



Family and Child Protection @ June 27, 3:00 – 4:00pm

F 5-27-1-1

CON-1187

The Impact of Residential Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Program in Enhancing Parental Motivation among Pregnant Substance Abuse Women: SARDA's Experience

Mei-Heung LEUNG

Lai-Yi LAM

The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers

Hong Kong

In response to the increasing number of pregnant substance abuse women in Hong Kong and their unique treatment needs, the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers (SARDA) set up a residential drug treatment and rehabilitation program specifically designed for this clientele at the Sister Aquinas Memorial Women's Treatment Centre. From September 2016 to December 2018, twenty-one pregnant substance abuse women were admitted to this specific program. This presentation reports our experience in working with these pregnant substance abuse women. Overall, retrospective accounts of their pre-admission experience revealed that they rarely showed up for prenatal checkup, were ambivalent on whether they would keep the baby, and used to continue taking drugs heavily without considering the irreversible harms to the fetus. Among these pregnant substance abuse women, drug use severity, complicated social backgrounds and multiple problems in personal life were the factors inhibiting the development of parental motivation. Yet, once they were stabilized in the residential program, and with appropriate training on parenting capacity, most of them were able to feel connection with their babies and concerned the well-being of their babies very much. Our observations assert that residential drug treatment and rehabilitation program is essential for most, if not all, pregnant substance abuse women. Implications for drug treatment service planning for this unique clientele will be further discussed.



F 5-27-1-2

CON-1204

Best Practice Guidelines for Maintaining Well-being of Children with Incarcerated Parents

Sin-Ki LUK

Dr Yat-Lui FUNG

Celia Hoi-Yan CHAN

Department of Social Work and Social Administration, University of Hong Kong
Hong Kong

Millions of children have been the “hidden victims” in parental incarceration. The arrest, sudden separation from parent, and criminal justice involvement have profound impacts on children’s psychological and developmental well-being. These factors are most likely to contribute to the adverse behavior in adulthood. This review is to examine interventions for children with incarcerated parent aiming at better adjustment to family changes and prevention from deleterious influence throughout the entire criminal justice processing. An in-depth review on interventions for children with incarcerated or reentry parent was conducted throughout the five stages in parental incarceration from 1) pre-arrest planning; 2) arrest and prosecution; 3) court hearing and sentencing; 4) punishment, correction and rehabilitation; to 5) discharged and reintegration into community and family. Government policy on parental arrest in developed countries was reviewed. Search terms included children with incarcerated parent, parental incarceration, intervention and programs.

First, it was important to note that a Bill of Rights for children with incarcerated parents was written to protect the human rights of children and parent during the traumatizing experience. Second, it was noticed that improvement in the well-being of caregiver would correspondingly enhance the well-being of children. Third, most studies overlooked the stage of pre-arrest planning, rather, focused mainly on the latter stages in the entire criminal justice processing. This review presents the importance of human rights of children facing parental incarceration. To enhance the well-being of children with incarcerated parent, strengthening family cohesion shall be included into family-based intervention program. Additionally, cross-agency coordination is highly recommended in pre-arrest planning to prevent children from witnessing parental arrest, since it may form an adverse childhood experience. Future work on interventions and parental arrest policy should evolve from the framework regarding the child’s rights.



F 5-27-1-3

CON-1073

Family Based Care for Children with Disabilities: A Social Work Approach to Reduce Stigma and Enhance Social Inclusion

Yanti KUSUMAWARDHANI

Tata SUDRAJAT

Yayasan Sayangi Tunas Cilik - Save the Children Indonesia
Indonesia

Family Based Care for Children with Disabilities project has been acclaimed as a promising avenue to fulfill the rights of children with disabilities. The data shows that 1 in 20 children in Indonesia aged 14 or younger live in disability (UNICEF, 2013) and those numbers are increasing while they are subjected to discrimination towards access to services and protection. This project developed and implemented by social workers using the social work concepts. One of the key elements that determines the success of this project is reduced stigmas toward children with disabilities that presented by increasing number of children with disabilities and their families who access the services provided in Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) centers and Family Forums. In this paper, I present how the practices could fulfill the rights of children with disability by providing quality services, inclusive education and protection as they are more at risk to abuse and violence.

This project finds that social workers held significant roles in reducing the stigmas by empowering families and the communities, collaborating comprehensive and inclusive services among service providers within family based care framework amidst the complex conjunctures issues on children with disabilities. The implementation of Case Management, Ecology Theory, Strength Perspective, Attachment Theory, HBSE, Resiliency, Social Work Code of Ethics, Referral System, etc, produces significant outcomes for the rights fulfilling efforts. At the beginning, this project aimed to reach 2000 children with disabilities in 3 years within 150 villages in West Java - Indonesia. After 3 years, in fact, it reached 3433 children with disabilities within 193 villages in West Java – Indonesia, whom 45% of them has noticeable improvements (physical, cognitive, social, emotional). Additionally, this project has developed inclusive protections (prevention and responses) and innovative yet accountable data base system on children with disabilities and their families.



F 5-27-1-4

CON-1257

Research on Family Development of Marriage Crisis in Haizhu District, Guangzhou City, China

Jie-Xiao HUANG

Pei-Xing DONG

Guangzhou Qichuang Social Work Service Center
China

In order to better explore the general situation and specific service needs of marital crisis families in Haizhu District, Guangzhou City, China, so that the society can have a deeper understanding of the status and needs of marital crisis families, explore the main problems faced by crisis families and social service needs, and provide reference and improvement direction for future services. From September to December 2018, under the guidance of the Haizhu Women's Federation, 418 cases of women's rights protection hotline in the Family Mediation Center of Guangzhou Haizhu Women's Federation from 2015 to 2017 were studied by Guangzhou Qichuang Social Work Service Center. The methods included literature analysis, stakeholder interviews and case studies. The analysis finds that domestic violence, one spouse's derailment, marital discord, family trifles and flash marriage are the main causes of marital relationship. The core factors affecting marital stability and change power are family structure complexity, family interaction and co-habitants, acquaintance time, community support, and corresponding service suggestions are put forward.