporting depressive symptoms (Adj. Wald (19,2637)=10.73, p=0.00). The model showed satisfactory fit statistics (X2 =10.82;p=0.21). The odds of reporting depressive symptoms were 1.10 times higher (p=0.00) for every 100kms further away from nearest major coastal cities and 1.29 times higher (p=0.00) for every unit increase in population density. Every unit increase in people to hospital ratio also tended to result in 1.21 times higher likelihood (p=0.05) of reporting depressive symptoms. Being female, unemployed, divorced, older, as well as having lower education, lower health satisfaction and lower sense of control were also related to higher odds of having depressive symptoms.

Conclusion. The likelihood of having depressive symptoms tend to vary according to city and individual characteristics in China. Social workers should also look at the effects of contextual factors when working with people displaying depressive symptoms. Future studies should include additional city level characteristics.
Considerations regarding livelihood support systems for the mentally disabled with immature judgment capacities

1Waseda University, Faculty of Human Science, Saitama, Japan; 2Waseda University, Advanced Research Centre for Human Science, Saitama, Japan

Introduction
In 1999, the Civil Code was finally amended in Japan, and the Adult Guardianship System was established to deal with the new system. This presentation describes the current situation and the issues inherent with in the agent system in Japan.

The role of welfare officers in the agent system. Since the new system was inaugurated, the number of cases in which trained welfare experts are selected as the agents for single people is increasing in accordance with directives from family courts to nominate the most suitable people. In 2008, the Japanese Association for Psychiatric Social Workers started training agents to become qualified psychiatric social workers, so that they could become professional welfare officers and provide support for the mentally disabled. 62 agents have completed this training program as of September 2011, and 15 of them have already been selected.

The Adult Guardianship system in Japan versus the Personal Ombudsman system in Sweden.

Expectations for the Adult Guardianship system are great now that people are selecting local communities over psychiatric hospitals as the place to continue their lives. On the other hand, the Japanese system includes potential violations of human rights when the characteristics of mental disabilities are taken into consideration. This arises owing to the fact that agents are entrusted with substantial power over the people they act for, including the right to make decisions concerning property and general livelihood. The Japanese system is designed to place mentally disabled people under the custody of those who can provide support. In comparison, the Personal Ombudsman system of Sweden is structured to meet the needs of mentally disabled people requiring support, and it places the emphasis on these people is needs. We conducted field surveys in Sweden in 2010 and 2011, and found significant differences in comparison with Japan in terms of the fact that the required level of support is provided when needed, the people receiving the service are not obliged to pay for it, and the agents are not entrusted with the management of the recipient's property.

Expectations for the future
The current legal system in Japan contains contradictions. Expectations are now high for the establishment of a support system that takes the individual conditions of mentally disabled people into consideration, in the same way as the Personal Ombudsman system.

PTU099
Suicide in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

Wolkeng, Rosangela; Mendes, Iassara Maria Rosa
Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Psicologia Social e Institucional, Doutorado em Psicologia Social e Institucional, Porto Alegre, Brazil

This research paper deals with variations in suicide rates in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, based on a causal perspective of the phenomenon. The carried out analysis emerges from the construction of a theoretical model tested later through multivariate regression analysis. There was a special interest in choosing Rio Grande do Sul because it is the state that boasts the highest suicide rates, compared to the other Brazilian states. The initial quest was to investigate the factors that could justify this first position of the state in suicide rates. For this reason, the attention turned to the analysis of some specific conditions found out in the state, related to the rural sector. This fact seemed an interesting starting point for studying the relevant position of the Municipal Suicide Rates (TMM-S) in Rio Grande do Sul. Such proposition was maintained after the TMM-S in other cities with significant rural component were observed. The empirical work of measurement of the relative weight of variables was developed based on the statistical technique of multivariate regression, enabling the interpretation of the power and the causal power of each of the selected variables in the model. Official data from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) and the Brazilian Ministry of Health (DATASUS) were used. The study covered a temporal space of six years (2005-2009) and examined the relationships among the TMM-S within a set of independent and latent observed variables, articulated in a causal model. The agricultural activity and the transformations in this kind of productive activity have changed the rural world, especially in the last twenty years. The reduction of the job opportunities, the change in the forms of production and work, through the systematic use of machinery and chemical products of all sorts, changed the agricultural structure of the state. Thus, the existence of a significant number of agricultural establishments in each city causes the increase of the TMM-S, implying in positive coefficients regarding to suicide. This study comes to a conclusion that there are significant indications of the relation between the suicide phenomenon and rural life, considering the degradation of work and quality of life in these areas, suggesting the need of new studies and public policies that permit the visibility of this important issue.

PTU091
Assessing the impact on stigma of participation in a peer-run recovery center in formerly homeless people with mental illness

Sants, Elizabeth1; Whitely, Rob2
1University of Southern California, School of Social Work, Los Angeles, United States; 2McGill University, Douglas Mental Health University Institute, Montreal, Canada

The labeling, stereotyping, separation, and discrimination of people living with severe mental illness known as stigma results in decreased life opportunities and a loss of independent functioning. Recovery Centers have emerged as a promising practice for improving clinical and functional outcomes of people living with SMI, yet little is known about the effects of participation in a Recovery Center on stigma. The aim of this presentation is to explore the perceived impact of a peer run Recovery Center in New York City on felt stigma. Methods: The authors conducted five focus groups with Recovery Center consumers at three month intervals interspersed with regular participant observations. Data were analyzed using constant comparative methods informed by grounded theory. Results: Consumers reported a range of challenges resulting from the stigma of having a severe mental illness. Recovery Center resources that facilitate the reduction of felt stigma included (a) formal supports through wellness groups in which consumers are able to share experiences of day to day discrimination and are empowered to resist stereotypes of mental illness and, (b) informal supports resulting from the peer run nature of the Recovery Center and its tight-knit community of consumers activated participants to heal and support one another from experiences of felt stigma. Conclusions: This Recovery Center appears to have a positive influence the reduction of felt stigma, but future research is necessary to formally test its impact on stigma.

PTU092
Young people as partners in a research circle A presentation of an interactive model between academic researchers and youth

Åkerström, Jeanette1; Brunnberg, Elinor2
1Social work, School of Law, Psychology and Social work, Örebro University, Örebro, Sweden; 2Social work, School of Health, Care and Social Welfare, Mälardalen University, Eskilstuna, Sweden

In this poster we present an interactive research methodology for young people’s participation in research. A model of the research circle, based on the Scandinavian study-circle tradition with democratic ideals, was created. This was constructed in Sweden. The aim of the study was to develop research methodology that included young people in the knowledge construction of central aspects of youth participation. It is in line with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child to facilitate child participation in matters that concerns their life circumstances. This makes it important to construct a general methodology that accounts for young people's perspectives and that can be used in research about different subjects. A fundamental part of the study was also to define young people's perspectives on participation. Academic researchers invited young people to be research partners in a research circle. The youth came from both special schools and mainstream schools. They came from different contexts and had different ethnicity, but they were only girls. The interactive process in the research circle concerns research fundamentals. The young research partners participated in designing and implementing a study, analysing results and writing a report. In this poster the research model will be presented as well as the report written by the youth.

PTU093
Practice of medical social work in blood transfusion services

Kandassamy, Usha1; Mathai, Jissy2; Srivastaran, DP3
1Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute of Medical Sciences & Technology, Department of Transfusion Medicine, Trivandrum, India; 2University of Kerala, Trivandrum, India

The health care delivery system is fast changing and one focus that has been given is blood transfusion services. History of social work reveals that it has been a challenge for social workers to refine and adapt to the special needs of the society from time to time. The psycho social approach to
health care is the basis of the role of a medical social worker in the Blood Transfusion Services (BTS). Broadly speaking there are three roles that a social worker performs in a blood bank: Donor motivator and recruiter, Counseling & Liaison role.

The prime responsibility of MSW in a BTS is donor motivation and recruitment, which is the anchor of any blood safety programme. Commitment to the cause of blood donation and donor motivation is a pre requisite. Ideally, donor motivation is best done by voluntary agencies, as is the practice in western countries. But here especially in hospital based blood banks, the MSW shoulders the responsibility, and involves the voluntary agencies at various levels. Technical guidance, supervision and support is extended to them to equip them to realize their objective. The tasks of donor motivator are

- to create awareness and spread the message of voluntary blood donation
- to recruit new donors and expand the pool of donors
- to help in retention of donors already donating
- to deal with emergencies, shortage of blood
- to organise blood donor camps

Counseling is a very important direct service offered by MSW in BTS. It warrants the practitioner to be equipped with the knowledge, skill and has the right attitude for interaction with individuals and their families. Counseling is vital component of Blood Transfusion Service, as it helps in achieving the object of SAFE BLOOD. Counseling for donors are two types: Pre-donation counseling & Post-donation counseling. The objective of pre-donation counseling is three fold and that of post donation counseling is two fold.

Liaison serves the objectives of building confidence in donors who are an integral part of the BTS - “For if there is no donor there is no blood bank!”. Liaison offers better solution to problems of patients regarding blood. It provides for proper coordination between BTS and the consumer departments which allows for optimal planning of transfusion services to patients.

PTU094

Psychiatric reform: reducing psychiatric beds in Brazil

Duarte, Silva; Garcia, Maria Lúcia

This study aims at analyzing the Brazilian psychiatric reform process starting from the reduction of psychiatric beds in the country between 2002 and 2001, after the approval of the Psychiatric Reform Law (no. 10216, issued in 2001). This process has comprised two federal government terms: the two 4-year terms of Lula da Silva’s Government and the first year of Dilma Rousseff’s Government. It is a documentary research study involving the Brazilian Ministry of Health Laws regulating the National Hospital Service Assessment Program – PNASH/psiquiatria (psychiatry); data on the reduction of public and private psychiatric beds comprised in issue 9 of Saúde Mental em Dados; and management reports 2003-2006 and 2007-2010.

The Brazilian Ministry of Health’s intervention in psychiatric hospitals through PNASH/psiquiatria and the Annual Program for Restructuring Hospital Psychiatric Care (PHR) in SUS (Brazilian Unified Health System), reduced about 18 thousand psychiatric beds between 2002 and 2010, broadening the extra-hospital network. It has also changed the profile of psychiatric hospitals (61% reduction of beds in hospitals with over 400 beds and 18% increase in the hospitalization capacity of hospitals with up to 160 beds). However, the existing services ensure coverage of only 64% of individuals who need it.

This process constantly faces challenges and resistance hindering its realization, among them: a) lack of mental health funding; b) opposition by psychiatric hospital owners, more conservative sectors, and pharmaceutical industry; c) disqualification of beds, among others. The Brazilian Ministry of Health’s project of intervention in psychiatric hospitals through PNASH/psiquiatria and PRH is important as it aims at improving the quality of hospital care provided to patients with mental disorders, reducing psychiatric beds in psychiatric hospitals (contributing to deinstitutionalization), and also changing the profile of psychiatric hospitals. In other words, the Brazilian psychiatric reform process is reducing psychiatric beds, and the bed reduction policy is a favorable instrument, but alone, with no funding guarantees, it faces all kinds of difficulty in order to advance.

PTU095

Social work, health promotion and quality of life: a health education in schools

Silva, Teresa

Health Promotion is a subject of current debate, fueled mainly by international and global health organizations, strengthening the link between health and quality of life in young people, focusing on the development of health education in schools, as a development area of Health Promotion.

In a challenge for the social workers professional practice, integrated in a overview of the Portuguese municipalities, lies the need to investigate and the departure question “How do Social Work can provide a conceptual framework of reference for Social Intervention in schools, to strengthen the correlation between promotion of health and quality of life in young people? The objective includes, knowing the actors in this scenario, identify the health behaviors of young people and the subsequent skills to develop so they can make conscious health choices.

Methodologically, we have chosen to use a classic investigation following the inductive method supported by different data techniques. The documental research allowed the systematization of the available literature and conducted to the state of the art. Also it was applied the questionnaire and structured interview. The methods mentioned were complemented with document analysis and content analysis.

The conclusions point to the importance of investing and enrich positively the factors that determine Health. Passing from the investment in disease prevention to the prevention of Health.

The relation between health promotion and Quality of Life it’s intrinsic and inseparable from Social Work and was confirmed that Social Work is fundamental to the centrality of a human Health collective work expressed in the recognition of health as a basic right of citizenship.

The professional practice requires a deep relation with policies, with management and with scientific knowledge production, and ultimately with a whole a group of areas, leading the social worker to be carried by the intricacies of public meanders to the private and from these one to its intimacy.

PTU096

Intelligent pathways for better inclusion - in path

Christensen, Mette; Venga, Fatima

The IN PATH project is a 2 year European initiative (Oct. 2011 - Sep. 2013) through the Lifelong Learning programme. European policy priorities indicate that more adults should participate in the lifelong learning aligned with the objective of decreasing the share of low-achieving young adults in basic skills development should be decreased. Another strategic objective is that education and training should enable all citizens, irrespective of their personal, social and economic circumstances to acquire and develop their work skills and key competences to benefit their employability. IN PATH seeks to bring new innovative techniques together to improve the learning experience for the individual.

From these priorities the initiative IN PATH was developed aiming to break the pattern of transferring poverty and exclusion from one generation to the next, by empowering marginalised and disadvantaged citizens to easily manage everyday problems in different areas and not to be held back by their background. It also aims to change the perspectives and beliefs about the learning processes, by fostering the commitment with lifelong learning initiatives.

This will be done through the use of key points of Howard Gardner’s Multiple Intelligence Theory (MIT) (1983, 1999) in the development of a practical intervention guide (handbook) for adult trainers and social work professionals, where 4 nuclear areas (including learning to learn skills, financial management skills, parenting skills and active skills for employment and entrepreneurship) will be explored. Within IN PATH, MIT will be used to turn learning into being attractive and easy and the 4 areas were chosen because of their major role in promoting inclusion (increasing the chances of employability; facilitating the management of financial resources; encouraging better parenting styles and giving confidence for the involvement in further learning opportunities).

The non-traditional tool developed within IN PATH will include innovative techniques and approaches for adult trainers and social work professionals (direct target group), when working with adults from deprived contexts (final beneficiaries).

The partnership representing 6 counties is currently performing the needs analysis through implementing a survey with the target groups and interpreting experts in MIT. These results will feed into a report, which will be the foundation on which the Handbook will be developed upon.
The social demands on the strategy health of family: the effective of human rights on health
Witez, Michelle; Laurita, Teresa
Universidade Nove de Julho, São Paulo, Brazil

In Brazil, since 1994, it was implanted the Family Health Program (FHP – “Programa Saúde da Família – PSF”), in order to reorganize the care and provide better health indicators to Brazilian population. Nowadays, it’s understood that the Family Health Program is more than one program, it is a Family Health Strategy (FHS) to strengthen primary care and articulation for changing the health care model, with attention focused on the family. The family health team (FHT) is multiprofessional composed of at least one family physician and community, a public health nurse, a nursing assistant and four to six community health agents. The FHT receive many demands, daily, as health and disease and also the social ones, usually treated by the Social Services professional. On the doctorate degree research, deepened the study, showing how hard is for the FHT work with the social demands, because the health assistance model is still centered on the biomedical model and structured with professionals linked to disease treatment and not health. This collides on the misunderstanding that health is a universal right to all the people and, as consequence the policy and the health actions don’t guarantee the universality, integrity and equity. Due to the qualitative research with participant observation and interview to eight FHT on São Paulo city, it was able to observe and remark that some changes, as the creation of the Family Health Strategy Center (“Casa de Saúde da Família – NASF”) formed by professionals such as social assistants, psychologists, nutritionists among others. Actions like reception, therapeutic projects and matrix support, along with the extended team has contributed to building a health social model, guaranteeing the Brazilian health principles according to universality, integrity and equity. From this study is possible to review the professional practices in health, questioning the biomedical health processes and build a new way of working in health, which prioritize the health, the care and the effectiveness of universal health policy, as recommended in the 1988 Brazilian Constitution.

Discussing the right to health in Brazil
Santos, Giselle1; Santos, Ana Maria2; Vieira, Ana Cristina1
1Federal University of Pernambuco, Social Work, Recife, Brazil; 2Hospital Oswaldo Cruz, Social Work, Recife, Brazil

Since 1988, the right to health is legally guaranteed in Brazil for all citizens. However, in the last decade this right has faced challenges. Policy decisions of the past governments have limited the guarantee of this right, reducing the possibility of social equality. The neodevelopment orientation adopted by Brazilian government has emphasized social policies focused on the poorest, rather than universal policies. Moreover, government defined limited resources for social policies. In this paper we discuss the strategies used by government in response to private interests in health sector that promote the denial of the right to health, disclosed to the population as a guarantee of citizenship. We analyze the proposals and government speech, as well as the needs of the population, based on documents, newspaper articles, observation of services and interviews with health professionals. The study focuses on the reality of Pernambuco, located in the northeast, where 59% of extremely poor people of the country live. The paper shows that primary health care through the Family Health Strategy is increasing but coverage does not reach all citizens. Preventive actions are privileged, but the teams face many difficulties in carrying out their work: poor infrastructure, lack of professionals, large number of families under the responsibility of each team. There is not sufficient investment to expand curative services, in response to greater complexity needs in health. In relation to the management of health services the government has been implemented a partnership between public and private sector, based on the assumption that private services are more efficient. New health emergency units have been built by the public sector, which transfers management to private non-profit organizations. Efficiency is more important than health needs of citizens. The right to health and social equality requires us to analyze the direction of current health policy in the country, in order to guarantee access to services in a universal perspective to face the denial of the right to health.

Regional variation in U.S. dialysis social workers’ perceived workload demands and patient caseloads
Mergel, Joseph1; Browne, Teri1
1Boston University, School of Social Work, Boston, United States; 2University of South Carolina, College of Social Work, Columbia, United States

Background and aim: This study examines regional variations in perceived workload demands and patient caseloads of dialysis social workers in the United States. Studies indicate that high social worker caseloads are associated with a decreased ability to provide psychosocial interventions to patients in health care settings (Mergel & Ehlebracht, 2005), and high workload demands are strongly correlated with role conflict and frustration with one’s job (Spector & Jex, 1998). 

Methods: 1,055 full-time social workers were obtained from all five National Kidney Foundation (NKF) regions in the U.S.: 1 (Northeast), 2 (Southeast), 3 (Midwest), 4 (Southwest), and 5 (West/Southwest). Respondents were recruited in 2010 using the Council of Nephrology Social Worker listerv. A 130-item online survey was implemented to assess renal social workers’ caseloads, job-related resources, and professional responsibilities. Workload demands (i.e., the pace and volume of work associated with one’s job) was measured using a 5-item scale, with the total score ranging from 5 to 25 (Spector & Jex, 1998).

Results: One-way ANOVA was used to examine mean workload demands and caseloads across all five NKF regions. Findings yielded significant main effects for caseload, F(4, 1035)=5.36, p=.001, and workload demands, F(4, 1399)=3.06, p=.016. Post hoc tests revealed that respondents in Region 1 reported significantly higher mean workload demands (21.3) than Region 3 (20.1) and Region 5 (19.9). Region 4 had a significantly higher mean caseload (125) than Region 3 (112). Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology was used to map workload demands and caseloads using respondents’ unique zip code boundary. The GIS maps display a distinctive pattern at the state level of high workload demands in Region 1 and high caseloads in Region 4.

Conclusions and implications: This study represents an important national effort to document dialysis social workers’ caseloads and workload demands and to use GIS mapping to display regional disparities in the United States. The findings pinpoint important state-level disparities and underscore how factors other than caseload size may contribute to a social worker’s perception of a high workload. Also, they provide empirical evidence that can be used by national organizations and policy makers in their efforts to create equitable and healthy work environments for social workers in dialysis facilities and health care settings across the United States.

Citizenship and mental health in Brazil
Queiroz, Valeria
UF RJ, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

The reflections in this article are intended to contribute to the central discussion of citizenship and mental health in Brazil. Pined was with the madness that has reached the status of “mental illness” and psychiatry was constituted as a neighbor to know in the scientific sphere. The asylum has become the privileged place to treat the disease. In this movement, the madness was conceived as a pathology: The treatment goal was to deranging moral, so that the “crazy” could regain their status as subjects of the social contract. The first criticism of the psychiatric hospitals emerged in the post World War II and were encouraged by doctors and nurses prisoners of Nazi concentration camps during the war. These professionals began to question critically the psychiatric institutions, which resembled the process of discrimination, abuse and inhumane conditions to which they were submitted. In Brazil, these criticisms led to the construction of an ideology of rights and more dignified care for people with mental disorder - known as the Psychiatric Reform Movement (MRP). In the field of mental health, the struggle for recognition of citizenship for people with severe mental disorder is effective in the late 70’s when the MRP questioned all exclusionary practices and the structuring of a proposed network of community-based care and Territorial. At the present juncture, the search for the strengthening of inter-sector practices integral social policies play a vital role in the mental health field: for users it is essential that there is coordination, to ensure their social rights and citizenship. For workers an intersectorial approach is essential to monitor the user responsible for network services. However, neoliberalism represents a major threat to universal social policies, compromising the intersectionality of social policies and completeness. This fact can compromise the service user's mental health needs and social policies articulated to the right treatment is assured and territorialized citizenship guaranteed by the Brazilian State.
PTU103
The humanised health care in the neonatal UTI - Kangaroo mother method: limits and possibilities in the process of working in social work at HRC
Morais de Carvalho Rocha, Leiliane
Secretaria de Saúde do Distrito Federal, Saúde, Ceilândia, Brazil
The National Policy of Humanization is a proper understanding of goals and listening to the subjects as possible access to social rights and an appreciation of them. The theoretical and dialectical critic covers the social reality as an object of the professional practice of Social Work in technical and social division of labor. The dialogue with the Social Work is found due humanized so necessary for the professional interventionist character by proposing means for rereading and analysis of what is proposed today by health care and the intense efforts in social and educational activities in order to promote the participation of users and works in the SUS. The Kangaroo method for example is a type of neonatal care focused on the care of premature newborns in which involves placing the baby skin to skin contact with his mother. Seeking thus discuss the ideas and experiences that professional social work to use Kangaroo Care from an expanded perspective of humanization in the context of the Regional Hospital Ceilândia / DF.

PTU104
Effectiveness of the right to health and social equity through the mental health care
Fonseca, Vanessa Maria1; Beiral, Tatiana2
1Universidade Luterana do Brasil - ULLRA, Serviço Social, Gravatá, Brazil; 2Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul - UFRGS. Psychoanalysis and Psychopathology, Porto Alegre, Brazil
Models of mental health throughout Brazilian history caused exclusion and segregation. In 1980, after years of struggle it was established new systems of health care, which promoted a new way to care. It recognizes users as subjects of rights. From the civil society movement, workers and users, according to the principles of the Psychiatric Reform and Health ensured the formation of a network of mental health care, new forms of assistance and views on mental health policy. Thus, there are services in the constitution of the network of mental health care – PSSC – Psychosocial Care Center – which offer directions a total attention and citizenship to users in distress. It was researched on the “new” type of attendance of mental health policy, recognizing their achievements and forms instituted care. The research aimed to recognize how the PSSC have been structured to offer an assistance service to users with mental health and wholeness, as have been articulated in the field of social security policies. The research was developed through a study involving two CAPS services in Porto Alegre / RS / Brazil, whose subjects were surveyed professionals and users. The research was qualitative, guided by the critical-dialectical method. We conducted a content analysis and the results show that the mental health policy of the city of Porto Alegre is shown in its infancy. There is no policy reference and counter reference, revealing weaknesses in access to primary health care and other social facilities. Professionals recognize the need for comprehensive care, but this falls on the service itself, not accessing other social policies. There is a culture of neglect, a belief that the “patient” should be treated in psychiatric hospitals, resistance to their presence in the community. This new model still can not break some prejudices, increasing institutionalization and not contributing to the madness demystify and promote the social inclusion of users in the daily life of the community. As the service does not articulate the promotion of social inclusion and citizenship in the areas of the city, it does not allow the legitimation of substitute services as opposed to the asylum logic, secretes the identity of individuals and limits the variety of actions within social policies. Keywords: caring, citizenship, and mental health

PTU105
The work of social assistants in services of public health
Costa, Maria Dalva Hosnicia
Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Departamento de Servico Social, Natal/RN, Brazil
This study treats of the participation and insertion of social assistants into the working processes developed with Sistema Único de Saúde (Unified Health System) in Natal, capital of Rio Grande do Norte State, Brazil, and its aim was to disclose the particularities of the work of social assistants with in the process of cooperation which warrants the dynamics of collective work in the health area. This disclosure permitted us to contest the professional discourse which attributes to the particularities of professional work a disqualifying purport, devoid of technical attributes. The category of cooperation is being used in order to examine the processes of horizontal and vertical cooperation as present in the new logic of organisation of public health services, localising in the nuclei of objectivation of the work of social assistants. We worked with the hypothesis that objectivation of the work of social assistants obtains from a set of necessities which may only be apprehended within the health work process, involving various occupations, professional activities and service units. We came to the conclusion that the participation of the social services in health work is primarily linked to the internal contradictions of the system and to the fragmentation mechanisms of the production process of health services. These, on their part, affect the quality of user attendance and the rupture and/or fragmentation of procedures related to the advance of public health. In other terms, our study shows that the activities of the social service, participants of the collective health work process, arise from innovations produced within SUS, as well as from the necessity to manage the contradictions of the system. Far from being disqualifying actions, they have the particularity to ensure the dynamics and the day-to-day functioning of the health system.

PTU106
Multicultural issues in intergrating medical and social services for the female immigrant breast cancer patient
Kim, Kyung Kui1; Sa, Hye Jongs1; Kim, Youngrani1; Kim, Hae Sin2
1Seongnam Central Hospital, Republic of Korea; 2Seongnam Central Hospital, Seongnam, Republic of Korea; 1Kangnam university, Yongin, Republic of Korea
Korea has been experiencing multiculture society. According to the Statistics (2011), the population with minority ethnic background accounted for 4.3% of the total population. Since Korea is one of the lowest birth rate country, it is predicted the countinous increases of population with minority ethnic background in the future. The multicultural issue which is related to the social services to meet this population are less enough prepared to meet the needs for this population. Especially, medical care services are extremely limited. It is well known that the korean government provides universal health care service provisions for korean citizens exclusively. Many addressed the right for health care services in immigrant workers, still only limited service access are offered. To address these issues, various efforts were built in the communities. This study reports that outcomes of integrating medical and social services for the female immigrant breast cancer patient in a hospital locating Seongnam Si, South Korea. This study employed case study method. Female and 48 years old immigrant worker was diagnosed with the breast cancer in March, 2011. Comprehensive care service teams were recruited which comprised medical doctors, nurses, social workers, community social service institutions staffs. Service needs were identified as follows: financial support, mental health services for mitigating depression, after care service plan after discharge, and creating social support network in the community. Obtaining financial support from Emergency Fund of the government for population in crisis , providing education for self care, counseling for depression were implemented as service plans. After seven months later, 20% wave in medical cost was offered, general health condition and physical function was found fairly good. The depression scores assessed by Beck depression inventory was decreased from 57 score in the initial stage to 13 score. However, the effort to create substitute family in the community and continuous social services to meet various needs for illness and low motivation to share personal issues were found barriers to develop working alliance. Challenges in working with immigrant workers should be continuously investigated with cultural sensitivity.

PTU107
Research on pressure source of special-education teachers - take one special education school for example
You, Linyu
Beijing Institute of Technology, School of Social Work and Social Sciences, Beijing, China
With more and more people paying attention to the social disadvantaged, special education has gradually extended to our daily life and peoples understanding of special education are totally different. However, this progress confined to the awareness and understanding of the students who need special educational and only some researches pay attention to the physical and mental development of teachers who are engaged in the special education. For the sake of describing the level and sources of pressure of teachers who are working in the special education. The research has deeply interviewed 3 teachers who are worrying or have been working in the front line of special education. The result showed
that special education teachers’ pressure source is extensive. In general, the pressure comes from society, school management, teaching research activities and their industry identity etc. Teaching research of teachers is the main source of pressure. The awareness of society in the special education has influenced the level of pressure of teachers. Besides, the pressure of teachers who are working in the special education is more Concealment compared to the ordinary schools. Finally, special education teachers’ low welfare level also makes teachers feel stressful.

PTU108
The indigenous people in Amazon: Hospital attendance and the right to health
Palheta, Rosiane¹; Costa, Roberta¹; Santos, Sandra¹; Almeida, Diana³
¹Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo, Pós-graduação, Rua Ministro Godoy, São Paulo, Brazil; ²Universidade Federal do Amazonas, Manaus, Brazil; ³Faculdade Salesiana Dom Bosco, Manaus, Brazil

The article is a result of an investigative study worked out in a hospital in the city of Manaus, state of Amazon, which aimed at analyzing the hospital attendance given to the indigenous patients treated in the period between 2007 and 2008. The work focused in the analysis of context and structure in the network of attendance to the indigenous people considering the reality of the hospital; identification of the flow of attendance network to the indigenous people regarding the responsibilities for the treatment, protection and recovering of patients that pass by hospitalization. The main characteristic of the study was the documentary research, which primary source of the research were the documents filed in the Social Service of the hospital for analytical handling. The research showed that there is a considerable number of indigenous patients coming from various cities in the state, including the city of Manaus, and various ethnic groups who hospitalize for medical attendance. Among the 19 ethnic groups, eight were not identified by various reasons, among them, the indigenous people themselves did not know to inform. This reality requires the professionals an appropriate posture with respect to the ethnic and cultural differences present in the relations established between them. To recognize the importance of the role of the health professionals is to be according to the principles of SUS (government health agency), respecting the differences and cultural aspect that involve health practice and the very concept health-disease process. It is necessary to recognize that the indigenous people is a user of health services and has his’ rights guaranteed. On the other hand, it is important that the professionals are sensitized and trained for an appropriate attendance, taking into account that the complexity of the local society is reflected in all spheres of action of public power, therefore the professionals must be prepared to deal with the ethnic dimension existing in professional actions. It is necessary that the health professionals are also adapting their practices to the complex reality that characterizes the society in which they are inserted, to ensure that the rights of indigenous people are guaranteed beyond the right to health attendance.

PTU109
Brazil - a decade of growth with inequality reduction
Mendonça Didier Silva Peixe, João Carlos
Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro, Serviço Social, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

The paper will analyze the current situation of Brazilian society with regard to inequalities of income and future prospects of a development on concepts that the development of a country is not only linked to economic growth but on improving living conditions of the entire population. The approach focuses on the income policies in both developed Lula governments. Depart from a historical approach to the social construction of citizenship in Brazil. To develop the study discuss the Gramscian concepts of hegemony and its intersection with the concept of development of Amartya Sen. Finally we will bring data from the Brazilian Gramscian concepts of hegemony and its intersection with the concept of development of Amartya Sen. Finally we will bring data from the Brazilian

PTU111
Case advocacy and care management practice in Japan
Masuda, Kazutaka
Research Associate, Waseda University, Saitama, Japan

Since the year of 2000 when the Public Long-term Care Insurance began in Japan, care management has been a key concept in assuring the individual's independence living. Advocacy from the perspective of users is referred to as a key function of care management. Especially, the previous literature indicated that case advocacy practice was strongly related to the user-driven care management practice. In a general sense, advocacy is understood as an effort to influence as an advocate and to be more responsive to the unmet needs of users, and it is important to promote user-driven services and independence living of the elderly. Although much has been written about the value of advocacy and its importance as an aspect of care managers’ professional responsibility, few empirical research on the care management practice in a sense of case advocacy has been found in the Japanese literature. The purpose of the current study is to clarify the structure and the related factors of the care management practice in a sense of case advocacy by using empirical methodology. The research design is a cross-sectional survey by using mailed questionnaire. Participants in the study are 200 care managers. The response rate was 50%. The structural equation modeling is conducted in order to clarify the structure and the related factors of the care management practice in a sense of case advocacy. The results indicates that the care management practice in a sense of case advocacy consists of 4 domains such as (1) adjustment for user's self-expression, (2) managing of user's complaints, (3) support for coordinating needs and services and (4) activity to protect user's right to use services, and the care management practice is strongly related to the collaboration with other service providers and multi-dimensional assessment and understandings of user’s strengths. Especially, the degree of understandings about user’s strengths is prominent in the structuring of the care management practice. Therefore, the care management in a sense of case advocacy not only assures accessible and adequate resources, but also offers an opportunity to solve problems in a sense of advocacy. Care managers should focus on the user’s strengths and use empowerment approach for advocacy practice.

PTU112
Caring responsibilities and the loss of pension rights in Japan
Tremoto, Naomi¹; Imai, Konomi²; Anhbocken, Els-Marie³; Chen, Li-Mei³; Oshio, Mayumi³
¹Baika Women’s University, Osaka, Japan; ²Kwansei Gakuin University, Hyogo, Japan; ³Ryukoku University, Siga, Japan

This study is a part of a collaborative research funded by the Japan’s Ministry of Education Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research. Our collaborative work investigates how Japan’s family caregiving should be socialized in order to achieve the Universal Caregiver Model as proposed by Nancy Fraser. This study examines the measures were taken to alleviate the loss of pension rights due to caring responsibilities, particularly child-rearing, from the perspective of gender equality. Current pension policy was analyzed using Policy Study methods. The study provides implications for policy reform. As identified by Diane Sainsbury, policies vary in their capacity to reduce gender inequalities. Three strategies proposed by Sainsbury include “the universal-breeder policy”, “the caregiver-parity strategy”, “the carer-carer strategy”. The investigator hypothesizes that for Japan’s pension reform, policies to enable both women and men to be earners and carers are necessary. However, to this day, Japan has yet to move forward in
implementing the earner-carer strategy. The Japanese National Pension is a social insurance scheme where pension benefits are based on the amount of premiums paid. Hence, women who have breaks in employment due to caring responsibilities result in lower benefits. This problem is shared by other countries, but many developed countries have systems to soften or eliminate such losses in pension rights due to care responsibilities. Our study findings show that Japan is unique among developed nations. Men's pension rights are attached to their status as workers while women's pension rights are based on their husband's entitlements. An outdated measure such as the Category III insured person's dependent spouse receiving preferential treatment exists within the current system. It reflects on Japan's passivity to implement policies to soften the loss of pension rights due to breaks in women's employment due to child-rearing. Based on our findings, a pension reform by employing policies to enable both women and men to be earners and carers is warranted. For a country like Japan which lags in achieving gender equality in its pension system, repealing the generous preferential treatment for housewives and implementing a system to soften the loss of pension rights for child-rearing women are necessary steps to achieve "the earner-carer strategy" in the future.

PTU113

The seive and the social promotion of health: The Work of social Health assistants collective in the Espírito Santo/ Brazil

Nasser, Rafaela Scaramussa; Sodré, Francis

Ufes / Brazil, Vitória / ES, Brazil

Introduction: In Brazil, health is guaranteed to all by the Unified Health System. Its fundamental principles are: universality, gratuity, hierarchy and decentralization of power. To ensure and facilitate access to health for the Family Health Program, where health has a broad concept, in addition to that agenda in healing.

Methodology of work: Espírito Santo is located in southeastern Brazil. The state has a GDP of more than 3 billion “Reais”. The state capital has 327,801 inhabitants, is divided into six Regions for provision of Primary Care, for all Health Units rely on social workers. We selected a Health Unit in each region and conducted interviews using semi-structure routine and Term of Consent. All interviews were taped, transcribed and analyzed.

Results: We searched the theme “Health Promotion” and “Disease Prevention” and found that the concepts are understood better in theory than in practice. The actions of disease prevention are those that are ruled in epidemiological knowledge and the focus is on disease: how to avoid them, control them and prevent their grievances. Preventive actions are aimed at risk groups such as hypertension or diabetes. The actions of Health Promotion should focus on the role of individuals who should be involved and participating in planning the implementation and evaluation of results. The inclusion of social workers is through the team meetings in which they work with other professionals (psychologists, nutritionists, Guiding Physicians) with the Family Health Program teams where they work in programs and projects. It was found that the programs are designed to reduce disease hazards, prevent sequelae and are directed to risk groups. Projects are predetermined by the Ministry of Health and must meet a number of visits. The structural instrument is composed of health visits, interviews, opinions, reports, records. The difficulties presented were: lack of funds for material and component assembly.

Conclusion: These are remarkable advances of the Family Health Program, to overcome initial difficulties in adapting to the inversion model of care, the teams were successful. The bond established between users and professionals leads people to know and access the network service that is offered. However, we use the term “promotion” to the actions of “prevention” generating misleading results for better practice.

PTU115

The challenges of the process of implantation of health attention for workers

Sandra Luíza Gonçalves, Sandra

Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e Tecnologia de Goiás, Diretoria de Desenvolvimento de Recursos Humanos, Goiânia, Brazil

Starting in December of 2007, for the democratization of labor relations, the Secretary of Human Resources and Ministry of Federal Planning, through the Federal Health Department, Pensions and Servers'Benefits (DESAF), coordinates the collective construction of the Program Health Attention and Safety for the Worker (PASS) and the Integrated Sub-system of Health Attention for the Server (SIASS). It is about a transversal policy that manages people across the different organs that the Federal Ministry of Health, Social Security and the Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (IFG), and the Federal Institute Goiano (IFGoiano). The process of the collective construction of SIASS was very relevant, with concrete possibilities to impact positively the processes of work and the health of the worker. However, it also points out elements that, historically, have been guiding the debate about work and health, explaining new ideas and contradictions in the field of labor health. Also, it helps us comprehend and adopt the principle of complementarity of knowledge, understand the meaning of health surveillance and promotion, break the present culture of developing fragmented public policies, isolated in sectors, and avoid the duplicity in actions and resource waste.

PTU116

Rheumatic health insurance system in change: The new vulnerabilities

Rebeleante, Adina1; Soita, Daniela1; Fosito, Laszlo2; Rebeleante, Adina2

‘G.T. Popa University/Babes-Bolyai University, Social Work, Cluj-Napoca, Romania; ’G.T. Popa University/Al Coza University, Social Work, Iasi, Romania; ‘G.T. Popa University/The Romanian Institute for Research on Social Minorities, Cluj-Napoca, Romania; ’G.T. Popa University/Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

Background: The Romanian healthcare and social protection systems are in profound transformation. The Government proposed a series of reforms in order to reduce the social and health expenditure. We seek to evaluate the expected impact of these reforms on some of the most vulnerable groups of the Romanian society. We consider such groups: individuals insured without contribution to the public health fund under the present legislation and the people without any health insurance.
Purpose: This study will consider whether the perception about vulnerability is similar or different among the specialist active in the medical system, stakeholders and users, with the recent legal reforms of the health insurance and social protection system (focus on non-contributives social benefits). Along with the present withdrawal of the state form organising and financing the health care in Romania an increasing number of people probably remain without health insurance and effective access to healthcare. Who will bear the responsibility for their health care? Can the state withdraw from this domain without offering a feasible alternative for the healthcare of the vulnerable social groups? 

Methods: The legal framework is critically analysed and the analysis of perceptions is employing the constructivist paradigm. We used content and document analysis to evaluate institutional reports and the health and social security legislation to describe the pathways and mechanisms through which these policies may influence the social determinants of health care access. We show how the current legal framework protects effectively the vulnerable categories. Second we describe the perceptions of main social actors regarding the social construction of vulnerability. The data for the second phase has been gathered through two focus group discussions with medical and social care providers, interviews with stakeholders and users, from a Romanian county.

Conclusion: We suggest that there is a tendency towards the decrease of assuming the responsibility of the healthcare by the Government. The social security and health reforms led to an improved quality of services. However, the effects of external vulnerabilities such as poor income, low education, decentralizations policies on Romanian citizens were amplified.

PTU117
The right to health and care services for street and at-risk girls and women in Ukraine
Shkipalska, Halyna; Grytsaienko, Nataliia
International Charity Organization HealthRight International, Kyiv, Ukraine

Street children and youth in Ukraine live in extremely unstable and unsafe circumstances, often facing discrimination, isolation, and physical and sexual violence, while also engaging in high-risk behaviors, such as transactional sex and drug use. With few places to turn for help, children living on the street suffer from health problems ranging from malnutrition and HIV infection to severe depression and emotional trauma. Girls living on the street constitute a much smaller group than street boys, more often face obstacles and danger, including HIV-infection.

During the last year, global health and human rights organization HealthRight International employed a targeted approach to working with street girls, focusing on those at risk of HIV-infection. This program built on HealthRight’s multidisciplinary case management system, and included establishing a crisis center offering low and high-threshold services. HealthRight’s Service Center for Girls and Young Women was established in 2010. The Service Center offers the following services: counselling with a social worker or psychologist; HIV counselling and testing, with referral for confirmatory testing; legal support; job search and document issuance support; and referral to partner organizations for medical services, reproductive health services, crisis housing, etc. Special services for HIV-positive clients, clients abusing substances, pregnant clients and those with children are also provided.

As of December 28, 2011, 602 girls and young women received services in the Service Center. Largely, clients were aged 22-24 years (49%), 39% had children, 8% were pregnant at time of intake and were registered in Kyiv City Center of Reproductive and Prenatal Care; 266 got access to medical services and treatment even without documents and financial resources. Almost 28% of clients had participated in transactional sex, with 16% of these having experienced sexual violence. Two hundred sixty clients were tested for HIV by rapid tests, with 50 testing HIV-positive (22%). Forty-four HIV-positive clients, including six who lacked residency documents, were registered at the Kyiv AIDS Center. In 2012, HealthRight International will continue to focus on identifying and serving street girls and women, providing them with comprehensive services at the Service Center and ensuring the right to health for each client. This project is supported by the Elton John AIDS Foundation.

PTU119
Humanization in health care: a contribution from the social service for rescuing the humanization in the hospital environment
Fernandes, Tatiane Campos1; Neto, Caicilo Teixeira C 2; Luiz, Maila Rezende Vilela1
1UNIUBE, Serviço Social, Uberaba, Brazil; 2Tribunal de Justiça, Serviço Social, Uberaba, Brazil

This work has the proposal of presenting the humanization in the hospital environment according to the National Program of Humanization of the Hospital Assistance, in face of the National Humanization Policy – PNH, having as a reference the Humanized Project of Humanization, developed in the University Hospital (HU) from the University of Uberaba – UNIUBE, since the first semester of 2008. With an emphasis in the interdisciplinarity, it proposes a collective relation among the social subjects involved in this context: clients, relatives and/or health professionals. Thereby, among other actions this work enables the intervention in the production, prevention, promotion and recovery of the health/disease issue. The object of intervention is based on the development of individual and/or collective actions which stimulate the accessibility and solvability to the social subjects involved, promoting the quality of life of the clients and professionals from the UNIUBE Health System. The project presents as the main goal to reach the totality of the collective subjects involved in the activities from the HU in order to promote the humanization in the relationships established, as well as the accessibility and solvability of the services offered by the hospital itself and the social-assistential net. In order to accomplish it operational actions where developed for the promotion and stimulation of the subjects involved, in the widening of the participation of the health professionals in the areas of attendance – entrance and exit; and adequacy of the ambience (respecting the hospital environment). In this actions it is highlighted: workshops and educational activities, such as: waiting room, groups of attention to the caregiver, family planning, contaminated dressings; itinerant library and social discharge. With the performance of the proposed actions by the Humanization Project relevant results were reached based on the objectives and goals indicated. In addition to the actions mentioned above, the social discharge, follow-up and referral of the clients and relatives were already occurring, because they are daily activities from the Social Work. These actions make possible the promotion of the humanization; the widening of the accessibility to the information and social-assistential orientations; the awareness of the professionals and the collective participation of them in the hospital humanization, among others.
The professional practice of the social worker in supplementary health – UNIMED Uberaba

Fernandes, Tatiane Campos1; Santiago, Luciano Borges2

1UNIMED E UINUBE, Uberaba, Brazil; 2UNIMED, Uberaba, Brazil

The work on the screen presents the job of the social worker on the Management of Special Cases (MSC) which focuses on prevention in patients with chronic and degenerative diseases. It is performed by a multi-professional team. This program is part of Saúde Integral da Cooperativa de Trabalho Médico – UNIMED Uberaba (Full Health of a labor cooperative), which is in the supplementary health business. On this perspective, we have the goal of understanding the job of a social worker which is focused on a global evaluation of the aspects which are involved in prevention, promotion and recovery of the patient’s health considering the social and family surroundings. This professional wants to enable the family to visualize interpersonal relationships in which the patient is involved and provide goods and services needed so that they can have a better quality of life and health. Home visits are made, patients are instructed and referred and the evolution of the treatment is checked. During the treatment, the social worker emphasizes the importance of prevention and family interaction so that the patient can achieve success in the treatment. Other guidelines provided refer to the other goods and services that chronic and degenerative patients need to keep the quality of life. In this sense, the professional instructs the patients about medicine, diapers and dietary supplement among others. These services are guaranteed by the law 6080/90, § 1º art. 2º and 3º which advocates that the Nation must provide protection and health recovery. However, it was observed that patients do not have access to the resources needed to a quality of life when they are sent to a private doctor and/or a cooperate of a supplementary health company. There is still a number of patients that search for supplementary health because of the inefficiency of SUS – Sistema Único de Saúde (Public Health System). So it was possible to see how hard it is for the user and his/her family to access their rights, considering the fact that the federal constitution of Brazil of 1988 establishes that health is a right for everyone and mandatory for the government to provide it. On this perspective, it was necessary to make users aware of it and search for equality of rights.

Perspective of French-speaking health professionals on the availability and accessibility of French-language health services in Manitoba

Gasson, Florette1; de Moissac, Danielle2; de Rocquigny, Janelle3; Roch-Gagné, Margaux

1Université de Saint-Boniface, Service social, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada; 2Université de Saint-Boniface, Faculté des arts et des sciences, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada; 3Université de Saint-Boniface, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

The purpose of the study is: 1) to create an inventory of all health professionals in Manitoba who have the ability to offer their services in French, and 2) to understand their perspective as to the availability and accessibility of French-language health services, as it pertains to their profession. A preliminary list of French-speaking health professionals was created by personal contact with health professionals, as well as by contacting regulated colleges and associations in Manitoba directly or by consulting their public member list on their website. Health professionals were invited to take part in a focus group (3 in Winnipeg, 1 in the Central Regional Health Authority, 1 in the South Eastman Health Authority). Twenty nine participants from various professions discussed the availability and accessibility of French-language health services in their workplace. Qualitative analysis was done using NVivo 9. Approximately 300 professionals having the capacity to offer their services in French in Manitoba were identified. However, of the twenty-two regulated health professional colleges or associations in Manitoba, only three had the capacity to identify their French-speaking members. Preliminary results from the focus groups have demonstrated that there are significant differences in the needs of the francophone community, in the advertising of services, in the reception of clients and in the services that can be offered in French, depending on the health region and the type of service or sector (i.e., public or private). According to the majority of participants, there is a shortage of French-speaking health professionals in Manitoba. Having the means to identify health professionals that can offer their services in French will facilitate a better assessment of the human resources currently available in Manitoba. Current repercussions of a newly-developed registry are referred publicly and on a French website.

Possibilities communications in hospices

Prosbard, André

University of Rio de Janeiro States - Brazil, Unidade de Apoio à Projetos, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Introduction: The philosophy of Palliative Medicine focuses on the line of patient care. Thus, it underscores the relationship between patient and staff in promoting the protection, support and care. The present study focuses on language as the main raw material of Social Work. Considering the universe of care in oncology, in particular, the specialty of palliative care that aims to present the conceptual definition, based on the theory of social representations. It is the mediation conducted by a social worker between bad news and communication possible in the light of human rights and health. Finally, the Brazilian context is portrayed through the profile of patients and families (with emphasis on the author’s experience in a public health unit) at the time of transition between the possibility of healing and initiation of palliative care in oncology from a holistic perspective.

Objectives: Defining the differences between the communication of bad news and possible communications, outlining intervention strategies for a proper relationship between social worker and the patient in palliative care.

Method: Given the understanding of social representation analytical category, the conceptions of life and care provided in the group studied. We describe the similarities and differences between the channels of communication of bad news, and possible communication between the health team and in particular, the social worker and the patients and or families.

Conclusion: It’s intended to suggest a methodology of intervention with patients and families based on the concept of possible communication.

References


Cultural influence on Shanghai Chinese’s help seeking for mental health problems: Implications for social work practice

Wong, Fu Keung

c. Applied Social Studies, Tat Chee Avenue, Kowloon Tong, Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Objective: In China, 173 million adults have a mental disorder, 91.3% of whom have never received professional help. Three factors – knowledge of mental illness, perceptions of the causes of mental illness, and the influence of an individual’s informal network – were examined to determine their impacts on the help-seeking attitudes of Chinese people in Shanghai. Methods: A multi-stage cluster sampling method among 6 of the 20 districts in Shanghai was adopted. 522 participants filled out a questionnaire containing instruments that attempted to measure the three factors. Results: Shanghai Chinese who had stronger endorsement of psychosocial perspective of mental illness and of contemporary treatment methods, and weaker endorsement of traditional Chinese beliefs and treatment methods were more inclined to seek professional help. The correct recognition of depression and perceived helpfulness of close friends significantly and inversely predicted help-seeking in depression, whereas the perceived helpfulness of family members was inversely predictive of the tendency to seek help in schizophrenia. Conclusions: This study underlines the need for public education programs to improve the knowledge of mental illness among Shanghai Chinese and to equip social workers with skills to assess mental health and engage family members and close friends of the family to help those with mental illness.

La vida cotidiana en el mundo moderno. Madrid; Alianza, 1980.


PTU124

Values and the professional practice of the social worker in the social assistance policy
Cedelo, Marlene Aparecida; Pereira, Isadora de Souza M.; Moreira, Diana; Oliveira, Evelyn M.; Botelho, Kátia F. F.; Poubel, Bakuna F.; Oliveira, Raquel M. V.
Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Escola de Serviço Social, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

This communication aims to discuss the main values that underpin the professional practice of social workers in the social assistance policy in the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The research is based on historical and dialectical materialism, and therefore understands the reality as a contradictory totality — “concrete, structured, dynamic and not undifferentiated, but with levels ruled by its own legal and detectable trends of development” (Netto, 2000:80). In order to verify the values that support the professional practice of the social worker, bibliographical study took place to apprehend the particularities of the socio-historical formation of Brazil and the fundamentals theoretical-methodological, ethical-political, technical-operative of the Social Service; documentary research, to learn the values that underpin the social assistance policy in Brazil and those contained in the code of Ethics that guide professional practice, and field research, to inquire how such values are targeted in everyday practice (in progress). By questioning the values that underpin the social assistance policy and the different meanings of them, in the face of social relations established in capitalist society and societal projects to which the investigation allows an inquiry into the dilemmas, challenges and contradictions that permeate the professional practice of social workers placed in the Reference Centers of Social Assistance of Rio de Janeiro. Among the deadlocks instituted in professional practice of social workers in this socio-occupational space ascertains the prevalence of undifferentiated, but with levels ruled by its own legal and detectable trends of development, and dialectical materialism, and therefore understands the reality as a contradictory totality — “concrete, structured, dynamic and not undifferentiated, but with levels ruled by its own legal and detectable trends of development” (Netto, 2000:80).

PTU125

La mujer pescadora artesanal en el Nordeste de Brasil: Participación en los espacios de poder
Melana, Ligia
Fundação Joaquim Nabuco, Diretoria de Pesquisas Sociais, Recife, Brazil

Resumen Las mujeres representan casi la mitad de la población de pescadores artesanales en Brasil. Ellos trabajan en alta mar, ríos, estuarios, lagunas, represas, etc., y participan en todas las actividades relacionadas con la cadena de producción de la pesca. Las pescadoras están presentes en diversos movimientos sociales de la categoría: en la colonia de pescadores, sindicatos y federaciones de pescadores, en la búsqueda de los derechos. Analizar la participación y la inserción en los espacios de poder en el territorio de la pesca artesanal es el objetivo del estudio. La investigación envuelve a mujeres pescadoras artesanales en la región Nordeste de Brasil, tanto en el litoral como en estuarios, en los estados de Pernambuco y Paraíba. La metodología utilizada es de índole cualitativa y las técnicas de captación de datos incluyen entrevistas, observación y análisis documental. Las pescadoras continúan avanzando en el ámbito de la ciudadanía a través de los movimientos sociales de los pescadores y las asociaciones profesionales, atentas a sus derechos, pero la conciencia crítica respecto de las desigualdades sociales, en el marco de las distintas relaciones de género, es todavía pobre. Palabras-clave: pesca artesanal; pescadoras; relaciones de género; derechos ciudadanos.

PTU126

“Por debajo de los países”: reflexiones sobre la práctica de tortura en Brasil
Rubén, Thiago Xavier Arruda
Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Florianópolis, Brazil

El presente trabajo busca discutir la tortura en Brasil a partir de los datos del Informe sobre tortura organizada por la Conferencia Nacional de los Obispos de Brasil (CNBB) en diversos establecimientos de prisión en el año 2010 y del Informe de tortura en Brasil organizado por la Comisión de Derechos Humanos y Minorías (CDHM) de la Cámara de los Diputados en 2005. Tal discusión debe ser tomada como urgente una vez que Brasil, además de poseer diversos instrumentos legales que criminalizan las prácticas degradantes y cruces, ratificó las convenciones internacionales que luchan por el fin de la tortura y por la protección de los derechos, lo que nos hace responsables por tales prácticas en nuestro país. Este trabajo tiene como objetivo reflexionar, a partir de los informes antes citados, sobre la existencia de la práctica de tortura en Brasil, buscando donde ella ocurre, por quien es realizada y en cuales circunstancias. Los esfuerzos emprendidos en la sistematización de este estudio tiene como principal preocupación contribuir para el avance en las discusiones en relación a la garantía de los derechos humanos.

PTU127

Pobreza y delito: los preliberados en el Estado de Colima
Mesina, Maria\textsuperscript{a}; Suárez, Carolina\textsuperscript{a}; Fernández, Pastora\textsuperscript{b}
\textsuperscript{a}Universidad de Colima, Facultad de Trabajo Social, Colima, México; \textsuperscript{b}Universidad de Colima, Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales, Colima, México

Refugio Para Mujeres Receptoras de Violencia, Colima, México

Los preliberados con aquellos hombres y mujeres que, habiendo estado internos en un centro de readaptación social, reciben el beneficio de la prelibertad por cumplir con las reglas impuestas al interior de la institución. Cuando salen de su internamiento, enfrentan un mundo que no les es nada amable: resulta que han trasgredido las leyes sociales y ahora tienen que integrarse a ellas, en un proceso que se denomina reinserción social. Pero, ¿cómo es esa reinserción social que repasa a la sociedad? ¿Qué condiciones sociales, económicas y culturales los rodean? Entender eso, desde el trabajo social puede mejorar los procesos de atención que desde la profesión se llevan a cabo con este tipo de personas. La propuesta que hacemos es analizar el nivel de vida de los preliberados desde un análisis de la pobreza, considerando que esa condición es, según Townsend (en Boltvink, 30 de mayo de 2003) “la situación en la que viven aquellos cuyos recursos no les permiten cumplimentar las elaboradas demandas sociales y costumbres que han sido asignadas a los ciudadanos de dicha sociedad: están material y socialmente carenciados en una variedad de formas que pueden ser observadas, descritas y medidas”. En ese sentido, la pobreza es falta de recursos, pero no solo económicos, sino de todos aquellos que pueden permitir en las personas un desarrollo humano pleno y satisfactorio, que incluye un capital cultural, salud física y mental y la habilidad para utilizar los recursos con los que se cuentan en el propio desarrollo como ser humano. Para conocer la situación en la cual se encontraban los preliberados en Colima, hicimos una encuesta sobre el nivel de vida a 625 hombres y mujeres, que corresponde al 58.55% del total de preliberados activos registrados en la Dirección General de Prevención y Readaptación Social del Estado de Colima hasta marzo de 2011. Los resultados que nos arroja la encuesta indican que la pobreza es una constante que puede favorecer una tendencia a la comisión de nuevos delitos. Esto implica una urgente necesidad de actuar desde el trabajo social en favorecer el acceso de los preliberados a las oportunidades que les permitan mejorar su calidad de vida.

PTU128

Social service and social assistance in Brazil possibilitando the realization of human rights
Santos, Rosemeri
Pontificia Universidad Católica de São Paulo, Program of Pós Graduação em Serviço Social, São Paulo, Brazil

The Brazilian social service consolidates as a profession in the decade of 1930, resulting in a profession embedded on the social and technical dimension of labor and on social production way. The Social Service is institutionalized at the moment that the Nation needs qualified professionals to develop social services on behalf of the state to the population through the Social Assistance Policy. Thus supplying a historic relation between Brazilian Social Service and the Social Assistance Policy. The article presents a brief history of Social Service Professional, in Brazil and on the Social Assistance policy, being this policy a possible way to ensure the human beings rights. The Social Service follows the logic, since its institutionalization and the creation of the first schools, as breaking movement with conservative actions. The Social Assistance policy will be characterized, in this article, from the first actions performed by the Catholic Church, past the time when the State takes on the responsibility of the actions. These actions that in the beginning are based on solidarity and charity, only being recognized as a social policy, assured to the population by the Federal Constitution of 1988. The constitutional acceptance of Social Assistance Policy, didn't guarantee the effective of its actions as a right, since this moment, Social Service from its ethical-political position in the decade of 1990, starts fighting...
for the effective and operation of Social Assistance Policy. Nowadays in Brazil, we are going through a implementation process of an Unified Social Assistance System (Sistema Único de Assistência Social) SUAS, the policy focus is in the family's centrality, this way Social Assistance Policy and Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS) could make possible the effective and guarantee the human rights, potentiating the virtues and respecting the individuality and the choices, of each individual or family served by the treatment equipments of the referred social policy.

PTU129
Teaching to fight City Hall: Syracuse University's Community Action Training Center (1964-1965)
Miller, Jeffrey
Utica College, Communication, Utica, New York, United States

On August 20, 1964, U.S. President Lyndon Johnson launched the “War on Poverty” by signing into law the Economic Opportunity Act. Among its provisions, the legislation created the Community Action program, enabling “men and women throughout the country [to] prepare long-range plans for the attack on poverty in their own communities” (Johnson, 1964). The very first grant from the newly created Office of Economic Opportunity, in the amount of $314,329, was awarded to Syracuse University on December 15, 1964, promising, “new hope, new courses of action, and new self-respect for Syracusans trapped in poverty and shut off from the good life enjoyed by most of our citizens” (University College, 1, 1964). The funds would be used to create the Community Action Training Center, a “first-of-its-kind program to produce professional community development workers” (University College, 2, 1964), under the enthusiastic direction of Dr. Warren C. Hagstrom. By the spring, research, demonstration, and training components of the CATC were launched, pioneering community organizer Saul Alinsky was hired as a consultant, and several autonomous community organizations were formed in Syracuse. However, the CATC immediately attracted the ire of the local power structure, including City Hall and the press, and by the end of November, 1965, “demoralization was widespread [at the CATC] and the pace of work had declined substantially” (Hagstrom, 1966, 10). Dr. Hagstrom soon left for UCLA, the program was defunded by the EOE, and the CATC was eventually disbanded. This presentation will discuss a general timeline of the CATC, constructed from extensive archival research at Syracuse University, and offer some initial findings on the feasibility of academic programs designed to train students to organize urban communities for political power.

PTU130
Priorities for the social protection of families and children
Fernandes, Gracy; Fernandes, Gracy
1Retired Faculty from the College of Social Work, Nirmala Niketan, Research Unit, Mumbai, India; 2College of Social Work, Nirmala Niketan, Research Unit, Mumbai, India

In a rapidly evolving world, there are an increasing number of families and children living in poverty and in high risk circumstances. Existing practices such as institutional care do meet urgent and short-term goals of families and children, however, it is now a priority to aim at new forms of care for strengthening families and social protection for children for their growth and development. Families in difficult socio-economic situations are unable to meet the basic needs of their children. Outside resources are required to assist these families, prevent adverse outcomes, and help them get out of poverty. Different approaches have different outcomes. This is precisely why UN is considering guidelines for alternative care of children at risk of being deprived of parental care or who are currently deprived. These guidelines have elaborated a range of services, formal and informal care, in emergency and long term.

Cash transfer services are integrated with other services and used by UNICEF for social protection of children to bridge from emergencies to longer term programs. Cash transfers are also being used to pay school fees. Based on its experience UNICEF is exploring and designing new forms of interventions beyond emergency care that can strengthen families and children to become increasingly independent.

Sponsorship is another method of fund raising and funding programs which is extensively prevalent as a in family and child welfare programs. This concept has gone through extensive evolution up till the present day. Now, apart from focusing on individual children in distress, it has moved to a focus on families and later also communities to foster their development.

The capability approach to reducing poverty advocated by Nobel Laureate economist Amartya Sen, focuses on the fundamental role of the ability of individuals to participate in the political arena that allows the poor to actively participate in shaping their own destiny. Development is then viewed as increasing freedom and ability of individuals to help themselves. These concepts have a rights-based and person centered approach, with relevance to social work practice among families and children. Since most governments have ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child, they have a duty to understand their role in protecting children and their families. It is also in the interest of countries to implement programs that over the long term lead to human development.

PTU131
European Social Charter - mechanism of eradicating poverty
Dashkina, Antonina
Union of Social Workers and Social Pedagogues, Moscow, Russian Federation

I would like to talk about European Social Charter because this document is really instrumental for social workers. As social NGOs both in Europe and in Russia we can act as a bridge between the State and social service users. Social Workers, the majority who are state and private sector employees, have a key position to ensure that the most vulnerable members of our society are aware of the Social Charter and ensure that their rights are adhered to. Are most European social NGOs aware of the European Social Charter? The honest answer is not quite. Some of them of course are. Are social NGOs in Russia aware of the Social Charter? Most of them are not. Do service users in Europe know and use articles of Social Charter in their everyday life when they fight for their social rights? I can only answer by the situation with Russian clients - and the answer is no. The majority of people do not know about this fundamental document. If they knew maybe the disabled & older people could more actively quote their rights to - Have equal access to the full range of community facilities for leisure, education, housing and transport - Be able to exercise some reasonable control over services that may affect themselves or their community - Have full information about the range of services available from all agencies - Have access to an advocate who can represent them on an impartial basis. I am passionate about Social Charter and do believe that social workers and social NGOs have a very important part to play in disseminating information about social charter, teaching professionals and clients how to use it, lobbying interests of poor and vulnerable referring to its articles, to help to break vicious circle in which extreme poverty equates with the denial of all human rights. A lot can be done in this area and there is plenty of work for politicians, governments, mass media, NGOs and citizens themselves. If we really want to eliminate extreme poverty, help our vulnerable we need to be guided by the concept of human rights and universal respect for human dignity. It is no longer enough to rely on statistics and charity. Our approach now must be to work jointly on rights and access to these rights without discrimination.

PTU132
'in service we are transformed': reflection and dialogue in a journey towards asset-building community
Mak, Catherine
The Salvation Army, Youth, Family and Community, Hong Kong, China

The problem of cross-generation poverty is always the focus of concern in working with low income families. From 2007, adopting the assets building approach, our team started to work with the kids of low income families in Hong Kong. Teachers, artists and youngsters and adults are invited to help in the programs. Up till present, we have worked with 200 families. Viewing the growth of the kids, the development of the parents and the evaluation of the programs, we witness positive impacts on their self-confidence, parenting skills and also their resilience abilities. Yet, the writer observed that this is not a one-way process. Growth and development are found not only among the families but also among the social workers, mentors and the instructors. Reciprocal positive changes are observed. Increasing understanding of the families on the part of the workers and volunteers, brought the service providers closer to the families they served, this is seen to be correlated with the higher impact of their support to the families. In a sense, both community parties and the families got changed. When ties are built up, 'miracles' happen in transforming the attitudes of the parents and kids, helping them adopt and maintain a positive attitude and being energetic in facing poverty. How does this happen? What are the essential elements involved? Could these elements serve as the foundations of building a caring community? This paper would be based on interviews with the different parties involved. These interviews will serve to bring out the elements that may constitute the foundation of building up an asset building community.
Neoliberalism, poverty and austerity: What role for social work?
Cassman, Shawn
University of Dayton, Sociology, Anthropology and Social Work, Dayton, United States

Recent poverty statistics in the United States are bleak, increased unemployment is becoming the norm in many countries, and yet some political leaders are calling for austerity. This paper focuses upon the rise of neoliberalism and attendant workplace, the connections to poverty and class and the part that social workers may play in challenging the austerity narrative and advancing a progressive agenda.

Invisibility urban: discussing the complexity of the homeless population
Rosa, Lorena
Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio De Janeiro, Brazil

Introduction: According to the National Population Policy in the streets, is considered homeless population in the heterogeneous population group that has in common extreme poverty, weakened family ties or torn and the lack of regular conventional housing. The lives of homeless people is a daily quest for survival and vulnerability constant physical resistance and exclusion are socially stigmatized as dangerous by making them live with hygienic practices and actions prejudiced and violent. Objective: To understand the different processes that lead individuals to self-representation and the streets are these. Methodology: Conducting semi-structured interviews in order to monitor the life histories of adult men in the streets in the city of Rio de Janeiro. Results: This study was conducted at the Church of Our Lady of the Exile, located in the neighborhood of Campo Grande in the municipality of Rio de Janeiro, where he had meetings for the residents on the street. The interviews were guided in the rescue of the history of life of individuals living in shelters and/or on the streets, primarily aimed at the free report. The age of respondents was the highest proportion of 30 to 55 years, presenting a low level of education and intense involvement in informal work associated with greater frequency in the collection of recyclable materials from municipal waste and sale of sweets in public transport. About the main reasons that led them to live on the streets, the vast majority of respondents indicate unemployment, family disagreements and drug abuse, especially alcohol. Conclusion: Although respondents are mostly of working age, the great challenge is the insertion in the formal labor market. Due to the restricted level of education, often linked to the unprotected trades and labor laws, with a poor return. Given the absence and support of family of origin, as well as physical and mental conditions for daily activities, it is common reports of residents on the street they are brought to extreme poverty. There is, ultimately, the approach to the public that lives and lives of the street regarding their social invisibility, the presence inadmissibility by the society recognize it as a citizen, rights holders.

Ethical political project of social work: challenges and implications of the New Policy Agenda in the professional practice of social workers (1)
Belchior Rocha, Helena
ISCTE-IUL Lisbon University Institute, Sociology and Public Politics, Lisboa, Portugal

Portugal is deeply affected by the changes brought by the globalization of markets and the advance of neo-liberalism. Currently, the country experiences a moment of uncertainty, because the re-arrangements of the international policies further deepened the differences. The return to the ethical questioning that we have seen in various sectors of social life means that has in common extreme poverty, weakened family ties or torn and the lack of regular conventional housing. The lives of homeless people is a daily quest for survival and vulnerability constant physical resistance and exclusion are socially stigmatized as dangerous by making them live with hygienic practices and actions prejudiced and violent. Objective: To understand the different processes that lead individuals to self-representation and the streets are these. Methodology: Conducting semi-structured interviews in order to monitor the life histories of adult men in the streets in the city of Rio de Janeiro. Results: This study was conducted at the Church of Our Lady of the Exile, located in the neighborhood of Campo Grande in the municipality of Rio de Janeiro, where he had meetings for the residents on the street. The interviews were guided in the rescue of the history of life of individuals living in shelters and/or on the streets, primarily aimed at the free report. The age of respondents was the highest proportion of 30 to 55 years, presenting a low level of education and intense involvement in informal work associated with greater frequency in the collection of recyclable materials from municipal waste and sale of sweets in public transport. About the main reasons that led them to live on the streets, the vast majority of respondents indicate unemployment, family disagreements and drug abuse, especially alcohol. Conclusion: Although respondents are mostly of working age, the great challenge is the insertion in the formal labor market. Due to the restricted level of education, often linked to the unprotected trades and labor laws, with a poor return. Given the absence and support of family of origin, as well as physical and mental conditions for daily activities, it is common reports of residents on the street they are brought to extreme poverty. There is, ultimately, the approach to the public that lives and lives of the street regarding their social invisibility, the presence inadmissibility by the society recognize it as a citizen, rights holders.

Social work, social exclusion and citizenship in Chile
Munoz, Gianinna
University of Bristol, School for Policy Studies, Bristol, United Kingdom

The conceptualisation and operationalisation of social exclusion have provided a potential force for social workers to understand the trajectories; dynamics and mutually reinforcing needs experienced by their clients. Nonetheless, the way in which each social worker observes and interprets the phenomenon of social exclusion may enclose very dissimilar assumptions about its nature, causes and appropriate strategies to combat it. Scholars have conceptualised these often contentious perspectives on social exclusion as ‘paradigms’, ‘discourses’ or ‘political traditions’. In Latin America, social exclusion has been configured by very particular conditions as the weakness/absence of a welfare state, the colonial trauma, the dictatorships, and the monopolization of channels of influence. Also, the increasing inequality gaps question the legitimacy of democracy to the point that a significant portion of citizens declare they would accept an authoritarian government if it could resolve their economic problems (UNDP, 2004). Hence, the alleviation of social exclusion in Latin American countries has been seen in a wider frame related to the consolidation of democracy and restoration of citizenship. In Chile, the idea of citizenship is acknowledged as a powerful strategy to tackle social exclusion by social workers; and research exploring the exercise of citizenship by excluded groups has been undertaken during the last decade. However, there has been a lack of empirical research exploring the social workers’ understandings of social exclusion
and the extent to which these understandings facilitate the exercise of citizenship. This research aims to produce new knowledge in the field of social work by identifying and interpreting perspectives and models which are underpinning social workers’ practices. Specifically, the research focuses on social workers who hold the role of coordinator of community-oriented programmes aimed to address social exclusion in local areas of Chile. By examining perspectives and models that are underpinning social workers’ understandings of social exclusion, the existence of elements that enable the promotion of citizenship will be illustrated. Finally, the necessity of further research will be commented.

PTU138
A qualitative study on the adjustment process of families adopting an older child in Korea
Chang, Ick-Jong1; Kwon, Junseong2; Kim, Sungye1; Shin, Hyewon1
1Ewha Womans University, Graduate School of Social Welfare, Seoul, Republic of Korea; 2Korea Baptist Theological University, Department of Social Welfare, Seoul, Republic of Korea; 3The Cyber University of Korea, Department of Child Care, Seoul, Republic of Korea; 4Seokyeong University, Department of Social Welfare, Seoul, Republic of Korea.

Professionals in adoption field identify that older child adoptees and their families experience more adjustment difficulties than neonate adoptees and their families. For this reason, we need to carefully examine post adoption experiences of older child adoptees and their families, and to prepare supports and resources to help them cope with the challenges. Thus, the purpose of this study is to understand the adjustment process of families adopting an older child, and to generate a substantive theory. We conducted in-depth interviews with mothers who adopted an older child and analyzed data with qualitative analysis approach. 8 mothers of adopting an older child are participated and they are 30~40 years old. Their older adopted children are 5 boys and 3 girls, and their ages vary from 6 to 14 years old. From the analysis results, theoretical model has been made, and the model includes the adoptive families’ diverse experiences, barriers to adjustment as well as resources and strategies that they mobilized and used for smooth adjustment. Their experiences in the process of adjustment consisted of five phases: unfamiliar meeting, shock, fighting alone without support, control, and stability. Barriers to adjustment process were composed of adoptees’ problem behaviors, loss of time, lack of preparation, lack of experiences, repetition of the vicious circle, withstanding alone, improper resources, lack of support, and being criticized. Resources and strategies that families adopting an older child utilized were individual resources and ability such as rearing experience, intellectual ability, willingness, belief, and moral courage; family system such as spouse and other offsprings; informal support system such as extended families, relatives, friends, neighbors, and other families adopting an older child; formal resources such as adoption workers and helping professionals. This qualitative study has implications for creating a substantive theory to explain the adjustment process of older child adoptive families in practical level. It may be appropriate to develop social policy that allows for the establishment of separate service delivery system for older child adoptive families.

PTU139
Social protection in the Philippines: traditional and non-traditional cash transfer
Sanchez, Nicasia
Australian Catholic University, School of Social Work, Canberra, Australia

Social protection through cash transfer is one of the key strategies adopted by various developed and developing countries like the Philippines in ensuring that rightful entitlement is provided to its citizens. The developed countries have a well-established infrastructure and mechanism in providing cash transfer while the Philippines is on the process of institutionalizing a system in managing its social cash transfer program. The Philippine social cash transfer is differentiated into two system namely: traditional and non-traditional. The traditional system is known as Social Protection Act or the cash transfer program already implemented since 2001, providing more than 6 million Overseas Filipino Workers or migrants while the non-traditional system is the conditional cash transfer provided by government to poor families and indigent senior citizens. Given the challenges in addressing hunger incidence and absolute poverty, the Philippine government through the Department of Social Welfare and Development made significant development on the nationwide implementation of cash transfer as part of its core anti-poverty program. Since it is a new national flagship program and given that the delivery of social welfare services is devolved to its local government units. The Philippine social cash transfer is unique in itself and undergoing significant changes since it will be a good case study of combining traditional and non-traditional system of social cash transfer in addressing poverty. Lastly, it will also examine the challenges and opportunities in the implementation of social cash towards ensuring its efficient and effective implementation.

PTU140
Social work innovation and homeless disaffiliation
Ramalho, Vanda
Universidade Lusíada de Lisboa - Instituto Superior de Servico Social (Lusíada University of Lisbon - Social Work Institute), Centro Lusíada de Investigação em Servico Social e Intervenção Social (CLISSIS)-Research Center in Social Work, and Social Intervention, Lisbon, Portugal

This poster summarizes the research carried out with the intent of obtaining the master degree in social work. It focuses on the development of social workers’ practices and intervention strategies to prevent and fight the social disaffiliation phenomenon on homelessness in Lisbon. Having as background the political and social context of the social workers’ action, the study has taken into account specific intervention procedures from the point of view of both players (professionals and homeless people). The study attempts to measure, through the actors speech, the challenges posed by the complexity of disaffiliation and the political and institutional constraints to professional practice and to homeless citizenship. It is paramount to try to discover the existence of innovative intervention strategies, towards social workers qualification and social improvement against the current scenario.

The study is empirically based on eleven interviews performed on social workers, 4 interviews to homeless people and a focus group meeting with five homeless participants. These helped to conclude that the mutations of the disaffiliation phenomenon, the challenges of an urban and globalized world pressure the political, institutional and professional context of social work to the development of new strategies that can respond to the new homelessness reality in Lisbon.

The existence of innovation both in professional practice and in the political and institutional contexts of action is verified. The major constraints on this transformation path are more related to the political and institutional contexts rather than to homeless’ lifestyle or social workers’ strategies.

So, one can thus assume that the social workers’ practices on homelessness in Lisbon are in an axis of tension between conservatism and innovation, presenting traces of an emerging and necessary creativity, which must consolidate.

PTU141
Global social transformation: a call for radical social work in Bosnia & Herzegovina
Pantic, Gorana
University of Banja Luka, Faculty of Political Sciences, Social Work, Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina

The background of addressing the issue of global social transformation and its impact and call for action in social work profession in Bosnia and Herzegovina (B&H), we found in global protests that marked 2011. On October 15th, 2011 a global peaceful action called United for global change took place in more than a 1000 cities in 90 countries worldwide, inspired by the wave of demonstrations in Egypt, Spain, Greece and USA. They are united by the same demand: better and more just society and questioning the neo-liberal economic policies as global „common sense”. This wave also arrived to B&H thanks to the social media, but considering the question of homelessness in such globalized world for the last 15 years is faced with the political and social context of the social workers’ action, the study has taken into account specific intervention procedures from the point of view of both players (professionals and homeless people). The study attempts to measure, through the actors speech, the challenges posed by the complexity of disaffiliation and the political and institutional constraints to professional practice and to homeless citizenship. It is paramount to try to discover the existence of innovative intervention strategies, towards social workers qualification and social improvement against the current scenario.

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So, one can thus assume that the social workers’ practices on homelessness in Lisbon are in an axis of tension between conservatism and innovation, presenting traces of an emerging and necessary creativity, which must consolidate.
which is our role in constituting grassroots participation and community building? Do social workers have knowledge and skills for new and different roles from the actual social work based on casework, bureaucracy and managerialism? Radical social work in the context of B&H would mean: within global social transformation and global justice movement acting to make a turn in its own development by promoting and advocating for the approaches in social work like group work and community work and addressing wider political and economical issues.

PTU143
Social representations and intervention practices in the field of professional (re-)integration in Luxembourg
Haus, Claudia; Boven, Petra
University of Luxembourg, RU INSIDE, Walferdange, Luxembourg

Luxembourg’s unemployment rate, due to an average annual economic growth of 5% during 1985-2000, has long been stable below 3%. But since the launching of the European Employment Strategy at the end of the 1990s and the steady increase of unemployment during the last years, the improvement of “employability” by “activating” young persons and adults has more and more become a major focus of national policy strategies against unemployment as well as poverty.

This contribution presents the findings from a research project conducted in the context of the “European Year 2010 for Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion” and focusing amongst others on the analysis of social representation and intervention practices in the professional field of professional reintegration in Luxembourg. One of the specific research questions concerned the diffusion of activation practices directed more specifically to the personal and social competencies of the unemployed (e.g., assessment of work competencies, social competency training, work research skills training).

Following the delimitation of the organizational field and the identification of 6 core categories of intervention based on a document review, we set out a questionnaire to the 53 directors of the concerned organizations. The questionnaire was composed of two major parts, the first referring to the cognitive representations related to the service users as well as the goals, strategies and practices of professional (re-)integration. The second part was composed of the 6 core categories of intervention previously identified. The return rate of the questionnaire was 49%.

The data analysis shows on the one hand a large-scale diffusion and institutional isomorphism of activation practices related to the development of personal or social competencies, independently from the distribution of other core categories of intervention (e.g., basic education, professional training, workshops) in the different organizations. One the other hand, the directors’ social representations of service users and intervention practices are convergent and reflect what could be called the “old” grammar of social work (e.g., a holistic but deficit-oriented approach to clients, a treatment rather than work research skills training).

PTU144
Housing, resettlement of families and right to the city
Cavalcanti, Joyce Nayam Tenório; Cortés de Lima, Rosa Maria
1. Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Abreu e Lima, Brazil; 2. Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Departamento de Serviço Social, Recife, Brazil

This study discusses the work of social worker in the Integrated Investment Action for Special Zone of Social Interest (ZEIS) Ilha de Deus, in Recife, Pernambuco (Recife City), which consists of actions for the implementation of upgrading works to improve quality of life for families villagers. Ilha de Deus, located in the riverside community of Mangrove Park, is one of the largest mangrove areas in the urban area of Brazil, one of the last remnants of this ecosystem in Recife. It is surrounded by dense urban area located at the confluence of the Pina, Jordão and Tejipió, slim conditions without viable housing and housing with impact on health and the environment. Ilha de Deus receives assistance from the state government of Pernambuco for the resettlement of families in dwellings. The role of the social worker on the project’s main objectives are the implementation of socioeconomic development work, involving follow-up activities for families in the stages of removal, construction work and post-occupation, and preparation and implementation of social projects and socio - education for social inclusion of families in the city right.

The methodology is grounded in research literature and documentary articles, books, Web sites, institutional documents, field observations, semi-structured interviews with social workers to grasp the professional practice in relation to work with families realize the Ilha de Deus. Information obtained allow us to affirm the importance of professional activities in support of families in the transition period, considering the changes in the displacement dwelling place for temporary housing and then return to the place of origin when they come to occupy the housing units built. It should be noted that changes are needed in the physical characteristics of the new buildings and new forms of adaptation, the recognition, preservation and maintenance of the environment, familiarity with the neighborhood and public services available in community facilities installed. The inclusion of Social Services in dealing with urban issues becomes a reference to the struggle for progress in securing rights, especially the right to housing, land, infrastructure, right to the city with an impact on living conditions and housing of relocated families.

PTU145
The relationship between the human rights philosophy and the person-in-environment perspective
Steen, Julie
University of Central Florida, School of Social Work, Orlando, United States

Background: The social work profession is rooted in both the human rights philosophy and the person-in-environment perspective (IASSW and IFSW, 2004; Reichert, 2003; United Nations Centre for Human Rights, 1994). While the social work literature includes an examination of both the philosophy and perspective individually (Gitterman & Germain, 1976; Ile, 2001; Reichert, 2006; Wronka, 2008), the relationship between the two has yet to be fully explored.

Method: In an effort to identify opportunities for integrating the human rights philosophy and the person-in-environment perspective, the core concepts of the human rights philosophy were examined and assessed for their relevance in the person-in-environment perspective.

Results: The core concepts of the human rights philosophy include human rights, human responsibilities, and governmental duties (Donnelly, 1983; United Nations, 1948). Within the person-in-environment perspective, human rights can be conceptualized as the conditions in the person-environment transaction that allow for optimal development (Donnelly, 1993). On the mezzo level, one’s human responsibilities include respecting the rights of others in one’s family, neighborhood, and social network (Hare, 2004). On the macro level, governments have the duty to respect the rights of individuals and create habitats that reduce stress and promote development (Donnelly, 1985). In these ways, the human rights philosophy is a natural fit for the person-in-environment perspective on the micro, mezzo, and macro levels.

Conclusion: This relationship between the human rights philosophy and the person-in-environment perspective presents opportunities for social work educators who seek to create an integrated social work curriculum. In particular, this relationship allows social work educators to bridge the gap between the content found in human development courses and policy courses. This integration also addresses one of the key limitations of the person-in-environment perspective, which is the value-neutral nature of the perspective (Gould, 1987; Saleebey, 1992). The human rights philosophy grounds this perspective in the values of the social work profession.

PTU146
Basic income: A study of federal law 10.835/04 in Brazil
Tiago Duarte, Tiago Duarte Cardoso; Márcia Valéria, Márcia Valéria N.F
Escola de Estudos Superiores de Viçosa, Serviço Social, Viçosa - Minas Gerais, Brazil

In the nineteenth century was the idea of a systematic income received by all to just be human and scholars of the subject named the Citizen’s Basic Income (RBC). The idea was that a fixed income to all citizens of a community policy exempting them from any conditionalidade. Há experience the world that demonstrate the success of this idea, in particular tests we currently have great success in communities in Brazil. Such proposals have antecedents in Brazil as the discussions between scientists and researchers as Caio Prado Junior, Milton Santos, Josué de Castro and Celso Furtado. Approval of policy came after RBC great historical process, and numerous political confrontations in Congress. Invested in Senator Suplicy get the approval of Congress that in January 8, 2004 was enacted Federal Law 10,835, which gradually implements, with executive management and getting poorer by the Citizen’s Basic Income for all Brazilians or foreign residents over five years in Brazil. Becoming the first country to ensure in law to all its citizens an unconditional fixed income. For the maturity gained by the society where the capitalist system excludes many of the individuals it is necessary that there be clear and objective attempts to minimize the wounds made by neoliberal reperceptions. The survey was an interdisciplinary focus, because the data necessary to understand the object of study will be taken from multiple reflections of thinkers Brazilians, Americans and Europeans,
so that we can arrive at an analysis of the implementation of the Basic Income (RBC) in Brazil. We chose a literature review, because there will be the historical background through RBC bibliography cites classical authors and the current analysis will be through the contemporary writers who hold forth on the subject. Making use of a hypothetico-inductive, the project will be established through analysis of the implementation of Law 10.835/2004 regulating the RBC in Brazil. This work is restricted to the use of primary and secondary sources, consisting of concepts of books, magazines, theses, texts available in both conventional and electronic form, led by the technique of content analysis. Citizen’s Basic culminating with the analysis of Stat Quo implementation in Brazil.

PTU147
Mission of peace and inclusion of social work: The experience of Brazilian defense
Chaves Albuquerque, Andreia de Menezes Rodrigues, Tereza Cristina
Ministério da Defesa (Ministry of Defense), Departamento de Saúde e Assistência Social (Health and Social Work), Brasília, Distrito Federal, Brazil

This study deals with the Program for Attention to Military, Civil Servants and support of their families involved in Special Missions, the Ministry of Defense (MD), has the target population that make up the military contingents of Peacekeeping Missions and Help Humanitarian, more specifically, the United Nations Mission for the Stabilization of Haiti (MINUSTAH). Reports of Social Workers in military environment and Documentary Research Programs and Projects produced by the military services formed the basis for this study. The Article 6 of Ordinance No. 881/MD, 2010, Special Mission considers "those leads away from the military or civil servant of his family and his social environment for a long time, to perform activities in isolated locations or to participate military operations undertaken in the context of peacekeeping or restoring peace."
The Navy of Brazil has systematized intervention of Social Workers, currently including a Psychologist and Technical Visit the place of the Mission. The Air Force was the first to employ Social Workers in Hospital Campaign installed in the scenery, on the occasion of the earthquake in January 2010 in Haiti, and the Brazilian Army began a work of Social Service's attention their personal in Special Missions. Although the results have met the proposed objectives it was found that this performance field is vast and highly complex, being a major challenge to the Social Workers of the Brazilian Armed Forces, given that it is still insufficient the systematization of knowledge to do so.
Thus, the inclusion and the need for training of Social Workers for Peace Missions and Humanitarian Aid are essential and contribute to a growing increase in the number of women in this type of operation, once that Brazilian Social Work is marked by hegemonic female presence. Moreover, indirectly encouraged the opening of the workplace female professional in another field and thus to reduce gender inequality, which turns out to be one of the “Millennium Development Goals” of the United Nations. Conclusion, the study intend identify the inclusion and intervention by Social Workers of the Army, Navy and Air Force in this context its relationship with the various areas of knowledge, pointing to the importance of systematic discussion of the actions of Social Workers in this environment.

PTU148
Social movements, SUS, interdisciplinarity and professional qualification
Santos Silva, Vera Lucia
Secretaria Municipal de Saúde de Goiânia, UESF
VILA MUTIRÃO, Goiania, Brazil

Summary: social movements are expressions of democracy and citizen participation in the different public policies in Brazil. The single health system (SUS) in Brazil is a living expression of Brazilian society involvement by a broader health policy that can include such principles as universality, integrity, territoriality, popular participation, and intersectoral approach. In the Brazilian health policy stands out the family health Program (PSF) effective as the gateway of the citizen to the health care through the link that is effective with the participation of the community health agent (ACH). And, one of the major challenges that presents itself to the professionals presented to health-care professionals is the interdisciplinary work. The answer to challenges like these that are inserted into the job schedule as well as other professionals who make up the Brazilian health policy and, in particular of social workers is the qualification pr. ...

PTU150
A study of effectiveness in social group work practice enhancing the marital young couples
Hosevavand, Ghasem
University of Kakatiya, Mysore, India

The first family is the cornerstone of society and one of the oldest and most basic of human social institutions. The research of semi-experimental and sample according to the scheme used (control plan unequal groups) semi-experimental designs is that, the test and control groups were replaced by random method. In this study twelve samples of the family, i.e. spouses (six couples in the experimental and six couples in the control group) were referred to by Mehrandish social work clinics in Isfahan. For analysis of data from the family t- test was used to compare. Data analysis revealed that social group work practices was best effecting in problem solving, communication, roles, emotional association, intercourse, emotional control, behavior and overall performance in family. Keywords: social group work, communication, young couples, family function, marital

PTU151
Moving beyond trauma discourses: Activists with disabilities in the context of war
Wehbi, Samantha
Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada

Amidst the talk of trauma, psychosocial rehabilitation and assisting people to cope with newly-acquired impairments, it is perhaps easy to lose sight of the fact that people with disabilities are not only recipients of care, but also activists during times of war. Social work practice’s over-emphasis on individualistic conceptions of war-related trauma tends to view people with disabilities based on medical discourses of impairment, treatment and cure. This is problematic not only because trauma discourses emanate from Western paradigms that are erroneously assumed to be universal, but also because the potential and actual contributions of people with disabilities as activists are rendered invisible. As social workers we could benefit from bringing these contributions to light as a way of challenging medical discourses about people with disabilities as well as individualistic conceptions of trauma. Moreover, while the destructive and detrimental nature of war may be self-evident, war can also provide opportunities for social change. Relying on interviews with disability rights activists from a grassroots organization in Lebanon, the qualitative study reported on in this presentation sought to understand the challenges and opportunities presented during wartime. Findings resulted in a picture of a passionate and committed group of activists who have sustained their activism in the face of the following challenges: shift in focus of their rights-based work; lack of coordination of relief efforts; foreign donor interventions; and personal challenges including those unique to women activists. Findings also indicated the potential for advancing a disability rights agenda within the context of war. Participants discussed how this context allowed them to raise awareness about disability issues, to increase outreach efforts, and to experience personal opportunities for growth. Findings of this study support the call for a more politicized social work role in responding to war and working with people with disabilities. Concretely, social work should not only, or mainly, be involved in dealing with the impacts of war, such as by offering psychosocial supports to disabled individuals and their families, but should also be more actively implicated in collective advocacy. Working with disability rights activists on addressing the challenges they confront would be one avenue for social workers to live a political commitment to resist war.

PTU152
Comparison of the social aspects of black and white Brazilian patients with HIV/AIDS
Camilo, Maria Virginia1; Lima, Camila Avila1; Ribeira, Eliane2; Campos, Aparecida do Carmo2; Corrêa, Marcia Cristina3; Aoki, Francisco Hideo3
1UNICAMP, Serviço Social, Campinas, Brazil; 2UNICAMP, Discipline of Infectious Diseases, Department of Internal Medicine - Faculty of Medical Sciences, Campinas, Brazil

Brazil is a country of reference in the treatment and prevention of STD/AIDS. This study is part of research carried out during 2006/2008 in Social Service, Hospital de Clínicas, and Department of Infectious Diseases, Faculty of Medical Sciences, UNICAMP / Brazil. Among the various issues set out in the present study, this question refers to the analysis of accessibility of the black population compared to the white as the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of HIV/AIDS and STDs. Covers seropositive men and women, ethnic black and white, self-referral considerations, over 18 years, followed in the service of HIV / AIDS at the Hospital de Clínicas, UNICAMP, Brazil. The random sample was composed of 250 black men, 250 white men, 250 black women and 250 white women. We applied semi-structured interview. The results presented a contradiction
in access to treatment when it comes to the black and white: white people to present higher level of education and income are seeking ways to access the diagnostic / treatment in a more agile through private practice and seeking to break the bureaucratic barriers that the sector public services imposed by the hierarchy of levels of complexity. The issue is not that the ranking is that it is wrong actions bureaucratization of attention and become barriers that end up discriminating against black, which seeks the services by following the rules and time-consuming and bureaucratic rules that are only broken by the worsening state of health. It is not by chance that blacks are aware of the diagnosis more for emergency services and hospitalizations. The data confirm the social inequality between blacks and whites as well as access to health services and treatment of STD / AIDS.
Poster abstracts, Wednesday 11 July

PWE001
Challenges faced by Chinese (PRC) migrant workers and perceived role of church as a social support - a qualitative study
Phua, Xue Wei; Goh, Chor Leng Esther
National University of Singapore, Social Work, Singapore, Singapore

This paper explores the perceived challenges faced by a group of People's Republic of China (PRC) migrant workers, who were not Christian believers before but now attend a mandarin speaking church regularly. By understanding their church-going experience, the paper examines the role of church as a perceived social support amidst the challenges. Some of the research questions discussed are: (i) What are the challenges faced as a migrant worker in Singapore? (ii) How have the challenges been dealt with? (iii) What is the church-going experience like? (iv) How has the church been a role of support amidst the challenges? (v) What are other formal and informal support that the migrant workers might have? Qualitative individual in-depth interviews are conducted with five participants recruited from a local mandarin speaking protestant church. Findings and social work implications will be discussed.

PWE003
Global transformation and social action
Sahu, B K
Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Ministry of Labour & Employment, New Delhi, India

Theme: Global transformation and social action

Under the above theme following two issues/problems are of vital importance both for developed and developing countries as follows:-

I. Migration of workers
- With globalization world economy has become borderless and hence massive migration of labour force from less developed/developing countries to developed countries during the last decade brings in following issues:
  (i) Social impact towards integration with local population vis-à-vis local labour force.
  (ii) Political impact in the form of rights and duties of citizens.
  (iii) Economic factors involving migratory workers having minimum social security for such labour force.

Migration through facts and figures:

- Factors causing migration – Religious and social disparities, agrarian economy to manufacturing/services section growth, brain drain and demographic causes.
- Conditions of migrant workers – work place related, wage related, health related, housing/accommodation related.
- Remedial action – Rehabilitation policy, enforcement of labour laws through minimum wage and safety conditions etc., minimum provision of timely medical care and cash benefits in contingencies of sickness, disablement and death etc.

II. Ageing Population

Another issue having global impact is ageing population which is again cause of concern for both developed and developing countries.

Issues towards ageing population
- (i) With increase in life expectancy and better health care, there is huge growth in ageing population vis-à-vis working population.
- (ii) In coming security or protection for the elderly have become a major challenge.
- (iii) With breakdown of joint family system in favour of nuclear family – how to look after elderly population – having its impact socially and politically.

Both these issues of migration of labour force and that of ageing population are yet to be confronted by policy makers towards transformation for equitable distribution and consumption of available resources to achieve a peaceful orderly development of various countries in the world.

PWE004
Working on the edges: Cypriot Social Work practice with migrants in uncertain times
Spanias, Steliana; Cochlinou, Despina
University of Nicosia, Social Sciences/Social Work Programme, Nicosia, Cyprus

Traditionally, Cyprus was an emigration country. Migration to Cyprus began in the 1990s as a result of relatively rapid economic prosperity that transformed Cyprus to a host country for financial migrants. The lack of local manpower to fulfil the needs of economy led the government to the decision to invite foreign workers to work in Cyprus with temporary work permit visas. In 2009 it was estimated that about 200,000 immigrants lived in Cyprus. This presentation illustrates the perceptions of migrants for the attitudes of social work professionals as well as the quality of service provision regarding the Public Social Welfare Services. It is a part of a wider research that was focused on the level of migrants’ equal access to the public services, without any fear of discrimination or any other preferences. It adopted the principle that successful integration requires institutional regimes to become accessible to immigrants.

Quantitative research and in particular questionnaires following a stratified sampling methodology was utilised to collect the replies of 1274 participants. Relevant strata such as gender, education, geographical areas and countries of origin were identified. Random sampling was then used to select a sufficient number of subjects from each stratum. The results illustrated a variety of perceptions regarding the levels of satisfaction, though high percentages of low level of satisfaction were noticed. It was revealed that, in many cases, the kind of personal communication with a social work practitioner results in the generalisation of quality for the organisation per se. It is argued that the development of theoretical and experiential learning focused on cultural oriented approach is of value as a means of meeting this challenge. It is anticipated the notion that social work practice in Cyprus needs to be updated and flourished by the understanding of different civilisations. The paper concludes with recommendations for social work education and practice to reflect on inputs and processes that are meaningful to the migrants’ attitudes. Increasing social work’s effectiveness means actually a constant effort on improving expertise by establishing greater legitimacy and enhancing societal understanding of social work’s capacity, contributions and acceptability.
Health rights of transnational labour migrants: Case of India
Adikalam, Francis
Loyola College, Department of Social Work, Chennai, India
In recent times, India experienced two distinct types of labour migration. Firstly, professionals’ to Western countries in 1950s. Secondly, Unskilled and semi-skilled workers migrate to Middle East on temporary contracts in 1970s. The second category migrants involved in Dirty, Demeaning and Dangerous work and called as 3D migrants. They are required to undergo mandatory medical test, multiple times, both in the origin and destination countries. Despite the huge remittances these economic migrant workers are viewed as a stateless community. The objective of this research is to explore the current policies and practices of mandatory testing and its impact on the health rights of the migrants.

Methodology
Primary data was collected using Qualitative research in 2009-2010 with Potential Migrants, Returnee Migrants and Deported Migrants at Tamilnada as part of Pan India study. Testing Centres employees, representatives of Government, Non- Government Organizations and Recruiting Agents are also interviewed. Three sets of indicators are reviewed for secondary information, such as Structural indicators, which reviewed policies related toLabour rights, Impact indicators, focusing on medical testing indices; and Process indicators linking the structural and impact indicators. Tools: Participatory methods such as Focus Group Discussions and In-depth interviews are adopted. Balloon exercise and/or mapping are used to know the process involved.

Findings
Medical testing is mainly by Private sector with no standardized code of conduct or policy. Testing Procedure varies according to destination countries and type of work. No Informed consent obtained from migrant either for HIV or for general medical tests. No pre and post test counseling is conducted. Privacy and human dignity is not ensured in diagnostic centres. Migrant test result is shared with the agents or the employers instead of the migrants. No records or copies of results are given to the migrant. No referral system for migrants who are deported to India.

Recommendations
To ensure confidentiality test result should be handed over to the migrants. Counseling mechanism must be created. Referral mechanism for the deported migrants should be created in coordination with migrant associations, employers and Indian missions in abroad. Protector of Emigrants should ensure that rights of migrants are respected at destination countries. Formulate “Migrant Friendly testing” policies to ensure migrant rights.

International master courses in social work: an answer to international challenges
Gisbers, Bert
Hanze University of Applied Sciences, Social Work, Groningen, Netherlands
Major societal developments have a strong influence on the role of social work and social workers:
Globalization
Since the 1980s, the process of globalization of the world economy has fundamentally changed society. It is a process of huge expansion of markets and of flows of capital, services and labour across borders at a pace unlike ever before in history. This market revolution is complemented and supported by technological changes such as the increasing influence of modern means of transportation and the explosive growth in communication technologies (digital revolution). The globalization of the labour market is one aspect of the increase in numbers of people moving across borders.
Migration
The globalization of the labour market is one aspect of the increase in numbers of people moving across the continents. Another is the increased levels of migration as a result of conflicts, and a third one the aspiration for a better quality of life. For Europe, this results in an immigration from inside and outside of Europe. The effects of these migration flows a broad range of cultural diversity in society and also what might be called ‘stress in society’. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights has defined freedom from oppressive governments using torture or enslaving their people as a basic human right. Furthermore, article 25 of the Declaration states that everyone has a right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being of themselves and their families, including sufficient food, proper housing and health care. Other articles enshrine the right to good education, employability, security and protection. Economic migrants and political asylum seekers in Europe are trying to achieve these basic human rights.
2010 was the European year of combating poverty and enhancing social inclusion. About 84 million people in the EU (16% of the adult population, and 19% of the children) are currently at risk of poverty. Another 17% suffers from material deprivation. Poverty is also growing because of the cuts in state subsidies and in social services for people with low income. These problems and challenges raise questions of social justice and equality, participation and inclusion. They demand new forms of intervention, a new policy and new paradigms such as the capability approach. By a master course developed by 6 Universities from all over Europe we meet these challenges and we will inform you during the conference.
PWE010

Climate change induced human migration: The necessity of collective global action

Nawruziz, Raphael; Diacou, Miao; Pittman, Sharon; Pontyk, Dave
1 Andrews University, Berrien Springs, MI, United States; 2 Southern Adventist University, Social Work, Collegedale, TN, United States

The current period in history has been aptly termed “the age of globalization.” This age is characterized by an increasing interconnectedness where positive as well as negative events originating in one country may have a world-wide impact. For example, the financial crisis of 2008 originated in the banking system of the U.S.A. but affected the majority of the countries of this globe. The same is true for anthropogenic climate change as a result of an increase in greenhouse gas emission by industrialized countries which now compromises the well-being of the world’s most vulnerable populations. These high-risk Least Developed Countries (LDCs) struggle to adapt to climatic changes like desertification and rising sea level that force human migration in search for survival. The chaos of this migration often precipitates violence and security crises that require humanitarian and proactive collective global action. It is the goal of this paper to explore the interface between climate change, conflict, and human migration based on current research findings and case studies. Further, the two concepts of environmental migrant and environmental refugee are presented and problems with the terminology and the legal status of the vulnerable people groups are discussed. Possible future migration patterns and their global impact are also examined. Additionally, the phenomenon called ‘abrupt climate change’ is explored. The article concludes with a set of recommendations targeting governmental and humanities interventions on how best to mitigate climate change induced migration with collective global action.

PWE011

Delayed marriages and higher education; formation of family in Iran

Damalasmi, Mehdi1; Akbari, Firoozeh2; Akbari, Hamid3; Majiouli, Saffora1
1 Builasina University, Hamedan, Islamic Republic of Iran; 2 Islamic Azad University, Hamedan, Islamic Republic of Iran; 3 Payame Noor University, Hamedan, Islamic Republic of Iran

Having experienced the hardship of 1979-1987 Iraq-Iran war and post war economy, most Iranian young people have been termed called ‘abrupt climate change’ have delayed to have the best situation in life. They try to prepare everything required for a comfortable life and then get married. In addition, both girls and boys prefer to have higher education and choose their partners from the university graduates. Even after the marriage, they postpone childbearing to have enough chance to live in peace. The gap between parents and children on one side and the few numbers of children at home have turned the family life in to a completely different form. The fear from coupon-based life which was very common in Iran after war and concerns about the volatile future has increased the worries about the future of families in Iran. Meanwhile, the higher education and university degrees have changed the expectations to choose a partner and extreme behavior in marriages predetermine the consumerism approaches in life style. The statistics of divorce show that the families with one or two children become trapped in the circle of work, conflict and separation. The emotional divorces are now increasing in Iran creating a negative situation for the unmarried youth. The future of family life in Iran is believed to be under the heels of economical austerity experience which has made the foundation of family precarious. This paper reveals the trend of formation of new families in Iran with sociological outcomes.

PWE012

Understanding postmodern families through literature

Chavkin, Nancy1; Chavkin, Allan2
1 Texas State University-San Marcos, Social Work, San Marcos, United States; 2 Texas State University-San Marcos, Department of English, San Marcos, United States

This poster presentation uses a visual display to show the vital role that literature can play in social work education by enabling people to learn about social issues and the changing family in a time of globalization. With the aid of current theoretical approaches in the social sciences and in literature, this interdisciplinary team (a Social Work PhD and an English PhD) uses examples of literature to help social work students and professionals advance the social discourse.

Methodology: Social issues are at the heart of much literature and often determine the themes and forms of the works. Using some of the key concepts of family systems theorists and other current research on the changing family in a period of globalization, we explore through literature the challenges the postmodern family confronts. Literature can help us examine and better understand the complexities of the social context and culture of families in transition, changing family patterns, family strengths, and transnational families. Find

Findings: It is important for social workers to understand the value of literary fiction, in some cases adapted for film and TV, play a crucial role in influencing public perception of social problems. Literature can help social workers understand unusual families and unfamiliar emotional states of individuals. Literature enables them to comprehend the complexities of the postmodern family, including the diverse psychological experiences of individuals. With innovative techniques, such as ‘stream of consciousness’ that conveys the associative flow of the mind, literature reveals the inner lives of family members and illuminates the psychology and the social context of individuals in conflict more effectively than one-dimensional clinical case histories can.

Implications for Practice: It is time to recognize the value of literary knowledge for social work practice. Literature can give social workers insight into how to understand family and social issues, how to work with families, how to appreciate different cultural contexts, and how to improve critical thinking skills. Moreover, with its capacity to promote emotional rapport, literature allows social workers to empathize with clients in a way that clinical case studies are unable to do. Participants will receive an annotated bibliography of literary works that can be used as learning tools for advancing the social discourse through interdisciplinary learning.

PWE013

A national study in the craniofacial area: the family’s patterns and arrangements nowadays

Graciana, Maria Indi; Vieira, Lara; Blattner, Soraya
Hospital for Rehabilitation of Craniofacial Anomalies, University of São Paulo, Social Work, Bauru, Brazil

Introduction/Background: The objective was to indentify and characterize the patterns of families of patients assisted by a Hospital specialized in craniofacial anomalies in Brazil, before, during and after the birth and also to verify the support by Social Work intervention during the rehabilitation process. Material & Methods: Quantitative study and the instrument was the interview. The sample had 120 subjects with cleft lip and palate, from 3 to 11 years old, coming from Brazil. Results: The data showed that the nuclear family is the predominant model among the subjects of the research, on three stages: 68% before the birth, 71% after the birth and 62% on the current stage. Other family models identified were: extended (21%, 21%, 16%), reconstituted (5%, 7%, 12%), monoparental (5%, 1%, 10%). The alteration on the models occurred in 45% of the families and the reasons were: changing of marital status, death of one of the parents and relationship problems due to: disagreement, prejudice/rejection, difficulty on the child care, financial difficulties. On the current stage, it was reported: family support, commitment to rehabilitation process, difficulties of adaptation to the new situation: cleft rehabilitation and difficulties in the job. The contribution of the Social Work was recognized by 89% of the families in the form of: psycho-social support, orientation about the ever changing, forwarding, benefit installment and others. Conclusion: considering the important role of the family in the process of formation and rehabilitation of the child, the work performed with them is one of the main demands of the practice of Social Work and it is recognized as essential in the craniofacial team, aiming the defense of the rights as patients and citizens. The presentation allows to socialize the information patterns of families assisted by the Hospital and the form of interventions that can be useful for the other Social Workers practice in the craniofacial teams.

PWE014

Patterns of values within and across generations: Old-age support and gender role

Chung, Suonado1; Choi, Hyee1; Bae, Eunkyung2; Lee, Miwoo3; Yoon, Heesook4
1 Ewha Womans University, Graduate School of Social Welfare, Seoul, Republic of Korea; 2 Seoul Women’s University, Dept. of Social Welfare, Seoul, Republic of Korea

The purposes of this study were to examine the patterns of values of old-age support and gender role within and across generations, and to find issues for generational value differences. Data were collected from 1500 Korean adults aged 20 and over in 2010 using purposive sampling method. A face-to-face interview was conducted by trained interviewers and cluster analysis was applied to test the differences across generations. Results of the study were as follows: first, it showed that the values of old-age support were different according to education, marital status, and employment status; second, values of
gender roles were different according to gender, age, education, and marital status; third, four clusters such as liberalism-traditionalism, conservatism-equalism, conservativism-traditionalism, and liberalism-equalism were identified based on values. Three clusters, which are the younger generation “conservatism-equalism”, middle-aged generation “conservativism-equalism”, and the old-aged generation “conservativism-traditionalism”, were classified as having the highest number in the types of values of old-age support and gender roles. Above all, when we compared the types of intergenerational values, the younger and middle-aged generation displayed opposing patterns to old-aged generation in four different patterns of clusters analyzed. In order to observe the characteristics of relationship patterns, ANOVA were performed. Each cluster showed different characteristics according to several variables. Implications for generational value issues have been discussed.

PWE015 Los procesos de promoción de salud/enfermedad de la familia brasileña Bellini, Maria Isabel Pontificia Universidade Catolica/RS, Faculdade de Servico Social, Porto Alegre, Brazil

En este artículo presenta reflexiones a partir de la identificación de las formas de organización familiar frente a diagnósticos de los procesos crónicos de enfermare, del modo en que esas familias enfrentan la situación de vulnerabilidad resultado de varios estudios que tienen como sujeto la familia y su situación de vulnerabilidad. En los países latinos tiene históricamente un papel central, pues a ella cabe ejercer las funciones sujas e incluso las funciones que serían responsabilidad del Estado. El Estado obliga a las familias a asumirre funciones pero sin dar las debidas condiciones para que ella las asuma. Esa sobrecarga del Estado crea situaciones que vulnerabilizan a la familia, provocando rupturas, crisis, sufrimiento. Sin duda, la familia tiene un papel central en los procesos de promoción de la salud/enfermedad y frente a situaciones de enfermedad en el núcleo familiar, es necesario reabrir su organización para el enfrentamiento de la situación, o se corra el riesgo de sufrir rupturas, por eso es fundamental cuidar de la familia como un grupo que establece vínculos diferentes de otros grupos, principalmente cuando ésta experimenta procesos de fragilización. Siendo así hemos desarrollado estudios e investigaciones para responder el siguiente Problema: Cuáles son las estrategias que la familia cuidadora crea para enfrentar las enfermedad que demandan cuidados prolongados? Los proyectos siguen Metodología cualitativa y el método dialético-critico. Los instrumentos son: entrevistas, grupos focales, la observación, la literatura. Lo Objetivo es: contribuir para la visibilidad de esta realidad y para subsidiar las acciones de los trabajadores de la salud. Los Resultados de las investigaciones que se realizaron, identificaron las diferentes pérdidas que las familias sufren en las situaciones en enfermare uno de los miembros, destacando la pérdida laboral, afectiva, social y educacional; como también se identificaron formas de fortalecimiento de los vínculos. Consideraciones finales: Lo que puede ser generalizado en base de los resultados es que se imponen que sean planeadas políticas con varios niveles y orienantes en función de las necesidades. Tomando en cuenta el mayor porcentaje de las variables, significativo es el factor económico, tanto en el grupo de familias con necesidades infantiles, como en el de personas mayores. Las intervenciones deben estar basadas en la realzación de programas y servicios que atendan a la problemática, con acciones que consideren la realidad socioeconómica de los diferentes grupos de la población. Los resultados pueden ser aplicados a otras situaciones similares, con el fin de prevenir rupturas y es el compromiso de trabajadores sociales y/o de la salud. Palabras llave: política social, familia, vulnerabilidad.

PWE018 Contemporary adoption: a shared struggle for legitimacy Jones, Christine Durham University, Durham, United Kingdom

The poster will report the findings of an ethnographic study of the challenges and rewards of adoptive family life conducted within North East England. The study sought to understand family building from the perspective of adoptive parents in order to complement the substantial body of knowledge concerning adoption outcomes, risks and protective factors. A series of in-depth narrative interviews were conducted with 22 parents who adopted children from within the UK. The study focused on the shift within adoption theory and practice in the UK from a model of adoption as ‘the total substitution of one family with another’ to a model of ‘openness’ and ‘dual connection’. This shift presents adoptive parents with a dual task of establishing a meaningful connection with their adopted child and retaining the significance of the child’s connection to their biological family. Adopters described the process through which they forge family relationships with their adopted children and also undertake active role to retain the significance of birth relatives as family members. A key finding of the study, however, was the deeply challenging nature of this dual task. It requires adoptive families to engage with contradictory public attitudes, beliefs and norms relating to families and adoption. These attitudes, beliefs and norms can create a sense of fragility in relationships between adopters and adoptees and between birth relatives and adoptees. The poster will explore this fragility and ask searching questions about the extent to which UK adoptive families and birth families can truly achieve a sense of social legitimacy within such a Western cultural context.
A comparative study of origins and structures of Family Policies in Korea and Sweden
Kim, Mi Ran1; Lee, Eun Hee1; Na, Byoung Kyun2
1Graduate School of Hallym University, Master's Course of Social Welfare, Chuncheon St, Gangwon Do, Republic of Korea; 2Professor of Hallym University, Department of Social Welfare, Chuncheon St, Gangwon Do, Republic of Korea

Background and aim: This study aims at understanding of conditions and nature of development of family policy and the characteristics of family policy in Korea and Sweden. South Korea and Sweden share in common the beginning of discussion for the family policy; increase of the female labour and the problem of low birth rate. However, there is a big difference in the level of coverage and the quality of family welfare programs of today in Korea and Sweden. In Korea, the social welfare services for the family and the child allowance are not considered as social right of the family members. The social care system for the children, the kindergarten for example, is not enough to protect all the female workers with children.

Research methods: This study applies a comparative historical method, focusing on the relationship between the state and other policy actors; the employers, the labor organisation, feminist group, family associations etc. Authors tried to find the “causes a l’ effet” - the relationship between the causes and the effects of the family policies in the historical context of the two nations.

Tentative results: In Korea, the family policy has been developed recently, in the years of 2000. The main objective of the policy was to meet the needs of the families of which both of the couple worked outside of their home. The “Sai-ro-ma-ji Plan” (2005 ), the governmental project to respond the social question of low birth rate has given the chance to understand the importance of the state intervention to the social questions of the families. The increase of female labor was another reason to develop the Family Policy in Korea.

In Sweden, family policy has been developed during the period of 1930s and 1960s, when the slogan of ‘society as people’s home’ has been appeared, on the one hand, and the gender equality right based family policy has been developed, on the other. Finally, authors propose the gender-based family policy which would enable simultaneously the development of social welfare services for the member of the family and the increase of birth rate of the society.

Evaluation of an attachment improvement program for families adopting an older child in Korea
Chung, Jick-Jong1; Shin, Hyewon2; Min, Sunghye1; Kwon, Jisung1
1Ewha Womans University, Graduate School of Social Welfare, Seoul, Republic of Korea; 2Department of Childhood, Seokyeong University, Seoul, Republic of Korea; The Cyber University of Korea, Department of Child Care, Seoul, Republic of Korea; Korea Baptist Theological University, Department of Social Welfare, Seoul, Republic of Korea

In Korea, overseas adoption has been prevalent compared to domestic adoption due to a focus on pure blood and purity of race for a long time. However, older-child adoption is increasing because of changes in policy and opinion in recent years. Due to limitation of research on older-child adoption, there is a lack of educational programs.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate an attachment improvement program for families adopting an older child. The objectives and contents of this program reflected on experiences of adopted parents and the characteristics of old-age adoptee children with attachment disruption. This program consists of three components: parent-child relationship building, parenting skills enhancement for adopted parents, and negative emotions mediation for old-age adoptees. The subjects were 16 parent-child dyads. Three types of programs were conducted and each program consists of 10 sessions for 70-80 minutes.

A pretest examination and posttest examination were done on both the experimental group (8 dyads) and the control group (8 dyads) with the differences evaluated in order to prove the effects of the program. As a result, the level of affection and level of achievement of the adoptive parents showed that it was effective for adoptive parents and children who have attachment disruption due to loss of their biological parents compared to general adoption for newborn baby. Thus, this program needs to extend to parents who have pure blood perspective.

Suitability family policies in the world - facing family evolution
Stock, Philippe
CNAF, France

1/ Family evolution
We notice a lot of world main characteristics, beyond histories, cultures. Some continental grounds appears:
- the family get old, with, among others, the increase in life expectancy;
- the increase of single-parent families is intensive (it will be 25 % for next years in Europe, more in Brazil, nearly 20% in Japan);
- women, without deny child wish, like to be more self-sufficient and work;
- the great family is in the background (already in Southern Europe, and soon in China);
- child poverty is still for a world base for social protection debate today in great international institutions.

2/ Family policies evolution
Keas questions are:
a/ How to complement the slowing down of demographic increase (Africa case for example), or on the contrary to face up to worrying demographic crash in several countries (Japan, South Korea, Central Europe, Russia)?
b/ How to combine efficiently double wish for women notably, to work and to give birth to babies?
c/ To reduce children poverty, is it necessary to choose family allowances systems with child right our family right?
That doesn’t give the same structure of family allowances according to the family size or family income.
d/ What neutrality for family policies in front of the different family types, among others: no wedding families, single-parent families, reconstitute families, indeed also homoparental families?
h/ How to create child benefits without these allowances, with doing move back informal economy, and like in Africa notably with one condition of school obligation for children.

Ngo social action within the Brazilian territor
Silva, Mikaely Gonçalves da1; Cortes de Lima, Rosa Maria2
1Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Recife-Pe, Brazil; 2Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Departamento de Serviço Social, Recife-Pe, Brazil

Regardless of the historical constitution, the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have as a common characteristic the fact of the actions that are oriented, in most cases, to promote the general welfare. Actions affected by spontaneity of the subjects as social activism, diversity of actions that coexist with each other, various themes, fields of operation. Rescuing the Memory of NGOs in Brazil, it appears that most of them were created during the military dictatorship (1964-1985), with a proposal for resistance and opposition to the present political situation. They were created along with other agents identified along the same lines of thought and political action, social movements strongly suppressed, but that seeks an alternative to the repressive military predominance, therefore they were guideline for building democracy. In course of time some NGOs were fragmented because of the crisis, going to take in the contemporary time, less combative posture toward the State. There are several organizations that received funding directly from the government, taking the role of outsourcing, compromising the independence of actions, despite of constant creation of partnerships.Being a reference in the relation established between the performance of Brazilian local NGOs and internation NGOs operating in Brazil, this study focuses on the analysis of the differences that guide the actions from the work of Brazilian and international NGOs working in this territory. It is based on the research of secondary datas, official sources, analysis of bibliographies on the topic expressing, therefore, the debate related to the peculiarities of the process of action developed by these two segments. It aims to analyze the meanings
of actions, types of articulation, and ways of intervention. It appears, based on research of the Brazilian Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (ABONG), called "NGOs in Brazil: profile and catalog of associated ABONG" (2002), these are the most more recent information, of which 196 affiliates and NGOs interviewed, 6.12% have international performance range, a percentage that adds NGOs affiliated with the ABONG both Brazilian and international operating in Brazil. This research gives you the ability to check the social actions undertaken by international NGOs with transnational operations in Brazil, in contrast with the work developed by the Brazilian NGOs, from their main fields of operation.

PWE025
The role of the Social Worker in the context of NGOs
Reidel, Tatiana1; Freitas, Liana1
1Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul - UFRGS, Psychoanalysis and Psychopathology, Porto Alegre, Brazil; 2Congregação Na.Sra. de Notre Dame, Departamento Social Santa Júlia Billuart, São Paulo, Brazil

The present work was about the degree of contribution of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in relation to the social inequalities, considering the changes coming from societal changes which caused the worsening of social problems. The research aimed to reveal the limits and possibilities of the performance of NGOs in the tackling inequalities, compared to the influences of changes in societal that led to the fragmentation of social policies, the aggravation of social problems, the reduction of the State in confronting social issues and expansion of the Third Sector. Thus, it was tried to identify the limits and possibilities of intervention of Social Worker in the NGOs and establish the level of contribution of NGOs and the work of the Social Worker against social inequality. Such research was guided by critical dialectical method of qualitative and contextualized as a case study using content analysis where Social Workers who had endured the NGOs of the city of Passo Fundo – located in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil – were the subjects. The results showed that the way found by the State to cover the negative effects of neoliberalism was to transfer part of his responsibilities for the segments of Civil Society. The new way of state confronting social issues is through the commodification and new philanthropy of social issues, leading to the deprivation of social policies. It can be seen a real setback in the trajectory of the Brazilian social protection policy, resuming features precarious, compulsory and focused, whereas they should have a universal character, to be redistribution of income and emancipatory. Social workers can contribute to the NGOs also become democratic spaces and allow the defense and expansion of social rights and the consolidation of citizenship, the promotion of justice and social equity without replacing the role of the State which shall be responsible the care of social needs. It is understood NGOs as contradictory spaces and up to the professional to have an action aimed at maximizing the state, democratization, citizenship and universal access to assets and services. These are some of the challenges posed to the intervention of the Social Worker before the changing context of its labor market under the influence of social changes. Key-words: Socio-cultural changes, retraction of the State, NGOs and Social Work

PWE027
Dwelling and third sector a case study in Brazil
Ciro, Andrade da Silva
UFVJM, Servico Social, Tejfilo Otoni, Brazil

The Brazilian social politics is characterized according to the history with custumers and residual actions, with strong relation of favor and not of right. Thus, the right to the dwelling in Brazil historically is marked by the profit of a public politics of dwelling, in the country it was rarely seen as a priority, especially if we consider the access of the less privileged layers of society even in the period of the BNH (1964-1986). But it is during the years of 1990 that this situation became more serious, this period in the beginning of the neoliberalism in Brazil is marked by the unemployment and by the wage reduction that stops the access to the social politics in special to the dwelling by the more impoverished layers. This neoliberal State is lined up in an economic politics which is characterized by the equilibrium of the public economy and gives space for investments from private companies, following the direction of international agencies like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank. This way it doesn't finance the social politics, like in the case of dwelling, which from the constitution of 1988 passes to be responsibility of the towns, that allied to the reform of the State, makes the governments to celebrate partnerships with the third sector. The State transfers responsibilities to the third sector, based on budgets of neoliberal orientation, the ONGs take to them the responsibility to the clash of the social question. In the 1990 years it is bigger the quantity of ONGs which work in the financing of social activities, the case of the "Pró-Moradia" ONG which acts in the provision of dwelling in Muriáé-MG. The present work has the objective to analyze the role of the third sector in the implementation of the political of dwelling in the city of Muriáé, Minas Gerais, particularly the action of the "Pró-Moradia" ONG. This study is supported by FAPEMIG-foundations that support research in the state of Minas Gerais.

PWE028
Disseminating a local innovation in a developing country: the role of an international non-government organization
Frankel, Sabine; Frankel, Harvey
University of Manitoba, Faculty of Social Work, Winnipeg, Canada

Problem and Aim: In transforming from a charity-based funder of treatment and rehabilitation to a capacity building collaborator in prevention and health promotion, a Canadian-based non-government organization identified and disseminated a local program innovation to several sites in India. The aim of the project was to identify facilitating and impeding factors to successful dissemination of this innovation. The innovation was a comprehensive community-based eye health promotion and blindness prevention program.

Methods: Research involved a comprehensive case study of the innovating organization, the disseminating organization and the six adopting organizations, based upon semi-structured interviews with 12 staff and board members.

Findings: Facilitating factors related to flexible and adequate human, financial and knowledge resources, decentralized decision-making, facilitative external relationships, a supportive policy environment, committed leadership, and a compatible organizational culture. Impeding factors included perverse incentives to program providers, changes in output was expected by the disseminating organization, institutional norms narrowly focused on medicine and surgery, lack of help-seeking beliefs in rural areas, and complexity in urban areas. Lack of fidelity criteria for the innovation led to flexible implementation of irrelevant elements in some settings and failure to implement essential elements in others.

Generalizations:
1. Rational/technical motivation, resource asymmetry, instructional norms and moral imperatives were important drivers of adoption. Innovations should be assessed for their fit with these drivers.
2. A logic model of the innovation should be developed, which initially identifies core elements, and then is refined through systematic reflection on successive implementations.
3. Dissemination efforts should be carefully planned, including strategies to develop managerial commitment, to design a functional delivery system, and to assess the need for a range of knowledge, human and technical resources.
4. Internal cultural and external funding, policy and communal environments must be carefully assessed, and problematic elements managed.
5. Processes should be developed to maintain good relationships between the disseminating and adopting organizations. A collaborative approach is most consistent with capacity building. Evaluable criteria should be collaboratively developed and consistently applied.

PWE030
A study of the challenges and coping strategies of NGO in cross-cultural services: a case of W organization
Lin, Yuch Ling
National Chi Nan University, Social Policy and Social work, Taichung, Taiwan

This article mainly focuses on how cross-border service workers face their cultural challenges during service, and how to respond to these challenges. In recent years, NGOs was emerging in the filed of foreign Aid mainly focus on solving the problem of human poverty; however, the specificity of local culture is usually neglected when entering an unfamiliar environment. It not only results in low working efficiency but further causes many difficulties while conducting services. Therefore, this article indicates the challenges and coping strategies in accordance to those difficulties by participating observation and in-depth interview of the study object. The findings are shown as follows. Cross-cultural service workers face cultural challenges including five aspects, language difference and communication, life adjustment, work adaptation, social networks and self-challenge, interrelated with each other, and the differences are the main cause of cultural challenges and difficulties. In coping strategies, including individual adjustment, similar experience to sharing and support from the fellow peers, the resources and assistance of agency, and adaptation between local community and foreigners. These findings show in response that it is not only individual; external resources
La cuestión social como resultado de las relaciones sociales de producción y sus relaciones con el trabajo social no es el Brasil
Franca Junior, Reginaldo Pereira1; Melo Barros, Jaqueline de2
1Universidade de Uberaba, Faculdade de Servico Social, Uberaba, Brazil; 2Faculdade Plana, Faculdade de Servico Social, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Este artículo es el eje central de reflexión sobre el proceso por el cual la profesión se legato en el proceso de institucionalización en el aparato estatal y su relación con la sociedad. Empezamos con la idea de que social surge en Brasil para satisfacer las necesidades únicas de la expansión del capital, que dio a la profesión de una condición de "servicio a la élite de la profesión." La aparición del trabajo social en Brasil y el Cono Sur (Sudamérica), la cuestión social es un significado muy importante, porque es a partir de la profundización del trabajo x capital que justifica la intervención de este profesional. Es en este bosquejo histórico, metodológico, basado en la perspectiva marxista que se centra este estudio. Para su realización, se utiliza búsqueda en la literatura, con la ayuda de los textos fundamentales del marxismo (Marx, Engels, Lukács, Meszaros) para entender los procesos del mundo capitalista y sus relaciones con la profesión en los países sudamericanos, especialmente en Brasil. Buscamos en la literatura nacional, dedicada autores marxistas (José Paulo Netto, Lamamato, Yazbeck, barroco, Montana) para profundizar en el concepto de políticas de profesión y social. Las reflexiones finales sugieren que el trabajador social se encuentra actualmente en una política social pública de sus herramientas, y que estén justificadas por la existencia de la cuestión social. Este trabajo surge llena de muchas expresiones de la relación con el capitalismo, como expresiones de problemas sociales que surgen de la problemática relación entre capital y trabajo. Tradicionalmente, el trabajador social está llamado a intervenir en esta situación como afectadas por el problema de la cuestión social es el tema del desempeño profesional. Combina elementos de trabajo profesional con una forma práctica para consolidar los principios profesionales consideradas en su conjunto en el contexto de América Latina, es decir, el compromiso incondicional con los intereses de la clase obrera. Por lo tanto, este artículo es la reflexión principal, la importancia de la labor profesional en la construcción de una política social más justo para contribuir a la reflexión de los profesionales de la actuación, destacando su papel y la dirección social de la sociedad.

Nuevos retos del voluntariado universitario: La transformación de la sociedad
Caparrós, Neus; Caparrós, Neus
La Rioja University, Social Work, Logroño, Spain
La acción social plantea permanentemente nuevos retos, nuevas realidades a las que hay que hacer frente. Para ello, en muchas ocasiones, aun no dejando de lado aproximaciones tradicionales se debe aportar nuevas visiones que reflejen creatividad e innovación, apelando incluso al sentido artístico de la intervención social, integrando viejas estructuras en nuevas formas. Además el aprendizaje adquirido en un determinado contexto y/o sector de población, supone una innovación territorial / sectorial cuando se transfiere la experiencia a otro escenario, como es el caso de la Cooperación Universitaria al Desarrollo. El proyecto que se presentará explicará cómo se puso en marcha un servicio de voluntariado en el ámbito universitario, una herramienta tradicional que sigue siendo efectiva y que con las correspondientes adaptaciones propició grandes resultados. El propósito de la creación del servicio era dotar a la universidad de un espacio para todos aquellos alumnos que quisieran desarrollar actividades en beneficio de la comunidad, llegando a diferentes campos y sectores. Para ello se desarrollaron acciones de sensibilización, difusión, formación para crear un servicio de voluntariado. La necesidad que motivó la creación del servicio era poder dar respuesta a situaciones carentes que se veían en el día a día de la realidad piurana. Por ello a partir de la información recabada por diferentes agentes sociales y después de analizar los resultados se creó UNPASS (Universidad de Piura, ayuda solidaria) el primer servicio de voluntariado institucionalizado con el que cuenta la Universidad Nacional de Piura. Una vez más, aquí la sociedad civil se presenta como un elemento fundamental para poder transformar situaciones precarias. Contar con el máximo de agentes sociales es motor imprescindible para garantizar un mínimo de éxito de cualquier acción que se pretenda emprender a la par que actúan como motor de cambio en cualquier sociedad y más de la que estamos hablando.
las particularidades que asumen estas transformaciones en los países periféricos y su repercusión en las prácticas profesionales, sobre todo en la práctica del Servicio Social? La hipótesis consiste en que para enfrentar la crisis actual los países centrales direcionan a los países periféricos procesos de racionalización, entre ellos la reestructuración productiva, la internacionalización del capital financiero, el globalismo, (la nueva concepción del imperialismo) producto de una división del trabajo con mayor nivel de racionalización y de maximización de la explotación de los países periféricos. Esos procesos vienen acompañados de una programática de ajustes económicos y de un ideario funcional equivalente al de la ofensiva neofeudal. En ese contexto adquiere hegemonía una racionalidad que hipertrofia el mercado, substituye derechos colectivos por individuales, privilegia el ámbito privado, vela los antagonismos de clase, cuestiona la centralidad del trabajo y subsume total y efectivamente el trabajador al capital. En este texto se discute la lógica que subyace al proyecto sociopolítico hegemónico, sus formas de enfrentamiento de la crisis estructural del capital y los cambios que provoca en la estructura de objetividad de las clases sociales, buscando enfatizar los nuevos (y viejos) mecanismos de regulación de los que dispone el capital para alcanzar el consenso entre las clases. Se busca el papel del Estado como mediador privilegiado en esta relación y sus formas de enfrentar la cuestión social en cuanto expresión de la relación capital – trabajo. Se busca determinar la racionalidad del proyecto político hegemónico en el contexto de la crisis contemporánea para comprender de qué manera esta racionalidad se especifica en el Servicio Social, colocando nuevas tendencias en la atención de las demandas, configurando nuevos perfiles para la profesión y promoviendo vertientes teóricas e ideológicas que la orientan y alimentan en el ejercicio profesional. Interesamos reflexionar sobre el significado de la crisis contemporánea y las respuestas que engendra bien como el rol del trabajo social crítico, creativo, competente y comprometido con la transformación social en este contexto.

PWE041
Política Educativa: Posibilidades y dilemas de la integración de los trabajadores sociales
Amanda, Belo
Università Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro, Pró-reitoria de Assuntos Estudantis, Seropédica, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Este trabajo pretende contribuir al análisis y debate sobre la presencia de trabajo social profesional en la Política de Educación, ya que la demanda aumenta gradualmente avances y las expectativas de generación desafiantes, particularmente en relación con el tipo de participación de estos profesionales. La elección del tema es el resultado de la experiencia desarrollada por el autor como trabajador social y un servidor público en la Institución Pública de Educación Superior, Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro. La inserción del trabajador social en el área de Educación tiene como objetivo construir una intervención cualificada para llevar a cabo una construcción colectiva. En ese contexto adquiere hegemonía un nuevo uso de la información y comunicación y sus formas de trabajo diario, mientras que la demanda de los diversos aspectos y dimensiones del proceso de reproducción social, que aparecen como expresiones de la “cuestión social” que interfieren en el proceso de enseñanza y aprendizaje. En este contexto, es el trabajador social, los objetivos globales y objetivos tan importantes para su actividad profesional, asegurando que los estudiantes permanezcan en la escuela, y asegurar el acceso. Por lo tanto, podemos decir que el rendimiento del trabajo social en la educación gira en torno a un eje fundamental: contribuir a la eficacia de la educación como un derecho para todos y promover la vinculación con el conjunto de políticas sociales. Hay tres dimensiones de una posible intervención en el proceso educativo para profesionales de trabajo social: la escuela y el espacio social; la escuela como un ejemplo de gestión democrática; y la escuela como la inclusión social. El trabajo de la escuela incluir a aquellos que están en una etapa de exclusión social, que pasa a formar parte de la sociedad, sin discriminación. Las medidas adoptadas por el trabajador social tiene el objetivo de agregar el usuario con el fin de permanecer en el, y entrada en la institución educativa, contribuyendo a la relación entre la educación y otras políticas sociales y del tercer sector, lo que permite una mayor comprensión de los sujetos involucrados en este zona, y responder a las expresiones de la “cuestión social” que puedan surgir, siempre que fortalezca la relación entre escuela y comunidad y la familia, que les permite participar en la escuela, como un sujeto se inserta directamente en el proceso educativo.
La contribución de la investigación para la transformación social de la población

Rialla, Léonie Capaverde; Villar, Víctor Lucía Carvalho

1PUCRS, Social Work, Porto Alegre, Brazil; 2PUCRS, Serviço Social, Porto Alegre, Brazil

La dimensión de investigación es un componente de formación en Servicio Social y fundamental para el profesional creativo, porque a través de ella es posible descubrir la realidad, las estrategias de acción y proponer alternativas de acuerdo con los intereses y necesidades de la transformación social de la población. También es un requisito de capacitación, la necesidad de buscar formas de profundizar los conocimientos científicos, tecnológicos, éticos y político, esencial para el trabajo en el área. Esto puede ocurrir a nivel de pregrado y postgrado, a través de los campos de la formación, de maestría y doctorado, centros de estudio en diálogo, entre otros como los grupos de profesionales con miras a los nuevos desafíos encontrados en la vida cotidiana de los trabajadores sociales profesionales. La universidad está llena de oportunidades para eventos tales como seminarios, talleres, debates, y es responsabilidad de los académicos tomar el lugar del sujeto de este proceso, con autonomía. La investigación es una de las formas de producir conocimiento y ha sido históricamente prioritarios junto con los programas de posgrado, pero se ha visto que los planes de estudios universitarios también ofrecen la carga en su currículo, la enseñanza y el fomento de la práctica de la investigación. La formación de pregrado y postgrado, espacios que permiten el desarrollo de un enfoque de investigación y mobilitización de interés profesional, la promoción de la enseñanza, la investigación y la intervención, con una perspectiva crítica reflexiva de la aprehensión de la realidad social. En el marco del Servicio Social, el trabajo en los núcleos de estudios y de investigación contribuye significativamente a la formación a través de la materialización del proyecto ético-político de la profesión, que buscan conocer los diferentes ángulos de la práctica profesional. Con este supuesto, el núcleo de estudios e investigación significa la garantía de un espacio de formación en sintonía con las demandas sociales, lo que permite la construcción de alternativas de intervención y la producción de conocimiento en el área. Estimulado por el trabajo de investigación, enseñanza y extensión, los núcleos se convierten en centros de formación que ofrecen calificación de los investigadores y la construcción de conocimientos que se traducen en habilidades y competencias necesarias para el ejercicio profesional comprometido con el cambio social que requiere la población.

Proyecto de reconstrucción: política social en La unidad prisión

Factoría Lobelia, Lobelia
Universidad Federal do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Escola de Servicio Social, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil

El proyecto de reconstrucción ha sido desarrollado por un equipo de Trabajo Social de la Industrial de Prisiones Esmeralldina Bandera del Sistema Penitenciario en el estado de Rio de Janeiro, con el objetivo de proporcionar un espacio para la reflexión y el debate sobre la realidad de la vida en prisión, el beneficio de libertad condicional y las perspectivas volver a la vida social. Así, al examinar el desempeño del Trabajador Social dentro de este espacio institucional debe ser siempre consciente de que este profesional tiene un proyecto ético-político que está vinculado a un proyecto de transformación de la sociedad. Esta relación está dada por la demanda misma que la dimensión política de la intervención profesional necesaria. En consecuencia, la intervención estructurada de la teoría del trabajo social y el método basado en el materialismo dialéctico e histórico, el desarrollo, a través de grupo de intervención técnica, en colaboración con los internos que llevaron a cabo los procedimientos institucionales con el fin de obtener la libertad condicional. La reunión del grupo de una vez por semana, tiene un número fijo de participantes, pero desde la primera reunión, alrededor de 61 han pasado por el grupo interno, discutiendo temas como la libertad, familia, trabajo, vida social. Proyecto de Recuperación permite un foro para el debate sobre la realidad de la vida en prisión y las perspectivas de retorno a la vida social. La idea de proyectar el futuro, al tiempo que un recluso, permite a los internos a construir su libertad y promover lo más pronto después de eso, los debates pertinentes a sus vidas. Este proyecto de rehabilitación proporcionado por el grupo interno permitirá que el trabajo social en la Penitenciaria Industrial Esmeralldina Bandera en colaboración con la Escuela de Servicio Social de la Universidad Federal do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (UNIRIO), a través del proyecto de extensión "la trabajadora social: la instrumentalidad de la profesión a través de las barras del sistema penitenciario, visibles e invisibles como la educación social."
realizing advantages of the use of process recordings in supervision through experiential learning, constraint of the supervisor on everyday work accompanying the new method, approach to students who are not good at writing.

**Needs for Further Research:** Based on the identified significance and concerns felt by supervisors, with this further research, the authors will respond to their concerns and make suggestions on how to utilize the process recordings. Then, the authors will discuss how they promote the use of process recordings while planning a better training program for supervisor and examine how effectively introduce the use of process recordings to today's social work education in Japan.

**PWE046**

The Five key Components: a framework to evaluate collaboration

Ekbom, Marlene
Mälardalen University, School of Health, Care and Social Welfare (HVJ), Eskilstuna, Sweden

Collaboration is not a new phenomenon. What is new is that collaboration has come to stay and we can no longer choose whether or not we want to work together. Collaboration between health professionals and/or organisations is a public health issue that is growing in importance because of increasing healthcare costs and specialisation that has led to fragmentation of the welfare services. While collaboration has increased and become an important organisational strategy in delivering services, there is no greater need to evaluate collaboration, which is neither a small nor an easy task. Collaboration is managed in many different ways, all of which are unique. Integration of social services also presents a particular challenge for evaluators, as integration involves, by nature, complex approaches to service provision. Evaluation methods are useful tools, and help to ensure that collaboration functions optimally. The aim of the study is to present a framework used in an evaluation of intersectoral collaboration at municipal level. The framework is called the Five Key Components (FiKC).

The method used is a case study involving evaluation of intersectoral collaboration in the work of the Addiction Centre in Sweden. The collaboration is between three municipalities and the county health authority. The evaluation design was a mixed-method approach. Program theory was used as an evaluation tool. The evaluation was both goal and process oriented. Critical Discourse Analysis was used in the analysis of the focus group interviews. Observations took place at the workplace meetings and referral meetings. The seven focus group interviews were held with the respective professions in the Addiction Centre and three with the social workers in the municipalities outside the Addiction Centre. Vignette survey was also conducted. Statistics about Addiction Centre were collected. The results have shown that the FiKC framework is useful in evaluation of intersectoral collaboration at local and municipal level. It provides an evaluator at local and municipal levels with a tool for mapping the five key components in the collaboration. It helps the collaboration partners identify and understand the presence or lack of cooperation in different areas and between different sectors. The framework has not been tested in a larger (national) collaboration project. The conclusion is that the FiKC framework can be used in evaluating the effectiveness of collaboration.

**PWE047**

Implementing evidence-based practices: creating a web-based toolkit and research to practice teams

Zlotnik, Ira; Whittaker, Tracy

1National Association of Social Workers - USA, Social Work Policy Institute, Washington, DC, United States; 2National Association of Social Workers - USA, Center for Workforce Studies & Social Work Practice, Washington, DC, United States

**Issue:** Program developers, agency administrators and practitioners increasingly face demands for accountability and outcomes and the push toward providing services that use "proven" interventions. These demands are also in keeping with requirements of national or local policies and service funders that there be the use of specific evidence-based practices or programs (EBP) to address specific conditions. There are increasing demands for and international clearinghouses that assess and identify EBPs, but a key challenge is the implementation of EBPs. This poster examines the role that professional associations can play in helping government and non-governmental organizations identify and effectively implement EBPs.

**Strategy:** Drawing from implementation and dissemination science and real world experiences, this poster highlights the role that professional associations can play as intermediaries in helping practice communities enhance service delivery. The poster will introduce the participants to the SHIFT PROJECT Toolkit. It is a pilot-tested, step by step online resource to help practitioners, agencies and community stakeholders make the shift to EBP. Using adolescent suicide prevention as a case example, the toolkit addresses the critical issues that agencies and practitioners face in adopting and adapting new interventions. It includes tools for assessing readiness to implement EBPs, including staff self-assessments; strategies for engaging stakeholders in developing teams to advance evidence-based practices, information on how to select and implement EBPs, evaluating the implementation of EBPs and links to useful resources.

**Lessons learned:** Opportunities and challenges to implement and adapt evidence-informed practices will be identified including the effectiveness of convening Research to Practice teams. Strategies that national and international organizations can use to assist in the incorporation of EBP into the front-lines of practice will also be discussed.

**PWE048**

Social work field practice education: the educational supervisors' observations

Kabanda, Lewis; Nantambi, Stella; Kasule, Kibirige
Uganda Christian University Mukono, Social Work and Social Administration, Kampala, Uganda

The haphazard manner in which tertiary education institutions (particularly private universities) have been set up in response to the liberalized education sector in Uganda has posed enormous challenges for social work education. This paper examines the role that professional associations can play in helping fieldwork practitioners, consequently undermining the nascent development of the profession. Firstly classroom instruction in constrained with among others: inadequately informed students career choices, typically large classes, fewer specialized social work lecturers and inadequate access to a variety of relevant current social work literature. This in turn affects student's preparedness for complementary field work placement and training. It has been observed that most field agencies that accept students appear inadequately prepared and often lack requisite supervision competencies. Despite these enormous challenges that necessitate urgent rethinking, our teaching and field work supervision experiences indicate that meaning full improvement possibilities exist. This paper examines some of the prevailing faculty and department related resource constraints and suggests innovative changes that must be adopted to improve the quality of social work training outcomes.

**PWE049**

Insertion of social work in health multiprofessional residency at the university Hospital UFS

Boca Andrade, Kécia; Monteiro Gama, Joana Rita
Universidade Federal de Sergipe, Hospital Universitário, Aracaju/Sergipe, Brazil

This article reports the experience of insertion of Social Work in Health Multiprofessional Integrated Residency at the University Hospital of Federal University of Sergipe (REMU / HU / UFS), from 2010. This mode makes itself a graduate broadly aimed to health professionals through in-service education, regulated by Federal Law No. 11129 of June 30, 2005. The pedagogical project of REMU / HU / UFS aims to promote the service training of nurses, physiotherapists, pharmacists, dentists, psychologists, nutritionists and social workers. A multidisciplinary intervention proposes a break with the dominance of medical power, enabling the expansion on the understanding of the subject in meeting the health needs. The insertion of the social worker in REMU allows the decentralisation of health care, and has contributed to improving the work process of social work in hospitals. Progress was made in strengthening the links between professionals-users and between professionals -professionals seeking comprehensive care. The insertion of a resident of Social Work in a practical scenario in infectious disease outpatient service of the UH / UFS has provided the continuity of patient care, by general and field training in the Unified Health System (SUS) at the institution attended. Therefore, the inclusion of Social Work in REMU has done a work that aims to improve the social rights of citizens, with the guiding principles established by the SUS and Ethical Political Professional Project of Social Work. For the development of the residency program is necessary a human resources policy to ensure the availability of professionals involved in this activity. These are just some of the challenges faced by professionals,
residents and managers to cement REMU based on the principles established by the NHS and Health Reform. Professional intervention is guided in critical-dialectical materialist method, with articulation of theory and practice, including the entire subject as being historical.

**PWE050**

**Learning – Application, an evaluation of skills in health and elderly care**

Claesson, Annika
Mälardalen University, Care and Social Welfare (HVU), Eskilstuna, Sweden

Health and social care needs are expected to increase in Europe and the rest of the world after 2020 (http://ec.europa.eu). The numbers of people older than 80 and young persons with various disabilities will increase. Strategic development of skills in organisations is a key issue in ensuring continued quality in social care and services. Learning stops at individual level, rather than progressing into transformational and organisational learning that would help organisations develop.

In a local area with 100,000 inhabitants in Sweden, a total of 339 employees in elderly care completed a questionnaire examining instrumental, communicative and transformative learning at individual and organisational level, and how the knowledge was applied in practice. The study was based on Mezirow’s (2000) Transformation theory. The results showed that individual learning was more effective than organisational. Instrumental learning was more effective than transformative. Most knowledge was applied at individual level rather organisational. Employees want more space for critical reflection at work, and there is a need for systematic and more standard methods of working with skills enhancement in management.

The discussion concerned the relationship between instrumental, communicative and transformative learning, practical application of knowledge, and critical points/mechanisms that would smooth this transition. Proposals were given for further research into learning/applications and approaches for developing skills in organisations.

**PWE051**

**The role of supervisory and peer support in social worker resilience**

Bedloe, Liz1; Adamson, Carole2; Davys, Allyson2
1University of Auckland, Counselling, Human Services & Social Work, Auckland, New Zealand; 2Wintec, Health and Social Practice, Hamilton, New Zealand

This paper reports on the findings from an on-going study of resilience in social workers. The views of experienced social work practitioners and social work student supervisors were explored to examine how practitioners defined resilience in the context of their professional practice. A literature review was undertaken and, supported by definitions suggested by the study participants, a conceptual framework, or map, of resilience emerged. Three main foci were evident in this framework: personal attributes of self; the practice context and a number of factors found to be significant in mediating between self and context in resilient practitioners. The focus of self reflects the core attributes and characteristics of the individual social workers including personal experiences and history. The practice context includes the organisational culture and structure, socio-political and legal frameworks and professional structures and codes. Finally, spanning and connecting the self and the practice context is a set of mediating factors or domains - the third focus of resilience.

This paper will address one of those domains: the role of supervision and peer support as mediating factors in practitioner resilience. Effective supervision and peer support both emerged from the analysis of the findings as core factors for resilience in experienced practitioners’ accounts of their practice. These findings suggest that supervision and peer support act as essential mechanisms for promoting practitioner resilience. The role of peer support in sustaining creative and reflective practice remains an issue of practice which is important and taps directly into social work practice. Further research is needed to explore how the role of peers can be expanded to support social worker wellbeing and retention in professional practice.

**PWE052**

**The outcomes initiative – transforming social services into outcomes-oriented organizations**

Arav, Tal1; Habib, Jack2; Sabah, Yakout2
1Myers-IDC-Brookdale Social Research Institute, Jerusalem, Israel; 2Univ. Sorbonne Paris 1, Paris, France

The Outcomes Initiative (OI) is a strategic project of the Israeli Ministry of Social Affairs. It strives to develop outcome-directed thinking in social services and to promote their ongoing improvement. The OI is consistent with the worldwide demand for accountability of the public sector. It is administered by the Research, Planning and Training Division (RPTD) of the Ministry who is in charge of others initiatives with the same ambition to change processes and culture (the Organizational Learning project and the establishment of Virtual Communities of Practice - VCoPs).

The Outcomes Initiative is run in cooperation with the Brookdale Social Research Institute (MBJ) and the Mandel Foundation. The Initiative first effort was to agree on a common language and to outline the methodology, that is the steps participants have to follow when joining the project: 1) identifying the small-theory behind a social program that is logically connecting needs, inputs, outputs, intermediate and final outcomes; 2) selecting outcomes variables to be measured; 3) collecting the data; and 4) analyzing the data for future action. The implementation process itself started in 2008. Phase A – 2008-2009: The project started at the senior level of the Ministry. This emphasized that the project is not about top-down supervision but rather about internal motivation. All the units of the national headquarters were required to select at least one program in which their own outcomes were to be measured. At this stage, the main goal was to give the units the opportunity to experience outcome measurement.

Phase B – Late 2009 to present: At that stage it was intended to move on horizontally and vertically. Horizontally means that the Ministry’s headquarters units were asked again to select programs and to measure their outcomes. Vertically infers the extension of the project to the field level that the municipal social services in the field.

Building the infrastructure: The partners are engaged in endeavors aimed to develop a broader infrastructure of support to the units. A first version of a manual dedicated to the issue of outcome measurement in social services, was prepared. It is available on the Ministry website and at a VCoP built by the OI practitioners. Also a repository of measurement tools and instruments has been developed. OI is currently facing numerous challenges and dilemmas. Those will be presented along with findings regarding both phases.

**PWE053**

**Impact measurement tool as a challenge for social work technology**

Bochaves, Alexandra1; Bianki, Ekaterina1
1Moscow State University of Psychology and Education, Moscow, Russian Federation; 1Moscow State University of Psychology and Education, The Centre for Social and Psychological Adaptation and Developments of Teenagers ‘Perekryostok’, Moscow, Russian Federation

**Problem:** For the non-profit-making organizations the necessity of effectiveness assessment increases fast now. To measure the results is a best way to improve social work and to adapt it for dynamic social environment. At the same time the results should be measured because of necessity to attract donors and to compete with the other organizations for funding. So the reliable tool for effectiveness measurement in this area should be: (1) assess real individual and/or social effects of work; (2) correspond with the main principles and values of the organization; (3) help to develop technologies used by the specialists; (4) ultimately benefit clients.

**Aim:** The aim was to develop the tool that could measure the effectiveness of social work and to reflect originality of the organization simultaneously.

**Results:** The study was conducted in the ‘Centre of support of growing generation ‘Perekryostok’ (Moscow, Russia), the non-profit-making organization where social workers and psychologists lend support to near 400 adolescents and their families in difficult life circumstances per year. Theoretical model and the main principles of reconstructive approach (Tikhomirova, Moskvichev, et al., 2007; Tikhomirova, Podushkina, et al., 2007) that are expanded in Centre underline the importance of such values as active responsibility, development, partnership relations, subjectness, system perspective, and social relationships as developmental resources. The new tool for effectiveness measurement was developed. The first unit includes explicit indicators of effectiveness that are socially important, universal for this kind of social work (e.g. academic progress) and could be assessed from the external perspective of customers (social institutes, donors).

The second unit includes implicit markers of personal position development: they are specific for the framework of reconstructive approach, reflect its values, they are indirectly related with socially important behavior and could be assessed from the perspective of client-specialist interaction.

**Discussion:** The existence of a tool that can show level and dynamics of effectiveness of social work have some impacts on organizational internal (work technologies, specialist’s reflection and self-esteem etc.) and external (offering services, relationships with partners) policy. The implications of the tool development for the social work, interactions with clients, donors and customers are discussed.
**PWE054**

**Contradictions and challenges of social control civil society in Brazil**

Almeida Albuquerque Costa, Antongio Barbosa da Silva, Lauriele UFPE, Serviço Social, Recife, Brazil

The article analyses the social control by the policy councils in Recife (Brazil), focusing its activities on the standardization, discipline, monitoring, evaluation and supervision of services offered by the implementing agencies in education and social assistance. With the process of administrative decentralization, from the 1990s, the rediscovery of civil society and the reformulation of functions of the State the associative process becomes very important. In this context, a qualitative research will be presented on how social workers in Iceland gain relevance to the State and organizations of civil society. The study focuses on the ambiguities of social control over the actions undertaken in partnership between NGOs and the State. Initial exploratory survey shows that many services that were in the hand of the state, passing for NGOs to have an inefficient use of resources resulting in a patchwork of project that range from initiatives that innovate in the logic of participative management and those keep traditional forms as patronage and patronalism. This is the challenges for councils, who are limited in their duties and responsibilities when confronted with the power of the autonomy of these organizations and their inclusion in the legislation of social private organizations in Brazil. Autonomy not only to plain their activities, but also to get financial resources, manage resources and disseminate results.

**PWE055**

**Diagnosis of the occupational reality of the gone away ones from the School of Social Work of the Central University of Venezuela. Period 2000-2006**

Alfonso Castilla, José Gregorio Universidad Central de Venezuela, Formación Teórica General, Ciudad universitaria, los Chaguaramos., Caracas, Venezuela

The investigation treated the relation of the social work as profession with his occupation, examined the first labor insertion of the professionals and his evolution up to today identified his professional current field and identified the quality of his employment. The investigation was documentary and of field, there was estimated a sample of 95 professionals of a population of 496 Licenciates in Social Work classified in the Central University of Venezuela between the years 2000/06. The field information was gathered between 11/2010 and 01/2011 the processing and analysis culminated in July of this year.

**Brief results:** The professionals are inserted rapidly to the occupational market, 66.56% is late than one semester to obtain his first employment, for the second one, 82.60% it achieves it within six months after his disposition, 89.18% gets out of a jam himself as professionals. They use principally in the public administration. In his first employment, 52.68% was employed at institutions of the central government and 22.66% at the decentralized governments. In the current one, this proportion is 70.2% and 9.45% respectively. 13.50% it works in initiatives of social responsibility and NGO. 40.05% is it unoccupied, 52.30% of the professionals use in “traditional” areas of the profession health and attention to the children, girls and teenagers (38.46%); student development (9.23%) and housing and habitat (4.61%). Between the “new” professional scenes they stand out: the topic of the personal safety (3.07%); the economic and social emprendimiento (13.84%); the programs “new” professional scenes they stand out: the topic of the personal safety (3.07%); the economic and social emprendimiento (13.84%); the programs

**PWE056**

**Collaboration between social workers and politicians in social services**

Epislodoto, Thorildura Reykjavik Municipality, Division of Welfare, Reykjavik, Iceland

A qualitative research will be presented on how social workers in Iceland convey knowledge to political authorities. Social problems are structural problems and as a practitioner I have found the process of conveying information both important and difficult. It is difficult because knowledge about the process is generally lacking or underdeveloped. To answer my research question I interviewed six Icelandic social workers, that both had experience from practical social work as well as the political arena. The purpose of the interviews was to seek understanding of the process of conveying information. I used abductive strategy in the hermeneutic tradition that is characterized as a constant movement back and forth between theory and empirical data. The data was analysed using the Habermas theory of knowledge-constitutive human interests, namely the practical and reflective interests. My finding is that social workers use two positions to convey information on social problems to political authorities. The first, a monologic position, involves the role of an advocate. The second, a dialogic position, is the role of a collaborator. In both positions, social workers are guarding the practical interests when they promote understanding of the need of marginal groups in the society. The reflective interest is less guarded when conveying is without involvement of those who are concerned. In addition, the information will be provided on appealing procedures at the social services in the Reykjavik municipality. These procedures involve interaction between dissatisfied users, social workers and politicians. The collaboration between these parties affects what is regarded and dealt with as a social problem.

**PWE057**

**AASW National Ethics Framework**

McAudife, Donna; Sauvage, Deborah; Daly, Kym; Pennell, Kerryn Australian Association of Social Workers, Melbourne, Australia

The Australian Association of Social Workers (AASW) has established a comprehensive National Ethics Framework that includes three distinct yet connected systems. This poster will illustrate the connections between the Ethics Complaint Management Process (management of ethics complaints made about social workers); the National and Branch Ethics Groups (policy, law and education); and National Ethics Consultation Service (information, advice and advocacy). This framework operates with both paid staff and volunteers, and has been established to ensure accountability in an unregulated environment. The poster illustrates how the AASW Code of Ethics (2010) is the document that guides all parts of the ethics framework, and shows how the core values of Respect for Persons, Social Justice and Professional Integrity form the foundations of ethical social work practice.

**PWE058**

**Values & Craft: making social work values explicit and transferable**

Trions, Michel S.L. Artesis University of Applied Sciences, BLS - Social Work, Antwerpen, Belgium

Social Work is a powerful instrument to enhance social justice, to promote human rights and to strive for sustainable development and wellbeing. Taking position against discrimination, poverty and exclusion and focusing on empowerment and self-determination, the social work profession is strongly intertwined with a normative framework of professional values and ethics (IFSW). The ethical competence of social work is at the heart of a profession that has a high potential to act as an intermediary in global changes of (local) social change and development. Values, also professional values, often are hidden or vague in their meaning. It is only in situations where professionals are confronted with ethical problems that values need to become explicit in order to guide and support professionals to make the right decisions. The research project "Values & Craft" (2012-2015) concentrates on how social work values can be made explicit and transferable within the context of social work education. It is our ambition to develop insights and instruments for the learning community by which they can learn how to use professional values as a powerful tool for action and legitimation. Three research objectives help to clarify our focus: 1. Develop and test a value instrument for professional value positioning. 2. Develop a reflective method to make values explicit and transferable: 'Value Labs' as instrument for action learning and supervision. 3. A small-scale exploratory research on the Capability Approach (Sen, Nussbaum) as we are convinced that this approach highly contributes to the reflection on social work values from a life world oriented perspective. (Kunneman, Habermas). The output of the research focuses on social work education. We aim to contribute to the body of knowledge of social work ethics. The project has an international comparative ambition and the dissemination consists of publications, a 'ValueLab' reflection tool, curriculum input and a final colloquium on the topic. We use a small-scale mixed methods design, aiming for direct output with a direct relevance for social work education. "Values & Craft" is embedded in the knowledge and expertise centre 'Kronos' of Artesis UAS as part of the research line 'Professional ethics of social
work. In our contribution we want to present our project to educational and professional partners and connect to the current discussion on social work ethics in the international social work community.

PWE059
Social work, practice and professionalization in a global context
Lopes da Costa, Nélia Nair; Platteau-Patin, Marie; Johansson, Ing-Marie; Sinarsal, Yasuama
Göteborg University, Social Work, Göteborg, Sverige

Integration of theory and practice is highly valued in social work education. The internship/place field is the main arena where students are gaining knowledge about the practice field and discovering the issues of their intervention, challenging and influencing it. In this presentation we want to discuss how professionals, namely educators, professional social workers and international social work students can learn from one another. This abstract draws on experiences from international master students in social work in a course that aims to integrate theory and practice. The course course runs for ten weeks and each week contains two days of field placement and three days of academic studies. The academic part of the course deals with the intersection of power relations such as professional – client; men – women; global south - global north; etc. The course also deals with topics as important as ethical issues, human rights, social justice and an overall understanding of the role of social workers and social work legislation in the context of a welfare state.

To meet the learning outcomes the students are working in pairs and each pair is assigned a field supervisor. Together with their supervisors the pair is requested to choose a social problem or a challenge in the area of the field placement. This challenge serves as a platform for a bigger project work aiming to integrate the theoretical content of the course with a particular challenge in the practice setting and to give a relevant feedback to the field placement. The project work is supervised and presented in both contexts. This kind of cooperation enables the students to better understand social work in an unfamiliar context. Hence also all professionals will benefit by getting new and different perspectives and knowledge beyond everyday social work. The course is concluded with a presentation where academic staffs, supervisors and heads of the agencies are invited to participate.

PWE060
Social development: the third sector participation and formulation of public policy
Barbosa Negri, Elizabeth Regina1; Julio Alves de Oliveira, Jossian1
1Universidade de Ribeirão Preto - UNAERP; Serviço Social, Ribeirão Preto, Brazil; 2Universidade Estadual Paulista - UNESP; Serviço Social, Franca, Brazil

This study aims to reflect on the social actions undertaken by civil society groups and the issue of public policies that punctuate associative movements not always derived from processes of social mobilization of mass. The great transformation occurred in institutions and social processes in the twentieth century, modified conventional systems and institutions, it was with the technological advances triggering structural unemployment, the center of this crisis, and directing the performance for other directions of the State. In Brazil, the need for a reconstruction of the State that (re) define, in addition to it’s size, it’s new form of action is configured as one of the most viable alternative solutions to the problems of the moment. His role becomes simply to ensure the universality of rights in basic education services and health and finance human capital formation, promoting the international competitiveness of enterprises. The difficulty in investing in social programs leads the state to establish the third sector consists of organizations of civil society, nonprofit created and maintained through the voluntary participation of people focused on solving social problems. Ultimately, the values and ideas represented in the Third Sector, far from maintaining the same pattern, presenting a reality that is present today, with a variety of procedures and still hidden facets worthy of research. Results indicate that the causes of this phenomenon are manifold. One of the factors that contribute to the development of many entities is the strengthening of democracy and civil society participation in national life. However, with the full expansion of these entities came those that were created so wrong to seize on his own, part of the resources for the development of actions. It was found that the question which arises in the present study despite the social actions of the Third Sector are not always in line with the general character of public policy.

PWE061
Social aspects in work at the employment service in Sweden
Birkström, Eva
Arbetsförmedlingen, Avdelningen rehabilitering till arbete enheten Strategi, Stockholm, Sverige

The social situation sometimes affects the ability to work: The social mapping provides a picture of both obstacles and opportunities in relation to work on the basis of your current life situation. Through the mapping, you can also get advice, support and information on how to get a job.

How it works: The mapping of social aspects in work is directed by the Social counsellor at the Employment office. The first meeting takes part between the jobseeker, the employment officer and the social counsellor. During this meeting the purpose and the description of the mapping is described. The purpose is to identify potential problems and support the jobseeker to find ways to deal with them in relation to a job. The mapping may include further discussions and interviews.

Contacts with other agencies: If the job seeker has contact with other authorities, such as Social Insurance or Social Services and need further assistance from there, it may be a good idea to consult the contact person there. The Social counsellor also can help the job seeker with information about where to turn to for social support and help to contact the other authority.

What happens then? The study is summarized in the social counsellors statement that the job seeker may have access to. The statement is then stored in the job seekers file at the Employment Service. After the mapping the job seeker and the employment officer plans how to proceed. The Social counsellor might also take part in this planning.

PWE062
The political organization of the Brazilian social and ethical-political project
Neemy Batista da Silva, Neemy
Secretaria Municipal de Saúde, Centro de Referência de Saúde do Trabalhador, Goiânia, Brazil

This work is to study and analyze the process of organizing the Brazilian social workers and the construction of its ethical-political project and professional determinants outlined by economic, political and cultural - circumscribed in the history of Social Work in Brazil - gestated in the wake of exhaustion of the military dictatorship and the movements of workers during the 1970s, with a Marxist perspective. The social significance, contradiction, conflict and tensions that underlie the movement of the profession organization fall into one whole, where the links are engendered by mediations. Thus, it is necessary to move within the profession by means of multiple determinations of social issues, labor, professional action and processes of achievement in the state, companies and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). The aim is to unveil three contradictions within the Social Services - the hegemonic project versus (the neo) conservativism, the political organization versus labor organization and the distance between the conception and practice within the Social Services, under the influence of disputes between different professional projects. In the process of knowledge, we sought to undertake studies bibliographic, documentary and empirical - in newspapers, scientific articles, three, magazines, reports, oral reports and others – relating to social workers, Federal and Regional Councils of Social Service, the Brazilian Association Teaching and Research in Social Work (Abeps) and the National Executive of the Students for Social Service (Enesso). The historical connections of the profession, which involves worldviews, values, knowledge of professional practice in its entirety in the theoretical and methodological dimensions, technical, operational and ethical-political results from the production and realization of the ethical-legal framework, political and theoretical materialized Law to regulate the profession, the Code of Ethics of Social Work Curriculum and Guidelines of the Undergraduate Social Work. The organization of social workers has other settings, this ongoing process is led by organizations representing the profession, faced by collective subjects that in recent decades have been contributing towards a social and political positions expressed in, dimensions judicial assumed by the legislative and executive set CFESS-Cress, Abeps, Enesso.
PWE063

Social welfare: ethics and professional practice

Neymy Batista do Silva, Neymy; Sandra Lucia Gonçalves, Sandra; Maria Cristina e P. dos Santos, Maria
Secretaria Municipal de Saúde, Centro de Referência de Saúde do Trabalhador, Goiânia, Brazil

In 2011, celebrated 18 years of updating the Code of Ethics of the Brazilian Social Worker, an instrument based on theoretical, philosophical and political factors that guide the professional practice that ensures the dimensions of diculacião / dentologia and praxis. In this sense, the Federal Council of Social Service (CFESS) in 2000, launched the project called ethics movement, a proposal to provide subsidies for a critical reflection of societal projects in dispute and improvement of the profession. This paper aims to socialize experience effect in the period 2008 to 2010, from the realization of six workshops, with 44 contact hours, with completion of workload with production of group activities, workshops on this theme next to (the) Social Workers of the State of Goiás/ Brazil. In this process of reflection purposes were involved (the) about one hundred social workers, in a democratic and participatory, so that (the) professional plays a major role in building the knowledge and wisdom. It is concluded that this proposal has resulted in collective reflection, (re) design of practical, theoretical depth, methodological, ethical and political spaces considered, par excellence, training/professional development, and the politicization approach to the organizing body of the profession responsible for social and political direction of social work in Brazil. It is considered a necessary debate, for the Brazilian Social Service as an object that has the multiple determinations of social issues, which are expressed in social, economic, and cultural manifestations of poverty, violence, unemployment, social inequality, concentration of income and others, by requiring the theoretical competence, ethics, politics, creative and transformative.

PWE064

Art as a way to fight for rights: Theatre of the Oppressed

Bilate, Janaína

Universidade Federal do Estado do Rio de Janeiro UNIRIO,
Social Service College, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Some kinds of artistic movements try to use art as an instrument to fight for the access of social rights. In this paper we will focus in an experience of Santo André/São Paulo, using the methodology of the Theatre of Oppressed. This work intends to reflect about the experience of the Theatre of the Oppressed in Santo André City, São Paulo, having as a theoretical methodological orientation the reflections of Antonio Gramsci. The implementation and trajectory of the Group of Theatre of Oppressed (GTO) are analyzed by an articulation between the historical determining of the structure and conjuncture which made that experience possible to be carried out. In this research, we objective study the methodological aspect from the Theatre of the Oppressed and the possibilities that may come up as a result of this process related to the stimulation of the criticalness, reflections, ethical political actions of some groups, as well as the limits and possibilities of stimulating the socialization of the culture. The categories ideology, hegemony, civil society and culture are directing this research and they are used based on Gramsci’s perspective, in which is defended that the possibility of a construction of a new societal order, direct connected with culture area, and this reproduction, straightly articulated to the economy production. Analysing this experience, we realized that it’s a collective creation which brings out the possibility of reflection about social issues, and stimulates, some how, the exercise of democracy, as well as the conscience of social rights. However, it doesn’t intend to change the structure of capitalism, which is, in our perspective, the mainly way of the reproduction of the social inequality. In this sense, we point out some limits of the use of Theatre of the Oppressed methodology in the Santo André experience, in the way of giving instruments, or not, to create conditions for a hegemony conquest. It’s affirmed because of the link between the GTO experience and the city public administration, and the fact that in the objectives of this experience there isn’t any consideration about the struggles between social classes in capitalism.

PWE065

Humanization Project: An experience in Esmeraldino Bandeira Industrial Prison

Fafeire Lobelia, Lobelia

Universidade Federal do Estado do Rio de Janeiro,
Escola de Serviço Social, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

The Esmeraldino Bandeira Industrial Prison (SEAP-EB), located in the Gericino Prison Complex, was established in 1957, with capacity to serve approximately 980 prisoners, males, in a regime of closed imprisonment and conviction with up to 15 years length.

The Social Service work in the Penitentiary System in Rio de Janeiro aims to guarantee the rights of the prison population.

Among the different fronts of action of the Social Service in Esmeraldino Bandeira Industrial Prison, we highlight the Humanization Project, created in 2002, which consists of a reflexive space, where the prisoners receive guidance and information about their rights, the purpose of each section of the prison unit, as well as the benefits and services available in them.

Then, on an individual approach, a social interview is conducted, with the opening of records, identification and care of the first demands.

The Project Humanization is of great relevance in prison space, as through dialogue and exchange of information, we are contributing to the emancipation of the individual, so that he can be protagonist of his own history, a conscious citizen and imbued with the desire and conditions to rewrite his own history. In this way, we are also providing substance to the Professional Ethical Political Project, that recognizes freedom as central moral value and is committed with the autonomy, emancipation and expansion of social individuals.

PWE066

Periodic social strategies of social welfare in quality of life and health worker

Pessoa, Vanisa Cristina F S R¹; Alcantara, Gisele Oliveira¹; Lima, Renata Araujo T²

¹Petrobras, Rfeminaria de Capuava/Recursos Humanos, Maus, Brazil; ²Petrobras, SMES/GGSMSSA, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Social service professionals in PETROBRAS seeking to deepen the knowledge of reality in the period 2001 to 2003, implemented the first pilot of the socialist period in Petrobras / Terminal / Transportes de Santos. Social workers understand the importance of social time in professional acting, revised, improved instrumentation to measure the indicators of quality of life in the referenced authors CARVALHO (1983); ALBUQUEQUE & FRANCE (1998), Fernandes (1996); IAMAMOTO (1997); Moraes (1999), Costa (2000); HERNANDEZ & Meho (2003).

In the period 2003 to 2006 conducted 700 interviews in order to assess the lifestyle of employees considering the full six dimensions of health: physical, emotional, social, intellectual, organizational and spiritual.

Starting with the demands identified and analyzed, professionals and programmed actions proposed to improve the overall health, aimed at quality of life and consequently, the organizational environment.

The results of this experiment were presented at the Petrobras Health Prize and was awarded 1st Place in 2006. The corporate area of health identified other internal experiences and from the results and success in projects carried out by organizational units in Social Work, underlined the relevance and potential contribution of this work area to improve the health of workers and with the advice of Teacher Ana Ines Simões and referenced to the authors: MENDES e DIAS(1991); MINAYO-GOMEZ e THEDEM-COSTA(1997); FREIRE(1998); LAURELL e NORIEGA(1998); BUSS & FILHO, (2007), and others. Currently the new methodology is being applied in Industrial and Maintenance Management Capuava Refinery in order to contribute to the understanding of the determinants and socioeconomic determinants of health-worker illness and its implications on productivity, offering prevention and promotion in order to systematize the practice, in line with the guidelines of Safety, Environment, Health and the strategic projects from Petrobras. Between nov/2010 and dec/2011 steps were carried out awareness raising of the general conditions of management and performance of 63 interviews, presentation and discussion of results for the multidisciplinary team, managers, supervisors and employees. The process is embedded in strategic projects the company has contributed to the improvement of individual and collective health.

PWE067

The elephant in the hospital: the call for healthcare social workers to discuss compassion fatigue

Adelane, Shurna Thaler

Brynnere Continuing Care, Ottawa, Canada

“The expectation that we can be immersed in suffering and loss daily and not be touched by it is as unrealistic as expecting to be able to walk through water without getting wet.” Rachel Naomi Remen (1996)


“The expectation that we can be immersed in suffering and loss daily and not be touched by it is as unrealistic as expecting to be able to walk through water without getting wet.” Rachel Naomi Remen (1996)

compassion fatigue and it is the cost of caring for our clients and the work that we do. Compassion Fatigue is different than burnout but can contribute to burnout if not addressed as part of your day to day practice. You can have elements of compassion fatigue and still love what brought you to the profession, but it’s the immersion in the stories and struggles of our clients that empty your tank and that can begin to alter your world view. We must find ways within our profession to refuel our tanks and support each other. We need to create spaces within our organizations where social work colleagues can discuss compassion fatigue, review and better understand their signs and symptoms, develop action plans for individual and group change and create an environment that normalizes this shared experience of compassion fatigue.

A 2 hour workshop was developed at Bruyère Continuing Care to begin to eliminate the elephant in the room around the cost of caring and the impact of compassion fatigue. It has been supported by the organization due to the relative low cost of delivery and the focus on individual change. The workshop focused on an introduction of the importance of the topic and definitions (compassion fatigue, burnout and vicarious trauma). It further included several activities to help the group be more aware of their signs and symptoms, including a self care checklist (with a focus on what they currently do and what they wish they did more of) and finished with a brainstorming activity around committing to change.

Feedback post session was so positive, that plans are in place to provide the same session to other health professional groups within the hospital.

PWE069
Information systems and social work: future possibilities for creative practice
Gillingham, Philip
University of Queensland, School of Social Work and Human Services, Brisbane, Australia

Human services organisations have invested heavily in the development and implementation of complex electronic information systems (IS) to record and process information about service users. However, a key theme from studies of IS is a lack of focus on IS to child protection services in Australia and England and Wales and recent research is that current forms of IS may be hindering rather than helping frontline practitioners. In particular, current IS may not promote best practice in decision making and may constrain rather than promote creative practice. The program of research described in this presentation does not aim to extend the current critique of IS, but rather to investigate how IS can be transformed to enhance creative practice. The preliminary stage of the research is presented which explored how the critique of IS can be re-interpreted using concepts drawn from social informatics. This process goes beyond the scope of the research described in this presentation.

PWE071
The influence and relevance of historical-materialist ontology in the brazilian social work
Lara, Ricardo; Simon, Giovanny; Justino, Aline
Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Departamento de Serviço Social, Florianópolis, Brazil

The object of study of the present research has, as the main target, the comprehension and analyzes of the theoretical impact of two thinkers – Karl Marx (1818 – 1883) and Gyorgy Lukacs (1885 – 1971) – on the scientific production of Brazilian Social Work, with a time focusing on the development and analyzes of the theoretical decisiveness of the main Brazilian Social Work theoretical production that dialect with Marx and Lukács. This way, our research will be divided in two moments, although not necessarily executed at distinct times, say: 1) analyzes of main Brazilian Social Work writers who dialog with marxist-lukacist works; 2) studies of the main works of Marx and Lukács used as reference in Social Work.

PWE072
Importance given to the practices of social responsibility: the approach of social work
Télis, Helma
ULL-ISSSL, Lisboa, Portugal

The social dialogue at European Union level, originated by J. Delors in the European Commission has evolved over the 90th towards corporate accountability for social cohesion, culminating on July, 2001 with the publication of the Green Paper Promoting a European framework for corporate social responsibility. In the case of a social responsibility, it may be a potential area of intervention for Social Work, despite the fact that the published studies are essentially addressed to the dimensions of ethical and environmental responsibility. To the extent that corporate responsibility should be, beyond the strictly economic component, a social component, it must be an understanding of what are the contributions of Social Work for CSR. In this sense, we seek to answer the departure question: what is the perception that employees have about the company’s CSR practices? The main objective (general) to be achieved in the study is to understand the perception that employees have of the CSR practices of the company. Another objective is to realize, in this study, what difference makes the intervention of Social Work in the business sector, to improve the practices of CSR, on the one hand, the efficiency and effectiveness of workers, on the other hand, the targeting of the companies social investments to effectively combat social problems, creating room for improving the quality of life and well-being of workers and society in general. The object of analysis of this study is the telecommunications sector. The choice of this sector due to the fact that in Portugal, has been a pioneer with regard to implementing social responsibility programs. In this context, we have adopted an inductive methodological strategy. In the collection and processing of empirical data, we applied a survey and carry out interviews to deepen the data obtained. As for the processing of data, we used as a methodological tool, statistical analysis and content analysis. The results point to a lack of business practices for the categories of analysis: social cohesion and inclusion, and social intervention (action). We believe that in these two categories of CSR, there is a field of Social Work intervention, insofar 60% (social intervention) and 48% (social cohesion and inclusion) of the sample believe that the introduction of such practices is very important or important. It is precisely these two types of practices in which Social Work should develop projects under the activities of CSR.

PWE073
Putting social work knowledge at the heart of British Association of Social Workers (BASW’s) services and electronic communication with members.
McDonnell, Fray: Robb, Bridget
British Association of Social Workers (BASW), Development Team, 16 Kent Street, Birmingham, United Kingdom

Aim of the project: BASW Council wants to promote and inform best practice across the profession and to enable members to have a single access point to policies, information and publications. The aim is to support social workers to:

- have a strong sense of identity as part of an international profession
- participate in and influence changing structures and models of social work
- campaign and lobby to influence employers, governments, the public and international institutions.

We will explore why the decision by our Council to want more accessible written policies from BASW led us to decide that we needed the technological solution of a Knowledge Hub.

Methods: We will show how the hub was commissioned and designed, detail some of the features and give a hub overview. We employed a specialist librarian and worked with the BASW communications team to develop the hub. Some information will be freely available and some for members only. It links social workers with IFSW and the international agenda.
Results: This session will give a demonstration of our new knowledge hub and explain how it has transformed communication with our members. We will show how it links to Continuing Professional Development and Registration requirements. We will demonstrate the benefits of such a system to users and to the Association. We will show the advantages of a dedicated bespoke system which stores its own information, rather than relying on links to external websites. We will share how we built the library categorisations as the basis for storing and searching for the information in the system. We will show how it is customised to the needs of the four countries within the United Kingdom, England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. We will also detail some of the challenges and how these were overcome. We will illustrate how the development of this system has led to a rethink of our website to put the knowledge hub at the heart of the system.

Conclusion: The importance of:
— Having an organisational approach to developing knowledge
— Being clear about objectives and outcomes
— Having specialist expertise to achieve this
— Seeing continuing professional development as part of all learning and using the knowledge hub to facilitate this approach
— Possibilities of using the hub to develop partnerships with other countries to enable wider access to information and knowledge

PWE074
Professional leadership to social workers in the Philippines and Australia
Sanchez, Nicomil
Australian Catholic University, Canberra, Australia
There are increasing numbers of social workers handling leadership position in the Philippines and in Australia. It could be attributed to the increasing demand for social workers to handle executive position in government agency but also in private corporations. There are also increasing demand for social workers to step up in leadership position in different arena like in politics, social development work, governance, and international affairs. Truly, the social worker have reached its rightful stature as leader in various arena that could be attributed to their skills, knowledge, integrity, and most especially from the core values of the profession in upheld the common good, human dignity and social justice through social welfare program. Thus, providing social welfare is a key government responsibility and through times it was elevated as a separate entity form the Health ministry and was consider as one of the main government agency both in the Philippines and Australia. In the Philippines, it was the Department of Social Welfare and Development and in Australia, it is the Department of Human Services which is the largest employer of social workers. This study will analyse the current practice of providing leadership to social workers in government agency based on related literature and policy and practice and the current challenges and opportunities.

PWE075
Social Work: the instrumentality of the profession between the visible bars of the prison system
Lobelia, Lobbie
Universidade Federal do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Escola de Serviço Social, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
The extension project "Social Service: the instrumentality of the profession between the visible bars of the prison system and the invisible of socioeducative measure" aims to provide the student of Social Service experience in teaching activities, extension and undergraduate research on the theme "Human Rights, Public Safety and socio-juridical system." The project implemented in 2011 three extension activities: the Study Group "Violence and Society", which is an area of reading, discussion and construction of a theoretical framework on the theme "Human rights, public safety and prisons", being a space of exchange between teachers and students of the Universidade Federal do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Universidade Federal Fluminense, Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro and Universidade Castelo Branco; the workshop Cinema and Discussion: a look at public safety, with the proposal to discuss the everyday life, working conditions, ethics, contradictions and paradoxes of the military policeman work, being developed with the military policemen and officers of the 27th Military Police Battalion, and the Socioeducative Work with the inmates of the Esmeraldino Bandeira Industrial Prison, which consists in an informative and reflexive group activity with the inmates, who have already made a criminal examination and awaiting his parole.
Wednesday 11 July

**PWE078**

**Specialist’s opinion as expert assessment: benefits and limitations**

Bolshik Ekaterina; Bochaver, Alexandra

‘Moscow State University of Psychology and Education, The Centre for social and psychological adaptation and developments of teenagers ‘Perekryostok’, Moscow, Russian Federation; ’Moscow State University of Psychology and Education, Moscow, Russian Federation

**Problem:** Effectiveness of social work may be assessed from the different perspectives: of a client/patient/community that the social work was going on with; of customers (e.g. social institutes – schools, courts, etc.); of funders, that may have knowledge or total lack of information about the state of the problem; and finally of social workers who directly made the work. From this point of view short-term social and psychological work is very special because often it is hard or impossible to interview all interested parties after work completion. Sometimes the only person who may be asked about the social work effectiveness is a social worker. So the key problem is to create a method of questioning that could use the worker’s subjectiveness not as a weakness but as a strength area.

**Aim:** To develop a reliable assessment system based on expert opinions of specialists for social and psychological work and to pilot it in practice of social workers and psychologists working in the ‘Centre of support of growing generation ‘Perekryostok’ (Moscow, Russia).

**Results:** As a result of numerous focus-groups, discussions and professional activity analysis the assessment tool has been developed. The main principle underlying this tool is that the assessment should not be neutral, ‘objective’: alternatively, the professional position and the position of assessing expert should be clear and aware and it should be incorporated into assessment system with necessity. Whereas the main axiological principles in this Centre include: active responsibility, development, partnership relations, subjectness, system perspective, and social relationships as developmental resources, all professional activities in this organization are based on, structured by and conceptualized by this perspective. The tool is a short questionnaire where the specialist should mark the dynamics of key aspects of personal position development that are expressed in the space of his/her interactions with client. It is possible to construct a client’s profile of changes in specialist’s opinion.

**Discussion:** Measurements made by specialists may work not only as an instrument of effectiveness assessment, but as a point for professional reflection. The difficulties, limitations and benefits of unilateral measures interpretation of work impacts are discussed.

**PWE079**

**Gender, psychiatric diagnosis and work sick leave**

Tavares, Iza Elena

Municipal Town Hall of Uberlandia-Mg, Directory of Human Development, Uberlandia, Brazil

**Objectives:** To study the high and crescent frequency which year after year servers from a federal public university got sick leave and the related consequences. Methodology: 408 servers were investigated from both genders, who were in work in a period of 3 years. The relations between the variables gender, diagnosis, frequency of leave and quantity of days stopped were described and quantified. Analysis of the Results: It was as done through a database built in the Statistical Program SPSS 13.0 for Windows. The Spearman’s rank Correlation Coefficient was used for the study of correlation between frequency of leave and the number of days stopped.

**Results:** Generally speaking, it is observed that the same server can have more than one leave and more than one diagnosis. As per the variable gender, it is noticed the predominance of 289 (78%) women servers. They were responsible for 985 (67%) in a total of 1470 leave. The psychiatric diagnosis on itself, or in comorbidity with other diseases occurred in 37% of servers on leave. It was found significant correlations showing that in the same measurement that the frequency of leave increases the quantity of days stopped also increases.

**Discussion:** The highlighted predominance of women can occur because of the leave caused per circumstances related to reproduction, which is a variable associated only to the feminine gender. The prevalence of the psychiatric diagnosis in more than 30% of the sample can have a certain peculiarity with the institution studied, as it is bigger than in the general population. The correlation found seems to show that the repetition of the leave is related to mobility, which, the more serious, the tendency is that the days stopped increases.

**Conclusion:** The relevance of the theme for Mental Health justifies the complementary multicentric studies, with the same methodology, to confirm or not, and to understand better, the results of the present work.

**PWE080**

**Government or market - survival strategy of social service NGO in China**

Chen, Belli

Shanghai Business School, Shanghai, China

This article basing on the depth interview of Six non-governmental organizations in Shanghai S District in China, finds out that NGO external resources oriented is different. Service groups, service content and the Council of the operation concept and style are the key factors which influence the external resource oriented. On the basis of the interview, the author tries to put forward countermeasure and suggestion.

**PWE081**

**Social work in mental health**

Cintha Rodrigues Silveira, Cinthia

Associação Hospitalar Thereza Perlatti, Serviço Social, Jau/SP, Brazil

The study discusses the work of Social Work in Hospital Thereza Perlatti (Jau / SP) – a regional referral for mental health. The social worker, along with the professional team, develops individual and collective actions with users / families linked to the services of the institution. The goal is to work on social inclusion of people with mental disorders from the perspective of human emancipation, through actions to facilitate access to goods and services essential to life and health. Health is considered a fundamental human right of universal and equal access, with food, shelter, sanitation, environment, employment, income, education, transport, leisure and access to essential goods and services as factors and conditions. Shares of Social Service, Political Ethics ruled in Project Professional, with the recognition of freedom as the central ethical value and the political demands inherent to - autonomy, emancipation and full development of the social individuals, seeking to rescue the identity and citizenship through practices of socialization and integration family, community and society. It is essential coordination with the network of substitute services of mental health as opposed to the culture of psychiatric institutionalization that marked the recent history of mental health in Brazil, an example of violation of human rights. The challenge is to collectively face the precarious and privatization of health services posed by neoliberalism, which often lead to the consolidation of health as a universal human right.

**PWE082**

**The socialization of information in a semi intensive care unit: development of a primer for parents an interdisciplinary perspective**

Cynthia Rodrigues Silveira, Cinthia; Silvana Ap. Mazierto Castidão, Silvana

Hospital Amanar Carvalho, Serviço social, Municípios do Triângulo SP, Brazil; ‘Hospital de Reabilitação de Anomalias Craniofaciais-USP-SP, Serviço Social, Bauru/SP, Brazil

The study generally aimed to propose a socio-educational material to family / caregivers in a Semi Intensive Care Unit. Methodology: descriptive and exploratory studies, the universe is made up of all family members / caregivers of children admitted to the Intensive Care Unit Semi in the period from November 2010 to January 2011 and joined the study. The sample in a non-probabilistic intentional consisted of 07 (seven) families / caregivers of children Unit Semi Intensive (35%) and 09 (nine) professionals (70%). Results: We found that 57% of family / carers know what is a Semi Intensive Care Unit. Feelings about the hospitalization of their children, 86% felt anxiety, fear 71%, 43% and 28% quiet desperation and concern. The difficulties with his son to stay in the unit were experienced by 57% of family / caregivers, as follows: 57% family difficulties, financial 15% and 15% unknown city. The equipment used in patients are unknown for 57% and 100% of these would like to know. Facilities in staying in the unit, 30% reported on access to information (surgeries and procedures). The opinion on the explanatory booklet including terminology, was considered by all good 71%, suggesting even family members / caregivers (43%) subjects of interest. 67% of them believe that the information is not sufficient. It is noticed that 90% of struggling with the family / caregivers. The difficulties were in the conduct Influence (44%), difficulty understanding, emotionally upset parents, anxiety, mobile phone use and difficulty of acceptance and misinformation (33%), lack of commitment and compliance schedules (22%), 90% of professionals agreed on the creation of the booklet, including contributing co-author. Conclusions: highlights the need and importance of developing a socio-educational booklet to relatives / caregivers, with the participation of a multidisciplinary team which will facilitate the building of a relationship of trust and commitment to users and interprofessional team. We suggest that, to arrive at a service aimed at humanization, the path is necessary to explain the family / caregivers
as well as the interdisciplinary team - in a horizontal relationship - that parents are entitled to access to all information of the disease and treatment, a factor that brings security for all by establishing a trust.

PWE084  Educating for Disaster: determining the core elements of a disaster curriculum for social work in New Zealand
Adamson, Carol
University of Auckland, Counselling, Human Services & Social Work, Auckland, New Zealand

In 2010 and 2011, Aotearoa New Zealand was hit by a number of major disasters involving loss of human life and severe disruption to social, ecological and economic wellbeing. The Pike River mine explosions were closely followed by a sequence of major earthquakes in Christchurch, seismic events that have permanently altered the lives of thousands of people in our third largest city, the closure of the central business district and the effective abandonment of whole residential areas. In early October 2011, the ship, Rena, grounded on a reef off the port of Tauranga and threatened a major oil spill throughout the Bay of Plenty, where local communities with spiritual and cultural connections to the land depend on sea food as well as thrive on tourism. The Council for Social Work Education Aotearoa New Zealand (CSWANZ), representing all the Schools of Social Work in New Zealand, held a 'Disaster Curriculum' day in November 2011, at which social workers and Civil Defence leaders involved in the Christchurch earthquakes, the Rena Disaster, Fiji Floods and the Boxing Day tsunami presented their narrative experience of disaster response and recovery. Workshops discussed and identified core elements that participants considered vital to a social work curriculum that would enable social work graduates in a range of closely connected community and cultural settings to respond in safe, creative and informed ways. We present our core ideas for a social work disaster curriculum and considers a wide range of educational content based on existing knowledge bases and new content within a disaster framework.

PWE085  REPORT: JASCSW - conducted activities for the great East Japan earthquake and future challenges
Kamori, Atsushi1; Upawa, Keiko2; Kawakami, Tomo1; Shibuya, Satoshi1
1Japanese Association of Schools of Certified Social Worker, Secretariat, Tokyo, Japan; 2Komazawa University, Faculty of Letters, Department of Sociology, Tokyo, Japan; 3Shakai UNIVERSITY, Department of Integrated Human and Social Welfare, Chiba, Japan

On March 11, 2011, a massive earthquake with a magnitude of 9.0 struck the seaboard area of Northeastern Japan. In the wake of the disaster, professional social work associations that belong to IAFW led efforts to dispatch social workers to the affected areas in order to conduct support activities. JASCSW, which is organized of universities and other institutions that serve to train certified social workers, has also been engaged in support the following activities.

1. Support Provided to Universities and Other Institutions Serving to Train Certified Social Workers Affected by the Disaster
Following the earthquake, hearings were conducted with institutions serving to train certified social workers that are located in regions suffering enormous damage at the hands of the earthquake, ensuing tsunami, and the resulting accidents at the nuclear power plants. It was assessed that (1) developmental education may no longer be able to be conducted due to the destruction of school buildings and other educational facilities and (2) due to the deaths of their parents or guardians and/or the damaging or destruction of their homes, a number of students are experiencing a crisis situation in which they are unable to continue their studies. Students in these disaster areas represent valuable human resources that, in the future, will contribute as the social workers. As such, JASCSW has been engaging in the following as support activities: (1) exempting disaster-affected students from schooling and entrance fees; (2) providing mental support to students and school faculty; (3) providing economic support such as providing them with textbooks free of charge; (4) strengthening the support framework for securing training sites; and (5) addressing the special circumstances of training schools in Fukushima Prefecture due to having been impacted by the string of nuclear power plant accidents (requesting government cooperation in addressing harmful rumors, etc.).

2. Approaching Institutions Serving to Train Certified Social Workers that Are Based Outside the Disaster Area
JASCSW has also called upon faculty and students at training schools located outside the disaster area to volunteer, and has engaged in coordinating the dispatching of volunteers since June 2011. We would like to express its utmost gratitude to the many individuals from overseas who offered personnel, material and monetary assistance, concern, encouragement and prayers in the wake of the Earthquake.

PWE086  From a helpless victim to a coping survivor: Innovative first responder’s psychosocial interventions
Farkhi, Meahe
Tel Hai College, School of Social Work, Upper Galilee, Galil Elyon, Israel

Crisis, disasters, terror attacks or any other traumatic event may cause among the survivors acute stress reaction (ASR). The major symptoms are: disorientation, regressive and un-adaptable behaviors, psychosomatic pain, uncertainty, lack of clarity about further threat, fear for loved ones, and disconnection from their familiar support system. (ICD-10).

The first responder main psychosocial goal during the acute phase is to provide the victim with basic support that will help them to regain the needed coping resources and re-establish the sense of control and safety (Kutz & Bleich, 2005). This process encourages the shift of the victim’s perspective: From a helpless victim to a coping survivor.

The psychosocial interventions are divided by the location: Location 1: The event’s location:
• PACING & leading using varied communications channels.
• Re-establishing sequences of continuance.
• Regaining sense of control.
• Using the cognitive communication channel.
• Yes-set sequences.

Location 2: Emergency rooms or Traumatic Stress First Aid Centers (TSFAC)
• Stress symptoms reduction using suggestive techniques
• Memory Structure Intervention (MSI).
• Psychological Inoculation (PI).
• Group interventions.
• Basic deferential diagnosis: ASR-PTSD
• Patent release decision making.

The general principles for intervention by non-professionals, adopted by the Israel Ministry of Health (2002), are:
- a. Establish personal contact with the survivors and provide words of comfort or supportive touch.
- b. Encourage survivors to verbalize their experiences.
- c. Provide orienting information about what happened and what is about to happen in the hospital.
- d. Ensure physical needs such as hydration, food, and rest when appropriate.
- e. Enable contact with any significant other as soon as possible through phone or personal contact.

The above topics will be elaborated and demonstrated by case studies and short videos.

PWE087  Great East Japan Earthquake: Visualizing the voices of the victims - Text mining based on SNS analysis
Arai, Hiromichi
Komazawa University, Tokyo, Japan

Background: The magnitude 9.0 Great East Japan Earthquake struck on March 11, 2011, measuring the maximum level of 7 on the Japanese scale. The tsunami caused by the earthquake resulted in massive damage to Japan’s Pacific coast. In addition, the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant caused problems such as the release of a large quantity of radioactive material, and it has developed into a major accident rated level 7 on the INES scale. People who lived in the area around the stricken plant now face many years of evacuation, while those who live just outside the evacuation zone are affected by high levels of radiation. The nuclear accident has added to the severity and complexity of the disaster.

Aim: This research attempts to visualize the voices of the victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake in order to explore their needs and the problems they face in their daily lives. This is a comprehensive investigation, based on the victim’s voices, of disaster management as seen in the Great East Japan Earthquake from the perspective of social work and social development.

Method: The method is a text mining analysis using data from comments posted on Twitter. My analysis is based on 72 individual accounts whose profile includes the name of a municipality in the vicinity of the nuclear plant. I used TMS 4.0.1, a piece of software which supports natural language processing in Japanese. In addition to morphological and syntax analysis I carried out analysis such as the following: frequency analysis, network analysis, cluster analysis and correspondence analysis in time series analysis.

Results: The text used in the analysis contained a total of 1,393,685 words
Sewing and psychosocial benefits: ethnic embroidery among women in post-earthquake Sichuan, China

Lai, Hor Yan; Threlfall, Jennifer
Washington University in St Louis, George Warren Brown School of Social Work, St Louis, United States

Following the 2008 earthquake in Sichuan China, there was a growing popularity of Qiang ethnic embroidery in the most affected areas (Kan, 2009). Practitioners were mostly women, who had a high risk of developing post traumatic health problems (Wang, 2009). Participating in embroidery has a healing effect on women who have undergone adverse life events (Renylods, 2008), yet, no studies were conducted to understand the experiences of these quake survivors. We explore the following 3 research questions: What were the psychosocial experiences of women who were involved in Qiang embroidery? Were the experiences of Qiang and non-Qiang women different? Were the experiences different for those who had suffered more losses from the earthquake than those who suffered less?

Methods: Convenience sampling was used to recruit women (N=11; aged between 30 & 49) who were involved in Qiang embroidery arts in a temporary housing area over two weeks. Five were non-Qiang and 6 were Qiang; 4 lost their family members in the quake and 4 suffered from physical injury. One focus group was carried out with 3 non-Qiang women at the local social work station, and 8 individual interviews at the women’s homes. Interviews were coded using NVivo 9.0 and categories were developed by the research team.

Results: The key psychological motivator was the sense of accomplishment gained from finishing and selling the artworks. The attention required in sewing distracted the women from their quake-related problems. Social benefit was gained from finishing and selling the artworks. The women discussed their problems and exchanged their concerns. Yet, their sewing network broke down once they stopped sewing. Qiang women saw the embroidery as promoting their own culture. For non-Qiang, culture was less valued than market interests. Similarly, Qiang were more intrinsically motivated to sew for aesthetics benefits, while non-Qiang valued the money. Women who suffered more sewed to occupy their free time and to enjoy more social benefits of sewing.

Conclusion: Sewing has benefits above and beyond the production of final products. The cultural values of the artwork were more valued by the Qiang women. Women who suffered more from the earthquake benefited more from the social and practical aspects of sewing. If disaster relief social workers want their clients to enjoy the psychosocial benefits of arts, additional meaning must be attached, e.g. ethnic cultural relevance.

PWE089

The collaboration of disaster management of social workers in Japan - the great east Japan earthquake

Hirata, Machiko; Obara, Machiko; Furiya, Ryuta; Takamine, Yutaka; Kimura, Mariko
1Japanese Association of Certified Social Workers, Kanagawa, Japan; 2Japanese Association of Association of Social Workers in Health Services, Kanagawa, Japan; 3Japanese Association of Certified Psychiatric Social Workers, Tokyo, Japan; 4Japanese Association of Social Workers, Okinawa, Japan; 5Japanese Association of Certified Psychiatric Social Workers, Kanagawa, Japan

On March 11th, 2011, the Great East Japan Earthquake struck the northeast of Japan, killing 20,000 people. The professional organizations of social workers, such as Japanese Association of Certified Social Workers(JACSW), Japanese Association of Certified Psychiatric Social Workers(JACPSW) and Japanese Association of Social Workers in Health Services(JASWSH) have immediately dispatched their relief teams to support the affected people and social workers in severely damaged areas. Since then, they have regularly sent thousands of social workers to support the social workers in the damaged areas of northeast Japan, who have also been attacked by the earthquake and tsunami and lost their homes. The social workers of JACSW have supported the comprehensive community support centers of the local governments in several severely damaged areas, visiting the elderly people displaced in the temporary housings and assessing their needs. The psychiatric social workers of JACPSW have supported the social workers at the psychiatric hospitals and mental health clinics for the mental care of the survivors suffering from the loss of the family and friends. Then the social workers of JASWSH have assisted the social workers in the temporary housing area in opening their group homes for the needy people.

Through the support activities of disaster management, three professional organizations have realized that they should share the necessary information and work together among them for the more effective work. They plan to make a cooperation each other.

In this poster presentation, we will illustrate how the three professional social work organizations have achieved the support activities for the Great East Japan Earthquake and reached a collaboration of their work.

PWE090

Disaster management of reconstructing local economy in post-quake Sichuan: reflection on social work practice in Yingxiu

Zhou, Xiao-yan; Leung, Tong-lit Charles
1Wenchuan Datong Social Work Service Center, Wenchuan, China; 2The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Applied Social Sciences, Hung Hom, Hong Kong

The aim of this paper is to present lessons learned from a free-range chicken farming project, which is managed by a NGO called Wenchuan Datong Social Work Service Center (WenDatong), in a village of Yingxiu. A review of the literature in the West and China has shown that multi-faceted roles of social worker in disaster management are preferred for holistic intervention, such as relief provider, facilitator, coordinator, community mobilizer, broker, negotiator, and educator. Despite examples of reconstructing local economy in post-quake Sichuan are identified, further deliberation of the intervention process should be illustrated. Therefore, the project subverted by China Foundation For Poverty Alleviation (CFPA) is taken as a case to demonstrate how different roles of social worker can be formulated for better outcomes. Based on the reflection on this project, it is argued that a more culturally sensitive, empowering, and collaborative approach to implement similar projects should be promoted. The findings are also expected to facilitate further studies for the service improvement in similar contexts around the globe.

Main References:

PWE091

Developing competencies for international social work and humanitarian practice at the University of East London: Case study Adshead, Karen

University of East London, Social Work - Cass School of Education and Communities, London, United Kingdom

In response to the Global Agenda for social work and social development, and recent and emerging efforts to professionalise humanitarian practice, how well is social work education situated to respond to the needs of practitioners in the field for continued professional development in the area? As a higher education institution in London, UK, the University of East London (UEL) is trying to meet this challenge through establishing a Master of Arts in International Social Work and Humanitarian Practice. The international social work programme at UEL has strong links with psychology and psychosocial studies, refugee studies, human rights and international law, development studies and environmental sustainability networks.

A degree in international social work and humanitarian practice addresses the needs of practitioners to develop their abilities and capacity, and offers social workers currently working in, or interested in becoming involved with, humanitarian practice, an opportunity to share and identify competencies and best practice in the sector.

In addition to obtaining a further qualification, the programme would provide opportunities for practitioners to share and research their experiences and insights "on the ground". This programme of study is designed specifically for students who have successfully completed a degree in social work (in the UK or abroad) and who wish to progress to a Masters level study to undertake an applied research project directly related to the field, with the purpose of disseminating to a wider audience. The programme has been designed for social work professionals who either have direct experience in humanitarian, development or relief work, or would intend to work in the sector, and have prior experience in

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relevant areas. The delivery will comprise blended learning, with taught and e-learning components and self study. This programme represents an initial strategy to build the body of knowledge and shared capacity for social work within humanitarian actions in local and global contexts. It is intended that this programme will develop models for good practice and support social work's professional integrity within the humanitarian sector, whilst contributing to trans-disciplinary debates within the larger humanitarian arena. In addition to social work professionals in the UK, it is desired for partnerships to be developed with other social work education institutes and international NGOs.

PWE092
Applying community strengths in disastrous resilience: Taiwan Taoyuan Case Study
Ti-Chen Ting
Jiuh Hua Social Welfare And Charity Foundation, TAIPEL, Taiwan

In August, 2009, Typhoon Morakot caused severe damage in southern region of Taiwan, leaving 461 people dead and 192 others missing, and roughly NT$110 billions loss. The government set up life-reconstruction service centers in the disastrous areas to provide services in living, psychology, schooling, employment and other fringe benefits and welfare. And our foundation takes charge of four reconstruction service centers. The paper takes Taoyuan district life reconstruction service center as an example, sharing how to implement recovery programs by using community strengths, such as indigenous intelligence, traditional culture and local resources. Our achievements prove that community strengths play the most important role in disastrous resilience.

PWE093
Closely guarded nature territories as one of the factors of society stability
Gusyakova, Ludmila
Gorno-Altaisk State University, Gorno-Altaisk, Russian Federation

In the middle of the XX-th century global changes of environment were outlined. Intensive social and economic society development has led to the anthropogenous load on the environment and to the aggravation of ecological situation not only on local, regional, national, but also on global levels. It is impossible to name society as a developing one where the capital (means of production, real estate, etc.) has not been increasing and natural resources have become impoverished or the society has reached the economic growth at the expense of other components of its development. Indissolubility of economy and ecology, their interdependence – one of the basic conditions of a sustainable society development. Recently ecological security among all kinds of social security has aroused the special attention. It is caused by the fact that the society sustainable development assumes creation of such social and economic system which would provide on a long-term basis not only high standard of living, but also high level of its quality that is growth of real incomes, educational level, improvement of public health services etc. Quality of life and stable progress of society and state are provided by stability of environment and social-economic society organization. According to it preservation of biounatural variety in different regions of our planet has general civilization value. In this connection the consideration of closely guarded nature territories where biounatural variety remains, as public institute of ensuring of social ecological security of modern society is topical. Modernization of the social organization of closely guarded nature territories assumes working out of the new principles of law regulating their social ecological activity. Now closely guarded nature territories are public institute aimed at, on the one hand, the preservation of biodiversity, and, on the other hand, optimization of vital space of the population. There is stabilization of social security of regions, prevention of threat of ecological accident, bio security ensuring among functions of the public institute. Ensuring of social and ecological security in the society assumes the further research of closely guarded nature territories as the public institute promoting increase of level of social-ecological culture, modernization of social-ecological education of the population, that finally would promote well-being of the person and society.

PWE094
Change of livelihoods and vulnerability of rural poor: the Orissa Cyclone of 1999 through the experience of the theatre group Naty Chetana
Banta-Teerkô, Satu
University of Tampere, School of Social Sciences and Humanities, Tampere, Finland

On 29th October 1999, a super cyclone smashed the coast of Orissa (one of the Eastern states of India), hammering the state’s coastal line with storm surges that simply washed away several coastal villages and rolled 15-20 kilometers further inland, causing death and destruction. Two weeks earlier, local theatre group Natya Chetana (Theatre for Awareness) had completed its tour on the same area. Based on background research, its play Saparna Sapana (Sapana’s Dream) had warned the local communities about the increased vulnerability to cyclones due to loss of coastal mangrove forests. It also had addressed the interconnectedness of basic needs, livelihoods, and the vulnerability of particularly the poorer sections of rural people. All over sudden, the play got associated with the Orissa Cyclone of 1999. The poster summarizes Natya Chetana’s experiences before and after the cyclone. Through the local case, the poster points to the connections between the natural environment, environmental resources, basic needs for food and work, and the survival of the rural poor. The poster is based on ethnographic work with Natya Chetana during early 2000s.

PWE095
The Igbo of south-Eastern Nigeria and the challenge of climate change
Onyenchnwe, Emmanuela
Imo State University, Dept. of Geography/Environmental Management, Owerri, Nigeria

The Igbo believe that land and other forms of nature are sacred, and are held in trust by the present day users on behalf of the dead ancestors and future generations. They have deeply entrenched ideas about environmental sustainability because their traditional agricultural and health care systems depend on the land, plants and the stability of the ecosystem. Igbo folklore and oral traditions recount how the people adapted fairly successfully to changes in weather conditions in the past, but the scale and intensity of global warming and climate change in recent years pose a serious threat to the survival of the Igbo and their cultural heritage. The paper tries to explain this strange new phenomenon, its current and anticipated impacts, and some of the adaptation strategies and short term mitigation options available to the people. It also tries to relate the changing conditions in Igboland to the wider global debates about the environment and climate change. Over the years Igboland has experienced a steady rise in its population, the expansion of agricultural exports during the colonial period, and the various transformations of the post-colonial period which have greatly altered the landscape, and exposed the people to the risks arising from damage to the ecosystem.. Heavy rains now aggravate sheet and gully erosion in the rural areas, and worsen flooding in the cities. The entire farming calendar and traditional ways of forecasting weather conditions have been thrown off balance, with grave implications for local food security. People have begun to notice a decrease in the density of trees and in the intensity of fruiting; the depletion of plant and animal species, changes in the migratory pattern of birds and other animals, fluctuations in the levels of water bodies, and an alarming increase in vector borne disease. Although the federal and state governments have introduced policies to protect the environment and contain the impact of climate change, greater political will is needed to enforce old and new laws against gas flaring and other environmental abuses in the oil industry; to adopt more realistic population policies; ensure that pollution and undue emissions in the transport and industrial sectors are reduced, and above all improve public awareness of the new risks arising from climate change, and better ways to cope with them.

PWE096
Labor and collective organization: the case of the Coqueiral community collectors of recyclable material
Bittencourt, Moema; Oliveira, Catarina; Acioly, Yanne; Vasconcelos, Maria Conceição; Gomes, Laura; Menezes, Paulynne
Universidade Federal de Sergipe, Núcleo Local Unintrapalho Sergipe, Aracaju, Brazil

The goal of this work is to describe the case and experiences developed by the team of the Research and Extension Unit-UNINTRAPALHO from Universidade Federal de Sergipe, along with the recyclable material collectors of the Coqueiral community, located in Aracaju/SE. The work developed is part of the “Reciclár” Project, whose aim is to “contribute to
the organization of these workers towards social insertion through labor". The UNITRABALHO Unit are developing, since 2009, several actions aimed at supporting the constitution, organization and sustainability of an entrepreneurial based on the principles of supportive economy, meaning a shared management, in which democracy, engagement and self-management are the guiding principles. Facing degrading labor conditions as individual workers, being able to be inserted in a self-managed collective entrepreneurship represents not only the need to face the numerous everyday challenges but also the creation of new experiences and routines. Around three years ago, the city dumpster area was shut down, due to court orders, destabilizing the life and working situation of the collectors who worked at the "Terra Dura dumpster". A research made in 2006 by UFS, with 500 collectors in different neighborhoods of the city of Aracaju/SE where waste collecting activity was higher, made it even clear how precarious their living and labor conditions were. It became evident that the majority of these workers is not organized in units and develops their working process (collecting waste) in an individual manner, collecting waste where it is available and selling it to middlemen at very low prices. Organizing the collectors in supportive and sustainable enterprises demands fulfilling three important requirements: training the collectors, financing the project and commercializing the material and products. The methodology used to develop this work was based on the dialogical relationship established in the monitoring process conducted with these enterprises. Providing continuous training on associativism, environment, work safety, reuse of collected material. The work developed with the collectors of recyclable material of the Coqueiral community is contributing to their own collective organization and formalization through one association (ASCCOQ). It is also possible to notice the shaping of a professional identity (collector-worker) through the group's internal dynamics as well as through the relationship of this group with the local community.

PWE097
The socioeconomic study as an strategic instrument of knowledge of the social reality
Graciano, Maria Inês; Miguel, Michele Lira; Gimenez, Jocasta Soares Pardelo; Martellini, Maria Lucia
Hospital de Reabilitação de Anomalias Craniofaciais, Servigo Social, Bauru, Brazil

Introduction/Background: Considering the assumptions, principles and guidelines of professional training, as well as the law that regulates the profession of social worker, this research focuses on the socioeconomic study carried out by professionals, its intentionality and purpose of this research, to identify social indicators constituting the socioeconomic study carried out by professionals, its intentionality and its methodological process, in the light of the ethical-political project of the profession. Material & Methods: The research had a quasi-qualitative approach, encompassing the documentary, bibliographic and the field. The universe was made up of 40 teaching hospitals in the State of São Paulo. Of these, 20 (50%) participated in the survey by replying to the questionnaire in the period of February 2009 to January 2010. Results: among the aspects constituting the socioeconomic (economic situation, education, number of members of the family, housing, and occupation), demographic (race, gender, age, marital status, origin) psychosocial and cultural (religion/belief, discrimination, prejudice, anger/anxiety, expectations and concerns, health problems in the family); health and social services and access (insertion in the institution, previous experiences, support services for treatment, health insurance, post-treatment benefits, access to the health policy, transportation conditions) and the Treatment Out of Domicile – by National Health Service - and Family Grant Program. Conclusion: These aspects may be considered enough for approximate knowledge of social reality to be shared with the interdisciplinary team, with observance of ethical-political principles of the profession, contributing to defense and guarantee of the citizenship rights.
appears to center on the question of preserving one's ethnic identity. The result has been cycles of mobilization and counter-mobilization which eventually aggravates ethnic relations subsequently ascending the region's political temperature. Thus, granting of territorial autonomy appears unfeasible to address the region's myriad ethnic aspirations. Keeping the complex nature of ethnic relationship and demographic settlements, the paper intends to argue how this non-territorial autonomy (Sixth Schedule) be appreciated as a suitable mechanism to address ethnic minorities' aspirations against their struggle from the dominance of

PWE101
Karez Water: traditional engineering wonders of Pakistan
Nadia, Rizwan
PLUS, NGO, STATION ROAD, MULTAN, Pakistan

The Karez is an underground irrigation system that was constructed over 2,000 years ago and is considered 1 of the greatest engineering achievements of ancient Pakistan. The Karez system on irrigation is one of the traditional engineering wonders of Pakistan. West of Indus Plains and out of monsoon zone is Balochistan A the largest landmass in Pakistan with an area of 343,000 square kilometres. Balochistan is scarcely populated, mainly due to its daunting arid geography. It includes the mountainous country separated by intervening valleys. Balochistan receives very low rainfall annually. But innumerable natural springs known as "Karez" and springs are found in most of the areas of Balochistan.

Objective: Determine the efficiency of Balochistan's traditional underground irrigation system Karez during the drought.

Subject and Methods: Total 20 Karez visited in five districts of the Pakistan's largest province (Area 347000 square Km.) and interviewed 120 old people with more than 60 years of age and living in that particular area. Questionnaires were developed in two local languages by the experts. These information collected includes, the underground mud made system of Karez, its beginning in the area (More than 1000 years back), its efficiency in normal rain fall/water conditions, effect of drought on Karez. Efficiency of Karez as compared to open irrigation channels during drought.

Results: Being around 25-35 feet deep in the soil, the water loss through evaporation is very low, it's a traditional method loved by every person in the area, efficient even during drought but due to continuous drought and low water level its highly affected, more over with the provision of electricity during last few years, tube wells installed in nearby areas reduced water availability for Karez and thus its efficiency.

Conclusion/Recommendations Due to ill planned installation of tube wells, many hundred years old traditional Karez system (Very low cost method) being destroyed drastically. A detailed study in the entire province should be conducted and awareness campaign should be designed for the people/government installing tube wells without any planning that is causing very low water table level in the low rain fall areas. These areas do not have any other means of water (Irrigation/drinking) other than rains and underground water.

PWE102
The social work profession and water resources policy - challenges facing the emerging field
Rabledo, Desiree C1; Barros, Taisa2
1Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo, Serviço Social, Programa de Pós-graduação em Política Social, Vitória (ES), Brazil; 2Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo, Serviço Social, Vitória (ES), Brazil

The environmental themes, the water resources policy among them, increasingly have been configured as a field of work to the social work profession in Brazil. Political and social reasons justify this demand. Politically speaking, since the Brazil democratization process, in the late twentieth century, the category has participated in and promoted the democratic social spaces. Regarding the water questions, such as social security, health or education areas, it is still important promoting and strengthening the citizen and community participation in the democratic deliberation and decision-making processes policy, as required by the Constitution. In the social field, it is clear the complex links between poverty and the environment or how environmental degradation contributes to poverty. Thus, the professional social worker performance in the water management participative forums should takes place from the users' perspectives and the guarantee and the defense of clean and safe drinking water and sanitation - the essential rights for the enjoyment of life and other human rights. This field imposes three major challenges to the profession: a) participate in conceptual discussions concerning environmental themes, collaborating with a proposal according its professional perspective; b) ownership laws, instruments and democratic spaces of water policy, c) encourage the practice in this area, considering the dimensions theoretical-methodological, technical-operational and ethical-political of the social work profession. It means, to undertake an emancipatory project that includes the environmental issue as one of the expression of the social question. If environmental policies express the pressures and contradictions of the various actors and interests involved, especially those linked to capital. But the participatory democratic management, with its risks and obstacles, enables the expansion and strengthening of decision-making processes, and bring more coherence and consistence to public policies.

PWE103
Mainstreaming water and sanitation: An innovative approach to achieving sustainability for the poor
Batta, Ravinder Nath
Government of Himachal Pradesh, Rural Development, Shimla-9, India

In the six decades since independence, India has witnessed a significant achievement in many of the millennium development goals, however, consumption of contaminated drinking water, improper disposal of human excreta, lack of personal and food hygiene and improper disposal of solid and liquid waste have been major causes of many diseases in India. It is estimated that around 30 million people suffer from water related illnesses. Children particularly girls and women are the most affected. As a sequel to the MDG targets, the government of India started a Total Sanitation Campaign in 1999 which was implemented all over the country. However, studies reveal that the design of the program encouraged construction of infrastructure rather than behaviour change. Besides, being a target led program, the design itself encourages states to show achievements that are not firmly grounded.

The objective of the paper is to highlight as to how an integrated approach could help in providing guidance on analysis of the linkages between poverty, water and sanitation; assist in identifying problem areas that require intervention and in defining objectives; provide a menu of possible public interventions, and a framework that assists in integrating all rural development programs to achieve the desired outcome and finally developing a monitoring and evaluation framework that allows re-evaluation of the linkages, appraisal of poverty outcomes, and assessment of whether the chosen intervention has been effective. This paper reviews the implementation of water and sanitation program in the rural areas of Himachal Pradesh and analyses the impact of an innovative model of sustainability implemented in the state. It is concluded that a policy framework for improving water and sanitation services for the poor rests on a number of pillars: (i) sustainable management of water resources; (ii) efficient delivery of public and private services; (iii) better access to those services; (iv) research, development and implementation of low-cost technologies; and (v) functioning pro-poor financial mechanisms. Based on the findings of the study, it is argued that progress towards water and sanitation will require a shift from singularly focusing on expanding infrastructure in areas without service, to dually concentrating on achieving long term functionality goals through integration with other programs that ensures its sustainability over a longer period.

PWE104
Developing water and sanitation framework for the remote mountain localities: A study of Spiti Valley in the Indian Himalayas
Batta, Ravinder Nath
Jay Pe University, Biotechnology, Solan, HP, India

Traditionally public policy on basic rural services in India has focused on water supply, which has enjoyed primacy in investments as well, while sanitation has lagged behind. Inadequate access to sanitation especially in high density rural settlements is one of the key impediments to improving the quality of life and productivity of rural centers. The clear need for basic water and sanitation services for the poor assumes even greater significance when the linkages with other dimensions of poverty are considered. This study reviews the current system of water and sanitation provision in Spiti Valley of Lahaul and Spiti District of Himachal Pradesh - a province in the Indian Himalayas. Agriculture is the major occupation of the population followed by tourism. With majority of population being follower of Buddhism, the area has a large number of monasteries one of which is 1000 years old. Due to this during the summers, a large number of tourists including the foreign tourists visit the area causing problems of strained civic infrastructure including the sanitation and water related infrastructure. It is concluded that the state agencies have made very large investments in sanitation infrastructure, but these do not always deliver their intended benefits. There are several reasons for this, for example:
**PWE105**

**Trabajo social y la política de recursos hídricos: los conflictos sociales y ambientales en las zonas rurales del pernambuco**

Silva, Ewene; Carvalho, Flaviane; Gehlen, Vitória

Universidad Federal de Pernambuco, Servicio Social, Recife, Brazil

Las relaciones sociales de producción que se desarrollan en la sociedad capitalista la producción a fin de satisfacer las demandas del mercado. En la época contemporánea, esta condición se profundiza con el neoliberalismo, un modelo económico que debilita las políticas sociales para satisfacer la financiación del capital. En Brasil, las políticas sociales de los empleados que se han producido con la promulgación de la Constitución de 1988, y en el caso de las políticas de recursos hídricos, con la introducción de la Política Nacional de Recursos Hídricos (Ley N° 9433/97), que fomentó la Nacional de Recursos Hídricos (Milán, 2009).

En este contexto, las contradicciones son evidentes en el estado brasileño con temas socio-ambientales que surgen en torno a los recursos hídricos en las zonas rurales en el sur del bosque de Pernambuco, donde la política de desarrollo económico da prioridad a la producción a gran escala, a expensas de la agricultura familiar. La intervención Estatal a través de los territorios del Programa de Cuidadania (Decreto 25/2008), que tiene como objetivo universalizar la educación básica de la ciudadanía a través de una estrategia de desarrollo territorial sostenible de desmantelarse la organización social de los trabajadores rurales en la gestión del Comité de Cuenca de la institucionalización de la acción colectiva, es decir, las políticas de identidad (Gohn, 2008). Esta situación se caracteriza dentro de las relaciones capitalistas de producción que subyacen a la relación entre el hombre y la naturaleza que la humanización del trabajo y las condiciones laborales.

**PWE107**

**Capital, trabajo, salud y el medio ambiente: una relación destructiva analizados en una industria de peletización**

Ataide, Soraya1; Ramos, Maria Helenda2; Freire, Lucia Maria3

1EMESCAM, Servicio Social, Cariacica/Espirito Santo, Brazil; 2EMESCAM, Servicio Social, Vitoria Espirito Santo, Brazil; 3UERJ, Servicio Social, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Analizar las condiciones del proceso de trabajo de la empresa minera multinacional de capital, instalado en el Espíritu Santo/Brasil y examinar los factores que determinan el proceso y las consecuencias para la salud de los trabajadores, tomando en consideración su exposición al riesgo, relacionados con la destrucción del medio ambiente. Método: bibliográfica, documental y cuestionarios a los empleados de la sociedad multinacional de capital, instalado en el Espíritu Santo/Brasil y examinar los factores que determinan el proceso y las consecuencias para la salud de los trabajadores, tomando en consideración su exposición al riesgo, relacionados con la destrucción del medio ambiente. Método: bibliográfica, documental y cuestionarios a los empleados de la sociedad multinacional de capital, instalado en el Espíritu Santo/Brasil y examinar los factores que determinan el proceso y las consecuencias para la salud de los trabajadores, tomando en consideración su exposición al riesgo, relacionados con la destrucción del medio ambiente. Método: bibliográfica, documental y cuestionarios a los empleados de la sociedad multinacional de capital, instalado en el Espíritu Santo/Brasil y examinar los factores que determinan el proceso y las consecuencias para la salud de los trabajadores, tomando en consideración su exposición al riesgo, relacionados con la destrucción del medio ambiente. Método: bibliográfica, documental y cuestionarios a los empleados de la sociedad multinacional de capital, instalado en el Espíritu Santo/Brasil y examinar los factores que determinan el proceso y las consecuencias para la salud de los trabajadores, tomando en consideración su exposición al riesgo, relacionados con la destrucción del medio ambiente. Método: bibliográfica, documental y cuestionarios a los empleados de la sociedad multinacional de capital, instalado en el Espíritu Santo/Brasil y examinar los factores que determinan el proceso y las consecuencias para la salud de los trabajadores, tomando en consideración su exposición al riesgo, relacionados con la destrucción del medio ambiente. Método: bibliográfica, documental y cuestionarios a los empleados de la sociedad multinacional de capital, instalado en el Espíritu Santo/Brasil y examinar los factores que determinan el proceso y las consecuencias para la salud de los trabajadores, tomando en consideración su exposición al riesgo, relacionados con la destrucción del medio ambiente. Método: bibliográfica, documento...
El presente trabajo trato acerca de la importancia de los/as trabajadores/as sociales en la edificación de la paz entendida como: El resultado de una construcción basada en la justicia generadora de valores positivos y perdurables, capaz de integrar política y socialmente, de generar expectativas y de contemplar la satisfacción de las necesidades humanas. La elección del tema atendió a la necesidad de investigar con más profundidad las acciones de estos/as profesionales, ya que las mismas están centradas en el desarrollo de las potencialidades humanas y en la promoción del bienestar social. Efectuando cambios en los diversos contextos donde actúan, los/as trabajadores/as sociales utilizan la empatía, el diálogo y la cooperación para transformar los espacios para la paz pacífica, al mismo tiempo que contribuyen a la reducción de la violencia estructural. Recordando que la paz es también considerada como un estado de justicia social basada en la satisfacción de las necesidades humanas podemos incorporarlo al Trabajo Social que tiene su sistema de valores basado en la cooperación, la igualdad y el respeto a los Derechos Humanos. Así, los objetivos principales de la investigación fueron: Profundizar acerca de las prácticas de estos (as) profesionales y demostrar su importancia en el proceso de empoderamiento de sus usuarios en la transformación pacífica de conflictos, y en la satisfacción de las necesidades humanas. Para tanto fueron escogidos tres conceptos clave: Empoderamiento, Paz Perfecta y Trabajo Social. La metodología utilizada fue la análisis bibliográfico y la realización de 50 entrevistas con trabajadores/as sociales de la ciudad de Granada, España, a través de una encuesta con preguntas abiertas y cerradas. Entre las principales conclusiones del nuestro trabajo podemos citar: Que la Paz, es también una construcción humana que debe ser edificada a través de la igualdad, cooperación y justicia social. Los conflictos cuando bien gestionados pueden tornarse un factor de armonía y cohesión social, además de cooperación y justicia social. Los conflictos cuando bien gestionados pueden tornarse un factor de armonía y cohesión social, siempre de cambiar situaciones de desajuste estructural. Todos los procesos de Desarrollo deben estar centrados en los seres humanos y obtenidos a través de garantías como la Libertad en todas sus expresiones y Oportunidades Sociales Que los Trabajadores Sociales posibilitan a través de sus acciones el desarrollo de las Capacidades Humanas, contribuyendo así para el Empoderamiento de las clases más excluidas y el logro de la Paz.
consequences of environmental degradation, which often causes the loss of means by which they do their work.

Methodology: This is a descriptive study of literature and field, where the search was through books, articles and journals, conducted from March 2010 to October 2011. It was held parallel to a descriptive study in the Association through field research in which they met on-site work done by the same.

Results: Over the years the Association has developed a social responsibility work through partners that develop and / or projects seeking to restore the self-esteem, organization, valuing artists, brincantes, partners and supporters. In this way it achieves its social and environmental responsibility through a consistent effort to maximize the reuse of waste through recycling, sustainability actions planned meeting with the technology development without environmental degradation.

Conclusion: We conclude that sustainable development goes towards building a society that is also sustainable, which requires respect for the environment, the pursuit of quality of life from the concrete forms of coping with the misery, poverty and exclusion social, visible expressions of the social question.

PWE114
The organization effects on the job satisfaction of women workers in social enterprises: a multilevel investigation
Lee, Eun Jung
Baekseok University, Division of Social Welfare, Seoul, Republic of Korea

Social enterprise is an area of new organization has been less explored than others forms of enterprise in terms of the actual or potential alternatives for relatively vulnerable women employment. This study investigated how organizational factors in different social enterprises affect job satisfaction of women workers to explore organizational environment for their better and sustainable job. Hierarchical Linear Model was applied to assess relationships between the group variables and individual variables due to the multilevel data where individuals nested within organizations and the data were collected from 217 women employees in 35 social enterprises in Korea.

The findings are as follows: First, the difference across social enterprises on job satisfaction of women workers is proved significant statistically, showing a considerable amount of the variance in the group variables (24.2%). Second, the effect of job satisfaction of women workers is increased when the extent of the balance of work and family is high, the magnitude of skill fitness in work is high and the job stability is high.

These results show that organizational environment is one of the factors to promote women into better working life. Therefore, policy makers need to reconsider additional measures for supporting social enterprises in terms of gender proofing planning to consider female demands such as financial and decision-making autonomy, compatibility of working life with family life, and acquisition of skills.
proyecto. En la literatura se muestran las dificultades de aproximación e identificación de la profesión y llaman la atención, si observamos las inversiones intelectuales en los debates sobre el análisis de la realidad que son importantes para la formación de la profesión y los procesos de intervención socio-institucional en estas áreas, son algunos de los retos a los estudiantes de la profesión y usuarios por la realidad actual. Por lo tanto, esta investigación se centra en contribuir a la mejora del proyecto de política y ética – profesional además de la asimilación de la profesión de manera adecuada por parte del cuerpo estudiantil. Es imprescindible que los alumnos sean capaces de entender el contexto de la acción profesional dirigiendo y filtrando las inquietudes de la investigación, planteando interrogantes que llevan a dilucidar los procesos sociales teóricos, que subyacen a la práctica profesional, la definición de sus características que proporcionan las respuestas a las necesidades sociales.

PWE118
La Conexión Móvil: Nuevas Formas de Autonomía e Identidad Cultural en los Jóvenes Adolescentes
Salazar Guillén, Armando David
Universidad de Carabobo, Ciencias Sociales, Valencia, Venezuela
La tecnología móvil inalámbrica es la que más rápidamente se ha desarrollado en la historia de la humanidad. En 1991 sólo había 16 millones de teléfonos, mientras que actualmente se ubica en 3500 millones, es decir, 85% de la población mundial está conectada mediante estos aparatos. Sin embargo, los jóvenes organizan sus propias redes de contactos y amigos construyen un mundo autónomo por el que viven. En un mundo en el que el crecimiento tecnológico es muy rápido, se va produciendo un boom de este crecimiento enarbolado en donde le han dado un uso que va más allá de los límites establecidos por la tecnología. En este aspecto, a través del dispositivo móvil los jóvenes organizan sus propias redes de contactos y amigos y construyen un mundo autónomo por el que viven. En este ámbito surge una identidad cultural individual basada en la libertad para decidir con quienes conectarse del grupo de contactos en cualquier lugar y tiempo al igual que la personalización del aparato con colores, música e imágenes de su gusto. Esta identidad cultural individual es reforzada con una identidad colectiva caracterizada mediante el uso y envío de los mensajes de texto, los hijos están constantemente en comunicación con sus padres pero mantienen su vida aparte con sus amigos. El uso abreviado de los SMS, de las llamadas perdidas y otros aspectos forman parte del desarrollo de la creatividad e inquietudes en los adolescentes usuarios de móviles. En este ámbito surge una identidad cultural individual basada en la libertad para decidir con quienes conectarse del grupo de contactos en cualquier lugar y tiempo al igual que la personalización del aparato con colores, música e imágenes de su gusto. Esta identidad cultural individual es reforzada con una identidad colectiva caracterizada mediante el uso y envío de SMS y multimedia a través de un lenguaje abreviado compartido mundialmente. Palabras clave: Conexión móvil, identidad cultural, SMS, creatividad digital.

PWE119
Relaciones contradictorias entre capital, trabajo y medio ambiente: desafíos para los trabajadores sociales
Vigolo, Tamires Cristina
Universidad Federal de Santa Catarina, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Serviço Social, Florianópolis, Brasil
Los debates y acciones relacionadas al tema del medio ambiente actualmente ocupan un lugar destacado en nuestra sociedad frente al escenario de cambio climático, de aumento de los desastres socio-ambientales y de la intensidad, de degradación ambiental y de la posibilidad de agotamiento de los recursos naturales no renovables. Hoy es discutido con énfasis el concepto de desarrollo sostenible, sin embargo, entendemos que las relaciones propias del mundo actual de producción son incompatibles con el uso sostenible de los recursos ambientales. Por lo tanto, el propósito de esta presentación es examinar la relación entre desarrollo y medio ambiente desde una perspectiva marxista, destacando las contradicciones que revelan la insoportabilidad ambiental del modo de producción capitalista. Serán utilizados algunos teóricos marxistas que actualmente están tomando el tema del medio ambiente como objeto de investigación, incluso Mésáros, Foster, Chestnais y Serfaye. También se toman como referencia las autoras brasileñas Ana Elizabete Mota y Maria das Graças e Silva, que discuten la cuestión ambiental desde la perspectiva del Trabajo Social. Serán discutidos estos puntos, respectivamente: La relación ontológica entre el hombre y la naturaleza, que se realiza por el trabajo humano; La contradicción fundamental del capitalismo, el conflicto entre capital y trabajo, donde la apropiación de la riqueza social es cada vez más privada; Los planteos de los autores ecomarxistas, que son partidarios de la teoría de la segunda contradicción del capitalismo, que se refiere a los recursos ambientales y, por último; Se reflexiona sobre la necesidad de superar las relaciones contradictorias del modelo de sociedad actual y sobre los desafíos para las acciones de los trabajadores sociales en relación al tema del medio ambiente. Llegamos a la conclusión de que no existe una relación realmente sostenible entre el hombre y la naturaleza sólo es posible en otro modelo de sociabilidad y para esto tiene que haber un cambio ideológico que permita a la clase obrera buscar la transposición de la apariencia del real, la comprensión de las contradicciones sociales y tratar de superarlas. La cuestión ambiental puede ser un punto de partida para poner en discusión el modelo de desarrollo actual. Los trabajadores sociales, dentro de los límites de la profesión, también son protagonistas de este cambio ideológico, por lo tanto, es necesario la profesión acercarse a esta discusión.

PWE120
Josué de Castro and the sustainable agriculture
Schappo, Sirlândia
USFC, Florianópolis, Brazil
This paper presents the thought and intellectual trajectory of the Brazilian Josué de Castro (1908-1973), highlighting the author’s analysis about the importance of sustainable agriculture in the fight against hunger. The term sustainable agriculture is used by Joséu to define the cultivations that provide the increase of the feeding possibilities in a region. An agriculture where we find relations of cooperation, polyculture, practices economically, socially, environmentally and culturally sustainable, important for the formation of a varied diet, rich in nutrients. Josué highlights the traditional cultivations, especially of quinoa and sertanejo, revealing the importance of sustainable agriculture on the battle against hunger, contrasting in terms of social and environmental sustainability in relation to the model of agriculture based on monoculture and large estates existing in Brazil since the colonization process. From a study of the work, the context and relationships in which the author developed his ideas, is emphasized that the sustainable agricultural lies in his work in different spaces and temporalities. Stands out the analysis that the author makes on agriculture in the quimbols and sertão of Brazilian Northeast in opposition to North Sugar. Geographical spaces which reflect mainly two opposite modes of production and life: monoculture vs. polyculture; family work vs. wage labor; small property vs. large estate; subsistence agriculture vs. commercial agriculture; preservation vs. environmental degradation; epidemic vs. endemic hunger. Already in the 1940s the texts of Josué de Castro revealed the unraveling of social inequalities, of agrarian question and consequences of the modernization process in the living conditions of workers in rural and urban areas. In the 1950s, the intellectual recognition of Josué de Castro in Brazil and abroad, helped him to take over the presidency of the FAO Council - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (1952-1956) and his two mandates as Federal Congressman (1955-1958 and 1959-1962). During this period, stand out among their concerns: the problem of surplus distribution; the relationship between hunger and social inequality; and a land reform project, aimed at expanding the feeding possibilities through the support needed to development of sustainable agriculture.
POSTER ABSTRACT Wednesday 11 July

WPE122

Limits and possibilities of integrating social services social work vector partner master educational Atomic Olympic Village

Víctora Iruaçu, Igor Rovgá
Vila Olimpica Mestre André, Sídio educacional serviço social, Bang, Brazila

The city of Rio de Janeiro, through the Municipal Sports and Recreation opened in May 2002 day18 the Olympic Village Municipal Master Andre. The target audience for the Olympic Games Village Master Andre priority, is as follows: Children (5 years), Teens, Seniors, People with Disabilities. Available mainly for students (as) of municipal schools (all segments of the school) as well as students of the state, federal and private spaces for the practice of various sports. As a result, but in some way contribute to the expansion of the period of retention of this student (a). In addition to Andre objective of the Olympic Village, the social service work with the users (as) and their families.

The projects developed by Social Services are as follows: "Producing Knowledge multiplying knowledge." Leaving the Project Routine: I tried to find - Cultural" (first), "Gateway Group "Good Morning" Multidimensional Search, "100 years of Black Admiral Religiosity Culture, Supervision of trainees (as), It is the social worker to practice all their skills to keep his true identity. The professional has to know that recognizes its responsibilities, not to reproduce the design as its institutional design is only doing what the institution wants. And some say that the project is the creation of the arsenal of knowledge that takes into account the social worker, but does not contain what the profession has to offer. It is therefore necessary that the social worker is always to improve, compared with the many facets of the social question. However, before these demands in this regard with a tool to deal with intervention based on the code of ethics, legislation and regulation of the profession's role in the materialization of Social Services made a policy of ethical responsibilities in accordance with the theoretical, technical, operational and policy and practice against the alienation of wage labor.

In this sense, in different areas of social work at the Olympic Village Master Andrey is very important to promote research and projects to promote knowledge about the relationship of social service and achievement of political ethics in the results of the project and changes in the work process, difficulties and limitations of the intervention of social workers and other data to highlight how the use of written language, oral and media communicaci

WPE123

Motivation, values and personal traits among social work students in Sweden

Elske Godgar te Leerdonnoysup Pernilla
Dalarna university, School of Health and Social Studies, Falun, Sweden

The intended aim of this paper is to discuss motivation and personal traits among social work students and implication to international social work. An enquiry was made to investigate the motivation, values and expectation among first year social work students at four universities in Sweden. There is previous evidence that education have difficulties forming students values, and the effect follows that it is becoming vital to attract and accept the best students for the profession. One of the investigated universities did have a different form of admission system since half of their students were accepted after a test and an interview. The presentation aims to present results from the survey as well as discuss how the results of the Swedish social work students differed in between the universities and from international research of social work students.

WPE124

Learning and reflection with regard to community-based parenting support for gathering parenting-related information and making parenting friends

Nikawa, Yuhihiro
Kansai University of Welfare Science, Social Welfare, Osaka, Japan

This study aims to analyze the learning outcomes with regard to community-based parenting support for gathering parenting-related information and making parenting friends. A case study was setup for 21 students of the education department who are majoring in the child and family services practice. Child and Family Centered Services (Pecora, et al,2009), Okamura Theory (Okamura,1983), Oyatokonofureaikoza (Shibano,2002), and Consulting Childcare (Kashiwame and Hashimoto,2011), and community-based parenting support practice cases were explained in this course. In addition, learning outcomes of the child and family services practitioners were interviewed in the course. At the end of the course, group discussion was conducted about community-based parenting support for gathering parenting-related information and making parenting friends to analyze the practical knowledge and experiences of students. Learning outcomes of students were examined on the basis of their written responses to open questions regarding what they have learnt through group discussion after the course. Moreover, the moodle function on a web-site database was used at that time. A statistical analysis was applied by using PASW Text Analysis for Surveys and PASW statistics for the reported answers. The three professionals from the field of social welfare practice scored the coded, and verified the clusters. The results of this study clarified that participants learned the following three points. 1. Support of the person, who is experienced in parenting, toward the activities of the community-based parenting circle. 2. Planning the courses for a mother. 3. Planning events such as a parent-and-child walking excursion in order to facilitate parents to make a parenting friend. Donald A. Schon(1984) pointed out the importance of reflected ideas, and the students learned this point. The central theme of their learning was the pragmatic practice about community-based parenting support for gathering parenting-related information and making parenting friends. They gained in-depth knowledge about Support for community-based parenting circles, Planning of courses for mothers, and Facilitating parents in making parenting friends. Moreover, Child and Family Centered Services, Okamura Theory, Oyatokonofureaikoza, and Consulting Childcare were discussed in this course. In addition, they were developed in-depth thinking about profitable learning.

WPE125

Teaching social welfare policy: A course model for collaboration and social development

Kanno, Hanase; Holliman, Diane
Valdosta State University, Division of Social Work, Valdosta, United States

This paper presents a model of a course for teaching social welfare policy which becomes an educational strategy for social development. The Council on Social Work Education (CSWE) Educational Policy and Accreditation Standards in the US(2008) require that social work students engage in policy practice, analyze and formulate policies, and collaborate for effective policy action. Two faculties, one from the US and one from Japan, will present a model of a course for teaching social welfare policy. Although the course was taught with social work students in the US, the course was designed to be utilized throughout the world to advance social policies and deliver social work services effectively in any country. The course consists of the following five main modules: Module 1 focuses on basic concepts of social policy reflecting policy, political, and current events and experiences from self, family, and community; Module 2 focuses on policy in a social agency learning the analysis framework of the agency policy; Module 3 focuses on policy in a US state utilizing the analysis framework of the state policy; Module 4 focuses on conducting a historical analysis which has influenced the development of social policy and practice; Module 5 focuses on conducting analysis using a broad showing how policies affect the lives of vulnerable populations in a country. This course includes the information through texts, readings, and DVDs, but this course values collective knowledge built through the interactions and activities that the instructors and students experience and share together including interviewing policy makers and implementers and going to the Lobby day events in a US state legislature by the National Associations of Social Workers (NASW) and its conferences. As a result of continuing to provide this course over the past 10 years in a social work program in US, more than 300 community workers and social workers have been trained in basic social policy knowledge and skills of analysis and advocacy for developing social policy and capacities of social development. In addition, the course was provided in a web hybrid program for social work students who live far away from the
Food adulteration is rising alarmingly in Bangladesh for the last few years. Consumers have been under threat of serious health problems due to the mixing of harmful chemicals like Formalin (commercial solution of formaldehyde in water), Urea, Calcium Carbide, Cutting Oil, etc. in various food items. Little research has been conducted to identify why the seemingly good-natured human beings who do not have any previous criminal convictions get involved in food adulteration. This research focused on exploring the understanding of adulterated food sellers about the damaging effect of the adulterated items on human health and aimed to identify if they were knowingly causing the harm to the general population. The researcher adopted a qualitative approach for this study and interviewed the respondents to elicit data. Six respondents were chosen purposively. They are food vendors, each associated with one of three distinct form of food adulteration: i. using Formalin to keep fish fresh, ii. Using Urea to make puffed-rice, and iii. Using Calcium Carbide to ripen Mango. Data collected on their background and professional practices were coded and analyzed thematically. Their background data suggested that none of them have had a formal education beyond primary level. They have been involved in food adulteration for a while and thought of it as a common practice integrated within the profession. A set of shared themes related to adulteration emerged from the interview of the vendors. They thought adulteration was worth doing as there was no immediate damage to the consumers’ health and it increased profit margin. They were deeply influenced by the belief that once it is digested, it cannot do any harm. In addition, they were unconvinced about the long-term effects of food adulteration (like cancer and renal failure) and regarded them as media-fuss. In general, loose professional ethics, lack of knowledge about the damage adulteration can do, and negligence towards the information provided by mass media (mainly due to prevalent distrust) were the main factors that encouraged their practice of food adulteration.

This study suggests incorporation of health education at an earlier stage, dissemination of knowledge regarding the long lasting effects of harmful chemicals and carcinogens through alternative channels (e.g. social leaders, Imams), and taking measures to improve professional ethics among food vendors. Further researches on this area are also recommended.

Conceptions of social work by local government officials in Japan

Ishikawa, Hisanori1; Watanaue, Yuichi1; Shirasawa, Masakazu1; Kwansei Gakuin University, Gakushuin, Tokyu, Japan; 2Kwansei Gakuin University, Social Work, 1-155 Ichibancho, Uegahara, Nishinomiya, Hyogo, Japan; 3Kumashiro University, Social Work, Mitaka, Tokyo, Japan; 4Obirin University, Gerontology, Machida, Tokyo, Japan

Purpose: Twenty three years have passed since the social worker certification system in Japan was approved in 1987. While the number of Certified Social Workers(CSW) has dramatically increased, their working environment does not appear to developed accordingly. Moreover, Japanese society in general assigns a low social status to CSW. For these reasons, a revised Social Worker Certification Law in Japan started in April, 2008 to secure and improve the working environment of CSW. Thus, the purpose of this study was to accumulate fundamental data for a study of social work and to determine conceptions regarding the profession, as held by local authorities.

Methods: The subjects were all local municipal officials in Japan. A total of 2,011 questionnaires were sent by mail from October 23rd through November 30th, 2009 to all local government officials, including 47 prefectures and all cities, towns, and villages. 533 local municipalities responded by mail, indicating a response rate of 26.5%. Regarding the measurements of the survey, there were 18 items in terms of images of social work. Each item was ascertained by a five-point scale. We conducted a principal factor analysis to extract factors related to images of social work.

Results: As a result of first principal factor analysis (promax rotation) of 18 items, one items was deleted because of low factor loading. We conducted a principal factor analysis with 17 items and five factors were extracted; 1) social work expertise, 2) burden of work, 3) working conditions or environments, 4) positive image of social work and 5) negative image of social work. Reliabilities of last two factors were moderately low (0.515 and 0.494) compared with the three other factors.

Conclusions: The result of this study indicated that as a result of factor analysis of conceptions of social work by local government officials, five factors could be extracted. Two factors were related to positive aspect of social work and the remaining three factors were negative aspects. These results showed that most of the respondents recognized the importance of role and skills of social work among local authorities even though they had negative conception of social work because of undesirable working conditions. It would be necessary for Japanese social workers, administrators of service providers, and the national and local governments to work together to resolve these negative conceptions of social work profession.

Recognizing the conditions for hiring certified social workers in public settings in Japan

Watanaue, Yuichi1; Ishikawa, Hisanori1; Shirasawa, Masakazu1; Kwansei Gakuin University, Gakushuin, Tokyu, Japan; 2Kwansei Gakuin University, Hyogo, Japan; 3Obirin University, Tokyo, Japan

Purpose: In Japan, the social worker certification system was approved in 1987. Although 24 years have elapsed since the system was approved, Japanese society lacks nationally licensed Certified Social Workers (CSW). This fact is problematic for enhancing future social work professionals. In December, 2007, the Social Worker Certification System in Japan was revised, and went into effect in April, 2008. This revision was approved to secure and improve the working environment of CSW because care and welfare needs have recently been diversifying, increasing and becoming more complex in Japan. This research aims to clarify and recognize the conditions of hiring CSW in public settings in Japan.

Method: The subjects were all local Japanese government officials. 2,011 questionnaires were sent by mail from October 23rd through November 30th, 2009 to all local government officials in 47 prefectures including cities, towns, and villages. 643 local municipalities responded by mail, indicating a response rate of 31.9%. The following five items were used to
clarify and recognize the conditions of hiring CSW in public settings: “Is your municipality hiring staff for the department of welfare?”, “When your municipality hires staff for the department of welfare, is a CSW license required for application?”, “Is your municipality hiring CSWs?”, “In your municipality, does the department of welfare need more expertise in the future?”, “For expertise in the department of welfare in your municipality, do you need to hire CSWs?”

Results: 243 (37.8%) local municipalities hired staff for the department of welfare. Of these municipalities, 138 (51.3%) replied that “CSW license must be required for application” or “CSW is one of the required licenses for application”. Actually, only 58 (9.2%) of municipalities hire CSW. On the other hand, 534 (84.7%) of municipalities need expertise in the department of welfare. Of those municipalities, 414 (79.8%) need to hire CSWs in the department of welfare.

Conclusion: A large gap exists between recognizing the need for expertise in the department of welfare and the hiring conditions of CSWs in the public setting. What makes this big gap? What approaches are needed to decrease this gap? CSW’s duties are unclear for the general public. Thus CSWs should explain their own profession and promote social cognition in general public operation includes politicians as well as officials and heads of clinics, and there is also a close collaboration with the Blekinge Institute of Technology.

Methods: The Research and Development agreement was renewed in 2007 to ensure a sustainable structure of cooperation and a substantial development within the fields of health and social care, public health, psychiatry, disability and geriatric. Since then an extensive network has been formed and a common meeting point has been created. The co-

### PWE130

**Education modernization as a basis of sustained social development of modern society**

**Grigories, Svatodav**

**Gorno-Altaiak State University, Gorno-Altaiak, Russian Federation**

Movement of modern society to postindustrial one, the variety and universality of these processes have created the new bases of social differentiation of mechanisms of redistribution of the power, influence of various groups and social institutes. Knowledge, information sphere (industry) of services, social and cultural human life are such bases. Education is of key value which is considered as social institute of mastering and reproduction of new social experience by means of socially-organized social cultural activity focused on the consumer of educational services, their quality. Education becomes the leading factor of the development of intellectual and social cultural potential of the society, the mechanism of inheritance and reproduction of the basic achievements of science, culture, values of mankind, way of development of certain levels of educational qualifications of each individual. Evolution of education values and at the same time the relation to its value in the main thing are caused by development of needs and interests of social subjects, society as a whole. On this basis education is formed as public system of social relations of subjects of the public life possessing certain vital forces and space. Now the urgency and necessity of working out of the scientific concept of reorganization of education management, creation of innovative models, mechanisms of its stabilization and development are obvious. The solution of these problems puts forward necessity of formation of the concept of social education. In the basic plan it is possible to speak about an aggravation, occurrence of following problems of social education: firstly, it is considerably complicated by comprehensiveness of two opposite tendencies of modern society development – on the one hand, growth of importance of global universal, standard-unifying forms of public life, cultural development of mankind, on the other hand, increase of the role of national-cultural differentiation of mechanisms of redistribution of the power, influence of various groups and social institutes. Knowledge, information sphere (industry) of services, social and cultural human life are such bases. Education is of key value which is considered as social institute of mastering and reproduction of new social experience. Education becomes the leading factor of the development of intellectual and social cultural potential of the society, the mechanism of inheritance and reproduction of the basic achievements of science, culture, values of mankind, way of development of certain levels of educational qualifications of each individual. Evolution of education values and at the same time the relation to its value in the main thing are caused by development of needs and interests of social subjects, society as a whole. On this basis education is formed as public system of social relations of subjects of the public life possessing certain vital forces and space. Now the urgency and necessity of working out of the scientific concept of reorganization of education management, creation of innovative models, mechanisms of its stabilization and development are obvious. The solution of these problems puts forward necessity of formation of the concept of social education. In the basic plan it is possible to speak about an aggravation, occurrence of following problems of social education: firstly, it is considerably complicated by comprehensiveness of two opposite tendencies of modern society development – on the one hand, growth of importance of global universal, standard-unifying forms of public life, cultural development of mankind, on the other hand, increase of the role of national-cultural one, the importance of values and specificity of personal development. Secondly, there is an acceleration of rates of social development, social-cultural process, stimulated with the communication revolution defining transition from industrial to postindustrial, information civilization. All it creates necessity of complex research of the education acting as a basis of sustained social development of modern society.

### PWE131

**Blekinge Centre of Competence is strategically responsible for turning new discoveris & knowledge**

**Nilsson, Björn; Haasum, Yvita; Carleheden Ottosson, Lil**

**Blekinge Kompetenscentrum, Karlskrona, Sweden**

**Background:** Well into the 1980’s the county council and the municipalities of Blekinge had no common forum for co-operation within healthcare and social care. There were no joint strategies to face the demographic dilemma, the decreasing resources and the increasing need for a developing welfare. To solve this problem an agreement on Research and Development was formed in 1988.

**Methods:** The Research and Development agreement was renewed in 2007 to ensure a sustainable structure of co-operation and a substantial development within the fields of health and social care, public health, psychiatry, disability and geriatric. Since then an extensive network has been formed and a common meeting point has been created. The co-

### PWE133

**International partnerships in field education: promoting a global identity among social work students**

**Kaiteris, Rasa**

**Yeshiva University, Wurzweiler School of Social Work, New York, United States**

This presentation aims to foster a global identity among social work students and professionals by demonstrating the applicability of social work practice skills across international borders. It focuses on school/agency partnerships. A key illustration will highlight the collaboration between an American university and a Canadian agency with a field office in Ethiopia. Field instruction issues related to placement of students internationally will be examined, suggesting a model for university/agency partnerships. Highlighted will be the need for students to understand the multi-faceted nature of social work, cultural competence and their role in participating in sustainable social development efforts as well as global social action.

It is generally understood that within social work education, an international perspective and knowledge base is important, including social work curriculae and field practicums that reflect the above. Field instruction has recently been designated the “signature pedagogy” of social work education. It is a key arena for promoting and enhancing the nature and scope of student identity, educating students to the values, ethics and best practices of the profession. These best practices must encompass an understanding of global issues and their roles as organizers, facilitators, advocates of global and agents of social change. Field education determines the extent to which students practice with an awareness of human rights, social justice and equity within the context of differing communities and social welfare systems. Students must strive to assess the needs of individuals as well as communities and aim to promote equity through community development efforts. This poster presentation will focus on international field instruction. Highlighted will be a field education opportunity undertaken by a graduate social work student in Assela, Ethiopia. The partnership embarked upon will highlight our efforts to offer students the opportunity to develop an awareness of and response to the staggering needs of persons worldwide, aiming to work side by side with a community advocating for improved living conditions, human rights and opportunities for social development. Field education issues will be examined, including the use of technology to provide supervision and support, and the role of faculty in both the sponsoring and host countries. These collaborations can serve as models for future university/agency/community partnerships.
Selection of social work as an academic major among female and male graduate students

Rogers, LaTra
Metropolitan State College of Denver, Social Work
Department, Denver, United States

**Aim:** The purpose of this research is three-fold. First, this research will use a questionnaire to identify factors impacting female and male graduate students’ motivations for selection of and experiences within the social work major. Second, this research seeks to further investigate the experiences of male MSW students in a female dominated major. Third, this research will compare and contrast factors identified in Rogers (2008) study impacting female and male undergraduate students’ motivations for selection of and experiences within the social work major.

**Method:** Male and female graduate participants will be asked to complete a 32-item questionnaire that was divided into three parts: motivations, experiences, and demographics.

**Results:** Results will be compared and contrasted to determine whether or not results were similar to Rogers (2008) undergraduate study where data revealed that there were three motivation differences based on gender, two motivation differences based on age, and one motivation difference based on marital status. There were four experience differences found based on grade level, three experience differences based on Prior Exposure to a Social Worker, and one experience differences based on ethnicity. Having experienced a psychosocial crisis was not rated as an important motivator to select the major, but males, older students, married students, and those with no prior exposure to a social worker were more likely to rate it as an important motivator than were females, younger, and unmarried students. There were few differences in experiences during the major based on demographics.

**Conclusion:** This research undertakes to determine if both female and male graduate participants report motivation and experience factors impacting female and male graduate selection of and experiences within the social work major.

Toward development of a Korean model for community empowerment practice

Yang, Man Jae
Kyung Pook National University in South Korea, Social Welfare, Dae Gu, Republic of Korea

This paper explores community empowerment practice (CEP) in South Korea (SK) and develops a prefigurative South Korean model of community empowerment. I examined the processes and outcomes of Korean practitioners in CEP through semi-structured interview methods using a combination of grounded theory, together with feminist and indigenous methodologies utilizing empowering research ethics. Nvivo software was used to store and rearrange the empirical data and assist in identifying themes. To analyze the CEP, I developed a modified Western model of CEP formed by reviewing Western models. The findings revealed that community empowerment in South Korea was poorly understood and practised. Most research participants had little knowledge of the skills needed for community empowerment maybe because empowerment was used in community work first time. In addition, they neither weighted the values for transformational practice geared to achieving social justice and equality nor figured political descriptions and power maps used within and across communities in community profiling. In building organizations, some practitioners remained a traditional Korean community practice whereby workers-centered lead primarily. The ideas and skills of education, e.g. Paulo Freire’s pedagogy, were not applied to empower people’s critical consciousness. Practitioners improved bonding social capital among people within communities. However they did not conduct actively to create bridging and linking social capital by networking with local authorities and policymakers across and beyond communities. Only some CEP projects reached a high level of community participation whereby many residents are involved in groups and decision-making processes through regular meeting in community created space.

To develop a Korean model of CEP needs the following:
- encouraging funders, universities, research institutes and social welfare bodies to conduct learning and training for practitioners to acquire the knowledge, skills and values of emancipatory community work;
- developing “politics of practice” including negotiation power for practitioners to tackle the backlash of dominant power groups in activities that will change the traditional community practice in SK to improve individual functioning to situations; and

Empowering economic and social improvement worldwide

Shank, Barbara
University of St. Thomas - St. Catherine University, School of Social Work, St. Paul, MN, United States

**Learning Objectives:**

a. promote understanding of ICSD as an international organization that promotes social development
b. increase understanding of means to address the integration of global thinking, and of global and social and economic justice in the curriculum.
c. support increased collaboration and partnering between baccalaureate and graduate programs and their faculty and members of ICSD

The International Consortium for Social Development (ICSD) is an international association of institutions, scholars, practitioners, and students joined in the common pursuit of promoting social development. Join us to learn about our worldwide network, empowerment of people, publications, symposium, consultation and cooperative action.

**Proposal:** ICSD works through professional networks that provide technical assistance, publication of research and scholarship on social development issues, consultation and cooperative action on social development. The biennial symposium offers members and non members, the opportunity to share professional papers, exchange views, and work toward the Consortium’s goals. ICSD holds symposia in places where social development issues are pressing and encourages local participation in all symposia events.

Additionally, ICSD has four regional branches that hold biennial meetings in the years when the major symposium is not held. The regional meetings foster in-depth study and discussion of specialized topics. Currently, ICSD branches are operating in Latin America, Africa, Europe and Asia-Pacific. Membership in ICSD is both institutional and individual. All members receive the ICSD newsletter and a subscription to the Social Development issues. All members are eligible to receive consultation services and to be included in the Technical Assistance Roster.
Come to the session and learn more about how your program/institution, faculty and students can promote increased understanding and knowledge of social development issues. The work of ICSID supports the areas of increased global thinking, and the integration of global and social and economic justice issues in the curriculum.

PWE140

How social workers are improving shelter and living standards in Rural areas in Bondo district - Kisumu City - Kenya

Aders, Jackton
Kenya National Association of Social Workers, Kisumu, Kenya

Shelter as a basic life necessity is one of the Areas of concern to many. Poor housing, lack of employment, lack of social facilities and lack of viable economic activities are some reasons which have contributed to rural/urban migration. We are already faced with rapid urbanization which has culminated into mushrooming of slum areas and informal settlements in the urban Areas. The rate at which trees are being cut to make burnt bricks for building houses is also alarming and unless we reduce/stop this, we will continue to reap the bad effects of climate change. It is further unfortunate that even some trees known to have medicinal value are being cut!!!

Food production in our rural farms continue to decrease when many Youths migrate to urban Areas leaving only the Aging population to work in the farms. Through video/poster presentation, Social Workers from Bondo District- Kisumu City in Kenya will show case how we are offering solutions on shelters and creating viable economic activities in the Rural Communities. Our pilot project Bondo Block Works Project which was started in December 2010 aims at empowering Rural Communities to have decent, permanent and affordable shelters from available environmentally friendly materials. The project also aims at training and retaining the Youths at the rural areas so as to assist the Aging population in the farms and to further help them engage in other viable economic activities using income generated from the sale of the building blocks. We train the Youths on how to make interlocking building blocks from soil using manually powered compacting machines. We also train them on some basic building techniques. Support trainings such as computer skills and good morals are also provided.

Since December 2010, a number of dwelling units, classrooms and sanitary facilities have been constructed using our blocks. The project is viable and is in line with sub-theme 2.6 Sustainable Social Development.

PWE141

An investigation of mental health and personality in Swedish social work students upon entry to social work training

Ghaznavi, Mahdi; Bichter, Jørn

The aims were to describe Swedish social work students’ personality characteristics upon entering their training; to analyse relationships between personality traits, mental health and some sociodemographic variables. 121 female social work students completed a socio-demographic questionnaire of educational institutions and case studies), it variables. 121 female social work students completed a socio-demographic questionnaire. The project also aims at training and retaining the Youths at the rural areas so as to assist the Aging population in the farms and to further help them engage in other viable economic activities using income generated from the sale of the building blocks. We train the Youths on how to make interlocking building blocks from soil using manually powered compacting machines. We also train them on some basic building techniques. Support trainings such as computer skills and good morals are also provided.

Since December 2010, a number of dwelling units, classrooms and sanitary facilities have been constructed using our blocks. The project is viable and is in line with sub-theme 2.6 Sustainable Social Development.

PWE142

Human rights and social justice in English and Spanish social work education

Martinez Herrera, Ines
Durham University, School of Applied Social Sciences, Durham, United Kingdom

The Global Standards for social work education (IASSW/IFSW, 2004) reflect human rights (HR) and social justice (SJ) as unifying themes in social work education worldwide. Indeed, in an increasingly complex and globalised world, narrow individual social work interventions can no longer be considered to meet service users’ needs if not framed within HR and SJ perspectives. Arguably, they could in fact contribute to perpetuate structural inequalities (Dominelli, 2010; Leonard, 2001).

Globalisation involves the internationalisation of social problems (Khan&Dominelli, 2000) but also creates new conditions that facilitate knowledge sharing and solidarity (Salinas, 2003) towards a new world order in which HR become universalised” (Pugh&Gould, 2000:124).

As such new order emerges a critical social work based on HR and SJ, that recognises the complexity of social problems and aims to resist their root causes, becomes essential. Social work education, as the responsible vehicle for passing on knowledge and values to students, plays a crucial role (Dominelli, 2010). But the promotion of HR and SJ faces significant challenges: from students and educators’ fears and lack of faith in change to oppressive organisational contexts and policies.

This study explores the mechanisms used to transmit HR and SJ values to students in the two culturally contrasting European countries of England and Spain. By using mixed methods (a large scale questionnaire of educational institutions and case studies), it aims to develop theoretical and practical tools to support educators to embed HR and SJ in their work with students. Findings of the literature review founding this work will be presented in a poster illustrating key relationships among HR, SJ and contemporary social work theory, education and practice. Data will be reported in English and Spanish.

PWE143

Impact on the medical social work

Sandelin, Iris
Svensk Kuratorsförening, Psychiatri Centrum, Örnsköldsvik Sjukhus, Örnsköldsvik, Sweden

Background: The Swedish National Association of Medical Social Workers is an independent, non-profit organization for medical social workers in Sweden, established in 1944. The constitution follows common regulations and we organize solely medical social workers. The members of the board work as medical social workers and all the board work is on a voluntary basis. We communicate our members by mail and on our website www.kurator.se

• We have national guidelines, gradually updated, for the medical social work in Sweden. The guidelines have been implemented and serve as a frame-work in many settings of medical social work.

• We arrange a two-day seminar every year as an advanced training, emphasizing on actual and important issues of our profession.

• We act as official referral body — giving opinions on new legislative proposals and participate in hearings at The National Board of Health and Welfare.

We support all efforts in establishing an reinforcing structures for a systematic build-up of knowledge in our field. We keep a close contact with The Swedish National Network of Research for Medical Social Workers. We want to ensure that the medical social work activities are based on scientific principles and solid experience.

We are a member of the ICSW — The International Council on Social Welfare.

We are a national organization, attending specifically to the medical, social worker. We are not linked to any union but we do co-operate on certain issues.

Aim/Purpose: Participating in the conference creates an opportunity to learn from other countries and to introduce our work in the organization to other social workers abroad. We would like to get in touch with social workers from other countries for exchange and development of ideas and learning. The interaction is particularly important between the European countries, with increasing demands for safety, quality and knowledge in welfare and health care.

Conclusion: Our organization would like to become more internationalized through encouraging and promoting net-working abroad. Social workers are likely to share a professional vision but we may have different perspectives. Meeting with other nationalities will strengthen the competence both in the professional discipline and also in the understanding of other cultures and values.

PWE144

Social work learning in the disadvantaged neighborhoods

Luo, Rosa, Shion-hwa
Fu Jen Catholic University, Department of Social Work, New Taipei City, Taiwan

To help the vulnerable people in effective ways, the strategies of learning-by-doing in the training process of social work profession are quite important. I had worked as a social worker for years before being a full-time faculty, and have cumulated practical experiences through discussion and communication with many other social work practitioners. After I joined FJU, I gradually extend my teaching capacity to social work services in the real world. So far I have offered three courses: community
work, resources utilization and program planning. Three approaches of service-learning were used in the past five years. Totally about 450 students enrolled in there courses. Many practitioners are my partners in educating these social work students.

The first approach is the implementation of settlement house. Junior students in small groups created the service programs and worked and learned in the disadvantaged neighborhoods of Wanhu and Taisan Districts. Students first served those children and youngsters from poor families in community activity center and Catholic Church. Then, students approached those families to get familiar with them and supported the residents in need. The second approach is that students in small groups worked with 13 community groups in various care settings to serve healthy elderly people. No social work professionals worked in those community-based settings, and our students helped to implement home visits, say-hello phone calls, meal services and health promotion activities. The third approach is that some groups of students worked in 6 service agencies under the supervision of social work staff. Those social work staff helped to coordinate students involved in services, and students learn practical skills from participation in the service work. Some end results of students learning in neighborhoods and with community groups are as follows. The first is that students participated in service-learning got positive impacts on themselves and their own life. The second is that students know what people need social work services and to be served individually, in groups or with community as a whole. The third is that students refresh their knowledge learned in school through the observation and practices in those neighborhoods and service sectors. It is worth of mention that senior students led those working groups formed a cohesive students association, and kept and expanded the momentum of social work learning under my supervision.

PWE145
Shortage of social workers in the Gambia and need for assistance for the National Association of Social Work in the Gambia
Drammeh, Rasambo
University of The Gambia, Social Science/Social Work, The Association of Social Workers in the Gambia, Serrekunda, Banjul, Gambia

The lack of professionally trained social workers is a major constraint on the development and delivery of social work services in The Gambia. In part, this problem can be attributed to the limited and often inadequate levels of financial support available for Social welfare programs. However, whilst social work professionals and social policy makers work towards increasing funds available, the social work profession itself continues to be perceived by many, including those in other professions as low down in the list of priorities for development. A lack of awareness of the general nature and specific applications of social work leads to its being seen as, at best, outside of the top priorities of food security health and education and, at worst, irrelevant in the context of a developing African country. These two methods below played an important role and will continue to help us to change the phase of social work in the Gambia:

2. After the graduation of the pioneers of the program in 2007, the graduates form an association, this association was formally registered with the Gambia government in 2009 and the student celebrated the last two international social work day. In the drive to work with IFSW, the association seeks to register with IFSW as soon as possible and also be part of the upcoming social work conference in Stockholm. Adler, writing on social work education in Africa points out that whilst professional training in social work is now well established in the curricula of most African universities most social work programs leave much to be desired, especially in terms of their relevance to the African situation. He refers to these curricula as being ‘conservative’ and ‘underdeveloped’. Added to this, Adler notes, the Gambia is yet to come with a curriculum based items, came to light. Consequently, it was demonstrated that for the purpose of promoting the taking of entry exams for universities offering a social work curriculum by high school students interested in proceeding to universities offering a Social Work curriculum pursue their higher education in that regard. Additionally, the strong impact of able and fulfilling work and Negative image within greater society among items under awareness regarding public service, as well as the strong impact of Knowledge regarding home helpers’ among knowledge-based items, came to light. Consequently, it was demonstrated that for the purpose of promoting the taking of entry exams for universities offering a social work curriculum by high school students interested in proceeding to such institutions, it is essential that career guidance counselors are made to be aware of social work as noble and fulfilling work and dispel any negative images they have regarding such work.

PWE146
Extent to which the degree of understanding regarding social work and awareness regarding social work possessed by High School career guidance
Shirasawa, Masakazu1; Shibuya, Satoshi1; Tojo, Mitsumasa2; Komori, Atsushi3
1Oohir University, Graduate School of Gerontology, Tokyo, Japan; 2Shukakatu University, Department of Integrated Human and Social Welfare, Chiba, Japan; 3Kumamoto University, Faculty of Letters, Department of Sociology, Tokyo, Japan; 4Japanese Association of Schools of Certified Social Worker, Secretariat, Tokyo, Japan

The objective of this research is to clarify the nature of the impact that the levels of understanding regarding social work and awareness regarding Social Work held by career guidance counselors have on students seeking to proceed to universities offering a social work curriculum. For this research, surveys were conducted principally by the Japanese Association of Schools of Certified Social Workers (JACSW) and were administered toward one career guidance counselor for each of the 3,780 high schools located across Japan that offer a general curriculum (N=3780). The surveys were conducted via questionnaires by mail over the one-month period between October and November 2009. The valid retrieval rate of these questionnaires was 33.9% (N=1282). Career guidance counselors were asked about the extent to which they recommend proceeding to universities offering a social work curriculum to students looking to enter such institutions. The responses received came to 79.1% for Recommend, Converters as well as 16.7% for ‘Do not recommend’. It was also discovered that three out the four factors (Severe working conditions, Negative image in greater society, Noble and fulfilling occupation and Stable work) pertaining to awareness regarding Social Work as well as knowledge regarding home helpers and social work directors exerted an impact on the extent to which career guidance counselors recommended that high school students interested in proceeding to universities offering a Social Work curriculum pursue their higher education in that regard. Additionally, the strong impact of able and fulfilling work and Negative image within greater society among items under awareness regarding public service, as well as the strong impact of Knowledge regarding home helpers’ among knowledge-based items, came to light. Consequently, it was demonstrated that for the purpose of promoting the taking of entry exams for universities offering a social work curriculum by high school students interested in proceeding to such institutions, it is essential that career guidance counselors are made to be aware of social work as noble and fulfilling work and dispel any negative images they have regarding such work.

PWE147
Research on relationship between career guidance by high school career guidance counselors and their ‘awareness regarding social work’
Hata, Rouzaute1; Shirasawa, Masakazu2; Hata, Hana3; Komori, Atsushi4
1Japan Science and Technology Agency, Research Institute of Science and Technology for Society, Tokyo, Japan; 2Oohir University, Graduate School of Gerontology, Tokyo, Japan; 3Nagasaki Junshin Catholic University, Department of Contemporary Human Services, Nagasaki, Japan; 4Kwansei Gakuin University, School of Human Welfare Studies, Hyogo, Japan

The objective of this research is to clarify what kind of awareness career guidance counselors have regarding social work and elucidate on the nature of the impact that differences in that awareness yield on students seeking to proceed to universities offering a social work curriculum. Surveys were conducted principally by the Japanese Association of Schools of Certified Social Workers (JACSW) and were administered toward one career guidance counselor for each of the 3,780 high schools located across Japan that offer a general curriculum (N=3780). The surveys were conducted via questionnaires by mail over the one-month period between October and November 2009. The valid retrieval rate of these questionnaires was 33.9% (N=1282). Career guidance counselors were asked about the extent to which they recommend proceeding to universities offering a Social Work curriculum to students looking to enter such institutions or students who have not decided on their career track yet. The responses received came to 79.1% for ‘Heartily recommend’ and 32.1% for ‘Recommend to an extent’. Next, guidance counselors were surveyed in five separate steps on 15 items concerning their awareness regarding Social Work. Factor analysis conducted on those items resulted in the extraction of the following four factors: ‘Severe working conditions’, ‘Negative image in greater society’, ‘Noble and fulfilling occupation’ and ‘Stable work’. In order to clarify the nature in which awareness regarding Social Work and the extent to which recommending that students proceed to universities offering a Social Work curriculum pursued, correlation analysis was conducted for four factors that pertain to awareness regarding Social Work and the extent to which proceeding
to such universities is recommended. This analysis showed that all four factors significantly correlate with the extent to which students are recommended to proceed to the aforementioned institutions, and that the higher the positive awareness of career guidance counselors is regarding Social Work, the more apt they are to recommend that students proceed to such universities for offering a Social Work curriculum. Consequently, that for the purpose of promoting the entry of high school students into universities offering a social work curriculum, it is essential that career guidance counselors are made to maintain positive awareness regarding Social Work.

PWE148

Issues of community welfare specialists education for developing comprehensive community care in Taiwan
Chuang, Huei-Mei 1; Ma, Tsung-Chieh 2
1Soochow University, Taiwan, Soochow University, Taipei, Taiwan; 2Soochow University, Taiwan, Department of Social Work, Taipei, Taiwan

In Taiwan, fertility and mortality is declining since 1980s, the population structure has changed rapidly. Taiwan is an aging society when the rate of aging was beyond 7% in 1990s, and it grows to 10.74% by end of 2010. Aging on population have become a new and serious social problem, and welfare of aged is a major welfare policy subject from 1990s. In order to enhance welfare of aged, and to improve the infrastructure of long-term care service, The “Long-term Care Management Center” was established in 2005, and “Senior Citizens Welfare Act” was reformed. “The Decade Plan for Care System Construction” was submitted in 2007. Currently, we are establishing long-term care insurance system. At the same time “community-based service” stared as the mainstream thinking of social welfare policy. Under this background, welfare of aged policies started to adopt community-based service model. Several related programs has been promoted last 20 years, such as “Community Care Service Stations Setting Plan” (2005). Since then, working with community and qualitative techniques. In a first approach to analyze the database of former students enrolled in degree in social work between the years 2006 to 2011 by selecting those who had access and who have completed a degree. Then we prepared a questionnaire to assess characteristics of student’s sociographic profile - personal identification, motivation, expectations, facilities and difficulties encountered the terminus of the year degree, employment in the area, job category, professional development and prospect of further education (master’s and doctoral and other specialized programs). This questionnaire was sent via email to registered students. Once analyzed quantitative data using SPSS, some will be selected student profiles, which are interviewed in depth to examine in detail how the policy of access to higher education and promoted the personal and social development of students that attended and identify best practice in education at the level of social work.

PWE150

Rejuvenating the commonwealth - feedback from the commonwealth People’s Forum (CPF) & Commonwealth heads of government meeting (CHOGM)
Spencer, Naomi
International Social Work Committee Australian Association of Social Workers, Back Forest, Australia

The aim of the project was an interest in progressing Australian Association of Social Workers (AASW) services for members, combined with a commitment to expand and develop horizons for international social work practice. How can the AASW engage with the theme of this gathering and the Commonwealth’s need to reform? The Commonwealth is being challenged to ‘see itself more than an association of governments but as a contemporary network of people and their interests. The theme asserts that these groups and organisations are not an accessory for the Commonwealth, but are an active part of its fabric.’ The Peoples’ Forum continues to be a crucial part of the interface between governments and civil society. Central to these discussions is a call on Heads of Government to act urgently to strengthen the role of civil society so the Commonwealth can become a ‘meaningful vehicle for change’. Method used over a couple of years included research about prior involvement of AASW. Who was involved, how, and what resulted?
The AASW membership were notified of the opportunity via networks, phone calls, email, branch newsletters, the National Bulletin, IFSW and COSW publications. National AASW office staff, WA Branch Committee members and staff of other state and national committees were involved. National Committees developed position papers to be distributed to all official representatives. Once at CPF, I obtained approval to represent the Commonwealth Organisation of Social Workers (COSW) at the Foreign Ministers Round Table meeting with Civil Society, hosted by Australia’s Foreign Minister, Mr Kevin Rudd.
I discovered as a result of this that there are big ‘spaces’ for us to step into. The Commonwealth has long established institutions for working productively. Like all bodies, it is in need of renewal. As mostly ex British colonies, there are common legal, educational and political structures. The rule of law and democratic principles are foundational and there is enthusiasm for it. Australia’s Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) budget and policies are very sympathetic for AASW members’ contribution. As Prime Minister, Mr Rudd announced a program to enable Australians an easier way to assist in international relief. DFAT has numbers of projects which emphasise partnership and exchange. I learned the value of collaboration and networking and how good it is finding others with a genuine interest in the integrity and possibility of the public domain.
they expand in a commercial relationship to publicize a way of living to others members of the society. Therefore, the families from settlement like "Herdeiros da Liberdade", in Rio Grande do Sul/Brasil, are linked to food acquisition program from the government which focus on the distribution of ecological food as a human right in many institutional set up such as the national school feeding program. Basically the research wants to connect the knowledge acquired in the field and bibliographical study to create a new way of vocational training social work that has as an objective to study social manifestations, however when aliment is being considered as a human right, is possible to assert that the population which lives in countryside areas have a potential to be creative in producing, and that has to be supported so that a network is made which is connected to urban space that focus on ecological and sustainable consumption. This perspective, reassure a professional ethical-political project that is committed to social movements battles standing for human right. The authors who guide this study- intervention process are Boa ventura de Sousa Santos, Humberto Maturana, Leonardo Boff, Francisco Roberto Caporal, Felix Guattari, Maridia Iamnamo e Maria Martinelli

PWE153
The contribution of personal and social capital to well-being and sense of belonging to the community among community activists

Rhythka Mang, Zanubar, Lea, Leroy, Dorrin
Bar-Ilan University, School of Social Work, Ramat-Gan, Israel

The presented study examined the contribution of personal and community variables to personal well-being and community well-being (sense of belonging to the community) among community activists. Besides examining direct relationships between the research variables, the model presented addressed the mediating relationships among those variables at various levels. The research sample consisted of 481 activists from low-SES (socioeconomic status) populations (new immigrants, single mothers, residents of disadvantaged neighborhoods and people with disabilities). The findings revealed that community resources mediated between personal resources and community well-being. That is, to achieve community well-being, individuals need to be involved in community activity. As such, personal resources are not sufficient to enhance the sense of community well-being among individuals. The findings, which examined the personal resources that contribute to community activity, can be used as a basis for identifying potential community activists. Moreover, the findings emphasize the positive outcomes of community activity, and can therefore facilitate recruitment of community activists.

PWE154
How to change the habits of community social workers/developers through training: an experiment

Weyers, Mike; Herbst, Alida
North-West University, Social Work, Potchefstroom, South Africa

Two recent studies have shown that highly effective community practitioners exhibit eight habits that set them apart from the rest. The question arose whether these habits could also be instilled in other, less effective practitioners and if so, what the most appropriate means to do so would be. A quest for answers formed the main thrust of a recent study into the habits of a group of 79 Namibian social workers/community developers and the extent to which a specially designed training course would change them. The results proved the intervention to have a practical significant effect on seven of their habits (i.e. d-value = 0.8+) and a medium effect on the eighth (d-value = 0.43). This finding could have far-reaching implications for the direct measures that community practitioners exhibit, as well as the education and training of students and practitioners, and the remedial steps to be taken where some fail to make the grade.

PWE155
Current issues and future directions in evidence-based child protection practices: A view from Romania

Iovu, Mihai Bogdan
Babes-Bolyai University, Social work, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

The constantly changing nature of social care practice necessitates continuous development of educational programs to prepare current and practitioners for practice. However there is evidence that, in several key areas of practice, practitioners are not as effective as they could or indeed should be. One area that has been particularly highlighted in the literature is the ability of practitioners to engage in evidence-based practice. Given the fact that other European nations began the process of developing evidence-based child protection practices somewhat earlier, one might ask why Romania, once considered an Eastern European model for child welfare policy and practice is lagging behind. This article gives a short overview of where Romanian Child Protection System stands now. First, a quick introduction into the Romanian CPS is given. Second, the existing evidence base practice is reviewed, and finally, obstacles and future directions to the development of evidence-based child protection practices are discussed.

PWE156
A study of strategies used by teachers in dealing with the problem children in schools

Singh, Sudama1; Priya, Himani2
1Bpvr Rohani, Directorate of Education Delhi, Delhi, India; 2Bhagwan Parshuram Institute of Technology, Ggsipu Delhi, Delhi, India

The Study explored the teaching strategies used by the teachers in dealing with the problem children in schools. A questionnaire was used to find out the strategies, best strategies and their implications in the light of psychological theories. Data was collected from 270 TGTs of Delhi. Conclusions were drawn for strategies and found that persuading, encouraging being normal, asking reason and giving punishment accordingly, lessening his contribution in important activities, sometimes make stand on bench, keeps him busy in other activities, call parents to school. The findings demand that pre-service and in-service programmes for teachers by trained counselors and experts should be arranged. The finding of the objective two are very encouraging that teachers at least think of ideal strategies. They should adopt a few of them, and have patience to implement this in real classroom situation. Findings:- Most of the teachers 82.59% use ‘Handle them psychologically as a strategy. If students are found to be involved in bullying 65.18% of teacher would ‘persuade them’. To deal with ‘truancy’ 64.07% teachers ‘gives examples of bad effects of loss of studies’. In case of ‘late coming’ 250 teachers will ‘attend them with love.’ In ideal strategies most of the teachers in this part ranked the strategy ‘attend them affectionately’ as first rank. Although most of the teachers gave first rank to attend them psychologically 75.72%, some gave second rank to counsel them, 68.14% teachers gave the option of attend them affectionately. About the truancy from the period 92.22% teachers suggested the strategy ‘Ask them to stay in the class’. Passing comments among girls and boys 94.81% teachers suggested asking them to be attentive in the class. 63.92% teachers preferred to ask students not to bring the mobile phones in the class while 32.96% gave the option to take away their mobile phones. Disruption due to over confidence 92.96% teachers were of the view that teacher should make the lesson interesting that they keep problem students silence. Disruption due to cheap literature 73.70% teachers suggested that it should be taken away while 19.62% teachers favored parents should be informed about the activities. The analysis of the open ended questions reveals that although teachers suggested strategies of attending affectionately or persuading but they did not deny to punishment.

PWE157
Friends and strangers: Conservation and connections with social work

Bailey, Sue
University of Western Australia, Social Work and Social Policy, Perth, Australia

This poster presentation provides examples of how social work students’ have engaged with and worked with a local Friends of the Bush group (these are community conservation groups in Australia) in conservation work. The students’ work is undertaken as part of the assessment for a community development unit at the University of Western Australia and provides an opportunity for social work students to connect and work with engaged and active community members to explore the linkages between healthy ecosystems and healthy humans.

Many social workers indicate a concern for the natural environment but struggle to find ways to incorporate this concern into their social work practice. There is a growing awareness and a developing knowledge of the ways in which social workers can respond. For example a social ecological theoretical approach emphasises that civil society and community responses are important in ensuring that humans and the natural environment are given equal and respectful attention. Whilst humans are understood to be a part of nature; their consciousness and awareness of the world sets them apart from other beings. It is this which gives humans an ethical and moral responsibility to guard against exploitation and oppression in both social and environmental spheres.
Investigating the feminization process of “care” labor during the infancy of Japan’s welfare state in comparison with the West

Imai, Konomi1; Anbacken, Els-Marie1; Chen, Li-Mei1; Teramoto, Naomi2; Ohsio, Mayumi3

1Iwate Gakuin University, School of Human Welfare Studies, Nihonmooji, Japan; 2Baika Joshi University, Ibaraki, Japan; 3Ryukoku University, Ostu, Japan

This study is a part of a collaborative research funded by the Japan’s Ministry of Education Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research. Our collaborative work investigates and identifies the necessary socialization process in order to achieve gender equity for “care” labor as proposed by Nancy Fraser’s Universal Caregiver Model. Research in social policy and feminism have mutually agreed that Japan’s welfare state has been built on the gender norm of “males as breadwinners” and “females as family caregivers.” In Japan, social security benefits were designed on the premises that unemployed housewives who were responsible for the unpaid house work will also be primarily family caregivers. This study aims to clarify that feminization of care labor was institutionalized when family policy was formed during the infancy of Japan’s welfare state development and to compare with the developments of Western welfare states. History study method is used in this study. The study examines Japan’s formation process of family policy in pre-WWII. It clarifies the development of the 1937 Maternal Protection Law, a family policy which was the genesis of feminizing “care” labor. As a comparison, this study aims to clarify that feminization of care labor was institutionalized when family policy was formed during the infancy of Japan’s welfare state in comparison with the West.
it is the foundation of this social praxis. It is not only a central axis by
where the Social Work journeys, but that also it is a North that indicates
the sense of this social praxis. It is the great transforming utopia that
would have to mobilize the Social Workers. In effect, what sense has the
Social Work if it is not the great dream of a more just and human world?
In this same sense, why Social Workers would be arranged to put in the
conflicts of being able, in the popular fights, the districts, the situations
of violence, to listen to frightening stories, to undergo from which they
suffer or to suffer from so many sufferings of the subjects and the families?
The answer is that they would do it by the belief that there are other
alternatives, that nothing is so fixed and unremovable and that always it
is possible to be decided on other courses of action and can be thought
and be constructed with the social subjects other life worlds and other
forms of social organization. There is a basic belief that it moves to Social
Workers: the belief in Social Justice. What founded this in? This founded
in that they believe in the possibility of change and social transformation.
Social Justice requires the exercise of rights and therefore of Citizenship,
understood like the right to have right. It requires recognition of rights,
but also of real and effective opportunity of being able to exert the rights.
Social Justice implies liberation and emancipation. The liberation is
the possibility of freedom or election, whereas the emancipation is the
possibility of counting on the historical conditions as to be able to exert the
freedom and implies, therefore, the autonomy of the social subjects. For
the Social Work this implies to think the reality like happening towards
the change, a way in building and with multiple possibilities. It implies to
work the subjective and objective conditions of the social emancipation.

WS006:8
Child protection in emergency situations caused by disasters
Maarefvand, Masoomeh1; Einolyaghin, Nazanin2; Aghakhan, Maneli2
1USWR, Theran, Islamic Republic of Iran;
2UNICEF, Iran, Theran, Islamic Republic of Iran
Children, as one of the most important groups in danger in emergency
situations caused by disasters, usually don't receive structured services
following an emergency which leads to a considerable increase in the
potential of abuse and violence against them.
This qualitative inquiry aimed to design the process of child protection in
emergency situations caused by disasters in Iran. Focus group discussions
were implemented in two phases. 33 children who had been exposed to
emergency situation before participated in the first phase of Focus Group
Discussion (FGD) meetings and listed their needs in emergencies. In the
second phase, 9 experts who were specialized in the area of children and
had experienced working with them in emergency situations took part in
23 FGDs. Recommended services in both phases categorized and used to
develop the standard for child protection services in emergencies in three
stages of prevention, preparation and confrontation.
Social workers' services for child protection could be planned for
three stages of prevention, preparation and confrontation.
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