

**City University of Hong Kong
Course Syllabus**

**offered by Department of Social and Behavioural Sciences
with effect from Semester B 2017 /18**

Part I Course Overview

Course Title:	Counselling Children and Youth
Course Code:	SS5821
Course Duration:	1 Semester
Credit Units:	3
Level:	P5
Medium of Instruction:	English, supplemented by Cantonese/Putonghua in live demonstration, skills rehearsal, and role-play exercises as situation requires
Medium of Assessment:	English
Prerequisites: <i>(Course Code and Title)</i>	NIL
Precursors: <i>(Course Code and Title)</i>	NIL
Equivalent Courses: <i>(Course Code and Title)</i>	NIL
Exclusive Courses: <i>(Course Code and Title)</i>	NIL

Part II Course Details

1. Abstract

Students will study children and youth as an important and unique target group undergoing developmental crises different from other age groups. Besides studying their needs and crisis on an individual level, their issues will also be attempted to from the familial and societal perspectives. Selected children and youth issues and effective theoretical models generally recognised by the counselling professionals will be examined in an integrative manner.

2. Course Intended Learning Outcomes (CILOs)

(CILOs state what the student is expected to be able to do at the end of the course according to a given standard of performance.)

No.	CILOs	Weighting (if applicable)	Discovery-enriched curriculum related learning outcomes (please tick where appropriate)		
			A1	A2	A3
1.	Examine and assess children and adolescents problems with reference to local and contemporary familial and social contexts	10%	✓	✓	
2.	Identify and examine contemporary children and adolescents issues	20%	✓	✓	
3.	Apply selected theories, concepts and intervention methods that are supported by local experiences to be effective in working with children and adolescents in distress.	50%		✓	✓
4.	Apply counselling skills in working with children and adolescents in distress	20%		✓	✓
		100%			

A1: Attitude

Develop an attitude of discovery/innovation/creativity, as demonstrated by students possessing a strong sense of curiosity, asking questions actively, challenging assumptions or engaging in inquiry together with teachers.

A2: Ability

Develop the ability/skill needed to discover/innovate/create, as demonstrated by students possessing critical thinking skills to assess ideas, acquiring research skills, synthesizing knowledge across disciplines or applying academic knowledge to self-life problems.

A3: Accomplishments

Demonstrate accomplishment of discovery/innovation/creativity through producing /constructing creative works/new artefacts, effective solutions to real-life problems or new processes.

3. Teaching and Learning Activities (TLAs)

(TLAs designed to facilitate students' achievement of the CILOs.)

TLA	Brief Description	CILO No.				Hours/week (if applicable)
		1	2	3	4	
1.	<u>Lectures:</u> Major theoretical models and fundamental concepts will be presented to students.	✓	✓	✓	✓	3 hrs/wk
2.	<u>Class Discussions:</u> Classroom discussions organized for the whole class or carried out in small	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.5 hrs/wk

	group discussion followed by a presentation by each small group will be used for clarification of concepts and for integration of theories and local practice experiences.					
3.	<u>Live Demonstration and Class:</u> Related videos demonstration by master therapists and local video production showing the contemporary children and youth issues will be used in classroom for students to learn how theories could be practiced and to cater for local problems. Live demonstrations and role plays by students and by teacher will also be used to examine how theoretical models be practiced in situations.	√	√	√	√	1 hr/wk
4.	<u>Student Presentation:</u> Student presentations will be used to encourage self study on a range of children or youth emotional and behavioural problems and their related theoretical and practice concepts.		√			3 hrs/wk for 3 weeks

4. Assessment Tasks/Activities (ATs)

(ATs are designed to assess how well the students achieve the CILOs.)

Assessment Tasks/Activities	CILO No.				Weighting	Remarks
	1	2	3	4		
Continuous Assessment: <u>100</u> %						
<u>AT1: Group presentation:</u> Students will be divided into smaller groups with around 5 members in each group for a group presentation on one assigned type of child or youth emotion or behavioural problem. Each presentation will last around one hour in the formats of oral presentation, video demonstration, role plays and assessment exercises. The presenting group has to lead a 30 minutes whole class discussion	√	√	√		15%	

after their presentation.						
<u>AT2: Reflective and case critique paper:</u> This is an individual paper on the group topic that each student is working on in their group presentation. Students have to write a reflective and case critique paper on the case that they have been studying in the presentation and to comment critically on the appropriateness of the assessment methods, intervention methods and the role of workers being used in the case. Students also have to reflect of their own learning on how to be a competent children and youth counsellor. The length of the paper is 2,000-2,500 words.	√	√			35%	
<u>AT3: Term Paper:</u> This is another individual paper on one current children or youth issue which is challenging Hong Kong as a local community and culture. Students are asked to apply one theoretical and intervention model to this specific type of children and youth problem and to comment on the appropriateness of a western intervention model to local use. The length of the paper is 2,000-2,500 words.	√	√	√	√	50%	
Examination: ____% (duration: _____, if applicable)						
					100%	

5. Assessment Rubrics

(Grading of student achievements is based on student performance in assessment tasks/activities with the following rubrics.)

Assessment Task	Criterion	Excellent (A+, A, A-)	Good (B+, B, B-)	Fair (C+, C, C-)	Marginal (D)	Failure (F)
1. Group presentation	ABILITY to assess and ANALYSE children and youth cases with different problems	High	Significant	Moderate	Basic	Not even reaching marginal levels
2. Reflective and case critique paper	CAPACITY to APPLY the counselling knowledge and skills in specific cases	High	Significant	Moderate	Basic	Not even reaching marginal levels
3. Term Paper	ABILITY to INTEGRATE the counselling theories and models for providing effective treatments	High	Significant	Moderate	Basic	Not even reaching marginal levels

Part III Other Information (more details can be provided separately in the teaching plan)

1. Keyword Syllabus

Ecology of childhood and adolescence, pro-social development and deviance, childhood experience, behaviour disorders, emotional disturbance, developmental disabilities, children in distress, behaviour management and behaviour therapy, CBT, child-centred play therapy.

2. Reading List

2.1 Compulsory Readings

(Compulsory readings can include books, book chapters, or journal/magazine articles. There are also collections of e-books, e-journals available from the CityU Library.)

1.	Pledge, D. S. (2004). Counseling adolescents and children: developing your clinical style. Belmont, CA: Brooks/Cole.
2.	Wicks-Nelson, R. & Israel, A. C. (2013). Abnormal child and adolescent psychology (8 th Edition). Boston, Mass: Pearson.

2.2 Additional Readings

(Additional references for students to learn to expand their knowledge about the subject.)

1.	Bernard, M. E., & Pires, D. (2006). Emotional resilience in children and adolescence: Implications for rational-emotive behavior therapy. Rational emotive behavioral approaches to childhood disorders: Theory, practice and research. <i>Springer Science & Business Media, New York, NY</i> , 156-174.
2.	Berry, R. R., & Lai, B. (2014). The emerging role of technology in cognitive-behavioral therapy for anxious youth: A review. <i>Journal of Rational-Emotive & Cognitive-Behavior Therapy</i> , 32(1), 57-66.
3.	Breggin, P.I. (2000). <i>Reality therapy in action</i> . NY: HarperCollins.
4.	Bush, K.R., Peterson, G.W., Cobas, J.A., & Supple, A.J. (2002). Adolescents' perceptions of parental behaviors as predictors of adolescent self-esteem in Mainland China. <i>Sociological Inquiry</i> , 72(4), 503-526.
5.	Carlson, L.A. (2003). Existential theory: helping school counselors attend to youth at risk for violence. <i>Professional School Counseling</i> , 6(5), 310-316.
6.	Chan, G. H., & Lo, T. W. (2014). Hidden youth services: What Hong Kong can learn from Japan. <i>Children and Youth Services Review</i> , 42, 118-126.
7.	Chavira, D. A., Stein, M. B., Bailey, K., & Stein, M. T. (2003). Parental opinions regarding treatment for social anxiety disorder in youth. <i>Journal of Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics</i> , 24(5), 315-322.
8.	Curtis, R.C., Kimball, A., & Stroup, E.L. (2004). Understanding and treating social phobia. <i>Journal of Counseling & Development</i> , 82(1), 3-9.
9.	Desai, P.P., Ng, J.B., & Bryant, S.G. (2002). Care of children and families in the CICU: a focus on their developmental, psychosocial, and spiritual needs. <i>Critical Care Nursing Quarterly</i> , 25(3), 88-97.

10.	Donahue, P.J., Falk, B., & Provet, A.G. (2000). <i>Mental health consultation in early childhood</i> . Maryland: Paul H. Brookes Publishing Co.
11.	Dryden, W. (2000). <i>Invitation to rational emotive behavioral psychology</i> . London: Whurr.
12.	Dryden, Windy (著) 武自珍(譯). (1997). 理性情緒心理學入門. 台北市：心理出版社
13.	Ellis, A. (2005). <i>Rational emotive behavior therapy</i> . Belmont, CA: Thomson Brooks, Cole Publishing Co.
14.	Fryxell, D. (2000). Personal, social, and family characteristics of angry students. <i>Professional School Counseling, 4</i> (2), 86-94.
15.	Hazler, R. J., & Mellin, E.A. (2004). "The developmental origins and treatment needs of female adolescents with depression." <i>Journal of Counseling & Development, 82</i> (1), 18-24.
16.	Hernandez, M., & Hodges, S. (2001). <i>Developing outcome strategies in children's mental health</i> . Maryland: Brooks Pub. Co.
17.	Kottler, J. (2011). <i>Theories in counseling and therapy: experiential approach</i> . Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
18.	Lam, T.H., & Stewart, S.M. & Ho, L.M. (2001). Smoking and high-risk sexual behavior among young adults in Hong Kong. <i>Journal of Behavioral Medicine, 24</i> (5), 503-518.
19.	Lam, T.H., Stewart, S.M., Leung, G., Ho, S.Y., Fan, H., & Ma, L.T. (2002). Sex differences in body satisfaction, feeling fat and pressure to diet among Chinese adolescents in Hong Kong. <i>European Eating Disorders Review, 10</i> , 347-358.
20.	Lau, S., & Kowk, L.K. (2000). Relationship of family environment to adolescents' depression and self-concept. <i>Social Behavior and Personality, 28</i> (1), 41-50.
21.	Laursen, E.K.(2000). Strength-based practice with children in trouble. <i>Reclaiming Children and Youth, 9</i> (2), 70-75.
22.	McKay, C. (2005). Review of A child and youth care approach to working with families. <i>School Social Work Journal, 29</i> (2), 106-107.
23.	Miars, R.D. (2002). Existential authenticity: a foundational value for counseling. <i>Counseling and Values, 46</i> , 218-225.
24.	Miller, L. (2012). <i>Counselling Skills for Social Work</i> . (2nd edition). Sage Publications Ltd.
25.	Nelson-Jones, R. (2003). <i>Basic counseling skills: a helper's manual</i> . London: Sage Publications.
26.	Rose, S.R. and Fatout, M.F. (2003). <i>Social Work Practice with Children and Adolescents</i> . Allyn and Bacon.
27.	Schedin, G. (2005). Interpersonal behaviour in counseling: Client and counselor expectations and experiences related to their evaluation of session. <i>International Journal for the Advancement of Counselling, 27</i> (1), 57-69.
28.	
29.	Schottelkorb, A. A., Swan, K. L., Garcia, R., Gale, B., & Bradley, B. M. (2014). Therapist perceptions of relationship conditions in child-centered play therapy. <i>International Journal of Play Therapy, 23</i> (1), 1-17.

30.	Sharf, R.S. (2012). <i>Theories of psychotherapy and counseling: concepts and cases</i> . CA: Brooks/Cole.
31.	Shaw, J. (2014). Psychotic and non-psychotic perceptions of reality. <i>Journal of Child Psychotherapy</i> , 40(1), 73-89.
32.	Singh, N.N., Ollendick, T.H., & Singh, A.N. (2000). <i>International perspectives on child and adolescent mental health</i> . London: Elsevier.
33.	Steiner, H. (2004). <i>Handbook of mental health interventions in children and adolescents: an integrated developmental approach</i> . CA: Jossey-Bass.
34.	Turner, H. A., Finkelhor, D., & Ormrod, R. (2007). Predictors of receiving counseling in a national sample of youth: The relative influence of symptoms, victimization exposure, parent--child conflict, and delinquency. <i>Journal of Youth and Adolescence</i> , 36(7), 861-876.
35.	Wubbolding, R.E. (2000). <i>Reality therapy for the 21st century</i> . PA: Accelerated Development.
36.	Yuen, M. (2011). Fostering connectedness and life skills development in children and youth: International perspectives. <i>Asian Journal of Counselling</i> , 18(1-2), 1-13.
37.	李維榕 (1996). 家庭舞蹈：從家庭系統看個人行為. 香港：壹出版.
38.	林孟平 (2000). 輔導與心理治療. 香港：商務印書館.
39.	格拉塞著 (1995). 你在做什麼？ 台北市：張老師文化
40.	格拉塞著, 唐曉杰譯 (1998). 沒有失敗的學校. 台北市：桂冠圖書股份有限公司.
41.	高劉寶慈, 朱亮基 (1997). <<個人工作與家庭治療：理論與案例>> 香港：中文大學出版社.
42.	高劉寶慈, 區澤光 (2003). 個案工作：理論與案例. 香港：集賢社.
43.	蔡敏華, 何敏儀 (1988). 幫助弱智人士的行為更易法. 香港：香港弱智人士協進會.