



香港中文大學社會工作學系
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
THE CHINESE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG



INTERNATIONAL
SUMMER UNIVERSITY
IN SOCIAL WORK

Hes·SO

Haute Ecole Spécialisée
de Suisse occidentale
Fachhochschule Westschweiz
University of Applied Sciences and Arts
Western Switzerland

International Conference on “Social Work, Social Welfare and Social Policy in Chinese Societies 2017”

cum

The 8th International Summer University in Social Work

**Valuing Strengths and Respecting Diversity in Social Work:
Policy, Practice, Education and Research**

3 – 14 July 2017

Hong Kong 2017

Department of Social Work
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

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Scientific Committee & Partner Institutions



香港中文大學社會工作學系
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Scientific Committee

Ngai Sek-yum Steven, Chairperson and Professor, Department of Social Work

Lam Ching Man, Vice-Chairperson and Professor, Department of Social Work

Chan Chi-ho Wallace, Associate Professor, Department of Social Work

Kim Minseop, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work

Xie Lili Yvette, Post-doctoral Fellow, Department of Social Work

Lai Ching Tung Lily, Administrative Co-ordinator, Department of Social Work

Partner Institutions

The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Department of Social Work - Hong Kong

<https://web.swk.cuhk.edu.hk>

Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Paul Baerwald School of Social Work & Social Welfare - Israel

<http://new.huji.ac.il/en>

Rajagiri College of Social Sciences, Kochi, Kerala - India

www.rcss.rajagiri.edu

Shandong University, School of Philosophy and Social Development - China

www.sps.sdu.edu.cn/spsd/grad/english/index.htm

University of Applied Sciences and Arts Western Switzerland - Faculty of Social Work (HES-SO) - Switzerland

www.hes-so.ch/fr/travail-social-33.html

University of British Columbia, School of Social Work - Canada

www.socialwork.ubc.ca

University of California, Luskin School of Public Affairs, Los Angeles - USA

www.luskin.ucla.edu

University of Ouagadougou, Department of Sociology - Burkina Faso

www.univ-ouaga.bf/spip.php?article10

Theme Description

Valuing Strengths and Respecting Diversity in Social Work: Policy, Practice, Education and Research

The major goals of social workers are to enhance human well-being, to promote social justice, and to empower people in need. In recognizing that clients are resourceful and resilient in the face of hardship, social workers appreciate and value strengths of their clients to facilitate a better environment for peoples. In addition, as a profession working with a diverse array of clients in different contexts, social workers' competence related to diversity and culture is of fundamental importance as well. With these fundamental beliefs, social workers are concerned with social policy and social work practice which can enhance strengths of people in diverse milieus, while education and research in social work play key roles in responding to social problems.

The 2017 Summer University participants will be invited to discuss their practices in valuing strengths and embracing diversity in the social work profession. The keynote seminars on the first two days of the Summer University will focus on policy, practice, education and research that seek to promote strengths and respecting diversity in social work. The main theme will then be examined through lectures in the subsequent days around three sub-themes: minorities and integration, poverty and social mobility, together with social innovation and user participation.

To address various dimensions of valuing strengths and respecting diversity in different cultural contexts, lectures, presentations, workshops and local agency visits will be conducted to enhance participants' understanding of the contemporary social conditions. Research findings in related fields of social policy and social work practice will also be presented and discussed by social work professionals and participants.

Programme Rundown

International Conference on “*Social Work, Social Welfare and Social Policy in Chinese Societies 2017*”

Venue: LT3, Yasumoto International Academic Park (YIA)

3 July 2017	
8:45 – 9:00	Registration
9:00 – 9:15	Opening Address Prof. Ngai Sek-Yum Steven, Chairperson of the Department of Social Work, the Chinese University of Hong Kong
9:15 – 9:20	Photo-taking
9:20 – 10:20	Keynote Presentation 1: Gendered Care, Intergenerational Care Contract And Care Risk —How Family-Oriented Care Policy Can Be Developed Prof. Lihrong WANG Department of Social Work National Taiwan University Moderator: Prof. Steven Sek-yum NGAI
10:20 – 10:35	Break
10:35 – 11:35	Keynote Presentation 2: Capacity Building For The Poor People: Social Work’s Involvement In Social Assistance In Mainland China

	<p>Prof. Xinping GUAN Department of Social Work and Social Policy Nankai University</p> <p>Moderator: Prof. Dolores Angela Castelli DRANSART</p>
11:35 – 11:50	Break
11:50 – 12:50	<p>Keynote Presentation 3: How Can Assisted Suicide Among Older People In Switzerland Challenge Social Work And Nursing Practices In End-Of-Life Care?</p> <p>Prof. Dolores Angela Castelli DRANSART School of Social work Fribourg University of Applied Sciences and Arts Western Switzerland</p> <p>Moderator: Prof. Minseop KIM</p>
12:50 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 15:00	<p>Keynote Presentation 4: The School-to-Work Experiences of Young People Growing Up From Low-Income Families In Hong Kong</p> <p>Prof. Steven Sek-yum NGAI Department of Social Work The Chinese University of Hong Kong</p> <p>Moderator: Prof. Xinping GUAN</p>
15:00 – 15:15	Break

15:15 – 17:20	<p>Panel Presentation</p> <p>The Government’s Policy Orientation and Implementation Approaches for “underpinning security” of Vulnerable Elderly People in China</p> <p>Prof. Jianguo GAO Shandong University</p> <p>Dealer’s Life: A Risky Life?</p> <p>Mr. Kai Yin LEUNG Macau Polytechnic Institute</p> <p>Preparing For An Aging Society: The Health And Social Care System In Taiwan</p> <p>Prof. Chao-Yin LIN National Taipei University</p> <p>The Influential Mechanism of Settling Willingness of Migrant Population</p> <p>Dr. Hui LUAN Nankai University</p> <p>Strategies for Action Research in Social Work with Ethnic Groups: A Case Study of Interventions on School Adaptation in Tibetan Freshmen (In Mandarin)</p> <p>Prof. Guoying REN Minzu University of China</p>
17:20 – 17:30	Closing Remarks

The 8th International Summer University in Social Work

Date	4 July (Tue)	5 July (Wed)	6 July (Thu)	7 July (Fri)	8 July (Sat)
Venue	YIA LT 4				/
9:00 – 9:15	Opening Address Prof. Dolores Angela Castelli DRANSART	/	/	/	Cultural visit
9:00 – 10:20	9:15 – 10:45 Education, Women Empowerment, And Demographic Dividend In West & Central Africa Prof. Jean-François KOBIA University of Ouagadougou	Challenges of Social And Economic Advancement In Rural Areas of The Developing World In The Era of Globalization Prof. Robert SCHILLING University of California Los Angeles	Family Change And Family Policy In China Prof Fan WU Nankai University	Social Policy And Immigration In Israel Prof. Mimi AJZENSTADT The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel	
10:20 – 10:30	Break				
10:30 – 11:50	11:00 – 12:15 The Chameleon Concept of User Participation	Valuing And Enhancing Strengths In Families: Reflections From The Indian Sub-	Leveraging Strengths From Other Disciplines In Creating Values For Social Innovation	Limits And Chances of Self-Determination Resource Oriented Approaches For	

	Prof. Terry LEUNG The Chinese University of Hong Kong	Continent Dr. Nycil Romis THOMAS Rajagiri College of Social Sciences	Prof. Bernard SUEN The Chinese University of Hong Kong	The Support of Dis/Abled Artists In Switzerland Prof. Barbara WALDIS University of Applied Sciences and Arts Western Switzerland	
11:50 – 14:00	Lunch				
14:00 – 15:30	Social Work Practice With Older Adults With Dementia: Pushing The Margins On Strength-Based Practice Prof. Deborah O’CONNOR University of British Columbia	Workshop 2	Agency Visit Oxfam Hong Kong	Agency Visit Dialogue in the Dark	
15:30 – 15:45	Break				
15:45 – 17:15	Workshop 1	Workshop 3			

Date	10 July (Mon)	11 July (Tue)	12 July (Wed)	13 July (Thu)	14 July (Fri)
Venue	YIA LT 4	YIA LT 4	YIA 201	WMY 403	YIA LT 4
9:00 – 10:20	Supporting Severely Ill Patients Without Hampering Their Strengths Prof. Marc-Antoine BERTHOD University of Applied Sciences and Arts Western Switzerland	From Practitioner To Entrepreneur – A Know-How Sharing For Start-Up In Hong Kong Mr. Matthew LEE Goods Co-Share Co. Ltd.	From Social Work Praxis To Transformative Social Justice: Cultivating Cultural Competence In An Age of Diversity Prof. Puja KAPAI The University of Hong Kong	Workshop 7	Student Presentation
10:20 – 10:30	Break				
10:30 – 11:50	Community Center's Service Processes And User's Participation: The Case In China Prof. Jianguo GAO Shandong University	Poverty In An Affluent City Hong Kong: Causes, Policies And Alleviation Projects Prof. Hung WONG The Chinese University of Hong Kong	Workshop 6	Workshop 8	Student Presentation & Closing remark
11:50 – 14:00	Lunch				

14:00 – 17:15	Agency visit Caritas Hong Kong	Workshop 4 Workshop 5	Agency visit HKSKH Lady MacLehose Centre	Cultural Visit	Free Time Farewell Dinner (18:00 – 20:00)
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Workshop Details				
Workshop	Date	Time	Purposes	Activities
1 YIA 403	4 July (Tue)	15:45 – 17:15	Introduction to workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome remarks • Getting familiar with each other • Introduction to workshops • Grouping
2	5 July (Wed)	14:00 – 15:30	Learning and sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Semi-structured group discussion
3	5 July (Wed)	15:45 – 17:15	Preparation for group presentations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to group presentation • Brainstorming • Initial ideas for group presentation
4	11 July (Tue)	14:00 – 15:30	Learning and sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal reflection • Group discussion
5 YIA 403	11 July (Tue)	15:45 – 17:15	Preparation for group presentations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Idea sharing among groups • Group discussion • Final decision for group presentation
6	12 July (Wed)	10:30 – 11:50	Preparation for group presentations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group preparation
7	13 July (Thu)	09:00 – 10:20	Preparation for group presentations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group preparation
8	13 July (Thu)	10:30 – 11:50	Preparation for group presentations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group preparation • Rehearsal

Abstracts and Speakers' Biographies

International Conference on “*Social Work, Social Welfare and Social Policy in Chinese Societies 2017*”

Keynote Presentations

Gendered Care, Intergenerational Care Contract And Care Risk — How Family-Oriented Care Policy Can Be Developed

Professor Lih Rong WANG
National Taiwan University

Abstract :

Care burden, whether it is imposed on individual households (private sphere) or on the society as a whole (public sphere), has gradually made the problem of « gendered care » more prominent. In fact, « gendered » care arrangement in both private-family and public-societal spheres in Taiwan has long been relying upon : 1) a sense of responsibility between generations to take care of each other ; 2) emotional link derived from generational interdependency ; and 3) women as the main caregivers in traditional social and cultural values.

However, the traditional « intergenerational contract » or « gender care contract » has changed with the adjustment of gender roles ; meanwhile, « care risk » as a supporting work-family balance policy is facing serious deficiency. From these viewpoints, this study tries to find the way to the development of a new « care arrangement » paradigm, hopefully playing the role of the cornerstone of national care policy development.

This study follows the gender logic of welfare states, and begins to explore 1) the situation of « gendered care », 2) the relations between these care arrangements and traditional « intergenerational contract » or/and « gender care contract », and 3) to integrate care arrangements in both the family/private sphere and the social / public sphere, intergenerational contract, and the transition of gender role (care risk), into care policy discussions. It aims to propose a policy directions in which women can make choices in non-traditional life course, and can enjoy their real citizenships.

Biography:

Lillian Lih Rong Wang, currently Professor of Department of Social Work, National Taiwan University (NTU). She was associate Dean of College of Social Sciences and Director of Social Policy Research Center NTU. She was visiting professor at the Department of Social Policy and Intervention at U of Oxford (2011-2012) and UCLA (2016-2017), the place she pursued her Ph.D before. Her research interests tend to focus on “Gender and Social Policy”. The recent researches include work & family balance policy, gender and fertility, and violence against women etc. She has been taking a lead investigating of three waves National Social Quality Studies conducted between 2006- and 2012 in Taiwan and two waves of National Gender-based Violence in Taiwan conducted between 2013 and 2013, and was a co-investigator on a project examining gender equality and total fertility rate—a comparative study in East and West to raise the policy for TFR in Taiwan. She have been involved several international comparative studies and working on several books and journal publishing. She has been working with NGO closely. She was honored by Award of Best Service at NTU (2007) due to her high commitment to advocate for the minority and gender issues from social justice and gender-sensitive perspective for a long time.

**Capacity Building For The Poor People:
Social Work's Involvement In Social Assistance In Mainland China**
Professor Xinping GUAN
Nankai University

Abstract:

It is a worldwide issue how to motivate the able-bodied poor people from welfare to work, and currently also a big problem in China. Among the officially-defined poor people or non-officially-defined poor people, there are many able-bodied poor people but don't have a job, or just have a low pay job. They have three tiers of difficulties in the employment: lack of working opportunity, lack of work ability (skills), and lack of working motivation. With these difficulties, the current social assistance system cannot deal effectively, and thus, as proposed by many researchers, it is necessary to involve social work into social assistance, and the Ministry of Civil Affairs (MOCA) has issued a document to initiate this process. However, to involve social work in social assistance, still a lot of institutional and mechanism details should be designed and implemented.

Based on researchers' proposals and MOCA's document, this research is to give a clearer operational approach to involve social work in social assistance in China. In this paper, several findings and policy recommendations will be discussed around the following issues. The first is the main tasks of social work's involvement in social assistance, especially social work's tasks in the capacity building of the poor; the second is social work's competence in involving in social assistance; the third is the institutional arrangement of social work's involvement in social assistance; and the fourth is the proper mechanism for social work's involvement in social assistance. In the analyses of the above-mentioned issues, some theoretical issues and international experiences will be discussed.

Biography:

Prof. Guan Xinping is a professor at Nankai University, PR China, where he is the Dean of the Department of Social Work and Social Policy; the Director of the Institute of Social Development and Administration, Nankai University; and the Co-Director of The Nankai-CUHK Joint Research Centre for Social Policy.

Prof. Guan earned his PhD in Economics and MA in Sociology at Nankai University. Now, his main academic areas are in social policy, social security, social work, and social demography. Since the 1990s, his research has been in the areas of China's social policy transition in the background of market transition and globalization; comparative social policy, poverty, and social assistance in urban and rural China, etc. In recent years, he has focused more on social policy for rural migrant workers in urban China; social policy issues in the new economic and social transition in China; social policy for elderly care in China, etc. He is the author of the books of "Urban Poverty in China"(1999) and "Introduction to Social Policy" (2003, 2009, 2014), and more than a hundred academic papers published in Chinese or international journals.

Prof. Guan is now Vice-Director of China Association of Social Work Education; Vice Director of China Association of Sociology; and Vice Director of China's Academic Association of Social Work.

How Can Assisted Suicide among Older People in Switzerland Challenge Social Work and Nursing Practices in End-of-Life Care?

Professor Dolores Angela Castelli DRANSART

University of Applied Sciences and Arts Western Switzerland

Abstract:

In some Swiss states, Right-to-die associations may assist older people in completing suicide within nursing homes provided that certain requirements are fulfilled. Assisted suicide challenges social work and health care missions, values and practices. Indeed, requests of assisted suicide usually triggers questions with regard to compatibility to such an act with professional mission, quality of accompaniment and care, ethical principles, organizational procedures. Based on results drawn from a qualitative study carried out in French-Speaking Switzerland, the communication will present several challenges professionals had to deal with when faced with requests for assisted suicide and the various personal and/or professional stances they took. Recommendations for education and practice will be discussed.

Biography:

Dolores Angela Castelli Dransart is professor at the University of Applied Sciences and Arts Western Switzerland, School of Social Work Fribourg. Her research, teaching and intervention interests and publications are mainly in completed suicide, suicidality, assisted suicide, end-of-life decisions in later life, mental health, ethical and deontological issues. She chairs or is on the board of various national and international bodies (for example International Association for Suicide Prevention, Federation for trauma, suicide, liaison and emergency in France, French-Speaking International Association for Intervention, Training and Research on Social Intervention and Care).

**The School-to-Work Experiences of Young People
Growing Up from Low-Income Families in Hong Kong**

Professor Steven Sek-yum NGAI
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Abstract:

This study investigates the school-to-work experiences of economically disadvantaged youths by focus group interviews with 50 young people from low-income families in Hong Kong. The results show that this population is among the most disadvantaged in school-to-work transition, as the majority of these youths were either engaged in low-skill jobs with limited career prospects or disengaged from both work and education. Among the interviewees, those who left school early were at the greatest risk for social exclusion, as most of them were unemployed for more than one year. In line with the ecological-developmental perspective, contextual influences such as lower levels of parental involvement and lack of further education opportunities were found to constrain both the formulation and pursuit of educational and career goals. In contrast, service use and supportive interactions with parents and non-family adults were found to foster more adaptive transition. Furthermore, our results indicate a striking difference in intrapersonal agency and coping styles between young people who were attending further education or engaged in jobs with advancement opportunities and those who were not. The implications of our findings for future research and policy development are discussed.

Biography:

Dr. Steven Sek-yum Ngai currently serves as Chairperson and Professor of Department of Social Work at The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK), Director of the CUHK-Nankai Joint Research Center of Social Policy, Research Fellow of Risk Society and Policy Research Centre at National Taiwan University, and Appointed Member of the Social Welfare Advisory Committee of Hong Kong SAR Government. His research interests are in the areas of social exclusion and youth citizenship, mutual aid and youth empowerment, service-learning and leadership development, and qualitative research methodology. In total, he has published over 180 articles on these areas, including 120 refereed publications in journals, books and conference proceedings. Since 2000, he has conducted 32 research projects. Among them, four are funded by the Research Grants Council of the HKSAR Government, and another 21 commissioned by government bureaus/NGOs in Hong Kong or Macau. Given his ongoing efforts and remarkable performance in teaching and research, he received CUHK Faculty of Social Science Exemplary Teaching Award in 2000, CUHK Research Excellence Award in 2011, and CUHK University Education Award in 2014.

Panel Presentations

The Government's Policy Orientation And Implementation Approaches For “Underpinning Security” of Vulnerable Elderly People In China

Professor Jianguo GAO
Shandong University

Abstract:

Background: After China seriously entered an aging society, the elderly's care security system has attracted much attention and resulted in a rapid response from the whole society. Apart from promoting the basic role of the family and the market, the government stipulates that its direct function is to “underpin” (i.e. provide the most basic support) elderly care security to eight types of elderly: the low income, the oldest old, the disabled, the three No, the five guarantees, the solitary, and the elderly people who lost their only child, and elderly who have made a special contribution. How to target needy groups more precisely, and how to effectively implement the “underpinning elderly care security”, are the urgent questions for discussion at this stage.

Methods: The research is based on three types of data: (1) a literature review of government documents and policy practice at all political/administrative levels; (2) the fourth survey on the living conditions of the urban and rural elderly in China (Sample of Shandong Province; n = 17669), and (3) interviews with 100 informants (Elderly / managers / caregivers / family members).

Findings: the results show that the various types of vulnerable elderly people, in a broad-based concept of target groups, accounted for about 2/5 of all elderly; a number of people have several different overlapping features and therefore fit into different target groups; the most vulnerable is the low-income, oldest and disabled elderly; the government's policy objectives and social security standards for the supportive services are still in the process of identification; the main problems in the minimum security provided at present are: some eligible elderly persons do not receive minimum protection, lack of appropriate measures for use of resources (such as Resource Utilization Groups, RUGs), and poor emergency assistance for the elderly who have no legal support agents and live in institutions operated by the local governments.

Policy Recommendations: the improvement measures would include (1) identifying categories of underpinning elderly care security policy (non-obligatory policy and obligatory policy); (2) distinguishing the responsibility levels (three vertical levels among the “underpinning security” system: low security, lower security and lowest security); (3) refining policy content (horizontal classification of policy aspects such as: organization, infrastructure, economic security, medical care, social protection and participation). Only through the formulation and implementation of policy objectives in phases (e.g. increasing the supportive ambitions every 5th year), we can enhance responsibility and effectiveness of the Government's support.

Biography:

GAO Jianguo, Professor and Chair of the Department of Social Work at Shandong University, China. He once worked as a CCSEP Visiting Scholar in School of Social Work at University of Toronto, Canada (2007), a Fulbright Visiting Scholar in Department of Sociology at University of California, Riverside, USA (2003-04), and a CCSEP Visiting Scholar in School of Community and Regional Planning at University of British Columbia, Canada (1996-97). His main research interests include social welfare theories, comparative welfare policies, community development, and non-profit organization (NPO). He is a member of the experts committee for professional qualification evaluation of social worker in China, Ministry of Civil Affairs, and president of Social Worker Association in Shandong Province. He is also the board chair of Jinan Shanquan Social Work Service Agency Since 2008. This agency is one of the “Excellent 100” social work organizations (2015) in Mainland China.

Dealer's Life: A Risky Life?

Mr. Kai Yin LEUNG

Macau Polytechnic Institute

Abstract:

Karl Marx's theory of alienation, to analyze the inhuman situation of workers during the Industrial Revolution period, which is that in the production process, workers are only part of the production process, workers and production are alienation, workers and products are alienated. Workers' labor force and the division of his personality, workers are "materialized" by their employers, into the market is repeatedly sold "objects." The human nature of the workers was suppressed by mechanization, so that it became an article, a commodity, labor is only "to earn a living", lost the meaning of work; later, many Neo-Marxists, along the direction of Marx's analysis, pointing out that modern society, workers' mode of production, life, and even the economic model all play a big change, but the alienation labor still exists. They also face the dual alienation of personality.

On the other hand, sociologists propose the idea of risk society and new social risk after Millennium. They focus on the new risky factors will change our daily life. One of important risk factor is women engage in work, and work working parents are very common family pattern.

"Dealer" is the most important work in Macau. At present, over 20,000 people have engaged in the casinos as dealer. If their job may be mechanized, monotonous work, and they will be the emergence of alienation? In this study, the theory of alienation and new social risk would be applied, to analysis of Macao casinos dealers' life. If there any alienation and risk factors in dealers' life. In this study, I would visit three different backgrounds of dealers to tell their own story, analysis of their work, and what impact on them.

Biography:

Leung Kai Yin is a lecturer of Social Work Program of Macao Polytechnic Institute. He is a Hong Kong registered social worker, who has been engaged in youth service and labour services in Hong Kong. Leung Kai Yin has obtained bachelor of Social work at The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Master of Social Work from Chinese University of Hong Kong, and PhD in Public Administration from University of Macau. His research interests are social services and policies, youth policies and risk society and related issues. The recent writings is "Macao Family Service and its challenges" have been in the 75th issue of the *Macao Studies*, with Derek Chun and Amy Wu. In addition to the teaching and research work, Leung Kai Yin will also participate in the current affairs programs of radio and television, and discuss social affairs as a commentator.

Preparing For An Aging Society: The Health And Social Care System In Taiwan

Professor Chao-Yin LIN
National Taipei University

Abstract :

The population structure is getting old in Taiwan. The percentage of elderly people has soared from 1.46 million in 1993 to 3.13 million in 2017. It was projected that the elderly population in Taiwan would account for 14% of the total population by 2020, and this projection is very likely to be advanced to 2018. Besides, the dependency ration has reached 18.2 per 100 working-age adults. That means every 5.49 working-age adults have to support a person aged above 65 years old. Hence, how to take care of elderly people has become a critical issue for families as well as the government.

According to the national elderly survey conducted in 2013, those who aged above 65 years were most worried about their detreating health status (28.5%), general care during illness (15.7%) and stringent financial situation (14.1%). In Taiwan, a National Health Insurance based on the principle of social insurance implemented from 1995 has tried to provide medical services for the elderly. According to the report published by the NHI Administration, elderly people had consumed about a quarter of pharmaceutical expenditure mainly for chronic diseases, such as high blood pressure and diabetics, and serious diseases, such as cancers and heart attack. As for the social care system, a comprehensive long term care system financed on a tax basis has been implemented since 2007 and its contents has just been revised to the so called Long Term Care 2.0 (LTC, 2.0). Given the limited financial resources raised from a variety of taxes, such as income tax, inheritance tax and cigarette and tobacco tax, the coverage and services of the LTC 2.0 have been expanded, compared to those in the LTC 1.0.

The population tsunami is swiftly approaching Taiwan as well as other Asian societies. How to plan the social security and social welfare system to cope with problems companied by the aging population could be a common issue for us to ponder.

Biography:

Chao-Yin Lin is Associate Professor at the Department of Social Work, National Taipei University, Taiwan. She is specialized in health care policy and has participated in the planning of the National Health Insurance Reform and Long-Term Care Program. Recently, her research interests have extended to long-term care and disability study. Her recent publications include “The Implementation of Disability Employment Quota System in the Public Sector in Taiwan” (In Chinese) (with C.-C. Sun, *Soochow Journal of Social Work*, 2014). “The impacts of the Multiple Employment Promotion Program on Program Participants and NPOs in Taiwan” (with R. Laratta and Y.-H. Hsu, *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*, 2011), “Political Feasibility Analysis of the New Financing Scheme for the National Health Insurance Reform in Taiwan: An application of stakeholder analysis” (with D.-Y. Chen, I.-C. Liu and N. Hsiao, *Asian Social Work and Policy Review*, 2010).

The Influential Mechanism of Settling Willingness of Migrant Population

Dr. Hui LUAN
Nankai University

Abstract:

The migration survey in 2013 in 7 cities in Mainland China analyzed the influential mechanism of settling willingness of migrant population. It found that human capital, social integration and city adjustment have significant effects on settling willingness of migrant population while the influences of economic factors are weaker. Moreover, the influences on different groups among migrant population are different. Policy implications will be discussed.

Key words: migrant population, settling willingness, social integration, differences

Biography:

Dr. Hui Luan is currently a post-doctoral fellow at the Department of Social Work and Social Policy, Nankai University. Dr. Luan completed her PhD degree at the Chinese University of Hong Kong in 2014 on the topic of *“Effects of social capital on psychosocial development of children whose parent work abroad”*. Her current research interests include migration, labor rights and youth issues.

**Strategies for Action Research in Social Work With Ethnic Groups:
A Case Study of Interventions on School Adaptation in Tibetan Freshmen (In Mandarin)**

Professor Guoying REN
Minzu University of China

Abstract:

This study aims to examine school adaptation difficulties in Tibetan freshmen at the Minzu University of China. We employed strategies of action research to take interventions among these students from the perspective of social work with ethnic groups. In the article, we introduced the concept the social work with ethnic groups and elaborated the procedures of action research. We divided the school adaptation difficulties into three aspects: living and learning, ethnic culture identification, and interpersonal relationships. Under the guidance of cultural empowerment and capacity building theories, we tried to undertake action research using strategies in social work with ethnic groups and summarize the value of it. Reflections on the theoretical and practical limitations and dilemmas as well as new directions for action research of social work with ethnic groups were discussed.

Keywords: Social work with ethnic groups; action research; Tibetan freshmen

Biography:

Guoying Ren, a Xibe minority, who has the Doctoral Degree in Law-Ethnology at The Minzu University of China, and Master in Social Work at Department of Applied Science, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University. She is the Vice Dean, a professor and doctoral supervisor at School of Ethnology & Sociology, The Minzu University of China. Ren is also entitled as the chairman of China Association Social Work Education-Social Work in Nationalities, executive member of China Association Social Work Education, and the Chinese Association of Sociology-Committee of Chinese Environmental & Society Sociology, a member of Association of Chinese Ethnology, and Chinese Association of Sociology.

Ren published *The Studies on Ethnologic Material Cultural Heritage in Tungusic languages Family Ethnic Minorities* in 2001 and *Studies of Social Work for Nationalities* in 2016, and over other 40 scholarly articles on *Ethno-National Studies Journals*, *World Ethno-National Studies*, and *Journal of Minzu University of China*, etc.

In 2005, she received the Award of New Century Excellent Talents Support Program of the Ministry of Education and had won the Award of Social Scientific Research Achievement of the State Ethnic Affairs Commission of the People's Republic of China (SEAC) in the year of 2005, 2006, and 2012. Primarily, she is dedicating to teaching and research with special interests in the areas of ecological anthropology, environmental sociology, social work for nationalities.

Lectures

**Education, Women Empowerment, and Demographic Dividend
in West & Central Africa**

Professor Jean-François KOBIANE
University of Ouagadougou

Abstract:

The change in age structure of the population that will occur within a few decades in several sub-Saharan countries as a consequence of fertility decline will be characterized by a proportionately larger population of working age as compared to the dependent population. While this demographic change has contributed to a certain extent to the economic growth of the Asian tigers, the current timely debate is how Sub-Sahara African countries can take leverage of this “window of opportunity” through appropriate economic and social policies, to harness the so-called *demographic dividend*, a concept that became central to the debate on the Emergence of Africa. Women empowerment, particularly through education, has been highlighted in the literature as one of the key lever of fertility decline, more participation of women in the economy, and then more investment in children. Despite progress in education in Sub-Saharan Africa, there still are many differences between regions and countries in terms of education levels. In many countries such as West Africa Sahel countries, access and completion of basic education remain a huge challenge. So improvement in education in that region will be an important contributing factor to economic growth and development prospects.

References:

Groth, Hans, May, John F. (Eds.) (2017), *Africa's Population: In Search of a Demographic Dividend*, Springer.

Canning, D., Raja, S.; Yazbeck, A. S. (2015), *Africa's Demographic Transition: Dividend or Disaster?*. Africa Development Forum.

Bloom, D. E., Canning D., Sevilla J. (2003), *The Demographic Dividend. A New Perspective on the Economic Consequences of Population Change*, Rand Corporation.

Biography:

Jean-François Kobiané is Associate Professor of Demography and Director of the Institut Supérieur des Sciences de la Population (ISSP), University Ouaga 1 Pr Joseph Ki-Zerbo (Burkina Faso). His research interests include the analysis of the links between fertility, family structure, poverty, child's labour, and schooling, and youth transition to adulthood in Sub-saharan Africa. He has worked at the National Statistical Office of Burkina Faso (1993-1996) and has been an Andrew W. Mellon Foundation postdoctoral fellow in the Department of Demography at the University of Montreal/Canada (2003-2006). He has been the President of the Union for African Population Studies (UAPS) (2012-2015), and Vice-president (2007-2011). He holds a Bachelor in Economics from the University of Ouagadougou, a Master degree in Demography from the Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographiques (IFORD) in Yaoundé/Cameroon, and a Ph.D. in Demography from the Institute of Demography at the Université Catholique de Louvain/Belgium.

The Chameleon Concept of User Participation
Professor Terry LEUNG
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Abstract:

User participation is a popular ideal and object of rhetorical commitment in social work service. However, discussions on user participation in social work context have always been characterized by conceptual confusion arising from the various spheres of participation in which welfare service users may involve, and the different implications of power therein. The lecture will provide a framework for clarifying the continuum in user participation.

Biography:

Terry was a social worker and social service manager for twenty years before starting her academic career. Her research area includes accountability and user involvement in managing welfare service organizations, role of civil society in the provision of welfare services, and development of social work as a profession in China. User participation in service planning and management is a recent focus of Terry's research. She has been working closely with the welfare service users and practitioners to identify ways for supporting user participation in welfare service organizations through participatory action research projects.

**Social Work Practice with Older adults with dementia:
Pushing the margins on strength-based practice
Professor Deborah O'CONNOER
University of British Columbia**

Abstract:

Globally, we are an aging population and within the context of aging, dementia is internationally viewed as a growing concern. The diagnosis invokes fear both because of the neurocognitive degenerative changes associated with it but also because of the stigma and discrimination that the diagnosis often brings in societies where ageism and ableism are rampant. Drawing on recent and ongoing research, the purpose of this talk will be to explore how stigma shapes the experiences of dementia, identify innovative strategies that people with dementia are taking to challenge societal stereotyping and growth-limiting responses, and examine the possibilities of Social Work practice for being strength-based and empowerment-oriented with this population of older adults and their families.

Biography:

Deborah O'Connor is a Professor in the UBC School of Social Work and the Co-Director of the Center for Research on Personhood and Dementia. In addition to her teaching and research in the area of dementia and family care, she maintain a small clinical practice doing assessments of incapacity and consultations on complex cases of abuse and neglect with older adults. She has written extensively on person-centered and citizenship-based dementia practice.

Challenges of Social And Economic Advancement In Rural Areas of The Developing World In The Era of Globalization

Professor Robert SCHILLING
University of California Los Angeles

Abstract:

Although only a few nations contribute even 1% of national income to foreign aid, nearly 140 nations donate resources to developing regions. One of the debates within the international development community is whether the best approach is through large scale programs emphasizing economic assistance, or many smaller schemes emphasizing social as well as economic objectives. For more than 40 years, microfinance has been a popular aid model that seeks to provide opportunity, innovation and enhanced social and economic participation, particularly for women. Unfortunately, many studies have shown that microfinance is not effective in reducing poverty and perhaps not helpful in empowering women. But advocates claim that the microfinance movement must be seen as an array of financial services that extends far beyond lending.

Focusing on Nepal as an example, this presentation examines microfinance from the perspectives of economists, international aid agencies, local nongovernmental organizations, and consumers. The presenter first examines the decline of village life in Nepal and elsewhere over the past decades, and then ponders whether and how microfinance can improve rural existence in less developed nations. Within this context, questions are asked about the various ways microfinance can be imagined, justified, implemented, evaluated and critiqued. Students will be encouraged to participate in a discussion in which there are multiple perspectives on microfinance, and no ready answers.

Biography:

Robert F. Schilling is Research Professor of Social Welfare at UCLA. He has held direct practice roles in youth, child welfare and developmental disabilities settings, and he has been a foster parent, fieldwork supervisor and faculty member. He received his B.A. from Hamline University, his M.S.W. from the Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison and, later, his Ph.D. in social work from the University of Washington. His early research focused on developmental disabilities and prevention of social problems among minority youth. Most of his research has focused on HIV and substance abuse; more recently he has turned his attention to international development. Schilling has been a member of NIH review panels, and was elected to the American Academy of Social Work and Social Welfare.

**Valuing and Enhancing Strengths In Families:
Reflections From The Indian Sub-Continent**

Dr. Nycil Romis THOMAS
Rajagiri College of Social Sciences

Abstract:

Strength based practice in social work is a leap forward with respect to the other frameworks of practice since it heavily relies on client strengths and the use of strengths in the practice. Family represents an enormous source of strength, especially in collectivistic cultures. Strength based practice with families builds on the strengths inherent in the process and relationships of the families through a collaborative partnership between social worker and the families. But social work interventions seldom use these strengths in optimizing wellbeing of both individuals and families either in a promotion or enhancement model. Based on research and practice with families of adolescents, the lecture will address the core elements of strength based practice with families. The lecture also includes the reflective learning of the author in using the strengths lens in working with families. Before going into the strength based practice with families, the lecture will include a brief introduction on the strength based practice as well.

Biography:

Dr. Nycil Romis Thomas is a postgraduate in Social Work and he is well experienced as a social work educator and a practitioner with more than 15 years of experience. Currently she coordinates the undergraduate programme in Social Work at Rajagiri College of Social Sciences, India. Her doctoral thesis was on Strength Based Social Work Practice with Families of Adolescents. She has presented papers in many national and international conferences and has authored many articles. Her research interests include child and adolescent mental health, strength based practices and women health. Currently she is doing a University Grants Commission's Minor Research Project on Non Communicable Diseases: Risk Perception and Health Behaviour of Women.

Family Change And Family Policy In China

Professor Fan WU

Nankai University

Abstract :

This lecture aims at answering the following three questions: (1) Since the beginning of 21st century, what are the new trend of family changes in China and what characteristics do the families have ? (2) What are the family policies in China now? How these policies response to the new trend of family change? (3) In the context of demographic transition, rural-to-urban migration and two-child policy of China, which direction should family policy go?

The process of China's modernization has witnessed noteworthy enormous and profound changes in family's size, structure, forms, relations and functions. Meanwhile, rapid demographic transition acts as a vital force to push forward family changes, for prolonging life, declining fertility, rural-to-urban migration and many other factors which all exert direct effects on family changes. Hence, families not only have shrunk in size, but also been transformed to be newly featured, as being nuclear family oriented, with the diversification of family forms, simplification of family relations, empty-nest, changes in norms about marriage and family, and the weakening of family functions. And all those changes have exerted multiple influences on individuals and society as well as the family itself. For one thing, many families are exposed to various predicaments/difficulties in the different stages of the family life cycle under these changing conditions; also, a series of emerging social demands have arisen as a result. Thus, it is obviously an imperative concern for many nations to set up a family-friendly social environment and improve the family's developmental capabilities, so as to actively confront the challenges caused by all these transformations.

However, government in China has not yet set up a system of family policy, and still fails to regard the family as a basic unit of social policy. Currently, there exist two paradoxes in China's family and social policies: (1) family has become a barrier for vulnerable groups including children, the elderly and other special family members to obtain the support from the government and society; (2) The support that family policies offer to families fails to keep up with the increasing demands brought about by the decline of birth rate. All in all, social policies related to families are often based on individuals, regardless of the differences among various families. The majority of policies are short of humanistic care, emphasizing personal obligations to support the elderly or rear children, without considering the specific situation of different families, the internal differences within various families, or the general social demands brought about by family changes.

Therefore, to effectively deal with the challenges brought by the family changes in China, the government needs to reevaluate the boundary and responsibility between family and nation, actively construct a family-friendly social environment and institutional support to promote family development.

Biography:

Fan WU is a professor and vice chair of Department of Social Work and Social Policy at Nankai University. Professor WU has long been engaged in the study of demographic transition and social policy in China. Her current research interest focuses on family changes, family policy, social service evaluation and migrant issues.

Leveraging Strengths From Other Disciplines In Creating Values For Social Innovation

Professor Bernard SUEN

The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Abstract:

The rise of the mobile internet since the launch of the first generation of smartphone by Apple in 2007 has drastically changed the political, social, and economical landscape of our world. New business opportunities and models have occurred throughout different industries and markets, causing disruptions for many people but at the same time providing new ways for innovation and value creation for others. Going forward, the proliferation of intelligent technology and data driven networks will demand a new class of talents, who can take advantage of the new knowledge and tools to solve problems and address needs. Through case sharing, the implications of these trends for policy makers, researchers, and practitioners interested in social innovation and entrepreneurship will be discussed.

1. The rise of mobile Internet and startup ventures
2. Disruption across industries and the demand for T-shaped talents
3. How the integration of User Experience, Technology Platform, and Business Model fosters innovation
4. Implications for policy maker, social work researchers and practitioners

Biography:

Bernard Suen has worked in the ICT and Creative industries for over twenty years with domestic, PRC, and international consulting and management experiences. In 2010, he co-founded InTechnigence Limited, an E-Learning and E-Business service provider based in Hong Kong. Currently, he is an adjunct associate professor of management at CUHK Business School, project director of CUHK Center for Entrepreneurship. In the past, Bernard had worked in management and executive positions with E&Y Kenneth Leventhal Real Estate Group, Emperor Group, Panorama Distribution Limited, Lovable Products (Hong Kong) Limited, yU+Co, and SharpMotion Enterprises Limited, where he was responsible for ICT and new media strategy and solution development and operations.

Social Policy And Immigration In Israel
Professor Mimi AJZENSTADT
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel

Abstract:

Israel has witnessed three main waves of newcomers arriving to the country: in 1948 with the establishment of the State, during the 1990s when one million people came to Israel from the Former Soviet Union and during the last two decades, documented and undocumented labor immigrants came to Israel as well as refugees mainly from Sudan and Aritra are coming from the South border seeking asylum.

The talk will analyze the establishment and implementation of policies developed to deal with these different waves of immigrants. In particular it would look at the social and cultural processes which constructed the immigrants as others at different periods.

Biography:

Professor Mimi Ajzenstadt is Mildred and Benjamin Berger Professor of Criminology at the Institute of Criminology, of the Faculty of Law, and the Dean of the Baerwald School of Social Work and Social Welfare. Professor Ajzenstadt research focuses on public policies in the areas of social welfare and crime and justice. She is involved in works analyzing the role of the discourse of crime and criminal justice in the process of societal and moral boundaries construction and the development of modes of governance and control over criminal behavior during the Neo-liberal regime. In addition she examined the role of the public discourse in the construction of moral panics over the involvement of members of marginalized groups, mainly women and new immigrants in criminal behaviour. She analyzed the experience of women prisoners in the Israeli women prison.

Limits And Chances of Self-Determination
Resource Oriented Approaches For The Support of Dis/Abled Artists In Switzerland

Professor Barbara WALDIS
University of Applied Sciences and Arts Western Switzerland

Abstract:

Artists with physical, mental and / or psychic impairments in four art studios in Western Switzerland were in the center of the ethnographic research we (Francis Loser, Sonia Perego, Sophia Voelksen and myself) conducted in the last two years (2014-2016).

Besides investigating on the sources of inspiration, the works and the career of the artists, our scope was to learn more about the challenges the professional coaches come across supporting them. What difficulties do they face and what approaches constitute the foundations of their work? The coaches in charge of the studios, artists themselves, have manifold functions. They are mentor, curator, gallerist, manager and sometimes care worker.

During research and analysis, we passed through different stages and we discovered the centrality of the resource centered approaches applied by the artists in charge. We realized that we needed to operate a crucial frame shift. Instead of encountering the artists with dis/abilities from a perspective of social education, the institutional background to which we have academically to refer to, still strongly influenced by a socio-medical paradigm focusing on deficiencies, we needed to adopt an art perspective founded in the artistic potential, resources and capacities of the artists and their worlds.

The scope of the presentation is to discuss if and how these art world findings, that means the ways in which the artists as coaches reflect their empowering attitudes, are in tune with those theoretical approaches in social education focusing likewise self-esteem, resources and empowerment.

Biography:

Barbara Waldis is anthropologist and holds a PhD from University de Fribourg, Switzerland. She has published widely on the themes of intermarriage and intercultural communication (PhD Thesis) and carried out several Swiss National Research Council (SNRC) projects on transnational family ties (at the Seminar of Social Anthropology of the University of Fribourg and the Institute of Ethnology of the University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland). Together with Swisslinks she produced the documentary film “DestiNation Love” awarded in 2003. As a fellow of the SNRC she has done fieldwork and published on multiculturalism at schools on the islands of La Réunion and Mauritius in the Indian Ocean.

Since 2008, Barbara Waldis is teaching research methods at the School of Social Work Valais-Wallis of the UAS and doing research on the social aspects of visual art in social work in the public sphere and on the life-worlds of artists with (dis-)abilities. Since 2015, she lectures at the Seminar of Social Anthropology at the University of Fribourg. She is coordinator of the scientific council of Social Work of the UAS Western Switzerland and president of the scientific committee of the Swiss Society for Ethnology.

Supporting Severely Ill Patients Without Hampering Their Strengths

Professor Marc-Antoine BERTHOD

University of Applied Sciences and Arts Western Switzerland

Abstract:

Since a few decades, the palliative care philosophy was transposed in public policies and has integrated into many countries' medical systems. It progressively infused principles that promote a more personalized care, tailored to the needs of each person; that value the diversity of each life experience and enhance the concretization of the last wishes before death. All these efforts might nevertheless be limited by socio-economical factors or unusual demands, according to strong diverging cultural or religious values. This presentation explores a series of situations where the person-centered approach in end of life situations is challenged: when the professionals, the patient and the family members vehemently disagree; when migrants or exiles are disenfranchised from formal rights facing death; when patients are discharged from hospice care; when individuals ask for assistance with dying. Based on various research work related to these issues, the presentation finally proposes some reflections on the role social workers might play in these kind of situations to support severely ill patients and their families without hampering their strengths.

Biography:

Holding a PhD in anthropology, Marc-Antoine Berthod is a Professor in the Faculty of Social Work, University of Applied Sciences and Arts Western Switzerland. His teaching and research interests, and his main publications, focus on end-of-life, death and bereavement, palliative care and the community and on work-life balance. He is the current president of the Thanatological Society of Western Switzerland.

Community Center's Service Processes And User's Participation: The Case In China

Prof. Jianguo GAO
Shandong University

Abstract:

Community centers are public locations where members of a community can participate in individual, family or group activities for cultural, educational, recreational, social, and other purposes. The service processes in community center usually involve consumption, provision, and management. In the literature, there are different ways to classify the forms and levels of participatory activities, which provide useful reference frame for understanding the multi-faceted nature of user participation (Brodie E, Cowling E, and Nissen N, 2009). Based on a field study of 37 community centers in China's 3 cities, we found that user's participation in community centers is becoming a more important goal and tool for community service, development and volunteering. However, user's participation is mainly confined to service consumption rather than service provision and management. User's participation in provision and management are informal (indirect) rather than formal (direct) and typically through "cultural distribution programs" and "performance evaluation" initiated by local government departments in China. This reflects that participant's choice of activity in community service is usually within a designated range, and lack of formal mechanism of participation at higher level. Other factors that cause differences in forms and depth of user participation include administrative division and organizational size of the community centers, the levels of local development and its policy environment. User's participation in China's community centers is still in the continuum gradually moving from a lower to a higher level. It will become an important indicator to measure service effectiveness and system success in future.

Biography:

GAO Jianguo, Professor and Chair of the Department of Social Work at Shandong University, China. He once worked as a CCSEP Visiting Scholar in School of Social Work at University of Toronto, Canada (2007), a Fulbright Visiting Scholar in Department of Sociology at University of California, Riverside, USA (2003-04), and a CCSEP Visiting Scholar in School of Community and Regional Planning at University of British Columbia, Canada (1996-97). His main research interests included social welfare theories, comparative welfare policies, community development, and non-profit organization (NPO). He is a member of the experts committee for professional qualification evaluation of social worker in China, Ministry of Civil Affairs, and president of Social Worker Association in Shandong Province. He is also the board chair of Jinan Shanquan Social Work Service Agency Since 2008. This agency is one of the "Excellent 100" social work organizations (2015) in Mainland China.

**From Practitioner To Entrepreneur –
A Know-How Sharing For Start-Up In Hong Kong**
Mr. Matthew LEE
Goods Co-Share Co. Ltd.

Abstract:

One of the NGOs' missions is to develop new service in order to tackle with the changing society and the new social service needs. But with the continuing economic slowdown, NGOs have to seek for a wider variety of resources input instead of rely on government subsidy solely.

The popularity of “social enterprise”, “social innovation” and “social entrepreneur” is rising in recent years under this circumstance. Some NGOs use social enterprise to generate income, some NGOs start social enterprise to balance the social goal and financial goal, some NGOs start social enterprise just because of trendy. However, more than half of the social enterprise resulted at deficit.

As a founder of an start-up social enterprise and experienced in overseeing different social enterprises, the speaker, Matthew will share his own experience in running an start up, from social aspect to financial aspect. He will also analyze some key elements for a social enterprise, as a know-how for this rising popular topic.

Biography:

Matthew Lee is the Founder of Goods Co-Share Co. Ltd., a non-profit making social enterprise which aims at providing affordable necessities to less-advantaged families through direct group or bulk purchase and sharing with a view to achieving poverty alleviation and brings countable social impact to the society.

Matthew was born in a low-income family; grow up in a shared-room in Kowloon City and then the public housing in New Territories. It drives him to be a Register Social Worker, and now with more than 15 years in underprivileged community service, from the position of front-line to management grade. He had solid experience in initiating and overseeing social enterprises when he was in NGOs, which focus on supporting low-income families, new arrivals and ethnic minorities.

Poverty In An Affluent City Hong Kong: Causes, Policies And Alleviation Projects

Professor Hung WONG
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Abstract:

Though Hong Kong is an affluent city, however economic development alone cannot solve poverty and income inequality problems. Facing the Changing International Division of Labour under the globalisation, the structural economic changes induced unemployment problem from 1997 to 2008 and then working poor problem from 2008 onwards. The poverty and poverty gap problem is also intensified by the “positive non-interventionism” governance ideology of the Hong Kong Government. After prolong advocacy of the civil societies including social work agencies and its constituents succeed to launch the “Minimum Wage” Legislation in 2010, the “Old Age Living Allowance” in 2013 and the “Low Income Working Family Allowance in 2016. This policies mainly focus on the income transfer method to alleviate poverty, its social impacts may indeed far below as it originally planned. Poverty alleviation initiatives and projects such as Community Economic Development, Asset-based Community Development by the social workers tried to reflect on the causes of poverty alleviation and aimed to enhance social capital of the clients, build up their assert to fight with poverty.

Biography:

Dr. Wong Hung is an Associate Professor of the Department of Social Work and the Director of Centre for Quality of Life and the Associate Director of Centre for Social Innovation Studies, Hong Kong Institute for Asia-Pacific Studies at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. His research interests include labour, social security and poverty issues. He has also conducted research on marginal workers, unemployed youth and residents in old urban area. He has actively advocated for Community Economic Development and the setting up of a universal pension scheme in Hong Kong. He is the Vice-Chair of the Oxfam Hong Kong and was a Co-op member of the Social Security and Retirement Protection Task Force of the Commission on Poverty.

From Social Work Praxis to Transformative Social Justice: Cultivating Cultural Competence in an Age of Diversity

Professor Puja KAPAI
The University of Hong Kong

Abstract:

As the world experiences the impact and after-effects of shifts in power (geo-political, economic and military), resources and ideologies of governance, governance mechanisms and organizational state structures struggle to keep up with the demands imposed on them as a result. In addition to the challenging circumstances confronting the populations which remain in the countries experiencing turmoil and rapidly changing sociopolitical conditions, never in its history has the world witnessed such widespread international migration, which remains unprecedented even when compared with migration patterns triggered by other phenomena such as industrialisation, the two world wars and decolonization. With increasingly diverse population groups living side by side in shrinking communal spaces with limited resources to go around, many minority communities continue to experience exclusion, oppression and other forms of marginalisation. Although there is now evidence that these experiences are the produced by structural forces in society, despite the proliferation of numerous human rights treaties imposing obligations on states to address discrimination and inequalities, these experiences continue to define the lives of minorities living amongst us. In these circumstances, there are significant gaps emerging in the delivery of various social services due to the different demands placed on a system which was not designed to deliver on the diversity of needs it is now confronted with.

In the face of these demands, it is necessary to reassess the role and relevance of traditional frameworks which inform social service education and practice models, and to consider how social work practitioners of the future can cultivate cultural and diversity competencies to be able to effectively address the complex demands they face in the course of their practice and more importantly, to understand the unique role that social workers can play in achieving transformative social justice through praxis. This lecture will outline recent research in relation to Hong Kong's diverse ethnic minority population to enhance knowledge and critical awareness about social work practice in Hong Kong and to underscore the indispensability of practices such as self-awareness, self-assessment and critical praxis in developing cultural competencies for social workers and to demonstrate how knowledge and skills adaptability in social work practice serve as drivers of change and transformative justice in an age of diversity.

Biography:

Puja Kapai is an Associate Professor of Law at the University of Hong Kong where she serves as the Director of the Centre for Comparative and Public Law, Director of the Summer Social Justice Internship Programme, Convenor of the Women's Studies Research Centre and Chairs the Equal Opportunity Committee's Working Group on Gender Identity, Sexual Orientation and Race. She is also a co-opted member of the Hong Kong Equal Opportunity Commission's Policy, Training and Research Committee.

Her research expertise lies in international human rights, including equality, minority rights, gender based violence and the politics of identity. Her scholarship is interdisciplinary and draws on philosophy, political theory and intersectionality theory.

Puja served as Expert Consultant to the Due Diligence Project on Violence Against Women for the Asia Pacific Region and presently serves as a Founding member of the Every Woman Every Where initiative at the Carr Centre for Human Rights, Harvard Kennedy School of Government. She was most recently nominated for the US Secretary of State's 8th International Women of Courage Award and awarded the International Women of Courage Hong Kong Award 2015 by the Consul General of America.

She teaches Multiculturalism and the Law, Law and Social Justice at the Intersections of Race, Gender and Sexuality and Social Justice Summer Internship. Her relevant publications on the theme of the lecture include, "Building Just and Inclusive Societies: Reconceptualising Citizenship for Modern States", "The Doctrine of Substantive Equality and the Democratization of Diversity", "The Status of Ethnic Minorities in Hong Kong Report 1997-2014" and "Minority Women: A Struggle for Equal Protection Against Domestic Violence".

Agency Visits

Oxfam Hong Kong



Oxfam Hong Kong dates back to 1976 when volunteers joined hands to open a shop for second-hand goods in Hong Kong and raise funds for anti-poverty projects around the world. Some of our first initiatives in the 1970s and 80s were to advocate for justice for Vietnamese refugees who fled to Hong Kong during the Vietnam War, and to help save lives in Ethiopia during the 1984 famine.

We implemented the first Mainland China programme in Guangdong province in 1987. The Oxfam China Development Fund was subsequently established in 1992. Since then, we have been dedicated to fighting poverty and responding to emergencies in the Mainland.

We believe in an integrated approach to eradicate poverty. As such, we advocate for policy changes to address the root causes of poverty while proactively supporting disaster relief and humanitarian crises. We also implement development and education programmes in impoverished areas. Oxfam Hong Kong has partnered with millions of underprivileged people to alleviate poverty in more than 70 countries/states around the world. We have 100,000 regular donors from the general public. Their donations are the major source of income that sustains our ability to achieve the ultimate goal of a poverty-free world.

In recent years, our work has focused on local poverty, advocating for pro-poor policies in Hong Kong. As a result of our efforts, the Hong Kong SAR government established the Commission on Poverty in 2012, and subsequently announced an official poverty line in Hong Kong. Oxfam has also been a strong advocate of a minimum wage law, which was first established in Hong Kong in 2011 after decades of efforts.

Caritas Hong Kong



Caritas–Hong Kong (Caritas) was founded in July 1953 by the Catholic Diocese of Hong Kong. The primary purpose of its establishment was to offer relief and rehabilitation services to the poor and the distressed, with the aim of addressing some of the social hardships and inequalities in Hong Kong resulting from the Second World War and subsequent social and political changes at the time.

Since its modest beginning in 1953, Caritas has persisted in its efforts to help people strive for self-development and self-reliance. As a multi-service organization, Caritas has continuously developed and modified its services in response to Hong Kong's changing needs. The wide-ranging services provided by Caritas include social work services, education, medical care, community development and hospitality.

HKSKH Lady MacLehose Centre



HKSKH Lady MacLehose Centre has been providing diversified social services to minorities living in Hong Kong, as well as a one-stop service to ethnic minorities residents since 2001. With the concern about these people's needs, the service includes support for helping them confront difficulties in life and promoting the harmony amongst different races. A service department for minorities launched in 2001 - made up of 15 social workers and activity assistants from Hong Kong, Pakistan, Nepal and India, plus the partner groups and social workers groups who have been supporting our service centre for years - provides diversified social services to minority men, women, children, adolescents and families. Based on three-service values, we provide minorities in Hong Kong the following services :

- 1) Promoting harmonious coexistence amongst different ethnicities.
- 2) Discovering the advantages and qualities of minorities and establishing community resources.
- 3) Together with people from different minorities, seeking to build a society of racial equality and social charity, and providing ethnic minorities of different ages diversified social services.

Dialogue in the Dark



Journey in the dark does give you a totally different experience. In a special-arranged all-black environment, tour guides will lead participants to enjoy the world in a new perspective, let's experience the invisible wonder! Are you ready to re-discover a different world? Eyes can take a break in the dark. A few real-world scenarios are designed for you. Each at all makes you feel its unique texture, sound, smell and even taste. You can make good use of other senses in the dark to explore the surroundings.

Professional tour guides will walk you through every step in the dark. They are familiar with the environment just like they are able to see, participants would have to rely on them to explore the environment. Participants will find the world in the dark is actually beautiful. Let tour guides lead us to appreciate the non-visual world!

Cultural Visits

8 July 2017 (Saturday)

Ping Shan Heritage Trail and Sheung Wan

Start off your day with a better understanding of the history of indigenous Chinese in Hong Kong with a walking tour along the 1.6 km Ping Shan Heritage Trail. The trail links up with a number of traditional Chinese buildings of the Tang's Clan, such as ancestral hall, study hall and the oldest pagoda.



Enjoy your lunch in local restaurant before heading to the Sheung Wan –it was one of the earliest settled places by the British, and belonged to the historical Victoria City. The site of the original occupation of Hong Kong Island by British forces in 1842. We will commence the walking tour from Western market – historic Edwardian –style mall with array of handicrafts, then continues to explore more about Chinese culture of healthy living along the Wing Lok and Koh Shing Street where filled with the dried marine products and herbals that locals use for our daily meals or tonic dishes.



13 July 2017 (Thursday)

Tai Po Market and Tai Po Train Museum

We would have our half-day tour to Tai Po market, it used to be a bustling market for the local during the 60s when transportation was not that advance. Nowadays, it lines with vendors selling nice looking products ranging from fresh vegetable, cured meal and dried seafood to local made candies. The best way to immerse yourself with the locals.



We'll also visit the Tai Po train museum, the building of the station is of indigenous Chinese architectural style, with many small figures decorating the exterior, such as are commonly found in existing old southern Chinese temples. Conclude your visit at the Man Mo temple, was built about 100 years ago, as a declared monuments since. It is a temple for the worship of the civil or literature god and facilitate as judicial issues in the community.

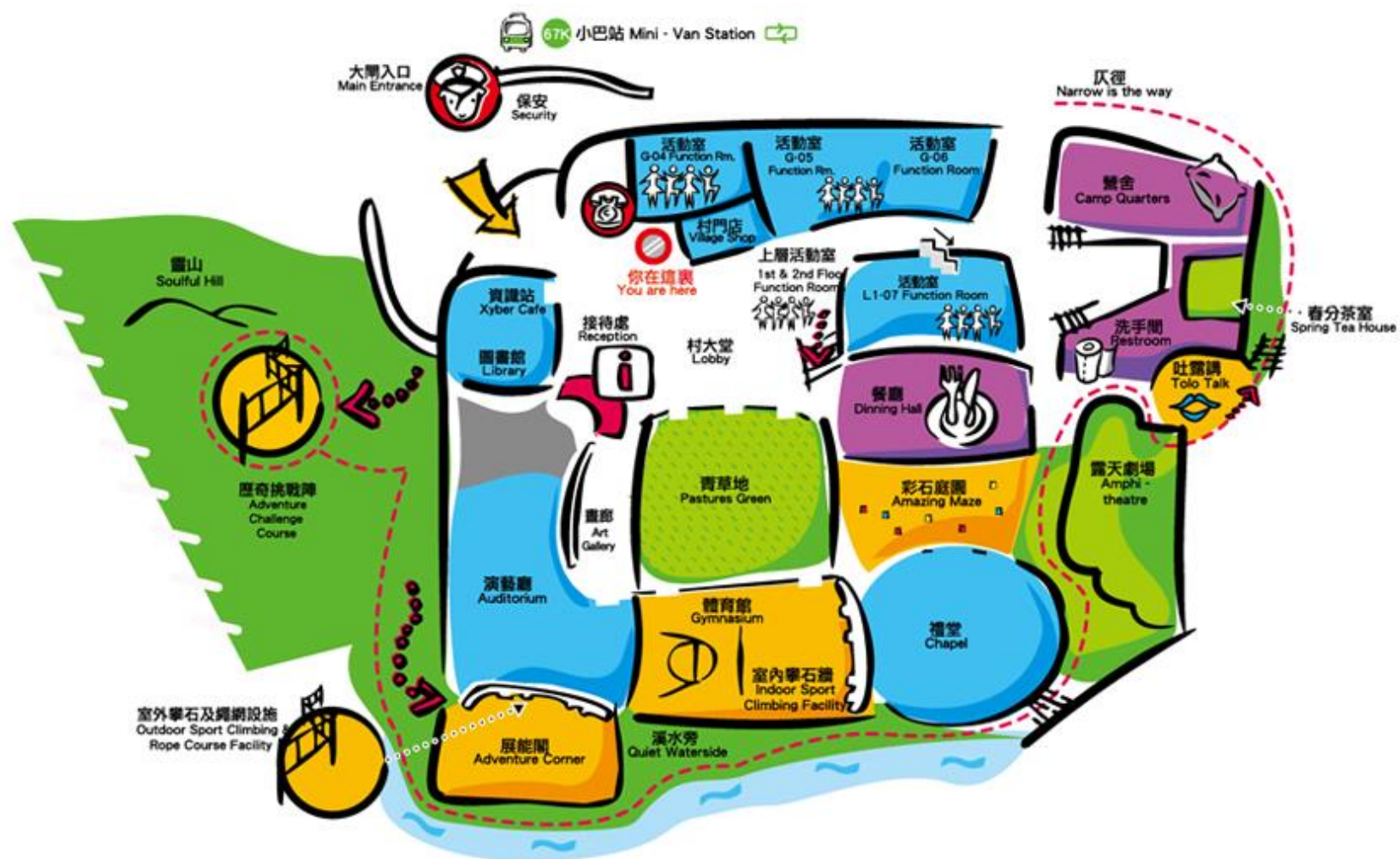
Useful Information

Campus Map (Teaching Buildings Near MTR):



Accommodation: Breakthrough Youth Village (Location: No. 33 A Kung Kok Shan Road, Sha Tin, N.T., Hong Kong)

Floor Plan – G/F



Transportation:

Breakthrough Youth Village ↔ The Chinese University of Hong Kong (Weekdays)

Coach arranged by the Department of Social Work

Pick-up time: **8:30 a.m.** (Youth Village → CUHK)

5:30 p.m. (CUHK → Youth Village)

MTR Shatin Station ↔ Breakthrough Youth Village

