Health, well-being and social inclusion of vulnerable adults This was the focus of the first large-scale research of Social and Therapeutic Horticulture, funded by the BIG Lottery from and carried out in partnership with the Loughborough University.

Downloads This study focuses on one particularly deprived area. It explores how young people from the same place, facing the same limited opportunities and with similar socio-economic backgrounds, follow diverse routes into early adulthood, with strikingly different results. The report identifies themes that can be used to understand how young people become adults, looking at: The study found that: Typically these young people had disengaged from school by the age of 12 or 13, had participated with their peers in street drinking, drug use and petty crime from an early age, and had later progressed to more serious crime and drug use. Crime was severely exacerbated by the influx of heroin into Willowdene in the mids. Heroin transformed the local criminal economy and had a devastating impact on the local community. Changing housing situations and family experiences such as homelessness or bereavement - as well as involvement in crime and drug use - had a dramatic impact upon moving from school into work. Few, however, were keen to live a life on benefits. This suggests that research and policy needs to explore the relationship between structural constraints and individual choices and actions over a longer time frame than has tended to be the case. The great majority of young people had no desire to leave Willowdene despite the stigma and problems they faced. Within Willowdene many informal social networks helped individuals to manage their lives. On the other, they represent considerable social support within Willowdene. Background Debate about social exclusion and the alleged emergence of a welfare dependent underclass has, in particular, focused upon the situation of young people living in poor neighbourhoods. This study set out to explore how young people move into adulthood when they live in a place which shares all the objective measures of social exclusion in extreme form. Since the s the dramatic economic restructuring of local manufacturing industry has stripped away the economic security which underpinned social cohesion. Joblessness in Willowdene is estimated at around 40 per cent and its wards are in the top 10 per cent most deprived in the country. Employment opportunities for school-leavers and young adults are particularly limited. Willowdene has become notorious for high rates of crime and drug-related offending. Teesside in general and Willowdene in particular provide extreme examples of rapid economic decline and long-term structural unemployment and, as such, this locality provided the opportunity to study a place where the problems of social exclusion for young people are thrown into sharpest relief. Events and experiences in childhood e. The way that young people engaged with or disengaged from formal systems of education and training was crucial to their later experiences in early adulthood. There was a strong relationship between young people becoming involved in regular truancy, being excluded or excluding themselves from school, and the likelihood that they would become involved in drug use, delinquency and crime. Such processes did not, however, have a uniform pattern. Key life events and encounters with particular people e. Thus early school truancy and delinquency did not necessarily predict permanent disengagement from education or the development of a longer-term criminal career although these were common factors for those who had developed such careers. Overall, transitions were extraordinarily complex; over time, people moved through many, fast-changing positions in relation to training, education and work. Their accounts showed how there is much more to becoming an adult than simply getting a job after school. The viability of a job, college course, training placement or health service provision was largely dependent on its physical proximity to the neighbourhood. Friends and leisure activities were also highly localised. Young people from Willowdene faced problems and stigma as a consequence of its negative labelling e. Nevertheless, they remained positive about living in Willowdene and most wished to carry on living there in the future. This is perhaps surprising given the hardships they encountered but can be understood in terms of the value they placed upon their local networks and knowledge. Their friends, families and partners lived in Willowdene. Some had established their own families and were sending their children to local schools. Many worked outside the formal labour market: In many cases, interviewees had been ineligible for benefits because they

were under 18 or were morally opposed to claiming. Even in this area of high long-term unemployment, there was a general resistance to living a life on benefits. Some did manage to secure regular employment but, typically, this was after repeated spells of unemployment. Those jobs that do exist are often part-time, short-term, low-paid and of poor quality. Whilst some interviewees recounted their negative experiences of such jobs, none could identify any positive aspects to being out of work. Again, there were criticisms of the problems encountered on particular schemes, and some were willing to acknowledge that they had not committed themselves properly to the training provided. Overall, however, informants talked about Youth Training or New Deal programmes as another chance to improve qualifications and to lift themselves out of their current, limited circumstances. Crime and drugs There were high levels of drug use amongst the sample and relatively high levels of criminality. Whilst there is no simple relationship between local patterns of drug use and local patterns of crime, the influx of heroin into Willowdene in the mids had an enormous impact upon the local economy of crime and upon the individual lives of young people. A common theme in all the interviews was how, as a consequence of heroin, the community had declined in terms of its safety and cohesion, changing from a "respectable place" to one "wrecked by drugs" as one interviewee put it. Willowdene was the source of the cheapest heroin in Teesside itself said to have the cheapest heroin in the UK. This fuelled local demand and increased the number of local suppliers. The influx of heroin gave rise to a quantitative increase in acquisitive crime and stimulated greater levels of violence e. Sometimes - but not always - criminal careers and drug use were interconnected. The precise relationship of criminality to the type of drug use i. Those who established criminal careers tended to cease schooling at age 12 or 13 years following a period of truancy. Further engagement with education, training or employment was unlikely. Offending typically progressed through shoplifting, car crime, street robbery, and domestic burglary to commercial burglary. Changes in family, housing or work circumstances could precipitate criminality or facilitate desisting from crime and drug use. This recognises the complex and long-term nature of youth transitions and aims to provide "a ladder out of social exclusion" for youth by "breaking the cycle of non-participation and underachievement" Connexions: The best start in life for every young person, DfEE, London, The Connexions Strategy proposes a national, universal and holistic support service for to year-olds delivered through a network of Personal Advisors who are to ensure that young people engage with learning and have their diverse needs met through partnerships with the range of specialist agencies. This research confirms the need for careful, co-ordinated, well-resourced and long-term provision for young people. It does, however, raise some issues for how the strategy might work in practice. This study shows that individual experience is complicated, often unpredictable and plays out over an extended period. In providing much needed support to young people at crucial points in their lives e. In providing such support they will need to draw upon a wide range of partner agencies in the statutory and voluntary sector and, at times, may feel it necessary to act as advocates for young people when they face difficulties e. This may not sit comfortably with the legal and formal demands of some partners such as the police, social services and employment services. Some of the young people in this study had, from the age of 12, virtually no contact with formal agencies outside of locally-based peer networks that is, until they eventually collided with the police and criminal justice system. Reaching such young people, winning their trust and developing productive, long-term relationships with them is likely to demand patience, resources and considerable skill. The philosophy and method of detached youth work may prove the most effective approach. A longer period of support service might be justified. Some young people are likely to have had experiences prior to 13 that define the context within which they make decisions and perceive formal agencies and structures. Similarly, a complete transfer of responsibilities from Connexions to the New Deal programme beyond 19 may disrupt the ongoing support that will be necessary for some people. Whilst Connexions pledges to ensure locally relevant qualifications and training, this may be largely irrelevant in areas with a chronic lack of decent employment opportunities of any sort for young people. Finally, the research suggests that youth policy faces a paradox. Though Willowdene is one of the most structurally deprived localities in Britain, its young residents do not all experience or respond to the problems of social exclusion in the same way. If youth policy is to be effective it needs a clear, sociological understanding of the local conditions and cultures that generate the different ways

in which young people get by in socially excluded areas. About the study The research was carried out by a team from the University of Teesside. A sample of 98 young people - 61 men and 37 women aged 15 to 25 - took part in qualitative interviews which focused upon their lives to date - particularly their experiences of education, housing, family, work, crime, drug use and their locality - as well as their hopes for the future. The sample was selected purposefully to represent a range of experiences. Virtually all were ethnically white and from working-class backgrounds reflecting the nature of the local population. Downloads Findings The impact of social exclusion on young people moving into adulthood Young people, transition and social exclusion Uniquely, we also run a housing association and care provider, the Joseph Rowntree Housing Trust.

Chapter 2 : Dignity in care - The Dignity Factors: Social inclusion

Older people have repeatedly identified social inclusion as important to their quality of life and independence. Opportunities to participate, and make a positive contribution to community and society, are integral to autonomy and therefore dignity.

Another way of articulating the definition of social exclusion is as follows: Social exclusion is a multidimensional process of progressive social rupture, detaching groups and individuals from social relations and institutions and preventing them from full participation in the normal, normatively prescribed activities of the society in which they live. It is then regarded as the combined result of personal risk factors age, gender, race ; macro-societal changes demographic, economic and labor market developments, technological innovation, the evolution of social norms ; government legislation and social policy; and the actual behavior of businesses, administrative organisations and fellow citizens. The modern welfare system is based on the concept of entitlement to the basic means of being a productive member of society both as an organic function of society and as compensation for the socially useful labor provided. In some career contexts, caring work is devalued and motherhood is seen as a barrier to employment. Moosa-Mitha discusses the Western feminist movement as a direct reaction to the marginalization of white women in society. Feminists argued that men and women should equally participate in the labor force, in the public and private sector, and in the home. They also focused on labor laws to increase access to employment as well as to recognize child-rearing as a valuable form of labor. In some places today, women are still marginalized from executive positions and continue to earn less than men in upper management positions. The Yogyakarta Principles require that the states and communities abolish any stereotypes about LGBT people as well as stereotyped gender roles. Each develops its own sentiments, attitudes, codes, even its own words, which are at best only partially intelligible to others. One example is the Aboriginal community in Australia. Marginalization of Aboriginal communities is a product of colonization. As a result of colonialism , Aboriginal communities lost their land, were forced into destitute areas, lost their sources of livelihood, and were excluded from the labor market. Additionally, Aboriginal communities lost their culture and values through forced assimilation and lost their rights in society. Major contributors include race, income, employment status, social class, geographic location, personal habits and appearance, education, religion and political affiliation. Similarly, increasing use of information technology and company outsourcing have contributed to job insecurity and a widening gap between the rich and the poor. Companies are outsourcing, jobs are lost, the cost of living continues to rise, and land is being expropriated by large companies. Material goods are made in large abundances and sold at cheaper costs, while in India for example, the poverty line is lowered in order to mask the number of individuals who are actually living in poverty as a result of globalization. Globalization and structural forces aggravate poverty and continue to push individuals to the margins of society, while governments and large corporations do not address the issues George, P, SK, lecture, October 9, Certain language and the meaning attached to language can cause universalizing discourses that are influenced by the Western world, which is what Sewpaul describes as the "potential to dilute or even annihilate local cultures and traditions and to deny context specific realities" p. What Sewpaul is implying is that the effect of dominant global discourses can cause individual and cultural displacement, as well as an experience of "de-localization", as individual notions of security and safety are jeopardized p. Insecurity and fear of an unknown future and instability can result in displacement, exclusion, and forced assimilation into the dominant group. For many, it further pushes them to the margins of society or enlists new members to the outskirts because of global-capitalism and dominant discourses Sewpaul, With the prevailing notion of globalization, we now see the rise of immigration as the world gets smaller and smaller with millions of individuals relocating each year. This is not without hardship and struggle of what a newcomer thought was going to be a new life with new opportunities. With this comes a denial of access to public housing , health care benefits, employment support services, and social security benefits Ferguson et al. Newcomers are seen as undeserving, or that they must prove their entitlement in order to gain access to basic support necessities. It is clear that individuals are exploited and marginalized within the

country they have emigrated Ferguson et al. Welfare states and social policies can also exclude individuals from basic necessities and support programs. Welfare payments were proposed to assist individuals in accessing a small amount of material wealth Young, Young further discusses how "the provision of the welfare itself produces new injustice by depriving those dependent on it of rights and freedoms that others haveâ€¦marginalization is unjust because it blocks the opportunity to exercise capacities in socially defined and recognized way" p. There is the notion that by providing a minimal amount of welfare support, an individual will be free from marginalization. In fact, welfare support programs further lead to injustices by restricting certain behaviour, as well the individual is mandated to other agencies. The individual is forced into a new system of rules while facing social stigma and stereotypes from the dominant group in society, further marginalizing and excluding individuals Young, Thus, social policy and welfare provisions reflect the dominant notions in society by constructing and reinforcing categories of people and their needs. Blacklisting and Involuntary unemployment Whilst recognising the multi-dimensionality of exclusion, policy work undertaken at European Union level focuses on unemployment as a key cause of, or at least correlating with, social exclusion. Many of the indicators of extreme social exclusion, such as poverty and homelessness, depend on monetary income which is normally derived from work. Social exclusion can be a possible result of long-term unemployment, especially in countries with weak welfare safety nets. On the one hand, to make individuals at risk of exclusion more attractive to employers, i. Some religious organisations permit the censure of critics. Across societies, individuals and communities can be socially excluded on the basis of their religious beliefs. Social hostility against religious minorities and communal violence occur in areas where governments do not have policies restricting the religious practise of minorities. The World Bank defines social inclusion as the process of improving the ability, opportunity, and dignity of people, disadvantaged on the basis of their identity, to take part in society. Social Inclusion ministers have been appointed, and special units established, in a number of jurisdictions around the world. It was headed by Monsignor David Cappo and was serviced by a unit within the department of Premier and Cabinet. Cappo sat on the Executive Committee of the South Australian Cabinet and was later appointed Social Inclusion Commissioner with wide powers to address social disadvantage. Cappo was allowed to roam across agencies given that most social disadvantage has multiple causes necessitating a "joined up" rather than a single agency response. Scientists have been studying the impact of racism on health. Amani Nuru-Jeter , a social epidemiologist at the University of California, Berkeley and other doctors have been hypothesizing that exposure to chronic stress may be one way racism contributes to health disparities between racial groups. The effect of social exclusion have been hypothesized in various past research studies to correlate with such things as substance abuse and addiction, and crime. Marginalisation of certain groups is a problem in many economically more developed countries, including the United Kingdom and the United States , where the majority of the population enjoys considerable economic and social opportunities. Mullaly describes how "the personal is political" and the need for recognizing that social problems are indeed connected with larger structures in society, causing various forms of oppression amongst individuals resulting in marginalization. A non-judgmental and unbiased attitude is necessary on the part of the social worker. The worker must begin to understand oppression and marginalization as a systemic problem, not the fault of the individual. The worker should recognize the individual as political in the process of becoming a valuable member of society and the structural factors that contribute to oppression and marginalization Mullaly, The social worker should be constantly reflexive , work to raise the consciousness, empower , and understand the lived subjective realities of individuals living in a fast-paced world, where fear and insecurity constantly subjugate the individual from the collective whole, perpetuating the dominant forces, while silencing the oppressed. These relationships validate the individuals who are marginalized and provide them a meaningful contact with the mainstream. Juridical concept[edit] There are countries, Italy for example, that have a legal concept of social exclusion. In Italy, "esclusione sociale" is defined as poverty combined with social alienation , by the statute n. It is essential for States to foster participation by the poorest people in the decision making process by the community in which they live, the promotion of human rights and efforts to combat extreme poverty. Please help improve the article by presenting facts as a neutrally-worded summary with appropriate citations. Consider transferring direct

quotations to Wikiquote. June "Social exclusion is about the inability of our society to keep all groups and individuals within reach of what we expect as a society In this sense, to be socially excluded is to be deprived from social recognition and social value. In the sphere of politics , social recognition is obtained by full citizenship ; in the economic sphere in capitalism it means being paid enough to be able to participate fully in the life of the community. Removing the right to vote increases social exclusion by signalling to serving prisoners that, at least for the duration of their sentence, they are dead to society. The additional punishment of disenfranchisement is not a deterrent. There is no evidence to suggest that criminals are deterred from offending behaviour by the threat of losing the right to vote

Chapter 3 : Research: Social isolation in older people | Community Care

Social inclusion and health equity for vulnerable groups. The Social Exclusion Knowledge Network of the Commission on Social Determinants of Health defines social.

I pay my respects to your elders, past and present. I am pleased that members of the business community are here today as it is vital for the effective implementation of human rights that we work effectively with employers, entrepreneurs and companies. At the outset I would also like to acknowledge that we are now in a caretaker period leading up to the federal election. The caretaker conventions require that as the head of a Government Statutory Agency I must maintain neutral and impartial, and it would be inappropriate for me to speak about government policies. Social inclusion is about people being able to participate in society. It is about creating conditions for equal opportunities for all. It is about making sure that no one is left out. The research also found that a quarter of Australians aged 15 years plus 4. Racism excludes people, which can in turn lead to entrenched disadvantage. In , the Australian Human Rights Commission conducted a review of human rights and social inclusion within African Australian communities. The research found that a lack of housing, limited employment opportunities and access to education were barriers to successful settlement and social inclusion, discussion of these issues was overwhelmingly prefaced by problems they encounter from negative stereotypes, prejudice and racism. The objective of social inclusion, and its relationship to human rights law Human rights framework in Australia and the role of the Australian Human Rights Commission, and Its work to combat racial discrimination and vilification. Social Inclusion and Human Rights There is no universally accepted definition of social inclusion. The Australian Social Inclusion Board defines social inclusion as having the resources, opportunities and capabilities to: Inclusive society is defined as a society for all, in which every individual has an active role to play. Such a society is based on fundamental values of equity, equality, social justice, and human rights and freedoms, as well as on the principles of tolerance and embracing diversity. Social exclusion is the "restriction of access to opportunities and [a] limitation of the capabilities required to capitalise on these [opportunities]. Many exclusions stem from discrimination of individuals or groups on the grounds of their attributes, or social, economic or physical disadvantages. It can also make it very difficult to participate in their community â€" for example, in work, or in joining a community group. This is where human rights come in. The ability to participate in society, and to be free from discrimination and disadvantage is not only an ideal. It is a basic human right â€" one that we all share in common; a right enshrined in the Universal Declaration and a number of other treaties that make up the body of international law. In the international community came together to endorse the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This document outlines the basic civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights to which all humans are entitled, and states that human rights are to be enjoyed by all people, no matter who they are or where they live. At the time of adoption, the Universal Declaration was an aspirational document that did not create any legal duties on States; rather it was adopted as an expression of the fundamental values and principles shared by all members of the international community. Since its adoption we have seen an extraordinary development of international, regional and bilateral human rights treaties, legal jurisprudence developed by UN monitoring bodies, and national laws. Australia is a party to seven key human rights treaties. Despite this active commitment to international human rights, Australia has been slow to implement these rights in national law. This point is crucial to understanding the role of human rights law in Australia, as-consistently with the principle of parliamentary sovereignty- no treaty is directly applicable by our courts unless it has been implemented through legislation. Moreover, unlike all other comparable common and civil law countries, Australia has very few constitutional provisions to protect fundamental rights, and no human rights act. Human rights charters or constitutional entrenched bills of rights have been enacted in the US, Canada, and Europe through the European Convention on Human Rights, with its individual right to appeal to the European Court , and Africa and Latin American states can appeal to a regional human rights court. Even our close neighbour New Zealand has a human rights act and all its laws are viewed through the prism of these rights. Rather than a legislative or constitutional approach to human rights protection, successive governments

have employed three institutions: Parliament, through Joint Standing Committee on Treaties, and more recently the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Human Rights that examines all legislation for human rights compliance Courts and the judiciary in developing the common law eg Mabo no 2 The Australian Human Rights Commission The Australian Human Rights Commission Social inclusion is about participation, equal opportunity, and empowerment. These are values that underpin our work at the Australian Human Rights Commission, including anti-discrimination laws in respect of disability, age, social justice and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, race, and gender. Recent Commission priorities lie in responding to racial vilification, especially cyber hate and cyber bullying in schools and the workplace. The Paris Principles set out the international minimum standards for the status and functioning of national human rights institutions. They provide that national institutions should have a broad mandate based on universal human rights standards, be autonomous and independent from government, have a pluralistic structure and operate in a pluralistic manner, have adequate resources, and have adequate powers of investigation. The Australian Human Rights Commission was established as an independent statutory authority in through legislation that is now called the Australian Human Rights Commission Act Cth. The legislation provides for a Commission constituted by a President, and six Commissioners that broadly reflect those human rights that have been the subject of federal legislation: Tim Soutphomesane Sex Discrimination Act Liz Broderick Disability Discrimination Act Graeme Innes Age Discrimination Act Mick Gooda Under our statutory mandate we have several functions: We accept and try to resolve by conciliation individual complaints of discrimination and human rights under the four major pieces of legislation. No complaint under these acts can go to a court, unless and until the matter has been considered by the Commission. The process costs nothing to complainant or respondent, and very few cases ever go on to the Federal Courts. We intervene in court proceedings that involve human rights issues; we examine laws relating to certain rights and often propose improvements to those laws; eg: Maloney case re Queensland liquor laws on Palm Island. We conduct research and propose new policy and standards which would promote the enjoyment of human rights eg: Age discrimination research reports; treatment of women in the Australian Defence Force. We conduct national inquiries to bring special attention to issues of concern; eg: Wrist X rays to determine the age of Indonesian children as asylum seekers. Through these processes we often submit reports both with the Australian Government, and also separately, as an independent institution. Racism and social exclusion Returning to the specific issue of race discrimination, it has become clear that exclusion, discrimination and vilification on the grounds of race exists as an undeniable element of our otherwise successful multicultural society. The available research, along with our experience in handling complaints confirms this. This year we received complaints under the Racial Discrimination Act, equating to nearly a quarter of all complaints received by the Commission. Through our complaints service, the Commission is also aware that racial vilification on social media is a significant issue for many Australians. In comparison with the previous reporting year, in we saw: There is also a disturbing rise in verbal abuse on public transport. There have been many other similar incidents reported to us over the last few months. At the Commission we have been especially concerned by the recent incident when a young girl made racial comments against Adam Goodes in a match to start the National Indigenous week in AFL football. The reason for our interest in the incident was not the racial slur in itself, but the fact that our Racism. It stops with me campaign was launched at that very match. See video clip of the community announcement: It stops with me. We watched with deepening concern as events unfolded; Adam Goodes dealt with the issue with dignity once he realized the age of the girl. Mr Eddy Maguire then apologised to Adam Goodes. What appeared to be a positive outcome, started to unravel when Mr Maguire made a further racial comment on radio. This was followed by yet another apology, leading to a week of public debate about the limits to freedom of speech and the value of the Race Discrimination Act that, in s 18C, prohibits racial vilification in public. In , the Australian Government committed to develop and implement a National Anti-Racism Strategy for Australia as part of its multicultural policy. One element of the Strategy is the education and public awareness campaign: It invites organisations to demonstrate their support for anti-racism by endorsing and promoting the campaign and undertaking specific activities over the next three years to support their stance against racism. These videos provide an idea of the educational and advocacy work of the Commission. The first video is part of our

Racism. It stops with me campaign: It Stops with me website, and if you are part of a sporting organisation, club or business and you think they would be interested in supporting the campaign all the details of how to do so and what is involved is on the website Conclusions: The importance of partnerships To conclude, people of all religions, ethnic backgrounds, age and gender have so much to contribute, but this can only happen when there is a sense of inclusion and belonging, when people feel part of this country. The existence of a strong civil society is fundamental for an inclusive society and active participation in Australian life, including combatting racism. Strong community engagement provides opportunity, builds wealth, promotes social harmony, and ensures greater equality and justice for all citizens. Businesses are also key and necessary partners for social inclusion and over corporations, NGOs, government departments and institutions have signed onto the partnership to tackle racism. We must look at ways to come together and celebrate diversity. We are different precisely in order to realise our need of one another. A consultation paper , Department of Premier and Cabinet , p 4. Insights on how racism can damage health from an urban study of Australian Aboriginal people. In our own words - African Australians: A review of human rights and social inclusion issues. Social inclusion in Australia: How Australia is faring. Consultations of the Director-General with Member States. Origins, concepts and key themes. See K Dunn, Challenging Racism: The Anti-Racism Research Project.

Chapter 4 : Health, well-being and social inclusion of vulnerable adults

an impact of social inclusion of young LGBT people, this research wants to stress the importance of looking at all the factors which make people vulnerable to exclusion. To achieve these two aims, the report examines the main mechanisms of social exclusion which affect.

Please estimate the overall number of women participants present at the session: A successful and interactive discussion, covering a big number of issues, took place during this workshop. Panelists, together with the audience, tried to understand how to better involve vulnerable people in the Information society to give them the possibility to become active actors in the field of Internet Governance. The focus of the workshop was on the effect and capacity building needs for better social inclusion of vulnerable people and on how to better assist them in the Information society. During the workshop a big number of points were raised and the discussion mainly focused on the following aspects: There is a necessity to empowering them with knowledge to promote their representation in the Information society. This can be achieved only by creating possibilities for such people to actively participate in social and economic life and to communicate in the language they are accustomed to. Everyday progress in the field of ICTs, the development of e-government solutions and open data initiatives create a need to add channels for delivery of services and to engage citizens more broadly and actively in policy making processes. The access issue, which is not new, still remains crucial and is closely related to the education and the income of citizens, predominant factors that can create access barriers. In this field libraries play an important role for better social and economic inclusion of the most vulnerable and those who face access problems. It is important to mention that economic inclusion and access to services go beyond the question of Internet access. Participants mentioned the increasing role of mobile devices to access Internet and services, which is growing exponentially, especially in the developing countries. It is very important to be able to reach the defined target group, in this regard dissemination and communication are essential to raise the awareness of the target actors on the existing solutions and involve them in the process of development of capacity building initiatives. The value that these opportunities provide to vulnerable groups should be clarified before the development of programs. To be effective, capacity building programs should be based on the assessment of existing needs in particular communities, as different communities have different goals, different interests, and as there is no one fits all solution. After clear understanding of the existing situation in a particular target group is achieved and other existing solutions and initiatives are taken into account, capacity building programs for the respective target group can be offered by using existing infrastructures. It should include measures and propose solutions for safe and responsible use of the Internet and ICTs by vulnerable people, who are more fragile with regard to Internet dangers and risks. During the discussion it was suggested to promote the notion of A right of secure cyberspace for all. Regional and National IGFs, as well as other Initiatives could help the development of such Strategies and facilitate their further implementation in a multistakeholder format. Conclusions and further comments: During the workshop a consensus was found on: The need to continue the discussion on the inclusion of vulnerable people in the Information society and on the possibilities for them to become active actors in the field of Internet Governance. The need to identify existing initiatives and best practices in the filed of active engagement or programs for better active engagement of vulnerable people in the Information society. The need to raise the issue of development of Global Strategy on the inclusion of vulnerable groups in the Information society, after the identification of its objectives and its potential value for the target group. As a result of the present workshop, it was proposed to create a Working Group on the issue of better inclusion of vulnerable groups in the Information society. More detailed information can be found at:

Chapter 5 : Social exclusion - Wikipedia

Communities and Vulnerable People. The Department of Social Services helps support communities through a number of programs and services. Further support is provided through grants and funding for organisations providing services for communities.

Involve people who use services in staff training Social inclusion and dignity - key points from policy and research Good relationships with family and friends, having a role, feeling useful, and being treated with respect are all important to older people Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, Older people who live alone are particularly vulnerable to social isolation and loneliness DH, f. Social exclusion can increase the chances of mental illness, particularly depression DH, f. In a long-term study of home care, help to get out of the house was the most common unmet need Patmore, Overall, the elderly are more likely to be socially excluded Barnes, Social inclusion and dignity - policy and research in more detailOpen Older people have repeatedly identified social inclusion as important to their quality of life and independence. Opportunities to participate, and make a positive contribution to community and society, are integral to autonomy and therefore dignity. In the Department of Health DH online survey DH, d older people raised a number of issues and concerns including lack of social contact with others, lack of activities and wanting to feel needed and to have a purpose. The English Longitudinal Study of Ageing measured social exclusion across the following dimensions: Barnes, The Cabinet Office acknowledges that there is no clear definition of social exclusion but offers the following: Social exclusion is a complex and multi-dimensional process. It involves the lack or denial of resources, rights, goods and services, and the inability to participate in the normal relationships and activities, available to the majority of people in a society, whether in economic, social, cultural or political arenas. It affects both the quality of life of individuals and the equity and cohesion of society as a whole. The risk of social exclusion is greater for people living alone DH, f and the very elderly Barnes, Some life events, such as bereavement, loss of work or poor health can also increase the risk Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, The research also associates ageism and other forms of discrimination with the lack of respect for older people and, clearly, there are implications here for wider society. Intergenerational community work has been suggested as one way of tackling ageism. Employment promotes social inclusion and older people particularly, because of retirement, age or ill-health may be forced to stop working. Restrictions to existing age discrimination laws allow employers to compel people aged 65 or over to retire. The European Court of Justice ruled, in , that this is lawful. The Government have committed to review the default retirement age this year and there is continued pressure from the Equality and Human Rights Commission for the government to abolish the through the Eguality Bill. Equality and Human Rights Commission The resource allocation for older people in social care also reflects age discrimination and can restrict the provision of activities that promote social inclusion. For example, the cost of residential placements is generally much lower for older people for disabled adults of working age and this impacts on the ability of the service to support people to participate in community activities. Quality of life in care homes Owen, argues that: These feelings can be alleviated by a motivating and challenging environment with opportunities to socialise and become involved in meaningful activity. The promotion of social inclusion features prominently in current policy across government departments. The report emphasises the need for a universal approach to inclusion from services such as transport, health and housing. The government is clear that the involvement of members of the community with public bodies is vital to the implementation of its policies. The report defines community capacity building as: The involvement of older people at all levels of service planning and delivery is an important part of getting it right. In addition, the participation of older people will provide meaningful activity, community participation and a civic role for the individuals involved. The inclusion of people from diverse communities will also bring a range of knowledge and expertise to service planning and delivery. Local authorities need to ensure that support is available to local communities to enable individuals and groups to develop the skills and confidence to facilitate active participation.

Chapter 6 : The impact of social exclusion on young people moving into adulthood | JRF

of social and therapeutic horticulture (STH) as a form of health and social care provision for vulnerable adults. The first phase of the research, a review of the literature, has already been published (Sempik et al,) and.

Chapter 7 : Social Inclusion and Human Rights in Australia | Australian Human Rights Commission

Social and therapeutic horticulture: evidence and messages from research gardening to promote health, well-being and social inclusion among vulnerable people.

Chapter 8 : Ctrl+Alt+EnterPrise. Self-employment for social inclusion of vulnerable people

Older people often identify social inclusion as important to their quality of life and independence. They want to have good relationships with family and friends, to have a role, to feel useful and to be treated with respect. Opportunities to participate and make a positive contribution to community.

Chapter 9 : Disadvantaged and vulnerable groups - Social Protection and Human Rights

Social exclusion, or social marginalisation, is the social disadvantage and relegation to the fringe of society. It is a term used widely in Europe and was first used in France. [2] It is used across disciplines including education, sociology, psychology, politics and economics.