FUTURE ISSUES FOR SOCIAL NOR PRACE INC.

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Future Issues for Social Work Practice

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To Social Workers of the Future

Preface

Editing a book on the future of social work is a formidable challenge, so we took the coward's way out by seeking safety in numbers. We called on those persons with reputations for being the most knowledgeable in the field to assist us with this task. Sometimes there was agreement on the major issues confronting us, sometimes not. Only rarely did we reach a consensus about what is likely to happen in a given field of practice. Nevertheless, what the reader will find in the following pages represents the collective wisdom of hundreds of years of practice, research, teaching, and policy experience. The task we set out to accomplish was to prepare a book that might assist in preparing students and practitioners for the rapidly changing future that will inevitably confront all social workers. We expect that we will be wrong about some of our predicted issues and outcomes, at best because we have stimulated enough thought and discussion to push us toward more attractive "alternative" futures, at worst because we just are not very skilled at this type of prognostication.

Part I begins with a discussion of the implications of demographic changes on social welfare services in the next century. These changes almost certainly mean that social welfare as we currently know it will cease to exist in the near future. This is followed by a discussion of how social work is going digital, and whether we will be able to adapt to rapid technological change, especially changes in information technology. The final chapter is about accountable practice in the next century and predicting how social work effectiveness will be measured, and it discusses the benefits and problems related to future technological innovations and suggests ways of preparing ourselves for future accountable practice.

Parts II through VII deal with future issues in several different fields of social work practice. Part II, deals with potentially explosive issues such as health care rationing, new paradigms for health care, and the dramatic increase in HIV and AIDS, especially among adolescents. It also examines the impact of all of these changes on health care social work. Part III looks at the changes in mental health, clinical, and private practice. One author examines the refinement of empirical social work practice. Another discusses the impact of man-

aged care on mental health services. Still another speculates about some alternative modes of private practice in the next century. The role and function of the DSM-IV and its impact on clinical practice is also reviewed. The authors of Part IV examine the major issues of aging: services needed by a rapidly growing older population, alternative models for providing services to the elderly, the role of universities in training social work aging specialists, and the impact of caregiver stress. Part V deals with issues relevant to women, children, and families. The first two chapters paint a stark picture of current services for children and adolescents and the crisis in foster care. The next presents a detailed analysis of the problem of violence against women. Another looks at the ever-changing structure of American families, and the final chapter focuses on the problem of teenage pregnancy. Part VI is concerned with social services administration. These three chapters present different perspectives on new organizational forms, privatization, the decline of professionalism, the impact of technology on management and control, multiculturalism, and empowerment. Part VII looks at policy, politics, and activism in social work. One author examines the future prospects for radical social work, and another examines the relationship between activism and professionalism. Still another chapter describes a widening gap between the ideal social welfare policy and what can realistically be expected beyond the year 2000, and the final chapter in this section predicts that political social work will become a legitimized activity within social work practice and social work education by the year 2000.

In Part VIII, the concluding section, the first chapter examines the current status and future prospects for social work research, and the other deals with how social workers might prepare for the changes that technology, computers, and the Information Revolution will bring, and what kind of value conflicts those technological changes will create.

We don't offer a single vision of the future but rather several alternative visions. It is our hope that the profession of social work will be able to weave its way between the bleakest and more dire of these alternatives and arrive at a future that holds out the promise of a better life for those we serve.

Paul R. Raffoul, Ph.D. C. Aaron McNeece, Ph.D. St. George's Island, FL

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Part I

Overview

The first two chapters set the tone of the discussion for the rest of the book. Chapter 1 is the only chapter written entirely by scholars outside the profession of social work. Demographers Murdock and Michael take a close look at the ever-changing population of the United States and the implications of those changes on the demands for social welfare services in the next 50 years. Readers should keep in mind questions such as the following:

- 1. How can we address the increased demand for services in a system that is increasingly constrained by limited resources?
- 2. Are there ways to alter the historical relationships between certain demographic characteristics and the levels of socioeconomic resources?
- **3.** Can we make social, political, cultural, or programmatic changes to compensate for the seemingly inevitable demographic changes?

In Chapter 2 Wally Gingerich and Ronald Green describe the "explosion of information technology" that faces our profession and trends that will completely change the way we will work in the twenty-first century. Some of the questions the reader may want to ponder at the end of Chapter 2 include the following:

- 1. What are the implications for social workers' having a potentially infinite number of information sources to which they will have immediate access?
- **2.** How will the automation of routine tasks (determination of eligibility for services, screening, diagnosis, and the like) affect the profession?
- **3.** In what ways will social work education need to change in order to provide students with the appropriate technical skills needed in the next century?

In Chapter 3 Berit Ingersoll-Dayton and Srinika Jayaratne address the issues of effectiveness and accountability in social work practice. They predict the development of uniform