

ABSTRACTS

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Maša Filipović
HOUSING VULNERABILITY IN SLOVENIA
ANALYSIS UPON AN EXTENDED
DEFINITION OF HOMELESSNESS

The titular subject is observed upon the extended definition of homelessness called the ETHOS concept. The advantage of this concept is that it expands the possibilities for political discussions on the phenomenon and for linking solutions that might appear to pertain to separate problems and groups. Its starting point is the recognition of housing risks and not a status (such as homelessness). In frame of such extended understanding of homelessness, the author presents the data that can serve to estimate the number of people in a variety of risky housing situations in Slovenia. The documents and related measures designed to help individuals and groups to meet those risks are presented as well. Analysis shows that housing risks, even though hardly discussed, are not insignificant in Slovenia, while political solutions in the field of housing lack appropriate instruments.

Keywords: housing risks, ETHOS, policies.

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Irena Gorenak
COOPERATION OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATORS
WITH CENTRES OF SOCIAL WORK

The author presents a research of the cooperation and relations between criminal investigators and workers at

centres of social work. Upon the assessment of interpersonal competences of the former and the assessment of their communication styles in their contacts with the latter, she calculates the impact of these two factors on the cooperation and relationships between the two groups. The project included 117 workers at centres of social work (not only social workers). The main finding is that both factors do indeed have an impact. Interpersonal competences of criminal investigators accounted for 19.9 %, and their communication styles for 8.2 % of the variance of cooperation and relationships.

Keywords: police, communication styles, interpersonal competences.

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Liljana Rihter
EVALUATIONS IN THE FIELD OF
SOCIAL CARE IN SLOVENIA

At present, when so many problems erode the welfare state, evaluations are mainly used for determining the efficacy and effectiveness of programmes. The author analyses the evaluations that have been carried out in the field of social care in Slovenia. She notes that the normative basis to carry out evaluations is not binding, and that their implementation is anticipated only for the programmes that are co-funded by the pertaining ministry. Nevertheless, a great number of evaluations and self-evaluations were carried out between 1997 and 2001, but they have not been used for decision-making of a greater importance. The conclusion is that evaluations, in order to serve their purpose, need to become more firmly rooted on both normative and operative levels.

ABSTRACTS

Keywords: research plan, efficacy, effectiveness, self-evaluation.

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Eva Jereb, Marko Ferjan SOCIAL ASPECTS OF INTERNET LEARNING

The social interaction of educatees and the formation of Internet study groups are very important elements of Internet learning. Internet learning environment should fulfil the social component of education, just as regular schools and universities whose students can associate outside classrooms. The paper elaborates on the development of Internet study groups, stressing the importance of appropriate communication, and lists the main elements of effective Internet communication, including the rules of conduct that facilitate it.

Keywords: social interaction, Internet study groups, Internet communication, Internet etiquette.

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Janja Babič

EMPLOYMENT OBSTACLES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN TREATED FOR CANCER IN CHILDHOOD OR ADOLESCENCE

A malign illness and its treatment in childhood or adolescence may be immediately or eventually followed by physical or mental consequences. The impact of the illness on the quality of life depends upon the type of consequence and upon the response of the former patient, as well as of society, to the illness and its consequences. The undesired results include difficulties in schooling, in the search of employment, and at work. The percentage of persons with difficulties in finding employment and at work is greater than that of their peers who did not experience cancer and its treatment. The paper focuses on possibilities and obstacles in Slovenia. Qualitative research of the narratives of twenty young former patients has shown that the main difficulties are to find employment and to keep it; moreover, these difficulties as well as the fear of losing employment in those who have got it induce the increased number of applications for the invalidity status and retirement. Young former patients choose the options that they deem useful; they frequently differ from those suggested by professionals.

Keywords: illness, enduring consequences, quality of life.

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