



7th Summer University in Social Work

Life Course, Ethical Dilemmas and Social Work

June 27 – July 8, 2016

**Lausanne Switzerland, Chemin des Abeilles 14
School of Social Work and Health Sciences EESP**

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Welcome

CHANTAL OSTORERO General director
Board of Higher Education, State of Vaud



On behalf of the State of Vaud, it is my great pleasure to welcome you to the School of Social Work and Health of Lausanne and to our 2016 edition of the Summer University in social work. As we want the Summer University to meet your needs – both in terms of concrete knowledge for your daily work and new perspectives on your work – it is important that during your two weeks here you benefit from broad, fruitful and intensive networking with students and professors from all over the world. Among the different activities during your stay here, lectures

and debates will focus on “Life Course, Ethical Dilemmas and Social Work”. We hope that you will contribute your reflections on these subjects and acquire useful skills and experience for the future.

At the Board of Higher Education, we support research and education as an important part of sustainable growth. This summer university is a prime example of that. I believe that you have made a very sound investment that will expand your horizons.

I hope that your time in our School of Social Work and Health will be most interesting and rewarding. ▶

Welcome

LUCIANA VACCARO Rector
HES-SO University of Applied Sciences and Arts Western Switzerland

We wish you all a very warm welcome here in Switzerland. As participants you will be invited to reflect on the ethical aspects of your daily practice and experience. The different lecturers will focus on the relationship between life's course and ethical dilemmas through three fields of intervention: child protection, addiction and immigration. We hope, the very interesting program prepared by the organizing committee will meet your expectations. HES-SO University of Applied Sciences and Arts, with its 20,000 students, is very proud to organize and support the seventh edition of the International Summer

University in Social Work. The Faculty of Social Work is one of the six faculties of HES-SO. The Master's and Bachelor's degree programs are offered in four schools located in Geneva, Fribourg, Sierre and Lausanne. They are all part of this event that will offer rich exchanges among all participants from different countries and cultures.

We would like to thank the organizing committee for the preparation of this innovative edition and especially EESP School of Social Work and Health Sciences, Lausanne to host this important event. We wish you a very pleasant stay in Switzerland. ▶

The Swiss National Centre of Competence in Research LIVES – Overcoming Vulnerability: Life Course Perspectives (NCCR LIVES) conducts longitudinal studies and develops theories to understand the life-long processes that lead to the many forms of vulnerability in adult life. A particular focus is given to social inequalities and social policies, as well as to questions of agency within context.

This interdisciplinary program in social sciences brings together sociologists, psychologists, economists, demographers and political scientists based in a dozen of Swiss universities and higher education institutions. Thanks to the support of the Swiss National Science Foundation, about 150

researchers within 9 sub-projects carry on surveys on young adults, immigrants, workers, couples, single parent families, low-income households, elderly people, to mention just a few. There is also a doctoral program for PhD candidates interested in life course research, offering training sessions, workshops, and support to attend international conferences. The NCCR LIVES edits the LIVES Working Papers series and the Springer series on Life Course Research and Social Policies. The centre invites academic scholars to present theoretical, methodological, and empirical advances in the analysis of the life course, and to elaborate on possible implications for society and applications for social policies. ▶

“Life Course, Ethical Dilemmas and Social Work”
 Week I (Monday June 27 – Saturday July 2, 2016)

Monday 06/27/16	Tuesday 06/28/16	Wednesday 06/29/16	Thursday 06/30/16	Friday 07/01/16	Saturday 07/02/16
<p>Welcome 9 – 9.30 am Elisabeth Baume-Schneider, HES-SO Prof. Marc-Antoine Berthod, HES-SO Prof. Dolores Angela Castelli Dransart, HES-SO</p> <p>“<i>Critical approaches and Ethical Frames</i>”</p> <p>Lecture 1 9.30 – 11 am Prof. Simone Romagnoli, HES-SO Universalism and communitarianism in social work</p> <p>Lecture 2 11.15 – 12.45 am Prof. Steven Sek-Yum Ngai, Chinese University of Hong Kong Modeling new directions of social work in a globalizing yet polarizing world</p> <p>Workshop 1 2 – 5 pm</p> <p>Official Opening 5.30 pm Denis Berthiaume, HES-SO Luciana Vaccaro, HES-SO Eric Widmer, NCCR LIVES Steven Ngai, CUHK Anne-Catherine Lyon, State of Vaud</p>	<p><i>Legal, institutional and ethical issues in child protection</i></p> <p>Lecture 3 9 – 10.30 am Prof. Joyce Lai-Chong Ma Chinese University of Hong Kong Ethical issues in helping Chinese families of children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in multiple family group therapy</p> <p>Lecture 4 11 – 12.30 am Prof. Robert Schilling UCLA Child protection and parental substance abuse</p> <p>Institutional visit 1 2 – 5.30 pm Foyer de la Servette, Geneva TSHM Grand-Saconnex</p>	<p>Workshop 2 9 – 12 am</p> <p>Lecture 5 2 – 3.30 pm Prof. Marit Skivenes University of Bergen Legal, institutional and ethical issues in child protection</p> <p>Synthesis 1 4 -5 pm Prof. Peter Voll HES-SO</p>	<p><i>Ethical Issues and Addictions</i></p> <p>Lecture 6 9 – 10.30 am Prof. Jacques Besson CHUV Challenges in addiction medicine in Switzerland</p> <p>Lecture 7 11 – 12.30 am Mr. Jean-Felix Savary GREA The ethical watchdog of swiss drug policy. Why social workers have to go political</p> <p>Institutional visit 2 2 – 5 pm Fondation ABS, Lausanne Introduction: Ann Tharin, EESP</p>	<p>Workshop 3 9 – 12 am</p> <p>Lecture 8 2 – 3.30 pm Prof. Deborah O’Connor UBC A journey through the addiction quagmire : linking the personal to the socio-political</p> <p>Synthesis 2 4 – 5 pm Prof. Claude Bovay HES-SO</p>	<p>Cultural Outing Barrage Grande-Dixence</p>

Monday 07/04/2016	Tuesday 07/05/2016	Wednesday 07/06/2016	Thursday 07/07/2016	Friday 07/08/2016
<p><i>Undocumented Migrant and Ethical issues</i></p> <p>Lecture 9 9 – 10.30 am Prof. Shannon Gleeson Cornell University Narratives of deservingness and the institutional youth of immigrant workers</p> <p>Lecture 10 11 – 12.30 am Prof. Gao Jianguo Shandong University, China Undocumented migrants and ethical issues</p> <p>Institutional visit 3 2 – 5 pm EVAM-Center for refugees Appartenances Vaud</p>	<p>Workshops 4 9 – 12 am</p> <p>Lecture 11 2 – 3.30 pm Prof. Saju Madavanakadu Devassy Rajagiri College Interstate migration: ethical dilemmas and social work in India</p> <p>Synthesis 3 4 – 5 pm Prof. Jean-François Bickel HES-SO</p>	<p><i>Social Work Mission and ethical issues</i></p> <p>Lecture 12 9 – 10.30 am Prof. Ruth Landau Hebrew University of Jerusalem Social work mission and ethical issues</p> <p>Lecture 13 11 – 12.30 am Prof. Allan Barsky Florida Atlantic University Emerging technologies in social work: ethical challenges and opportunities in pursuing social work's mission</p> <p>Workshops 5 2 – 5 pm</p>	<p><i>Ethics and Society, Ethics and Economy</i></p> <p>Lecture 14 9 – 10.30 am Prof. Gabriel Abend New York University More and more moral decisions</p> <p>Lecture 15 11 – 12.30 am Prof. Margaret Lombe Boston College The label “orphan and vulnerable children” (OVC) and the African child: a conversation</p> <p>Workshops 6 2 – 5 pm</p>	<p>Student presentations in groups 8.30 – 12.30 am</p> <p>Closing remarks 12.30 – 1 pm Prof. Marc-Antoine Berthod HES-SO Prof. Dolores Angela Castelli Dransart HES-SO</p> <p>Cultural visit 2 – 4 pm Lausanne</p> <p>Farewell drink 4 – 5 pm Lausanne</p>

Life Course, Ethical Dilemmas and Social Work

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

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

The 2016 Summer University participants will be invited to

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

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

Public Lectures Program

Monday June 27, 2016

Welcome: 9 – 9.30 am

Elisabeth Baume-Schneider, director of the School of Social Work and Health Sciences – EESP

Marc-Antoine Berthod, Professor, HES-SO University of Applied Sciences and Arts Western Switzerland, School of Social Work Lausanne, Co-Chair of the Scientific and Executive Committee

Dolores Angela Castelli Dransart, Professor, HES-SO University of Applied Sciences and Arts Western Switzerland, School of Social Work Fribourg, Co-Chair of the Scientific and Executive Committee

Theme: Critical approaches and Ethical Frames (Moderators: Marc-Antoine Berthod and Dolores Angela Castelli Dransart)

▶ Lecture 1

9.30 – 11 am

Prof. Simone Romagnoli, HES-SO University of Applied Science and Arts Western Switzerland, School of Social Work, Geneva

Universalism and communitarianism in social work

▶ Lecture 2

11.15 – 12.45 am

Prof. Steven Sek-Yum Ngai, Chinese University of Hong Kong, China

Modeling new directions of social work in a globalizing yet polarizing world

Tuesday June 28, 2016

Theme: Legal, institutional and ethical issues in child protection (Moderators: Marc-Antoine Berthod and Dolores Angela Castelli Dransart)

▶ Lecture 3

9 – 10.30 am

Prof. Joyce Lai-Chong Ma, Chinese University of Hong Kong, China

Ethical issues in helping chinese families of children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in multiple family group therapy

▶ Lecture 4

11 – 12.30 am

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

Child protection and parental substance abuse

Wednesday June 29, 2016

▶ Lecture 5

2 – 3.30 pm

Prof. Marit Skivenes, University of Bergen, Norway

Legal, institutional and ethical issues in child protection

▶ Synthesis 1

4 – 5 pm

Prof. Peter Voll, HES-SO University of Applied Sciences and Arts Western Switzerland, School of Social Work Valais-Wallis

Thursday June 30, 2016

Theme: Ethical Issues and Addictions (Moderators: Marc-Antoine Berthod and Dolores Angela Castelli Dransart)

▶ Lecture 6

9 – 10.30 am

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

Challenges in addiction medicine in Switzerland

▶ Lecture 7

11 – 12.30 am

Mr. Jean-Felix Savary, Groupement Romand d'Etude des Addictions (GREAA), Switzerland

The ethical watchdog of swiss drug policy. Why social workers have to go political

Friday July 1st, 2016

▶ Lecture 8

2 – 3.30 pm

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

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

▶ Synthesis 2

4 – 5 pm

Prof. Claude Bovay, HES-SO University of Applied Sciences and Arts Western Switzerland, Head of the Master Program

Monday July 4, 2016

Theme: Undocumented Migrant and Ethical issues (Moderators: Marc-Antoine Berthod and Dolores Angela Castelli Dransart)

▶ Lecture 9

9 – 10.30 am

Prof. Shannon Gleeson, Cornell University, USA

Narratives of deservingness and the institutional youth of immigrant workers

▶ Lecture 10

11 – 12.30 am

Prof. Gao Jianguo, Shandong University, China

Undocumented migrants and ethical issues

Tuesday July 5, 2016

▶ Lecture 11

2 – 3.30 pm

Prof. Saju Madavanakadu Devassy, Rajagiri College, India

Interstate migration: ethical dilemmas and social work in India

▶ Synthesis 3

4 - 5 pm

Prof. Jean-François Bickel, HES-SO University of Applied Sciences and Arts Western Switzerland, School of Social Work Fribourg, Switzerland

Wednesday July 6, 2016

Theme: Social Work Mission and ethical issues (Moderators: Marc-Antoine Berthod and Dolores Angela Castelli Dransart)

▶ Lecture 12

9 – 10.30 am

**Prof. Ruth Landau, The Hebrew University
of Jerusalem, Israel**

Social work mission and ethical issues

▶ Lecture 13

11 – 12.30 am

Prof. Allan Barsky, Florida Atlantic University, USA

**Emerging technologies in social work: ethical challenges and opportunities
in pursuing social work's mission**

Thursday July 7, 2016

Theme: Ethics and Society, Ethics and Economy (Moderators: Marc-Antoine Berthod and Dolores Angela Castelli Dransart)

▶ Lecture 14

9 – 10.30 am

Prof. Gabriel Abend, New York University, USA

More and more moral decisions

▶ Lecture 15

11 – 12.30 am

Prof. Margaret Lombe, Boston College, USA

**The label 'orphan and vulnerable children' (OVC) and the African child:
a conversation**

Abstracts & Bibliographies

Prof. Gabriel Abend
New York University, USA

More and more moral decisions

Discussions about ethics in society, politics, and the economy frequently use the words “choice,” “decision,” and “decision-making.” For example, they may say that Elena chose to devote her life to fighting poverty and inequality, Antonio decided to emigrate to Germany, and Babette decided to become a more pious Catholic. They may say that economic actors, organizations, professionals, social workers, practitioners, etc. face difficult moral choices on a daily basis. Further, both academic and popular accounts of morality tend to equate it with moral decision-making. They underscore decision-making situations or scenarios, an individual who has options before her, and the rules and principles that may guide her choice. Accordingly, research and teaching focus on either how choices are made (e.g., psychologists, sociologists, and neuroscientists) or how choices should

be made (e.g., practical ethicists). Here I'd like to raise five questions. First, how well these accounts of morality map onto actual people's lives; how often people actually make moral choices. Second, what these accounts might be missing; what a moral life might comprise that the concepts of choice and decision overlook. Third, what counts as a choice or decision in the first place (and what doesn't) and what should count as one (and what shouldn't). Fourth, why the concepts of choice, decision, decision-making, and decision-maker are so widespread and effective. Thinking in broader historical and comparative terms, where these concepts are central to morality and where they aren't. Fifth, whether other understandings and representations of ourselves might be morally preferable—and hence we morally ought to choose them. ▀

Abend, Gabriel. 2013. “What the Science of Morality Doesn't Say about Morality.” *Philosophy of the Social Sciences*, Vol. 43, pp. 157-200.

Abend, Gabriel. 2014. *The Moral Background: An Inquiry into the History of Business Ethics*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Murdoch, Iris. 1956. “Vision and Choice in Morality.” *Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society, Supplementary Volumes*, Vol. 30, pp. 32-58.

Pincoffs, Edmund. 1971. “Quandary Ethics.” *Mind*, Vol. 80, pp. 552-571.

Prof. Allan Barsky

Florida Atlantic University, USA

Emerging technologies in social work: ethical challenges and opportunities in pursuing social work's mission

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

- Confidentiality
- Informed consent
- Client safety (physical and psychological)

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

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

- Association of Social Work Boards (ASWB). (2015). *Model regulatory standards for technology and social work practice*. Retrieved from <https://www.aswb.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/ASWB-Model-Regulatory-Standards-for-Technology-and-Social-Work-Practice.pdf>
- Belluomini, E. (2014, Winter). Using digital self-advocacy to empower social work populations. *New Social Worker*. Retrieved from <http://www.socialworker.com/feature-articles/technology-articles/using-digital-self-advocacy-to-empower-social-work-populatio/>
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- Leff, J., Williams, G., Huckvale, M., Arbuthnot, M., & Leff, A. P. (2014). Avatar therapy for persecutory auditory hallucinations: What is it and how does it work? *Psychosis: Psychological, Social and Integrative approaches*, 6(2), 166-176.
- Marsch, L., Lord, S., & Dallery, J. (2015). *Behavioral healthcare and technology: Using science-based innovations to transform practice*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Morgan, S., & Polowy, C. (2012). *Social workers and Skype: Part II—telemental health laws*. NASW Legal Defense Fund, Legal Issue of the Month. Available at https://www.socialworkers.org/ldf/legal_issue/2012/Apr2012.asp (password access required).
- National Association of Social Workers & Association of Social Work Boards (2005). *Standards for technology and social work practice*. Available at <http://www.socialworkers.org/practice/standards/NASWTechnologyStandards.pdf>.
- Zur Institute (n.d.). *Digital ethics: Internet and therapy*. Retrieved from <http://www.zurinstitute.com/articles.html>

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

Challenges in addiction medicine in Switzerland

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

The medical integration of somatic, psychiatric, motivational and psychosocial dimensions was an

opportunity for interdisciplinary action in network, in a medico-psycho-social step care. The strong development of neuroscience in the addictions gave birth to a new clinical science called “addictology”.

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

Treatment of alcoholism & addictions, Concise guide, second edition, ISBN 0-88048-803-4, *American Psychiatric Publishing 2001*

Textbook of substance abuse treatment, M. Galanter H. D. Klebert, *American Psychiatric Publishing 2008*

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

Prof. Saju Madavanakadu Devassy

Rajagiri College of Social Sciences, India

Interstate migration: ethical dilemmas and social work in India

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

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

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

The migrant laborers are especially vulnerable to poverty, powerlessness, and inaccessibility to health services, unstable lifestyles such as job insecurity, lack of skills, alienation from hometown, and lack of community. Moreover, migrant laborers are also not organized, as a result of which, they are made victims of horrendous exploitation. In many cases they are paid less, don't receive legal protection, are unaware of workers' rights issues and essentially lack stability. Most of the migrant workers are working and living in unhygienic circumstances with lack of adequate nutritious food, fresh drinking water and basic health amenities. The long working hours, proneness to substance abuse and unhealthy sex practices affects their health adversely. In addition to that, the hostile environment causes health hazards including accidents, injuries and bruises and even death due to minimal work place safety measures. Social isolation and discriminations makes them emotionally unstable.

Ration cards, Aadhar Cards and Pan Cards are mandatory to access Public health system, health care services, public distribution system, education system and other social security systems in India. But migrant labours are denied such provisions due to lack of supporting documents and permanent address. Due to the lack of proper safety and accommodation in both

work places and home environment, the migrant labor family members are prone to abuses (verbal, sexual abuse, domestic violence).

A rights-based approach with a special emphasis on protection and participation would enable the migrant laborers to lead a life with dignity and worth. 🍌

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Sjaastad, L. A. (1962). "The Costs and Returns of Human Migration." *Journal of Political Economy* 70:80–93.

Taylor, J. E. (1999). "The New Economics of Labour Migration and the Role of Remittances in the Migration Process." *International Migration* 37:63–88.

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Deshmukh, M. B., (1956), a study of floating migration, UNESCO. *Research centre, five studies in Asia, Delhi*.

Prof. Gao Jianguo

Shandong University, China

Undocumented migrants and ethical issues

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

Several organizational policies are developed to guarantee the human service and education needs of all children regardless of their or their parents' legal status access to emergency health and mental health care,

appropriate migration-related services to undocumented minors in foster care, exemption from penalties for children of undocumented migrants because of their parents' actions, protection of the undocumented from family violence, and the opposition of mandatory reporting of migration status by health, mental health, social service, education, and other public service providers (NASW, 2009).

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

Hardina D. Deferred Action, Immigration, and Social Work: What Should Social Workers Know? *Journal of Policy Practice*, 2014, 13(1): 30-44.

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Li, Ying/Chui, Ernest. China's Policy on Rural-urban Migrants and Urban Social Harmony, *Asian Social Science*, vol. 7, no. 7, 2011, 12-22.

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

Narratives of deservingness and the institutional youth of immigrant workers

This paper critically examines two arenas of relief for undocumented immigrants in the United States: 1) the 2012 Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, which provides temporary deportation relief and work authorization for young adults who meet an educational requirement and other criteria, and 2) current and proposed pathways to legal status for those unauthorized immigrants who come forward to denounce workplace injustice, among other crimes. For each of these categories of “deserving migrants,” I illuminate the challenges inherent in each set of exclusive criteria, which provoke an institutional perspective on youth. Specifically, I demonstrate how the educational criteria required by DACA privileges a select few individuals who have access to formal educational institutions as deserving, while ignoring other empowering

but non-traditional models of worker education. I also examine those mechanisms that reward workers who come forward to contest employer abuse through the current U-Visa program and proposals for a pathway to citizenship for those workers involved in collective organizing. In doing so, I highlight how institutions have unevenly incorporated immigrant workers. Demographically young immigrants are often privileged as deserving, as are those institutionally mature workers who have been successfully incorporated by civic organizations and legal bureaucracies. Meanwhile, institutionally young immigrants — those who have been excluded from these spaces — are framed as undeserving. As a result, rather than to see legal status as a pathway to incorporation, it is extended as a reward for those who have surpassed longstanding barriers. ▶

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Prof. Ruth Landau

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel

Social work mission and ethical issues

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

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

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Prof. Margaret Lombe, Boston College School of Social Work, USA

The label 'orphan and vulnerable children' (OVC) and the African child: a conversation

The issue of HIV/AIDS and its impact has received substantial attention worldwide. Considerable progress has been made on the scientific front; effort has been devoted on preventing and controlling opportunistic diseases associated with HIV/AIDS. Worldwide, the number of people newly infected with HIV and AIDS has declined by about 58% (UNAIDS, 2015). Furthermore, the number of AIDS-related deaths has decreased from 2.3 million in 2005 to about 1.2 million in 2014 (UNAIDS, 2015). Despite this, the consequences of the epidemic, especially in countries where mechanisms for prevention, treatment and care are limited, continue to be felt. The unprecedented numbers of adult deaths, inability of the extended family to cope, and high levels of poverty have had a negative effect on the welfare of

children (Stover et al., 2008). Affected children often lack protection and are at risk for exploitation, maltreatment and other forms of abuses. Our discussion will focus specifically on sub-Saharan Africa, a region severely impacted by the pandemic. We direct attention on the label 'Orphan and Vulnerable Children' (OVC) which has been utilized to help identify affected children, call attention to the gravity of their situation and ensure that resources and services reach those most in need (Handa, Devereux & Webb, 2010). Drawing upon labelling literature, OVC policies and programming as well as the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC), we highlight ethical dilemmas in OVC programming, lessons learned and implications for practice, policy and scholarship. ▶

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Prof. Joyce Lai-Chong Ma

Chinese University of Hong Kong, China

Ethical issues in helping Chinese families of children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in multiple family group therapy

In the belief that ethical practice is fundamental in our profession, this presentation will be focused on discussing key ethical issues that social workers need to take into account when helping in Chinese societies. Our research team has launched a three-year cross-disciplinary multiple family group therapy (MFGT) project to help Chinese families who are facing the common developmental challenges of raising school-age children suffering from attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). A total of 11 groups had been run. After joining the group, these parents became more positive in perceiving the children's symptoms; their level of perceived social support was increased. The process of group intervention was a process of social

construction among the participating families, and between the families and the group leaders. Two recurrent themes kept emerging in the group process: (a) artful applications of ethical issues namely confidentiality, non-judgement attitude and doing no-harm principles in different group contexts; and (b) ethical dilemmas faced by the group leaders in the intervention process. There are four parts of my presentation: (a) social work ethics and social work practice in Chinese societies; (b) MFGT as an intervention model in helping Chinese families of children with ADHD; (c) artful applications of social work ethical principles in MFGT; and (d) ethical dilemmas in helping and ways of resolving. ▶

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Prof. Steven Sek-Yum Ngai

Chinese University of Hong Kong, China

Modeling new directions of social work in a globalizing yet polarizing world

Globalization has been created as a force for change by capitalist entrepreneurs, who have allied themselves with governments and international organizations to find new arenas for profitable exploitation. These changes include opening up public services to private providers, emphasizing value for money, reasserting managerial control over caring professionals, and introducing new forms of governance. As a result, the relationship between citizens and the state has been undergoing profound alteration. These changes have reduced the extent to which the state accepts responsibility for the welfare of its individual citizens, and have led to increasing levels of social exclusion and escalating poverty gaps both within and between countries. This presentation contends that social work needs a

new vision that will advance active citizenship for marginalized populations in the existing globalizing yet polarizing social order. The current technologies of governance have produced an enormous waste of human talents and have caused untold suffering. These arrangements have to be replaced by ones that enable people to treat one another with dignity and that respect the earth's physical and social resources as the heritage of each individual and community on the planet. This is the basis of a new, empowering vision of social work. Social workers need to free themselves from the shackles of a government-imposed bureaucratic rationality that has turned them into bureau-technocrats. They need to stand alongside dispossessed populations, working for the emancipation of all of the world's inhabitants. ▶

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Prof. Simone Romagnoli, HES-SO University of Applied Sciences and Arts Western Switzerland, School of Social Work, Geneva

Universalism and communitarianism in social work

In its international definition of Ethics in Social Work, The International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW/ FITS) presents the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, among other conventions, as “common standards” to be pursued by social workers. Given this regulatory ideal, the opportunity arises to question the obligations of social workers and more broadly to examine the deontological dimension of their profession suggested by the use of the term “standard” – or “norm” as the French version states – as well as the anchoring of these obligations in a set of values shared by a given “community”, the actual outlines of which should be precisely

defined. In general, the terminology of “common norm” introduces the classic opposition, in moral philosophy, between the abstract individualism promoted by liberal thinkers and the irreducible rooting of every individual in a specific community defended by communitarians. Through a presentation of the theoretical issues underpinning this debate as well as of attempts to articulate these two important dimensions, participants in the Summer University in Social Work will be able to explore the dual movement of attachment and liberation that characterize the interventions, the missions and the nature of social work. ▶

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Prof. Deborah O'Connor

University of British Columbia, Canada

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

Statistics are emerging that suggest that the number of deaths related to opioid addictions in North America now surpass those related to motor vehicle accidents. In August, 2013, these statistics became very personal when my eldest son died from a drug overdose.... He was living in a 2nd stage recovery home at the time, excited about the prospect of welcoming his unborn daughter into the world, and desperately committed to staying clean so that he could be a good father. He had been struggling with substance-use/abuse related issues for over twelve years. As a mother, I spent those years alternating between feeling helpless

as I watched things spiral further and further out of control, committed to finding a path that would allow me to be a support to my beloved son, and drawing on my social work skills to take on a system that clearly wasn't working. In this presentation, I will be talking about this journey through the quagmire of addiction. Using an ethics of care framework, my goal is to critically examine how our societal treatment lenses create unspoken and unacknowledged ethical issues and tensions that invariably further stigmatize those with substance abuse issues and their family. ▶

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

The ethical watchdog of swiss drug policy. Why social workers have to go political

Switzerland is often seen as a success when it comes to drug policy. This is certainly partly true, as some great results have been achieved through the implementation of harm reduction measures. However, we shall not forget the difficulties that have come along with its implementation. This has been a difficult process, and it is not over yet. The history of swiss drug policy is a good example of the role played by the professionals on the field like social workers, as watchdogs for human rights and dignity. The four pillars strategy asks for agreement with various interests in society. If we all dream of a more humane society, the reality might be sometimes more complex. Concerning drug users, fears of the unknown and concerns about public safety have long been dominant, and are still partly true, like everywhere else. Build from the ground up, harm reduction implementation requested

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

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

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Prof. Robert Schilling

University of California Los Angeles, USA

Child protection and parental substance abuse

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

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

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Prof. Marit Skivenes

University of Bergen, Norway

Legal, institutional and ethical issues in child protection

The presentation addresses the typologies identifying that child welfare the typologies crudely categorizing child welfare systems in modern states into two types (Gilbert, Parton, and Skivenes 2011; Gilbert 1997): risk-oriented and service-oriented. Norway belongs to the latter category and has a child welfare system that is family-service-oriented and child-centric (Skivenes 2011). A risk-oriented system has a relatively high threshold for intervention and a focus on mitigating serious risks to children's health and safety (Gilbert et al. 2011), whereas in service-oriented systems, the aims are to promote healthy childhoods and to mitigate serious risks and prevent harm (Skivenes 2011). Thus, the state provides early intervention services to children and families in at-risk situations to prevent the escalation of more serious risk and future harm to the child. The major differences

between these two systems reside in their underlying ideologies and the ways in which they address children who are at risk. Service-oriented systems provide services to families and are based on a therapeutic view of rehabilitation in which it is possible for people to revise and improve their lifestyles and behaviors. A basic attitude is that the child welfare system should be part of a broader welfare system that provides services to prevent more serious harm and, consequently, prevent out-of-home placements. The intervention threshold for providing services in these systems is low. The key questions to be addressed are how systems and states differ in their decision making in removals of children from their birth family. How may the state achieve legitimacy for these interventions? What are the important considerations? ▶

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Partner Universities

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

www.hes-so.ch/travail-social

Boston College Graduate School of Social Work — USA

www.bc.edu/schools/gssw

Chinese University of Hong Kong, Department of Social Work — Hong Kong

<https://www.cuhk.edu.hk/clear/tea/about.html>

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

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

Rajagiri College of Social Sciences, Kochi, Kerala — India

www.rcss.rajagiri.edu

Shandong University, School of Philosophy and Social Development — China

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

University of British Columbia, School of Social Work — Canada

www.socialwork.ubc.ca

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

www.luskin.ucla.edu

University of Ouagadougou, Department of Sociology — Burkina Faso

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

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Swiss National Centre of Competence in Research – LIVES

Overcoming vulnerability: Life Course Perspectives

<https://www.lives-nccr.ch/en>

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Magali Portillo

Summer University in Social Work

www.susw.ch

Each year during the summer, students from all partner universities — abroad and in Switzerland — study together during 2 weeks. They follow a specific academic program organized jointly by swiss and foreign instructors. In addition, students and professors participate in cultural activities that foster the cultural exchange between the participants. The Summer University programs are held alternatively in Switzerland and abroad.

- Two weeks Summer University program
- Mixed class of Swiss and foreign students
- Teaching in English
- Team teaching between Swiss and foreign professors
- Visits of social facilities
- Cultural activities

The main objective of the Summer University program is to enable students to acquire the necessary skills to succeed in a global society. The ultimate goal is to help students:

- Develop a capacity for professional flexibility within an international context
- Create and develop an international network
- Acquire the capacity to communicate in an unfamiliar cultural context
- Develop new leadership skills in order to overcome the barriers of distance from home, culture, time zone and language
- Build long-term relationships with academic partners

Master of Arts HES-SO in Social Work

The Master of Arts in Social Work emphasizes training on research, with participation in a thematic research workshop or a research internship and in completion of a personal research project (Master's thesis).

ECTS credits are 90. The duration of the program is flexible between 3 semesters full-time and 6 semesters part-time. The program comprises of 4 compulsory modules:

- Intervention in social work
- Comparing social policies
- Social science research methods
- Project methodologies: from the directive to the participatory

There are also a number of optional specialized modules based on various social work topics:

- the interlinking of social relations
- the challenges of aging and innovative approaches in social work
- social participation and disability
- intervention research and assessment
- welfare and changes in the world of work
- social work and communication

The Summer University in Social Work is also offered as an optional specialized module to the students enrolled in the Master's program.

For further information please contact:

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International Relations and Mobility in Social Work

HES-SO University of Applied Sciences and Arts Western Switzerland is a partner with various higher education institutions at national and international level. Based upon institutional contacts (school to school), collaborations and/or individual contacts (lecturer to lecturer) are based on mutual agreements in the fields of professional higher education and applied research.

CULTURE OF MOBILITY

International exchanges enhance sharing of knowledge, know-how as well as traineeships for professionals, lecturers and students. The population of Switzerland is more and more diversified; it is therefore highly beneficial to all persons involved in the social work and social care fields to encounter social and health realities and organizations which prevail in other countries. The schools for social work, convinced of the pertinence of a true “culture of mobility”, wish to promote an awareness of international issues and dimensions among its students, its staff and their partners in the social field.

OPENING, EXCHANGES AND SYNERGIES

Past experiences show that international exchanges provide a rich training and learning opportunity for students. National mobility is also encouraged and promoted through specific “in depth” modules offered in all social work schools of the HES-SO. For lecturers contacts with new partners, networking activities as well as exchanges about teaching and training tasks lead to stimulating synergies for all partners and institutions involved.

INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS

The four Schools of Social Work of HES-SO have concluded more than 80 collaboration agreements with higher education institutions and various organizations in the social field all over the world. This cooperation also takes place within the framework of the Swiss European Mobility Program.

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Research in Social Work within the HES-SO

Social work research contributes to a better understanding of current problems and enriches professional practice. It is deployed along two main axes:

- Social work and the social policies that frame it.
- Target populations of social work interventions.

It provides policy-makers and private organizations with empirically grounded answers to social policy and intervention questions.

Social work research is conducted with partners from the field, most often at the local or regional level, as well with other universities. For instance, researchers in social work are involved in the Swiss National Centre of Competence in Research LIVES (www.lives-nccr.ch), that includes around 150 researchers from the whole of Switzerland working on issues of vulnerability in its multiple forms – social, economic, professional, familial, cultural and psychological.

Financial resources for research in Switzerland come from a variety of sources.

Researchers in social work take part in a range of calls for projects issued by :

- the Swiss National Research Foundation (SNF),
- the Commission for Technology and Innovation (CTI),
- European Framework Programs,
- the Federal administration,
- various foundations,
- other national and international organizations active in the field of research financing.

Researchers in Social work also carry out research projects mandated by local and regional public authorities, as well as by private organizations and associations.

For further information concerning research in Social work at the HES-SO, please contact : University of Applied Sciences and Arts Western Switzerland,
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