

兒童保護工作模式 國際研討會

International Conference
on Child and Youth Protection Practice Model

拒絕讓孩子受傷害



(繪圖：曾奕凱)

成果彙編

內政部兒童局 補助
財團法人台灣兒童暨家庭扶助
基金會 編印

國家圖書館出版品預行編目資料

拒絕讓孩子受傷害：兒童保護工作模式國際研討會成果彙編

彭淑華等作—臺中市：兒童家庭扶助基金會，2007[民96]

面：17×23公分 —（兒童福利叢書 37）

ISBN：978-957-28618-8-2（平裝）

1.兒童保護—論文、講詞

548.1307

96002440

兒童福利叢書37

拒絕讓孩子受傷害：兒童保護工作模式國際研討會成果彙編

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承 印：磐石企業社

電 話：04-23100613

出版日期：2007年1月

目錄

序	3
研討會議程	6
研討會議事規則	10
主持人、主講人簡介	11
1.美國兒童保護系統介紹：思想體系和政治/文化環境的變化 【An Introduction to the U.S. Child Protection System: Its Underlying and Changing Ideologies and Political/Cultural Context】	13
2.日本的兒童虐待與兒童保護	51
3.從社會化研究到兒童社會學 【From socialization research to the sociology of childhood --Advances and Hostages】	61
4.美國兒童和家庭服務以及兒童保護服務所面臨的挑戰 【Child and Family Services, and the Challenges of Providing Child Protection Services in the United States】	101
5.德國兒童保護推行現況、挑戰及觀點 【Child Protection Conditions Challenges Perspectives in German Debates】	159
6.英國當代兒童保護體系概要 【The contemporary child protection system in the UK an overview】	195
7.日本的社會養護【日本の社會的養護】	243
8.台灣兒童保護制度及兒童保護新觀念	257
9.密集式家庭維繫服務之研究以及此一服務模式對於安置預防和家庭團聚的 有效性 【Research on Intensive Family Preservation Services, and What It Tells Us About the Efficacy of the Model for Placement Prevention and Family Reunification】	271
10.兒童養護的範圍與運用【兒童養護の枠組と運用】	309
11.兒童保護實務社會工作--以德國為例 【Example for practical social work for child protection in Germany】	321

目 錄

12.防止兒童虐待---從英國觀點出發的思維 【Preventing Child Abuse Thoughts from a UK Perspective】	345
13.兒童少年之低功能家庭到宅親職示範服務實驗方案分享	375
14.美國密集性家庭維繫與家庭重建服務之介紹 【An Introduction to Intensive Family Preservation and Reunification Services in the United States】	393
15.兒虐:英國兒虐預防措施與策略簡介 【Child Abuse: An introduction to preventive approaches and strategies in the UK】	421
16.以家庭處遇為基礎的兒童保護工作-台灣經驗 【Family-based intervention model in the child protection system: A Taiwanese experiences】	447
與會人員名單	473

內政部兒童局 序

台灣的兒童保護工作從民國七十七年財團法人台灣兒童暨家庭扶助基金會的設置兒童保護熱線開始，大致將有二十年的發展，經由民間團體的倡導和推動，政府也開始投入此項工作，民國八十二年兒童福利法的修法，首先將兒童保護的工作納入兒童福利法，公權力開始介入兒童保護的案件，並界定對待的何種行為是屬於兒童保護案件；對於台灣的兒童保護工作另一個里程碑是民國九十二年的兒童福利法和少年福利法合併為兒童及少年福利法，該法將家庭處遇的概念和規定納入，認定受虐兒童的家庭亦為兒童保護工作的場域，讓受虐兒童能回歸原生家庭為主要的工作目標。

近年來內政部兒童局積極推動各項兒童保護專業服務工作，包括推動家庭處遇服務方案、強制性親職教育等等，做為提供受虐的兒童及家長相關的服務，以達到受虐兒童能不再遭受到虐待的目標，另一方面也能受虐兒童能回到原生家庭；民國九十三年底亦開始推動高風險家庭輔導服務方案，針對高風險的家庭提供輔導服務，以降低兒童保護案件的發生，除此之外，在各項服務方案當中，亦編列心理輔導的經費，促使受虐兒童的心理創傷得以復原。

本研討會亦邀請五國十餘位的學者和實務工作者參加本次研討會呈現各國的兒童保護工作，其中包括德國的Dr.Heinz Suenker從兒童人權為出發點探討德國的兒童保護制度，德國的另一位Mrs.Sabine Walther(management)分享德國兒童保護的預防工作；英國的Dr.Harrison Christine分享英國的兒童保護工作，Mrs.Jo Moran Ellis則分享英國的兒童保護預防工作；美國的Dr.Raymond S. Kirk則展現美國的兒童保護的工作觀念，另外Institute for Family Development的Charlotte Booth主任和Dr.Shelley Leavitt則分享美國家庭處遇的情況；日本古川孝順院長則呈現日本的兒童

保護概況，以及日本對兒童保護個案所提供的安置措施；研討會中邀請台灣的彭淑華教授呈現台灣的兒童保護工作的情況，另外則邀請財團法人台灣兒童暨家庭扶助基金會台北南區分事務所李姿慧社工員等分享兒童少年之低功能家庭到宅親職示範服務實驗方案。

本次研討會讓國內從事兒童保護的社工員瞭解他國的兒童保護工作，進而學習先進國家的長處，另一方面也希藉由國際交流，促使他國瞭解我國在兒童人權的發展，拓展我國在兒童人權的國際地位，使我國兒童保護工作與國際接軌，並促進我國兒童保護社工員專業成長，為讓未能參與的人，也可以瞭解各國的兒童保護工作模式，家扶基金會特編輯本彙編，將兒童保護相關專業知識得以讓更多的人學習，此也為本彙編的目的。

內政部兒童局局長

黃碧霞

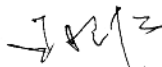
家扶基金會 序

二十年前財團法人台灣兒童暨家庭扶助基金會（前身中華兒童福利基金會，簡稱家扶基金會）率先發覺兒童虐待的存在，是一個嚴重的社會問題後，於是全力倡導和投入兒童保護的服務工作。兒童保護服務遂成為家扶基金會的重要使命。

二十年來，家扶基金會歷經兒童保護服務各個階段，包括兒童保護的倡導、兒童福利法二次修法的參與推動、直接服務的提供等，也經歷各項工作模式的轉變，尤其近年來，家庭處遇是兒童保護服務工作的主要方式，但對於家庭處遇的工作模式，尚未有完整的建構，因此，家扶基金會接受內政部兒童局委託承辦以兒童保護工作模式為主題的國際研討會，並邀請多國的學者和實務工作者參與，包括美國在家庭處遇專門研究的Raymond S.Kirk博士和Institute for Family Development的Charlotte Booth執行長和Shelley Leavitt副執行長，邀請他們來分享美國家庭處遇執行的情況和建議、英國的Christine Harrison博士和Jo Moran Ellis分享英國兒童保護工作經驗，德國的Sünker博士和Sabine Walther秘書長介紹德國的兒童保護制度，日本東洋大學的古川孝順院長介紹日本的兒童保護制度，以及我國彭淑華教授介紹台灣的兒童保護現況，本次共有160人與會參加，一方面藉由彼此的討論，另一方面也借重他國的兒童保護工作經驗，重新釐清我國的兒童保護工作模式的觀念。

家扶基金會為了使更多人能瞭解此次研討會的內容，並為使更多的人瞭解其他國家兒童保護的現況和制度，特將資料整理成本彙編，也期盼此彙編有助於國內兒童保護服務之發展。

家扶基金會



執行長

兒童保護工作模式國際研討會議程

時間：95年10月18日至95年10月19日

地點：國立台灣師範大學圖書館國際會議廳

10/18 (三)

時間	議程
09:15-09:45	報到
09:45-10:00	開幕式 主辦單位致詞 黃碧霞 局長 / 內政部兒童局 承辦單位致詞 王明仁 執行長 / 財團法人台灣兒童暨家庭扶助基金會 彭淑華 所長 / 國立台灣師範大學社會工作學研究所
10:00-11:00	專題演講 I 美國兒童保護制度及兒童保護新觀念 主講人：Dr. Raymond S. Kirk / University of North Carolina
11:00-12:00	專題演講 II 德國兒童保護制度及兒童保護新觀念 主講人：Dr. Heinz Sünker / University of Wuppertal
12:00-13:00	午餐
13:00-14:00	專題演講 III 英國兒童保護制度及兒童保護新觀念 主講人：Dr. Christine Harrison / University of Warwick
14:00-15:00	專題演講 IV 日本兒童保護制度及兒童保護新觀念 主講人：古川孝順 教授 (Dr. Kojun Furukawa)
15:00-15:30	Break: Caf Conversations
15:30-16:30	專題演講 V 台灣兒童保護制度及兒童保護新觀念 主講人：黃碧霞 局長 / 內政部兒童局
16:30	明日再見！

10/19 (四)

Time	Agenda
08:00-08:20	報到
08:20-10:20	兒童保護安置措施 主持人：王明仁 執行長/財團法人台灣兒童暨家庭扶助基金會 報告人：Dr. Raymond S. Kirk / University of North Carolina 報告人：古川孝順 教授 (Dr. Kojun Furukawa) / 日本東洋大學 Toyo University
10:20-10:30	Break: Caf Conversations
10:30-12:30	兒童保護的預防服務措施 主持人：鄭麗珍 教授 / 台灣大學 報告人：Ms. Sabine Walther / German child defense association 報告人：李姿慧 / 財團法人台灣兒童暨家庭扶助基金會 林筱翠 台北南區分事務所 報告人：Ms. Jo Moran-Ellis / University of Surrey
12:30-13:30	午餐
13:30-15:30	家庭處遇（兒童保護）執行模式（I） 主持人：余漢儀 教授 / 台灣大學 報告人：Dr. Charlotte Booth / Institute for Family Development 報告人：Dr. Shelly Leavitt / Institute for Family Development 報告人：Dr. Christine Harrison / University of Warwick 報告人：彭淑華 教授 / 台灣師範大學
15:30-15:45	休息
15:45-16:45	家庭處遇（兒童保護）執行模式（II） 主持人：余漢儀 教授 / 台灣大學 報告人：Dr. Charlotte Booth / Institute for Family Development 報告人：Dr. Shelly Leavitt / Institute for Family Development 報告人：Dr. Christine Harrison / University of Warwick 報告人：彭淑華 副教授 / 台灣師範大學
16:45	主辦單位致詞 黃碧霞 局長 / 內政部兒童局 承辦單位致詞 王明仁 執行長 / 財團法人台灣兒童暨家庭扶助基金會 彭淑華 所長 / 國立台灣師範大學社會工作學研究所

International Conference on Child and Youth Protective Practice Model Conference Agenda

October 18

Time	Agenda
09:15-09:45	Registration
	Opening Remarks Conference Chair : Ms. Pi-Shia Huang / Children's Bureau Ministry of the Interior R.O.C
09:45-10:00	Conference Chair : Mr. Ming-Jer Wang / Taiwan Fund for Children and Families Conference Chair : Dr. Su-Hwa Pong / Nation Taiwan Normal University Graduate Institute of Social Work
10:00-11:00	Plenary Session I American Child Protection System & Its Innovation Keynote Presenter : Dr. Raymond S. Kirk / University of North Carolina
11:00-12:00	Plenary Session II German Child Protection System & Its Innovation Keynote Presenter : Dr. Heinz Sünker / University of Wuppertal
12:00-13:00	Luncheon
13:00-14:00	Plenary Session III English Child Protection System & Its Innovation Keynote Presenter : Dr. Christine Harrison / University of Warwick
14:00-15:00	Plenary Session IV Japanese Child Protection System & Its Innovation Keynote Presenter : 古川孝順教授(Dr. Kojun Furukawa) / Toyo University
15:00-15:30	Break: Café Conversations
15:30-16:30	Plenary Session V Taiwan Child Protection System & Its Innovation Keynote Presenter : Ms. Pi-Shia Huang / Children's Bureau Ministry of the Interior R.O.C
16:30	Conference Adjourn

October 19

Time	Agenda
07:30-08:20	Registration
08:20-10:20	Placement Measures and Services Moderator : Mr. Ming-Jer Wang / Taiwan Fund for Children and Families Presenter : Dr. Raymond S. Kirk / University of North Carolina Presenter : 古川孝順教授(Dr. Kojun Furukawa) / Toyo University
10:20-10:30	Break: Café Conversations
10:30-12:30	Protective Measures and Services Moderator : Dr. Li-Chen Cheng / National Taiwan University Presenter : Ms. Sabine Walther / German child defense association Presenter : Tzu-Hui Lee / Taiwan Fund for Children and Families Taipei Branch Office Presenter : Ms. Jo Moran-Ellis / University of Surrey
12:30-13:30	Luncheon
13:30-16:00	Family Preservation Practice Model Moderator : Dr. Hon-Yei Yu / National Taiwan University Presenter : Dr. Charlotte Booth / Institute for Family Development Presenter : Dr. Shelly Leavitt / Institute for Family Development Presenter : Dr. Christine Harrison / University of Warwick Dr. Su-Hwa Pong / Nation Taiwan Normal University Graduate institute of Social Work
16:45-17:15	Closing Remarks Conference Chair : Ms. Pi-Shia Huang / Children's Bureau Ministry of the Interior R.O.C Conference Chair : Mr. Ming-Jer Wang / Taiwan Fund for Children and Families Conference Chair : Dr. Su-Hwa Pong / Nation Taiwan Normal University Graduate institute of Social Work
17:15	Conference Adjourn

研討會議事規則

主持人

請主持人依預定之時間分配發言

請主持人簡短介紹講師背景

主講人

請主講人依預定之時間分配發言

聽眾

提問與自由發言每人以3分鐘為原則，並請說明機構名稱及職稱
請於提問結束後以資料袋內發言條書寫提問問題，並將發言條交
付大會工作人員

計時人員

主講人發言結束前5分鐘按鈴1下，結束前1分鐘按2下，時間到了
按鈴3下，時間超過之後每1分鐘按鈴1下

主持人、主講人簡介

主持人

鄭麗珍 國立台灣大學社會工作系 教授

余漢儀 國立台灣大學社會工作系 教授

王明仁 台灣兒童暨家庭扶助基金會 執行長

主講人

Dr. Raymond S. Kirk / School of Social Work University of North Carolina at
Chapel Hill / Emeritus Research Professor

Dr. Harrison Christine / University of Warwick / Director, Centre for the
Study of Safety and Wellbeing

Ms. Leavitt, Shelley Elaine / Institute for Family Development
/ Associate Director

Dr. Jo Moran-Ellis / University of Surrey Department of Sociology
/ Professor

Dr. Stienker, Heinz / Wuppertal University Dept. of Educational Sciences
/ Professor, Chair

Dr. Booth, Charlotte Lee / Institute for Family Development
/ Executive Director

Mrs. Walther, Sabine / German society for protection of children
/ Diplom Psychologin, Secretary General

古川孝順	東洋大學生活設計學院	教授兼院長
黃碧霞	內政部兒童局	局長
彭淑華	國立台灣師範大學社會工作研究所	教授兼所長
李姿慧/林筱翠	台灣兒童暨家庭扶助基金會台北南區分事務所	社工員





An Introduction to the U.S. Child Protection System: Its Underlying and Changing Ideologies and Political/Cultural Context

Raymond S. Kirk, PhD

Emeritus Research Professor

School of Social Work University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Authors Note:

This paper has been prepared as a background for the upcoming international conference on child protection systems, to be held in Taipei, Taiwan, October 18-19, 2006.

The author has made every effort to support and document the substance of this paper using citations that are available through the World Wide Web, in order to facilitate accessing original materials by persons not living in the United States, and therefore perhaps not having access to academic journals with limited distributions. The sources and their "www" addresses are provided in the reference section. Virtually all of the references cited herein are accessible directly or indirectly using the web addresses provided, or by accessing the U.S. Child Welfare Information Gateway at <http://www.childwelfare.gov>

Introduction

To understand the child protection system in the U.S., it is necessary to understand the origins of the U.S. as a nation and the underlying principles of its democratic government. To understand the way the U.S. government strives to protect its children, it is necessary to understand the various forces that operate at the governmental, racial, ethnic and religious levels within U.S. society, and to understand the political, social and cultural context within which child protection occurs in the U.S.

The United States is a country born of a revolution that began in the 1770s and ended in 1783 with Great Britain's recognition of a free and independent United States of America. Since that time, the U.S. has existed as an alliance of semi-independent States united under one Federal Constitution that established and sets forth the structure of the U.S. government. Thus, the U.S. has had the same constitution and democratic form of government for more than 220 years. Having such a long period of governmental stability, especially with respect to the constitutional guarantees afforded to individuals and families, one might expect that the U.S. also would have a long history of governmental protection of its children. However, that is not the case. The official interest of the government in the safety and protection of children has been a fairly recent phenomenon. The reasons for the apparent delay in official governmental protection of children stem from the evolution of society in the U.S. during its entire history, even predating its emergence as a sovereign nation.

Although the U.S. was born of revolution and separation from British rule, it is a nation comprised of immigrants from foreign countries all over the world, beginning with its original European immigrants. For several hundred years, the immigrants were primarily from Western Europe and came to North America to escape religious persecution in their countries of origin. Later, groups of European immigrants came to the U.S. to take advantage of its new form of government and its economic opportunities. In the past 200 years, immigrants have come to the U.S., sometimes in large numbers, from many other parts of the world. Although most immigrants came to the U.S. eagerly and voluntarily, in the case of Blacks from Africa during the era of the slave

trade, large numbers came to the U.S. involuntarily. Today, in addition to tens of millions of persons of European descent and African descent, there are large numbers of immigrants and their descendents from Eastern European countries, India, Japan, China, other Asian countries, countries in the Middle East and Central and South America. Most recently, several million Mexicans have immigrated into the U.S.

As a result of this history of immigration, the U.S. comprises a varied mix of different races, cultures, ethnicities and religions, each enjoying protection under the U.S. constitution which guarantees, in law, that their rights to practice their religious beliefs and to retain their cultural and ethnic identity will not be abridged by the government.

Today the large majority of racial, ethnic and religious groups coexist peacefully in the U.S. However, as they arrived in the U.S. over the years, each racial, ethnic or religious group experienced some degree of suspicion, and sometimes discrimination, from other groups whose language, cultural identity and religious beliefs are different. In addition, it should be noted that these suspicions and discrimination are not limited to new immigrant populations, but sometimes are directed by the immigrant populations towards indigenous populations. This was the case with the indigenous American Indian population, and was particularly true in the U.S. during the 19th century, when the numerous non-indigenous populations were expanding the mid-western and western U.S. When necessary, the U.S Congress passes new laws to reassert the protections of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness that all U.S. citizens are supposed to enjoy under the Constitution. That is one of the primary responsibilities of the U.S. government.

Thus, the U.S. is a nation that has experienced a very stable government for more than 2 centuries, but also is a nation whose population is constantly changing. The federal and state governments are vigilant to assure Constitutional protections for all citizens, regardless of race, ethnicity, culture or religion. Hand in hand with these assurances is the assurance that U.S. citizens are protected from unreasonable interference in their individual and family lives. It is the long history of reluctance of the government to interfere in family life that has led to the much shorter history of the government's