

Human Behavior Reflection # 2 -

Describe the four assumptions underlying the biopsychosocial framework employed in this book for assessing human behavior concerns.

The four assumptions underlying the biopsychosocial framework employed in the book states that there are three ways of assessing human behavior. Those three are listed as the biophysical, Psychological, and social environment. The three-system work together as a system and create the biopsychosocial and its functions all three factors are equally important in the health and well-being of human beings. The 'bio' part examines parts of biology that influence health. These might include things like brain changes, genetics, or functioning of major body organs, such as the liver, the kidneys, or even the motor system. The 'psycho' component examines psychological components, things like thoughts, emotions, or behaviors. The 'social' aspect of the model examines social factors that might influence the health of an individual, things like interactions with others, culture, or economic status. These systems work together and are organized from the smallest part which takes place within the Bio aspect to the largest part which would be the social aspect which involves the person and their social environment. All three of these systems are always interacting with one another and in addition with other living and non-living components of the systems physical environment. Due to the multiple interactions through out different systems the multi-dimensional framework is used throughout social work in help to better understand and assess the effects of each system on the other.

2-Compare how risk and protective factors affect developmental outcomes.

Risk and protective factors tend to have a cumulative effect on the development or reduced development of behavioral health issues. Young people/ Children with multiple risk

factors have a greater likelihood of developing a condition that impacts their physical or mental health; as well as young people with multiple protective factors are at a reduced risk. An example of these included protective factors (prenatal care, higher birth weight, and socioeconomic status) when children and families receive services that impact them positively, they are not impacted negatively during the developmental phases in their lifespan. Whereas risk factors such as maternal diabetes in pregnancy, depression, intimate partner violence, and maternal HIV infection can affect the child's developmental outcomes in a negative way.

Positive development may be defined as having physical and psychological safety, being in or providing supportive relationships with others, having the opportunities to belong or be a part of something and having positive social norms. Whereas some children have a higher risk of developmental delays due to environmental factors, exposure to toxins before birth, such as alcohol, drugs, or lead poisoning, having a low birthweight due to lack of prenatal care, being born preterm, having experienced severe trauma such as abuse and neglect.