



FORDHAM UNIVERSITY
Graduate School of Social Service
福特汉姆大学社会服务学院

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The Evolution of Social Work in the US

美国社会工作的发展

▲ Colonial Era 殖民时期 (1600 至 1900)

Elizabethan Poor Laws and almshouses 伊丽莎白济贫法和济贫院

Small government-funded welfare programs like the US Sanitary Commission and the Red Cross (to deal with soldiers in the Civil War) 政府资助的小型福利项目，例如美国卫生委员会和红十字会（服务美国内战时期的士兵）

Freedman's Bureau (created to assist freed slaves)

被解放人士事物管理局（帮助新解放的黑奴成为自由民的机构）



The Evolution of Social Work in the US

美国社会工作的发展

▲ The Industrial Age (late 1800' s)

工业时代 (1800年代晚期)

This era was characterized by economic depression, increased immigration from Europe, growth of manufacturing industry and migration of large groups from rural to urban areas.

这个时期的美国正经历着经济萧条、欧洲移民的增加、制造业的发展以及大规模的人口从农村迁入城市的情况。

Poverty, discrimination, exploitation of migrant laborers and immigrants and social problems such as alcoholism and increased crime rates were prevalent.

同时，这个时期普遍存在的社会问题有贫困、歧视、剥削移民工人及新移民、酗酒以及犯罪率的上升。



First Social Work Agencies in the US 首个美国社工机构

- In 1877, the first Charitable Organization Society (COS) was established. 第一个慈善组织会社 (Charitable Organization Society, 简称COS) 创立于1877年。
- These organizations were an offshoot of the Friendly Visitor programs offered by many religious institutions to their congregants. 这些组织是“友善访问”项目的一个分支, 该项目是由一些宗教机构向他们的宗教团体成员提供的。
- The focus of the COS' s were ethnic and religious minorities. COS 的服务对象是少数族裔人士和宗教上的少数派。
- Based on the principles of self-help and mutual aid. 建立在自助和互助的原则上。
- Focus was on individual interaction (micro practice) between a volunteer and a client. 着眼于志愿者和受帮助者个体之间的互动。



First Social Work Agencies in the US 首个美国社工机构

- In 1886, the first **Settlement House** was established in New York City. 美国的第一个**安居之家**于1886年成立于纽约市。
- Settlements focused on the environmental causes of poverty and expanding the working opportunities of the poor. They conducted research, helped establish the juvenile court system, created widows pension programs, promoted legislation prohibiting child labor, and introduced public health reforms and the concept of social insurance. 安居之家强调贫困是由环境的原因导致的，并号召为穷人们增加就业机会。他们开展研究、建立青少年法庭系统、创立孤寡养老项目、倡议通过立法来禁止童工、引进公共健康改革和社会保险的概念。



Evolution of Social Work Education 社会工作教育的发展

- While the settlements focused on what later became group work and community organization, social work in the COS increasingly focused on casework with individuals and families. Sub-specialties in the areas of medical, psychiatric, and school social work began to appear in the early twentieth century. The growth of casework as a distinct area of practice also stimulated the creation of a formal social work training program in 1898. 安居之家运动坚持的理念在后期演变成小组工作和社区组织，COS的社会工作则越来越侧重于个体和家庭的个案工作。一些分支的专业领域在20世纪早期开始出现，这些领域涵盖了医疗、精神病学和学校社会工作。个案工作的发展是实务的一个显著领域，同时也促进了正规的社会工作培训项目在1898年的创立。



Evolution of Social Work Education 社会工作教育的发展

- This program, created by the New York COS in partnership with Columbia University, evolved into the New York School of Philanthropy and, eventually, the Columbia University School of Social Work. Early curricula emphasized practical work rather than academic subjects. 该项目由纽约慈善组织会社与哥伦比亚大学合作创立，之后逐渐发展为纽约慈善学院，最终成为今日的哥伦比亚大学社会工作学院。早期开设的课程主要强调的是实务而非学术类的科目。
- Settlements like the Chicago Commons also developed educational programs as early as 1901. By 1908, it offered a full curriculum through the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy (now the University of Chicago 's School of Social Service Administration). 其他的安居之家像芝加哥普善堂在1901年也发展了自己的教育项目。它借由芝加哥公民与慈善学院（也就是今天的芝加哥社会服务与行政学院）在1908年开设了社会工作的全科课程。



Evolution of Social Work Education 社会工作教育的发展

- Formal methods-oriented training programs spread through major urban areas, most of them affiliated with private charitable organizations interested in standardizing the practices of their volunteers. By 1919, there were seventeen schools of social work affiliated as the Association of Training Schools of Professional Schools of Social Work, the antecedent of today's Council on Social Work Education (CSWE).
- 正规的以方法为导向的训练项目在各个大城市中传播开，当中的大部分是隶属于有意规范自己志愿服务水平的私立慈善机构。在1919年，有17所社会工作学院隶属于社会工作训练学院联合会，也就是今天社会工作教育委员会（CSWE）的前身。



Impact of the Great Depression on Social Work

经济大萧条对社会工作的影响

- The response to the Great Depression (1929 to 1935) profoundly influenced social work practice and redefined the role of government as an instrument of social welfare. The public began to view poverty as the result of economic circumstances rather than personal failure. The idea that social welfare assistance was a government responsibility rather than a private charitable function gained wider acceptance. These changes led to the creation of a wide range of government programs. Many of the programs were championed by a social worker - FRANCES PERKINS - appointed by the President as the Secretary of Labor - the first woman in a federal cabinet!!
- 发生在1929至1935年的经济大萧条对社会工作实务产生了极大的影响，并且重新定义了政府在社会福利事业中的角色。公众开始认为贫困是经济环境的产物而非源于个人失败。同时，更多的人认为提供社会福利救助是政府的责任，而不应仅仅由私立的慈善机构来承担。这些变化导致了更多政府资助项目的产生。这其中的许多项目受到一个社会工作者的拥护 - FRANCES PERKINS - 由当时的总统任命为劳工部部长 - 成为美国政府内阁中的首位女性成员！！



Impact of the Great Depression on Social Work

经济大萧条对社会工作的影响

The economic crisis and the resulting poverty and starvation led to several new national programs. Focus was on protecting the vulnerable and helping healthy adults secure work. It was referred to as the **NEW DEAL**.

经济危机和由此产生的贫困以及饥饿引发了不少新的国家级项目的诞生。这些项目旨在保护弱势群体及帮助健康的成年人获得工作。这也被称之为**新政**。

- (i) The Social Security Act of 1935 (pensions, unemployment benefits, etc.) 1935年的社会安全法案（养老，失业救济等）
- (ii) Public Works Administration (1935) 公共工程管理局（1935）
- (iii) Fair Labor Standards Act (establishing minimum wage) 公平劳动标准法案（建立了最低工资制度）
- (iv) Civilian Construction Corps 公民保育团
- (v) Federal Housing Authority 联邦住房管理局



Continuing Impact of the Great Depression

经济大萧条的持续性影响

- ▲ War on Poverty (1960' s) 向贫穷宣战 (1960年代)
- ▲ Civil Rights Act (1960s) 民权法案 (1960年代)
- ▲ Anti-discrimination laws (age, gender, nationality, religious affiliation, etc.) 反歧视法律 (年龄、性别、国籍、宗教等等)
- ▲ Medicare and Medicaid (health insurance) 联邦医疗保险和医疗补助计划 (健康保险)
- ▲ Older Americans Act (1965) 美国老年人法案 (1965年颁布)



Fordham is a Catholic university under the Jesuit order which emphasizes the principles of social justice

**福特汉姆大学是一所隶属耶稣会的私立天主教大学，
学校着重强调社会公义的理念**



St. Ignatius, the founder of the Jesuits

圣伊纳爵，耶稣会会祖



3 c a m p u s e s

3个校区



Graduate School of Social Service -

Established 1916

社会服务学院 - 始创于1916年





The mission of the **Graduate School of Social Service** is to educate students **to promote human rights and social justice**. The School strives to improve the well-being of people and communities through teaching **culturally responsive, evidence-informed practice** and engaging in research, policy advocacy and community partnership.

社会服务学院的办学宗旨是**教育学生弘扬人权和社会公义**。学院致力于通过提供**针对文化的教育、循证实践、参与研究、政策倡导和社区合作**来改善人民和社区的福利。



GSS Mission 社会服务学院的使命

Social Justice 社会公义

▲Equity and fairness

公平和公正

▲Positive Ideal

积极的理念

▲Today' s reality

今日现实

▲Social workers must attend to discrimination and inequities

社会工作者必须处理歧视和不平等

Human Rights 人权

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

人权宣言

Article 22.

第22条

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

每个人，作为社会的一员，有权享有社会保障，并有权享有他的个人尊严和人格的自由发展所必须的经济、社会和文化方面各种权利的实现，这种实现是通过国家努力和国际合作并依照各国的组织和资源情况。



GSS Faculty

社会服务学院的师资力量

▲ Composition:

A large & diverse full-time faculty of over 50

超过50位不同文化背景的全职教师

▲ Involved in research and scholarship, teaching, and service in the community

致力于学术研究、教学和社区服务

▲ Areas of Research Interest: family and children, trauma, gerontology, HIV and AIDs, mental health, forensic social work, military service needs, substance abuse, international development, youth development, youth culture, social policy, domestic violence, acculturation, etc.

研究兴趣：家庭和儿童、创伤、老年学、HIV和艾滋、精神健康、法院社会工作、军事服务需要、药物滥用、国际发展、青少年发展、青少年文化、社会政策、家庭暴力、文化融入等



Research or Training Institutes at GSS

社会服务学院的研究和培训机构

Bertram M. Beck Institute on Religion and Poverty

Bertram M. Beck 宗教和贫困研究所

Children FIRST

儿童第一

The Fordham Center for Nonprofit Management

福特汉姆非盈利机构管理中心

The Fordham HIV/AIDS Service Administration Training

福特汉姆HIV/艾滋服务管理培训

The National Center for Social Work Trauma Education and Workforce Development

全国社会工作创伤教育和人力发展中心

The Ravazzin Center on Aging

Ravazzin 老龄研究中心



Student Body at GSS

社会服务学院的学生

1500 MSW students -
includes full time and
part time students

1500名硕士学生 - 包括全职
和在职学生

15 BASW students

15名本科学士

25 Doctoral students

25名博士学生





A diverse student body

多元化的学生群体

- Many students attend part-time in order to be able to work while attending school
许多学生是在职学生这样他们可以边工作边上学
- Classes meet only once a week. Classes are offered on Weekdays, Saturdays and in the evenings.
每周授课一次。授课时间通常是周日、周六和晚间。
- Many students are experienced personnel who have worked in the field of social services and want to get their MSW for professional advancement
- 许多学生在社会服务领域是非常有经验的，他们想通过硕士课程的学习来提升自己的专业素养

30% > 41 years of age

30%的学生年龄在41岁以上

A diverse student body

多元化的学生群体

- 40% Caucasian
- 40% 白人

- 22% African-American
- 22% 非裔人

- 12% Hispanic
- 12% 西班牙裔人

- 2% Asian
- 2% 亚裔人



GSS CURRICULUM MODEL

社会服务学院课程设置





Foundation Year 基础年

Human Rights & Social Justice 人权和社会公义	Social Welfare Policies & Services 社会福利政策和服务
Generalist SW Practice with Individuals, Families, & Groups I 个人、家庭、小组社会工作实务 I	Generalist SW Practice with Individuals, Families & Groups II 个人、家庭、小组社会工作实务 II
Human Behavior & Social Environment I 人类行为和社会环境 I	Human Behavior & Social Environment II 人类行为和社会环境 II
Social Work Research I 社会工作研究 I	Social Work Research II 社会工作研究 II



Advanced Year Clinical Concentration 高年级 - 临床专业

Clinical Practice I 临床实务 I	Clinical Practice II: 临床实务 II 1) Children, Youth & Families 儿童、青少年和家庭 2) Adults & Families 成人和家庭
Advanced Clinical Assessment & Diagnosis I 高级临床评估和诊断 I	Advance Clinical Assessment & Diagnosis II 高级临床评估和诊断II
Social Policy Analysis, Advocacy & Practice 社会政策分析、倡议和实务	Clinical Seminar 临床研讨会
Elective 选修课	Elective 选修课



Advanced Year Leadership Concentration (track A) 高年级—领导专业（道向A）

Leadership- I 领导 I	Leadership II 领导II
Philanthropy Development & Finance 慈善事业的发展 and 财政	Required elective from Leadership & Macro Practice 领导和宏观实务的选修课
Social Policy Analysis, Advocacy & Practice 社会政策分析、倡导和实务	Advance Social Policy Analysis & Planning 高级社会政策分析和计划
Elective 选修课	Elective 选修课



Advanced Year Leadership Concentration (track B) 高级年－领导专业（道向B）

Leadership- I 领导 I Clinical Practice I 临床实务 I	Leadership II 领导 II Clinical Practice II 临床实务 II
Philanthropy Development & Finance 慈善事业的发展 and 财政	Required elective from Leadership & Macro Practice 领导和宏观实务的选修课
Social Policy Analysis, Advocacy & Practice 社会政策分析、倡导和实务	Advance Social Policy Analysis & Planning 高级社会政策分析和计划
Advanced Clinical Assessment & Diagnosis I 高级临床评估和诊断 I	Elective 选修



Advanced Year Research Concentration 高级年 - 研究专业

Advanced Research I 高级研究 I	Advanced Research II 高级研究 I
Social Policy Analysis, Advocacy & Practice 社会政策分析、倡导和实务	Required Elective 必选的选修课
Elective 选修课	Elective 选修课
Elective 选修课	Elective 选修课



Critical Component of SW Education Pedagogy – Fieldwork

社会工作教育法中非常重要的一个组成部分 – 实习

- ▲ 600 hours per year at a field agency supervised by a licensed MSW social worker
- ▲ 每年要在实习机构有执照的社工的督导下完成600小时的实习
- ▲ Participation in an Integrative Seminar monthly to discuss field learning guided by faculty
- ▲ 每个月要参加一次由老师指导的综合研讨会来讨论实习的学习经验



On line MSW Program

在线社工硕士课程

- ▲ Part-time MSW for clinical concentration
- ▲ 临床专业的业余硕士课程

- ▲ Students must live within 50 miles of NYC
- ▲ 学生必须住在纽约市50英里的范围以内

- ▲ Students take 2 courses per semester
- ▲ 学生每学期必须修两门课程

- ▲ All courses developed by Fordham faculty
- ▲ 所有的课程均由福特汉姆的教师制定



Other learning opportunities for students

学生其他的学习机会

- Student-run organizations
- 学生社团

- Faculty forums for students
- 面向学生的教师论坛

- Career development workshops
- 职业发展专题研讨会

- Licensing exam preparation
- 执照考试培训



Our graduates 我们的毕业生



To Promote:
致力推广:

