

AVA-HK Regional Academy Symposium

“Health and Resilience: The Nexus between East and West”

October 26-27, 2015



Organised by:



Faculty of Social Sciences
Department of Social Work
& Social Administration

School of Nursing

Department of Paediatrics &
Adolescent Medicine



AVA-HK Regional Academy Symposium

“Health and Resilience: The Nexus between East and West”

Social Sciences Chamber
11/F, The Jockey Club Tower, Centennial Campus
The University of Hong Kong
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Co-organisers:

Department of Paediatrics & Adolescent Medicine
School of Nursing
The University of Hong Kong



Symposium Programme

Date: October 26, 2015 (Monday)

Time: 9:00am – 5:00pm

Venue: Social Sciences Chamber, 11/F, The Jockey Club Tower, Centennial Campus, HKU

TIME	PROGRAMME
9:00-9:30am	Welcoming Remark Acting Dean of Social Sciences The University of Hong Kong Opening Address Professor Sophia Chan, JP Under Secretary for Food and Health Food and Health Bureau, The Government of Hong Kong SAR
Studies of Adverse Childhood Experiences: Dialogue between East & West (Moderator: Dr. Patrick Ip)	
9:30-10:00am	Adverse Childhood Experiences & Victimization Professor David L. Corwin President, Academy on Violence and Abuse, United States
10:00-10:30 am	Social Changes, Family Polyvictimization & Impact on Children Dr. Edward K.L. Chan Associate Professor, Department of Social Work and Social Administration, The University of Hong Kong
10:30-10:45 am	Q & A
10:45-11:00 am	Tea Break
11:00-11:30 am	Health and the Traumatized Child Dr. Brooks Keeshin Assistant Professor of Pediatrics and Psychiatry, Division of Child Protection and Family Health, University of Utah
11:30am-12:00nn	Child Maltreatment and Its Impact on Child Development Dr. Patrick Ip Clinical Associate Professor, Department of Paediatrics & Adolescent Medicine, The University of Hong Kong
12:00nn-12:15pm	Q & A
12:15-12:45pm	Panel Discussion on Future Studies of ACE in Multiple Cultures Dr. Edward K.L. Chan Professor David L. Corwin Dr. Patrick Ip Dr. Brooks Keeshin
12:45pm-2:00pm	Lunch

TIME	PROGRAMME
	Informed Communication Action in Violence Prevention (Moderator: Dr. Edward Chan)
2:00-2:30pm	Building Trauma Informed and Resilient Communities and Care Settings Dr. Tasneem Ismailji Co-founder & Board Chair, Academy on Violence and Abuse, United States
2:30-3:00pm	Shanghai Child and Adolescent Mental Health Needs Assessment Project Dr. Fan Jiang Professor, Department of Pediatrics School of Medicine, Shanghai Jiao Tong University
3:00-3:15pm	Q & A
3:15-3:30pm	Tea Break
3:30-4:00pm	A Mixed Professional-Volunteer Home Visitation Model to Prevent Child Abuse Dr. Jessica Ho Director, Against Child Abuse, Hong Kong
4:00-5:00pm	Policy Debate: Social Policies Affecting Youth Participation Motion: “Urge the government to enhance the participatory rights of children in the residential care services process” Debate Teams: Children’s Council 2015 Student Representatives, The University of Hong Kong – Miss Chan Yun Shan, MSW – Mr Kanjanapas Joshua, BBA (Law) – Mr Pang Horcae, BBA (Law)

Symposium Programme

Date: October 27, 2015 (Tuesday)

Time: 9:00am – 5:00pm

Venue: Social Sciences Chamber, I I/F, The Jockey Club Tower, Centennial Campus, HKU

TIME	PROGRAMME
9:00-9:10am	Welcoming Dr. Edward K.L. Chan Associate Professor, Department of Social Work and Social Administration, The University of Hong Kong
<hr/> Asia-Pacific Perspectives of Violence Prevention (Moderator: Dr. Elsie Yan)	
9:10-10:00am	Violence Prevention as a Public Health Issue: A Changing Role for Community Services Professor Frank Oberklaid Chair, Victorian Children's Council Foundation Director, Centre for Community Child Health, The Royal Children's Hospital, Australia
10:00-10:30am	Violence Prevention in New Zealand: Policies and Strategies Dr. Elsie Ho Associate Professor The University of Auckland, New Zealand Mr. Patrick Au Family Harmony Centre (Vagus Centre)
10:30-10:45 am	Q & A
10:45-11:00 am	Tea Break
11:00-11:30am	The National Policy and Violence Prevention Strategies in South Korea Dr. Unsun Chung Assistant Professor, Kyungpook National University Hospital, South Korea
11:30-12:00nn	Development of Child Welfare Policy in China Professor Bin Fan Chair and Professor, Department of Social Work, East China University of Science and Technology, Shanghai
12:00nn-12:30pm	Panel Discussion
12:30pm-2:00pm	Lunch

TIME	PROGRAMME
Asia-Pacific Perspectives of Violence Prevention (Moderator: Professor Agnes Tiwari)	
2:00-2:30pm	An Overview of National Policy on Family Violence Prevention in Taiwan: Establishing a Safety Net Professor April Chiung-Tao Shen Professor, Department of Social Work, National Taiwan University
2:30-3:00pm	Elder Abuse and Cultural Diversity: Implications for Research and Practices Dr. Elsie Yan Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work and Social Administration, The University of Hong Kong
3:00-3:15pm	Panel Discussion
3:15-3:30pm	Tea Break
3:30-4:00pm	Child Protection in China: The Role of Medical Social Work Dr. Qingying Ji V Vice President, Shanghai Children`s Medical Center
4:00-4:30pm	Evidence-based IPV Interventions for Chinese Women Professor Agnes Tiwari Head, School of Nursing, The University of Hong Kong
4:30-5:00pm	Call to Action: Panel Discussion Dr. Edward K.L. Chan Dr. David L. Corwin Dr. Tasneem Ismailji Professor Agnes Tiwari

9:30am-12:45pm, October 26 (Monday), 2015

Studies of Adverse Childhood Experiences: Dialogue between East & West

Adverse Childhood Experiences & Victimization

Professor David L. Corwin

President

Academy on Violence and Abuse

Professor of Pediatrics and Director of Forensic Services

School of Medicine, University of Utah



Professor David L. Corwin, MD directs the University of Utah's Pediatric Forensic Services. He has lectured, consulted, and provided expert opinions throughout North America, Europe and Asia. He helped found five professional societies addressing violence and abuse including the California and American Professional Societies on the Abuse of Children (CAPSAC and APSAC), The Helper Society, The Academy on Violence and Abuse (AVA) and the National Health Collaborative on the Violence and Abuse (NHCVA). He serves as APSAC's Secretary and AVA's President, produced AVA's ACE Study DVD and led the development of AVA/NHCVA's "ACEs: Informing Best Practice" online collaborative living document..

Abstract

The Adverse Childhood Experiences Study (ACE Study) makes visible what was previously known by those working with traumatized children and adults but was obscured by the complexity associated with these diverse stressors. The ACE Study demonstrates the importance of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) in determining the health and productivity of societies. This presentation reviews major findings from the ACE Study and related research including studies from several US states, nationally representative samples and research from other countries using the ACE framework. Recent research showing other types of stressful experiences with similar impacts on long-term health and well-being is noted. The clear and compelling implication of this research for increasing primary prevention, early identification, and effective treatment for those experiencing violence and abuse across the lifespan is emphasized. Video clips and online tools for educating communities, professionals and policy makers about ACEs and what can be done to improve community health, safety and well-being are included.

Social Changes, Family Polyvictimization & Impact on Children

Dr. Edward KL Chan

Associate Professor

Department of Social Work and Social Administration

The University of Hong Kong



Dr Edward Chan is a Fulbright Scholar. He's a Board member of the Academy on Violence and Abuse, an international health professional association based in USA. He is also appointed as Honorary Associate Professor to Yonsei University, Seoul. He received the Senior Research Award, RGC-Fulbright Hong Kong Research Scholar Program in 2013-14 and was Visiting Professor to the School of Social Work, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. He was awarded the HKU Social Sciences Outstanding Research Output Awards in 2014.

He has been researching into epidemiology and culture-specific risk factors for family violence, child and family poly-victimization. He has conducted high-impact and socially relevant research on areas including partner violence, child abuse and neglect, children with disability and migrant families in China. Dr Chan is the author of over a hundred articles published in various peer-reviewed journals and books, addressing research related to epidemiology and culture-specific risk factors for family violence, child and family poly-victimization. He has been awarded international and local competitive research grants and is active in research and teaching in Mainland China, with the mission to develop the profession of social work and child protection in China.

Abstract

When studying the co-occurring victimization within a family, current literature often focuses on individual violence and fails to cover three forms of violence or more in a family. Dr. Chan is the first to develop and apply the concept of family polyvictimization which has first appeared in the literature (Chan, 2015). His studies fill the research gap by using families, instead of individuals, as units and investigating the prevalence and patterns of family polyvictimization.

This presentation reviews our research on the co-occurrence of violence within a family, and child polyvictimization as well. Polyvictimized children were more likely to report posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and depressive symptoms, self-harm ideation, and poor physical and mental health. Even for parents from a polyvictimized family were more likely to report poorer mental health, more PTSD and depressive symptoms than those who were less exposed to violence.

Findings show the importance of the whole-family approach to screening multiple types of violence within a family when one type is detected, as well as the potential usefulness of identifying at-risk families. Taking whole-family approaching is indeed more realistic to Asian and Chinese cultures.

Chan, K.L. (2015). Family polyvictimization and elevated levels of addiction and psychopathology among parents in a Chinese household sample. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. Advance online publication. doi: 10.1177/0886260515592617

Health and the Traumatized Child

Dr. Brooks Keeshin

Assistant Professor of Pediatrics and Psychiatry
Division of Child Protection and Family Health
University of Utah



Brooks Keeshin, M.D. is an Assistant Professor of Pediatrics and Psychiatry at the University of Utah in the Division of Child Protection and Family Health. He provides care at Primary Children's Center for Safe and Healthy Families in child abuse pediatrics and post-trauma exposure child psychiatry. Dr. Keeshin's research focuses on the impact of exposure to trauma on children, including pediatric PTSD and the implementation of early intervention programs for PTSD prevention among trauma-exposed children.

Abstract

There is a growing body of literature that supports the health impact of trauma and adversity on children. The health impacts are both psychological and physical, and vary by the type and chronicity of trauma, age of the child during trauma and capacity of the child's family to provide safety and support after the trauma. In contrast to the adult literature on the health impacts of childhood adversity, which oftentimes focuses on the adoption of poor coping strategies as a primary mechanism to explain the increased risk for common illnesses, children often don't have the opportunity to use those coping strategies, yet they still endure higher rates of medical and mental illness with high adversity burden. We will therefore explore some of the underlying psychological and biological theories for why these children are often sicker, with more medical illnesses as well as more psychiatric morbidity, than non-traumatized children. With these theories in mind, we will end with a discussion on avenues to increase resiliency within the pediatric population.

Child Maltreatment and Its Impact on Child Development

Dr. Patrick Ip

Clinical Associate Professor
Department of Paediatrics & Adolescent Medicine
The University of Hong Kong



Dr. Patrick Ip is a Clinical Associate Professor of Department of Paediatrics & Adolescent Medicine, The University of Hong Kong and a Consultant in Paediatrics, Queen Mary Hospital. Dr. Ip is a specialist paediatrician with special interest in Community Child Health, Developmental Paediatrics and Child Protection. He has been working in the field for 20 years and has much experience and publications on early childhood development, neurodevelopmental disorders, child maltreatment and global health issues. Dr. Ip graduated with his medical degree in the University of Hong Kong and received further training in the Imperial College, London. He has been one of the key coordinators of integrated child health service between hospital and the community and coordinated the Comprehensive Child Development Service (CCDS) of Hospital Authority since its implementation in 2006 until he joined the University of Hong Kong in 2009. He is an appointed tutor of the Association for Research in Infant and Child Development, United Kingdom and the official trainer of Griffith's Mental Developmental Scale. His research focuses on different dimensions of Community Child Health including early brain development, early intervention, underprivileged children, safeguarding children, child mental health, disability and rehabilitation, public health & health promotion.

Abstract

Early life experiences are built into our body and all these adversities would become early childhood roots of impairments in health, learning and behavior (Shonkoff, Boyce & McEwen, 2009). Emerging research in early child development documents the rapid brain development in the first years of life and the positive influence of environmental stimulation (Shonkoff & Phillips, 2000). Further research has drawn attention to the larger economic returns of government investment in early childhood compared with adulthood (Heckman, 2004). Recent scientific studies using socioeconomic model showed that the yield of capital investment in human life drops exponentially as age increases while early childhood is the most rewarding period worth investing.

These findings have led countries in North America, Europe and Australia to invest into early childhood intervention and to prevent the occurrence of early life adversities in particular child maltreatment. It is particularly important to identify young children at-risk and provide adequate support and training in order to optimize their development and avoid more serious problems subsequently. Clinical and laboratory studies show that human brain is not mature at birth; early life experience had significant impact on the long term well-being and achievement of any subject. Human development is shaped by a dynamic and continuous interaction between biology and experience, how a child turns out to be is the outcome of the transaction between biology and environment. Early life adverse event like child abuse would impair the development of human in childhood; increase the risk of developing mental health disorder like depression in adulthood and physical health problem like cardiovascular disease in elderly. A recent meta-analysis conducted by HKU team found an alarmingly increase in the risk of developing both Axis I and Axis 2 mental health disorders among Chinese suffering from physical abuse in childhood. The risk of Personality Disorder is even higher than that reported in Caucasian population. All these findings support a promising causal model of how child maltreatment and discrimination can have lifelong impacts on our learning, development and health.

2:00pm-5:00pm, October 26 (Monday), 2015

Panel Discussion: Informed Communication Action in Violence Prevention

Building Trauma Informed and Resilient Communities and Care Settings

Dr. Tasneem Ismailji

Co-founder & Board Chair
Academy on Violence and Abuse
United States



Dr. Ismailji is co-founder, current Board Chair and past President of the Academy on Violence and Abuse (AVA), a nonprofit organization that works to advance health education and research on the prevention, recognition, and treatment of the health effects of violence and abuse across the lifespan. She serves on the Advisory Board of the National Child Traumatic Stress Network (NCTSN).

An educator and researcher on the health effects of violence and abuse, Dr. Ismailji conducts trainings, seminars, and workshops for healthcare professionals at medical centers, hospitals, and clinics nationally and globally. She initiated and published research on survivors of intimate partner violence while a Visiting Scholar at Stanford University, and in 2010, as a member of the National Health Collaborative on Violence and Abuse (NHCVA), Dr. Ismailji presented at a congressional briefing on the health effects of violence on Capitol Hill.

A practicing pediatrician for more than twenty years, Dr. Ismailji is dedicated to relationship abuse prevention for young adults and adolescents.

Locally, Dr. Ismailji served on FCS's Board of Directors for nine years, including a term as Board Chair, and presently serves on the Medical Subcommittee of the Domestic Violence Council of Santa Clara County.

Abstract

Childhood and adult trauma have been shown to be major risk factors for the most common causes for adult diseases, disability and death. Globally, 1 in 4 children has been physically abused, 1 in 3 women, has been a victim of physical/sexual intimate partner violence in her lifetime and 1 in 17 older person has been abused in the past month. A considerable proportion of the burden of disease due to Adverse Childhood Experiences is from the cumulative effect of chronic exposure to multiple adversities that have lifelong consequences that only become obvious many years later.

Many people who seek healthcare may not recognize the significance of their traumatic experiences on their health and many healthcare providers and caring communities may fail to do so.

I will discuss the concept and principles of evidence based trauma informed care, strength based assessments and resilience. How innovation and collaboration among health care, education, social services and governmental sectors are essential to building bespoke trauma informed and resilient communities and care systems. Using a case based approach, I will share with you the innovation ecosystem rapidly developing in the US to provide solutions to difficult problems.

Shanghai Child and Adolescent Mental Health Needs Assessment Project

Dr. Jiang Fan

Professor

Department of Pediatrics

School of Medicine

Shanghai Jiao Tong University



Dr. Fan Jiang graduated from Shanghai Second Medical University. She received MD degree in 1998 and PhD. Degree of Pediatrics in 2005. She has been working in Wisconsin Children's Hospital for one year as visiting scholar in 2005 and spent another one year in Cincinnati Children's Medical Center as research fellow in 2008. In 2012, she spent 3 months in the WHO working for harmonization of global birth cohort, especially for neurodevelopmental outcome assessment part. Right now, she is Professor of Pediatric Department in Shanghai Children's Medical Center affiliated Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, and Vice director of Ministry of Education Key Laboratory of Environment and Child Health. She has served as vice chair of Chinese Child

Health Care Association and member of Chinese Public Health Association. Her major research interests are social environmental change & child development. She published 111 peer reviewed research papers in the area of Child Health and Development, including 44 papers in SCI journals.

Abstract

Worldwide 10-20% of children and adolescents experience mental disorders and half of all mental illness begin by the age of 14. Neuropsychiatric conditions are the leading cause of disability in young people in all regions. If untreated, these conditions severely influence children's development, educational attainments, and potential to live fulfilling and productive lives. The World Health Organization (WHO) identified gaps in child and adolescent mental health policy and services worldwide through its Atlas in 2005. Until recently, planning for the mental health needs of children and adolescents had been neglected. Prior studies have focused on gathering epidemiological data or cataloging available resources and a comprehensive child and adolescent mental health needs assessment in China has not previously been conducted. We undertook a comprehensive child and adolescent mental health needs assessment in 2010-2012 in order to provide a firm foundation for the development of preventive and clinical interventions. The central idea of this project was to use the 7 school districts in Shanghai as the organizing units for gathering data on the nature and availability of clinical child mental health services, on basic child psychiatric epidemiology, and to identify areas for future research and program development. Schools are the appropriate site for the core data gathering due to their importance in the development of children and, in particular, in the efforts in the modern era to provide accessible mental health services.

A Mixed Professional-Volunteer Home Visitation Model to Prevent Child Abuse

Dr. Jessica Ho

Director
Against Child Abuse
Hong Kong



Dr Ho is the Director of the Against Child Abuse. She received her Doctor of Philosophy Degree at the Department of Social Work and Social Administration, The University of Hong Kong. She obtained her Postgraduate Diploma in Social Work at The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Master of Arts in Religious Education at the Fordham University, New York and Bachelor of Theology from the Pontifical University of Rome.

Dr Ho has been involving in the work of child protection for 21 years. She has been involved with others in a multidisciplinary approach to helping children and families in need and has been providing trainings to professionals on various topics such as handling of child abuse cases, risk assessment, case management, prevention of child abuse, multidisciplinary collaboration, etc. She has supervised a team of experienced social workers to handle difficult and complex child abuse cases and chaired over 300 multidisciplinary child abuse case conferences. She is involved in different Committees to advocate for a more comprehensive child protection policy.

Abstract

Home visitation for families with newborn babies has been proven to be an effective model to prevent child abuse in the US and many other countries. Dr David Olds devoted two decades of efforts using trained nurses to home-visit single adolescent mothers. Home visitation not only demonstrated its effectiveness in preventing child abuse and neglect, but also saved social cost. In 1997, the Against Child Abuse (ACA) introduced this home visitation model, namely Healthy Start Home Visiting Program, for families with newborn babies in Tuen Mun, Yuen Long, and Tin Shui Wai districts in Hong Kong. In 2007, we used the same service model for cross-border families with newborn babies. In 2009, similar projects have been put in place for single/young mothers, underprivileged families with young children and new arrival families with children aged 0-5. ACA recognizes the strength and powerful force of mobilizing the community to promote the awareness of general public towards the prevention of child abuse. We, therefore, adopted the approach of utilizing local resources to render services to its own community. We train and supervise volunteers to provide regular home visits to target families to promote healthy child care, child optimal growth and development, positive parenting, home safety, as well as to build family resilience and network community resources. A study for the Healthy Start Home Visiting Program shows that a mixed professional-volunteer model of home visitation does work in Hong Kong.

4:00pm-5:00pm, October 26 (Monday), 2015
Policy Debate: Social Policies Affecting Youth Participation



Children's Council, in Hong Kong was established in 2002, with the sponsorship of Home Affairs Bureau, the Government of Hong Kong SAR, and the advocacy of three non-governmental organizations including Against Child Abuse, Hong Kong Committee on Children's Rights and Hong Kong Committee for UNICEF. Secondary school students below the age of 18 were recruited to be Child Councilors. Through a democratic system, children can present and debate motions relating to child welfare & development for government and policy makers' consideration.

Through these years, 31 motions concerning children were discussed such as education policies, child abuse, school bullying, children in poverty, childhood overweight, children's right to participation, unhealthy information to children, children and youth at risk, sex education among children, children left unattended, newly arrived Mainland children's learning environment, children's mental health, South Asian ethnic children's learning of Chinese, cyber-bullying, parents' divorce, children's right to political participation, and integrated education. Their views have been responded positively by the Government, Legislative Councilors, community leaders, NGOs, and media.

Highlight:

Councilors from the Children's Council Hong Kong, will present on the needs of social policies in promoting youth participation.

Debate Motion is the means that the Children's Council has been working since its establishment in 2002. Through the debate and the submission of resolved motion to Government & policy makers, children are empowered to participate in the civil society and express views on policies affecting them.

In the symposium, representatives from the Children's Council will present a motion: "Urge the government to enhance the participatory rights of children in the residential care services process".

9:00am-12:45pm, October 27 (Tuesday), 2015

Panel Discussion: Asia-Pacific Perspectives of Violence Prevention

Violence Prevention as a Public Health Issue: A Changing Role for Community Services or Violence Prevention Policy in Australia

Professor Frank Oberklaid

Chair, Victorian Children's Council

Foundation Director, Centre for Community Child Health, The Royal Children's Hospital

Professor of Anthropology and Director of Asian Studies Center, University of Pittsburgh

Honorary Professor of Paediatrics, The University of Melbourne



Professor Frank Oberklaid OAM, MD, FRACP is the Foundation Director of the Centre for Community Child Health at The Royal Children's Hospital, Co-Research Group Leader (Policy, Equity and Translation) at the Murdoch Children's Research Institute and a Professor of Paediatrics at The University of Melbourne.

Professor Oberklaid is an internationally recognised researcher, author, lecturer and consultant, and has written two books and over 200 scientific publications. His work has been acknowledged in the form of a number of prestigious awards, and many invited international lectureships and visiting professorships.

He is Chair of the Victorian Children's Council, which advises the Premier and Ministers on child health policy and is a member of several important national policy committees. He is especially interested in prevention and early intervention, and the use of research findings to inform public policy and service delivery.

Abstract

Promoting the health and development of all children should be a priority for every society. Research into early brain development and life course demonstrates that what happens to children in the early years can have a life long impact. Unfortunately, in many countries we are seeing increasing rates of child abuse and exposure to family violence, suggesting that the life chances of these children are likely to be compromised. However the various legislative and service responses in most countries seem always to come up against the inevitable problem that there are simply not enough available resources, and by the time intervention is organized for many children considerable damage has already been done.

It is suggested that a more effective and sustainable strategy is to focus on policy and service responses that ensure optimal caretaking environments for all children, not only those who experience violence or are at risk. A different and more sustainable paradigm posits a focus on the early detection and management of emerging child and family problems and risk factors. In addition to the traditional health services focus on providing individual clinical care to children and their families, this approach aims to engage with other stakeholders in developing a population approach to children's health and development. A public health or population approach to family violence seeks to promote the health and wellbeing of all children by raising awareness of the importance of early childhood development as a strategy for addressing disadvantage and building social infrastructure.

Violence Prevention in New Zealand: Policies and Strategies

Dr. Elsie Ho

Associate Professor

Director, Centre for Asian and Ethnic Minority Health Research, School of Population Health

The University of Auckland

New Zealand



Dr. Elsie Ho is Associate Professor and Director of Population Mental Health at the School of Population Health of The University of Auckland, New Zealand. She is also Director of the Centre for Asian and Ethnic Minority Health Research, and a leading expert in migration research in New Zealand. She has been involved in a number of government advisory groups, and has published widely on the topics of settlement and integration, transnational communities, diversity issues, and Asian health and wellbeing. In 2007 she became a Member of the New Zealand Order of Merit (MNZM) for her services to migrant communities.

Abstract

Family violence, also called domestic violence, is one of New Zealand's most serious social issues. In 2014, over 100,000 family violence incidents were reported to Police – that is around one every 5 minutes (New Zealand Police, 2015). This presentation outlines major changes to domestic violence legislation in New Zealand over the past three decades, with a focus on changes to provide better support and protection for family violence victims. A wide range of government and non-government agencies are involved in providing family violence services and programmes at primary, secondary and tertiary levels. However, victims from migrant families can face considerable systemic, cultural and practical barriers that may make them more vulnerable and difficult to seek help. Some strategies to address and prevent family violence in migrant communities are discussed.

Research partner: Mr. Patrick Au, Family Harmony Centre (Vagus Centre)

The National Policy and Violence Prevention Strategies in South Korea

Dr. Un-Sun Chung

Assistant Professor
School of Medicine
Kyungpook National University
South Korea



Dr. Un-Sun Chung is Assistant Professor in Child and Adolescent Psychiatry in Kyungpook National University Hospital (KNUH), Daegu, Korea. She had been graduated Summa Cum Laude from School of Medicine, Kyungpook National University in 1999 and received doctor degree in 2007 at the same school. Finishing residency in psychiatry at KNUH in 2004, she had training in child and adolescent psychiatry in Seoul National University Hospital.

She has been involved in the field of child trauma and abuse since 2006 when she was working as a consultant psychiatrist and director in Deagu Sunflower Center for supporting sexually abused children and mentally disabled people funded by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family.

She became the director of School Mental Health Research and resources Center (SMHRC), which aims to foster trauma-informed schools by research, education and networking, in 2012. She worked as responsible psychiatric professional by the government after several big disasters in school.

She has published over 60 papers and cooperates with several department of government on making new policy for child welfare.

Abstract

Korea adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) for nation's efforts to confront child abuse in 1991. The first Child Welfare Law in Korea was enacted in 1981 and the first Child Protection Centers opened in 1989. Nevertheless, at the time there was a persistent belief that "It is a natural born parental right to discipline one's own child." The Ministry of Health and Welfare entrusted the Child Protection Centers to collaborate with several non-governmental organizations. Child sexual abuse was first addressed through cooperation between government and medical professionals. The Ministry of Gender Equality and Family established the first multidisciplinary child sexual abuse response team and 'The Sun Flower Center' associated with Yonsei University Hospital in 2004. Two well-known child sexual abuse cases particularly unsettled Korea. The first was that of an eleven year-old girl who was murdered after a sexual assault in Yongsan area in 2006. The second was an 8 year-old girl who was severely injured in 2008. In 2013, the Government designated "sexual abuse, domestic violence, school bullying and unsanitary food" as four major social evils and priorities. In October of 2013, an 8 year-old girl died with 16 broken ribs following abuse by her stepmother in Ulsan. Her teacher had reported her bruises to the Child Protection Agency in 2011. The system failed to save her life. Her murderer received the first death sentence for child abuse in Korea. Another 8 year-old girl died of a ruptured intestine due to physical abuse by her stepmother in Chilgok area. The first conviction for child neglect in Korea was of a biological father convicted as a guilty bystander. These cases led to revision of Korea's Child Welfare Law in 2014 in an effort to make the system more effective in saving abused children's lives. Starting from child abuse, intimate partner violence and date rape now become new issues in Korea. I will review the National policy and violence prevention strategies in South Korea.

Development of China Child Welfare Policy in China

Professor Fan bin

Chair and Professor, Department of Social Work
Associate Dean, Research School of Social work and Social Policy
East China University of Science and Technology
Shanghai



Professor Bin Fan is Associate Dean of Research School of Social work and Social Policy, chair and Professor of Department of Social Work, and director of Institute of Social Welfare and Social Policy at East China University of Science and Technology (ECUST). She is also Director of Board of Oriental Agency for Social Work (Shanghai), director of Board of Oriental Evaluation Center of NPO and Social Service (Shanghai) and Vice chairmen of Shanghai Social Worker Association, and executive director of Chinese Social Work Association.

Abstract

The paper describes a 5-year longitudinal study of the Child Welfare Demonstration Area in the Yunnan province of China. The study investigates how the implementation of child welfare policy has improved children's well-being, as well as how the intervention on child welfare has changed the social and family environment and facilitated the mental health among children in China.

2:00pm-5:00pm, October 27 (Tuesday), 2015

Panel Discussion: Asia-Pacific Perspectives of Violence Prevention (Cont'd)

An Overview of National Policy on Family Violence Prevention in Taiwan: Establishing a Safety Net

Professor April Chiung-Tao Shen

Professor

Department of Social Work

National Taiwan University



Professor April Chiung-Tao Shen, Ph.D., is a Fulbright Scholar (Senior Research Award in 2014-15). She is a Professor in the Department of Social Work at National Taiwan University. She received her M.S.W. in 1992 from the University of Michigan (in Ann Arbor), and Ph.D. in 1999 from the University of Minnesota.

Her research interests include intimate partner violence, child maltreatment, children exposed to IPV, and family relationships. Professor Shen has published many journal articles in prestigious journals (such as *Child Abuse and Neglect*, *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*) and has received outstanding research awards from NTU on many occasions. She was also elected as the Editor-in-Chief of *NTU Social Work Review*, a *Taiwanese SSCI journal*. She is currently conducting several innovative inter-disciplinary research projects on the national level (e.g., The Establishment of a Longitudinal Database of Child Maltreatment in Taiwan).

Abstract

In reforming the policies and the practices of family violence intervention, Taiwan became the first country in East Asia to define family violence as a crime when Taiwan's state legislature passed the Family Violence Prevention Act in 1998. This law is a clear departure from the traditional legal principle of keeping the state out of family affairs in Taiwan, and declares that the state plays a guardian role in protecting battered members in the family.

This law mandates, among other things, that professionals in the relevant fields report cases of family violence within 24 hours to the Family Violence Prevention Center in each city and county in Taiwan. Social workers are the main service providers who help battered family members (mostly women and their children) when such cases are reported. The main protection services for victims include protection order, 24-hour hotline, shelter, injury examination and hospitalization, legal assistance, psychological counseling, and therapy. Treatment services are also available for perpetrators and children exposed to family violence. Besides family members within the fourth degree of kinship, former spouses, current or previous intimate partners (including homosexual relationships) are all subject to this law. The outcome and challenges of implementing family violence prevention and intervention policy will be discussed in this presentation.

Elder Abuse and Cultural Diversity: Implications for Research and Practices

Dr. Elsie Yan

Assistant Professor
Department of Social Work and Social Administration
The University of Hong Kong



Dr. Elsie Yan is Assistant Professor at the Department of Social Work and Social Administration of The University of Hong Kong. Her research mainly focuses on elder abuse and intimate partner violence in older couples. She has also conducted research on dementia care and elder sexuality. Her work appeared in *International Psychogeriatrics*, *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, *Trauma, Violence and Abuse*, etc.

Abstract

The number of abused elders is expected to increase given that many countries are experiencing a rapid aging of the population. This is particularly acute in Asia, whose population is aging at an unprecedented pace. Over the past three decades, substantial research has been conducted on elder abuse in Asia. We now have some understanding of the extent of the problem, its antecedents, and its consequences. The present paper discusses the unique features of Asian cultures that are relevant to the understanding of elder abuse and summarizes the existing literature looking at the prevalence and risk factors of such abuse in Asian populations. Special attention will be paid to highlight the importance of cultural sensitivity for research and practices.

Child Protection in China: The Role of Medical Social Work

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Dr. Qingying Ji, MSW, MD, is the founding member and former director of the medical social work department in SCMC (Shanghai Children's Medical Center). A trained pediatrician, Dr. Ji received her MSW at The University of Hong Kong, and she is an influential facilitator of social work and children's hospice care in Shanghai. Dr. Ji was honored as (one of the) "Ten Chinese Social Worker of the Year 2010" and was (Shanghai's) "Top Ten Outstanding Social Work Talents." Currently, Dr. Ji serves as the Vice President and Vice Secretary of SCMC; as the Associate Director of Shanghai Association of Social Worker; and as the Chairperson elect of Medical Social Work Committee, Academic Branch of Shanghai Medical

Association.

Dr. Ji was principle investigator of several municipal and bureau sponsored key projects. She was the editor of *Medical Social Work Practice*, translated *Handbook of Health and Social Work*, and Co-author of many social work monographs.

Abstract

Children are the future of the world. Providing children with a healthy and safe living environment is the responsibility of all. Yet, with the underdeveloped legislation on child protection, children's rights and welfare are not guaranteed in China. Child maltreatment, injury-by-accident, as well as injury or deaths caused by neglect are not rare in the country. This paper primarily examines the various roles of medical social workers, especially those who work at children's hospitals, in the initiation, surveillance, and promotion of child protection in China.

Evidence-based IPV Interventions for Chinese Women

Professor Agnes Tiwari

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Professor Agnes Tiwari is Head and Professor of School of Nursing of The University of Hong Kong. Her work on evidence-based intervention models has been cited as key evidence to inform policy, practice and research to prevent violence against women and children globally, for example, the Institute of Medicine Forum on Global Violence Prevention and the WHO Guidelines on Health Sector Response to Violence against Women. Her recent work which incorporates the concepts of Chinese Medicine in promoting mindfulness (e.g. qigong, and self-administered acupressure) has shown to be well received by abused women and family caregivers. More recently, she has begun tackling the challenge of elder abuse prevention in Chinese societies by providing evidence-based interventions to reduce caregiver stress among family caregivers. Her research on promoting harmony in family relationships has gained increasing recognition in Mainland China. She has been invited to present keynote speeches in conferences and lectures in universities in Mainland China on topics related to promoting harmony and reducing conflicts in Chinese families.

In Hong Kong, she has been providing services to abused women and their children in the community and women's shelters for more than a decade. She developed the first graduate level course on Health Care for Survivors of Family Violence in Hong Kong in 2000 and since then a critical mass of practicing nurses has successfully completed the course. Working with clients, professionals and members in the community, she has demonstrated that families are better served through collaboration of health and social care professionals, and through the involvement of the community in primary prevention of family violence. In recognition of her contributions to research, professional services and education on family violence prevention, she was selected as a Fellow of the American Academy of Nursing in 2010, and received the awards of Excellence in Research by the Nursing Network on Violence Against Women International in 2011 and Women of Influence 2011 by the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong. She has recently been awarded the 2015-16 Fulbright-RGC Hong Kong Senior Research Scholar Award. She is a Board member of the Academy on Violence and Abuse.

Abstract

Intimate partner violence (IPV), also known as domestic violence, is a serious public health problem and violation of human rights. It is common worldwide and causes short- and long-term physical, psychological and/or sexual harms to the survivors and their children.

Primary interventions aim to prevent the onset of IPV. The Positive Fathering Programme, designed to engage expectant fathers in prenatal education, is an example of primary intervention. Through working with their pregnant partners in building a caring, committed and collaborative intimate relationship, men develop their competence as a caring father and intimate partner as they transition to parenthood. When implemented in a cohort of Chinese pregnant couples in Hong Kong, the programme demonstrated efficacy in improving couple relationship, enhance parental competence, and reduce post-natal depressive symptoms.

The Empowerment Intervention for abused Chinese pregnant women is an example of secondary

intervention which aims to prevent further violence occurrence and decrease the impact of IPV. Based on the concept of advocacy, the intervention empowers abused women to improve their situation through informal counselling, advice and support for safety planning and reduction of violence, and facilitating access to community resources, legal and healthcare services. A randomised controlled trial provided evidence that the intervention was efficacious in reducing psychological abuse and minor physical violence and improving the mental health of pregnant Chinese women.

The effect of a Qigong Intervention to improve telomerase activity and reduce psychological stress in abused Chinese women is being tested in a randomised, wait-list controlled trial. Designed as a tertiary intervention to address the impact of IPV on cellular aging, qigong (the enhancement of qi or vital energy), is practiced by community-dwelling abused Chinese women over a period of 5.5 months. It is expected that women in the intervention group will have higher levels of telomerase activity post-intervention compared to those in the wait-list control group.