Chapter 1 : Working With Youth

The development of an evidenced based approach to risk assessment and management is an important strategy in enabling social workers to balance the management of risk with innovative and personalised practice.

The availability of drugs and alcohol, the easy access to motor vehicles and the internet, rave parties and the like provide teens with a host of opportunities to get into trouble. And apart from the tragic human cost, politicians and others can see the economic cost of damaged youth. It is said that a failed marriage can cost the economy in a number of ways: Two living areas means an increase in the carbon footprint that family now makes. An increase in government grants and pensions. The costs associated withand others who suffer from family breakdown. That is why governments of every level are paying attention to the subject. They are looking at how troubled youth are being treated. They are questioning the aims and methods of youth care programs. The National Initiative Task Force on Youth-at-Risk is a federal initiative and typical of the action being taken regarding young people today and the troubles many find themselves in. But of course while a national overview is essential, the nitty-gritty of caring for kids happens in the home and at a local level. The federal government task force may talk long and hard about the role of schools in helping youth and ensuring that adequate funding is available on a continuous basis to support health departments and youth workers, but every parent with a troubled teen wants specific and immediate answers. That is why such places as wilderness camps have become so popular and so successful. They target youth and address the problems which put the teens in the at-risk scenario. The programs on offer by such camps have been created by experienced professionals, are tried and tested and are administered by teachers and counselors who are dedicated to their vocation of helping kids. Sadly these camps and schools for troubled teens have no shortage of clients as more and more kids find themselves in trouble. Working with at-risk youth has become a booming industry. And it is an industry in which the good survive. The aim of such programs is to not just help the teen during their stay in the camp or school, but to give them the skills, the attitudes and self-esteem to return to their families as a new person for life. Much time, money and effort has been spent and still is to perfect and hone the programs on offer to at-risk youth. The teens are a precious cargo and their future can be changed for good with the right program in the right facility. States and counties within states are giving resources and employing specialists to tackle the problem of at-risk youth. Of course the ideal situation would be prevention rather than cure. But if and when a young person gets into trouble, it is pleasing to know there are people, places and programs all designed to get the youth at-risk away from their problems and return them to being a happy and self-respecting young adult. Here are additional resources you might be interested in:

Chapter 2 : Site Undergoing Maintenance

Working With At-Risk Youth. Our at-risk youth expeditions offer unique programs to youth, families, schools, professional organizations and communities.

February 1 Working with risk trends in reports Risks change over time as vulnerabilities are discovered and old vulnerabilities are remediated on assets or excluded from reports. As system configurations are changed, assets or sites that have been added or removed also will impact your risk over time. Depending on your strategy you can specify your trend data based on average risk or total risk. Your average risk is based on a calculation of your risk scores on assets over a report date range. Your total risk is an aggregated score of vulnerabilities on assets over a specified period. See Prioritize according to risk score for more information about risk strategies. Using risk trends in reports will help you understand how vulnerabilities that have been remediated or excluded will impact your organization. Risk trends appear in your Executive Overview or custom report as a set of colored line graphs illustrating how your risk has changed over the report period. See Selecting risk trends to be included in the report for information on including risk trends in your Executive Overview report. Events that impact risk trends Changes in assets have an impact on risk trends; for example, assets added to a group may increase the number of possible vulnerabilities because each asset may have exploitable vulnerabilities that have not been accounted for nor remediated. Using risk trends you can demonstrate, for example, why the risk level per asset is largely unchanged despite a spike in the overall risk trend due to the addition of an asset. The date that you added the assets will show an increase in risk until any vulnerabilities associated with those assets have been remediated. As vulnerabilities are remediated or excluded from scans your data will show a downward trend in your risk graphs. Changing your risk strategy will have an impact on your risk trend reporting. Some risk strategies incorporate the passage of time in the determination of risk data. These time-based strategies will demonstrate risk even if there were no new scans and no assets or vulnerabilities were added in a given time period. For more information, see Selecting risk trends to be included in the report. Configuring reports to reflect risk trends Configure your reports to display risk trends to show you the data you need. Vulnerabilities that are not known to have exploits still pose a certain amount of risk but it is calculated to be much smaller. The highest-risk graphs demonstrate the biggest contributors to your risk on the site, group, or asset level. These graphs disaggregate your risk data, breaking out the highest-risk factors at various asset collection methods included in the scope of your report. You can specify your report configuration on the Scope and Advanced Properties pages of the Report Configuration panel. On the Scope page of the report configuration settings you can set the assets to include in your risk trend graphs. On the Advanced Properties page you can specify on which asset collections within the scope of your report you want to include in risk trend graphs. You can generate a graph representing how risk has changed over time for all assets in the scope of the report. If you generate this graph, you can choose to display how risk for all the assets has changed over time, how the scope of the assets in the report has changed over time or both. These trends will be plotted on two y-axes. If you want to see how the report scope has changed over the report period, you can do this by trending either the number of assets over the report period or the average risk score for all the assets in the report scope. When choosing to display a trend for all assets in the report scope, you must choose one or both of the two trends. You may also choose to include risk trend graphs for the five highest-risk sites in the scope of your report, or the five highest-risk asset groups, or the five highest risk assets. You can only display trends for sites or asset groups if your report scope includes sites or asset groups, respectively. Each of these graphs will plot a trend line for each asset, group, or site that comprises the five-highest risk entities in each graph. For sites and groups trend graphs, you can choose to represent the risk trend lines either in terms of the total risk score for all the assets in each collection or in terms of the average risk score of the assets in each collection. You can select All assets in report scope and you can further specify Total risk score and indicate Scope trend if you want to include either the Average risk score or Number of assets in your graph. You can also choose to include the five highest risk sites, five highest risk asset groups, and five highest risk assets depending on the level of detail you want and require in your risk

trend report. Setting the date range for your report establishes the report period for risk trends in your reports. Including the five highest risk sites, assets, or asset groups in your report can help you prioritize candidates for your remediation efforts. Asset group membership can change over time. If you want to base risk data on asset group membership for a particular period you can select to include asset group membership history by selecting Historical asset group membership on the Advanced Properties page of the Report Configuration panel. You can also select Asset group membership at the time of report generation to base each risk data point on the assets that are members of the selected groups at the time the report is run. This allows you to track risk trends for date ranges that precede the creation of the asset groups. Selecting risk trends to be included in the report You must have assets selected in your report scope to include risk trend reports in your report. See Selecting assets to report on for more information. To configure reports to include risk trends: Optional You can also create a custom report template to include a risk trend section. Go to the Advanced Properties page of the Report Configuration panel. Select one or more of the trend graphs you want to include in your report: All assets in report scope, 5 highest-risk sites, 5 highest-risk asset groups, and 5 highest-risk assets. To include historical asset group membership in your reports make sure that you have selected at least one asset group on the Scope page of the Report Configuration panel and that you have selected the 5 highest-risk asset group graph. Set the date range for your risk trends. Optional You can select Use the report generation date for the end date when you set a custom date range. This allows a report to have a static custom start date while dynamically lengthening the trend period to the most recent risk data every time the report is run. Configuring risk trend reporting Your risk trend graphs will be included in the Executive Overview report on the schedule you specified. See Selecting risk trends to be included in the report for more information about understanding risk trends in reports. Use cases for tracking risk trends Risk trend reports are available as part of the Executive Overview reports. Risk trend reports are not constrained by the scope of your organization. They can be customized to show the data that is most important to you. You can view your overall risk for a high level view of risk trends across your organization or you can select a subset of assets, sites, and groups and view the overall risk trend across that subset and the highest risk elements within that subset. Overall risk trend graphs, available by selecting All assets in report scope, provide an aggregate view of all the assets in the scope of the report. The highest-risk graphs provide detailed data about specific assets, sites, or asset groups that are the five highest risks in your environment. The overall risk trend report will demonstrate at a high level where risks are present in your environment. Using the highest-risk graphs in conjunction with the overall risk trend report will provide depth and clarity to where the vulnerabilities lie, how long the vulnerabilities have been an issue, and where changes have taken place and how those changes impact the trend. For example, Company A has six assets, one asset group, and sites. The overall risk trend report shows the trend covering a date range of six months from March to September. The overall risk graph has a spike in March and then levels off for the rest of the period. The overall report identifies the assets, the total risk, the average risk, the highest risk site, the highest risk asset group, and the highest risk asset. To explain the spike in the graph the 5 highest-risk assets graph is included. You can see that in March the number of assets increased from five to six. While the number of vulnerabilities has seemingly increased the additional asset is the reason for the spike. After the asset was added you can see that the report levels off to an expected pattern of risk. You can also display the Average risk score to see that the average risk per asset in the report scope has stayed effectively the same, while the aggregate risk increased. The context in which you view changes to the scope of assets over the trend report period will affect the way the data displays in the graphs.

Chapter 3 : Biosafety Risk Groups and working at BSL-1, BSL-2, or BSL-3, UVA-EHS

4, Working With At Risk Youth jobs available on racedaydvl.com Apply to Youth Worker, Supervisor, Youth Specialist and more!

Working with Risk Thresholds From the Risk Thresholds page, you create risk thresholds for use in your risk scoring matrices. Risk thresholds necessary for a risk scoring matrix are: The likelihood of a risk occurring. The acceptability or manageability of a risk on a project. The amount of time the risk will increase or decrease the project schedule. The cost impact if a risk occurs. You can also add additional user-defined impacts necessary for the calculation of your risk score. See Risk Thresholds Toolbar. Risk Threshold work area: Each threshold can have 2 - 9 levels; however, the cost impact, schedule impact, and any user-defined impacts must have the same number of levels for a given risk scoring matrix. The Cost Impact and Schedule Impact thresholds are each defined with 5 levels and the Probability threshold is also defined with 5 levels. The risk scoring matrix that will be using these thresholds will have a matrix size of 5 x 5. For each risk scoring matrix, only one threshold for Probability, Tolerance, Schedule Impact, and Cost Impact is allowed. You can add as many user-defined impacts as necessary. You create multiple thresholds of the same type, but with different values, when you create multiple risk scoring matrices. The details for each level are defined in this window. Define a name for each level and a code, which is a short name or abbreviation for the name. Also, define the range of acceptable values for that level; the range levels could be a percentage value, dollar amount, number of days, or a text string depending on the chosen threshold. You can define a color for each threshold level; however, you should define colors for the tolerance threshold. The colors for the threshold are used to give visual representation in the risk register. The colors for the tolerance threshold are used in the Probability and Impact Diagram PID to visually represent the threshold values. More importantly, the colors display in the Score and Score text fields on the risk register on the Projects Risks page. This enables you to easily identify where in the risk scoring matrix this risk falls in terms of severity. In the example above, the Tolerance threshold is defined with 3 levels High, Medium, and Low and each range is assigned a color. You will see the impact the color makes after you create a risk scoring matrix, assign the thresholds to the matrix, and assign a risk scoring method. See Working with Risk Scoring Matrices.

Chapter 4 : Working with Risk

Individuals who have a passion for working with young people may want to pursue a career that will allow them to directly impact the lives of troubled and at-risk youth.

First, people are a source of risk, e. Second, people are important in handling risk, e. Human resources include more than regular full-time employees. They include all management and labor personnel, family and non-family members, full-time and part-time people, and seasonal and year-round employees. Human resources play important roles in farm businesses of all sizes. Orientation and training matter as much for one employee as for 20 employees. No team of people is so small as to avoid the need for leadership or so large as to make leadership impossible. Risk specialists have traditionally focused mostly on important causes of risk such as weather, disease and natural calamities, and ways to deal with the risk. Risk management has paid little attention to human resources and human resource calamities such as divorce, chronic illness, accidental death, or the impact of interpersonal relations on businesses and families. Including human resources in risk management reflects the fact that people are fundamental to accomplishing farm goals. Human resources affect most production, financial, and marketing decisions. People can help or get in the way of accomplishing what managers have planned. Smaller family businesses do not escape the impact of people. Overdependence on family members for management and labor negatively affects family business effectiveness and efficiency. A family may have highly talented people in one management or labor area but fall short in another area. Confronting human resource risk may take the family business outside its usual boundaries to fill critical labor and management gaps. Human resource paradigms are the eyeglasses through which managers see people and their ability to contribute to the business. How the management team views and feels about human resources directly affects human resource management. Note the contrast between these two sets of paradigms: People are an unfortunate and unavoidable obstacle. People are one of the keys to success in risk management. Employees are creative and an important source of new ideas. Appreciated people will respond with dedication and loyalty. The management team, not employees or the rest of the family, determines the paradigms that shape the human resource environment. Managers choose their paradigms. Managers can change their paradigms. The causation is from management to labor, not labor to management. To illustrate, a paradigm that views employees as not caring about the business will cause management to be hesitant to ask for their opinions or delegate responsibility to them. This leads to a culture in which employees are distrusted and isolated from management. A paradigm that views workers as caring and dedicated to the business will lead to managers trusting them and asking for their input on important decisions. The result is a trusting culture and mutual respect. Human resource management is most effective when integrated with decision making throughout the business. This leads to recognition that each production, financial, and marketing decision has a human component or influence. Which choice is made, how the decision is carried out, the follow-up and monitoring depend on people. Isolating management team and employee issues from production, financial, and marketing management frustrates people and creates unnecessary risk in a business enterprise. To understand fully how human resource management and risk management are interrelated, one must understand human resource management. It is the staffing, training, development, motivation, and maintenance of employees to help accomplish organizational goals. Effective human resource management also helps employees accomplish their career goals. Human resource management is a process that can be broken down into specific activities: Understanding these activities helps explain the relationship between human resources and risk. Failure to successfully carry out these activities increases risk and penalizes the business by not taking advantage of what its people could be contributing. The first activity is job analysis and writing job descriptions. Job analysis is determining the duties and skill requirements of a job and the kind of person to fill it. The emphasis is on what the farm needs rather than on who wants to be promoted or who could be easily hired. Job descriptions summarize for both employees and employers just what a job entails: In family farm businesses, job descriptions for family members often include both management and labor responsibilities. Such a combination of responsibilities makes job analysis and job descriptions more not less

important in small businesses. Hiring is the next human resource management activity. The objective of hiring is to staff each job with a person who can succeed in the position. The position must be described carefully and creatively to potential applicants. From among the pool of applicants, people must be carefully chosen if they and the employer are to have a successful relationship. The next activity after hiring is orientation and training. Orientation socializes new people to the business. It gives them the information essential for getting off to a good start. Training and experience give the employees the knowledge, skills, and abilities necessary to succeed in the position. The last three activities are closely related: Performance appraisal is the continuous assessment, in cooperation with the employee, of how she or he is doing relative to the standards and expectations laid out in the job description and follow-up training. Performance appraisal also includes identifying with the employee whatever corrective action may be necessary and steps by which the employee can advance his or her career. Compensation includes the monetary and non-monetary rewards received by employees. The management team and employees carefully choose these rewards. The rewards need to be feasible for the organization while helping satisfy employee needs. Discipline is giving each employee expectations, rules, policies, and procedures and then working with the employee to get behavior consistent with employer expectations. Human resource activities lead to four important implications for risk management. First, these activities are necessary to keep human resources in harmony with the risk management tools adopted by the management team. Risk management decisions are carried out by people. Second, human resource calamities, e. Risk management should anticipate the likelihood of human resource calamities. Human resource contingency planning needs to be an integral part of risk management. Third, no management team stays together indefinitely. Every farm will eventually have different managers or be out of business. Management succession is a significant source of risk. Human resource considerations, plus legal and financial considerations, directly affect success in management succession and thus risk management. Management succession requires each of the human resource management activities: Fourth, human resource performance evaluation should be tied to risk management. Risk management strategies are carried out through people. Human resource failures can cause the best planned risk management strategies to fail. Every human resource manager has leadership responsibility. No group of people comes close to its potential without effective leadership. Planning, organizing, staffing, and controlling can substitute to some extent for leadership. Delegation of authority and responsibility and other tools for empowering employees decrease the need for leadership. Motivation, trust, and careful development of procedures and policies are also helpful. Still, each ship needs a captain. Some leadership is necessary. Communication is an essential skill for effective human resource management. In human resource management, sending clear messages, listening, and use of feedback are especially important. Interpersonal relations, interviewing in the hiring process, building rapport in the management team and with employees, orientation and training, performance interviews, conflict resolution, and discipline, all require communication. Mediocre communication skills tremendously complicate these activities. Training is helping people learn. Effective training requires teaching skills, an understanding of how adults prefer to learn, patience, communication, a systematic approach, and evaluation of whether the training has been effective. Motivation of employees challenges every manager. Employee motivation helps the organization accomplish its goals while also helping workers accomplish their career goals. No motivation recipe guarantees employee motivation. Nevertheless, some managers are more effective than others in developing a work environment in which employees are consistently motivated. These managers use a combination of understanding and satisfying employee needs, compensating fairly, making it possible for employees to do their jobs with minimum frustration, and treating employees equitably. The skill to motivate employees is nebulous yet real. The employers who are best at it have usually worked long and hard to develop the skill. Attributing the ability to motivate people to nothing more than a natural gift understates how hard the best human resource managers work to develop this skill. Conflict is inevitable in farm teams: Managers must learn to deal with conflict rather than avoid it.

Chapter 5 : Social Workers Working With At Risk Teenagers

Working with risk trends in reports Risks change over time as vulnerabilities are discovered and old vulnerabilities are remediated on assets or excluded from reports. As system configurations are changed, assets or sites that have been added or removed also will impact your risk over time.

The fact that social workers get to work with so many types of people, from different areas and backgrounds, lends itself to interacting with numerous people on an intimate level. One of the most challenging facets of my work has been my efforts with teenagers. My clients were often referred from the school system, juvenile justice system, and self-referrals from parents, who need help with their out-of-control teenager. I would like to share these observations in hopes that it can help future social workers and their work with this complex and often misunderstood population. Teenage Clients Are Looking for Social Acceptance My first bit of advice is to throw all of the myths and misconceptions that you have heard about or read about teenagers. Of course many of the teenagers you will encounter and work with will be referred to you by school staff, the court system, and Juvenile Justice System, so there will be some mental health issues, psychosocial issues and behavioral issues to work through. Regardless of where the referrals are coming from, you will find that the majority of teenagers are looking for social acceptance and understanding. Adults need to understand that they will do the opposite of what they are told, looking for their place in the world. Teenage Clients Respond to Genuine Interactions As we know the period of being a teenager can be an awkward time full of turmoil, uncertainty and rebellion. Bear in mind that many of the teenagers referred to you will be labeled as troubled and resistant. I have found success with building a working relationship through being genuine. Regardless of their upbringing, culture, or gender teenagers want to be heard. I have had long discussions with teenagers that have been labeled as troubled, having relational issues with their family and parents, who say that they are tired of being told what to do! They have reported that "no one listens". Social workers have to use our listening skills to facilitate a trusting relationship. Remember we are viewed as part of the "system" so we have to earn their trust and respect. At a time when teenagers feel that they have no one they can depend on you. This is so important. If you can just imagine that for some of these youths they have been let down and disappointed by adults over and over again. They already have put up their "defenses" as a way to cope so if you are making promises that you cannot keep then they will notice. Teenagers do care, contrary to their attitude and demeanor saying otherwise. They will hold it against you. Teenagers are keen observers and do not miss much. I repeat, we must be crystal clear and firm with boundaries. Many times adults think that you have to be cool and hip to understand or make friends with teenagers. Please remember that being fake is quickly caught and then dismissed and it can seriously hinder the working relationship. This is nothing new and should be accepted. We must be non-judgmental, sincere, and empathetic. Social workers can model patience to parents who are having issues with their teenagers. Keep in mind that many of these youths have had someone telling them what to do, how bad they are, what they are doing wrong. We must take every opportunity to mentor them and use modeling behavior. Social workers have their own style albeit that each also has their own personal views and experiences with teenagers that can present issues. Again, we must remember that teenagers are observing what we say, how we interact, and how we treat people. The author of this blog may be compensated to provide opinion on products, services, websites and various other topics. Even though the authors of this blog may receive compensation for posts or advertisements, the views, opinions, and positions expressed by the authors and those providing comments are theirs alone, are not endorsed by, and do not necessarily reflect the views, opinions, and positions of GradSchools.

Chapter 6 : At-risk students - Wikipedia

Three things I see as vital in working with at-risk youth, one must address the deep underlying issues, and be aware of the changes that will manifest when these troubled young people begin to.

The inputs to the risk scoring matrix are the risk thresholds, which you create on the Risk Thresholds page from the Enterprise Data section. Risk Scoring Matrices work area: This work area contains all the risk scoring matrices defined for your company. The number of risk scoring matrices you create is determined by risk analysis practices incorporated in your business. You might have one corporate-wide risk scoring matrix that is used for all projects, or you might have a need for separate matrices which are used depending on different factors, such as project size. For example, a project that is a new development might require different cost impact and schedule impact threshold values than a project for a new feature development on an existing product. However, for any project, only one matrix is assigned. In the work area above, you can see this company has a need for multiple risk scoring matrices, including a separate risk scoring matrix for the Harbour Pointe Assisted Living construction project. When creating a risk scoring matrix, you choose a matrix size based on the number of levels assigned to your probability and impact thresholds defined on the Risk Thresholds page. The first 5 represents the number of levels assigned to the probability threshold and the second 5 represents the number of levels assigned to the cost and schedule impact thresholds. Next you choose the risk scoring method to use for risk score calculations. For more information on risk scoring methods, see Risk Scoring Method Description. Risk Scoring Matrices detail windows: The area used to describe the risk scoring matrix. The area where you assign the matrix to one or more projects. Note that only one matrix can be assigned to a single project. If a matrix is not assigned to a project, risks can still be entered in the risk register on the Projects Risks page; however, the probability, cost impact, and schedule impact threshold fields are disabled, and you cannot use the qualitative analysis features of the application. At any time you can create a matrix and assign it to an existing project. The number of rows and columns is determined by the matrix size. The rows are the probability levels and the columns are the impact levels. The code and name fields for the impact threshold levels are customizable when creating a threshold; therefore, the column labels for the impacts are "Severity n. The color coding indicates the tolerance threshold assigned to the risk scoring matrix. These same tolerance colors are also visible in the Score and Score Text fields on the risk register on the Projects Risks page when risk values are entered. The details of the probability threshold assigned to the matrix needed to perform a qualitative assessment on project risks. This detail window is read-only. To change anything related to the threshold, navigate to the Risk Thresholds page. The details for the impact thresholds assigned to the matrix. A cost and schedule impact must be defined for the matrix to perform a qualitative assessment on project risks. An unlimited number of user-defined impact thresholds can be assigned to the matrix. From this detail window you can add or delete impacts to the matrix; however, you cannot modify the threshold values. The details for the tolerance threshold assigned to the matrix.

Chapter 7 : What Does "At Risk Youth" Mean? - Youth Workin' It

*Risk has become a major, if not over-arching, preoccupation in social work, reflected in a huge upsurge of written material.*Findings: The article briefly traces the historical development of the concepts of risk and uncertainty and identifies a number of theoretical frameworks, noting that the risk society is marked by change, uncertainty, and.*

Chapter 8 : Working With At Risk Youth Jobs, Employment | racedaydvl.com

Working with at-risk youth has become a booming industry. And it is an industry in which the good survive. The aim of such programs is to not just help the teen during their stay in the camp or school, but to give them the skills, the attitudes and self-esteem to return to their families as a new person for life.

Chapter 9 : Working with Risk Thresholds

There's more than one way to make a delicious bread, soup, or stew. Similarly, there is not just one recipe for reducing risk in students' lives. But there do seem to be some essential ingredients to the process. Drawing from recent studies on the topic, I've come up with four basic ingredients that.