

RATIONALE THAT HAS GUIDED THOSE CHOICES. CHAPTER 5 CONTINUES THIS DISCUSSION pdf

1: Chapter 5 - Information for decision making

For Canadian culture to continue, for example, children in Canada must learn about cultural values related to democracy: they have to learn the norms of voting, as well as how to use material objects such as a ballot.

Introduction to the Inquiry Discussion Paper outline 1. It also describes the development of the evidence base to support the law reform response as reflected in the proposals and questions included throughout the Discussion Paper. The chapter then describes the framework of the current National Classification Scheme, comprised of the classification cooperative scheme for publications, films and computer games, and classification-related law as it applies to online and mobile content under the Broadcasting Services Act. The roles of the Classification Board, the Classification Review Board and the ACMA are outlined, along with that of industry under co-regulatory codes of practice for online and broadcast content. The chapter assesses the current scheme, looking at aspects that work reasonably well and those that are in need of reform. The chapter concludes by noting the strong arguments made to the ALRC about the need for fundamental reform, and for a new National Classification Scheme. It identifies the range of trends which have been associated with media convergence, including increased access to high-speed broadband internet, digitisation, globalisation, accelerated innovation, the rise of user-created content and the changing nature of the media consumer, and the blurring of distinctions between public and private media consumption. These principles should inform the development of a new National Classification Scheme that meets community needs and expectations, while being more effective in its application and responsive to the challenges of technological change and media convergence. The eight guiding principles are that: The chapter briefly summarises the overall rationale for the establishment of the scheme, highlighting its key benefits and how the scheme responds to the guiding principles of reform identified in Chapter 4. The chapter presents centrepiece proposals establishing the proposed new scheme, through the enactment of a new Classification of Media Content Act. Under the Act, a single agency the Regulator would be responsible for regulating the classification of media content. It starts by considering distinguishing features of content that might be used to determine whether something must be classified. The ALRC then proposes that the following content subject to some exemptions must be classified before it is sold, hired, screened or distributed in Australia: However, the ALRC proposes that industry bodies should develop codes of practice that encourage the voluntary classification of some of this other contentâ€”such as lower-level computer gamesâ€”using the categories, criteria, and markings of the National Classification Scheme. The ALRC also proposes that media content should be classified before: It proposes that some classification decisions now made by the Classification Board may instead be made by authorised industry classifiers, subject to review by the Classification Board and regulatory oversight. Content providers should restrict access so that minors are protected from high-level content, even if it is not possible to have all of the content formally classified. The ALRC proposes that methods of restricting access to online and offline content should be set out in industry codes, approved and enforced by the Regulator. The new scheme should also provide for a principled rule that ensures advertisements for classified contentâ€”such as advertisements for films, television programs and computer gamesâ€”are suitable for their audience. The chapter concludes by considering whether the public display of some media content should be prohibited. The ALRC proposes that these be consolidated and harmonised, and that the Classification of Media Content Act should provide for the following set of classification categories:

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2: Discussion Paper outline | ALRC

Rationale 5: The goal of transitional care is to improve the care and outcomes of chronically ill patients by streamlining plans of care, improving the ability of patients and caregivers to manage care needs, and interrupting patterns of frequent acute health crises.

Page Share Cite Suggested Citation: Adapting to the Impacts of Climate Change. The National Academies Press. At a fundamental level, the decisions made by individual governments are linked to impacts in other countries through the climate system, the global economy, and in many other ways. As discussed in detail in the companion report ACC: However, emissions in the emerging economies e. In fact, current projections indicate that the low- and middle-income countries will account for the bulk of cumulative global GHG emissions in the future NRC, c. Therefore, choosing to engage in international dialogues and actions about climate change adaptation could have several benefits for the United States. First, it addresses questions of global equity with regard to developing countries bearing the consequences of climate change resulting from emission from the developed countries. Second, it is an opportunity for the United States to provide assistance for international humanitarian concerns as part of existing development goals. Third, international engagement can address national security issues that could arise from climate change. Fifth, international engagement offers the United States opportunities to learn from the adaptation experiences of others. And sixth, international engagement offers opportunities for U. This chapter discusses the international context for adaptation and concludes by highlighting the benefits of integrating climate change adaptation objectives into a range of foreign policy, development assistance, and capacity-building efforts. Overall, the chapter highlights the importance of building solutions and making decisions on adaptation options within a broad international context Bales and Duke, ; Bang et al. For example, projected increases in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events could lead to increased vulnerability across the globe; these and other climate-related threats to sustainable development in some countries in Africa and Asia may create an increased need for humanitarian assistance World Bank, In countries with unstable governments, climate change impacts can act as stress multipliers that have the potential to contribute to geopolitical instabilities CNA, Particular concerns might include regional water scarcity and food shortages Cooley et al. In addition, the potential migration of populations that may be displaced by climate change e. Should any of these destabilizing events occur across borders, the resulting resource competition could possibly lead to international conflict. It does not refer to military confrontations or war. Additional increases in temperature and changes in precipitation could push some fragile regions over thresholds, resulting in further decreases in crop yields Battisti and Naylor, Without adjustments to crop tolerances and yields, the risk of hunger could increase, and food scarcity could spur a large-scale human migration that could affect the stability of nations and the region. Adaptations to farm management practices and the development of crops resilient to change climate conditions along with improvements in crop yields will be needed to reduce food insecurity. Increased precipitation is anticipated in some parts of the globe, but, even in places that get more rain rather than less, climate projections indicate that more of that precipitation is likely to come in a smaller number of intense rainfall events Kundzewicz et al. Although there is some debate about the degree to which water has been a cause of conflict in the past see, e. Many countries are interdependent for their water supply because rivers cross borders. Conflict could arise among countries where increased variability in the water supply from climate change outpaces the ability of relevant institutions to adjust Wolf et al. More international cooperation, possibly including new venues for collaborative discussions and water management, will be needed to avert conflict Cooley et al. Improving health protection programs e. Shrinking of Arctic sea ice is creating dramatic implications for access to resources, coastal erosion, the fate of arctic mammals, and the productivity of fisheries in the region Post et al. To adjust to the conditions, adaptation will include the relocation of some communities. International dialogue and coordination regarding newly open water will

also need to occur. Handling such migration may require new international policies and approaches to facilitate migration and refugee resettlement Gilbert, Due to the greater socioeconomic vulnerabilities in developing nations, the poorest nations who have contributed the fewest GHG emissions will likely face the greatest consequences IPCC, a; World Bank, Consequently, during the COP in Copenhagen, the most important objective of international climate policy negotiations for many of these developing nations was obtaining a commitment from the developed nations on both GHG emissions reductions and substantial adaptation funding SEI, Although developed countries have already committed Article 4. Adaptation financing is a major hurdle to making progress on an international agreement under the UNFCCC, and proposals for overcoming these obstacles have been offered e. Although the rationale for engagement is apparent, the mechanisms by which to engage are diverse, as discussed below. Advancing Development goals The impacts cited in the previous section are representative of the kinds of humanitarian crises that climate change is likely to exacerbate. The United States has the opportunity to assist with adaptation efforts that improve the capacity of these countries to adapt and advance general development goals. National Security National security implications of climate change for the United States have received increased attention recently e. The concerns are twofold: First, as noted earlier, climate change will potentially have adverse and sustained impacts on resource availability and vulnerability in some regions and might disproportionately affect developing countries and the poor Schmidhuber and Tubiello, Because of these adverse impacts, a recent report by the intelligence community concluded that the decreased availability of resources, such as water and food, represents a stress multiplier CNA, Governments may face increasing difficulty sustaining their populations and maintaining political stability as they cope with resource stresses induced by climate change CNA, Conflict over resources made scarce or newly accessible by climate change is a possibility. Climate change could affect the stability of nations and lead to conflicts that the United States may need to engage in. For example, transboundary water issues can result in increased tension; however, most often agreements are found Wolf, ; see also discussion below. In fact, a gradual decrease in the resource after agreements are found is more likely than violent conflict. Diplomacy, intelligence, military force, and economic aid are components of an integrated and coherent strategy for addressing climate change adaptation in the context of national security CNA, Future socioeconomic conditions in developing countries, however, are quite uncertain. Second, the effects that climate change will have on the operational environment represent a concern for national security, though the extent and timing of such impacts remain uncertain. Rising sea level, increases in extreme climate-related events, long-term changes in patterns of precipitation and temperature, and changes in access to and availability of resources are all factors that are relevant to the operational environment of the U. As an example, military installations along the coast are likely to be affected by sea level rise and may need enhanced measures to cope with more intense coastal storms. Military forces may also be called upon more frequently to respond to extreme events such as hurricanes, wildfires, heat waves, floods, winter storms, and drought. For these reasons and others, the national security community has been increasingly concerned with climate change, which has been recognized as a threat to national security by several independent reports e. In addition, the Senate has held hearings on climate change impacts as they relate to the U. Recognizing the security implications of a changing environment, the White House issued a national security presidential directive in January updating its policy related to homeland security and defense and the effects of climate change and human activity in the Arctic region Presidential Directive, Where climate change poses challenges to U. Adjustments made by one country can have unfavorable consequences for others. To examine the need for international coordination on adaptation, transboundary river basins serve as an example of the kinds of cooperation and dialogue that will be required to coordinate climate change adaptation. International river basins are a good proxy because they occur all over the world, the actors they link vary in number and in economic development, and there is an existing body of literature devoted to the sharing of resources over time in these locations. An example is the Colorado River, which flows through seven states and crosses the U. Water issues in the Colorado River basin are particularly

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complex and have generated significant tension, both among U. Recent developments have showcased the benefits of both official diplomacy and the roles of non-governmental partners, as well as more innovative approaches to problem solving and capacity building Cooley et al. The Colorado River basin is currently experiencing not only the worst drought in a century of record keeping but one of the worst droughts in more than years based on tree-ring data and other paleoclimate studies; Timilsena et al. Water levels in its two largest reservoirs, Lakes Powell and Mead, have plummeted from nearly full in to half empty due to low levels of runoff. Recent modeling studies of climate change and projected population growth in the basin indicate that the current drought conditions can be understood as a preview of the future Milly et al. Climate change impacts are expected to include increased ambient temperatures, evaporation, and evapotranspiration rates; reduced and altered timing of precipitation and runoff; and increased energy demands. These impacts will add to water supply challenges associated with ongoing development in the Upper Basin Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and New Mexico and rapid population growth throughout the Lower Basin Arizona, California, and Nevada and Mexico. Shortages represent a particular concern for Mexico because that nation lacks on- or off-stream storage and depends directly on U. Ensenada, Mexicali, and other communities, which in some cases have already outstripped existing water supplies. Groundwater use and the continued availability of groundwater recharge remains a critical concern to agricultural users in the Mexicali Valley. The United States and Mexico have long maintained formal international institutions for the management of the Colorado River. Nevertheless, climate change is not specifically referred to in any of the amendments, nor are adaptations to water scarcity in both countries that might reduce stresses and buy time to develop effective cooperative management approaches for the longer term. These institutions have historically provided a forum for dialogue and cooperation, but they may still prove insufficiently flexible to address rapidly changing conditions related to climate Tarlock, Learning from Others Many foreign governments have moved beyond a focus on limiting GHG emissions and are strongly engaged in climate change adaptation activities, participating in programs that range from funding and facilitating a coordinated adaptation research program in Australia see Chapter 5 to supporting strong public engagement and capacity-building activities and efforts to bridge the science-policy interface such as the United Kingdom Climate Impacts Programme; see Chapter 5, Box 5. Efforts in Germany provide a good example of an interdisciplinary, multisectoral approach to planning that focuses on the economic opportunities associated with adapting to climate change see Box 6. Remarkably, some of the least developed countries have strongly supported implementation of adaptation efforts and offer opportunities for learning see Box 6. This adaptation planning focuses on three sectors: The energy industry in the northwest region is intimately tied to national and international energy markets. The energy industry is likely to be affected by climate change because of changes in availability of cooling water and more frequent storms that disrupt service and raise maintenance costs. This wide-reaching cluster of industries ranges from fisheries and agriculture to the supermarket. It is projected to undergo major adjustments due to climate change impacts. Agriculture will likely be affected as increased temperature and altered precipitation patterns change the crops that are planted and their yields. This fact creates both constraints and opportunities: While it is beyond the scope of this report to provide a comprehensive review of or comment on the full range of international activities, climate change adaptation in the context of international development assistance is an example. Climate change, if left unmanaged, has the potential to reverse development progress World Bank, Agriculture and trade policies are linked to national and international food security. Fisheries may be impacted by the projected loss of biodiversity. The supply chains for input into the industry and its outputs to markets may be disrupted by more frequent extreme weather events. Special attention will be given to issues surrounding supply chain management and public health under different socioeconomic and climate scenarios. Shipping and trade industry. The international dimension of the shipping and trade industries and the manufacturing industries in the region require analysis of interrelated impacts that may be difficult to predict or adapt to. For example, infrastructure may be at greater risk from rising water levels and more frequent storms. Insuring and supporting the industry may become

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much more expensive. Markets for goods and services will be affected, leading to regional shifts and changes in the volume of exchanges, thus affecting the local economy. Special attention will be given to social and economic ripple effects associated with changes in the viability of shipping and trade in the region, as well as the fiscal impacts on the local economy that may result from re investment in infrastructure and from changes in competitiveness and profitability of the industry.

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3: Chapter Introduction

To provide patient care of the highest quality, nurses utilize an evidence-based practice approach because evidence-based practice is a guide for nurses in making clinical decisions.

These strategies and tools are often used in combination; moreover, the conceptual distinctions among them are sometimes blurred in use. Page 6 Share Cite Suggested Citation: The National Academies Press. The intent is that over the course of the meetings the participants will come to reinterpret the relationship between their groups and the possible futures of that relationship and that this change in the perceptions of a small number of individuals will lead either directly through concrete peace proposals or indirectly e. In recent years, conflict transformation strategies have also been promoted by NGOs that are spreading ideas such as alternative dispute resolution to emerging democracies in Eastern Europe and elsewhere. The so-called truth commissions in South Africa and some Latin American countries use a strategy of conflict transformation when they work to construct a shared understanding of history that can be a basis for emotional reconciliation, tension reduction, and the creation of a more cooperative political climate see Chapter 9. Structural prevention typically focuses on the problems of culturally divided states, especially those with weak democratic traditions, deep ethnic divisions, and histories of collective violence perpetrated by one group against another or by past governments against civilian populations. Various tools are available for structural prevention, including institutions for transitional justice, truth telling, and reconciliation Chapter 9 ; electoral and constitutional design see Chapter 11 ; autonomy arrangements within federal governance structures Chapter 12 ; laws and policies to accommodate linguistic and religious differences Chapter 13 ; training for law enforcement officials in following the rule of law; institutions assuring civilian control of military organizations; and the development and support of institutions of civil society. The third strategy is normative change, defined as developing and institutionalizing formal principles and informal expectations that are intended to create a new context for the management of conflict. Norms may also define responsibilities for states to prevent violent conflict. Although norms were established to manage conflict between states during the Cold War, a notable feature of the post-Cold War period is the effort to use international norms to regulate or prevent conflict within states. In previous eras the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of sovereign states provided that sovereigns had license to control conflicts within their borders, free from outside influence. Although this norm was often breached by great powers acting in their own national interest within their spheres of influence, it was rarely overturned in favor of universal principles that held all states responsible to common standards. This situation began to change in the later decades of the Cold War, when norms such as human rights, democratic control, and the self-determination of peoples were increasingly invoked against states that abused their citizens. In Europe the Helsinki Final Act of was an historic watershed in this regard, permitting oversight by the 35 signatories of human rights conditions in each of their territories. Of course, we are a long way from a world in which what is good for humanity consistently outweighs the prerogatives of states. Nevertheless, there are signs that universal norms, many of which are stated in the United Nations Charter and other international documents, are becoming embodied in transnational institutions that can exert influence on states. For example, human rights norms have, through the operations of the CSCE and OSCE, provided increasing leverage for the international community to curb organized state violence against minority groups. Continuing dialogue about the tension in international law between the norm of noninterference on the one hand and those of human rights and self-determination of peoples on the other may be leading toward a new international consensus on how to provide for the rights of minorities. And the growing international acceptance of norms of democratic decision making are making it more legitimate for states, international donors, and NGOs to support struc- Page 8 Share Cite Suggested Citation: It is too soon to be sure that the increased prominence of these new strategies of international conflict resolution is an enduring feature of a new world system. However, it seems likely that many of the forces that have made these

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strategies more attractive are themselves enduring. If intrastate conflicts continue to pose serious threats to global security, if nonstate interests remain important, and if global integration makes foreign policy increasingly difficult to organize exclusively around coherent and unitary notions of national interest, conflict resolution is likely to rely more than in the past on the transnational activities of nonstate actors and on techniques that do not depend on traditional definitions of national interest. Nation states are likely to remain important actors in international relations for some time to come, however, and the possibility of violent interstate conflict remains a serious concern. But recent events presage a more complex multidimensional arena of international conflict in which both state interests and nonstate actors are important parts of the mix. Under such conditions some recent trends are likely to stabilize. For example, NGOs with humanitarian and conflict resolution missions have a good chance to remain prominent players in world politics. Their comparative advantage lies in using conflict resolution tools that do not depend directly on power politics. Although NGOs can facilitate negotiations that trade off interests, states are probably better positioned to do this. NGOs are uniquely able to contribute by deploying the emerging tools of conflict resolution, as they have increasingly done in recent years. They have promoted conflict transformation by sponsoring interactive conflict resolution activities see Chapters 7 and 8 , providing training in informal dispute resolution techniques, and supporting various institutions of civil society that participate in democratic debate. The roles for NGOs in structural prevention are sometimes more prominent than the roles for states. And they have contributed to the development and enforcement of new international norms by promoting and monitoring conditions of human rights, treatment of minorities, and democratic governance e. Their continued importance will depend not only on their usefulness to diplomats in the aid-donor states but also on their acceptance by the parties to the conflicts they want to resolve. Thus, to be effective, these NGOs must be accepted by their potential clients as democratic, accountable, and true to the humanistic principles they espouse. They must also find ways to ensure that their activities do not make conflicts worse see Chapter If the post-Cold War world is qualitatively different from what came before, does it follow that what practitioners know about conflict resolution is no longer reliable? A provisional answer comes from the results of a previous investigation by a National Research Council committee that reviewed the state of knowledge relevant to preventing major international conflict, including nuclear war. Between and this group commissioned 14 comprehensive review articles covering major areas of knowledge about international conflict National Research Council, , , Stern and Druckman identified propositions that the authors of the reviews judged to be supported by the evidence available at the time. Each proposition was coded in terms of how well it stood up against a list of five political surprises of the period. First, the great majority of the propositions about 80 were not tested by the surprising events. Thus, these conclusions from historical experience remained as well supported as before. Second, of the propositions that were tested by events, most were supported by the events that occurred. This knowledge was also unchanged by the shift in the world system. Third, however, some of the most critical events of were not addressed by any of the propositions. Available knowledge about the international system had virtually nothing to say about the conditions under which an international epidemic of democratization would break out, or a great empire would peacefully liquidate itself, or a new historical era would dawn without a great-power war. So, although much of what passed as knowledge before was still reliable knowledge after that time, much of Page 10 Share Cite Suggested Citation: The main lessons of the end of the Cold War were not that previous knowledge was wrong but that there was no knowledge about some of the most important phenomena of the new era. The results of that analysis suggest that, although it makes sense to look carefully and critically at what is known about the traditional strategies and tools of conflict resolution that have received considerable attention from scholars and practitioners, it is especially important to examine what is known about less familiar strategies and tools that received limited attention in the past and that may be of major importance under the new conditions. This book does not attempt to comprehensively review knowledge about the effectiveness of the conflict resolution techniques based mainly on the influence of tools of traditional diplomacy. Instead, the contributors were asked to examine only a few

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of these techniques and only in some areas of their application: Generally, what the contributors find is that the new conditions in the world have not invalidated past knowledge about how and under what conditions these techniques work. However, the new conditions do call for some modification and refinement of past knowledge and suggest that the old tools sometimes need to be thought of and used in new ways. Each of the above chapters includes a summary of the state of knowledge about the conditions favoring effective use of the techniques it examines. Much closer attention is paid to the emerging strategies of conflict resolution and to the techniques that embody them, about which much less has been written. For most of the conflict resolution techniques that involve conflict transformation, structural prevention, and normative change, there is no systematic body of past knowledge from the previous era that is directly relevant to current needs. Therefore, careful examination of what is known about the effectiveness of these techniques is particularly needed at this time. Fortunately, these techniques, though underutilized, are not new. For example, one type of structural prevention strategy is to offer autonomy—special status and governance rights—for certain culturally identified subunits in a unitary or federal state. There is a fairly long history of happy and unhappy examples of autonomy that may hold Page 11 Share Cite Suggested Citation: But it is only very recently that scholars have looked to cases like Scotland, Puerto Rico, the Soviet republics and autonomous regions, Catalonia, Greenland, the Native American reservations of the United States and Canada, the French overseas territories and departments, and the like to find lessons that might be informative in places like Chechnya, Bosnia, and Hong Kong see Chapter In the past, when such structural arrangements were the subject of scholarly attention, it usually came from specialists in domestic politics e. The same situation holds for constitutional design. The world is full of constitutions and electoral systems, and their consequences for conflict management in their home countries are available for historical examination. However, until recently, relatively little systematic attention was paid to the question of how electoral system design shapes the course of conflict in a society see Chapter 11 for a review and analysis of the evidence. This book gives detailed attention to several nontraditional conflict resolution techniques in order to shed light on the potential for using techniques that employ the strategies of conflict transformation, structural prevention, and normative change as part of the toolbox of international conflict resolution. The intent is to draw out lessons—what George calls generic knowledge—about the conditions under which each type of intervention in fact reduces the likelihood of violent conflict and about the processes that lead to such outcomes. Our primary intent in conducting this exercise is to provide useful input to the decisions of conflict resolution practitioners—decision makers in national governments, international organizations, and NGOs—who must consider a wider-than-ever panoply of policy options, some of which they have not seriously considered before. The contributors to this volume were asked to summarize available knowledge with an eye to informing these decisions. We also hope, of course, to advance knowledge among specialists about the functioning and effectiveness of the various techniques of international conflict resolution. But the rationale for developing this knowledge is more than the curiosity of science. It is also to help in efforts to reduce both organized and nonorganized violence in the world. Page 12 Share Cite Suggested Citation: Some essential knowledge is highly situation specific and can come only from examining features of particular conflict situations in the present—the political forces currently affecting the parties in conflict, the personalities of the leaders, the contested terrain or resources, and so forth. Other kinds of essential knowledge apply across situations. They tell what to expect in certain kinds of conflicts or with certain kinds of parties, leaders, or contested resources. These kinds of knowledge are generic, that is, cross-situational, and therefore subject to improvement by systematic examination of the past. Problems are situations encountered repeatedly, though in different contexts, in the conduct of the practice of diplomacy or conflict resolution, such as deterring aggression, mediating disputes, managing crises, achieving cooperation among allies, and so forth. Practitioners typically consider several specific policy instruments and strategies for dealing with each of these generic problems. In this process they can benefit from several types of knowledge about them. First, general conceptual models identify the critical variables for dealing effectively with the phenomenon in question and

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the general logic associated with successful use of strategies or techniques to address a type of problem. For example, deterrence theory in its classical form e. It presumes that the target of a deterrent threat is rational and thus, if well informed, can make a reasonably accurate calculation of the costs and risks associated with each possible response to the threat, and it prescribes the characteristics of threats that are effective with rational actors. A conceptual model is the starting point for constructing a strategy or response for dealing with a particular conflict situation. Second, practitioners need conditional generalizations about what favors the success of specific strategies they might use. This kind of knowledge normally takes the form of statements of associationâ€”that a strategy is effective under certain conditions but not others. Although conditional generalizations are not sufficient to determine which action to take, they are useful for diagnostic purposes. A practitioner can examine a situation to see whether favorable conditions exist or can be created for using a Page 13 Share Cite Suggested Citation: Good conditional generalizations enable a practitioner to increase the chances of making the right choice about whether and when to use a technique. Third, practitioners need knowledge about causal processes and mechanisms that link the use of each strategy to its outcomes. For example, one indication that an electoral system in a culturally divided society is channeling conflict in nonviolent directions is that each major party is running candidates from several ethnic groups. When party conflicts are no longer reflections of raw ethnic conflict, future political conflicts are likely to be less highly charged. Knowledge about such mechanisms is useful for monitoring the progress of a conflict resolution effort and for deciding whether additional efforts should be made to support previous ones. Fourth, in order to craft an appropriate strategy for a situation, practitioners need a correct general understanding of the actors whose behavior the strategy is designed to influence. Only by doing so can a practitioner diagnose a developing situation accurately and select appropriate ways of communicating with and influencing others. Faulty images of others are a source of major misperceptions and miscalculations that have often led to major errors in policy, avoidable catastrophes, and missed opportunities. Area specialists in academia can make useful, indeed indispensable, contributions to developing and making available such knowledge, as can diplomats and other individuals on the scene of a conflict who have personal knowledge about the major actors. All of these types of knowledge are generic in that they apply across specific situations.

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4: Chapter 5 - Identifying solutions to problems

Individual treatment choice should continue to be guided by considerations of concomitant therapies as well as calcium and phosphate levels. For those patients with severe hyperparathyroidism that fail to respond to medical or pharmacological.

Not every approach will be necessary for every client. Instead, the program leaders can individualize treatment by choosing from this menu to meet the needs of the particular client. Planning information comes from interviews; mental status examinations; physical examinations; laboratory, radiological, and psychometric tests; and social network assessments, among others. Figure lists the major treatment objectives that the Panel recommends for older substance abusers and the approaches that can best accomplish them. Treatment Objectives and Approaches. Cognitive-Behavioral Approaches There are three broad categories of cognitive-behavioral approaches: Behavior modification applies learning and conditioning principles to modifying overt behaviors - those behaviors obvious to everyone around the client Powers and Osborne, ; Spiegler and Guevremont, Self-management refers to teaching the client to modify his or her overt behaviors as well as internal or covert patterns. Cognitive-behavior modification involves altering covert patterns or behaviors that only the client can observe. Cognitive-behavioral techniques teach clients to identify and modify self-defeating thoughts and beliefs Dobson, ; Scott et al. The cognitive-behavioral model offers an especially powerful method for targeting problems or treatment objectives that affect drinking behavior. Together, provider and client analyze the behavior itself, constructing a "drinking behavior chain. When exploring the latter, it is particularly important to note the positive consequences of use: Immediate antecedents to drinking include feelings such as anger, frustration, tension, anxiety, loneliness, boredom, sadness, and depression. Circumstances and high-risk situations triggering these feelings might include marital or family conflict, physical distress, or unsafe housing arrangements, among others. Many older adults drink excessively in response to perceived losses and changes associated with aging and their affective and behavioral response to those losses. Alcohol use is often a form of "self-medication," a means to soften the impact of unwanted change and feelings. For the patient, new knowledge of his or her drinking chain often clarifies for the first time the relationship between thoughts and feelings and drinking behavior, a discovery one Panel member calls "taking the mystery out of drunkenness. Breaking drinking behavior into the links of a drinking chain serves treatment in other ways, too. It suggests elements of the community service network that may be helpful in establishing an integrated case management plan to resolve antecedent conditions e. Behavioral treatment can be used with older adults individually or in groups, with the group process particularly suited to older adults see Group-Based Approaches section below. The leader teaches the older person to initiate alternative behaviors to drinking, then reinforces such attempts. The leader may demonstrate through role-playing alternative ways to manage high-risk situations, permitting the client to select coping behaviors that he or she feels willing and able to acquire. The leader may also ask for feedback from the group and use that feedback to work gradually toward a workable behavioral response specific to the individual. The behaviors are rehearsed within the treatment program until a level of skill is acquired. The patient is then asked to try out the behaviors in the real world as "homework. This process continues until the individual develops coping skills and brings the antecedents for abuse under self-control or self-management. Typically, as patients learn to manage the conditions thoughts, feelings, situations, cues, urges that prompt alcohol abuse, abstinence can be maintained. Defining drinking behavior antecedents is also useful for determining when a client is ready for discharge. When the individual has acquired and can successfully use coping behaviors specific to his or her antecedents for drinking, the treatment team might begin to assist the person in gradually phasing out of the program. Discharge that takes place before the client has acquired specific coping behaviors is almost certain to result in relapse - probably very soon after discharge. One older adult-specific treatment program that has used these cognitive-behavioral and self-management approaches is the Gerontology Alcohol

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Project GAP Dupree et al. The program assessed antecedents on a typical day of drinking for each person entering treatment. Group treatment involved skill acquisition in order to cope with problems such as anger and frustration, depression and grief, tension and anxiety, lack of social support, passivity, and an unstructured life. GAP staff were encouraged to teach skills at a slower pace than might be used with younger adults and to limit the amount of information taught per session by following written curriculum manuals. These teaching guides provided age-specific examples and maintained consistency in teaching. Confrontation was not permitted. This facilitated more open discussion between staff and clients, encouraging clients to report instances when they slipped. This information was used in the group to help both the person who slipped and other clients. The group engaged in exercises or rehearsals of the necessary actions and cognitions to prevent one drink a slip from becoming a full relapse. A 1-year followup of clients completing GAP indicated a high rate of success. Seventy-five percent of clients maintained their drinking reduction goals and increased the size of their social support networks Dupree et al. Another study described a behavioral regimen that included psychoeducation, self-management skills training, and marital therapy. These studies recommend and the Panel concurs that treatment focus on teaching skills necessary for rebuilding the social support network; self-management approaches for overcoming depression, grief, or loneliness; and general problem solving Schonfeld and Dupree, , Group-Based Approaches Group experiences are particularly beneficial to older adults in treatment. Perhaps the most beneficial aspect of groups for older adults is the opportunity to learn self-acceptance through accepting others and in return being accepted. Guilt and forgiveness are often best dealt with in groups, where people realize that others have gone through the same struggles. Special groups may also deal with the particular problems of aging; the group format can help patients learn skills for coping with any of the life changes identified in Figure Self-paced learning is best for older adults. To allow clients to set their own pace in a group setting, the leader can give individualized or take-home assignments. Clients who have not reached the needed level of expertise on a topic can receive an individualized "booster session" while remaining in the group. Older clients also should get more than one opportunity to integrate and act on new information. For example, information on bereavement can be presented in an educational session, then reinforced in therapy. To help participants integrate and understand material, it may even be helpful to expose them to all units of information twice. Groups help create a sense of camaraderie and high morale. Research on group work with older adults suggests that older adults bond into groups at a faster pace than younger adults do Finkel, Some of the most effective types of groups are socialization, therapy, educational, and self-help or support groups. Socialization groups Groups may focus on socialization skills: These skills are honed whenever clients gather together, whether in recreation, on coffee breaks, or at lunch. This type of activity is particularly valuable for those who live with loneliness or who have become socially isolated. Panel members report that many older adults keep in touch with friends they made during treatment, especially if the treatment program sponsored social activities. Some treatment programs sponsor an evening a week where clients can socialize, which helps them rebuild or expand their social contacts in the community. Therapy groups Some therapy groups engage in behavioral interaction, as discussed above, others in more psychodynamic therapy. Both types of groups allow clients to test the accuracy of their interpretations of social interactions, measure the appropriateness of their responses to others, and learn and practice more appropriate responses. Groups provide each client with feedback, suggestions for alternative responses, and support as the individual tries out and practices different actions and responses. Some people may need help in entering the group, particularly if they are accustomed to isolation. The counselor may formally introduce the new person to the members of the group so that upon entering the group, he or she is at least somewhat familiar with them. Older adults grew up before psychological terms had been integrated into the everyday language. Therefore, therapy groups for older adults should avoid the use of jargon, acronyms, and "psychspeak. If a participant uses an unfamiliar term, the leader should explain it. It may be helpful to develop a vocabulary list on a chart and for any individual notebooks. Similarly, because many older individuals were raised not to "air their dirty laundry," they should never be pressured to reveal personal information in a group

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setting before they are ready. Nor should older patients be pressured into "role-playing" before they are ready.

Educational groups Educational groups are an integral part of addiction treatment. Patients need information about addiction, the substances, their use, and their impact. Educational units can be designed to teach practical skills for coping with any aspect of daily life, such as nutrition, household management, or exercise. Some basic principles for designing educational groups follow: Older adults can receive, integrate, and recall information better if they are given a clear statement of the goal and purpose of the session and an outline of the content to be covered. The leader can post this outline and refer to it as she moves through the session. The outline may also be distributed for use in personal note-taking and as an aid in review and recall. Each session should begin with a review of previously presented materials. Members of the group may range in educational level from being functionally illiterate to possessing advanced degrees. Many older adults are adept at hiding a lack of literacy skills. These individuals need to be helped in a way that maintains their self-respect. Simultaneous visual and audible presentation of material, enlarged print, voice enhancers, and blackboards or flip charts can be helpful. An overhead projector allows the leader to display written material on a screen while facing and speaking to the group. Group members may also take home supplemental audiotapes and videotapes for review. Group sessions should last no longer than about 55 minutes. The area should be well lighted without glare, and interruptions, noise, and superfluous material should be kept to a minimum. Distractions generally interfere more with learning for older patients than for younger ones Myers and Schwiebert, Alcoholics Anonymous and other self-help groups Many treatment programs refer patients to Alcoholics Anonymous AA and other self-help groups as part of aftercare. Providers should warn older patients that these groups might seem confrontational and alienating. To orient clients to these groups, the treatment program may ask that local AA groups provide an institutional meeting as a regular part of the treatment program. Other options are to help clients develop their own self-help groups or even to facilitate the development of independent AA groups for older adults in the area. Subjects that many older adults are loath to discuss include their relationships to their spouses, family matters and interactions, sexual function, and economic worries. It is essential to assure the client that the sessions are confidential and to conduct the sessions in a comfortable, self-contained room where the client can be certain the conversation will not be overheard. Older clients often respond best to counselors who behave in a nonthreatening, supportive manner and whose demeanor indicates that they will honor the confidentiality of the sessions. Clients frequently describe the successful relationship in familial terms: Because receiving counseling may be a new experience for the client, the provider should explain the basics of counseling and clearly present the responsibilities of the counselor and the client.

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5: Chapter 5 - Referral and Treatment Approaches - Substance Abuse Among Older Adults - NCBI Books

Chapter 1 Introduction Since its introduction in , Java has created quite a buzz in the computer science education community. If you look, for example, at the names of programming languages appearing in the titles of papers accepted for the SIGCSE annual symposium over the past eight years, references to Java outnumber those of all other programming languages combined.

Key terms The need for a decision arises in business because a manager is faced with a problem and alternative courses of action are available. In deciding which option to choose he will need all the information which is relevant to his decision; and he must have some criterion on the basis of which he can choose the best alternative. Some of the factors affecting the decision may not be expressed in monetary value. This chapter will concentrate on quantitative decisions based on data expressed in monetary value and relating to costs and revenues as measured by the management accountant. This chapter is intended to provide: Structure of the chapter Often "information" is interpreted by marketers as being "external" market based information. However, "internal" sources are just as important, none more so than financial information. The chapter looks at the relevant elements of cost for decision making, then looks at the various techniques including breakeven analysis. Other important business decisions are whether to source components internally or have them brought in from outside, and whether to continue with operations if they appear uneconomic. The chapter examines the techniques useful in helping to make decisions in these areas. Elements of a decision A quantitative decision problem involves six parts: It is therefore common to find an objective that will maximise profits subject to defined constraints. For example, in order to minimise costs of a manufacturing operation, the available alternatives may be: The costs which should be used for decision making are often referred to as "relevant costs". To affect a decision a cost must be: Past costs are irrelevant, as we cannot affect them by current decisions and they are common to all alternatives that we may choose. Any costs which would be incurred whether or not the decision is made are not said to be incremental to the decision. Expenses such as depreciation are not cash flows and are therefore not relevant. Similarly, the book value of existing equipment is irrelevant, but the disposal value is relevant. Costs which will be identical for all alternatives are irrelevant, e. Another name for past costs, which are always irrelevant, e. A future cash outflow that will be incurred anyway, whatever decision is taken now, e. Relevant costs may also be expressed as opportunity costs. An opportunity cost is the benefit foregone by choosing one opportunity instead of the next best alternative. Example A company is considering publishing a limited edition book bound in a special leather. The company has no plans to use the leather for other purposes, although it has considered the possibilities: The cost was incurred in the past for some reason which is no longer relevant. The leather exists and could be used on the book without incurring any specific cost in doing so. The better of these alternatives, from the point of view of benefiting from the leather, is the latter. The relevant costs for decision purposes will be the sum of: Now attempt exercise 5. The job would require the following materials.

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