



展望家庭的未来：政策与实务

Visioning the Future of Families: Policy & Practice

亚洲区家庭研究联盟第四届研讨会
CIFA 4th Regional Symposium



日期 | Date
2014年11月13日-15日
November 13 -15,2014

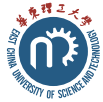
地点 | Venue
中国, 上海华东理工大学
(ECUST) Shanghai, China

主办 | Co-organizers
亚洲区家庭研究联盟 (CIFA)
华东理工大学社会与公共管理学院 (ECUST)
上海高校智库社会工作与社会管理研究中心



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大会主席欢迎词



朱杨珀瑜 女士

亚洲区家庭研究联盟 (CIFA) 主席及家庭治疗学院 (AFT) 主席，曾任香港社会福利部 (SWD) 副主任，香港社会工作者注册委员会 (SWRB) 主席 (1997-2002)，香港平等机会委员会 (EOC) 主席 (2003-2004)。并于 2003 至 2013 年担任香港大学家庭研究院 (HKUFI) 副主任。

Mrs. Chu is Chairperson of the Consortium of Institutes on Family in the Asian Region(CIFA) and Academy of Family Therapy(AFT). Previously the Deputy Director of the Social Welfare Department(SWD), she also served as the chairperson of the Social Workers Registration Board(SWRB)(1997 to 2002), the chairperson of the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC)(2003 to 2004) as well as the Associate Director of the Hong Kong University Family Insitute(HKUFI)(2003 to 2013)

继 2012 年 12 月在新加坡国立大学成功举办第三届地区研讨会后，我们又将邀请您参加第四届家庭研究的国际研讨会，本次会议将于 2014 年 11 月 13 日至 15 日在中国上海的华东理工大学举行。

第四届家庭研究国际研讨会的举办，正值我们庆祝国际家庭年二十周年的纪念。过去的二十年中，世界面临着来自社会快速变化所带来的巨大挑战，包括全球化、人口老龄化、人为或自然灾害频发、家庭和婚姻观念的渐变、家庭系统和家庭功能面临的问题和障碍、疏离的人际关系，以及失业和贫困等。

这次国际家庭年的二十周年纪念为我们提供了机会，以回顾世界范围内的家庭所面临的挑战，重新聚焦发展中家庭的角色，估量在家庭政策发展方面的现行趋势，并且提出解决方案，还为分享好的实务经验提供机会。亚洲区家庭研究联盟 (CIFA)，作为肩负着“凝聚专业智慧 · 倡导家庭健康”这一使命的区域平台，决定在各方努力下回应联合国庆祝国际家庭年二十周年的号召。因此，我们选择“展望家庭的未来：政策和实践”作为研讨会的主题，会议的分主题也是联合国所倡导的，如家庭贫困、代际问题和工作家庭平衡问题等。

政府与私立的或第三部门一起，必须共同携手去制定有效的政策，发展创新措施，提供及时的支持和介入策略来关注这些问题。专业人员和家庭必须创建对话机制，并且参与到抗逆力和疗愈的过程中。我们需要承诺和紧密的合作去重建家庭系统和促进家庭功能。在亚洲区家庭研究联盟 (CIFA) 中，我们每个人都可以扮演重要的角色，无论在我们的家庭中、组织里、社会上，还是在整个亚洲范围内，可以为每个人创造一个更美好的世界。

令人高兴的是亚洲区家庭研究联盟 (CIFA) 能与华东理工大学社会与公共管理学院及社会工作研究中心联合举办本次区域研讨会。通过亚洲区家庭研究联盟 (CIFA) 的平台，展现我们通过持续的努力使各方聚集在一起，共同合作来促进家庭的福祉。我们感谢何雪松教授、范斌教授和 Miranda Chung 博士共同担任学术研讨会的主席，以及朱眉华教授担任研讨会的协调人。我们坚信，有他们的不懈努力和付出，本次研讨会定会圆满成功。

我们期待在您的全力支持和积极参与下，让本次研讨会更加富有成果和令人振奋！

Message from Co-Chairpersons of Organizing Committee



徐永祥 教授

华东理工大学社会与公共管理学院院长、博士生导师。中国社会工作教育协会副会长，民政部全国社会工作职业水平评价专家委员会副主任委员，国际社会工作教育联盟（IASSW）执行委员。

Prof. Xu is Dean and full professor of Social & Public Administration, ECUST. He also serves as the Vice President of China Association of Social Workers, vice co-chairperson of the National Social Work Professional Evaluation Expert Committee under Ministry of Civil Affairs. Prof. Xu is also an Executive Committee member of International Association of School of Social Work.

Following the exciting and successful 3rd Regional Symposium at the National University of Singapore in December 2012, it is time to invite you to the 4th Regional Symposium to be held from 13th to 15th November 2014 at the East China University of Science & Technology (ECUST) at Shanghai, China.

This 4th Regional Symposium is a special one as we celebrate the 20th Anniversary of the International Year of the Family, first promulgated by the United Nations in 1994. Over the past two decades, the world has been facing great challenges brought about by rapid social changes, including globalization, the ageing population, man-made and natural disasters, changing values towards family and marriage, breaking up of the family system, deterioration of human relationship and malfunctioning of families; loss of loved ones and home; unemployment and poverty.

The 20th Anniversary of IYF offers an opportunity to review challenges faced by families worldwide, refocus on the role of the family in development, take stock of recent trends in family policy development and recommend solutions, as well as to, share good practices. CIFA, being a regional platform with the mission of "Converging Professional Wisdom For Family Well-Being" has decided to respond to the call of the United Nations to celebrate the 20th Anniversary of IYF in all its endeavors in the year. We have thus chosen "Visioning the Future of Family: Policy & Practice" as the main theme of the Symposium and the following sub-themes as advocated by the United Nations, namely Poverty in Family, Trans-generational Issues and Work Family Balance.

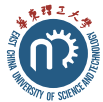
Government, together with the private and the third sector, has to work hand-in-hand to formulate effective policies, develop innovative measures and provide timely support and intervention to address these issues. Professionals and families have to create a dialogue and be engaged in the process of building resilience and healing. We need the commitment and close collaboration of all to rebuild the family system and enhance family functioning. Each one of us at CIFA has an important role to play, in our own families, organizations, society and the region as a whole, to make the world a better place for everyone.

We are delighted that CIFA and the School of Social & Public Administration and Centre For Social Work Research of the East China University of Science & Technology (ECUST) are joining hands to organize this Regional Symposium..This demonstrates the continuous regional efforts, through the CIFA platform, to come together and collaborate for promoting the well-being of families. We are thankful to Prof. He Xue Song, Prof. Fan Bin and Dr. Miranda Chung for co-chairing the Scientific Committee, and Prof. Zhu Mei Hua to be the Coordinator for the Symposium. We are sure, with their unflinching efforts and input, the Symposium will be a success.

We look forward to a fruitful and exciting Symposium, with your full support and active participation.

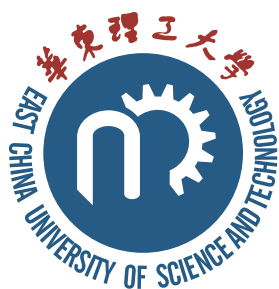


亚洲区家庭研究联盟第四届研讨会
CIFA 4TH Regional Symposium



主办方

华东理工大学社会与公共管理学院



社会与公共管理学院是华东理工大学从事社会科学教学与研究的二级专业学院，目前学院已形成学士、硕士、博士相配套的高层次人才培养体系，成为国家高层次人才培养的重要基地之一。学院拥有很强的老中青结合的教学和科研力量，既有社会工作学专家徐永祥教授、农村社会学专家曹锦清教授等享誉海内外的著名学者，又有近年来在国内学界崭露头角的中青年学者。学院现有本科生千余人，研究生三百余人。

社会与公共管理学院现设有社会学系、社会工作系、行政管理系、公共管理系、应用社会学研究所、社会发展研究中心、公共管理与公共政策研究所、社会福利与社会政策研究所以及国家小城镇社会保障研究中心。学院设有社会工作、劳动与社会保障、行政管理、公共事业管理、城市管理 5 个本科专业，社会学、社会保障、行政管理、人口学、人类学、土地资源管理、公共管理硕士（MPA）7 个硕士点。我院社会学专业在全国排名处于前列，2005 年获得博士学位授予权，并列入上海市重点建设学科。

学院教师学术研究硕果累累，已出版多部专著和教材，并在全国及上海各类评奖中获奖，如曹锦清教授的专著《黄河边的中国》曾获“首届中国农村发展研究奖”、“上海市第五届文学艺术优秀成果奖”等。学院教师获上海市优秀教学成果一等奖和三等奖多项，有多位国内外著名教授，许多教师的学术成果在海内外赢得了极高的声誉。学院为学校人文社会科学研究的中坚力量，近年来获得了十多项国家级、省部级等纵向和横向的课题基金资助。学院还定期编辑国内外公开发行的《华东理工大学学报·社会科学版》，其中多篇论文被人大复印资料及社会科学文摘等杂志转载。

上海高校智库社会工作与社会管理研究中心

上海高校智库社会工作与社会管理研究中心依托华东理工大学社会工作系、社会学系建立，现有曹锦清、徐永祥、何雪松、范斌等研究员 7 人，助理研究员 10 余人。研究中心的宗旨是：致力于中国社会工作发展的政策研究，定期提供有关政策建议。目前，已组建三个研究团队，并启动了数据库建设。

社会工作研究项目

对 2000 名社会工作者进行动态跟踪调查，描绘中国社工职业现状。

社会组织研究项目

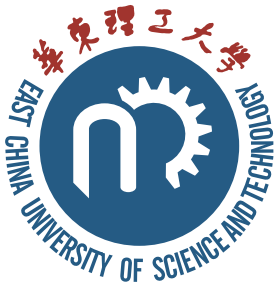
进行政府购买社会组织服务研究、社会组织创办人口述史研究及社会组织评估的理论与实践研究。

社会治理数据库项目

治理的谱系与转型中国的国家治理、政府管理体制改革的改革与社会领域的政策演变、社会组织与基层社会治理创新、社会大众的社区参与及自组织机制研究。

Co-organizers

School of Social and Public Administration



The School of Social and Public Administration is primarily engaged in the teaching and research in Social Science. It has already become an important base for producing highly trained professionals for the nation. Prof. Xu Yongxiang, an expert of social work, and Prof. Cao Jinqing, a well known expert in Chinese rural community, are among the senior members; many younger members have become more recognized for their outstanding achievements in teaching and research.

The School consists of 4 academic departments (Department of Sociology, Department of Social Work, Department of Administration, and Department of Public Management) and 5 research units (Institute of Applied Sociology, Research Center of Social Development, Institute of Public Management and the Public Policy, Institute of Social Welfare and the Social Policy, and National Research Center of Small Township Social Security). Its offers 5 undergraduate programs (social work, labor and social security, administration management, public management, and city management) and 7 master degree programs (sociology, social security, administration management, demology, anthropology, land resources management, and Public Administration). The school was authorized to offer a PhD program 2005, and it was recognized as a Shanghai key discipline of priority construction in 2007. There are more than 1,000 undergraduates and more than 300 graduate students.

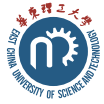
The school enjoys a nationwide reputation for its high quality education and research competency. In the past 5 years, our faculty members have received numerous prizes and distinguished recognitions, such as the first “Rural Area Development Research in China Award”, and 1 first prize and several second prizes of outstanding achievement awards of Ministry of Education and Shanghai Philosophy and Social Science programs.

Our academic research has been very fruitful in recent years. Several members have published professional books and monographs. The monograph “China along the Yellow River”, written by Prof. Cao Jinqing, received several important prizes including the prize of 5th Shanghai Excellent Literature Award, China Rural Area Development Research Award; other members received the first prize and several third prize of Shanghai Excellent Education Award. Many of our professors are national and internationally well known; some have enjoyed international reputation of high quality research. Our researchers have been engaged in more than 10 major projects supported by National Social Science Fund. The school is in the charge of the Social Science Edition of East China University of Science and Technology Journal; many of the journal articles have been reprinted or abstracted in Renmin University Journal and Social Science Digest.

China Center for Social Work Research is an institute associated to East China University of Science and Technology, Departments of Sociology and Department of Social Work, devoted to excellence in reseach related to social work professionalism and social development issues.

Research Center for Social Work and Social Management (ECUST)

Renowned professors Cao Jinqing, Xu Yongxiang and Fanbing are research members of the center. More than 10 research associated conduct research upon the resources of the institute. The current primarily focus of the center include three projects: Social Work and Social Workers research project, Social Organization Research project, and Society Management research project.



主办方

亚洲区家庭研究联盟 (CIFA)



CIFA 为一独立的非牟利机构，根据香港有关法例注册。CIFA 以“凝聚专业智慧，倡导家庭健康”为宗旨，目标是强化亚洲区的家庭功能，促进家庭健康，并为国际的人际科学领域出一分力，成为区内各国致力进行有关家庭工作的学者/专业人士及有关团体的核心，促进彼此的联系及交流。联盟亦会支持及鼓励区内相关的研究项目、培训工作及分享实践经验，并提供意见，以便制订家庭政策，切合地区的特性。成立典礼暨首届研讨会于 2008 年于香港大学举行；第二次研讨会于 2010 年于东京大学举行；而第三次于 2012 年于新加坡国立大学举行；每次均吸引超过 300 名参加者出席。来自亚洲和海外的知名讲者分享他们对各种家庭问题的经验和研究成果，反应非常积极。他们亦同意 CIFA 成功地提供了一个交流和分享的区域性平台。为了延续过往所产生之协同效应及凝聚动力以加强地之区间合作与交流，CIFA 成员于 2013 年一直积极参与以下活动：

为纪念成立五周年 CIFA 举办了一连串的活动，包括爱乐爱家慈善音乐会、3A 计划交流会、探访家庭议会、社会福利署及服务单位、董事局成员静修及周年晚宴等。

继 3A 计划于 2010 及 2012 成功推行，并得到和富社会企业继续大力支持，和富 3A 计划 2014 于 2013 年 11 月正式展开，以「追求创新、应用实践、持续发展」为主题，旨在嘉许能够引发具创意的家庭工作的手法或模式。决赛及颁奖典礼将于亚洲区家庭研究联盟第四届研讨会于中国上海举行。

CIFA 通讯以全新面目 — CIFA-NET 于 2013 年 6 月面世，并计划长远发展成一专业刊物。印刷版及电子版的 CIFA-NET 于每季发布，并广泛派发至亚洲及其他地区。

Co-organizers

Consortium of Institutes on Family in the Asian Region (CIFA)

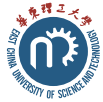


The Consortium of Institutes on Family in the Asian Region (CIFA), an independent non-profit making organization registered under laws in Hong Kong, aims to serve as a regional hub for networking with similar organizations, interested professionals with the mission of “Converging Professional Wisdom for Family Well-Being”. The goal is to strengthen family functioning and promote family health in the region while contributing to the body of knowledge in relationship science in the international arena. Its function is to support and enhance mutual interest in research and training initiatives, and to share information, clinical experiences and policy formulation on families that are unique to the Asian region. The Inauguration and Inaugural Symposium of CIFA was held at the University of Hong Kong in 2008; the 2nd Regional Symposium was held at the University of Tokyo in 2010; while the third one was held at the National University of Singapore in 2012, each attracting over 300 participants from various countries in the region. Renowned speakers from within and outside Asia shared their experience and research findings on various family issues, with very positive and encouraging feedback from participants. They find CIFA to have served as a useful regional platform for exchange and sharing. Riding on the synergy created and gathering the momentum to strengthen regional collaboration and exchange, CIFA members have been actively involved in the followings in 2013:

A series of activities were organized in June 2013 to commemorate CIFA’s 5th Anniversary, including Charity Concert for Family Harmony, Sharing Session on 3A Projects, Visit to Family Council, Social Welfare Department and social services units, CIFA Council Retreat and the Anniversary Dinner.

Following the success of the Asian Award For Advancing Family Well-being (3A Project) in 2010 and 2012, and with the continuous support of the Wofoo Social Enterprises, the Wofoo 3A Project 2014, with the theme of ‘Aspiration for Sustainability, Innovation and Applicability’ (ASIA), was launched in November 2013 to give recognition to outstanding and innovative work on enhancing family well-being. The final round adjudication will be held at the 4th Regional Symposium in Shanghai, China.

The CIFA newsletter has been revamped and CIFA-NET was launched in June 2013 with a view to turn it into a professional journal in the long run. CIFA-NET is issued on a quarterly basis, both in printed and electronic version and widely distributed in Asia and beyond.



组委会 Organizing Committee

会议主席 Co-Chairperson	
朱杨珀瑜 Chu Yeung, Pak Yu Patricia	香港 Hong Kong
徐永祥 Xu, Yongxiang	中国 China
委员 Members	
张 昱 Zhang, Yu	中国 China
何雪松 He, Xuesong	中国 China
文 军 Wen, Jun	中国 China
杜亚松 Du, Yasong	中国 China
顾东辉 Gu, Donghui	中国 China
朱眉华 Zhu, Meihua	中国 China
Dr. Lee Ngak Siang	Singapore/China
Ms. Agnes Ng	Hong Kong. Secretary , CIFA
Mr.K.S Wong Kwong Sing	Singapore/China

学术委员会 Scientific Committee

主席 Co-Chairman	
何雪松 He, Xuesong	中国 China
范 斌 Fan, Bin	中国 China
Miranda Chung	Chairman of R&T Committee , CIFA
委员 Members	
费梅苹 Fei, Meiping	中国 China
赵 环 Zhao, Huan	中国 China
赵 芳 Zhao, Fang	中国 China
马凤芝 Ma, Fengzhi	中国 China
韩晓燕 Han, Xiaoyan	中国 China
易松国 Yi, Songguo	中国 China
Mr. Wong Kwong Sing	Singapore/China
Ms. Margaret Wong	Hong Kong
Prof. Joyce Ma	Hong Kong
Dr. Ng Wai Sheng	Malaysia
Dr. Shinichi Nakamura	Japan
Dr. Takeshi Tamura	Japan
Dr. Wang Hao Wei	Taiwan
Dr. Rosaleen Ow	Singapore
Prof. Joyce Feng	Taiwan
Prof. Kim Yeong-Hee	Korea

开幕式议程 Opening Ceremony

主持人 Moderator

徐永祥教授 Prof. Xu, Yongxiang

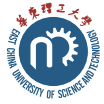
Time	Duration	Activity
09:00 - 09:05	5min	Introduction the Guest-of-Honour 介绍参会嘉宾
09:05 - 09:15	10min	Welcome Speech of Chairman of CIFA & Co-chairman of Organizing Committee 大会主席致欢迎辞
09:15 - 09:25	10min	Welcome Speech of Vice president of ECUST 华东理工大学副校长涂善东教授致欢迎辞
09:25 - 09:45	20min	Speech by Guest-of-Honour 政协上海市委员会副主席张恩迪讲话

会议日程

星期三 2014年11月12日	星期四 2014年11月13日	星期五 2014年11月14日	星期六 2014年11月15日	星期日 2014年11月16日
09:00-12:00	08:00-09:00	08:30-09:00	08:30-09:00	09:00-12:00
会前工作坊 I: (马丽庄教授) 社工系会议室	大会注册 逸夫楼一楼大厅	大会注册 逸夫楼一楼大厅	大会注册 逸夫楼一楼大厅	会后工作坊 I (钟陈丽欢博士) 社工系会议室
14:00-17:00	09:00-09:45	09:00-10:30	09:00-10:45	14:00-17:00
会前工作坊 II (吴国栋女士) 社工系会议室	开幕式 逸夫楼报告厅 主持人 徐永祥教授	分主题专场 I: 家庭中的贫困问题 Prof. Timothy Ma Kam Wah 朱眉华教授 Prof. James Hsueh Dr. Wassie Kebede 逸夫楼报告厅 主持人 钟陈丽欢博士	分主题专场 III: 工作家庭的平衡 Jack Richman Kim Yeong Hee Tsui Luen-on, Gordon 逸夫楼报告厅 主持人 吴国栋女士	会后工作坊 II (朱眉华教授) 社工系会议室
13:00-17:00	09:45-10:30		10:45-11:00	
大会注册 社工系办公室	主旨发言人 I Prof. Daniel Shek Tan Lei 逸夫楼报告厅 主持人: 朱眉华教授		茶歇	
	10:30-10:45	10:30-10:45	11:00-11:45	
	茶歇	茶歇	主旨发言人 IV 徐永祥教授 逸夫楼报告厅 主持人: 朱杨珀瑜	
	10:45-11:30	10:45-11:30	11:45-12:15	
	主旨发言人 II Prof. Mark Fraser 逸夫楼报告厅 主持人: 朱眉华教授	主旨发言人 III Prof. Joyce Ma Lai Chong 逸夫楼报告厅 主持人: 范斌教授	闭幕式 逸夫楼报告厅	
	11:30-13:00	11:30-13:00	12:15-13:45	
	午餐	午餐	午餐	
	13:00-14:45	13:00-14:30	13:45-17:00	
	论文报告 I、论文报告 II (分组同时进行) 第一组 逸夫楼第一会议室 第二组 逸夫楼第三会议室 第三组 社会工作系会议室 第四组 第五教学楼 402 室 第五组 第五教学楼 401 室 第六组 第六教学楼一楼智库会议室	分主题专场 II: 代际问题 Prof. Alfred Chan Cheung Ming 范斌教授 Prof. Sven Hessele Mr. Alex Wong 逸夫楼报告厅 主持人: 何雪松教授	机构访问	
		14:30-18:00		
		Wofoo 3A 项目 2014 逸夫楼报告厅		
	18:00	18:30		
	欢迎晚宴 格兰云天大酒店	招待晚宴 格兰云天大酒店		

Scientific Program Information

Wednesday 12th November 2014	Thursday 13th November 2014	Friday 14th November 2014	Saturday 15th November 2014	Sunday 16th November 2014
09:00-12:00	08:00-09:00	08:30-09:00	08:30-09:00	09:00-12:00
Pre-Symposium Workshop I (Prof. Joyce Ma) Conference Room at the Department of Social Work	Registration The first floor of Yifu Building	Registration The first floor of Yifu Building	Registration The first floor of Yifu Building	Post-Symposium Workshop I (Dr. Miranda Chung) Conference Room at the Department of Social Work
14:00-17:00	09:00-09:45	09:00-10:30	09:00-10:45	14:00-17:00
Pre-Symposium Workshop II (Ms. Agnes Ng) Conference Room at the Department of Social Work	Opening Ceremony The report hall of Yifu Building Moderator: Prof. Xu Yongxiang	Plenary Session I: Poverty in Family Prof. Timothy Ma Kam Wah Prof. Zhu Meihua Prof. James Hsueh Dr. Wassie Kebede The report hall of Yifu Building Moderator: Dr. Miranda Chung	Plenary Session III: Work Family Balance Jack Richman Kim Yeong Hee Tsui Luen-on, Gordon The report hall of Yifu Building Moderator: Ms. Agnes Ng	Post-Symposium Workshop II (Prof. Zhu Meihua) Conference Room at the Department of Social Work
13:00-17:00	09:45-10:30		10:45-11:00	
Registration The office of the Department of Social Work	Keynote Speech I Prof. Daniel Shek Tan Lei The report hall of Yifu Building Moderator: Prof. Zhu Meihua		Keynote Speech IV Prof. Xu Yongxiang The report hall of Yifu Building Moderator: Patricia Chu Yeung Pak Yu	
	10:30-10:45	10:30-10:45	11:00-11:45	
	Tea/Coffee Break	Tea/Coffee Break	Keynote Speech IV Prof. Xu Yongxiang The report hall of Yifu Building Moderator: Patricia Chu Yeung Pak Yu	
	10:45-11:30	10:45-11:30	11:45-12:15	
	Keynote Speech II Prof. Mark Fraser The report hall of Yifu Building Moderator: Prof. Zhu Meihua	Keynote Speech III Prof. Joyce Ma Lai Chong The report hall of Yifu Building Moderator: Prof. Fan Bin	Closing Ceremony The report hall of Yifu Building	
	11:30-13:00	11:30-13:00	12:15-13:45	
	Lunch Break	Lunch Break	Lunch Break	
	13:00-14:45	13:00-14:30	13:45-17:00	
	Concurrent Sessions Group One: Conference Room 1 of Yifu Building Group Two: Conference Room 3 of Yifu Building Group Three: Conference room at the Dept. Of Social Work Group Four: Room 402 of the 5-Building Group Five: Room 401 of the 5-Building Group Six: Conference room on the first floor of the 6-Building	Plenary Session II: Trans-generational Issues Prof. Alfred Chan Cheung Ming Prof. Fanbin Prof. Sven Hessele Mr. Alex Wong The report hall of Yifu Building Moderator: Prof. He Xuesong	Agency Visit	
		14:30-18:00		
		Wofoo 3A Program 2014 The report hall of Yifu Building		
	18:00	18:30		
	Welcoming Reception Grand Skylight Gardens Hotel	Gala Dinner Grand Skylight Gardens Hotel		



主旨发言人 Keynote speaker



Daniel T.L. Shek

Professor Shek is Associate Vice President (Undergraduate Programme) and Chair Professor of Applied Social Sciences at The Hong Kong Polytechnic University. He is also Advisory Professor of East China Normal University, Honorary Professor of Kiang Wu Nursing College of Macau and Fellow of the Hong Kong Psychological Society.

He has taught social work students at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels for around 30 years. He was Dean of Students (1996-1998) and Dean of General Education (2006-2008) of New Asia College, The Chinese University of Hong Kong. He was elected Best Lecturer teaching the major courses in the Department of Social Work in 1995-1996. He was awarded the Exemplary Teaching Award, Faculty of Social Science, The Chinese University of Hong Kong in 2002-2003.

Professor Shek has to date published 120 books, 228 book chapters and more than 500 articles in international refereed journals. He is the Chief Editor of Journal of Youth Studies, Associate Editor of Frontier in Child Health and Human Development and past Consulting Editor of Journal of Clinical Psychology. He is a Series Editor of Quality of Life in Asia published by Springer and an Associate Editor of the Encyclopedia of Family Studies to be published by Wiley-Blackwell. He is an Editorial Advisor of The British Journal of Social Work and an Editorial Board member of many journals, including Social Indicators Research, Journal of Adolescent Health, International Journal of Adolescent Medicine and Health, International Journal on Disability and Human Development and Asian Journal of Counseling. He is also a past International Advisor of the American Journal of Family Therapy.

Professor Shek is a psychologist with research interests in positive youth development, family process, scale development, quality of life, program evaluation, addiction and spirituality. Professor Shek has been awarded many research grants by the Research Grants Council. His research project on the adjustment of Chinese people to midlife has been rated "excellent" by the Research Grants Council. He was awarded the CUHK Research Excellence Award 2007 by The Chinese University of Hong Kong. In the past decade, he has been leading a research project entitled "P.A.T.H.S. to Adulthood: A Jockey Club Youth Enhancement Scheme" (Project P.A.T.H.S.) which is financially supported by the Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust with an earmarked grant of HK\$750 million.

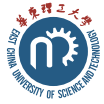
Professor Shek has served on many high-level government advisory committees in the Hong Kong Government, including the Action Committee against Narcotics, Standing Committee on Young Offenders, Family Council, Commission on Youth, Women's Commission, Fight Crime Committee, Beat Drugs Fund, Independent Commission against Corruption, Mental Health Review Tribunal, Nursing Council, Midwives Board, Committee on Child Fatality, and Health and Medical Research Fund. Professor Shek is currently Chairman of the Action Committee against Narcotics and the Family Council, Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. He has also been Chairman of Heep Hong Society of Boys' Centres. He was awarded the Bronze Bauhinia Star and Silver Bauhinia Star by the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in 2000 and 2013, respectively.

Family and Adolescent Development: What Can We Learn from Chinese Research?

In the Western scientific literature, there are theories and research suggesting that different family processes contribute to adolescent developmental outcomes. In contrast, there are very few empirical studies (particularly longitudinal studies) examining family influence on adolescent development in different Chinese contexts. In this presentation, several observations based on cross-sectional and longitudinal studies in the Chinese scientific literature are presented.

First, different dyadic processes within the family, including parental responsiveness, parental control, parent-child conflict, and parent-child relationship are related to adolescent developmental outcomes, including positive youth development and risk behavior indicators. Second, systemic family functioning, such as family harmony and communication, are positively related to adolescent development. Third, economic disadvantage is a risk factor impairing adolescent development. Compared to adolescents without economic disadvantage, poor adolescents display poorer development and more risk behavior. Fourth, non-intact family status is a risk factor leading to poor adolescent development. Longitudinal research findings showed that compared with those living in non-intact families, adolescents growing up in intact families performed better in different adolescent developmental outcomes. Fifth, parental differences in family processes are shown in research studies. Compared with Chinese mothers, Chinese fathers are less involved in the socialization process and they exercise relatively less parental control. Research findings also suggest that the traditional Chinese notion of “strict father, kind mother” has changed to “kind father, strict mother”.

The existing research findings clearly underscore the importance of developing evidence-based family life education programs to facilitate the development of adolescents. Besides promoting parenting competence of parents through parent education programs, it is also important to promote the psychosocial competence in both parents and their adolescent children. This view is consistent with the Confucian notion of “xiu shen, qu jia” - before one can regulate one’s family, one must be able to cultivate one’s virtues and character.



主旨发言人 Keynote speaker



马克·佛瑞瑟 Mark W. Fraser

马克·佛瑞瑟 (Mark Fraser) 博士，美国北卡罗莱那大学教会山分校社会工作学院功勋教授，副院长。担任著名的社会工作研究杂志主编，在教学和研究领域屡获大奖。是美国社会工作教学与研究领域著名的教授之一。其研究领域主要是危机中的儿童与家庭、儿童青少年的反社会及攻击性行为研究、儿童的危机与抗逆力等，发表的专著和论文逾百篇。他为博士生主讲的课程是《社会介入模式的发展》，为硕士生讲授《儿童青少年的反社会及攻击性行为：理论与实践》。

Social-Emotional Development, Academic Achievement, and Life Course Outcomes: Promoting Social Development through the Let's Be Friends Program

Mark W. Fraser

Tate Distinguish Professor

Associate Dean for Research

School of Social Work

University of North Carolina

Academic achievement strongly predicts developmental outcomes; however, research suggests that social-emotional skills also have strong and independent effects on child development. The purpose of this presentation is to review briefly recent findings on the predictors of developmental and life course outcomes. In addition, a program that promotes social-emotional development in primary school children will be described. This program, called Let's Be Friends, was shown in a recent controlled trial in China to improve the social-emotional skills of children. Let's Be Friends is one of the first social work programs to promote social development, to be tested in China, and to be available in Chinese to social workers.

主旨发言人 Keynote speaker



马丽庄 Ma Lai-Chong, Joyce

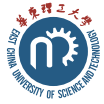
马丽庄教授是香港中文大学社会工作学系教授及系主任。马教授的研究专长及领域包括家庭治疗及精神健康，近年主要集中于研究进食失调症及专注力失调及过度活跃症患者的治疗。马教授从 1988 年起一直在中文大学执教，亦是美国婚姻与家庭治疗协会的认可专业督导。她在深圳南山医院开办了深港家庭治疗中心，为内地的有需要人士提供家庭治疗，推动社会工作在内地的的发展。马教授亦是社工系家庭及小组实务研究中心的董事，至今一直为本港的家庭治疗及小组工作奠定了理论及实务基础。于 2013 年 1 月，马教授被香港家庭治疗学院委任为临床副主任。于 2014 年 3 月，马教授亦被国际家庭治疗协会委任为任命及认证委员会之其中一员。

马教授近年有四本中文及一本英文著作 “Anorexia Nervosa and Family Therapy” (2011)，并且出版了 80 篇具影响力的期刊论文。她目前正开展一个为期三年的计划，研究以「多元家庭小组」去帮助本港专注力失调及过度活跃症儿童患者之家庭之效能。

Prof. Ma Lai-Chong, Joyce

Prof. Joyce L. C. Ma is the Professor and Chairperson of the Department of Social Work. Her specialties and research interests cover the areas of family therapy and mental health, with recent focuses on eating disorders and attention deficit hyperactivity disorders. Teaching at the Department of Social Work, The Chinese University of Hong Kong since 1988, Prof. Ma is a Clinical Fellow and an Approved Supervisor of the American Association of Marriage and Family Therapy (AAMFT). She is the founder of the Shengang Family Treatment Center, Nanshan Hospital in Shenzhen, where she offered family therapy to people in need and advanced the development of social work in the Mainland China. Prof. Ma is also the Director of the Family and Group Practice Research Centre of the Department, where the theoretical and practical foundation of family therapy and group work have been laid. She was appointed the Co-Clinical Director, Academy of Family Therapy, Hong Kong in January 2013 as well as the member of the Commission of Accreditation and Certification, International Family Therapy Association in March 2014.

Prof. Ma has published four Chinese books and one English book “Anorexia Nervosa and Family Therapy” (2011) in addition to 80 refereed journal articles at venues of significant impact and visibility. Recently she has started a 3-year research project on examining the efficacy of multiple family groups for Chinese families in Hong Kong with children suffering from Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorders.



Family Centered Care for Chinese families of Children with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder in Hong Kong

Joyce L. C. Ma

Abstract

Current approaches to helping children diagnosed with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) predominantly follow the mainstay of recommended treatment comprising stimulant medication and behavioral treatment. In this presentation the author argues for a need to develop family-centered psychosocial interventions for these families in addition to the mainstay of recommended treatment for the disorder. There are five parts of the presentation: (a) rationales for adaptation of family-centered approach in helping children and adolescents with mental health challenges; (b) problems and difficulties faced by Chinese families raising children with ADHD in Hong Kong and their service needs; (c) principles and characteristics of family-centered approach for children with ADHD; (d) multiple family group (MFG) project as an example of a family-centred care service; (e) initial feedback of the families toward the MFG; and (f) discussion and implications for future clinical practice and research.

主旨发言人 Keynote speaker



徐永祥

现任华东理工大学社会与公共管理学院院长，社会工作系、社会学系教授（二级教授），博士生导师。已经培养社会工作、社会政策方向的博士 11 名、硕士 65 名。

主要研究方向为：社会工作理论与实务、社区建设与社会服务、社会体制改革与社会管理。先后主编、出版了“当代社会发展研究丛书”、“社会工作与管理丛书”、“社会工作名著译丛”。代表性著作是：《社区发展论》，华东理工大学出版社 2009 第 8 版；《社区工作》，高等教育出版社 2004 年。已发表 80 多篇论文，其中《中国社会科学》2 篇，新华文摘转载 5 篇，人大复印报刊资料转载 13 篇。

目前担任的学术职务、社会职务主要有：国际社会工作教育联盟（IASSW）执行委员兼中国国家代表，中国社会工作教育协会副会长，民政部全国社工职业水平评价专家委员会副主任委员，全国城乡社区建设专家委员会委员，国家哲学社会科学规划领导小组社会学科专家，国务院学位办 MSW 教育指导委员会委员，上海市社会科学界联合会常委，上海市社会学会副会长，上海市社会工作协会会长，深圳、东莞、上海三地现代公益组织研究与评估中心理事长，四川省都江堰市华循社会工作服务中心理事长，上海市自强社会服务总社（国内最大社工服务机构）名誉理事长。

当代中国的家庭政策：演变与走向

The transitions and trend of family policy in contemporary China

一、家庭政策的概念界说

The conception of the family policy

（一）持续的争论：意识形态、问题导向与政策客体

Continuous debates: ideology, orientation and policy object

1. 意识形态的影响：国家与家庭的责任分担 ideology

传统自由主义立场 The traditional liberalism

保守主义立场 Conservatism

社会民主主义立场 Social democracy

2. 问题导向的不同：家庭政策的重心 orientation

人口问题 The population issues 福利问题 Welfare issues

社会性别问题 Gender issues 婚姻问题 Marriage issues

3. 政策客体的分歧 policy object

家庭 Family “家庭中的人”

People in family （儿童、妇女、老人、夫妻、残疾人等等）

（二）我们的观点：模糊的边界与易辨的目标

Opinion: the vague boundary and the distinct target

1. 模糊的边界 The vague boundary

广义的家庭政策是人口政策、经济政策、福利政策、教育政策等方面的集合；

狭义的家庭政策主要以政府和社会为责任主体、以家庭为对象，通过工作福利、发放津贴、社会服务的形式对有关家庭进行帮助的社会福利政策

2. 易辨的目标 The distinct target

家庭政策的本质在于：以家庭为政策视角，通过物资援助、服务提供、法律保障等手段，加强对家庭的各项支持，恢复家庭作为一种制度而发挥的经济、情感、抗风险等功能，以减轻日益增加的家庭压力与日益弱化的家庭能力之间的失衡状态。

当前我国内地的家庭政策主要涵盖生育、教育、住房、收入、养老、医疗卫生六大方面。

二、当代中国家庭政策的历史演变与现状

The transitions and situation of family policy in contemporary China

(一) 改革开放以前 Before the reform

◆ 依附于单位制的家庭政策

Family policy attached to the unit system

(二) 现阶段中国家庭政策的基本情况

The situation of family policy in China at present stage

◆ 特征 1. 福利供给的责任下沉到家庭

The responsibility of welfare sinks to the family

◆ 特征 2. “选择性”和“碎片化”的家庭政策

Selective and fragmentary family policies

现有的家庭相关的社会政策不是面向所有家庭及其成员，而是选取有特殊困难和特殊需求的个人或家庭作为主要的受益者，例如老人、残疾人、留守妇女儿童以及低收入人群等等。因此，相关的社会政策及法规散落在各个领域。

The existing family related social policies are not for all kinds of families and their members, but for individuals and their families who have special difficulties and requirements, such as the elderly, the disabled, the left-behind women and children and low-income people, etc. therefore, family related social policies and regulations are scattered in various fields.

三、中国家庭政策的发展走向

The direction of family policy in China

近年来我国各级政府开始更加注重民生，积极采取包括最低生活保障、困难家庭医疗保险、廉租房、居家养老政府购买服务、生育保险等全方位的社会保障政策措施，从家庭角度构建社会福利体系。

但是，总体上讲，我国以家庭为基础的家庭福利政策体系尚未形成，部分政策不利于提高家庭福利或促福利政策的制定缺乏对家庭层面通盘考虑，家庭微观利益与国家宏观利益还未统筹兼顾，国家与家庭的职责与分工仍不明晰，甚至存在部分政策不利于提高家庭福利或促进家庭发展的情况。

(一) 将家庭整体作为基本福利对象

Take the family unit as the basic welfare object

家庭是最基本的社会单元，它不仅是各种社会政策最终发生作用的地方，也是社会政策促进社会整体功能有效发挥的焦点，因而理当成为社会政策中最基本的政策客体或福利对象之一。

只有强调家庭作为福利对象的整体性，才能真正支持和强化家庭在福利供给中的功能与责任，激活家庭的潜力并延续重视家庭的优秀传统。

(二) 以发展家庭能力为目的进行投资

Invest on family to develop its ability

政府应当通过家庭政策扩大对家庭的财政支持，在保障民众基本需求的基础上，尝试消除现行福利体制固有的

内在不平等（如高收入和低收入家庭在收入再分配方面的不平等），提升对最有需求家庭的资助力度（如残疾人家庭、空巢家庭、单亲家庭、独生子女家庭等），并减少妨碍有抚幼或养老责任的夫妇就业的不利因素。

（三）推进适度普惠型的家庭政策

Promote the appropriate and universal family policy

“适度普惠”是当前大陆地区社会福利的主导模式

“适度普惠”应当成为中国家庭政策体系完善与改革的目标之一，尤其要为独生子女家庭、残疾人家庭和有抚幼或养老责任的中低收入家庭提供普惠型的社会福利；

探索和实践适度普惠型家庭福利政策，需要政府、市场、社会和家庭共同构建的多元网络体系。

大会发言人 Plenary Session Speaker



马锦华 Timothy Ma

马锦华先生曾担任全港最大且最成功社会企业（长者安居协会）的负责人16年，于2012年7月转任为机构顾问。担任民间社企高峰会筹委成员，香港社会企业总会副主席，香港社会创业论坛创会成员，香港特区政府社会创新及企业发展基金增选委员。马先生是2009年东亚区最佳社会企业家奖得主，也是认可风险规划院士和资深机构培训顾问，先后担任不同机构董事、筹资顾问和社会企业顾问，并为国内组织（如上海恩派）进行相关培训。马先生是政府委任的太平绅士、并担任包括社会工作者注册局官委成员，安老实务委员会委员，中央政策组成员等政府公职；又积极投身社会服务领域，担任工业福音团契、基督教关怀无家者协会等不同机构筹资和管理方面的顾问。在学术方面，马先生担任众多大专院校课程顾问、导师，香港城市大学火焰计划执行总监，现在是JQRC成员。还是香港和海外专业团体会员，这些团体包括HRM(P), EHKIM, PRPA, AFP(HK), Chapter, ICRM, AFP等。

以社会企业手法对应家庭贫穷

摘要：

家庭贫穷原因众多、让家庭成员不能投入经济活动而继续贫穷更是十分不幸、同时更会引致跨代贫穷出现。原因可能是家长要留家照顾长期病患儿童、或是家长未有工作能力或技巧、以致只可从事低收入工作；加上生活指数和开支日高、引致家庭更贫穷。

要彻底解决和对应家庭贫穷问题、单靠政府之社会保障系统只能短期解决难题、却不能终极对应问题。只有从全新手法、发掘和善用其本来潜能、加上强化就业技巧、和疏理相关关节、便能有效让跨代贫穷不会出现、更让家庭成员藉收入之改进、重获自信和尊重。

香港之社区保姆计划、和非常成功之陪月员计划、与及管家易等项目就是应用创新手法、藉具市场化之推广和高质之服务提供、的确为不少贫穷家庭带来改变的机会。藉此，亦可为家庭贫穷问题带来有效出路。

Resolving Family Poverty through Social Innovative Enterprise

Family Poverty is due to number of causes and reasons, such as poor working skills, inadequate employment, unaware of opportunities; or even caring chronic-ill family member at home can also be one of the reason. The ever increasing inflation and cost of living even made the situation worsened.

Though family poverty can be improved by social security system, yet its only a short term measure but cannot fundamentally resolve the issue. Only by adopting social innovative ways via social enterprise in offering variety of employment opportunities for the family members, such as Easy Home or Community Babysitter schemes in Hong Kong have proved to be effective means to change the situation. This can also offer solution to cross-generational poverty.

大会发言人 Plenary Session Speaker



朱眉华

朱眉华，华东理工大学社会工作系教授。兼任上海市社会工作者协会常务理事、上海市浦东新区社会工作者协会副会长、上海市家庭教育促进会常务理事、上海公益社工师事务所董事长等职。曾参与社会工作者国家职业标准的起草，并担任全国社会工作标准化技术委员会专家委员。曾多次出席社会工作国际研讨会并发表演讲，曾任美国北卡罗来纳大学教会山分校访问教授，近年受邀美国纽约大学、加州大学、密西根大河谷州立大学、日本广岛大学进行讲演。曾主编《社会工作实务》、《社会工作实务手册》等专业书籍，在国内外专业期刊上发表学术论文六十余篇。主要研究领域：儿童与家庭社会工作、社会工作理论与实务、社会福利政策等。

Zhu, Mehua, MSW, ML, PhD, is a professor in the Department of Social Work at East China University of Science & Technology in Shanghai China. She is also the board member of Shanghai Association of Social Worker, Vice Chairman of Social Worker Association of Pudong, and Chairman of the Board of Social Worker Agency for Public Affairs. Her research is focus on social work practice with children and family, NPO and social policy. She has extensive practice and teaching experience and has publications in social work education and practice. The main publication is including: «Social Work Practice», «The Handbook of Social Work Practice», «The Education Problems of Migrant Children in Shanghai», «Government Purchase the service: an innovation of social welfare system» etc.

贫困家庭的社会工作介入实践及反思

摘要：

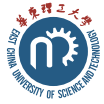
经过改革开放几十年的快速经济发展，城市中的贫困家庭有没有改善其基本生活状况，共享了经济社会发展带来的成果？现有的社会救助体系对贫困家庭的帮助中，还存在什么缺陷，为社会工作在救助领域的介入提供了怎样的空间？本文基于在上海市浦东新区开展的千户贫困家庭的生活状况调查，以及上海公益社工师事务所在社会救助领域开展的“新启程——低保家庭成长计划”及“青云腾飞计划——低保家庭资产建设项目”的实践，深入分析贫困家庭的生活现状及存在问题，探讨社会工作在社会救助领域的实践经验，以期对未来社会工作介入贫困家庭的实践有所启益。

关键词： 贫困家庭 社会工作介入

Experience and reflection: social work practice with poor families

After decades of rapid economic development of China's reform and opening up, have the poor families improved their basic living conditions and shared the fruits of social and economic development? Has the existing social assistance system functioned well in helping the poor families? Is there any problems and needs for social work intervention in this field? Based on the survey of poor families living conditions in Pudong Shanghai, and two projects about social work practice with poor families. This paper focused on in-depth analysis of present situation and existing problems of the poor families, to explore practical experience in the field of social relief, and what kind of social service we can provide for the poor families in the future.

Keywords: Poor family, social work intervention



大会发言人 Plenary Session Speaker



薛承泰

薛承泰，美国威斯康庄大学社会学博士，现任台湾大学教授，台湾大学儿少于家庭中心主任、台湾大学人口与性别研究中心湖人，台北市社会局局长、行政院政务委员。研究专长为：社会阶层、教育社会学、家庭与婚姻、社会人口学。

Empowering the Family: Under Impacts of Demographic Changes and Global Financial Crisis

Cherng-tay James Hsueh

Director, Children and Family Research Center, National Taiwan University

Abstract:

This paper contains two parts: first, introducing the fast demographic changes in Taiwan and the concomitant increase on economic disadvantages, and second, introducing two short-term welfare measures during Global Financial Crisis, supporting near poor families with full time workers and providing the college graduates one year internships in various industries with payment provided by the government. These measures along with other packages accelerated the time span of recovery and enhanced family functions; in particular, it aimed to prevent people falling into welfare dependency and social exclusion during the economic recession period. The question raised in the paper was how the government was going to fight against the economic recession, while ,under the impact of fast population changes, keeping the disadvantaged families from crumbling apart?

大会发言人 Plenary Session Speaker



Wassie Kebede

Dr. Wassie Kebede is a Professor of Social Work and Social Development in Addis Ababa University, School of Social Work. He has ample experiences in teaching, research and community services for more than 15 years. Dr. Wassie has published a number of books, book chapters and journal articles in the areas of community development, adolescent sexuality, women and HIV/AIDS. He has introduced the use of social network analysis in social work research in Ethiopia. Dr. Wassie is a pioneer of Social Work Education in Ethiopia and is partnering with other social work professionals in East Africa to promote the profession. Currently, Dr. Wassie is a secretary of the Association of Schools of Social Work in Africa (ASSWA) and member of Board of Directors in the International Association of Schools of Social Work. Dr. Wassie serves as a member of editorial board in the Journal of international social work and Journal of Community Practice. Recently he has done his post-doctoral research fellowship in North-West University of South Africa.

Family Poverty: Sub-Sahara African Perspective

(Wassie Kebede, PhD, Assistant Professor of Social Work and Social Development, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia)

Talking about poverty in Africa is not a recent news. Africa as a continent has been stricken by poverty for decades. Poverty in Africa, particularly in sub-Sahara Africa is caused by two major factors: natural and human made. The natural factors that cause poverty in Africa are attributed to recurrent drought, irregular rain fall, erosion/land degradation, and over population of humans and animals. Human made factors that cause poverty are numerous, but to mention few, include conflict (civil war and war between nations), migration, military dictatorship, corruption and globalization. HIV/AIDS as a cause of poverty is both natural and social. Therefore, it needs a particular place in its devastating effect towards poverty. Not all individuals and groups are equally affected by poverty in Africa. Children, women, persons with disabilities and those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS are the groups most suffering from poverty. As a group, female headed households, new migrants to urban areas, rural households living in remote areas and slum dwellers in urban and cities are more prone to abject poverty. Families as the oldest and most important institutions in Africa, as it is elsewhere, suffers a lot from the consequences of poverty, whether it is caused by natural or human made disasters.

This paper focuses to present family poverty in Sub-Sahara Africa to share the perspective with the audiences of the symposium organized by the Consortium of Institutes on Families on the Asian Region and hosted by East China University of Science and Technology. The paper presents pertinent concepts on poverty and family, followed by the issues of poverty and family in Africa. The paper also presents action measures being taken and to be taken to curve family poverty in the continent. The paper concludes with important remarks as the way forward to assist families to come out of poverty.

大会发言人 Plenary Session Speaker



CHAN Cheung Ming Alfred

Prof. Chan has been both a practitioner in welfare services for older persons and an academic in social gerontology. Starting his career as a nurse and later on as a social worker in serving older persons, Prof. Chan has extensive skills and knowledge in health and social care services and policy making. His academic interests, such as the interpretation of intergenerational relationships, ageing and long-term care policies in Asia Pacific, the development of health and social care measurements, Quality of Life, Caring Index, etc. are closely related to this area and his research have been widely published in refereed journals and as book chapters.

Revitalizing Caring Functions of Family in Hong Kong: Examples for Strengthening Intergenerational Solidarity

Alfred C M Chan Ph.D.

Chair, Elderly Commission, HKSAR;

And Director, Asia Pacific Institute of Aging Studies

Lingnan University, Hong Kong, CHINA

Abstract:

Population ageing strikes Asia at a speed and a scale unprecedented in history. Not only the size of the older population (i.e. 65+) is going to be the largest, older people in Japan and Hong Kong are the longest living (with an average life expectancy at birth exceeding 86 years of age at present). Women also outlive (therefore outnumber) men for 4-5 years leaving them as the largest group in poverty as most are not covered by contributive pensions. This so-called 'age burden' has crippled most western economies providing universal pension, making a 'crying back' for family support. However, winning back the family to share eldercare, in particular to replace institutional care, is almost impossible with the many faces of the new families (e.g. increasing single parents, divorce and re-marriage rates).

Despite praises from Western countries that Chinese family takes good care of their members especially in the so called filial care to their older relatives, the reality in Hong Kong and Mainland however has revealed that the caring functions of the family have drastically declined. The changes have not only entailed a shift of all family care to shared care with the government, a trend also has been noted from an all-round family care type (i.e. physical-psychological-social) to merely material provision e.g. a fixed amount of money.

In view of the lack of literature in explaining why and how the changes came about, the present paper attempts to explain the declining functions of the family in Hong Kong; and, in accepting some degree of irreversibility of these changes, how similar caring functions could be rebuilt through a re-construction of family solidarity among the older and the younger persons in the neighborhood. Exemplar projects enacted by the Elderly Commission (including the Elder Academies and the Good Neighbour programme series), Youth Commission and Family Council (i.e. the 'feet cleansing workshop') will be referred too.

大会发言人 Plenary Session Speaker



范斌

范斌，华东理工大学社会工作系系主任、教授，博士生导师；社会福利与社会政策研究所所长。社会兼职：上海东方社会工作事务所理事长，上海东方社会组织与服务评估中心理事长；中国社会工作教育协会常务理事、上海市社会工作者协会副会长、上海市预防青少年犯罪研究会副会长、上海市家庭教育研究会副会长等。研究领域：儿童福利政策、医务社会工作、社会组织和项目的管理与评估等。

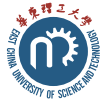
中国大陆儿童福利制度重构与福利治理之可能

范斌教授

华东理工大学 社会工作系

随着中国大陆转型期社会结构的分化和社会流动性的加剧，儿童面临着不平等、脆弱性等不利处境，已引起政府、学术界和公众的广泛关注，同时，儿童福利也被提到国家战略的高度。近年来，中国大陆儿童福利制度已开始由补缺型向普惠型转向，本土的“儿童福利条例”呼之欲出，《儿童福利法》立法的进程也正加快进程，总之，建构新型的儿童福利制度已迫在眉睫。但目前中国大陆对儿童福利制度的内涵、制度框架、核心议题研究还很粗泛，实务中更难操作。鉴于此，本文试图通过分析中国大陆儿童福利制度发展历程与阶段性特征，提出福利治理于儿童福利制度重建的启示与可能，进而讨论儿童福利制度框架设计的路径选择。

At present, it is very necessary to reconstruct China's child welfare system connotation and framework, because it is doing to a great change. The paper has a history review of development course and the stage characteristics of China's child welfare system, then discusses the possibility and contribution to rebuilt China's child welfare system under the perspective of "welfare governance", and then discuss its framework design and path finding.



大会发言人 Plenary Session Speaker

Sven Hessele

Sven Hessele is the Professor of Social work. And now he works in the Department of Social Work at Stockholm University. Sven Hessele's numerous research projects are within the field of Family and Child welfare in poverty areas in different parts of the world as well as International social work. Professor Sven Hessele has published numerous research reports and articles, and some of his 40 books have been translated into different languages, such as Danish, Finnish, Japanese etc. what's more, he has participated in international projects and networks within the research territory of Children and Families in poverty areas as well as International social work, for example, in former Yugoslavia or other Balkan states, Russia, Vietnam, Brazil, China, Australia, South Africa, Brazil etc. He is also the visiting professor in different universities of different countries, such as Beijing Normal University, School of Social Welfare at UC Berkeley etc. During 1991—2014, he is the Editor-in-chief and founder of the International Journal of Social Welfare. Professor Sven Hessele Participated in different editorial boards of international journals, such as International social work; Social Work Education, International Perspectives in Social Work, Journal of Family Care, etc. He is also the board member of the Institute of Social Development and Public Policy at Beijing University. In 2006 he received the Katherine Kendall Award from IASSW for exceptional international contributions, and in 2014 Received The Harald Swedner Award from ICSD, The International Consortium for Social Development, for exceptional international contributions for social development.

Child, Family, and the External World Reflections about the future based on the past

Sven Hessele, Ph D professor of Social Work

Stockholm University

The purpose of this presentation is to argue for the necessity of international comparisons of family policy and child welfare policy in different national sociocultural contexts. Since decades the ongoing process of globalization is challenging conceptions like Family, Child and Culture. When crossing borders with these concepts, we discover the different connotation they have in different parts of the world. Family is viewed very different in the Western world compared to many of the nations in the East. Even within nations in the Western world the family concept has changed over the last decades. The child as a concept has basically and legally become a UN concept with 18 yrs. as the border age to adulthood. But we are also aware of that childhood in reality is perceived very different in diverse cultural contexts. A clash can be perceived between Universalists, claiming that all are alike with the same Universal Rights, thereby disguising the sociocultural needs demanding consideration to the difference in conditions. In my presentation, I will emphasize how the Family Policy, Child Welfare Policy and the Social Cultural conditions are related to each other, and I will suggest a model which can be used for international comparisons of different models of Welfare states.

大会发言人 Plenary Session Speaker



黄国进

黄国进先生任职香港特别行政区政府社会福利署超过 20 年，现职总社会工作主任（家庭及儿童福利），负责家庭及相关服务的策划及发展，其中包括“综合家庭服务中心”服务。

香港大学顾问团于 2010 年完成“综合家庭服务中心服务模式，实施情况检讨”，检讨除肯定服务的效益外，亦做出 26 项建议，并确保服务持续成功。

黄国进先生现任“综合家庭服务中心委员会”主席。委员会由社会福利署辖下 11 个区的助理福利专员及营办服务的非政府机构的协调主任组成，其主要工作为监察 26 项建议的实施情况，及识别综合家庭服务中心关注的事项及厘定优先次序以作适当的跟进。

CV of WONG Kwok-chun, Alex

Alex has been working in the Social Welfare Department of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for over 20 years. He is now the Chief Social Work Officer (Family and Child Welfare) responsible for the planning and development of the family and related services, including the Integrated Family Service Centre (IFSC) Service.

In 2010, a Consultant Team of the University of Hong Kong completed the “Review on Implementation of the IFSC Service Mode”. Apart from recognising the service effectiveness, it has made a total of 26 recommendations to ensure the service’s continued success.

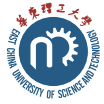
Alex is the Chairman of the “Committee on IFSCs”, which is formed by Assistant District Social Welfare Officers from 11 SWD Administrative Districts and service coordinators of the non-governmental organisation service operators. The main functions of the Committee are to monitor the progress of the implementation of the 26 recommendations and identify and prioritise common issues of concerns of IFSCs for follow up.

Integrated Family Service Centres in Hong Kong

In late 1990’s, Hong Kong faced rapid social and economic changes. To cope with the ever changing problems that affecting the functioning of families, substantial additional resources had been allocated to strengthen and develop family services, some adopting a specific delivery approach (e.g. Family Life Education) while others targeting specific target groups (e.g. new arrivals, single parents). While these services operated on their own, there was limited co-ordination among them, leading to fragmentation and overlapping of services.

To better co-ordinate these services so that problems encountered by families could be addressed in a more comprehensive and effective manner, the Social Welfare Department (SWD) of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government commissioned the University of Hong Kong (HKU) to conduct the “Review of Family Services in Hong Kong” from August 2000 to March 2001. One of the key recommendations in the review report was that the Integrated Family Service Centre (IFSC) service mode should be adopted to provide a continuum of preventive, supportive and remedial family services so as to meet the changing needs of families in a holistic manner. Along the recommendation, SWD re-engineered the then family service resources to form IFSCs over the territory in phases in 2004-05.

In the review completed by HKU in 2010, it is concluded that the IFSC service mode has received general support from



IFSC management and frontline workers, stakeholders and service users as meaningful and appropriate in directing and delivering family services in contemporary Hong Kong. It is also recommended that the IFSC service mode should continue to be adopted for publicly-funded family services in Hong Kong. This presentation aims at providing the background of the development and evolution of family services in Hong Kong and illustrate how IFSC service mode can serve individuals and families of a specific locality to address their multifarious needs under the direction of “child-centred, family-focused and community-based” and the guiding principles of easy accessibility, early identification, integration and partnership.

大会发言人 Plenary Session Speaker



Jack M. Richman

Dr. Jack Richman is Professor and Dean at the School of Social Work at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Dr. Richman received his M.S.W. from the State University of New York at Albany and his Ph.D. in Counseling from the Florida State University.

He has been at UNC Chapel Hill since 1983 and has been serving as Dean since 2001. Prior to 1983 he was an Associate Professor and Director of the Collaborative BSW program

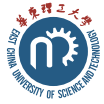
developed between Nebraska Wesleyan University and Union Collage in Lincoln Nebraska.

His research and scholarship have focused primarily on understanding the methodology to support and helping individuals, couples, and families develop and maintain the interpersonal and social processes that allow them to interface successfully with their ecological environment.

He was co-Principal Investigator and co-developer(with Gary Bowen)of The School Success Profile, an evaluation and practice-monitoring instrument for practitioners, youth at-risk of school failure and their families. Also, he is the co-developer (with Lawrence Rosenfeld) of the Social Support Survey, a quantitative support measure that has application and utility for social work practice. Dr. Richman is a frequent contributor to the professional literature, serving on the editorial boards for several professional journals. He is a co-author on the following books: Intervention Research (2009 (2013 in Japanese) and The Context of Youth Violence: Resilience, Risk, and Protection (2001 (2007 in Chinese)).

Conceptualizing Couple and Family Development for use in Social Work Practice

Abstract: Given the economic and social development in China, many Chinese families are experiencing a better standard of living and increased stress which may be leading to rising family instability, divorce, and remarriage. The family dissolution rate in China's urban areas is in the 35 to 39 percent range. The use and acceptance of couples and family therapy to address these issues in China has grown substantially in the last 20 years. This presentation will offer two models of couple and family development and suggest a model that is both pragmatic for conceptualizing modern and changing families and also may be used as a family therapy practice tool.



大会发言人 Plenary Session Speaker



Kim Yeong-Hee

Prof. Yeong-Hee Kim, Ph.D, is the Professor of the Department of Child Welfare at Chungbuk National University and Supervisor of the Kim's Child & Family Counseling Center, Korea. She was the director of Cheongju Healthy Family Support Center and she participated in the 3SEM project with the Nongshim Food Company. Prof. Kim was the president of Korean Couple & Family Counseling Association from 2008 to 2010 and elected the president of Korean Association of Family Relations. She was received the highly respected scholar award of 2010 and chosen as an influential scholar in 2013 of Korea. She is an international member of the National Council of Family Relations, Korea and has presented at various conferences on child and family areas including counselling and therapy.

Changes and Continuities in the Korean Family

Abstract:

The Korean family has changed not only in quantitative terms (low birth rate and aging population, etc.) but also with respect to the various types of family structures, even within families that appear on the surface to adhere to tradition. With the changing nature and current status of the family, the perception of the family in terms of strengths, weaknesses, and future prospects varies considerably between pessimistic and optimistic viewpoints. However, regardless of perspectives, all agree that well-functioning families make a critical contribution to society and family itself continuedly serve as the fundamental social unit, producing and raising children. In relation to, Korean government enacted the Healthy Family Right Act to enrich family functioning, prevent and solve the various family problems through the education, counseling, cultural activities, and caring programs. Government operate Healthy and Multicultural Family Support Center to be considered as effective support system that extend from family unit to the local community. First, this presentation will review of the major changes occurring within the Korean family. While families are changing internally, external forces are influencing basic structure and stability as well, secondly this presentation will go over external forces such as economic and poverty issues. Third, this will identify the realities of family life in Korea. Although the family has changed dramatically and family policy has implemented, attitudes and behaviors of family members lag way behind. Finally, future directions to enrich family functioning and family policy based on the realities of family life in Korea.

大会发言人 Plenary Session Speaker



徐联安

徐联安博士是家庭议会的现届委员。家庭议会是香港特区政府的咨询组织，提供一个跨界别、跨政策局的平台，研究与家庭相关的政策，并向社会各界推广关爱家人的文化。徐博士致力于各种公共服务，他目前是香港特区政府教师及校长专业发展委员会、免费幼儿教育委员会、边缘青少年服务委员会及教育统筹委员会的委员。

另外，徐博士是亨达集团（金融投资公司）的董事兼副总经理。

Dr TSUI Luen-on, Gordon, JP

Dr TSUI Luen-on, Gordon, is an incumbent member of the Family Council which is an advisory body to the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. It provides a cross-sector and cross-bureau platform for examining family-related policies and promoting a culture of loving families in the community. Dr TSUI is actively involved in public services. He is currently the member of the Committee on Professional Development of Teachers and Principals, Committee on Free Kindergarten Education, Committee on Services for Youth at Risk and Education Commission.

Dr TSUI is also the Director and Deputy General Manager of Hantec Pacific Limited (a financial investment company).

亨达集团的家庭友善雇佣措施

亨达集团一直积极推动家庭友善的理念，并制订了多元化的家庭友善措施。亨达集团获嘉许为“2013/14 年度家庭友善僱主奖励计划”的“杰出家庭友善僱主”。

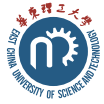
亨达集团认为，员工的快乐指数与客户的满意度密不可分。因此，集团不断努力令员工在心理和身体健康的情况下工作。帮助员工在家庭和工作之间取得平衡，是集团的首要任务之一。在全体会议上，徐博士会与您分享亨达集团的家庭友善僱佣措施重点内容。

Family-friendly Employment Practices of Hantec Pacific Limited

Dr TSUI Luen-on, Gordon, JP

Hantec Pacific Limited (known as “Hantec Group”) has been actively promoting family-friendly initiatives and instituted diversified family-friendly practices in the group. It was commended as “Distinguished Family-Friendly Employer” in the “2013/14 Family-Friendly Employers Award Scheme”.

Hantec Group believes that the happiness of the staff has direct correlation with customers' satisfactions. Therefore, the company has continuously put into a great effort in ensuring that the staff work in both psychologically and physically healthy conditions. Helping them to strike a good balance between family and career commitment is among the top agenda items on their enhancement list. In the plenary session, Dr TSUI will share with you highlights of family-friendly employment practices of Hantec Group.



Concurrent Session Group One

分组报告会 第一组

Venue: Conference Room 1 of Yifu Building Moderator: Dr. Herman Lo

地点: 逸夫楼第一会议室

Time: 13:00-17:00 Thursday Nov.13.2014

时间: 2014/11/13 星期四 13:00-17:00

Topic: Family and Children

主题: 家庭与儿童

1. Wen-Jui Han, The Future of the Society: the 2014 Child Well-Being Study
2. April Chiung-Tao Shen, The longitudinal study of child maltreatment in Taiwan
3. Dr. Herman Hay ming Lo, Implementing mindfulness training in a family-based intervention to improve stress responses and child adjustment for disadvantaged families
4. 刘潇雨 A Qualitative Study of the Family Beliefs of Families with Autistic Children in Qingdao City
5. 许书萍 基于结构式家庭治疗视角对青少年网络成瘾的解读与矫治
6. 宋广文 刘群 城镇化进程中的流动儿童心理健康教育
7. 张子庄 Applying Multi-systemic Treatment in A Case of Youth
8. 于敏 儿童性侵犯问题与家庭社会工作的介入
9. Fen-ling Chen The Profile of Parent's Employment and Children

分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第一组 Group One

Family and Children

家庭与儿童

1. The Future of the Society: the 2014 Child Well-Being Study

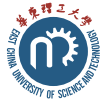
Wen-Jui Han

New York University and the NYU-ECNU Institute for Social Development at NYU Shanghai

Abstract

As Chinese children will make up a great share of the world population in the coming years, we need to understand the common developmental experiences of this population as well as how a variety of individual and external factors might affect children's well-being in particular.

Building upon this importance, the NYU-ECNU Institute for Social Development at NYU Shanghai has started to collect information on approximately 2,200 first-grade children who were attending public schools in Shanghai, China during spring semester of 2014. We sampled 17 schools and 73 classrooms from seven districts out of 17 districts in Shanghai, China. Questionnaires were disseminated to school administrators, first-grade classroom teachers, and parents of children in the selected first-grade classrooms. Our 2,200 first-graders were reported to have healthy social and emotional well-being and an average or above average academic performance, but boys and children from low-income families or rural hukou status families had somewhat worse well-being. In addition, these 2,200 children tended to be in good health, but a noticeable proportion of them were considered to be overweight or obese, primarily boys and children from top-income families. The results from this study fill necessary and important gaps in knowledge about children's development in one of the most populous societies in the world. We are planning to collect longitudinal information on these 2,200 children in hopes to shape appropriate policy responses to encourage the healthy development of this and future generations.



分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第一组 Group One

Family and Children

家庭与儿童

2. The longitudinal study of child maltreatment in Taiwan

April Chiung-Tao Shen

NTU Children and Family Research Center

Abstract:

Child maltreatment is a global social and health problem. Despite evidence found in the associations among risk factors, child maltreatment, and children's behavioral and health outcomes, the causal pathway is still uncertain. Although some Western studies are available to provide empirical evidence to establish a causal relationship, the causal pathway of associated variables among Chinese populations remains untested. Therefore, the main goal of this research project is to establish a large-scale longitudinal database with Taiwanese children to examine the associations between violence exposure in different context (family, school, community) and various child developmental outcomes (including physical and psychological health, internet addiction, substance abuse and behavioral problems); and identify possible risk factors (such as family and health history, and genetic predispositions), mediators (parental and peer relationship qualities, and resilience), and moderators (emotional intelligence and parenting) of child maltreatment and maladaptation. The goal is to follow the children until the children themselves become young adults. Comprehensive assessments of children are scheduled to take place at child ages 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20.

This study collected the first wave of data from a national proportionately stratified sample of 6290 students in 4th grade in Taiwan in the spring semester of 2014 (49% were girls). Pilot study was conducted in the fall semester of 2013. The present research results show that despite the high prevalence rate of child maltreatment, only 2.4% of the sample had received child protective services. Implications will be discussed (regarding the prevalence rate of child maltreatment).

分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第一组 Group One

Family and Children

家庭与儿童

3. Implementing mindfulness training in a family-based intervention to improve stress responses and child adjustment for disadvantaged families

Dr. Herman Hay ming Lo

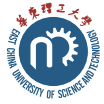
City University of Hong Kong

Abstract:

Mindfulness is defined as paying attention purposefully and nonjudgmentally in the present moment. It has been shown to improve attention, promote exposure to unpleasant experiences, facilitate cognitive change, and enhance coping with life stress. In the last three decades, mindfulness training has been established as an evidence-based intervention targeting for people suffering from chronic conditions, such as cancer, depression, and addiction. Its application in a family context, including parents and children, is just beginning.

Parents with children suffering from problems such as special education needs, attention deficient and hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) experienced higher level of stress. They often become unresponsive, harsh and inconsistent in child discipline, resulting in a major chronic stress to the children. Parents can benefit from mindfulness training for improving their coping and mental health so that they can help their children better. At the same time, children can also participate in the training and enhance their learning, emotional and behavior regulation.

Recently a family-based mindfulness training has been developed in Hong Kong for children from aged five and their parents. Results of this six to eight week programme showed that children showed improvement in depression/anxiety symptoms, and attention. Randomized control trial will be conducted at later stage. The family-based mindfulness training can be applied to economic disadvantaged families, racial minority families, single parent families, and other families that suffering from higher level of stress.



分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第一组 Group One

Family and Children

家庭与儿童

4. A Qualitative Study of the Family Beliefs of Families with Autistic Children in Qingdao City

刘潇雨

香港中文大学

Abstract :

The adaptation of families of children with disabilities repeatedly implies that it is important for service providers to understand the family beliefs systems, both in a general sense and with respect to family's distinctiveness in the western world. But the family beliefs of Chinese families with disabled children have barely been well explored. In this qualitative study, the purpose is to investigate the family beliefs of Chinese families with autistic children systematically. Consisting of the components of family values, beliefs and knowledge about autism and family expectations, it is found that the concept of family beliefs can be objectively researched in family studies.

Findings: The qualitative results showed that there are three components of family beliefs, and qualitatively, the formation of family beliefs are not a static but a dynamic process, which is constructed by the parental cognitions and in the social environment. Based on the research findings, the researcher suggests a social work intervention model in multiple perspectives in order to generate positive changes in the family beliefs of families with autistic children.

This is a qualitative study in investigating family belief in families with autistic children. Divided as following parts as family value, the recognition about autism and family expectations, family belief is well-researched in object families. The quantitative results showed that there are three stances under family belief, and qualitatively, family belief is not a static, but a dynamic procedure, which constructed by parent cognition and objective environment. Whist the research findings, researcher provides social work involvement model in multiple perspectives regarding as improving family belief in families with autistic children.

分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第一组 Group One

Family and Children

家庭与儿童

5. 基于结构式家庭治疗视角对青少年网络成瘾的解读与矫治

许书萍

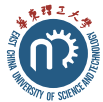
华东政法大学

摘要:

网络成瘾对青少年的生理、心理和社会功能等多方面的严重危害,使得该问题已经引起了多学科的广泛关注。从结构式家庭治疗角度来看,网络成瘾青少年是家庭中一个“被认定的患者”,是家庭功能不良的外在体现。这是因为家庭次系统之间界限不明、权力倒置所致。所以,在网络成瘾青少年的矫治中,需要家庭全员参与,扩大家庭的关注点,重新界定网络成瘾问题,最终找出家庭的不良结构并予以挑战,通过整个家庭系统的改变来推动网络成瘾症状的改变。

Abstract:

The serious harm in physiological, psychological and social functions on adolescents with internet addiction had caused wide public concerns in many disciplines. On the perspective of structural family therapy, internet addiction was identified with client, which was the external manifestation of family disfunction. The core reason were ambiguous family boundaries, inverted family authority. Therefore, in the treatment of adolescents with internet addiction, family needed full participation, expanded the family concerns, redefined the problem of Internet addiction, finally found out the disfunction family structures and to challenge. In a word, family system's changes were the real change in the treatment of adolescents with internet addiction.



分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第一组 Group One

Family and Children

家庭与儿童

6. 城镇化进程中的流动儿童心理健康教育

宋广文 刘群

华南理工大学

摘要:

在中国城镇化快速发展的背景下,流动儿童大量涌入城市,生活环境和生活方式的变化导致他们社会适应不良,出现负面情绪高、歧视知觉强、身份认同危机和社会融入障碍等心理问题;被城乡教育体系“边缘化”导致他们陷于处境不利状态,这不仅不利于他们的健康成长,也对社会具有潜在的危害作用。虽然国家出台了一系列政策,试图从制度上给予流动儿童一定的权利保障,但是在现实情境中依然存在不少问题。对此,应该以心理弹性等理论为基础,建立个人、家庭、学校、社会“四位一体”的有效干预策略,为流动儿童心理问题提供新的思路,从而改善其教育现状,提高其心理健康水平。

Abstract: :

In the context of Chinese urbanization, a large number of migrant children come to city. Living environment and lifestyle changes led to their social maladjustment, with high negative emotions, strong perception of discrimination, identity crises, social integration disorder and other psychological problems. They are suffering disadvantaged status for being marginalized by the urban and rural education system. This is not only conducive to their healthy growth, but also to society potentially harmful effects. Although the state has adopted a series of policies, trying to give migrant children from institutional guarantee certain rights, there are still many problems in real situations. In this regard, it should be in psychological theory of elasticity, create a personal, family, school and society "four in one" effective intervention strategies for solving psychological problems of migrant children, to provide new ideas to improve their educational status quo and improve their mental health.

分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第一组 Group One

Family and Children

家庭与儿童

7. Applying Multi-systemic Treatment in A Case of Youth

张子庄

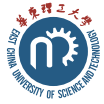
东莞市普惠社会工作服务中心

摘要:

多系统治疗法被学者们证明对于协助厌学青少年及其家庭有一定帮助，论文主要是以香港为背景通过案例来分析如何运用多系统治疗法。同时，亦会讨论多系统治疗法在华人文化中的优势和限制。

Abstract:

This paper will use Multisystemic Treatment (MST) to assess and develop intervention plan for the case of a youth who kept skipping school for a period of time. The theoretical and philosophical framework and basic concept of MST will be discussed. Then the case information will be introduced so that assessment can be conducted later. The assessment and interventions are made based on the principles that suggested by MST. Finally, the limitation about applying MST in the context of Hong Kong will be discussed.



分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第一组 Group One

Family and Children

家庭与儿童

8. 儿童性侵犯问题与家庭社会工作的介入

于敏

深圳市宝安区阳光社会工作服务中心

摘要:

近年来，儿童性侵犯案件频发，如何有效地预防和制止这类社会问题，成为全社会共同关注的焦点。从家庭社会工作角度介入来看，事前的预防与倡导可以提高儿童及其家庭的性安全防范意识，事后的支持与援助能够协助受害儿童及其家庭融合资源，应对创伤。

关键词：儿童性侵犯，家庭社会工作，介入

Abstract:

A growing number of people focus on how to prevent Child Sexual Abuse. From the experience of Family Social Work Intervention, advocacy and support can help children effectively.

Keywords: Child Sexual Abuse, Family Social Work, Intervention

分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第一组 Group One

Family and Children

家庭与儿童

9. The Profile of Parent's Employment and Children

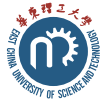
Fen-ling Chen

The National Taiwan University Children and Family Research Center

Abstract:

Parent's employment situation is related to the economic life quality among children. The extent that parents have formal job positions and equal treatments in the labour market leads to the security of family finance. Children may experience less change of poverty and violence when the parents have regular incomes and stable jobs. A stable economic life may lead to higher educational achievement and better personality development of children. This paper compares Taiwan's data with OECD countries to see the model of parents' employment in Taiwan. From the family situation in the labour force, we discuss the possible economic risk of children in various families.

Comparing with other OECD countries, less mothers in Taiwan entered the labour market. Once they left the labour market, they rarely reenter workplaces. When women had 3 or over children, their employment rates were very low, which show the insufficiency of public child support. The majority of work pattern were full-time work for working mothers. The employment rates of single parents were higher than OECD countries, especially single mothers. Thus, the life and economic quality of children in single family should be concerned. Furthermore, the wage gap between genders in Taiwan was comparatively higher than other countries. The rate of women in managerial status was low as well. The inequality between genders in the workplace may affect children's life quality in the family.



Concurrent Session Group Two

分组报告会 第二组

Venue: Conference Room 3 of Yifu Building

地点: 逸夫楼第三会议室

Time: 13:00-17:00 Thursday Nov.13.2014

时间: 2014/11/13 星期四 13:00-17:00

Topic: Intervention Approaches in Helping Families in Crisis

主题: 危机家庭干预

Moderator: Meiping Fei

主持人: 费梅苹

1. 何珊珊 依恋理论视角下家庭暴力受害儿童的个案研究
2. 梁兴利 资产为本的社区发展模式在社区反家暴工作中的运用——以深圳阳光家庭“和谐大使”项目为例
3. 胡寒春 逆境中青少年成长的韧性机制
4. 黄锐 灾后社区情境对社会关系网络的调节机制——基于鲁甸地震过渡期两种安置模式的比较分析
5. Wong, Oi Ling, I-FAST presentation II: Application of Integrative Family and Systems Treatment (I-FAST): A Hong Kong Chinese family
6. Seulgi Yeo, Sunin Shin, Family Therapy Services of the Mental Health Social Workers in Korea: their perspectives and practices
7. 张淑慧 LST 团体对青少年家长发展毒品防制知觉经验与家庭功能影响之探讨

分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第二组 Group Two

Intervention Approaches in Helping Families in Crisis

危机家庭干预

1. 依恋理论视角下家庭暴力受害儿童的个案研究

何珊珊

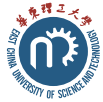
华东师范大学

摘要:

依恋理论是探究家庭暴力受害儿童研究问题十分有潜力和实用的理论视角，本研究拟用个案研究的方法试图回答家庭暴力行为产生的根源、家庭暴力带给儿童的影响、家庭暴力受害儿童的需求评估，以及在依恋理论指导下对家庭暴力受害儿童进行社会工作专业介入的可能性等问题。通过四个案例的深入剖析，研究发现家庭暴力可能起源于施暴者自身的非安全型依恋人格，家庭暴力会给受害儿童的认知和应对方式、人际交往、情绪和人格等方面带来负面影响，受害儿童存在安全和人际交往的需求，未来可尝试用重塑和修缮受害儿童的多重安全依恋体系的方法来进行社会工作介入家庭暴力案例中。

Abstract:

Attachment theory provides strong evidences and enlightening way to help us understand children exposed to domestic violence. This study aims to explore why domestic violence happen, how do domestic violence impact children exposed to it, what are the needs of these children exposed to domestic violence and how to provide social work intervention to the victims under the perspective of attachment theory by using a case study. Through analyzing four domestic violence cases, we found that domestic violence may be related to the perpetrators' insecure attachment style. Domestic violence may negatively impact children's cognition, coping strategies, interpersonal relationships, emotion regulation and personality. They may need to seek secure base and need more personal relations. Re-building and repairing victims' multiple attachment systems may be a promising way in social work intervention programs in future.



分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第二组 Group Two

Intervention Approaches in Helping Families in Crisis

危机家庭干预

2. 资产为本的社区发展模式在社区反家暴工作中的运用 ——以深圳阳光家庭“和谐大使”项目为例

梁兴利

深圳市阳光家庭综合服务中心

摘要:

家庭暴力是一个全球性问题，在我国由于传统观念、立法滞后等原因使得家庭暴力问题日益严重。资产为本的社区发展模式在许多国家和地区广泛运用，该模式立足社区资产优势、强调社区居民参与、注重社区网络构建。深圳阳光家庭“和谐大使”项目，以资产为本的社区发展模式为理论指导，通过行动研究的方式，引导社区居民成立“和谐大使”，在社区培育反家暴的力量，开展反家暴义工领袖小组、反家暴社区宣传倡导，在社区倡导传播反家暴的理念、有效接触到受暴对象并给予支持及关注。

Abstract:

As a global problem, there are increasing serious problem in domestic violence issue due to several causes such as traditional concept, laggardness of legislations. Asset-based community development model is widely used in many countries and region, which establish base on the advantages of community assets, emphasize community participation, and focus on community networks construction. The “Harmony Ambassador” project in Shenzhen Sunshine Family takes asset-base community development model as theoretical guidance, guides the residents of the community to build “harmonious ambassador” by the way of behavioral research, cultivates the anti-domestic violence power, carries out volunteers’ leaders group, advocacies anti-domestic violence information, spreads the concept and effective access to the battered object and provide effective support and attention.

分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第二组 Group Two

Intervention Approaches in Helping Families in Crisis

危机家庭干预

3. 逆境中青少年成长的韧性机制

胡寒春

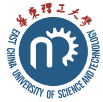
华南理工大学

摘要:

青少年面对压力或逆境中的主动性是令人惊讶的，他们中的一些有着更为内在而积极的主动性（心理韧性）。在中国的文化里面，心理韧性主要包括了两个方面：对逆境与自身的认知态度与在逆境或困难面前的内在控制。心理韧性在面临压力或逆境中的青少年发展中有着重要意义：青少年高风险性事件（逆境）对青少年心理发展有负面影响趋势，但其影响作用随青少年心理韧性水平发生变化。在低心理韧性水平下，逆境对青少年主观幸福感的负面影响体现的很显著。而随着心理韧性水平的提高，核心心理韧性对青少年心理功能主效应影响趋于明显，逆境的消极影响趋于减弱。包括家庭关系、同伴关系在内的社会联结系统对青少年核心心理韧性有着正向影响。

Abstract:

The innate characteristics of resilience rooted in Chinese culture may indicate core character of individual that mainly include two aspects: one may indicate recognition or attitude about adversity, the other may indicate innate control which mean temper force with mercy .The resilience have important influence on adolescent development: high risk circumstances have negative affection on adolescent development, but the negative affection could changes with the level of core resilience. In the low level of resilience, the negative impact of the adversity on well-being of adolescent is significant. With improvement of the level of resilience, main effects of the resilience on individual psychological function become obvious. while the negative effects of adversity become insignificant. The social connectivity system including family relation and peer relation has a positive psychological impact on resilience.



分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第二组 Group Two

Intervention Approaches in Helping Families in Crisis

危机家庭干预

4. 灾后社区情境对社会关系网络的调节机制——基于鲁甸地震过渡期两种安置模式的比较分析

黄锐

华东理工大学

摘要:

基于鲁甸震后入户访谈，分析灾后过渡期集中安置点和普通社区村民社会关系网络的差异及其影响因素。结果表明，集中安置和分散安置为当地村民提供了两类社区情境，受灾严重的安置点村民社会关系网络并不劣于普通社区灾民。两类社区情境中影响社会关系网络的社会机制存在差异。相比普通社区，当地村民社会关系网络在安置点社区中得以维系，而村民小组的积极作用更为显著。这体现了灾害境况中集中安置点作为一种特殊社区情境具有更强的“社会力”，在政策意义上则凸显了灾后社会关系重建中社区干预的重要性。

Abstract:

This study is based on the interview after the Ludian Earthquake, it analyses the social networks displayed by disaster victims in concentrated settlement sites and ordinary community, as well as the caused for these variations. This study shows that concentrated and dispersed settlements provide two kinds of community scenario for disaster victims, and that social networks of victims in the former is no worse than in the latter. Pressures arising from loss of resources are more easily sustained in concentrated settlements than in ordinary communities, and the positive role of villagers groups in social networks is also more evident in the former than in the latter.

分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第二组 Group Two

Intervention Approaches in Helping Families in Crisis

危机家庭干预

5.I-FAST presentation II: Application of Integrative Family and Systems Treatment (I-FAST): A Hong Kong Chinese family

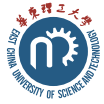
Wong, Oi Ling

The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Abstract:

The development of community mental health services means that more parents with mental health issues are caring for their children while simultaneously managing the illness. Much of the literature has focused on family dysfunctions as a result of mental illness: mental illness adversely affects parental competence, and the child is at risk due to poor parenting. Therefore, the mental health system treating people with psychiatric disabilities has not acknowledged the possibility that these people were capable of assuming parental responsibilities. In some cases, children are removed from home due to parents' psychiatric label. However, it was found that parents with mental health problems take great pride in being a parent, and functioning well in the parental role is very important to their recovery. The question is: what kind of support is needed to help parents with mental health problems function to the fullest as parents, despite their disabilities?

This presentation discusses the application of Integrative Family and Systems Treatment (I-FAST) to a Chinese family in Hong Kong in which the mother was diagnosed with depression. Implementation of I-FAST is fully delineated, including some of the difficulties in mobilizing the social service systems to help the family with parental mental illness in a Chinese context. The presentation critically examines the deficit-based approach widespread in the mental health field that stigmatizes people with mental illness.



分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第二组 Group Two

Intervention Approaches in Helping Families in Crisis

危机家庭干预

6. Family Therapy Services of the Mental Health Social Workers in Korea: their perspectives and practices

Seulgi Yeo, Sunin Shin

Daugu University

Abstract :

The effective treatment of mental disorders requires the family therapeutic interventions. However, mental health social workers tend to treat the families just as the information providers and not to provide family therapies or counseling services to them. The programs implemented in the field are mostly for the people with mental illnesses or disorders and the services for their families are scarce. This research investigated the current intervention systems of the mental health social workers in Korea. The major focus was on their perspectives and desires for adopting interventions for family systems in treating the clients with mental disorders. We conducted a postal survey of the nationwide mental health social workers selected by disproportionate stratified sampling. The majority of respondents were not practicing family therapies or counseling, mostly because of the uncooperative attitudes and reactions of the clients or their families, and also because of heavy workload and lack of time, lack of knowledge and skills on family therapy, and lack of budget on counseling. The respondents expressed the high desire for training on family therapy, however, few of them participated in the actual training. They stated that professional knowledge and skills are most needed in activating family therapy, followed by developing the efficient delivery systems with related organizations. Based on these findings, this research proposed the alternatives to facilitate family therapeutic intervention programs among the mental health social workers in Korea.

分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第二组 Group Two

Intervention Approaches in Helping Families in Crisis

危机家庭干预

7. LST 团体对青少年家长发展毒品防制知觉经验与家庭功能影响之探讨

张淑慧

国立台湾大学中国信托慈善基金会儿少暨家庭研究中心

摘要:

本文旨在探讨十六位青少年家长参与六周的生活技能训练 (Life skills training, LST) 团体之历程与改变。发现如下:

一、LST 团体提供三面向的团体讯息, 包括「团体讨论内容 / 结构」、「团体成员互动 / 行动」, 以及「家长团体隐喻 / 动力系统」。

二、家长于亲职技能成长、人际与社会、以及情绪等三方面产生螺旋式之影响历程。

三、目标取向且具创意之介入技术、领导者热忱与温暖特质、家长自我揭露与正向互动、以及家长具参与动机之团体历程因素, 有助于家长发展毒品防制知觉经验, 与家庭监督功能之改变。

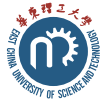
Abstract:

This study aims to analyze the sixteen parents participating in Life skills training(LST) group, whose perception change, change process; thereof group process factors. The study findings are described in the follows:

1, LST group including three dimensions to explain, they are “the content and structure of group discussion”, “the interaction and action of group members”, and “the metaphor and dynamic system of whole group”.

2. LST group would promote the spiral changes in parenting skills grow, interpersonal and social, and emotional dimensions.

3. The factors of group process such as goal approach and creative intervention techniques, dedicated and warm personality of leaders, positive relationship and interaction between the members, the motivations of members participation, would facilitate the development strength of members.



Concurrent Session Group Three

分组报告会 第三组

Venue: Conference Room of the Department of Social Work

地点: 社会工作系会议室

Time: 13:00-17:00 Thursday Nov.13.2014

时间: 2014/11/13 星期四 13:00-17:00

Topic: Poverty in Family

主题: 家庭与贫困问题

Moderator: Xiaoyan Han

主持人: 韩晓燕

1. 萧琮琦「世代贫穷」家庭下的儿童 Children of the Intergenerational Poverty
2. 吴新花 论社会服务券在困难家庭援助中运用的必要性
3. 张孟群 韩晓燕 “快乐的脚丫” YP 区低保家庭参与式增能行动研究
4. Shin, Young Hwa, Qualitative Study on the Experiences of low class single moms
5. Jerf Wai Keung Yeung, Religion, Family Socialization and Children's developmental problems in the context of poor Family SES in Hong Kong
6. Salvador Lopez-Arias, A Look at the parallels and possible similarities between Chinese internal rural migration and Mexican/Latino immigration into the U.S.A.
7. Young JuChun, Qualitative study on the personal and professional in the path of becoming a family therapist
8. Jungmi Kwon, Exploratory Study on Woman and Child Welfare Facilities Employee's Labor Conditions

分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第三组 Group Three

Poverty in Family

家庭与贫困问题

1. 「世代贫穷」家庭下的儿童 Children of the Intergenerational Poverty

萧琮琦

台湾社会工作专业协会台湾家扶基金会

摘要:

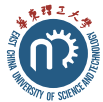
贫穷所造成的社会适应问题及日常生活上的痛苦与不便，自古以来一直是国家与社会共同关心，期待有效解决的时代性议题。随着社会变迁与社会的演进，国家治理朝向福利国家制度设计，民间对于克服贫穷的关怀与参与也更为积极。然而，贫穷研究却发现，有为数不少的家庭，在社会支持网络逐渐强化的当代，仍旧无法顺利脱离贫穷的恶梦，这些弱势家庭的贫穷儿童长大后，再度成为贫穷家长，形成「世代贫穷」现象。

本文运用「生命历程」研究方法，探究世代贫穷的成因，发现「贫穷儿童化」的现象，进而提出对抗当代世代贫穷的政策建议。

Abstract:

The social adjustment problems and the inconvenience of daily life caused by poverty, has long been a common concern of the state and society, expecting an effective solution to such issue. Along with the social changes and the evolutions of society, designs of national governance push towards the welfare state system. In the meantime, more active participation comes from the civic for caring how to overcome poverty. However, findings form poverty studies indicate that, though in this strengthening social support networks era, there still are a large number of families, unable to successfully escape from poverty nightmares. Those poverty children turn into the poverty parents when grew up. It is the phenomenon of "intergenerational poverty".

In this paper, the researcher applied "life course" method to explore the causes of intergenerational , found that "children of poverty" phenomenon, and put forward recommendations of against the contemporary intergenerational poverty policy.



分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第三组 Group Three

Poverty in Family

家庭与贫困问题

2. 论社会服务券在困难家庭援助中运用的必要性

吴新花

广州市大同社会工作服务中心

摘要:

社会服务券是指在提供困难家庭救助过程中，强制要求享受福利者为社会做力所能及的服务的一种方式。由于国民经济持续快速但不协调发展，加之人口众多，导致困难家庭数量较大，目前社会主要的救助形式是单向地现金补助和物资供给。困难家庭能够享受到“免费的午餐”。在这样的资助政策下，大部分困难家庭出现了“等政策靠政府 要福利”的现象，甚至不符合地困难家庭救助标准的家庭也通过各种关系获得资助。社会的发展需要国民的参与，但当前居民的参与社会意识低，认为服务社会是公职人员或社工责任，做社会问题的看客，将家庭困难寄希望于社会解决。作者通过探讨社会参与对困难家庭救助意义，阐述社会服务券在困难家庭援助中运用的必要性。

Abstract:

During the difficult family assistance, Community Service Ticket is a program, which welfare recipients were mandatory to do whatever they can for the community. Because of the sustained, rapid but incongruous economic development, coupled with a large population, the number of difficult family is bigger. However, the major assistance forms of Community only offer one-way cash grants and supplies at present, so the poverty families can enjoy the “free lunch”. The development of the society needs the participation of citizens. However, citizens lack the conscious of participation at present. as spectator of social problems, most of them believe that the service society is the responsibility of civil servants or social work, and hope for the society to solve the poverty family problems .The purpose of this study is to explore the significance of social participation to difficult family and to elaborate the necessity of using Community Service Ticket in the difficult family assistance.

分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第三组 Group Three

Poverty in Family

家庭与贫困问题

3. “快乐的脚丫” YP 区低保家庭参与式增能行动研究

张孟群 韩晓燕

上海海星之家社工师事务所

摘要:

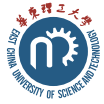
2014年6月,上海海星之家社工师事务所(Shanghai Starfish Home Social Work Office)开始执行民政部李嘉诚基金会“大爱之行——全国贫困人群社工服务”之“快乐的脚丫——YP区低保家庭青少年正面成长计划”。工作人员入户拜访YP区分布在三个街道的60户低保家庭,通过问卷和访谈,整理家庭致贫原因,搜集青少年及家庭需要。

在资料搜集基础上,运用4C实务模式(Connect 连结、Communicate 沟通、Collaborate 协作、Co-create: 共创),与项目所有相关方连接,提供空间给予各方利益诉求表达的机会和畅所欲言的表达沟通机制,在连接信任和沟通了解的基础上,互相协作;通过个案、小组、社区等多种专业介入方法,最终达到多方共赢共创的参与式低保家庭增能。

Abstract:

June 2014, Shanghai Starfish Home Social Work Office began to launch the Ministry of Civil Affairs and the Li Ka Shing Foundation “March for Compassion”—a initiative to provide social work services of Happy Foot—the youth positive growth in poor family of YP. The social workers visited 60 poor families in three streets of YP. They collected the reasons of poverty and the needs of Youth and family.

Based on the data collection, through Connect、Communicate、Collaborate and Co-create, connected with all stakeholders to provide space to give all parties expressing interest demands communication opportunities and vocal expression of mechanism; Based on trust and communication ,started to mutual cooperation. Through a variety of specialized interventional cases, groups, communities, and ultimately achieve win-win situation to create a participatory Poor Families energizer.



分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第三组 Group Three

Poverty in Family

家庭与贫困问题

4. Qualitative Study on the Experiences of low class single moms

Young HwaShin

The Korean Association of Family Therapy

Abstract:

The aim of this qualitative study was to understand the experiences of low class single moms with raising their children. The raw data collected from in-depth interview with 9 single moms who had been lived with children in social welfare facilities. Each case was interviewed two or three times. The data was carefully reviewed and summarized using story-telling style in the within-case analysis and major issues for low class single moms appeared in each case were described and compared one by one. In the cross-case analysis, all the in mind and integrated themes were emerged from it. The integrated themes are 'life as battle every day', 'guilty about incapacity as mon', 'find lean on place' and 'children like a treasure'. Based on the results of the study, the policies and practical guidelines related to for low class single moms were suggested. Also, the suggestions for the further studies were made to obtain more abundant information beyond the limitations of the study.

分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第三组 Group Three

Poverty in Family

家庭与贫困问题

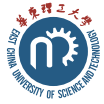
5. Religion, Family Socialization and Children's developmental problems in the context of poor Family SES in Hong Kong

Jerf Wai Keung Yeung

CIFA

Abstract:

Over the past couple of decades, although adoptions of socially scientific methods to study religious effects on human behavioral and health outcomes has been burgeoning rapidly in the Western societies, paucity of relevant investigations have been conducted in non-western contexts. Further, less is known about religious effects on family socialization and well-being, in which both religion and family are thought as two important and closely linked socialization institutions influential of children's developmental problems. More than that, research on how parents' religiosity and family socialization contributing to their children's development of religiosity, which in turn, combined with the said parental religiosity and family socialization factors, commonly contribute to these children's developmental outcomes is lacking, especially in Asian societies like Hong Kong. Finally and burrowing deeper, supported from recent empirical findings, the beneficial effects of religiosity on family and children's well-being are more prominent in families with disadvantaged Socio-Economic Statuses (poor family SES). Against this background, the present paper will attempt to build a theoretical model to portray the relationships between parents' religiosity, poor family SES, family socialization, and children's religiosity in relation to developmental problems in these children, in which the possible moderating effects of parental religiosity on poor family SES in contribution to child outcomes are highlighted. As such, this paper would enhance our comprehension regarding salutary impacts of religion on human well-being at the macro level as well as family and children's positive development at the micro level. In conclusion, those pro-family religious values and tenets that are helpful to interventions with local service implications are addressed.



分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第三组 Group Three

Poverty in Family

家庭与贫困问题

6. A Look at the parallels and possible similarities between Chinese internal rural migration and Mexican/Latino immigration into the U.S.A.

Salvador Lopez-Arias

Grand Valley State University

Abstract :

According to Bell and Muhidin's (2009) research paper on international migration statistics approximately one in eight, or 740 million people are internal migrants, a larger population than transnational migrant workers (Chen, Adams, Zhiyong Ou, & Wang, 2013). For China this is very important to notice given the number of migrants from rural areas moving to large cities and as Bruni (2013) posits that the economic growth of China will be dependent on such migration pattern.

According to Shen (2010) China has had a very long history of both internal and external migration, this likewise is the case for Mexican/Latino Immigration to the United states (Stern, Fader, & Katz, 2007). The impact of such migration/immigration generally tends to have positive economic outcomes for the immigrant/migrant and for those family members who stay behind, however other negative outcomes may also occur (Silver, 2014). Understanding the parallels and similarities of such migration/immigration can be enlightening when looking at China, Mexico/Latin America and the U.S.A., especially so, given the family centered culture of China and Mexico/Latin America and its implications for migration patterns and adjustment characteristics. This presentation will look at the process of relational and emotional adjustment, and acculturation of this migrant/immigrant family system. Additionally insight into the possible causes of maladjustment for individuals within this family system will be given. Some of these maladjustments can be expressed through acting out behavior and poor academic performance in children, and also through mental health and substance abuse concerns, relational detachment and breakups, abandonment issues, and role conflict in families.

分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第三组 Group Three

Poverty in Family

家庭与贫困问题

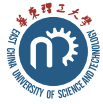
7. Qualitative study on the personal and professional in the path of becoming a family therapist

Young JuChun

Silla University

Abstract :

This study examined the personal and professional experiences in the path of becoming a family therapist, using qualitative approach. The participants of the study were 14 female therapists who have maintained their certification of MFT about for 3 years. Data were collected through in-depth interviews which was lasted approximately 90~120 minutes, and additional information was collected from e-mail. Qualitative analysis yielded four categories: 1) a chance encounter between the experience of family of origin and professional development, 2) critical opportunity revealed in education and training process, 3) interaction between professional life with clients and therapist's daily life, 4) change of therapist's own family relationship and self through studying family therapy. First, there were some family-of-origin experiences which motivated the participant either by chance or inevitably to become a family therapist. Participants tended to interpret their own family of origin experiences either positively or negatively depending on their theoretical orientation. Second, there were critical opportunities in education and training process, and especially supervisor and supervision experiences played an important role in developing their professionalism. Third, participants were making diverse efforts to overcome the difficulties in working with the family such as burn-out. Finally, the participants revealed that the chief beneficiary of studying family therapy was themselves and their own children. They experienced positive change in family relationship while studying family therapy, and achieved their professional development and growth during clinical training.



分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第三组 Group Three

Poverty in Family

家庭与贫困问题

8. Exploratory Study on Woman and Child Welfare Facilities Employee's Labor Conditions

Jungmi Kwon

Daegu University

Abstract :

Since the establishment of single mother protection facility and guidance and protection facility in 1960, private welfare facilities have delivered service related to woman and child instead of the government and local government. Nevertheless demand for woman and child welfare service is continuously increasing, woman and child welfare facility employees' labor conditions, who have to deliver woman and child welfare service on behalf of government is relatively inferior, however the actual condition thereof has not been informed concretely. Therefore, this research aimed at comprehending woman and child welfare facility employees' labor conditions, known to be inferior, mainly with pay, and suggesting the plan for betterment of labor conditions in accordance with it. This research conducted total inspection (mail survey) targeting hands-on workers related to general affairs and human resources of total 198 national subsidy and city subsidy woman and child welfare facilities in A-si subject to Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, and as analysis method, this research conducted frequency, percentage, average calculation, group difference verification. Analysis result of this research appeared that in case of A-city, utility facilities shared higher percentage than living facilities, woman employees were 74.8%, significantly higher rate, and the employees held schooling over university graduate (84.6%) and social worker license, or related certificate. In respect of monthly average pay, it showed somewhat difference along with living facility and utility facility, also, even the same type of facility showed significant difference of amount per institute, because some cases of them were supported separately by the foundation which operated the facility.

Based on this research result, the researcher suggested a few plans for betterment of woman and child welfare facility employees' labor conditions in A-city.

Concurrent Session Group Four

分组报告会 第四组

Venue: Room 402 of the 5-Building

地点: 五教 402 室

Time: 13:00-17:00 Thursday Nov.13.2014

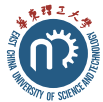
时间: 2014/11/13 星期四 13:00-17:00

Topic: Family Practice in Asian Region

主题: 家庭服务与实践

Moderator: Mr. Moses Mui

1. 朱媛媛 新管理主义语境下广州市社会工作服务机构的发展研究
2. 陈瑞君 广州家庭综合服务中心成效初探——天河区石牌街的案例
3. 宫衍岭 以妇女赋权为核心的家庭服务实践 ----- 以广东惠州市为例
4. Alice NT Wan, 1TH Lam, Moses Mui, Cissy SS Soong, Xin Wang, Sophia SC Chan, Promoting family communication, harmony, happiness and health through a community-based project in Hong Kong: the Happy Family Kitchen Project II
- 5 黄海平 城镇化道路上社区的得与失: 广州市“农转居”社区变迁的考察
- 6 李霞 应对新来深家庭照顾子女与工作冲突的社会工作策略探索
- 7 孙亚华 单亲母亲家庭社会服务模式的探索 ——以深圳市妇联阳光妈妈项目为例
8. 徐晓磊 论城市社区新生儿家庭的社会工作介入手法
9. 黄红新 新模拟家庭——福利院儿童类家庭养育工作模式 ——基于龙祥社工在龙岗区社会福利中心模拟家庭服务经验探索



分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第四组 Group Four

Family Practice in Asian Region

家庭服务与实践

1. 新管理主义语境下广州市社会工作服务机构的发展研究

朱媛媛

广州市广爱社会工作服务中心 / 广东工业大学

摘要:

20 世纪 90 年代以来, 新管理主义渐渐进入发展中国家的视野, 并逐步影响着发展中国家的公共管理部门由科层权威, 行政主导的公共行政模式向顾客主导, 市场化的动态公共管理模式转变。这种转变不仅是一种政府管理角色的转变, 也深刻影响着政府与 NGO 组织关系的变化, 以及对于组织间不同市场化策略的选择。

本文旨在分析新管理主义对当下广州市社会工作服务机构发展的影响, 并尝试在此基础上, 从组织层面探讨机构未来发展的多元化应对策略, 并为内地社工服务机构的未来发展提供借鉴。

Abstract :

In twentieth Century 90 years, the new managerial-ism gradually into developing country's field, and gradually influences on public administration in developing countries by bureaucratic authority, the mode of public administration changes from executive-oriented to customer-oriented, that is marketization and dynamic. This transformation is not only a change of the role of government management, but also deeply influences the relationships of government and NGO organization, as well as for choice among different market strategies. This paper aims to analyze the influence of the New Managerialism on contemporary social work services development in Guangzhou City, and on this basis, to explore the development of diversification strategy from the organizational level in the future , and provide reference for the future development of mainland-social work services.

分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第四组 Group Four

Family Practice in Asian Region

家庭服务与实践

2. 广州家庭综合服务中心成效初探——天河区石牌街的案例

陈瑞君

广州市天河区启智社会工作服务中心

摘要:

2011年起,广州市按每个家综每年200万元的经费投入进行项目购买,大规模地推广家综服务的模式。直至2012年上半年,广州市每个街道至少建成1个家庭综合服务中心。

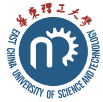
家综服务的运行,强调契合社区群众的需求特征和项目目标,制定相应的服务设计,并在服务过程中给予监测管理,实现服务目标的有效达成。本文中,以天河区石牌街家综为例,尝试通过①专业服务成效(个案成效分析、项目领域的具体成效、服务对象的改变及满意度);②社区宏观影响力(服务覆盖面、孵化社会自治组织、社区资源整合);③项目管理(服务质量的保障、社工团队管理及专业成长)等3大方面分析服务的成效初探,以更好地剖析中心整体的服务情况,为未来的计划调整提供依据,促进服务质量的提高。

Abstract:

A Preliminary Review of the Effectiveness of Integrated Family Service Centres in Guangzhou – A Case Study of Shipa Integrated Family Service Centre

Abstract: Since 2011, Guangzhou Government allocated a lot of resources on the development of integrated family service centres (IFSC) by giving each IFSC RMB ¥2,000,000 a year as operating cost. By mid-2012, IFSC was fully provided at each Street or Town level.

IFSC aims on meeting service needs of the general public. Through thorough needs assessments, IFSCs have to develop corresponding services so as to respond to the service needs of the general public. Programme evaluation and service performance monitoring of IFSC emphasize on the outcome management of the programmes provided. This presentation, using Shipa IFSC as a case study, aims to analyze the effectiveness of IFSCs from 3 different aspects, namely: (1) outcomes of service delivery including impacts and satisfaction of the service users; (2) impacts on the community; and (3) programme management. This is the first attempt in Guangzhou that the Shipa IFSC has developed a framework to analyze the effectiveness of the IFSC.



分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第四组 Group Four

Family Practice in Asian Region

家庭服务与实践

3. 以妇女赋权为核心的家庭服务实践 ----- 以广东惠州市为例

宫衍岭

惠州市惠民社会工作服务中心

摘要:

现代家庭面临的挑战是多元的，引入社会工作，结合各地的实际情况发展专业的应对方法非常重要。专业社会工作发展，嵌入传统的服务机制，受到各地经济、文化、政府、专业社会工作发展水平等因素的影响。

惠州市妇联委托惠州市惠民社会工作服务中心开展不同形式的家庭服务项目，形式多样，目标以提升妇女能力建设为核心，赋权妇女，提升妇女能力及在家庭中的地位，应对家庭所面临来自社会各方面的挑战。

Abstract :

The modern family challenge is diverse, the introduction of social work, combined with the actual situation of around the development of professional response is very important. Professional social work development, embedded in the traditional service mechanism, and influenced by the local economy, culture, government, professional social work development level etc..

Huizhou city women\'s Federation commissioned Huizhou Huimin social work service center to carry out different forms of family service project, in various forms, the goal to improve women\'s ability construction as the core, the empowerment of women, promote women\'s ability and status in the family, family coping facing challenges from all aspects of society.

分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第四组 Group Four

Family Practice in Asian Region

家庭服务与实践

4.Promoting family communication, harmony, happiness and health through a community-based project in Hong Kong: the Happy Family Kitchen Project II

1Alice NT Wan, 1TH Lam, 2Moses Mui, 1Cissy SS Soong, 1Xin Wang, 3Sophia SC Chan

1 School of Public Health, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

2 Hong Kong Council of Social Service, Hong Kong

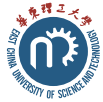
3 School of Nursing, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Abstract :

A community-based project with a randomized controlled trial design was organized in underprivileged areas in Hong Kong. There were over 40 community partners involved aimed to enhance the residents' family communication for optimal family health, happiness and harmony.

A total of 2,519 individuals from 1,014 families participated in 31 brief intervention programmes designed and organized by 31 service units. Nearly 40% of the participants had a household income lower than HKD 10,000. The participants were randomly allocated into 3 groups (by cluster randomization): core intervention (one session, total two hours) plus booster (one session of one hour) at week 4 post-intervention (A, n=416), core intervention (B, n=408) and control (C, n=432). At 3 months after the intervention, intervention Groups A (1.9; effect size (ES)=0.17, $p < 0.01$, n=416) and B (1.65; ES=0.15, $p < 0.05$, n= 408) had greater increases in perceived family happiness score (score range: 0-100, the higher the better) than control Group C (0.17, n=432). Corresponding increases in perceived family health (0.09; 0.12, 0.01), family harmony (0.53; 0.52, 0.22) and family communication (1.75; 0.08, 0.62) scores were also found among the 3 groups but the differences were not significant.

This was one of the first large-scale community based projects in Asia and the findings demonstrated that the simple interventions were feasible and effective in promoting positive family communication and family well-being with small effect size and reflected the success of the strong academic-social service sector partnership.



分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第四组 Group Four

Family Practice in Asian Region

家庭服务与实践

5. 城镇化道路上社区的得与失：广州市“农转居”社区变迁的考察

黄海平

广州市大同社会工作服务中心

摘要：

城镇化是指农村的经济、物质、文化等发展到一定程度逐渐地向城市生活方式靠拢的过程，实质就是由传统的农业社会向现代的工业社会转化，也就是农民的生活方式更加工业化、城镇化和现代化。笔者所研究的是广州市“农转居”社区生活方式的转变，“农转居”是一种被动的在地城镇化，在城镇化过程中衍生出很多问题，本文从生产、制度、生活等三个维度来阐述当地居民在“农转居”后生活方式的转变，笔者发现城镇化在工作、身份认同、教育、生活环境、制度和心态等六个方面对当地人生活产生影响继而出现特定的需求和问题。笔者也尝试在宏观、中观及微观三个层面分析影响“农转居”生活方式转变的因素并从社会工作者的角度提出了介入的方向和策略。

Abstract:

Urbanization in rural China is a transformation process. This article investigates the community and lifestyle changes of farmers who have become urban residents when their community was being urbanized. The urbanization process is passive but transformative and accompanied with a number of issues and problems. This article describes and discusses the process of “rural to urban” and the changes of those rural residents from the perspectives of production, system and daily life. Six areas have been identified with impacts on those ex-rural people: work, social identity, education, living environment, system and mentality. These impacts then have resulted in specific needs, issues and problems for the ex-rural people. The article tries to analyze the influence factors behind lifestyle changes in “rural to urban” from macro, mezzo and micro levels. An intervention direction and working strategies from the perspective of a social worker will be suggested.

分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第四组 Group Four

Family Practice in Asian Region

家庭服务与实践

6. 应对新来深家庭照顾子女与工作冲突的社会工作策略探索

李霞

深圳市龙岗区龙祥社工服务中心

摘要:

深圳是一个移民城市，来自全国各地的年轻人在深圳立足并孕育下一代。为维持生计，新移居深圳家庭的父母疲于应对繁忙的工作而疏于对子女的照顾。导致子女易发生安全事故，或出现不良的行为。许多家庭面临照顾子女和工作冲突的困境。随着我国城镇化的发展，其他城市该类家庭的需求将会越来越显著。本文使用定性研究方法，对这类家庭深度访谈，研究和分析其面临的困境及原因。从社会支持的角度，提出四项社会工作的策略：提升个人能力、增强家庭功能、完善社区支持和建立社会福利政策，以协助该类家庭应对困境。

Abstract:

Shenzhen is an immigrant city, young people from all parts of China living in Shenzhen and raising the next generation. To make a living, the newly-immigrated parents strive for work but neglect to take care of their children. Therefore, the children in such family are prone to accidents or bad behavior. Many families facing the dilemma of the conflicts between taking care of children and working. With the development of urbanization in China, the demand of this kind of family in other cities will become more and more significant. This article uses the method of qualitative research, in-depth interviews for this kind of family, research and analysis the dilemma faced by, and why. From the perspective of social support, and puts forward four strategies of social work: promote personal ability, strengthen the function of family, perfect the community support and establish social welfare policy, to help these families cope with trouble.



分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第四组 Group Four

Family Practice in Asian Region

家庭服务与实践

7. 单亲母亲家庭社会服务模式的探索 ——以深圳市妇联阳光妈妈项目为例

孙亚华

深圳市阳光家庭综合服务中心

摘要:

随着社会的发展，离婚率不断攀升，单亲家庭则随之增加。由于家庭环境突变、社会偏见及家庭教育方式不当等原因，导致单亲家庭出现经济、情感、亲子关系与社会融入等各方面的的问题。深圳市妇联阳光妈妈项目经过多年实践探索，尝试建立符合本土单亲家庭的服务模式。经调查研究发现，单亲女性在就业、婚恋及亲子三个领域的需求较为突出。项目通过开展职业技能培训、失业女性招聘会、手工生产互助小组等服务解决就业方面的需求，通过单亲妈妈相亲交友活动、“定格爱”婚纱摄影活动满足婚恋方面的需求，通过社区亲子活动与户外体验营活动来提升亲子沟通、互动的需求。项目不断反思，力图探索出可供同领域社会服务项目参照借鉴的单亲家庭服务模式。

Abstract:

With the development of society, divorce rates is constantly climbing, there are more single-parents households exist. Since the mutations of family environment, social prejudices and improper family education and the other reasons, the single-parents families are easy to suffer from economic, emotional, relationships and social integration issues. After years of exploration and practice, the Sunshine Mother project in Shenzhen Women's Federation attempts to establish a service pattern which is matching the local single-parents families feature. Surveys found that the demands for employment, marriage and parenting of single women are prominent. In addition, on the basis of the original services, the project is seeking to explore the single parent families' service pattern for the same field social services to reference and learn from by continuously innovation, and reflection.

分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第四组 Group Four

Family Practice in Asian Region

家庭服务与实践

8. 论城市社区新生儿家庭的社会工作介入手法

徐晓磊

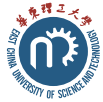
深圳市信实公益服务发展中心

摘要:

本文作者讨论了城市社区新生儿家庭所面临的现实问题，这些问题中由于现代社会婚姻观念的变迁所导致的家庭成员角色的变化、新生儿父母的心理适应、家庭结构的调整和家庭秩序的重组较具有代表性。作者认为，通过社会工作手法的有效介入，可以帮助新生儿家庭顺应家庭发展趋势、重构家庭结构、缓解不良影响。本文讨论了将社会工作手法引入新生儿家庭服务的介入角度，并对使用的专业手法进行了阐述。

Abstract:

In this paper, the author discussed the realistic problems of city community neonatal family faces, change, these problems owing to the changes of modern society marriage caused by the role of family members of the newborn parents\' psychological adaptation, family structure adjustment and family order restructuring more representative. The author believes that, through the effective intervention of social work practices can help families with newborn family development trend, the reconstruction of family structure, alleviate the adverse effects. This paper discusses the perspective of social work intervention will technique into neonatal family services, and the professional technique used is described.



分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第四组 Group Four

Family Practice in Asian Region

家庭服务与实践

9. 新模拟家庭——福利院儿童类家庭养育工作模式 ——基于龙祥社工在龙岗区社会福利中心模拟家庭服务经验探索

黄红新

深圳市龙岗区龙祥社工服务中心

摘要:

机构照顾模式是目前我国福利院儿童的主要养育模式，随着社会的不断发展，儿童福利照顾的主要理念和照顾模式也在发生着新的变革，从机构照顾模式到与家庭寄养、家庭收养三种模式并存。很多福利院儿童在长期等待被收养、寄养的过程中缺乏相应的社会化发展机会，儿童的个别化发展需求得不到满足。本文通过参与式观察和深度访谈和二手资料分析等研究方法，以儿童社会化为视角，依据社会心理发展理论为指导，对6年来模拟家庭的定位、功能、发挥的作用以及困境进行梳理和总结，为模拟家庭对儿童在社会角色形成、社会性适应能力发展等方面的影响提供经验借鉴。

Abstract:

Institution care provides most of the raising service for children in welfare in nowadays China. With the development of society, the main concepts and modes of care for children witness innovation, and it develops three coexisting modes now—institution care, and foster home care and family adoption. While as a result, some of the children merely waste their time in waiting for adoption and foster family without receiving any socialization practice. They are hardly able to achieve their individual development. Against this problem, this article, based on an investigation by methods of participant observation, in-depth interview, secondary data analysis and some others, on child socialization perspective, based on psychosocial development theory, tries to simulate the impact on children in the family forming social roles, social development and other aspects of adaptability, and hopes to provide some experience for other social workers' family stimulation practice.

Concurrent Session Group Five

分组报告会 第五组

Venue: Room 402 of the 5-Building

地点: 五教 402 室

Time: 13:00-17:00 Thursday Nov.13.2014

时间: 2014/11/13 星期四 13:00-17:00

Topic: Trans-generational Issues

主题: 代际问题

Moderator: Zhao Huan

主持人: 赵环

1. 张爱华 农村中年女性的代际策略及其困境——对河北上村家庭代际关系的研究

2. 宁雯雯 老年人精神慰藉的子女影响分析 ——“养儿防老”的一个实证分析

3. 魏华 随迁老人的家庭沟通现状及其影响因素探究

4. 李亚妮 隔代抚养家庭亲子关系分析

5. 瞿璐 从家庭服务的角度浅析城市中双职工家庭的隔代教育

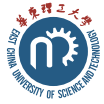
6. 华筱玲, The association between parental adverse childhood experiences and children's health

7. Kit Ying Ip, Study on the impact of connection between children and their parents on the development of children in residential child care service

8. 黄玉琴, The changing intergenerational contracts: gender, cohorts and elderly care arrangements in a central Chinese village, 2005-2013

9. 陈庆雷 亲职教育的社工介入策略分析 ----- 以深圳市社工服务为例

10. 韦宏耀、钟涨宝 代际交换、孝道文化与结构制约: 子女赡养行为的实证分析



分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第五组 Group Five

Trans-generational Issues

代际问题

1. 农村中年女性的代际策略及其困境——对河北上村家庭代际关系的研究

张爱华

南京农业大学

摘要:

经历了集体经济与市场经济时代社会变迁的农村中年女性有其独特的生命历程，这些经历投射到了其对代际关系的处理上，催生了新型的代际关系策略。本研究采取民族志的研究方法，对河北上村的家庭关系进行研究，发现与传统婆婆在代际关系上的“无为而治”不同的是，农村中年女性积极营造与子辈尤其是媳妇的代际关系，她们通过出让某些权利，力图“生产”融洽的代际关系进而“激发”子辈对其的感激、依恋乃至对未来养老的承诺。同时，她们不得不面对权力丧失与主体性消融的压力与困境。

Abstract :

Experienced the collective economy era and the socialist market economy period, the middle-aged women got their unique life course. These experiences influenced the way they took on intergenerational relationship, and shaped new strategies on intergenerational relationship. We found that the middle aged rural women are different from their mother-in-law in the way of handling intergenerational relationship. They take active action to created harmony relationship with their daughter-in-law by transferring of certain rights, and thus \"inspire\" child generation's gratitude, attachment and the promise of future support. At the same time, they had to face the loss of power and the ablation of subjectivity.

分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第五组 Group Five

Trans-generational Issues

代际问题

2. 老年人精神慰藉的子女影响分析 -- “养儿防老”的一个实证分析

宁雯雯

武汉大学

摘要:

本文对子女对于老年人的精神慰藉的影响进行了深入分析。通过比较不同家庭户类型、子女数目及居住方式的老年人在精神依赖度、养老担心度和主观幸福感上的差异性，验证子女在老年人精神慰藉中的作用，进一步探讨当前“养儿防老”的可行性。研究发现，子女对农村老年人的精神慰藉仍能发挥一定作用，但这种效力已经式微，“养儿防老”的作用已经逐步弱化。整体上看，老年人的精神慰藉并未表现出子女偏向和性别偏向；仅居住方式对老年人的精神依赖度有显著影响。与子女同住的老人在精神上更倾向于依赖子女，这可能与共同生活形成的亲密关系有关。

Abstract:

This paper examines adult children's influence to their old parents about spiritual solace. It focuses on three themes of the old parents, which include mental dependence, trepidation of being old, and subjective well being. Tested children's influence in three aspects: the number of children, family structures and whether living with children. The study found that although children still plays a role in spiritual solace of their parents, but not very important. Whether have children or not, whether a son or a daughter, is not significant different.



分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第五组 Group Five

Trans-generational Issues

代际问题

3. 随迁老人的家庭沟通现状及其影响因素探究

魏华

深圳市龙岗区龙祥社工服务中心

摘要:

深圳作为典型的外来工移民城市，随迁老年人逐步引发社会关注，但多从社会支持网络进行考察，对家庭系统沟通少有研究。随着实务开展发现，随迁老人与子女的代际沟通问题直接影响着其城市融入感及生活幸福指数。本文从交流分析理论出发，通过定性研究分析影响随迁老人与子女代际沟通不顺畅及不对等性的主客观因素。同时，对社工价值观元素介入城市家庭代际沟通关系进行探讨。

Abstract:

In Shenzhen, a typical migrant city, the elderly who emigrant with their working children in Shenzhen have increasingly caused social attention. Mostly investigations have been made in terms of social support system while rarely are focused on family system communication. With some pragmatic work been done, it has been noticed that intergenerational communication between the migrant elderly and their working children will directly impact their sense of integration to the city and their well-being. Based on the theory of transactional Analysis, the thesis will qualitatively research and analyze the subjective and objective factors behind unsmooth intergenerational communication and unequivalence between migrant old people and their working children. In addition, the thesis will also discuss the intervention of social work values into intergenerational communication of urban family.

分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第五组 Group Five

Trans-generational Issues

代际问题

4. 隔代抚养家庭亲子关系分析

李亚妮

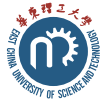
青岛科技大学

摘要:

随着竞争的加剧，年轻父母工作压力不断增大，隔代抚养成了一种十分普遍的社会现象。隔代抚养虽为父母们解除了后顾之忧，但是不可避免的对孩子的身心成长，特别是子女与父母间的亲子关系带来了一定影响。本文通过问卷和访谈的形式对隔代抚养下成长的子女以及家长进行了调查，在此基础上对当前家庭隔代抚养的特点以及亲子关系状况进行了分析，发现亲子间亲密度较祖辈低，亲子双方信任度并不高，亲子沟通匮乏，亲子冲突时有发生。整体来看，隔代抚养家庭的亲子关系不容乐观。在此基础上，本文探寻影响亲子关系的因素（来自家庭、学校和社会三个方面），并针对亲子关系中出现的问题提出了思考和建议。

Abstract:

Nowadays, skip-generation raising has become a very common social phenomenon. Although it lifts the worries for the parents, it affects the physical and mental growth of children and the parent-child relationship. In this paper, we analyzed the characteristics of skip-generation raising and the status of parent-child relationship on the base of questionnaires and interviews with the children grew up under the care of grandparents. We found the parent-child relationship is not optimistic. From above, we found the factors that affect the parent-child relationship. Then we put forward the countermeasures for improving the parent-child relationships.



分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第五组 Group Five

Trans-generational Issues

代际问题

5. 从家庭服务的角度浅析城市中双职工家庭的隔代教育

瞿璐

深圳市阳光家庭综合服务中心

摘要:

中国是世界上为数不多的普遍存在“隔代教育”的国家。一项关于隔代教育的全国范围调查结果显示：中国近一半孩子是和祖辈一起生活。随着隔代教育现象的越来越多，它出现的问题也越来越引起社会的关注。本文主要是以定性研究为主，分析服务案例，结合定量研究，针对定性研究中出现的问题进行问卷调查及数据分析，探讨双职工家庭中出现的隔代教育问题，同时以结构式家庭治疗理论为基础运用社工的专业知识帮助处理隔代教育存在的问题。

Abstract:

China is one of the few countries where inter-generational education is ubiquitous. A nationwide survey on inter-generational education shows: nearly half of the Chinese children are living with their grandparents. With the rapid development of the inter-generational education phenomenon, the problems are also increasing the concern of society. This article is based on qualitative research, services case studies, combined with quantitative research, cooperating with questionnaire survey and data analysis specific to the problems in qualitative research, and explores the inter-generational education issues in dual-earner families, while help to resolve the problems of inter-generational education with professional social work expertise which based on structural family therapy.

分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第五组 Group Five

Trans-generational Issues

代际问题

6. The association between parental adverse childhood experiences and children's health

华筱玲

国立台湾大学中国信托慈善基金会儿少暨家庭研究中心

Abstract:

Background

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are recognized worldwide problems with huge implications for children's health and behavior. This study aimed to examine the relationships among parental ACEs and their abusive behaviors toward their children and children's health outcomes.

Methods

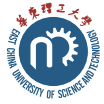
Children in the 4th grade (aged 10) and their caregivers were randomly selected from primary schools in Taiwan. Participants were asked to complete self-reported questionnaires independently. Parents' ACE was measured by 10 items of adverse experiences in childhood. The Child's Developmental History and Health History Questionnaires were used to measure children's development and experiences of illness, hospitalization, injury and medication.

Results

A total of 683 parent-child dyads (53.3 % female children and 72.9 % female parents) completed the questionnaires. About 25% parents reported having 1-3 ACEs, and 4% parents reported having 4 or more ACEs. Compared to those who had no or fewer ACEs, parents in the high ACEs group (≥ 4) were more likely to be females, divorced, lower education and incomes, and less interacted with friends and relatives ($p < .01$). Children of the high ACE parents had more physical health problems (seizures, headaches/dizziness and kidney diseases), and were more likely to witness domestic violence than children of the other two groups.

Conclusion

This study presents the prevalence of parents with ACEs in Taiwan. The results suggest an association between parental exposure to 4 or more ACEs and increased risk for children's physical health problems and witness of domestic violence. Efforts should be made to prevent and mitigate ACEs.



分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第五组 Group Five

Trans-generational Issues

代际问题

7. Study on the impact of connection between children and their parents on the development of children in residential child care service

Kit Ying Ip

Hong Kong Christian Service

Abstract :

In Hong Kong, children came from families with problems and crisis were arranged to residential child care service. The ultimate goal of the service was to ensure the children's proper growth and development, while letting the birth family have room to restore their family function and achieve family reunion at the end. The objective of this study was to find out the correlation among the quality of parent-child contacts, parents' emotional condition and the development of emotion, study attitude and behavior of children in residential service. Survey was conducted among 166 children (aged 5 to 17) who were receiving foster care service and small group home service of a non-government organization- Hong Kong Christian Service. Questionnaires were distributed to children, their family members and their responsible workers respectively. It was found that there was significant negative relationship between frequency of parent-child contact and the development of children in residential service. While the parents' emotion and the quality of contact were positively correlated to the development of those children. The parents' emotion and quality of contact had significant negative relationship with the length of stay of children in residential service. Based on the results, seminars were conducted for frontline workers to exchange their views on clients' service need and future service direction. It was suggested that interventions should be based on 'family-based' perspective in order to improve the quality of parent-child interaction, strengthen the children and parents' family roles and functioning as well as to break the cycle of trans-generation problems. Collaborations between different parties and professionals were important. Policy on regular review of the long term welfare plan of children in residential service should also be established.

分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第五组 Group Five

Trans-generational Issues

代际问题

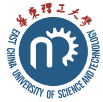
8.The changing intergenerational contracts: gender, cohorts and elderly care arrangements in a central Chinese village, 2005-2013

黄玉琴

华东理工大学

Abstract:

Due to the absence of pension systems, the elderly care arrangements in rural China are kin-based and dependence on intergenerational contracts. The existing wisdom on elderly care in rural China tends to treat rural elderly as a homogeneous group and for most purposes, depict the group mainly as 'care recipients'. Based on a diachronic qualitative study on ageing in a central China village between 2005 and 2013, this research examines the changing intergenerational contracts between two cohorts of rural elderly and their adult children, both as givers and recipients in the contracts. It finds that due to the intersection of historical times and individual life cycles, the two cohorts of rural elderly and their adult children hold different positions in terms of labour system, family structure, the number and sex composition of adult children, living arrangement, physical situation, economic standing and so on, and importantly, understanding, perceiving and appreciation of intergenerational exchange; which further results in different social exchange patterns and disparate elderly care modalities across gender and cohorts of both the elderly and their adult children. Drawing upon insights from gender theory on social gerontology, the research finds the 'agency' of older rural women, sheds light on the often-forgotten ageing issue of older rural men and the changing power relations across age and gender within contemporary rural Chinese families.



分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第五组 Group Five

Trans-generational Issues

代际问题

9. 亲职教育的社工介入策略分析 ---- 以深圳市社工服务为例

陈庆雷

深圳市宝安区阳光社会工作服务中心

摘要:

亲职教育实践工作在国内尚处于探索阶段，社工介入是当前社会环境下推广和普及亲职教育比较可行的一种方式。以深圳市为例，随着深圳社工人数的增长以及社区服务中心的全市覆盖，社工介入家庭开展亲职教育就有了专业资源和平台建设方面的保障，且社工在亲职教育工作的介入层次以及介入重点方面还具有相当的优势。

关键词：亲职教育、社工介入、深圳

Abstract:

Parenting education practices in China are still in a groping phase, social workers' intervention is a feasible way to promote and popularize the parenting education under current social environment. Let's take Shenzhen City as an example. With the growth in the number of social workers and the community service centers development all over the city, social workers' intervention in parenting education get guarantee in professional resources and platform construction. In addition, social workers intervention in parenting education also has a considerable advantage in intervention level and key aspect.

Key words: Parenting education, Social workers intervene, Shenzhen City.

分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第五组 Group Five

Trans-generational Issues

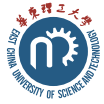
代际问题

10. 代际交换、孝道文化与结构制约：子女赡养行为的实证分析

韦宏耀 钟涨宝

华中农业大学

In this paper, on the basis of summarizing the existing support behavior research, using survey data of CGSS2006, examines the status quo of offspring behavior. And exchange, the filial piety culture and structure from one generation to the restriction of Chinese urban and rural residents from three dimensions: financial behavior influence mechanism. The study found that maintained a relatively close interaction between generational, and as parents age, generational gradually tend to the exchange of resources among parents. Recent economic support parents, parents recently life care, parents recent emotional support, education and living before work distance significantly influence the support behavior of children, child support behavior is still relatively obvious gender division of labor; And filial piety culture variables limited impact of child support action. Further analysis showed that the offspring behavior mainly by collaborative power and culture form guidance force and structural resistance, etc. A combination of three forces.



Concurrent Session Group Six

分组报告会 第六组

Venue: Conference Room on the first floor of the 6-Building

地点: 六教室一楼智库会议室

Time: 13:00-17:00 Thursday Nov.13.2014

时间: 2014/11/13 星期四 13:00-17:00

Topic: Marriage and Family Relationship

主题: 婚姻和家庭关系

Moderator: Zhao Fang

主持人: 赵芳

1. 刘丹侠 现代“保姆妻”对夫妻关系及孩子成长的影响分析
2. 李丽云 社会工作视角下父亲角色觉醒对家庭教育影响的研究 ——以广州市荔湾区中南街的家庭为例
3. 赖月蜜 「结婚收养、离婚终止」台湾继亲收养与未成年子女权益之探讨
4. 武艳华 越南新娘的工作图景: 基于跨境想像、婚姻、政策及现实利益的共构
5. 钟玉连 社会性别视角下女性家庭地位的探究——以麻涌镇新基村为例
6. 刘华丽 梁萧云 家庭关系小组的本土化实践及其原则
7. Nurhayati Mohamed Rahim, Role change in dual income families- A move towards empowerment or vulnerability
8. 龙雪媚 婚姻挑战之社工介入

分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第六组 Group Six

Marriage and Family Relationship

婚姻和家庭关系

1. 现代“保姆妻”对夫妻关系及孩子成长的影响分析

刘丹侠

广州市大同社会工作服务中心

摘要:

一个家庭中夫妻角色的良好分工及融洽关系，是塑造孩子健康人格的必要条件。在众多有关家庭的小组及社区活动中，参与对象几乎都是母亲与初中以下的孩子（多个孩子），鲜有父亲的参与。显然，照顾及教育孩子的责任几乎成为妻子“绝对”职责，丈夫则仅被定位于家庭的经济地位。这种家庭的不合理分工滋生了“保姆妻”与“老板夫”角色，导致正常的夫妻角色的偏离与模糊、父亲角色的缺失，严重影响着下一代的人格健康与夫妻关系，甚至家庭的稳定。需要从女权视角对这一现象进行深刻剖析，探讨这类家庭的角色回归。

Abstract:

In a family, husband and wife's reasonable roles and harmonious relationship is a necessary condition to shape children healthy personality. In the family group or community activities, participators are almost all mothers and children under the junior high school of (more than one child), little father's participation. Obviously women almost play roles of taking care of children with "absolute" responsibility and men only positioned in the family economy status. This kind of families foster "nanny wife" and "boss husband" roles, which will lead to deviation and fuzzy normal role of husband and wife and the lack of father's character, seriously affect the generation of healthy personality and the relationship, even the stability of the family. In the female perspective I am trying to analyze this phenomenon deeply, and discuss the role of regression of this kind of family.



分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第六组 Group Six

Marriage and Family Relationship

婚姻和家庭关系

2. 社会工作视角下父亲角色觉醒对家庭教育影响的研究 ——以广州市荔湾区中南街的家庭为例

李丽云

广州市大同社会工作服务中心

摘要:

随着社会大众与社会媒体对家庭教育的广泛关注以及亲子教育类综艺节目的流行，父亲角色在家庭教育中的重要性吸引了各界人士的重视。受传统家庭教育的影响，父亲在教育子女的时间投入上、具体教育的方式上存在着一定的缺失，父亲角色“回归”家庭教育的需求越来越强烈。本文以广州市荔湾区中南街的家庭为例，通过对中南街的家庭中父亲对自己在家庭教育中的认识和看法的探讨，在社会工作者介入后，分析了父亲角色觉醒对父亲参与家庭教育的程度、父亲对家庭教育观念的转变和教育方式的改进所产生的作用和影响。通过此研究，倡导父亲“回归”家庭，使得父亲角色得以真正的体现，进而促进家庭中夫妻关系和谐，维护家庭稳定，实现幸福家庭的目标。

Abstract:

Due to the public and social media pay more and more attention to family education, and the parenting variety shows widespread, the importance of fatherhood in family education attracted the attention from all walks of life. Influenced by traditional family education, there are some weaknesses exist in the time invested and methods on father family education. The demand of father should go back to family education is stronger and stronger. This paper collected some father's view about their own part in family education from Zhongnan Street, liwan district, Guangzhou, and then analysis fatherhood change could improve their participation, concepts and methods in family education after the social worker's intervene. Through this discussion, we suggest that father ought to go back to family, and let the fatherhood play a real role in promoting the harmony between husband and wife, maintaining family stability, achieve the goal of a happy family.

分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第六组 Group Six

Marriage and Family Relationship

婚姻和家庭关系

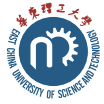
3. 「结婚收养、离婚终止」台湾继亲收养与未成年子女权益之探讨

赖月蜜

国立台湾大学中国信托慈善基金会儿少暨家庭研究中心

摘要:

台湾依据结婚率初婚者比例,从1970年97%、1995年91%、到2008年已下降至86%,再婚人数与继亲家庭的增加,也提高继亲收养之可能。在终止收养之判决书与访谈资料中,皆可见未成年人终止收养最多发生在近亲或继亲收养。故本研究采质性分析,以判决分析、个别访谈及焦点座谈方式进行。研究发现,在继亲与原生父母一方结婚后,迅即由继亲申请收养认可,惟不到数年,当继亲与原生父母一方离婚后,又迅即成为终止收养的主要原因。在如此不稳定的婚姻关系中,被收养儿需快速适应收养后的新身份关系,又被迫快速地了解终止后之意义,这波动的过程中,被收养人儿少之权益保障。故研究建议就继亲收养案件,收养前、中、后,都应加强收养服务,以提升其亲职能力。



分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第六组 Group Six

Marriage and Family Relationship

婚姻和家庭关系

4. 越南新娘的工作图景：基于跨境想像、婚姻、政策及现实利益的共构

武艳华

河海大学

摘要：

以T县为例，采用深度访谈和参与观察的方式，爬梳夫家、中介、国家的权力对越南新娘工作权的影响以及越南新娘的调适策略。研究发现，夫家、中介、国家分别通过监控与默许挣扎下的管控、引导合法就业、操控工作图景等手段作用于越南新娘的工作权，而越南新娘群体呈现出积极、中立和消极三种态度，并分别采用多渠道拓展生存技能、逃离与非法化、接受空虚恐慌等手段对权力进行调适。而支配四者间权力关系现状与走向的关键，既是跨国婚姻场域中各自入场的逻辑、所处的位置及占据的资本，又受跨国婚姻场域外政治、经济、文化及人口因素的影响。

分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第六组 Group Six

Marriage and Family Relationship

婚姻和家庭关系

5. 社会性别视角下女性家庭地位的探究——以麻涌镇新基村为例

钟玉连

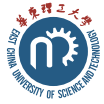
东莞市普惠社会工作服务中心

摘要:

中国在五千年传统的“男尊女卑”性别文化的影响下，社会赋予女性的角色特定的期望与规范，使得女性地位的发展受到束缚，性别不平等依然存在。另一方面，在传统的父权主义与新兴的女权主义的冲击下，女性在家庭地位提升的过程中家庭角色的构建产生了矛盾。本文通过了解新基村内女性的性别意识以及在家庭中享有的权利、实现的家庭权力、家庭责任的承担三方面的现状，发现女性家庭地位提升的程度以及在家地位的提升过程中遇到的冲突与家庭问题。并通过对问题的分析，试图探讨实现男女平等的、解决女性在家庭地位提升的过程中遇到冲突与问题的措施，从而促进女性的发展、实现男女平等、构建和谐家庭。

Abstract:

Under the influence of traditional views of females as inferior to male, society confers femal roles as a particular expectation and standard, which case the development of women's status remains in chains, the phenomenon of gender inequality is still exists. On the other hand, under the impact of traditional patriarchy and nascent feminism, women face contradiction in the process of rasing statues. This article through understanding the gender consciousness from women who live in Xinji community, and surveying the urrents situation of their rights in family, family power and family responsibilities, finding the degree of the rasing domestic status and the problems in this process. At the end, through analyzing the problems, trying to discussing the measure to achieve gender equality and to solve contradiction of family and society.



分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第六组 Group Six

Marriage and Family Relationship

婚姻和家庭关系

6. 家庭关系小组的本土化实践及其原则

刘华丽 梁萧云

华东理工大学

摘要:

由于儒家思想注重权威与知识，强调关系与中庸，在中国开展社会工作需注重三个主要的工作原则，即：主动营建认同关系，维护专业权威角色与注重灵活权变的实务策略。本文将援引一个家庭关系营建的小组案例，通过方案设计、关系建立、问题转化与实务效果的分析，对这些工作原则在小组中的具体实施加以解说，相信其中的经验有助于从跨文化的角度理解社会工作在助人实践方面的多元性与灵活性。

关键词：儒家思想、家庭关系小组、实践原则

Abstract :

Pay attention to the authority and knowledge as well as the relations and the doctrine of the mean in Confucianism, the three main principles should be emphasized: constructing identity relationship initiatively, maintaining the authority of professional roles and focusing on the flexible contingency strategy. This article quoted a case of family- relationship construction group to explain these principles, through analyzing the design, relationship and solving problem and practice effect of the group. It is benefit to understand the diversity and flexibility of social work practice from the perspective of cross-cultural.

Keywords: Confucian thought, family-relation group, practice principle.

分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第六组 Group Six

Marriage and Family Relationship

婚姻和家庭关系

7.Role change in dual income families- A move towards empowerment or vulnerability

Nurhayati Mohammed Rahim

Thye Hua Kwan Moral Charities

Abstract: :

The traditional role of mothers has change in the recent years. Due to the pressures of the cost of living, the slow growth of income especially among the low income earners had increased the demand for mothers to seek employment. This new trend changes the dynamics at home. There are different opinions on whether this new demand for a family is important to increase the financial stability of the family or will it contribute to new sets of issues?

Dual income family is crucial to ensure basic needs are met and children's education and enrichment can be provided more holistically. It also empowers women to be mentally resilient and financially independent especially during the sudden absence of father figures among vulnerable families. Dual income families will not succumb into a state of financial dysfunctionality suddenly.

However, dual income families produce latch-key children-being at home by themselves unmonitored and force to be independent most of the day. The perception of working wife have not change much over the years and it always create conflict with her role as a wife and as a mother which contribute pressure and strain relationship among family members especially with new expanded networks it challenges the stability of the marital relationship.

Our presentation hopes to explore the pros and cons of this new trends and how families can work together to ensure the stability not only financially but also emotionally without compromising the basic needs of each member of the family.



分组报告会 Concurrent Session

第六组 Group Six

Marriage and Family Relationship

婚姻和家庭关系

8. 婚姻挑战之社工介入

龙雪媚

广州市大同社会工作服务中心

摘要:

婚前，夫妻觉得对方优点满天星，婚后，夫妻处处抱怨和不满，续而出现各种问题，例如外遇、离异、家庭暴力和关系疏离等。根据埃里克森的八阶段成长理论，个体在幼年到成年要经历八个成长阶段，如果在这个过程中个体未能成功成长，往往在婚姻中容易出现相处矛盾和冲突。所以夫妻双方婚后要共同步伐，不断成长，才能保证婚姻的和谐。面对这些个案，社工需要协助服务对象自我察觉、具有改变和成长动机、具备成长的能力、提供平台成长和巩固成长成效。

Abstract :

This paper describes the future of marriage will face much impact, many couples feel different before and after. It will use the eight stages of Erickson's growth theory to Analysis the reason of difference, and lead the intervention of social work on marriage. Social workers need to assist the client of self awareness, motivation with change and grow, ability to grow, provide a platform and consolidate achievements.

Poster Presentations

海报摘要

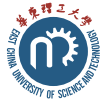
Venue: Yifu Building First floor lobby

地点: 逸夫楼一楼大厅

Time: 9:00am-5:00pm; Nov.14,2014

时间: 2014/11/14 9:00am-5:00pm

1. Heo, Dawoon and Shin, Sunin, A Study on Family Therapeutic Interventions by School Counselors in Korea
2. Jo, Kyoungsook & Shin, Sunin, Teachers' Perspectives on the Family Therapy Services for the Preschool children with Behavioral Problems in Korea
3. Shin, Sunin, A Family Therapy Case Study of Sibling Incest: Implications for Counseling with the Victims of Child Abuse and Narcissistic Personality
4. Insoo Lee, Influence of family strengths of origin family on self-differentiation and marital intimacy in couple relationships
5. 徐遇安 曾丽 北潞镇家庭综合服务中心个案需求分析报告
6. 丘慧芳 流动儿童情绪认知小组工作过程分析
7. Prof. Han Yun Jung & Prof. Chung Hyejeong, Relationships among Family-of-origin Experiences, Marital Satisfaction, and Parenting Efficacy Perceived by Korean Fathers in Multicultural Families
8. Jo, Sook & Chung, Hyejeong, Motherhood Ideology Acceptance, Parenting Stress, and Marital Satisfaction of Employed and Unemployed Mothers
9. Huang, C.Y., Shen, A.C.T., & Feng, Y. Interviewing child victims: Evaluating the NICHD training program for practitioners in Taiwan
10. Hsieh, Yi Ping, The Role of PTSD on the Association between Parental Maltreatment and Child Internet Addiction



海报摘要 Poster Presentations

地点：逸夫楼一楼大厅 Venue: Yifu Building First floor lobby

1.A Study on Family Therapeutic Interventions by School Counselors in Korea

Heo, Dawoon and Shin, Sunin

Department of Social Welfare, Daegu University, Korea

Abstract:

The effective treatment of adolescents' maladjustment to the school environment requires family therapeutic interventions. In the field of school social welfare, as there are only a handful of previous studies on the importance of family therapeutic interventions, in-depth research on this issue is still sorely needed. Here, we investigated the effectiveness of family therapeutic interventions by school social workers and the difficulties of the therapy delivery process. We collected data by interviewing ten school social workers who had experience with family therapeutic interventions and applied the phenomenological research method proposed by Giorgi. The participants reported that the problem of adolescents' school maladjustment was serious and was frequently related to family conflicts. The majority of them were providing family therapeutic intervention services by request. Accessibility and costs of the service were the greatest barriers to their involvement. We found that family therapeutic interventions are effective in aiding the recovery of parent-adolescent relationships, increasing emotional stability and improving adjustment to school life. Furthermore, family therapeutic interventions were found to be more effective than individual counseling. Based on these findings, we propose a plan to facilitate school-based family therapeutic interventions for treating adolescents' school maladjustment effectively.

Keywords:

family therapy, adolescent, school maladjustment, school social work, school counseling

海报摘要 Poster Presentations

地点：逸夫楼一楼大厅 Venue: Yifu Building First floor lobby

2. Teachers' Perspectives on the Family Therapy Services for the Preschool children with Behavioral Problems in Korea

Jo, Kyoungsook & Shin, Sunin

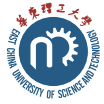
Department of Social Welfare, Daegu University, Korea

Abstract:

Approximately 3 ~ 5% of Korean preschool age children are known to have various behavioral problems caused mainly by family issues, thus family therapies or interventions are to be essential for resolving the problems. As the number of both-working couples has increased, many families became suffering from the lack of communications and marital conflicts, which in turn induced up-bringing difficulties and might cause children's behavioral problems as well. This research aimed at investigating preschool teachers' perspectives of family therapy practices in resolving preschoolers' behavioral problems. The necessities for the family therapy services and alternative strategies for the services were also identified. The researchers selected ten preschool teachers who have dealt with children with behavioral problems and conducted in-depth interviews with them. Majority of the participants responded that child behavior problems have become more serious, the number of children has increased, and their ages are getting younger, so that the proper interventions have been urgently required. The majority of the participants also perceived that the family counseling service was indispensable to resolve the problems, however, few of them had actually practiced or utilized those services. The research also identified major strategies to improve family therapy services in the preschool systems, which include the perspective change of the families, enhancing teachers' knowledge and skills on family therapy, and improving service delivery systems with the relevant organizations.

Keywords

family therapy, preschool children, child behavioral problem, qualitative research



海报摘要 Poster Presentations

地点：逸夫楼一楼大厅 Venue: Yifu Building First floor lobby

3.A Family Therapy Case Study of Sibling Incest: Implications for Counseling with the Victims of Child Abuse and Narcissistic Personality

Shin, Sunin

Department of Social Welfare, Daegu University, Korea

Abstract:

As in many other countries, sexuality issues of the children are increasing in Korea, and empirical evidences point to the rise and devastating effects of the sibling incest. The dynamics of incestuous sibling relationships are complex but typically embedded in severely dysfunctional families and maltreatment during childhood. Child abuse has also been known to be associated with the risk of developing dysfunctional personalities lacking empathy, typically the narcissistic personality disorder, which in turn becomes a cause of sibling sexual abuse. This study introduces a family therapy case study involving a sibling sex offender with narcissistic traits, who abused his younger sister when he was adolescent. He was a victim of severe child abuse by his father. Narcissistic clients are often considered to be difficult cases by therapists due to typically lengthy treatment periods or early termination. The purpose of this study was to build understanding of how families experience sibling incest and its impact on their families. Clinical information from the family therapy sessions was analyzed for the core concepts that explain the sibling incest. Parental conflicts, child abuse, sibling rivalry or favoritism, and development of narcissistic personality disorder were investigated. The findings suggest that treatment needs to include an in-depth assessment of these issues. The maintenance of a successful and enduring therapeutic alliance is considered to have been the critical factor in facilitating the change in the relationship between the clients exhibiting narcissistic personality traits.

Keywords

family therapy, sibling sexual abuse, therapeutic alliance, narcissistic personality

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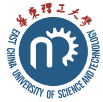
4. Influence of family strengths of origin family on self-differentiation and marital intimacy in couple relationships

Insoo Lee

Sangmyung University

Abstract:

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of family strengths on self differentiation and marital intimacy in couple relationships. This study also applied the Actor-Partner interdependence Model (APIM; Kenny, 1996) to analyze dyadic data. A convenience sample of 234 married couples was surveyed. The result were as follows. First, structural equation analyses revealed that for both wives and husbands, family strengths had positive actor and partner effects on self-differentiation, marital intimacy. Second, family strengths for wife positively affected their own self-differentiation, marital intimacy. Implications for counseling practice are discussed.



海报摘要 Poster Presentations

地点：逸夫楼一楼大厅 Venue: Yifu Building First floor lobby

5. 北滘镇家庭综合服务中心个案需求分析报告

徐遇安 曾丽

佛山市顺德区太和社会工作服务中心

摘要：

佛山市顺德区太和社会工作服务中心在广东省佛山市顺德区北滘镇承接了两个项目，分别是家庭综合服务中心及职工服务中心。服务对象包括：儿童、青少年、长者、家庭、义工、职工等。由开业 2012 年 7 月至 2014 年 6 月两年的时间里，中心共接收个案 674 个，其中咨询个案 436 个，辅导个案 238 个，结案 145 个。本报告用 SPSS 对辅导个案的资料进行数据分析，得出以下需求现状：（1）主动寻求个案服务的群众占一半。（2）求助者以成人居多，成人、儿青、长者的比例约为 5:3:2。（3）求助者以女性居多，男女比例约 4:6。（4）求助问题中，家庭类问题最为突出，占将近 4 成。针对以上显著问题，我们在社区大力开展家庭教育、反家暴、亲子活动等服务，促进社区及家庭和谐发展。

Abstract:

Thye Hua Social Work Service Center undertook two projects in Beijiao Town, Shunde District, Foshan, Guangdong. The two projects were family service center and staff service center. Service objects included children, youngsters, elders, families, volunteers, staff, etc. From July 2012 to June 2014, the center had handled 674 cases, including 436 consulting cases and 238 counseling cases. The following demand situation was concluded through the data analysis of counseling cases: (1) Half of the clients seek for counseling service initiatively. (2) The ratio of adults, children and youngsters, elders is about 5:3:2. (3) The ratio of men and women is about 4:6. (4) Among all the problems, family problems are the most prominent, accounting for almost 40%. Aimed at solving the above significant problems, services such as family education, anti-family violence, parent-child activities, were carried out in the community, so as to promote the harmonious development of communities and families.

海报摘要 Poster Presentations

地点：逸夫楼一楼大厅 Venue: Yifu Building First floor lobby

6. 流动儿童情绪认知小组工作过程分析

丘慧芳

佛山市顺德区太和社会工作服务中心

摘要：

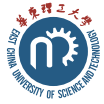
从城市流动儿童相关的调查文献显示，城市流动儿童能够很好地适应城市的生活，心理认知方面中的自我评价上并没有因流动的身份而产生负面影响，但是情绪认知方面却存在一些问题。本研究针对北 镇内 10 名流动儿童开展了名为“做情绪的小主人”小组活动，以成长小组模式作为此次小组的主导模式，以“镜中我”理论、小团体理论、社会学习理论和社会支持网络理论为基础理论，设计五次小组活动来改善他们的情绪认知。总体来说，在流动儿童的情绪认知上，大部分成员都得到很大的改变；其次，从组员的招募、活动的设计上看，选择了成长小组模式有利于实现小组目标；但从干预效果上看，仍存在的一些不足的地方。

关键词：流动儿童；情绪认知；成长小组

Abstract:

The literature survey about migrant children in city shows that the children can adjust relatively well to city life. The floating has no major negative effects to their self-evaluation of psychological cognition, however, there are some problems in their emotional cognition. To address this issue, we launches five group activities named “Be the master of your mood” for ten migrant who is currently reside in Beijiao town . The activities based on the theory of Looking-Glass Self, team-work, social learning and social support networks, which is using growth group as leading mode. From the activities, we proud to notice that most of the members have shown improvement in emotional cognition. In addition, the mode of growth group had a great help in achieving group target on member recruitment and activity design, but reflects some defects on intervention effect.

Keywords: migrant children; emotional cognition; growth group work



海报摘要 Poster Presentations

地点：逸夫楼一楼大厅 Venue: Yifu Building First floor lobby

7. Relationships among Family-of-origin Experiences, Marital Satisfaction, and Parenting Efficacy Perceived by Korean Fathers in Multicultural Families

Han, Yun Jung & Chung, Hyejeong
Chonbuk National University

Abstract:

This research attempted to investigate the relationships of family-of-origin experiences and marital satisfaction with parenting efficacy perceived by fathers in multicultural families in Korea. Data were collected from 203 Korean fathers who had at least one child and married with women from foreign countries by using a self-report questionnaire method. Family-of-origin experiences were consisted of two variables such as family-of-origin health and attachment to parents in family-of-origin. Parenting efficacy measured two dimensions such as efficacy as a parent and frustration/ anxiety as a parent. Exploratory analyses results showed that family-of-origin experiences were different according to the participants' education levels, religion, monthly average income, and family types, while marital satisfaction and parenting efficacy differed considerably depending on their age, education levels, religion, income, and their foreign wives' Korean communication abilities. Results of correlation analyses indicated that the level of fathers' parenting efficacy was positively related with the levels of marital satisfaction and family-of-origin experiences. Finally, multiple regression analyses reported that marital satisfaction was the most powerful variable affecting both dependent variables, i.e., efficacy as a parent and frustration as a parent, while attachment to fathers in their family-of-origin also influenced efficacy as a parent. Results were discussed in terms of some implications for educators and clinicians working with fathers in multicultural families. Results were also discussed in terms of future research direction focusing on this new type of family in Korea.

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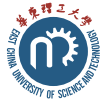
地点：逸夫楼一楼大厅 Venue: Yifu Building First floor lobby

8. Motherhood Ideology Acceptance, Parenting Stress, and Marital Satisfaction of Employed and Unemployed Mothers

Jo, Sook & Chung, Hyejeong
Chonbuk National University

Abstract:

This research was to compare the degree of motherhood ideology acceptance, parenting stress, and marital satisfactions between employed and unemployed mothers in Korea. Parenting stress measures were consisted of seven factors such as competence, attachment, role restriction, depressive mood, relationship with spouse, feeling of isolation, and health state. Data were collected from 182 employed and 173 unemployed mothers with at least one child by a self-administered questionnaire method. Results showed that there were significant differences in the levels of motherhood ideology acceptance and parenting stress between two groups of mothers, indicating that unemployed mothers were higher in both variables than employed mothers. In addition, the levels of parenting stress and marital satisfaction of each group were different according to some general characteristics such as number and age of children, motivation of employment, and so on. Interaction effects were also found between some demographic variables and employment status of mothers. Correlation analyses reported some interesting results such that (1) motherhood ideology acceptance was positively related with depressive mood and negatively with marital satisfaction of employed mothers, and positively with role restriction of unemployed mothers, and (2) parenting stress was negatively related with marital satisfaction in both groups. Finally, hierarchical multiple regression analyses indicated that the relationship with their spouses was a common variable influencing marital satisfaction of both groups of mothers, while employed mothers' marital satisfaction was also influenced by some other job-related variables. Results were discussed in terms of implications for educators and clinicians working with mothers and dual-earner couples.



海报摘要 Poster Presentations

地点：逸夫楼一楼大厅 Venue: Yifu Building First floor lobby

9. Interviewing child victims: Evaluating the NICHD training program for practitioners in Taiwan

Huang, C.Y., Shen, A.C.T., & Feng, Y.

NTU Children and Family Research Center

Abstract:

Interviewing child victims is a challenging task, given children's cognitive, linguistic and sensory-motor development. Research over the past decades demonstrated that children can be competent informants when interviewed appropriately. Several interview protocols have thus been developed by researchers and experts in the field to safeguard best practice when interviewing children victims or witness. Among these interview protocols, the protocol developed by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) with Lamb, Orbach, Hershkowitz, Esplin and Horowitz (2007) has been supported by the most research evidence and tested in many countries.

Given the lack of systematic training and established protocol when interviewing child victims in Taiwan, the NTU Children and Family Research Center translated the NICHD protocol into Mandarin and provided training workshops for practitioners to further their knowledge in relevant area and to use the NICHD protocol for their practice.

16 social workers, police officers, and prosecutors participated in the workshop, and 9 (out of the 16) completed the pre- and post-training quiz to evaluate their knowledge improvement. By the end of the workshop, participants filled out the feedback forms to evaluate their satisfaction of the workshop (5 point Likerts scale, with 5 being very satisfied and 1 being very dissatisfied). The results not only indicated that participants improved significantly (paired-sample t-tests, $t = 4.40$, $p < .01$) in their knowledge of interview question types, but they were also satisfied (mean scores: 4.34) with the training, demonstrating encouraging first step in improving the forensic interview practices in Taiwan.

海报摘要 Poster Presentations

地点：逸夫楼一楼大厅 Venue: Yifu Building First floor lobby

10. The role of PTSD on the association between parental maltreatment and child internet addiction

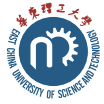
Hsieh, Yi Ping

National Cheng Kung University

Abstract:

Objective: The aims of this study were to examine the association between parental maltreatment (psychological neglect, physical neglect, and sexual violence) and child internet addiction, as well as the mediating effect of PTSD on the association between parental maltreatment and child internet addiction.

Method: The randomly-selected sample included 707 fourth-grade children and their mother



3A 项目 3A Projects

The 3A Project was first launched in 2010 to actualize CIFA's mission and vision of creating a platform for trans-disciplinary collaboration in promoting the importance of family well-being work in the Asia region. The 3"A"s denote "Asian Award for Advancing Family Well-Being". Furthermore, "ASIA" has been chosen to be its theme, highlighting the characteristics of "Aspiration for Sustainability, Innovation and Applicability".

The 3A Project, the first of its kind, aims to give recognition to outstanding projects that have advanced an innovative idea, model or paradigm that improves the quality of life and enhances family well-being, while at the same time provides an opportunity for exchange of valuable knowledge, experiences and good practice addressing the problems encountered by families. It also encourages efforts replicate and develop family work to suit the circumstances of the different parts of Asia without reinventing the wheel. Through the enthusiastic support and participation from many committed and visionary individuals and organizations, the 3A Project has, since its introduction in 2010, attracted a total of 97 entries from eight counties/regions including China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Macau, Malaysia, Singapore and Taiwan, covering a wide variety of topics. With the involvement of the dedicated Adjudication Panel, eight projects are shortlisted every time for the Final Round Adjudication held during the CIFA Regional Symposiums, to be followed by the Award Presentation Ceremony to recognize the Gold, Silver, Bronze Award winning teams and outstanding projects. In the three 3A Project competitions organized for 2010, 2012 and 2014, a total of 24 projects have been selected, and the Final Adjudication and Award Presentation Ceremony of the Wofoo 3A Project 2014 will be held during the 4th Regional Symposium of CIFA at Shanghai in November this year.

The 3A Project is far more than a competition. It is a platform for sharing and mutual exchange. During the whole process, the finalist teams, while sharing their experience, are also learning from their counterparts. Moreover, the successful 3A Sharing Sessions held in Hong Kong 2010 and 2013 and in Singapore in 2012 have provided forum for sharing and receiving feedback from the participants, while facilitating the building up of network among professionals and organizations. It also stimulates exploration of replicating similar projects in other organizations and countries, such as the 3SEM Project in Korea. In addition, agency visits have been organized to allow much sharing and deliberation among front line professionals on possibilities for project replication. Moreover, to consolidate the knowledge and experience of this regional initiative, efforts have been made to document this regional initiative which include the publication of the 3A Brochures, and production of DVDs as a reference guide to facilitate replication for wide distribution to government and non-governmental social service organizations, schools and related sectors. Video clips of the 3A Sharing Session in 2010 have been uploaded onto related websites for public viewing.

A significant number of positive and encouraging feedbacks have been received and there is no doubt that the 3A Project is a resounding success, creating the momentum of innovation and knowledge transfer among professionals and sustaining the development of family work in the whole Asian region. In recognition of such achievement and development, CIFA is grateful to receive continuous support from the Wofoo Social Enterprises which has provided funding support in 2010 and 2012 and becomes the titled sponsor starting 2014. We are also indebted to the Family Council of the HKSAR for sponsoring

and co-organizing our Exchange Programs, and the Chinese University of Hong Kong for providing the venue and technical support for our second round adjudications and sharing sessions. Without their staunch support, the 3A Project will be far away from where it has achieved today.

To conclude, the 3A Project, now titled the Wofoo 3A Project, has contributed much to the work of family life enrichment in the Asia Region. A regular platform for knowledge, skills and experiences sharing across countries and organizational boundaries has been created. Challenges and gaps in our ability to address family issues are identified, while professional capacity, proven effective solutions and achievements have been demonstrated by the award winning projects. Through participation, experiences are readily shared, and information can be accessed for further development of credible, sustainable, and replicable models for professional practice. As reflected by the project teams, significant professional growth and development have been gained in improving their project designs, presentation format and skills, team building and cooperation, language proficiency, and confidence.

The following are the 24 outstanding projects for sharing:

Award Winners of 3A Project 2010 and 2012:

Year	Award	Region	Organization	Project
2010	Gold Award	Hong Kong	Hong Kong Family Welfare Society (Hong Kong Eastern Centre)	Family Mental Health Service cum Family Oasis Project
2010	Silver Award	Singapore	Thye Hua Kwan Moral Society	Family Achievement Award
2010	Bronze Award	Hong Kong	Evangelical Lutheran Church Social Service-Hong Kong (Lifeangel Education Center)	When Teens Meet Angels
2010	Outstanding Award	China	China Sexual Assault Prevention Web (Spring Breeze Web, www.858.org.cn)	Spring Breeze- Assistance to families with victims of sexual assault
2010	Outstanding Award	Hong Kong	International Social Service Hong Kong Branch	"City Beneath the light" Tin Shui Wai Drama Project 「灯光下的围城」天水围戏剧计划
2010	Outstanding Award	Korea	Cheongju Healthy Family Support Centre	3 SEM (Smart, Smile, Sharing Eating Movement) Project
2010	Outstanding Award	Malaysia	Malaysian Care (Rural & Urban Community Development Services)	Family-based Micro Finance & Agricultural IGPs Intervention in Indigenous People Communities
2010	Outstanding Award	Taiwan	The Child Welfare League Foundation	The Project of Family Mediation
2012	Gold Award	Taiwan	Child Welfare League Foundation R.O.C.	Hope - Starts from the Home Working with Bereaved Children and Their Families Affected by Disasters

2012	Silver Award	Hong Kong	Heep Hong Society	Promoting Positive Life Attitudes among Families with Special Needs Children
2012	Bronze Award	Hong Kong	Tung Wah Group of Hospitals	Healthy Start Home Visit Program
2012	Outstanding Award	Taiwan	Taiwan Fund for Children and Families	Family Development Account Program: An Approach To End Poverty
2012	Outstanding Award	Hong Kong	Richform Holdings Limited	Family - Friendly, Happy Together
2012	Outstanding Award	Hong Kong	The Boys' & Girls' Clubs Association of Hong Kong Tsz Wan Shan Children & Youth Integrated Services Centre	Project Touch - 1st Social Service for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender youths and their families in Greater China
2012	Outstanding Award	Hong Kong	Hong Kong Children & Youth Services - Hung Hom Integrated Family Service Centre	Sleeping Beauty - Women Wellness Scheme
2012	Outstanding Award	Hong Kong	New Life Psychiatric Rehabilitation Association	Seeing H.O.P.E.S. - Family-based Counseling & Support Project
2012	My Favourite Project	Taiwan	Child Welfare League Foundation R.O.C.	Hope - Starts from the Home Working with Bereaved Children and Their Families Affected by Disasters

Award Winners of 3A Project 2010 and 2012:

Region	Organization	Name of Project
HK	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University and The University of Hong Kong	HOPE-20
HK	Hong Kong Family Welfare Society - Tseung Kwan O (South) Centre	Healthy Divorced Men Project
Taiwan	Child Welfare League Foundation, R.O.C	Family Preservation and Restoration: Family Intervention Services in Child Abuse
HK	HKSKH Kowloon City Children & Youth Integrated Service Centre	'Walk with Love' Family Supportive Project
HK	The Hong Kong Catholic Marriage Advisory Council - Marriage Mediation Counselling Service	Co-Parenting Project for the Divorced & Separated Parents 离异父母同一职计划
Singapore	Caregivers Alliance Limited	Caregivers-to-Caregivers Training & Support for Families of Persons with Mental Illness
HK	The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups Media Counselling Centre	uTouch Cyber Youth Outreach Project
HK	Methodist Epworth Village Community Centre, Social Welfare	"Abundant and Fulfilling Life" - Intergenerational Life and Death Education Project

Pre-Symposium Workshop

Title: "Family therapy in helping Chinese families of children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder who suffer from child and/or parent maltreatment"

Date & Time: 12th Nov, 2014 / 09:00 – 12:00

Venue: Department of Social Work, conference room at ECUST

Trainer: Prof. Joyce MA

Description of the workshop:

While appreciating stimulant medication and behaviour therapy as the empirically validated treatments for children diagnosed with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), they are insufficient to help resolve child and/or parent maltreatment identified in these families. In view of this knowledge gap, the main objective of this workshop is to enable participants to critically examine the inadequacy of current dominant treatments for the disorder and find ways to help handle the issues of abuse, trauma and losses commonly experienced by these children. Specifically participants are expected to achieve the following learning outcomes from the workshop: (a) to understand the link between ADHD and child and/or parent maltreatment; (b) to heighten their professional sensitivity in detecting and identifying child and/or parent maltreatment in Chinese families of children with ADHD; (c) to equip themselves with fundamental knowledge and skills in family therapy and adapt it to help Chinese families resolve their severe parent-child conflicts, which have already been progressing and escalating into child and/or parent maltreatment; and (d) to perceive the importance of developing a more integrated and holistic approach in helping children with ADHD, rather than adhering to the mainstay of recommended treatments for the disorder – stimulant medication and behaviour therapy.

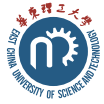


马丽庄教授是香港中文大学社会工作学系教授及系主任。马教授的研究专长及领域包括家庭治疗及精神健康，近年主要集中于研究进食失调症及专注力失调及过度活跃症患者的治疗。马教授从 1988 年起一直在中文大学执教，亦是美国婚姻与家庭治疗协会的认可专业督导。她在深圳南山医院开办了深港家庭治疗中心，为内地的有需要人士提供家庭治疗，推动社会工作在内地的的发展。马教授亦是社工系家庭及小组实务研究中心的董事，至今一直为本港的家庭治疗及小组工作奠定了理论及实务基础。于 2013 年 1 月，马教授被香港家庭治疗学院委任为临床副主任。于 2014 年 3 月，马教授亦被国际家庭治疗协会委任为任命及认证委员会之其中一员。

马教授近年有四本中文及一本英文著作 “Anorexia Nervosa and Family Therapy” (2011)，并且出版了 80 篇具影响力的期刊论文。她目前正在开展一个为期三年的计划，研究以「多元家庭小组」去帮助本港专注力失调及过度活跃症儿童患者之家庭之效能。

Prof. Ma Lai-Chong, Joyce

Prof. Joyce L. C. Ma is the Professor and Chairperson of the Department of Social Work. Her specialties and research interests cover the areas of family therapy and mental health, with recent focuses on eating disorders and attention deficit hyperactivity disorders. Teaching at the Department of Social Work, The Chinese University of Hong Kong since 1988, Prof. Ma is a Clinical Fellow and an Approved Supervisor of the American Association of Marriage and Family Therapy (AAMFT). She is the founder of the Shengang Family Treatment Center, Nanshan Hospital in Shenzhen, where she offered family



therapy to people in need and advanced the development of social work in the Mainland China. Prof. Ma is also the Director of the Family and Group Practice Research Centre of the Department, where the theoretical and practical foundation of family therapy and group work have been laid. She was appointed the Co-Clinical Director, Academy of Family Therapy, Hong Kong in January 2013 as well as the member of the Commission of Accreditation and Certification, International Family Therapy Association in March 2014.

Prof. Ma has published four Chinese books and one English book “Anorexia Nervosa and Family Therapy” (2011) in addition to 80 refereed journal articles at venues of significant impact and visibility. Recently she has started a 3-year research project on examining the efficacy of multiple family groups for Chinese families in Hong Kong with children suffering from Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorders.

Pre-Symposium Workshop

Title: “Professional Supervision in Social Service”

Date & Time: 12th Nov, 2014 / 14:00 – 17:00

Venue: Department of Social Work, conference room at ECUST

Trainer: Ms. Agnes Ng Kwok Tung

Description of the workshop:

Supervising staff can be a challenging and tough job as they use themselves as tools to help people to reach their goals. Supervisor as gatekeeper to the profession will be helped to formalize professional relationship with supervisee in which the supervisor uses appropriate supervision model to direct monitor, and evaluate the supervisee’s work practice while promoting development of the supervisee’s knowledge, skills, and abilities to provide social work services in an ethical and competent manner.

Learning outcomes:

After the session, the participants should be able to have critical reflection on:

- 1.The role and importance of supervision.
- 2.Implementing supervision systems and processes.
- 3.The development of their own personal learning profile and an understanding of the supervision process as learning.

Covered content:

- 1.Supervision in a contended profession
- 2.Supervision as an interactive process
- 3.Skills and interventions in supervision
- 4.Developing effective supervisory relationships



About the Trainer:

Ms. Agnes Ng Kwok Tung (PhD Candidate, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University; Master of Social Work, Monash University of Australia; Bachelor of Philosophy in Educational Studies, England; Diploma in Social Work, Hong Kong) is the Chief Executive of The Nurturing Education; and also served as adjunct lecturer of Monash University of Australia to supervise students of the Master of Counseling Program. Prior to her current work, Ms. Ng was the Assistant Chief Executive of the Christian Family Service Centre. In which, she was accountable for the operation

and development of the core service programs including the integrated family service; the integrated elderly care service; and the integrated rehabilitation service. Ms. Ng has over 30 years working experience in the social work field. She is the pioneer in the early development of the single-parent family services in Hong Kong since 1984. Her major interests are family life education, marriage counseling, single-parent family services, clinical supervision work and counseling service. She provides trainings, teaching and consultancy services to social work professionals, organization and training institutes in and outside Hong Kong.

Ms. Ng has been actively involved in community work. She is the Honorary Secretary of the Consortium of Institutes on Family in the Asian Region; member of the Disciplinary Committee of the Social Workers Registration Board; member of Staff Panel of the Scout Association of Hong Kong; Deputy Friends of Scout Commissioner (Children & Youth Service); and also served as the Project Director of the Supportive Supervision Scheme for the Hong Kong Social Worker Association.

Post-Symposium Workshop

Title: "Application of Integrated Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (ICBT) in Helping Couples with Marital Crisis"

Date & Time: 16th Nov, 2014 / 09:00 – 12:00

Venue: Department of Social Work, conference room at ECUST

Trainer: Miranda CHUNG CHAN Lai-Foon, Ph.D., R.S.W.

Chief Editor / CIFA-NET,

Chairperson/Research & Training Committee/CIFA

Description of the workshop:

Over the past two decades, the upsurge of divorce rate was alarming and has become a world-wide concern. We have witnessed tremendous family tragedies and hopelessness is commonly seen in the divorcing families. The prevailing family issue is indeed heart-breaking and it is high time for the family professionals to search for a therapy approach in alleviating these families from their sorrows and helping them in re-building strengths and happiness.

The Integrated Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (ICBT), was formulated in 1999, focusing on helping individuals in changing their irrational thoughts, negative emotions and ineffective behaviors. The goal of ICBT is to help cultivating a positive life philosophy in the individuals and stresses that search for happiness and making changes are their own responsibilities. Over the years, ICBT has been widely applied in helping school children, juvenile delinquents and divorcing families to make positive changes in Hong Kong.

Therefore, in this Workshop, the application of ICBT in helping couples facing marital crisis will be introduced and its efficacy and effectiveness will be illustrated with case examples and small group discussion.



About the Trainer:

Dr. Miranda Chung works for the Social Welfare department of the Hong Kong government as a juvenile court probation officer, high court probation officer, training office officer and the superintendent of the Girls' Home. Dr. Chung was awarded PhD and MSW degrees in Social work from Hong Kong University, and she also has a graduate diploma in Management Studies from City University of Hong Kong. Prior to her career in the government, Dr. Chung worked for Social Work Department of Chinese University of Hong Kong, and managed Charities Department of

Hong Kong Jockey Club, Social Service Office & Board Office of Pok Oi Hospital, and Hong Kong Young Women's Christian Association. Dr. Chung has held numerous positions in both governmental and non-governmental organizations. Dr. Chung's research and practice interests cover a range of topics including social services development and family wellness, integrated cognitive-behavioral therapy, social work education and leadership training, agency administration/planning and policy development, and human capital development and financial management.

Post-Symposium Workshop

Title: "Social work practice with families in Shanghai"

Date & Time: 16th Nov, 2014 / 14:00 – 1:700

Venue: Department of Social Work, conference room at ECUST

Trainer: Prof. Meihua Zhu

工作坊：本土化家庭社会工作的实践 -- 上海经验

时间：2014年11月16日 14:00 - 17:00

地点：华东理工大学 社会工作系会议室

主持人：朱眉华 教授 华东理工大学 社会工作系

Description of the workshop:

家庭社会工作旨在协助解决家庭问题，改善日常家庭生活，提升家庭自身解决问题的能力，促进家庭关系的和谐及家庭功能的正常发挥。在探索家庭社会工作的过程中，如何设计符合服务对象需求的项目？如何针对各类家庭的特点开展工作？如何测量家庭服务的成效？工作坊将基于上海公益社工师事务所承接的家庭服务项目（如外来媳妇、单亲家庭、上访家庭、贫困家庭、外来务工家庭等）的探索实践，共同探讨家庭服务的实践路径及本土化经验。



About the Trainer:

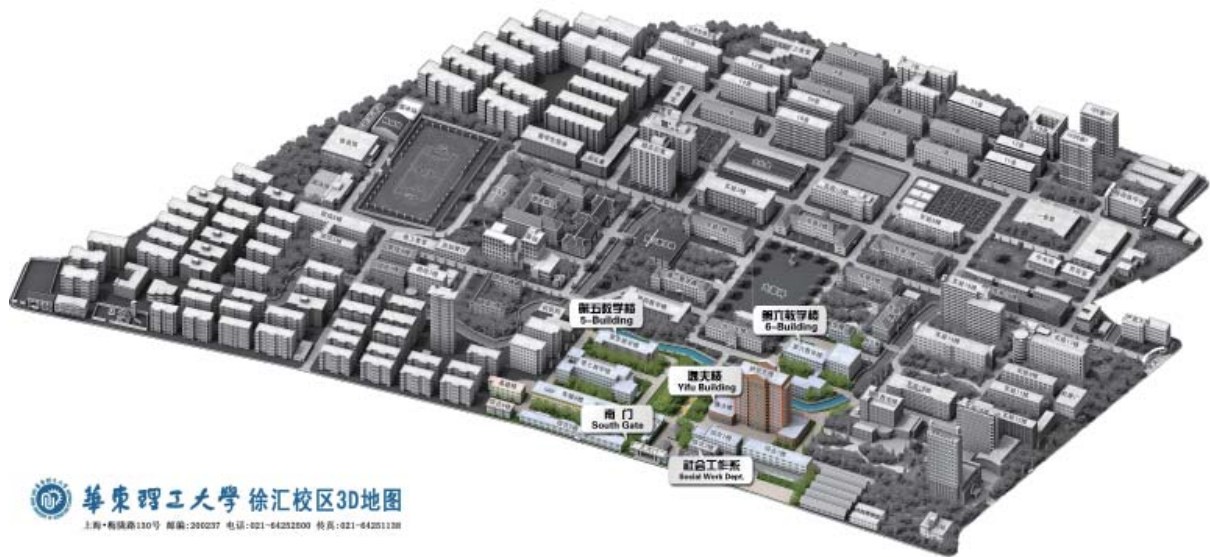
朱眉华，华东理工大学社会工作系教授。兼任中国社会工作教育协会理事、上海市社会工作者协会常务理事、上海市浦东新区社会工作者协会副会长、上海公益社工师事务所董事长等职。曾参与社会工作者国家职业标准的起草，并担任全国社会工作标准化技术委员会专家委员。曾多次出席社会工作国际研讨会并发表演讲，曾任美国北卡罗拉纳大学教会山分校访问教授，近年受邀美国纽约大学、加州大学、密西根大河谷州立大学、日本广岛大学进行讲演。曾主编《社会工作实务》、《社会工作实务手册》等专业书籍，在国内外专业期刊上发表学术论文六十余篇。主要研究领域：儿童与家庭社会工作、社会工作理论与实务、社会福利政策等。

机构参访安排表 Agency Visit

机构 Agency	上海公益社工师事务所 Shanghai Social Worker Agency For Public Affairs	春晖社工师事务所 Chunhui Social Worker Agency	上海东方社会工作事务所 Shanghai Oriental Agency for Social Work
安排 Arrangement			
出发时间 Departure Time	11月15日下午13:45 13:45 pm. November 15th		
参访时间 Time for Visit	11月15日下午13:45-17:00 13:45 pm - 17:00 pm. November 15th		
参访地点 Address	浦东新区东书房路629弄8号407室 Room 407, NO.8, Lane 629, Dong Shufang Road, Pudong New Area.	徐汇区徐虹北路11号214室 Room 214, NO.11, North Xuhong Road, Xuhui District.	上海市延平路123弄15号203室 Room 203, NO.15 Lane 123, Yanping Road, Shanghai.
接待人员及联系方式 Reception staff and contact information	许艳萍 Xu Yanpin 13774249005	叶莲菁 Ye Lianjing 13524699606	张海 Zhang Hai 13661951571
带队人员及联系方式 Lead staff and contact information	舒启燕 Shu Qiyan 15801956603	黄夏燕 Huang Xiayan 13916241897	孙斐 Sun Fei 15216780097
带队志愿者及联系方式 Volunteer	孙百慧 Sun Baihui 13127935226	彭春燕 Peng Chunyan 13127698227	江盼盼 Jiang Panpan 18801950798

地图及交通信息 Map And Traffic Information

学校地图 School Map



华东理工大学徐汇校区3D地图
上海·梅陇路130号 邮编:200237 电话:021-64252000 传真:021-64251138

华东理工大学徐汇校区平面图



地图及交通信息 Map And Traffic Information

酒店地图 Hotel Map



酒店指引 Hotel Guide

上海园林格兰云天大酒店 ★★★★★

Grand Skylight Gardens Hotel

地址：上海市徐汇区百色路 100 号

房价区间：399 元 -1180 元

联系方式：电话：+86 21 51801144

网址：www.grandskylighthotel.com

距主会场 距离酒店 距离华东理工大学（徐汇校区）2 公里；打车约 6 分钟

交通、轨道交通：距 1,3 号线上海南站站 4 公里，乘坐出租车约 10 分钟。

驾车、打车：距浦东国际机场 40 公里，乘坐出租车价格为 150 元，时间约为 40 分钟。距虹桥机场 25 公里，乘坐出租车价格为 85 元，时间约为 35 分钟。距上海火车站 20 公里，乘坐出租车价格为 63 元，时间约为 35 分钟。



上海光大会展中心国际大酒店 ★★★★★

Shanghai Everbright International Hotel

地址：上海市徐汇区漕宝路 66 号

房价区间：318 元 -1200 元

联系方式：400-666-5511

网址：www.ebexhibition.com/index.php



地图及交通信息 Map And Traffic Information

酒店地图 Hotel Map

距主会场 距离酒店 距离华东理工大学(徐汇校区)3公里; 打车约13分钟

交通、轨道交通: 地铁1号线漕宝路站(2号口出), 步行约5分钟;

驾车、打车: 距浦东国际机场50公里, 乘坐出租车价格为160元, 时间约为50分钟。距虹桥机场15公里, 乘坐出租车价格为60元, 时间约为30分钟。距上海火车站12公里, 乘坐出租车价格为50元, 时间约为25分钟。

上海乐泰精品花庭酒店 ★★★

L'otel

地址: 上海市徐汇区老沪闵路385号

房价区间: 315元-668元

联系方式: +86 21 54649797

电邮: reservation@lotelchina.com

网址: www.lotelchina.com

距主会场 距离酒店 距离华东理工大学(徐汇校区)700米, 步行约10分钟

交通、轨道交通: 距1,3号线上海南站站约1000米。

驾车、打车: 距浦东国际机场43公里, 乘坐出租车价格为150元, 时间约为43分钟。距虹桥机场23公里, 乘坐出租车价格为75元, 时间约为30分钟。距上海火车站17公里, 乘坐出租车价格为55元, 时间约为30分钟。



上海航空酒店(南站店) ★★★

Shanghai Airline Travel Hotel

地址: 上海市石龙路951号

房价区间: 328元-880元

联系方式: 电话: +86 21 51801144

网址: www.sathotelsouth.com

距主会场 距离酒店 距离华东理工大学(徐汇校区)500米; 步行约7分钟

交通、轨道交通: 毗邻地铁1,3号线上海南站站, 步行约10分钟。

驾车、打车: 距离浦东国际机场43公里, 乘坐出租车价格为150元, 时间约为45分钟。距离虹桥机场17公里, 乘坐出租车价格为54元, 时间约为20分钟。距上海火车站16公里, 乘坐出租车价格为54元, 时间约为30分钟。



上海徐汇和颐酒店 ★★★

Yitel

地址 上海徐汇区漕宝路124号(近桂林路)

房价区间 329元-779元

联系方式 电话: 400-820-3333; 1010-3333

网址: http://www.homeinns.com/yitel

距主会场 距离酒店 距离华东理工大学(徐汇校区)2.5公里; 打车约10分钟

交通、轨道交通: 地铁1号线漕宝路站1号口, 9号线桂林路站

驾车、打车: 距浦东国际机场45公里, 乘坐出租车价格为150元, 时间约为46分钟。距虹桥机场11公里, 乘坐出租车价格为36元, 时间约为22分钟。距上海火车站15公里, 乘坐出租车价格为50元, 时间约为30分钟。



地图及交通信息 Map And Traffic Information

酒店地图 Hotel Map

上海如家快捷酒店 (经济型酒店)

Homeinn (注意: 不接待外宾和港澳台同胞)

地址: 上海市徐汇区老沪闵路 714 号

房价区间: 219 元 -299 元

联系方式: 021-67286888-9

网址: www.homeinns.com/hotel/021072

距主会场 距离酒店 距离华东理工大学(徐汇校区)150 米, 步行约 2 分钟

交通、轨道交通: 距 1,3 号线上海南站站约 1500 米。

驾车、打车: 距浦东国际机场 53 公里, 乘坐出租车价格为 170 元, 时间约为 65 分钟。距虹桥机场 23 公里, 乘坐出租车价格为 75 元, 时间约为 30 分钟。距上海火车站 17 公里, 乘坐出租车价格为 55 元, 时间约为 30 分钟。



上海汉庭快捷酒店酒店(上海南站店) (经济型酒店)

Hanting Inn Shanghai South Railway Station

地址: 上海市徐汇区天等路 400 号

房价区间: 139 元 -265 元

联系方式: 4008-200-200

网址: htinns.okmk.com/shanghai.html

距主会场 距离酒店 距离华东理工大学(徐汇校区)500 米; 步行约 6 分钟

交通、轨道交通: 距离 1,3 号线上海南站站 3 公里, 乘坐出租车约 6 分钟。

驾车 / 打车: 距离浦东国际机场 41 公里, 乘坐出租车价格为 150 元, 时间约为 45 分钟。距离虹桥机场 14 公里, 乘坐出租车价格为 50 元, 时间约为 20 分钟。距上海火车站 19 公里, 乘坐出租车价格为 55 元, 时间约为 30 分钟。



上海格林豪泰快捷酒店(上海南站店) (经济型酒店)

Greentree Inn Shanghai South Railway Station

地址: 上海市徐汇区石龙路 987 号

房价区间: 189 元 -309 元

联系方式: 4006-998-998; +86 21 54113151

网址: www.998.com/HotelDetail/Index

距主会场 距离酒店 距离华东理工大学(徐汇校区)500 公里; 步行约 6 分钟

交通、轨道交通: 地铁 1, 3 号线上海南站站, 步行 10 分钟

驾车 / 打车: 距离浦东国际机场 43 公里, 乘坐出租车价格为 150 元, 时间约为 45 分钟。距离虹桥机场 17 公里, 乘坐出租车价格为 54 元, 时间约为 20 分钟。距上海火车站 16 公里, 乘坐出租车价格为 54 元, 时间约为 30 分钟。



地图及交通信息 Map And Traffic Information

酒店地图 Hotel Map

Grand Skylight Gardens Hotel ★★★★★

Add: No.100, Baise Road, Xuhui Dist.

Room Rate: CNY399-1180

Booking Tel: +86 21 51801144

Web Sites: <http://www.grandskylighthotel.com/>

Distance to Conference Center 2km to East China University of Science and Technology; 6mins by taxi.

Transportation/Substation: 4kms to Shanghai South Railway Station of Line1 and Line3; 10mins by taxi.

From Hongqiao Airport: 35mins by taxi and costs ¥ 85.

From Pudong International Airport: 40mins by taxi and costs ¥ 150; From Shanghai Railway Station: 35mins by taxi and costs ¥ 63.



Shanghai Everbright International Hotel ★★★★★

Add: No.66, Caobao Rd., Xuhui Dist.

Room Rate: CNY318-1200

Booking Tel: 400-666-5511

Web Sites: <http://www.ebexhibition.com/index.php>

Distance to Conference Center 3km to East China University of Science and Technology; 13mins by taxi.

Transportation/Substation: Next to Caobao Road Station(Exit 2) of Line1,5 mins on foot.

From Hongqiao Airport: 30mins by taxi and costs ¥ 60.

From Pudong International Airport: 50mins by taxi and costs ¥ 160; From Shanghai Railway Station: 25mins by taxi and costs ¥ 50.



L'otel ★★★

Add: No.385 Old Humin Rd., Xuhui Dist.

Room Rate: CNY315-668

Booking Tel: +86 21 54649797

Email: reservation@lotelchina.com

Web Sites: <http://www.lotelchina.com>

Distance to Conference Center 700m to East China University of Science and Technology; 10mins on foot.

Transportation/Substation: 1000m to Shanghai South Railway Station of Line1 and Line3; 13mins on foot.

From Hongqiao Airport: 30mins by taxi and costs ¥ 75.

From Pudong International Airport: 45mins by taxi and costs ¥ 150; From Shanghai Railway Station: 30mins by taxi and costs ¥ 55.



Shanghai Airline Travel Hotel ★★★

Add No.951, Shilong Rd., Xuhui Dist.

Room Rate CNY328—880

Booking Tel: +86 21 51801144

Web Sites: <http://www.sathotel.com/>

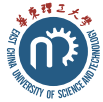
Distance to Conference Center 500m to East China University of Science and Technology; 7mins on foot.

Transportation/Substation: Next to Shanghai South Railway Station of Line1 and Line3; 5 mins on foot.

From Hongqiao Airport: 20mins by taxi and costs ¥ 54.

From Pudong International Airport: 45mins by taxi and costs ¥ 150; From Shanghai Railway Station: 30mins by taxi and costs ¥ 54.





地图及交通信息 Map And Traffic Information

酒店地图 Hotel Map

Yitel ★★★

Add: No.214, Caobao Rd., Xuhui Dist.

Room Rate: CNY359-779

Booking Tel: 400-820-3333; 1010-3333

Web Sites: www.homeinns.com/yitel

Distance to Conference Center 2.5km to East China University of Science and Technology
10mins by taxi.

Transportation/Substation: Next to Caobao Road Station(Exit 1) of Line1;

Near Guilin Road Station of Line9

From Hongqiao Airport: 22mins by taxi and costs ¥ 36.

From Pudong International Airport: 46mins by taxi and costs ¥150; From Shanghai Railway Station: 30mins by taxi and costs ¥ 50.



Homeinn (Budget Hotels)

(Notice: Not available for foreign guests or guests from Hongkong, Macau and Taiwan Province.)

Add: No.714, Old Humin Rd., Xuhui Dist.

Room Rate: CNY219-299

Booking Tel: 021-67286888-9

Web Sites: <http://www.homeinns.com/hotel/021072>

Distance to Conference Center 150m to East China University of Science and Technology;
2mins on foot.

Transportation/Substation: 1500m to Shanghai South Railway Station of Line1 and Line3;

From Hongqiao Airport: 30mins by taxi and costs ¥ 75.

From Pudong International Airport: 65mins by taxi and costs ¥ 170; From Shanghai Railway Station: 30mins by taxi and costs ¥ 55.



Hanting Inn Shanghai South Railway Station (Budget Hotels)

Add: No.400, Tiandeng Rd., Xuhui Dist.

Room Rate: CNY139—265

Booking Tel: 4008-200-200

Web Sites: <http://htinns.okmk.com/shanghai.html>

Distance to Conference Center 500m to East China University of Science and Technology;
6mins on foot.

Transportation/Substation: 3kms to Shanghai South Railway Station of Line1 and Line3;

6mins by taxi.

From Hongqiao Airport: 20mins by taxi and costs ¥ 50.

From Pudong International Airport: 45mins by taxi and costs ¥ 150; From Shanghai Railway Station: 30mins by taxi and costs ¥ 55.



Greentree Inn Shanghai South Railway Station (Budget Hotels)

Add: No.987, Shilong Rd., Xuhui Dist.

Room Rate: CNY189-309

Booking Tel: 4006-998-998; +86 21 54113151

Web Sites: <http://www.998.com/HotelDetail/Index>

Distance to Conference Center 2.5km to East China University of Science and Technology
10mins by taxi.

Transportation/Substation: Next to Shanghai South Railway Station of Line1 and Line3.

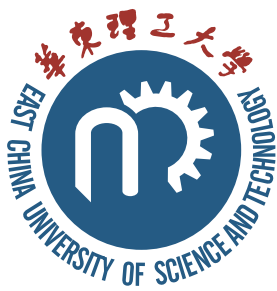
From Hongqiao Airport: 20mins by taxi and costs ¥ 54.

From Pudong International Airport: 45mins by taxi and costs ¥ 150; From Shanghai Railway Station: 30mins by taxi and costs ¥ 54.



支持单位 Supporting Organizations

华东理工大学社会工作系



华东理工大学社会工作系成立于1996年。师资力量雄厚，目前有20名专任教师，其中教授7名、副教授6名、讲师7名。

历经18年的实践，我系社会工作学科建设逐步形成了三大特色。

特色之一，是“教学、科研、实践和政策”的四位一体。即以科学研究反哺教学工作、以专业实践提升能力建设、以政策倡导促进专业发展，目标在于推动社会工作的发展中强化学生的实践能力、反思精神和政策敏感性。

特色之二，是学科支撑体系及建制水平的不断完善与提升。自1996年开始招收社会工作专业本科学生，2007年开始招收社会工作方向全日制博士生及高校社工专业师资博士班，次年开始培养社会工作方向社会学博士后。2007年学院“社会学”专业被确定为上海市重点学科。2009年成为首批MSW学位授权点。2010年获批国家特色专业建设专业。2011年，经教育部批准，与香港理工大学应用社会科学系联合招收社会服务管理（MSSM）在职硕士。2012年，经国务院学位办批准，可自主设置社会工作学二级学科博士点。2013年5月，民政部批准成为国家级社会工作专业人才培养基地。2013年8月，成为上海市高校智库。

特色之三，是强化社会工作专业在推动社会发展中的建构功能。十多年来，社会工作系在教学、科研等方面取得了显著成绩的同时，在服务社会方面也取得了引人注目的成效。无论是本世纪初上海市构建的“预防和减少社会犯罪的社工服务体系”及近年来上海、广东、四川、北京、江苏、浙江、黑龙江等地民办社会工作机构的建设，还是参与中央和地方有关社会工作发展政策的制定，以及响应重大社会公共事件，社会工作系师生都在第一时间积极参与并承担了重要角色。

2008年8月，时任教育部周济部长在陪同温家宝总理考察我系对口援建的都江堰“勤俭人家”社会工作站，在听取了徐永祥教授的介绍后，周济部长高度评价我系社会工作专业：“华东理工大学的社会工作专业一直办得很好，很有特色，社会工作今后还有很大的发展空间。”

未来社会工作系学科建设目标为“立足国内一流，力争国际知名”。

具体目标是：实现教学体系的科学化、探索实务模式的本土化、实现科学研究的国际化、扩大专业效应的社会化。

Department of Social Work of ECUST

Department of Social Work of East China University of Science and Technology was established in 1996. A team of faculty of this department, including seven full professors, six associate professors and seven assistant professors are, is committed to social work education, research and practice.

In the past 18 years, the Department of Social Work has become a leading social work program in mainland China with three unique strengths.

First, the department puts emphasis on teaching, research, practice and policy, and follows several key principles: teaching should be research-based, competencies should be developed through field education, and professionalism promoting should be policy-driven. The overall mission of the department is to increase students' practice competencies, critical thinking capability and policy sensitivity.

支持单位 Supporting Organizations

上海公益社工师事务所



上海公益社工师事务所(简称“公益”)是一家扎根于社区,积极响应社区需要,提倡社区参与和社区关怀,并致力于为社区不同年龄层次的群体和不同类型的家庭提供多元化专业服务非营利机构。

“公益”由社会工作专家领衔、专业社会工作者组成,自2007年7月成立以来,以项目化运作方式承接了浦东新区民政局、浦东新区妇联、三林世博功能区、三林镇和东明街道等委托的四十多个政府购买服务项目,主要的服务领域包括家庭服务、儿童与青少年服务、外来人口服务、贫困家庭救助服务、优抚对象社会工作介入服务、社会工作督导服务以及社会服务项目评估和社会工作研究等。并依托华东理工大学社会工作系强大的教学科研实力,建立了一支社会工作实务经验丰富的专业督导队伍,使“公益”在较短时间内用良好的服务赢得了社区居民和政府的认同与信任。

ShangHai Social Worker Agency For Public Affairs

Shanghai Social Worker Agency for Public Affairs (SSWAPA) is a non-profit organization, founded in July 2007, led by social work professor of ECUST. The mission is under the principle of people-oriented, community-based, strength perspective based, the agency provide high quality and professional service to increase the quality of resident's life, promote community participation, community care and community integration. It is committed to providing a wide range of social professional services for community residents and has already undertook more than forty projects appointed by different organizations and government departments since its inception. These projects included family service for low-income families, immigrants and Veteran, etc. At the same time, SSWAPA works with the research team of the Department of Social Work at East China University of Science and Technology to establish a professional supervision group and has won recognition and trust from community residents and the government in a relatively short time by providing high quality service.

支持单位 Supporting Organizations

春晖社工师事务所



本所由华东理工大学社会工作系教师创办于2009年，机构主要致力于临终关怀服务，通过推动生命教育，借助艺术治疗，帮助案主澄清生命意义，转变行为模式，重建美好生活。机构服务项目包括“单亲家庭子女服务”和“社区老人临终关怀”等，机构获得全国社会工作标准化建设示范单位、全国社会工作优秀项目一等奖、全国社会工作优秀个案一等奖、上海社会工作建设示范单位、上海最佳案例创新奖等。

Chunhui Social Worker Agency

The agency was founded in 2009, and has been run by teachers of the Department of Social Work of East China University of Science and Technology. Chunhui focuses on hospice services, by promoting life education, with art therapy, to help clients clarify the meaning of life, change behavior patterns and rebuild lives. Other services of the agency include services for the children in single-parent families. The agency won many awards, including National Social Work Standardization Project, Model Unit, Shanghai Social Work Standardization Project, Model Unit, National Award for Excellent Social Work Project, First Prize, National Award for Excellent Social Work Practice in Case Management, First Prize, Shanghai Award for Innovation Practice, etc.

上海东方社会组织与服务评估中心

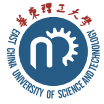


上海东方社会工作事务所
Oriental Agency for Social Work

上海东方社会工作事务所是一家提供专业社会工作服务的非营利组织。事务所由华东理工大学范斌教授牵头，联合海内外社会服务、社区建设等领域的专家学者共同发起成立。依托高校的专业资源和先进理念，事务所致力于成为一家专业性强、公众信誉度高的综合性社会工作服务机构。

Shanghai Oriental Agency for Social Work

Shanghai Oriental Agency for Social Work is a non-profit organization, which provides professional social work service. Professor FanBin from East China University of Science and Technology together with experts and scholars from home and overseas, whose research field are social services and community construction, established the agency. Relying on colleges and universities of professional resources and advanced ideas, the agency aims at becoming a comprehensive social work agency which provides professional and high-quality public service.



支持单位 Supporting Organizations

东莞市普惠社会工作服务中心



东莞市普惠社会工作服务中心由东莞理工学院城市学院政法系社会工作教研室教师发起成立，机构依托东莞本地高校教师资源，不仅拥有深厚的专业理论底蕴，而且具有雄厚的人才管理资源以及实务实施场地，能紧密联系东莞的本土实际引领机构专业发展。机构本着“普爱我我·惠及社会”的宗旨，遵从“助人自助，用生命影响生命”的专业理念，恪守“专业·人文·公益”的机构文化，力争为社会提供高质量、高价值服务。

PuHui Social Work Service Center

PuHui Social Work Service Center of Dongguan City (PHSWSC) was founded in March, 2010, sponsored by the staff of the Social Work Teaching Office of Politics and Law Department in City College of Dongguan University of Technology. By relying on the university teaching resources, PHSWSC has an advantage of possessing profound theoretical foundation, solid talent management resources as well as field training sites. Our center has always been making every effort towards professionalization by paying close attention to the local actual situations. Since its foundation, we have aimed to “Love Everybody and Benefit the Society” and have been trying to provide a service of high quality and high value for the city by advocating to “help people to help themselves, and change them with our own life” as the professional concept and observing a culture of “profession, humaneness and public interest”.

支持单位 Supporting Organizations

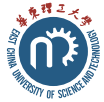
广州市广爱社会工作服务中心



广州市广爱社会工作服务中心（以下简称“广爱”）是一家为社会大众提供专业的社会工作服务和其它社会服务的公益性社工机构。在广东工业大学、广州大学、上海华东理工大学、中山大学、湖南女子学院等多所高校的社会工作领域的专家指导下，机构于2011年正式成立，是广东省首家由几所高校共同合作的专业化社会工作服务机构，具有“联高校、携省市、跨地域”的特点。机构以佛教信条“广爱博施”为核心理念，积极履行自己的公益使命，努力开展服务和专业建设，取得了不错的社会影响力。

Guangzhou Guang Ai Social Work Service Centre

Guangzhou Guang Ai Social Work Service Centre (hereinafter referred to as Guang'ai) is a non-profit social work organization concerned with providing professional social work service and other forms of social service for the public. Supported by experts in this field from universities such as Guangdong University of Technology, Guangzhou University, East China University of Science and Technology, Sun Yat-Sen University, Hunan Women's University, Guang'ai-the first professional social work service organization combined by several universities in Guangdong Province-has been founded in 2011, which shows features of "universities-united, provinces-united and regions-united". Taking the Buddhist faith "philanthropism and generosity" as core philosophy, and trying to play its public role actively, Guang'ai has been concentrating on providing professional service and self-construction, which has been building its social prestige.



支持单位 Supporting Organizations

深圳市宝安区阳光社会工作服务中心



深圳市宝安区阳光社会工作服务中心成立于2009年5月4日，是深圳市宝安区首批社工服务机构。中心现有管理人员、督导助理、初级督导等员工共70余人。中心的社工均毕业于全国各地高校社会工作、心理学、社会学，法学等专业，学历本科以上的比例100%，9名社工拥有研究生学历，3名社工在读于香港理工大学《社会服务与管理》硕士课程，是一支有着扎实的理论基础和丰富的实务经验的专业服务团队。

Sunny Social Work Center

Sunny Social Work Center is one of the first social work services agencies in Shenzhen, Bao'an District. Founded in May 4th, 2009, the agency now employs a total of 70 social workers, assistant supervisors, junior supervisors and management staff. All social workers of the Center are graduates of undergraduate social work programs and related disciplines such as psychology, sociology, and criminal justice across the country, and nine of them own MSW degree while three are currently attending Social Services and Management courses in Hong Kong Polytechnic University. This is a team with strong academic training in social work theories and rich frontline practice experience.

深圳市龙岗区龙祥社工服务中心



深圳市龙岗区龙祥社工服务中心（简称“龙祥”）成立于2007年12月，是龙岗区首家非营利性专业社工服务机构，2009至2012年度荣获“深圳市优秀社工服务机构”。2013年成为首批全国社会工作服务标准化建设示范单位，并被评为深圳市5A级社会组织。

Shenzhen LongXiang Social Work Service Center

Shenzhen LongXiang Social Work Service Center was founded in December, 2007, and is the first non-profit professional social work service agency in LongGang District, Shenzhen. The Center was awarded “Shenzhen Excellent Social Work Agency” from 2009 to 2012 consecutively. In 2003, it became one of a model units of National Social Work Standardization Project, and awarded 5A social organization in Shenzhen.

支持单位 Supporting Organizations

深圳市信实公益服务发展中心



深圳市信实公益服务发展中心于2010年9月15日于深圳市民政局注册成立，是首批深圳恩派公益组织发展中心孵化成功的非营利公益组织。机构以“倡导公益服务，促进社区发展”为使命，以“笃信秉实，厚生爱群”为宗旨，致力于以多样化、多层次的服务形式提升城中村流动儿童及外来务工青年的人力资本、培养城中村社区的互助能力，希望借助于专业、有效的公益项目管理与服务模式，满足社区居民的社区服务需求，促成社群平等、和谐的共享社会发展成果。

ShenZhen XinShi Public Affairs Service Development Center

ShenZhen XinShi Public Affairs Service Development Center was registered under Shenzhen Bureau for Civil Affairs on September 15th, 2009. XinShi is one of the first successes of Shenzhen NPI non-profit incubator. The mission is to advocating for public services and promoting community development, under the oath of being honest and practice, serving the public with diverse backgrounds. The center aims at promoting social capital of young migrant works and children of migrant workers' family, facilitate the development of mutual support network by provide various and multi-level services. The Center strives for meeting the needs of community residents and contributing to establish an equal and harmonious society by providing professional, effective non-profit project management and service models.

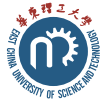
深圳市阳光家庭综合服务中心



深圳市阳光家庭综合服务中心（以下简称中心）是由原深圳市妇联自2008年开始运作的“阳光家庭综合服务中心”项目转型升级成立的专业社会服务机构。中心本着“专注家庭服务，推动社区发展，促进社会共融”的宗旨，关注家庭教育、促进家庭成长，开展了内容丰富、形式多样、专业深入的各类服务。

Shenzhen Sunny Family Service Center

Shenzhen Sunny Family Service Center is formerly the “Sunny Family Comprehensive Service Center Project” operated by Shenzhen Women’s Union since 2008. The Center’s mission is to focus on family services, promote community development and facilitate social integration. The Center also pays especial attention to family education and family growth.



支持单位 Supporting Organizations

深圳市信实公益服务发展中心



深圳市信实公益服务发展中心于2010年9月15日于深圳市民政局注册成立，是首批深圳恩派公益组织发展中心孵化成功的非营利公益组织。机构以“倡导公益服务，促进社区发展”为使命，以“笃信秉实，厚生爱群”为宗旨，致力于以多样化、多层次的服务形式提升城中村流动儿童及外来务工青年的人力资本、培养城中村社区的互助能力，希望借助于专业、有效的公益项目管理与服务模式，满足社区居民的社区服务需求，促成社群平等、和谐的共享社会发展成果。

Academy of Family Therapy

Academy of Family Therapy (AFT) is a non-profit organization with tax exemption status, of leading family therapy educators, clinicians, policy makers, researchers, and social scientists committed to enhancing systemic thinking and practice of family therapy in different social and clinical contexts. It is membership-based, with the mission to provide a professional platform for diverse disciplines in the development of systemic perspective, and to develop a professional identity in family therapy through clinical practice, education, research and policy development. Much of our clinical and educational efforts are contributed to making high quality professional services available to families that cannot afford it. Our ultimate goal is to promote family health which we believe will lead to a harmonious society.

支持单位 Supporting Organizations

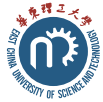
香港社会服务联会



香港社会服务联会（简称社联）是一个代表香港非政府社会服务机构的联合会组织。目前，社联有超过四百间机构会员，它们透过属下三千多个服务单位，为本港市民提供九成的社会福利服务。社联针对重要的社会议题，通过数据搜集、调查研究、并掌握机构会员的观察和有关人士的意见，倡议社会政策和服务发展。同时，透过建立实干的非政府界别，推动国际及地区合作，鼓吹关爱社会，企业社会责任及慈善文化，并推动卓越和创新的服务，以回应急速转变的社会需要。

The Hong Kong Council of Social Service

The Hong Kong Council of Social Service (HKCSS) is a federation of non-government social service agencies of Hong Kong. Today HKCSS represents more than 400 Agency Members, providing over 90% of the social welfare service through their 3,000 operating units in Hong Kong. HKCSS identifies critical social issues and recommend appropriate policies to the government for healthy social change. HKCSS also mobilizes cross-sector interactions to promote care, social responsibility and philanthropy culture in Hong Kong. HKCSS is committed to Hong Kong's sustainable development and building an instrumental social service sector by providing vital capacity and other supports to fellow members



支持单位 Supporting Organizations

家庭议会



家庭议会于2007年12月成立，提供一个跨界别及跨政策局的平台，研究与家庭有关的政策，以及向市民推广关爱家庭的文化。议会的工作包括就制订政策过程中应用家庭角度，向政策局/部门提供意见；提倡重视家庭观念，作为促进社会和谐的原动力；以及进行研究工作，加强社会对家庭事务的认识。重视家庭，是中国人的传统美德。为了在社区推广爱家人的文化，议会积极推广「爱与关怀」、「责任与尊重」及「沟通与和谐」的家庭核心价值。

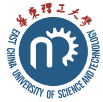
Family Council

Established in December 2007, the Family Council has been serving as a cross-sector and cross-bureau platform for examining family-related policies and promoting a culture of loving families in the community. The work of the Council include advising Bureaux/departments on the application of family perspectives in the policy-making process; advocating for cherishing the family as a main driver for social harmony; and initiating research to promote better understanding of matters on family. educational efforts are contributed to making high quality professional services available to families that cannot afford it. Our ultimate goal is to promote family health which we believe will lead to a harmonious society. Cherishing families has always been the Chinese tradition. To foster loving family relationship in the community, the Council actively promotes family core values of "Love and Care", "Respect and Responsibility" as well as "Communication and Harmony".

参会人员名单

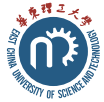
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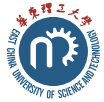
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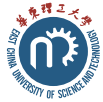


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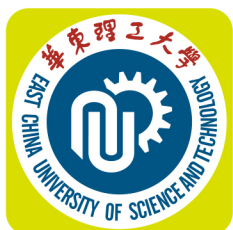
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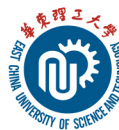
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