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7ᵀᴴ SUMMER UNIVERSITY IN SOCIAL WORK

Life Course, Ethical Dilemmas and Social Work

June 27th – July 8th 2016

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LAUSANNE
2016

Life Course, Ethical Dilemmas and Social Work

Social workers are frequently given assignments that encompass paradoxical requirements: the goals of action may include help and control; assistance and citizen participation; individual coaching, collective action and social justice.

Social work seems to carry dilemmas at its core. Ethical dimensions of social work practice are not only present in the one-to-one support relationship with the beneficiary. They can also be found within the rules that structure professional intervention: laws, ethical standards, professional deontology or common sense can sometimes be paradoxical. The ethical dimensions of social work are defined, in part, by the breadth and diversity of the professionals' social constructs, by the multiple references that underpin their own values and their perceptions of what constitutes a good life. Ethical dilemmas also surface in the way social workers enact their mission in the public arena, through political and social actions.

The 2016 Summer University participants will be invited to reflect on the ethical aspects of their own profession. The seminar keynote address will focus on the relationship between life- course and ethical dilemmas. The impact of life course on the ways in which social workers cope with ethical dilemmas will be examined through three fields of intervention: child protection, addictions and undocumented immigration.

The references underlying the ethical dimensions of social work will be addressed through presentations, workshops, and visits as well as individual and collective exercises. Participants will discover and use a range of concepts or paradigms, such as autonomy, care ethics, theory of recognition, responsibility. The place currently given to ethical dimensions and dilemmas will be discussed, especially with regard to the process of the institutionalization of ethics, the role played by ethics in the definition of assignments given to social work professionals, as well as the use of ethics in the public arena.

Week I (Monday June 27th - Saturday July 2nd 2016)

Sunday 26.06	Monday 27.06	Tuesday 28.06	Wednesday 29.06	Thursday 30.06	Friday 1.07	Saturday 2.07
	Opening of the Summer School 9h00-9h30 **Elisabeth Baume Schneider, Director EESP (to be confirmed)** **Profs. Marc-Antoine Berthod and Dolores Angela Castelli Dransart, co-chairs of the Scientific and Executive committee, HES-SO** *« Critical approaches and Ethical Frames»* *(Moderators: M-A. Berthod, DA Castelli Dransart)* **Lecture 1** 9h30-11.00 **Prof. Simone Romagnoli HETS-GE, Switzerland** Universalism and communitarianism in social work **Lecture 2** 11h15-12h45 **Prof. Ngai Sek-Yum Steven Chinese University of Hong Kong** Modeling new directions of social work in a globalizing yet polarizing world	*Legal, institutional and ethical issues in child protection* *(Moderators: M-A. Berthod, DA Castelli Dransart)* **Lecture 3** 9h-10h30 **Ma Lai-Chong Joyce Chinese University of Hong Kong** Ethical issues in helping chinese families of children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in multiple family group therapy **Lecture 4** 11h-12h30 **Robert Schilling University of California-UCLA, Los Angeles, USA** Child protection and parental substance abuse	**Workshop 2 (Students in groups)** 9h-12h	*Ethical Issues and Addictions* *(Moderators: M-A. Berthod, DA Castelli Dransart)* **Lecture 6** 9h-10h30 **Prof. Besson CHUV, Lausanne, Switzerland** Challenges in addiction medicine in Switzerland **Lecture 7** 11h-12h30 **Jean-Felix Savary Groupe romand d'études des addictions-GREA, Switzerland** The ethical watchdog of Swiss drug policy. Why social workers have to go political	**Workshop 3** 9h-12h	**Cultural Outing (all day)** Grand-Dixence Dam Wine Tasting Meal (raclette)

Sunday 26.06	Monday 27.06	Tuesday 28.06	Wednesday 29.06	Thursday 30.06	Friday 1.07	Saturday 2.07
	Workshop 1 14h-17h	**Institutional visit 1** Geneva 14h-17h30 Fondation Astural — Foyer de la Servette, Geneva Fondation genevoise pour l'animation socioculturelle FASe — TSHM Rive Droite, Grand-Saconnex	**Lecture 5** 14h-15h30 **Prof. Marit Skivenes University of Bergen, Norway** Legal, institutional and ethical issues in child protection **Synthesis 1** 16h-17h00 **Peter Voll HES-SO/Valais-Wallis, Switzerland**	**Institutional visit 2** 14h-17h Fondation ABS — Accueil à bas seuil, Lausanne Introduction: Ann Tharin, EESP, Switzerland	**Lecture 8** 14h-15h30 **Prof. Deborah O'Connor University of British Columbia-UBC, Canada** A journey through the addiction quagmire: linking the personal to the socio-political. **Synthesis 2** 16h-17h00 **Claude Bovay- HES-SO/ EESP, Switzerland**	
Welcome 18h30 Maison de quartier Sous-Gare, Lausanne	**Official opening** 17h30 EESP	**Meal** 19h30				

Week II (Monday July 4th– Friday July 8th 2016)

Monday 4.7	Tuesday 5.7	Wednesday 6.7	Thursday 7.7	Friday 8.7
Undocumented Migrant and Ethical issues *(Moderators: M-A. Berthod, DA Castelli Dransart)* **Lecture 9** 9h-10h30 **Prof. Gleeson Shannon** **Cornell University, USA** Narratives of deservingness and the institutional youth of immigrant workers **Lecture 10** 11h-12h30 **Prof. Gao Jianguo** **University of Shandong, China** Undocumented Migrants and Ethical Issues	**Workshops 4** 9h-12h	*Social Work Mission and ethical issues* **Lecture 12** 9h-10h30 **Prof. Ruth Landau** **Hebrew University, Israel** Social work mission and ethical issues **Lecture 13** 11h-12h30 **Prof. Allan Barsky** **Florida Atlantic University, USA** Emerging technologies in social work: Ethical challenges and opportunities in pursuing social work's mission	*Ethics and Society, Ethics and Economy* **Lecture 14** 9h-10h30 **Prof. Gabriel Abend** **New York University, USA** More and more moral decisions **Lecture 15** 11h-12h30 **Prof. Margareth Lombe** **Boston College, USA** The label "Orphan and Vulnerable Children" (OVC) and the African child: A conversation	**Students' presentations in groups** 8h30-12h30 **Closing remarks** 12h30-13h00 **Marc-Antoine Berthod and Dolores Angela Castelli Dransart** **HES-SO**
Institutional visit 3 14h-17h Etablissement vaudois d'accueil des migrants EVAM-Center for refugees Appartenances Vaud	**Lecture 11** 14h-15h30 **Prof. Saju Madavanakadu Devassy** **Rajagiri College, India** Interstate migration: Ethical dilemmas and social work in India **Synthesis 3** 16h-17h00 **Jean-François Bickel** **HES-SO/HETS-FR, Switzerland**	**Workshops 5** 14h-17h	**Workshops 6** 14h-17h	**Cultural visit** 14h-16h Riviera and Lausanne **Farewell drink** 16h-17h Lausanne

ABSTRACTS & BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Prof. Gabriel Abend — New-York University, USA

TITLE
More and More Moral Decisions

ABSTRACT
Discussions about ethics in society, politics, and the economy frequently use the words "choice," "decision," and "decision-making." For example, they may say that Elena chose to devote her life to fighting poverty and inequality, Antonio decided to emigrate to Germany, and Babette decided to become a more pious Catholic. They may say that economic actors, organizations, professionals, social workers, practitioners, etc. face difficult moral choices on a daily basis. Further, both academic and popular accounts of morality tend to equate it with moral decision-making. They underscore decision-making situations or scenarios, an individual who has options before her, and the rules and principles that may guide her choice. Accordingly, research and teaching focus on either how choices are made (e.g., psychologists, sociologists, and neuroscientists) or how choices should be made (e.g., practical ethicists). Here I'd like to raise five questions. First, how well these accounts of morality map onto actual people's lives; how often people actually make moral choices. Second, what these accounts might be missing; what a moral life might comprise that the concepts of choice and decision overlook. Third, what counts as a choice or decision in the first place (and what doesn't) and what should count as one (and what shouldn't). Fourth, why the concepts of choice, decision, decision-making, and decision-maker are so widespread and effective. Thinking in broader historical and comparative terms, where these concepts are central to morality and where they aren't. Fifth, whether other understandings and representations of ourselves might be morally preferable—and hence we morally ought to choose them.

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Prof. Allan Barsky — Florida Atlantic University, USA

TITLE

Emerging Technologies in Social Work: Ethical challenges and opportunities in pursuing social work's mission

ABSTRACT

Information and communication technologies are being used in various aspects of social work practice, including online counseling (Hildy, Ferrer, Parish, Johnston, Callahan, & Yellowlees, 2013; Morgan & Polowy, 2012), record keeping (National Association of Social Workers & Association of Social Work Boards, 2005), education (Judd & Johnston, 2012), avatar therapy (Leff et al., 2014), suicide prevention (Marsch, Lord, & Dallery, 2015), and advocacy (Belluomini, 2014). With the new and emerging professional uses of smart phones, videoconferencing, email, social networking, electronic monitoring devices, mental health apps, and other digital technologies, social workers need to consider ethical issues and opportunities in relation to:

- o Confidentiality
- o Informed consent
- o Client safety (physical and psychological)
- o Documentation
- o Billing
- o Risk management
- o Boundary crossings and violations
- o Dual relationships
- o Diversity and socioeconomic considerations
- o Practice across multiple jurisdictions (Association of Social Work Boards, 2015; Zur Institute, n.d.).

During this presentation, participants will be invited to engage in case-based discussion of ethical issues regarding the use of technology in various aspects of social work (with individuals, families, groups, organizations, communities, and policy). Dr. Barsky will also discuss recent and ongoing efforts to update ethical codes, practice standards, and legal regulations to take new and emerging technologies into account.

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Prof. Jacques Besson — University Hospital of Lausanne, Vaud (CHUV), Switzerland

TITLE
Challenges in addiction medicine in Switzerland

ABSTRACT
Switzerland has been traumatized by the open scenes of drug injectors in the public space during the nineties. The Swiss people have strongly reacted by a collective response and several votations on the topic. The Swiss physicians have joined this effort with pragmatism and the involvement of general practitioners with the support of the Federal Office of Public Health.

The medical integration of somatic, psychiatric, motivational and psychosocial dimensions was an opportunity for interdisciplinary action in network, in a medico-psycho-social step care. The strong development of neuroscience in the addictions gave birth to a new clinical science called "addictology".

The lecture will present the clinical organization of the outpatient addiction unit of the University Hospital in Lausanne. Five dimensions of the treatment will be described including some emergent fields such as spirituality or heroin medical prescription.

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o Besson J, Beck T, Wiesbeck G, Hämmig R, Kuntz A, Abid S, Stohler R. Opioid maintenance therapy in Switzerland : an overview of the Swiss IMPROVE study. Swiss Medical Weekly. 2014; 144: w13933

Prof. Saju Madavanakadu Devassy — Rajagiri College, India

TITLE
Interstate Migration: Ethical Dilemmas and Social Work in India

ABSTRACT
According to newly available census data, more than 35 million people migrate within India. In the coming decades, demographic forces, globalization and climate change will increase migration pressures both within and across the borders (http://censusindia.gov.in/).

Interstate migration occurs mainly due to social, economic and political reasons, within these, aspirations for increased earnings and better living standards play significant role. It is mainly due to interstate disparity in terms of development and human development indices between different states. Ernest Ravenste "push-pull" theory of migration, *neoclassical economic theory* (Sjaastad 1962; Todaro 1969) *and segmented labour-market theory* (Piore, 1979) better explain the economic reasons for migration within India.

Governments both in federal and state level have promulgated many laws to protect and safeguard the migrant population within the country. But still there exist a gap between promulgated laws and its implementation.

AREAS OF ETHICAL DILEMMAS
The migrant labourers are especially vulnerable to poverty, powerlessness, and inaccessibility to health services, unstable lifestyles such as insecurity in jobs, lack of skills, alienation from hometown, and lack of community. Moreover, migrant labourers are also not organized, as a result of which, they are made victims of horrendous exploitation. In many cases they are paid less, they don't receive legal protection, they are unaware of worker's rights issues, and essentially lack stability.

Most of the migrant workers are working and living in unhygienic circumstances with lack of adequate nutritious food, fresh drinking water and basic health amenities. The long working hours, proneness to substance abuse and unhealthy sex practices affects their health adversely. In addition to that the hostile environment causes health hazards including accidents, injuries and bruises and even death due to minimal work place safety measures. Social isolation and discriminations makes them emotionally unstable.

Ration cards, Aadhar Cards and Pan Cards are mandatory to access Public health system, health care services, public distribution system, education system and other social security systems in India. But migrant labours are denied of such provisions due to lack of supporting documents and permanent address. Due to lack of proper safety and accommodation in both work places and home environment the migrant labour family members are prone to abuses (verbal, sexual abuse, domestic violence).

Right based approach with special emphasis on protection and participation would enable the migrant labourers to lead a life with dignity and worth.

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Prof. GAO Jianguo — Shandong University, China

TITLE
Undocumented Migrants and Ethical Issues

ABSTRACT
Social workers face serious and complex legal questions and ethical dilemmas when working in programs or areas serving undocumented migrants. Ethical dilemmas in social services for undocumented migrants include conflicts between professional ethics and the law, citizenship choice conflict and the allocation of funds or agency resources. These ethical dilemmas can be identified at the levels of individual, organization and the outer world. Steps for handling the ethical dilemmas are consulting the code, reviewing laws, seeking supervision, consulting professional associations and learning social work values and theories of social work ethics.

Several organizational policies are developed to guarantee the human service and education needs of all children regardless of their or their parents' legal status, access to emergency health and mental health care, appropriate migration-related services to undocumented minors in foster care, penalty-free placed on the children of undocumented migrants imposed because of their parents' actions, protection of the undocumented from family violence; and to oppose mandatory reporting of migration status by health, mental health, social service, education, and other public service providers (NASW, 2009).

Changes of the hukou system, a long term registration system which served the functions of collecting information about households, controlling resource allocation and controlling internal migration (particularly from rural to urban areas) in China, will be discussed in connection to ethical issues and to social support provided by social workers. Future intentions of these changes are illustrated from a modernization perspective.

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Prof. Shannon Gleeson — Cornell University, School of Industrial and Labor Relations, USA

TITLE
Narratives of Deservingness and the Institutional Youth of Immigrant Workers

ABSTRACT
This paper critically examines two arenas of relief for undocumented immigrants in the United States: 1) the 2012 Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, which provides temporary deportation relief and work authorization for young adults who meet an educational requirement and other criteria, and 2) current and proposed pathways to legal status for those unauthorized immigrants who come forward to denounce workplace injustice, among other crimes. For each of these categories of "deserving migrants," I illuminate the challenges inherent in each set of exclusive criteria, which provoke an institutional perspective on youth. Specifically, I demonstrate how the educational criteria required by DACA privileges a select few individuals who have access to formal educational institutions as deserving, while ignoring other empowering but non-traditional models of worker education. I also examine those mechanisms that reward workers who come forward to contest employer abuse through the current U-Visa program and proposals for a pathway to citizenship for those workers involved in collective organizing. In doing so, I highlight how institutions have unevenly incorporated immigrant worker. Demographically young immigrants are often privileged as deserving, as are those institutionally mature workers who have been successfully incorporated by civic organizations and legal bureaucracies. Meanwhile, institutionally young immigrants—those who have been excluded from these spaces—are framed as undeserving. As a result, rather than to see legal status as a pathway to incorporation, it is extended as a reward for those who have surpassed longstanding barriers.

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Prof. Ruth Landau — Hebrew University, Israel

TITLE
Social work mission and ethical issues

ABSTRACT
Recent social and technological changes raise new ethical dilemmas in the professions and organizations. Social work is not an exception. Since its conception as a profession, social work focuses on interventions that aim to improve the welfare of individuals and communities. These interventions reflect choices based on societal and agency values. However, frequently there are ambiguities and contradictions between competing values and priorities. Thus, social workers daily face questions such as: Who is my client? What obligations do I owe to my client? What are my personal value preferences? What is the ethical way to respond when there are conflicting commitments to different people or agencies?

In this presentation I shall talk about the centrality of the ethical discourse in social work in view of its mission and the ethical tools that can help social workers when facing ethical dilemmas in practice. Following the introduction of basic ethical principles and theories of ethics, I shall present examples from my research on ethical issues such as social workers' professional and personal hierarchies of ethical principles, differential perceptions of ethical dilemmas in hospitals by directors of social work services and direct practitioners, and the attitudes of family and professional caregivers towards the use of electronic tracking devices for people with dementia.

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Prof. Lombe, M., Ph.D., Boston College School of Social Work, USA,
Mabikke, H. MSW, Enelamah, N.V., M.Ed.

TITLE
The Label 'Orphan and Vulnerable Children' (OVC) and the African Child: A Conversation

ABSTRACT
The issue of HIV/AIDS and its impact has received substantial attention worldwide. Considerable progress has been made on the scientific front; effort has been devoted on preventing and controlling opportunistic diseases associated with HIV/AIDS. Worldwide, the number of people newly infected with HIV and AIDS has declined by about 58% (UNAIDS, 2015). Furthermore, the number of AIDS-related deaths has decreased from 2.3 million in 2005 to about 1.2 million in 2014 (UNAIDS, 2015). Despite this, the consequence of the epidemic, especially in countries where mechanisms for prevention, treatment and care are limited, continues to be felt. The unprecedented numbers of adult deaths, inability of the extended family to cope, and high levels of poverty have had a negative effect on the welfare of children (Stover et al., 2008). Affected children often lack protection and are at risk for exploitation, maltreatment and other forms of abuses. Our discussion will focus specifically on sub-Saharan Africa, a region severely impacted by the pandemic. We direct attention on the label 'Orphan and Vulnerable Children' (OVC) which has been utilized to help identify affected children, call attention to the gravity of their situation and ensure that resources and services reach those most in need (Handa, Devereux & Webb, 2010). Drawing upon labeling literature, OVC policies and programing as well as Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC), we highlight ethical dilemmas in OVC programming, lessons learned and implications for practice, policy and scholarship.

KEY WORDS
OVC, Labelling, Systems of care, Policy, Social Work Practice

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Prof. Joyce L. C. Ma — Chinese University of Hong Kong, China

TITLE
Ethical Issues in Helping Chinese Families of Children with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder in Multiple Family Group Therapy

ABSTRACT
In the belief that ethical practice is fundamental in our profession, this presentation will be focused on discussing key ethical issues that social workers need to take into account of in helping in Chinese societies. Our research team has launched a three-year cross-disciplinary multiple family group therapy (MFGT) project to help Chinese families who are facing the common developmental challenges of raising school-age children suffering from attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). A total of 11 groups had been run. After joining the group, these parents had become more positive in perceiving the children's symptoms; their level of perceived social support was increased. The process of group intervention was a process of social construction among the participating families, and between the families and the group leaders. Two recurrent themes kept emerging in the group process: (a) artful applications of ethical issues namely confidentiality, non-judgement attitude and doing no-harm principles in different group contexts; and (b) ethical dilemmas faced by the group leaders in the intervention process. There are four parts of my presentation: (a) social work ethics and social work practice in Chinese societies; (b) MFGT as an intervention model in helping Chinese families of children with ADHD; (c) artful applications of social work ethical principles in MFGT; and (d) ethical dilemmas in helping and ways of resolving.

KEYWORDS
Social work ethics; ethical dilemmas; Chinese families; children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder; multiple family group therapy

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Prof. Steven Sek-yum NGAI — Chinese University of Hong Kong, China

TITLE
Ethical Social Work Practice in a Globalizing yet Polarizing World

ABSTRACT
Globalization has been created as a force for change by capitalist entrepreneurs, who have allied themselves with governments and international organizations to find new arenas for profitable exploitation. These changes include opening up public services to private providers, emphasizing value for money, reasserting managerial control over caring professionals, and introducing new forms of governance. As a result, the relationship between citizens and the state has been undergoing profound alteration. These changes have reduced the extent to which the state accepts responsibility for the welfare of its individual citizens, and have led to increasing levels of social exclusion and escalating poverty gaps both within and between countries. This presentation contends that social work needs a new vision that will advance active citizenship for marginalized populations in the existing globalizing yet polarizing social order. The current technologies of governance have produced enormous waste of human talents and have caused untold suffering. These arrangements have to be replaced by ones that enable people to treat one another with dignity and that respect the earth's physical and social resources as the heritage of each individual and community on the planet. This is the basis of a new, empowering vision of social work. Social workers need to free themselves from the shackles of a government-imposed bureaucratic rationality that has turned them into bureau-technocrats. They need to stand alongside dispossessed populations, working for the emancipation of all of the world's inhabitants.

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Prof. Simone Romagnoli, PhD — University of Applied Sciences and Arts Western Switzerland, School of Social Work Geneva

TITLE
Universalism and communitarianism in social work

ABSTRACT
In its international definition of Ethics in Social Work, The International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW/FITS) presents the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, among other conventions, as « common standards » to be pursued by social workers. Given this regulatory ideal, the opportunity arises to question the obligations of social workers and more broadly to examine the deontological dimension of their profession suggested by the use of the term « standard » – or « norm » as the French version states – as well as the anchoring of these obligations in a set of values shared by a given « community », the actual outlines of which should be precisely defined. In general, the terminology of « common norm » introduces the classic opposition, in moral philosophy, between the abstract individualism promoted by liberal thinkers and the irreducible rooting of every individual in a specific community defended by communitarians. Through a presentation of the theoretical issues underpinning this debate as well as of attempts to articulate these two important dimensions, participants in the Summer University in Social Work will be able to explore the dual movement of attachment and liberation that characterises the interventions, the missions and the nature of social work.

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Prof. Deborah O'Connor — University of British Columbia, Canada

TITLE
A journey through the addiction quagmire: linking the personal to the socio-political

ABSTRACT
Statistics are emerging that suggests that the number of deaths related to opioid addictions in North America now surpass those related to motor vehicle accidents.   In August, 2013, these statistics became very personal when my eldest son died from a drug overdose.... he was living in a 2nd stage recovery home at the time, excited about the prospect of welcoming his unborn daughter into the world, and desperately committed to staying clean so that he could be a good father. He had been struggling with substance-use/abuse related issues for over twelve years. As a mother, I spent those years alternating between feeling helpless as I watched things spiralled further and further out of control, committed to finding a path that would allow me to be a support to my beloved son, and drawing on my social work skills to take on a system that clearly wasn't working.   In this presentation, I will be talking about this journey through the quagmire of addiction. Using an ethics of care framework, my goal is to critically examine how our societal treatment lenses create unspoken and unacknowledged ethical issues and tensions that invariably further stigmatize those with substance abuse issues and their family.

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Jean-Félix Savary, General secretary, Groupe Romand d'Etudes des Addictions (GREA), Switzerland

TITLE
The ethical Watchdog of Swiss Drug Policy. Why social workers have to go political

ABSTRACT
Switzerland is often seen as a success when it comes to drug policy. This is certainly partly true, as some great results have been achieved through the implementation of harm reduction measures. However, we shall not forget the difficulties that have come along with its implementation. This has been a difficult process, that is not over yet.

The history of swiss drug Policy is a good example of the role played by the professionals on the filed like social workers, as a watchdog for human rights and dignity. The four pilars strategy has requested to pass agreement with various interest in the society. If we all dream of a more humane society, the realty might be sometimes more complex. Concerning drug users, fears of the unknown and concerns about public safety have long been dominant, which is still partly true, like everywhere else.

Build from the ground up, harm reduction implementation requested complicated compromise to be passed between various forces and interest in the society (mainly security and health). Dignity and citizenship of drug users were not necessarily the main focus. On the field, the social workers has to invent a new way of looking at thinks, building bridges with others, previously not welcomed partners. They have been playing a complex role of watchdog to defend the status of drug users.

The presentation will show how the swiss Policy has develop on the field and what kind of political process made it possible. Based on this example, it will advocate for the « political » dimension of the social worker, which is a compulsory part of the job in this filed, and will try to show how their role has been key for ethical questions to remain open, mainly about human rights, drug consumption and stigmatisation.

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Prof. Robert Schilling — University of California Los Angeles, USA

TITLE
Child Protection and Parental Substance Abuse

ABSTRACT
Many studies conducted over decades have found a relationship between parental substance abuse and child maltreatment. Although causal pathways are difficult to determine, there is widespread agreement that parental substance use is an important factor to consider in assessing the safety of children. In statute and in regulations guiding child protection, drug abuse is often viewed as prima facie evidence of inadequate parenting. Substance use, particularly use of illicit substances, becomes a critical focus in all aspects of child protection: investigation, determination, intervention, and monitoring.

This presentation briefly discusses the justification for emphasizing substance abuse in child protection, ponders the values underpinning this attention to drug abuse, and examines policies and protocols for assessing and monitoring parental drug abuse, as well as practices for assuring compliance with mandated substance abuse treatment for adults whose parenting is found to be a danger to the safety of the child. The intent is to engage the audience in a critical discussion around the intersection of child protection and substance abuse.

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Prof. Marit Skivenes — University of Bergen, Norway

TITLE
Legal, institutional and ethical issues in child protection

ABSTRACT
The presentations address the typologies identifying that child welfare systems in modern states can crudely be categorized into two types (Gilbert, Parton, and Skivenes 2011; Gilbert 1997): risk-oriented and service-oriented. Norway belongs to the latter category and has a child welfare system that is family-service-oriented and child-centric (Skivenes 2011). A risk-oriented system has a relatively high threshold for intervention and a focus on mitigating serious risks to children's health and safety (Gilbert et al. 2011), whereas in service-oriented systems, the aims are to promote healthy childhoods and to mitigate serious risks and prevent harm (Skivenes 2011). Thus, the state provides early intervention services to children and families in at-risk situations to prevent the escalation of more serious risk and future harm to the child. The major differences between these two systems reside in their underlying ideologies and the ways in which they address children who are at risk. Service-oriented systems provide services to families and are based on a therapeutic view of rehabilitation in which it is possible for people to revise and improve their lifestyles and behaviors. A basic attitude is that the child welfare system should be part of a broader welfare system that provides services to prevent more serious harm and, consequently, prevent out-of-home placements. The intervention threshold for providing services in these systems is low. The key questions to be addressed are how systems and states differ in their decision making in removals of children from their birth family. How may the state achieve legitimacy for these interventions? What are the important considerations?

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