



Poster Presentation @ June 27 & 28, 4:00 – 4:30pm

CON-1052

Having Elders and Social Worker as Co-researcher in Interventional Research: The Implementation of a Community-Based Participatory Research Methodology in a Low-Income Neighbourhood in Hong Kong

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The last decade, community-based participatory research (CBPR) methodology was commonly used to develop physical activity (PA) behavioural change intervention, especially for participants from low socioeconomic status group or indigenous social group that require high contextual localization or adaptation. CBPR as research methodology has been known as research that is collaborative and community-based rather than community-placed (Minkler & Wallerstein, 2011).

This presentation aims to describe how a researcher from university engaged in a community-based participatory research (CBPR) process and co-developed a tailored physical activity behavioural change intervention that addresses physical inactivity issue of community-dwelling elders in a low-income SES neighbourhood in Hong Kong.

The development of PA intervention using CBPR approach of the current study is composed of two stages. 1) Conducting qualitative GIS interviews and 2) Formation of a working group that composed of a researcher, a social worker and members of a neighbourhood elderly centre (NEC).

A total of 15 community-dwelling elders participated in the qualitative GIS interviews and gave qualitative data on the surrounding environment of the community, their PA preferences and awareness of PA resources in the community. 6 out of 15 of them were willing to be working group members to co-develop PA intervention for inactive community-dwelling elders living in the same neighbourhood with researcher from University and social worker from the centre.

Interventions developed by CBPR approach would be different in different communities, however, the process of how to engage members of the community in CBPR process give important implications to researchers or social service unit that want to try this methodology in the future.



CON-1106

Internal Migrants Living Experiences and Coping Strategies in China: A Comparative Study of Guangdong and Beijing

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Since the start of the Economic Reform, the strict control of internal migration in China had relaxed. At the same time, accelerated urbanisation and industrialisation generated enormous job opportunities for rural labour surplus. Therefore, a new kind of labour other than the urban and the rural labour forces had appeared in China: rural-to-urban migrant workers. The number of migrant workers reached to the historical highest point of 286 million in 2017 (National Bureau of Statistic of China 2018). However, the central government has failed to make unified national welfare arrangements to this population. Due to the localised financing of the urban welfare system, most local authorities have no motivation to incorporate migrants into their local social security schemes either. Therefore, most migrant workers are denied access to social benefits and social services in cities, including healthcare, employment benefits, education, social relief, and etc. Internal migrants have become one of the most marginalised and most disadvantaged groups in contemporary Chinese society. Recent national and provincial policy reforms have paid much attention on the social integration of internal migrants. However, the impacts of these reforms on internal migrants are seldom investigated. Using qualitative research method, this article focuses on internal migrants' living experiences and coping strategies in cities as well as how they are affected by different local social policies. Drawing from two provincial cases in China, this article concludes that there are significant variations of living experiences and coping strategies between different provincial social policy contexts. Within more conservative and unfriendly social policy environment, internal migrants tend to develop more negative feelings of their urban lives as well as more passive coping strategies. However, under more inclusive policy context, internal migrants are more likely to perceive their migration experience positively and display greater resourcefulness in adopting active or problem-focused strategies.



CON-1114

The Three Innovative Explorations an Inland Social Work Agency Practiced on Social Worker Continuing Education and Management Capacity Building

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Founded in 2013 by three people, Wuhan YiFei social work agency now holds more than 120 full-time social workers, which is known as the leading agency within Hubei Province, not only because of the employee size, but also its remarkable professional social work service. As many knows, most inland social work agency highly relies on government purchasing, which means very few budgets could be used for full-time social worker education or hiring a full-time supervisor. Lanlan Chen, The CEO of YiFei, sees continuing education and management capacity as the most valuable elements in maintaining social work professional, which not many successful examples could use as references. However, three innovative explorations, a six-month training course, YiFei book club, and an online learning platform, were practiced during the past few years and they turned out very outstanding outcomes nowadays. The training course, mainly for mid-level social workers who desired to join the management team, included not only social work professional training, but also senior management skills and cases. YiFei book club and the online learning platform, both aimed at all social workers continuing education, grouped social workers together by reading and sharing thoughts on the same book. YiFei, a local start-up grassroots social work agency, received a large number of questionings and doubts when first proposed these “Enterprise-inspired” approaches to address full-time social workers education issue. In my presentation, I will demonstrate how YiFei achieved such rapid size growth and survived several social worker loss crises by the solid foundation these innovative explorations laid, and share the experiences and lesson drawn from them.



CON-1132

Are Intervention Articles Cited More Often than other forms of Social Work Research

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Social work literature suggests that intervention studies possess unique values to help inform practice. It has also been suggested that intervention research produces results that have greater potential for practitioner use than findings of alternative forms of scholarship; however, no studies to date have examined the extent to which intervention studies are cited within the social work academic literature. Objectives: The objective of this study was to empirically test the hypothesis that: "Published intervention research studies will be cited more frequently than other forms of published social work scholarship." Method: All regular articles published in *Research on Social Work Practice*, *Social Work Research*, and the *Journal of Social Service Research* during the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 were reviewed and dichotomously coded as "Intervention Research" or "Other Research." Editorials, conceptual articles, and reviews were excluded from these analyses. Intervention research was operationalized as empirical outcome studies that used pre-experimental, quasi-experimental, experimental designs, and meta-analytic studies, all of which had time series pre- and post-tests. Results: We found N1=72 intervention and N2=59 non-intervention research articles. Google Scholar was then used to assess the number of citations each study had accumulated through 2017. Intervention studies were cited an average of 35.8 ($\sigma = 71.2$) times. Non-intervention articles were cited an average of 20.8 ($\sigma = 16.5$) times. A t-test of this difference found $t(71) = 4.2$, $p < .0001$, Cohen's $d = 0.3$ (.95 CI = 20.8 – 35.8), which is a moderate effect size. Thus, articles reporting intervention research were cited statistically significantly more than other types of articles. Conclusion: Results show that social work intervention research has greater impact than other forms of published scholarship in our periodical literature.



CON-1136

The Impact of Housing Factors on Non-Income Poverty Situation: Implications for Social Work Anti-Poverty Practice

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Poverty alleviation is one of the core missions of social work practice. Traditional anti-poverty approach in policy advocacy focused on income-giving approach or in-kind material support. However, non-income poverty situations, including deprivation and social exclusion, are commonly neglected in the analysis of poverty situation. Correspondingly, the factors that influence deprivation and social exclusion have also been ignored. Under impacts of globalization and neo-liberalism, Hong Kong, similar to other world cities, the housing and poverty problems were getting worse in these years. As key drivers of the worsening non-income poverty situation in Hong Kong, housing factors need to be investigated to formulate poverty alleviation policies. This paper aims at examining the impacts of different housing factors on non-income poverty situation, including deprivation and social exclusion. A data set with a two-stage stratified random sample of 1978 Hong Kong adults surveyed face-to-face between 2014 and 2015 was used for analysis. Preliminary result shows that housing factors, such as housing cost, housing problems and living density, significantly affect the level of deprivation and social exclusion. The impact of housing cost on deprivation is greater for those household living in denser areas. The level of deprivation further adds a negative effect on social exclusion. This study not only fills the research gap of association among housing circumstance and non-income poverty but also highlights the importance of considering housing factors in anti-poverty advocacy practice of social workers, especially for those working in world cities under the impact of neo-liberalism.



CON-1152

Where are Innovative Products for the elderly? Study on Developing Tendency of Chinese Old-age Service Products from the Pension Innovation Competitions in Last 7 Years

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With the fast growing aging population, China's intellectual pension market has expanded rapidly. In recent years, various innovation competitions for the elderly in mainland China have emerged, which provided great platforms and opportunities for innovative old-age service products.

As a new hot spot of social innovation, how is the development of innovative products for the elderly? What are the characteristics of the status quo? What are the trends in the future? · Methods: Based on 21 national pension innovation competitions in mainland China over the past seven years (from 2012 to 2018), a total of 149-award pension innovation products were selected as samples. The author established a database of existing data and carried out semantic analysis, in order to review the current situation of pension service product design.

1, as the "incubator", "financing stage" and "extension platform" , in recent years, the pension innovation competition has shown multiple growth. The overall trend is sustainable, with more and more various of subjects, forms and contents; 2, about the innovation products, a. subjects: enterprises and universities are dominating, and college students and social forces become more active ; b. contents: focusing on rehabilitation aids, life amusement, facility environment and comprehensive services; c. characteristics: innovative, professional and operational, truly responding to the needs of the elderly; 3. Trends in Future projects: closely connected with the development of Internet, as well as a good combination of business and commonweal model.

In general, we should further open up the innovative market for the elderly, enhance the awareness of the whole society to be active in aging, stimulate the people's spirit of innovation, design products that are more suitable for the actual needs of the elderly, thus improving life quality of the elderly.



CON-1175

Social Anxiety in People Recovered from Psychosis: A Path Analysis and Randomised Controlled Trial on the Effectiveness of a Cognitive Behavioural Intervention

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Social anxiety is common in psychosis (up to 40% reported) and has serious impact on the functioning and quality of life of people recovering from psychosis, including greater risks of suicide. In the general population, cognitive behavioural therapy for social anxiety has proven effectiveness. In people with psychosis, a clear understanding of and a theory-driven approach to social anxiety is lacking, rendering it under-recognized and intervened in this disadvantaged population.

To examine a biopsychosocial theoretical model of social anxiety in people recovered from psychosis, and to test the effectiveness of a cognitive behavioural intervention developed based on this model in ameliorating social anxiety and improving functioning and quality of life.

Methods In-depth psychopathological assessment was conducted in 137 people recovered from psychosis (Study 1). A model of putatively relationship between social anxiety and residual symptoms and depressive mood was tested using path analysis. A 12-18-session individual cognitive behavioural intervention programme developed based on this model and delivered by trained social workers or clinical psychologists is then tested in a single-blinded randomized controlled involving 90 people with psychosis (Study 2). Intervention effectiveness as compared with a control group of 12-18 individual sessions of exercise activities is tested with intention-to-treat analysis using analysis of covariance.

In Study 1, a path model suggested a direct contribution of ideas of reference and negative symptoms to social anxiety. The model accounted for 20% of the variance of social anxiety, with excellent goodness-of-fit (Chi-square 3.14, comparative fit index 1.00, root mean square error of approximation 0.00). Study 2 is ongoing with preliminary results expected in June 2019.

This empirically tested conceptual model provided a framework for developing intervention strategies informed by biopsychosocial theory. The cognitive behavioural intervention may provide a new evidence-based practice for social workers in mental health services.



CON-1188

Life Long Companionship: Bridging the Gap between Seniors and Young

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For centuries, seniors play an important role to transfer wisdom and values to the youngsters within the family systematically. However, due to the demographic and social changes, it caused a decrease in opportunities for consistent intergenerational contact.

It aims at deepening the understanding among seniors and youngsters and promoting an intergenerational learning, thus creating a mutual-help and caring relationship in a specific public housing estate.

Practice

Stage-One: Twelve seniors, aged from 65 to 82, living alone in Choi Tak or nearby estate, were recruited as the life-mentors and paired up with thirteen pairs of K2-K3 children and parents from kindergarten. A series of handcrafts and horticultural workshops were delivered to the life-mentors. Continued gatherings and voluntary services were held to facilitate the co-learning process. A sense of we feelings and mutual support relationship was built gradually.

Stage-Two: To further empower the seniors, a few life mentors were recruited as coaches. They taught children and parents how to make traditional food and conducted home visits to singletons in the same estate. Together with other singletons, they were invited to be “relief parents” in the kindergarten outings. Children received care and “unconditional love” from them while seniors enjoyed the nurturing opportunities.

Stage-Three: To expand the impact of the project and promote community harmony, they co-organized a community fair which served around 250 residents. Most of the participants claimed that the event was meaningful and all-age-friendly.

Implications: Self-feedback forms, oral feedbacks and worker’s observations were used to evaluate the project. Seniors were being gratified for their contributions. Parents have built a stronger parent-child relationship and children learned to respect the seniors. Generally, participants have gained better understanding and demonstrated the reciprocity on knowledge across the generations. Accordingly, this school-based intergenerational approach can be used to echo with the New-Estate-Support-Model and aging in place.



CON-1198

Educational Attainments among the Chenchu Tribes of South India: Issues and Challenges

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Chenchus are one among the Particular Vulnerable Tribal Community with a distinctive culture, customs and identity, and reside in erstwhile Andhra Pradesh confined to the Nallamalai forest that straddles Andhra Pradesh and Telangana states of India. Ignoring their cultural specificities, they have historically been treated on par with other tribal communities by successive governments, or as a 'backward' community, and been bombarded with unsuited developmental programmes for their "upliftment." Officers appointed for their development have by and large lacked understanding about their socio cultural background; this is most starkly reflected in mainstream educational practices and pedagogy forcibly imposed on them over decades with no noticeable progress in educational attainment. Non-governmental organizations working for their upliftment have also paid scarce attention to the specific claims of Chenchus from the formal education. The review of literature reveals that except Ananda's (1991) work, there are very few studies had carried out focusing Chenchus education.

This study has made a comprehensive attempt to unearth the stories behind low educational attainment and low literacy levels through extensive, elongated field work across the selected schools, and deep interactions with students, parents, and teachers. The primary concern addressed in this study is, to identify the locally and culturally specific ways in which the larger goals of universal education can be achieved.

Key words : Chenchus, Tribe, Education, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups



CON-1202

Mission (IM)Possible 2: One map + 199 connected schools of social work in Latin America. Are we ready for Asia?

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The Schools of Social Work Around the World Asset Map is an innovative way to connect social workers, social work educators, current and future social work students, and everyone who is passionate about the development of social work profession and education globally. The map is available online: <https://krasun.ca/social-work-education-around-the-world/>

Objectives:

- Identify how google map technology and asset map tool were used to connect Schools of Social Work in Latin America
- Apply the knowledge gained by researching Schools of Social Work in Latin America to map the geography of social work education in Asia
- Build partnerships with social work educators globally

The Google Map technology and the Asset Mapping community development tools were used to create the map of Schools of Social Work that is available and accessible worldwide. The current study focuses on one of the layers of the map that includes 199 Schools of Social Work in Latin America.

Dr. Kondrashov with the support of research assistants has collected information and fully mapped all the Schools of Social Work in the following countries in Latin America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Salvador, Surinam, Nicaragua, and Venezuela. The next step is to develop a strategy to map all the Schools of Social Work in Asia.

The use of Schools of Social Work Around the World Asset Map has a potential to build partnerships and collaborations among universities that offer social work degrees and provide needed data on the current state of development of social work education in Latin America. The expansion of the project to include all Schools of Social Work in Asia can strengthen the intercontinental connections among Schools.

CON-1231



Depression, Anxiety and Apathy in Dementia: a Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

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Depression, anxiety, and apathy are amongst the most frequent and clinically significant behavioural and psychological symptoms in dementia, with negative impacts on both people with dementia (PwD) and caregiver. Some studies suggested that these symptoms are more common in earlier stages of dementia but results were inconsistent, which poses difficulty in identifying target symptoms and the best stage to intervene. A better understanding of the symptom pattern at different stages of dementia is needed to inform future intervention design.

The aim of this review was to determine the relationship between dementia stage and prevalence of depression, anxiety, and apathy.

Studies with cohorts expressed by dementia stage were examined. A meta-analysis was conducted to investigate the prevalence rates of depression, anxiety, and apathy in three dementia stage categories: mild, moderate, and severe, with random-effects model.

23 eligible articles were included. 19 studies presented data in mild dementia, 10 in moderate dementia, and four in severe dementia. Eight studies reported data in more than one dementia stage. 20 studies were on depression, 16 on anxiety, and 15 on apathy. The prevalence rate of depression, anxiety, and apathy were 45%, 39%, and 50%, respectively in mild dementia, 40%, 26%, and 38%, respectively at moderate dementia, and 34%, 32%, and 28%, respectively at severe dementia.

Depression, anxiety, and apathy were more prevalent in mild dementia. The prevalence of depression and apathy decreased with dementia stage, whereas that of anxiety remained relatively stable across dementia stages. Higher symptom prevalence in mild dementia highlighted the need of early symptom management to address the impact on PwD and caregivers. Insights into symptom pattern over the course of dementia could help PwD, caregivers and practitioners to plan for future. More research is needed to explore applicable interventions for PwD at different stages according to their cognitive ability and preference.



CON-1236

Exploring Family Preparedness for Future Dementia Caregiving in Chinese Families

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Dementia is a growing health challenge that demands better preparedness for future caregiving to safeguard prospective family caregivers from adverse health outcomes. Previous studies examined older adults' own preparation for future care and preparedness of individual caregivers. Yet, persons with dementia often lack the capacity to make plans such that family involvement in care preparation becomes necessary. Moreover, in Chinese societies, there are usually more than one family caregivers involved in the taking care of elderly.

Objectives: To understand preparedness for dementia caregiving of a family as unit in Chinese families.

In-depth interviews were conducted with 10 family units taking care of a person with dementia. Participants (4 spousal caregivers; 44 to 80 years old; mean years of caregiving: 3.3) recalled their caregiving experience and reflected on how prepared their families were before the caregiving began. Thematic analysis was adopted to articulate components of family preparedness and the family dynamics throughout the caregiving journey.

Dementia knowledge, information about services and care plan are three important components in forming preparedness for dementia caregiving. Involvement of other family caregivers before any crisis situation, compared with crisis-driven, was helpful for alleviating the damage brought by dementia. Moreover, families that were able to align expectation and understanding of the situation, to share knowledge and resources, to negotiate allocation of caregiving duties, and to provide emotional support among family members were more likely to provide proper care with minimal sacrifice in family wellbeing.

Chinese families often worked as a team in family caregiving with uneven distribution of caregiving duties and a lack of proper communication to sustain their caregiving role healthily. Timing and quality of family involvement were more influential factors than family resources, such as finance, knowledge and family size, to successful adaptation to caregiving.

CON-1240



Intergenerational Interaction and Needs of Community Meals Services among Middle-aged and Older Adults in Urban China

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Healthy eating is important for older age. The paper examined the relationships between intergenerational interaction (i.e., support exchange, negative relationship) and needs of community meal services (e.g., delivery frequency and low-sodium recipes).

Method: A sample of 583 residents aged 45 and over was collected in Shanghai from May to December in 2017. Five groups of ordinal logistic regression were run to investigate the associations between each type of meal service and intergenerational interaction with demographic characteristics controlled for.

Results: Low-sodium recipes were the most popular needs, followed by differential pricing and ordering service. Participants who received more support from their adult children had overall greater expectation for community meal services. Participants who were less close to their adult children also had overall greater expectation for community meal services. Results also indicated higher requirements for meal services among younger female participants with higher SES.

Results implied that adult children's support may encourage their parents to improve their eating habits and behaviors and thereby live a healthier life. Practitioners may consider diversifying meal services in the community and facilitating social interaction during meal time.

Key words: Intergenerational interaction, Community service, Older adults, Meal, Community work



CON-1266

The Practice Exploration of "Pink Home" Breast Cancer Patients Mutual Support Group Cultivating

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This paper is a classic case of the mutual development of cancer patients. Social workers use group work technique to solve the common problems facing the service object, through using peer volunteers visit, medical health courses, regular group meeting, each subject growth workshops such as media, establish breast cancer patients peer cooperation platform, integrate all resources, play to the group internal mutual aid effectiveness, from attracting participation - enhance interaction - promote participation - affect four levels increased involvement, make the service object better realize self-help and mutual assistance, to promote breast cancer patients to achieve holistic rehabilitation body, mind, social and spiritual.

Key words: Medical social workers; Breast cancer patients; A mutual aid group; Fellow volunteer



CON-1279

The Effects of Welfare Participation on Parenting Stress and Family Investments in Children Using an Instrumental Variable Approach

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This study is the first to our knowledge to examine the causal effect of participation in a near-cash transfer program in the U.S., the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), on parenting stress and family investments in children.

This study contributes to the current understanding on effects of SNAP policy on families beyond economic outcomes, and findings from this study can inform on-going reevaluation of SNAP policy design.

Using data from nationally representative Survey of Income and Program Participation (1998-2011), this study exploits the temporal and state variation in SNAP policy rules and uses an instrumental variable design, addressing the bias from the adverse selection problem. The sample includes children aged 0-17 years in households with income below 130% of the Federal Poverty Line and having a guardian with a high school degree or less ($n=18,952$). Two-stage least square regression models are employed for analyses.

SNAP participation reduced parenting stress for guardians of children. SNAP did not change families' cognitive stimulating activities nor routines or life structure, but SNAP reduced the frequency of family interactions among families with young children.

Although SNAP reduced parenting stress, benefits of SNAP participation did not translate to family's investment in children and the requirement for food preparation may crowd out time for families interactions.

Reform on food assistance policies should consider boosting the levels of benefits or relaxing the program restrictions in order to strengthen support low-income families to raise children.



CON-1296

The Impact of Visual Art Promotion Project in HK Wong Tai Sin District

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The Visual Art Promotion Project has been organized in Wong TDThroughout the years, oi Sin District for over 20 years. The project includes a series of Visual Art Tutor Certificate Training Courses, such as flower and bird paintings, calligraphy, landscape paintings and acrylic painting classe; and a series of voluntary practice workshops for students and elderly users in the community. Throughout the years, over 1000 tutors were trained and 10000 services users were served.

This project with the theme of "Loving in the Community" was organized in 2018-2019. The highlighted objective was empowering the participants through skill learning and volunteer experience. Different volunteer opportunities were open, such as outreach individual teaching for users with depressive moods, mix and match with a Life Story Project.

A pilot study was conducted to evaluate the impact of the project on participants and users served. Results was encouraging and inspiring for more future innovative inputs.



CON-1298

Does Animal Ambassador Improve Human Wellbeing?

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Ka-Lok LAU

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In recent decades, there is a growing popularity of the use of animal-assisted activities (AAA) among most practitioners in healthcare industries. Today, AAA is more popular than ever. The benefits of including animals in treatments or interventions for human have been well reported in many literatures. In 2015, AAA was being implemented in a project named “Loving Care Animal Ambassador Mental Wellness” by the Society of Rehabilitation and Crime Prevention, Hong Kong, which provides rehabilitation service by using cat-caring activities to service users who have mental health or well-being need. The aim of this research study was to investigate the possible benefits of AAA for service users. By the qualitative research, a series of focus group interviews were conducted with 7 staff and 10 service users (volunteers) for collecting qualitative data and exploring any effects that AAA may have had on service user’s social and emotional development. The findings revealed that the use of AAA has positive effects to enhance socialization skills, increase social competence, and develop a sense of responsibility and self-worth of the individuals. Besides, a significant improvement was also noted that AAA may provide service users the healthy attachment experiences and thus improve their emotional well-being. Although this research study is limited by a very small number of participants and its qualitative nature, it provides the benchmark and generates meaningful data to support the animal-assisted activities as a potential tool for mental health. The use of AAA can be seen as an alternative or complementary to the rehabilitation service, it could be applied for some clients who are not satisfied with the traditional methods. Practically, this study provides new insight into how is the healing power of assisted animals to treat the people with mental and emotional problems.



CON-1299

Empowering and Developing the Disadvantaged Youth by a Mobile Application-Based Innovative Service: Jockey Club You Challenge Programme

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Hong Kong

Targeting the disadvantaged youth including the at-risk youth, young ex-offenders and ethnic minorities youths, the Society of Rehabilitation and Crime Prevention, Hong Kong (SRACP) intends to motivate them to acquire goods and opportunities otherwise not available to them. Except the existing and traditional service, SRACP believes an online platform is able to provide more channels and chances to reach the targeted youth with fewer obstacles.

SRACP aims to facilitate the targeted youth to gain positive experience, to create new identity, to build up sense of self and gain experience of choice-making, and to foster social interaction through building a online platform, which can be accessed from mobile application. Funded by Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust, a mobile application is built, which is called 'YouChallenge'.

Adopting the gamification and Sharing Economy, targeted youth experience a challenging and rewarding journey in 'YouChallenge'. By providing an array of quests to facilitate social interaction, the youths select quests freely and complete offline, once they completed the quests, eligible points can be earned and accumulated for their favored rewards or opportunities redemption; while some rewards are backed by the corporates or individuals in the society.

By completing the quests in their daily life, the targeted youth become Challengers, instead of clients in the service. Their efforts and breakthrough are all recognized as the points in the App, and finally they can redeem their desirable rewards. This journey brings them positive and encouraging experience with the involvement of different stakeholders of the society.

Kicked off from July 2018, over 500 targeted youth had downloaded 'YouChallenge', and registered as Challengers, and more than 2,000 quests were completed; about 270 rewards were redeemed. (statistics are counted till Feb 2019)

Through trial and error, it is essential to embrace the technology, to conduct innovative intervention.



CON-1301

Assessment Framework for Community-Based Child Protection: Development Process and Impact on Service

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This poster aims to share the process of developing a community based child protection assessment framework for practitioners in Singapore. The team started this process to standardize and provide an assessment framework for practitioners within the agency.

Currently, practitioners adopt differing assessment frameworks guided by their practice wisdom and training background. In the course of which, practitioners struggle in identifying and prioritizing the areas to make a holistic assessment, particularly in complex cases with multiple risk factors. This limits practitioners in developing and implementing timely and appropriate interventions. Consequently, this may impact on client outcomes.

The team found that there is few local research on assessment frameworks for community practice. Existing child protection assessment frameworks utilised by the local community agencies and the Ministry are adopted from practices developed in other countries. Hence, our objective is to develop an assessment framework that can be utilised to guide practitioners working in community based child protection centres in Singapore.

This process of developing the assessment framework has provided opportunity for the team to reflect on current practices and gain clarity of the work that we do. Similarly, we hope that our presentation can inspire other social service practitioners to reflect and look into developing their own assessment frameworks in their individual practice settings.



CON-1310

Isolated or Interactive Services? Explore Organizational Contexts of Non-Profit Abstinence Communities in Taiwan

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Although increasing social problems of substance abuse, most abstinence communities are owned by nongovernment organizations for years in Taiwan. This study applied literature review and qualitative depth interview to explore six significant non-government abstinence communities. The service models in the communities are compared. The relationships between communities and supportive agents such as government and churches were analyzed to understand how they shape current service models. This study also applied organizational theories such as resource dependence, new institutionalism, life cycle theoretical perspectives to understand organizational context of addictive services and implications to relevant policy.



CON-1312

Reorienting Social Work Education for its Better Relevance to The Changing Milieu

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With the advent of increasing complexities of social problems, social work profession is required to reorient itself in terms of its response to the increasing complexities. Social Work, as practiced at present by professional social workers, is experiencing many challenges in meeting the expectations of society, and more particularly of the disadvantaged. The problem of poverty, unemployment, migration is the direct consequence of global economic change and the shrinking role of governments in developing countries to address these problems. Rapid urbanization, resulting from the policy of economic development through industrialization, continued to strengthen these contradictions. The increasing rate of introduction of high technology has only further aggravated the problems.

The paper advocates for the need for changes in the social work education and practice to address critical and complex issues. This requires the need for strength based approach to social work practice which gives a new focus to deal with the problems and challenges of individual, group and community. This requires a competency based model for social work education which need to be equipped with updated theoretical framework with adequate facilitation tools and skills. In order to address the emerging problems involve professionals, services and agencies from across the public, private and voluntary sectors in a concerted and joined-up effort.



CON-1313

Chinese Grandparents in Chinese-Caucasian Biracial Families: Grandparents' Ethnic & Racial Socialization of Their Biracial Grandchildren in the San Francisco Bay Area

Grace Jia-Hui CHEE

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Singapore

This dissertation was a qualitative, exploratory and phenomenological study on how mono racial Chinese grandparents racially and ethnically socialize their Chinese-White biracial grandchildren. Participants included thirteen grandmothers, five grandfathers, and fourteen biracial grandchildren. All participants were living in the San Francisco Bay Area. Interviews were conducted with grandparents and their grandchildren to determine grandparents' racial and ethnic socialization methods as well as how biracial grandchildren responded to their grandparents and how they viewed themselves as biracial individuals in the U.S. The study also considered the effect of the ecological context on socialization. The two main theoretical frameworks used in this study included: Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory and Root's "border crossings" theory. Other biracial identity theories, such as Poston's BIDM and Rockquemore and Laszloffy's COBI were mentioned as well.

This study had two main goals: 1.) Providing an examination of how Chinese grandparents have addressed their grandchildren's biracial status, how they ethnically and racially socialize their biracial grandchildren, as well as the challenges that they have faced in the socialization process; and 2.) How biracial grandchildren view their grandparents and ecological systems in their process of racial and ethnic socialization.

This study's findings have shown the various ways in which grandparents and ecological contexts have influenced their biracial grandchildren's ethnic and racial socialization. Some of these ways included: 1.) The types of racial socialization used, including promotion of egalitarianism, promotion of mistrust, and preparation for bias; 2.) Grandparents defining their own identities; 3.) The influence of growing up in the Bay Area's schools, neighborhoods and communities; 4.) Influence of inherited traits such as one's physical appearance (phenotype) and birth order and; 5.) Grandparents' ethnic socialization in terms of cultural activities and practices.

A concept map was created to show the linkages between these various factors in grandparents' ethnic and racial socialization of their biracial grandchildren. The study's findings could be used to help inform family service agencies and health professionals better understand and work with biracial families, especially as the United States' racial demographics continue to change over the following decades.

Keywords: Biracial children, Biracial grandchildren, Chinese-Caucasian families, Chinese grandparents, Interracial marriage