

APPENDICES

1. Original Design for International Research Center
2. Sample Grants - International Research

Draft

School of Social Work

Research Center

for the

International Study of Social Work

and Criminal Justice

Need:

Ever since man has lived in a society, there were rules and laws and there have been law breakers. Crime is seen as the world-wide social phenomena. The ways in which society has reacted to crime and the criminal has generated diversified programs incorporating the widest range of philosophical and theoretical orientations. Uniformly, these efforts have been expensive to operate and inconclusive in outcome. The growing crime rate and the tremendous increase cost of traditional programs brings forth an increasing demand for reform and improvement. This need for reform is world wide and increasing in intensity.

There is no doubt that correctional research has already altered many beliefs and practices with regards to the handling of the criminal. Yet, much remains to be done. Research must be incorporated as an integral element of reform efforts. All levels of the criminal justice system need the availability of research findings as a bases for decision making.

The problem of crime often relates directly to the problem of child abuse or family violence. Efforts have been made by multiple disciplines to deal with this growing problem nationally and internationally. Greater study is needed to better understand and respond to the needs of children, youth and families today.

To respond to these needs, the research center will act as a resource for the production of new research, and the dissemination of research findings to a

international audience. The center will target institutional programs, community based programs and the family as crucial elements in the rehabilitative continuum.

Objectives:

(Within an international context, beginning with a focus on Korea and the U.S. and expanding to include a wider Asian perspective, a Great Britain component and an African connection.)

To survey the diversity of programmatic efforts using the international context.

To evaluate innovative programs, assessing impact and outcomes.

To disseminate research findings.

Funding:

Seeking funding in conjunction with the Korean foundation for Criminal Justice. (Woo Sik Chung, director)

Targeting both state and federal sources for funding.

Process:

Application of the newest social research technology, with emphasis on evaluation methodology.

Resources:

Staff:

Director, associate director and secretary.

Skills of Director and Associate Director

Research competence, state and regional familiarity with criminal justice system, juvenile justice system and family services programs.

Equipment--Space:

Appropriate computers, software and printers.

2 offices, 1 research lab

Budget-to be developed

A Research--Demonstration Proposal
for School Social Work in Eastern North Carolina

Summary of Proposal:

Eastern North Carolina has serious school-related social problems that impede the educational progress of its students. Among the most serious of these is child abuse/child neglect of young students. The effects of abuse are corrosive and pervasive. Researchers have found correlations between abuse and later academic difficulties, school-leaving and early sexual activity frequently resulting in pregnancies of teen-age students. Yet often abuse of young children can be prevented. Abusing parents tend to misunderstand the needs of their developing children; the parents are themselves usually isolated, needy persons.

School social workers have been found to be effective in helping to identify and to assist at-risk families. Further research has shown that the earlier at-risk families can be identified and helped, the more favorable are the outcomes. With children entering school as 5 and 6 years old, many at-risk children and their families can be identified and offered assistance early in their academic careers.

It is proposed that three MSW degreed social workers be employed in a demonstration project at the School of Social Work, East Carolina University. The three social workers would each be assigned one county school system within commuting range of ECU. Their target goal would be to help the three systems develop and implement effective school-based intervention programs for families with high risks of child abuse. Specific responsibilities would include:

1. To assist teachers and supporting personnel of 5 and 6 year-old public school students to identify at-risk children and their families.
2. To work intensively with at-risk families providing training, support and services using direct and indirect means. Emphasis would be given to helping each school system develop its own creative strategy.
3. To include, as part of the intervention plans, the use of field education social work students from the School of Social Work. It is envisaged that each of the ECU employed school social workers could supervise three students. Not only would such a plan provide for additional pupil/family services, but it would also help prepare school social workers for practice throughout eastern North Carolina.
4. To provide the opportunity for creative research and demonstration of school-based child abuse prevention strategies. The ECU employed school social workers could collaborate with School of Social Work faculty for research projects. Such research could be further linked to the Dartington Social Research Unit of the University of Bristol, United Kingdom, for validation and for international exchange of information.

It is proposed that the project run for five years and that it be a joint project of the School of Social Work, East Carolina University, and the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction.

BUDGET

(3 MSW social workers and 1 secretary for one year)

<u>Clinical Instructor Salaries</u> (9 months)	\$96,000
(3 x 32,000)	
<u>Fringe Benefits for Clinical Instructors</u>	
Social Security (7.65%)	7,344
Retirement (11.64%)	11,174
Health Insurance (\$54/month x 9)	1,458
<u>Secretary III Salary</u> (9 months)	13,500
<u>Fringe Benefits for Secretary</u>	
Social Security (7.65%)	1,033
Retirement (11.64%)	1,571
Health Insurance (\$54/month x 9)	486
<u>Supplies</u>	400
<u>Communication</u>	500
<u>Indirect Cost</u>	
(10% of total direct cost \$142,666)	\$ 14,267
Total	<u>\$156,933</u>

BUDGET
(for one year for one MSW social worker)

<u>Clinical Instructor Salary (MSW)</u> (9 months, fixed term, non-tenured	\$32,000
<u>Fringe Benefits</u>	
Social Security (7.65%)	2,448
Retirement (11.64%	3,725
Health Ins. (\$54/month x 9)	486
<u>Travel</u>	
Instructor travel	1,700
Student travel to placement (if over 10 miles one way)	1,000
<u>Supplies</u>	400
<u>Communication</u>	500
<u>Indirect Cost</u>	
(10% of total direct cost \$42,259)	4,226
Total	<u>\$46,485</u>

SECTION I

RESEARCH PROPOSAL FOR EAST CAROLINA

The proposed complementary research study builds upon a pioneering project currently in progress in the United Kingdom. The primary goal is to prevent reabuse of children and to help strengthen families. The information collected will be from the interior of the family -- parents, older children, and others intimately involved in child-family interactions. Little is known about child abuse allegations from the families point of view. Much needs to be learned about how to intervene and protect children without destroying the integrity of their families.

The English study "is concerned with parental perspectives on statutory interventions in situations of suspected child abuse. It explores the ways in which accusations of abuse affect parental perspectives of each other, dependent children and wider family and the handling of inquiries by authorities, particularly social services. It then explores whether parental experiences and perceptions of events affect outcomes for the child, family and welfare agencies. The study follows 30 families beginning with the first accusation or strongly voiced suspicion of abuse. We will look retrospectively at the initial unease generated and then trace prospectively the careers of these families to outcome. Various agencies dealing with the first referral, such as health, school or social services will be scrutinized. Parental perspectives and final outcome will be partly influenced by the policy and practice of various agencies and by key variables such as social class, ethnicity and gender."

The East Carolina study will also explore parental perceptions of statutory child abuse of 30 families but in a retrospective manner. The sample will be

selected to represent various ethnic groups, different types of abuse, various family structures and a variety of life styles.

Rationale for Study

Reporting of suspicions of child abuse in the United States has increased annually, and North Carolina's increase far exceeds the nation's average. During 1989, 45,949 child reports were made in North Carolina, and increase of 30 percent over the previous year. This compares with a 9 percent increase nationwide. About 34 percent of the children (16,464) were confirmed as abused or neglected.

Publicity regarding abuse has increased as has awareness of abuse within families and in public and private facilities. The discovery of massive child sexual abuse at an Edenton, North Carolina day-care facility may well become a national scandal. Professional child and family journals regularly publish articles related to child abuse, and professional newsletters prominently lists advertisements for workshops on treating victims and perpetrators of child abuse. Yet little is reported on how families perceive allegations of abuse. Does an allegation, whether verified or not, change family functioning -- particularly parent-child interactions? In a sense we are working in the dark for little is known about abuse from the "inside - out" of family functioning and parental perspectives. Millions of dollars are being spent each year to investigate and treat victims, but little is known about abuse from the interior of the family system. Knowledge gained from the proposed study combined with the pioneering complementary study in Great Britain could well provide much needed insight that could guide practice and policy.

The proposed East Carolina study has the endorsement and pledge of cooperation from colleagues at Dartington Social Research Unit of the University of Bristol. They welcome such an effort for it will help make their own research more valuable. The proposed cross-fertilization of research efforts on both sides of the Atlantic build upon an England-Carolinas child welfare exchange program that was begun in 1986 by the Duke Endowment.

Complementary Aspects of the Study

The East Carolina Study is proposed to begin in January, 1991. By accepting the generous offer of assistance by the Dartington Social Research Unit, the East Carolina study could utilize the knowledge gained in Great Britain so that the study could be completed in two years -- saving a year from the typical time required to such studies. Further, the East Carolina study would trail the Dartington study by about one year which would allow for making good use of the knowledge gained from England. In addition, by using consultation from Dartington, we could help avoid unproductive research efforts and focus upon the aspects of the research that seem most promising.

Finally, the analysis of data would be far more useful by having comparative transnational data. The study results could well be accepted internationally because of cross-national validation. Similarity in findings could be compared, and differences could be examined from various viewpoints. For example, the British policy of having a community health services nurse visit families of newborn children may possibly account for some differences in data findings.

Summary of Proposal for Study

Title:

"Parental Perspectives on Suspected Child Abuse and Its Aftermath: A Proposal for a Complementary Research Study in Eastern North Carolina."

Primary Goal:

To conduct consumer research to better understand how allegations of child abuse effect family functioning. In-depth interviews will be held with families -- both mothers and fathers (when appropriate), older children and other important family members -- to gain their perspectives. They will be encouraged to recall their feelings of being accused and investigated for child abuse. They will also be asked to tell how the allegations and investigation, whether substantiated or not, has affected the family afterwards. Particular attention will be given to parental-child interactions.

Sample:

Thirty (30) families will be selected from a county department of social services nearby East Carolina University. The study sample will consist of cases that were reported in previous years. They will be selected to represent such characteristics as:

- (a) various ethnic groups
- (b) range of children's ages from infancy to age eighteen
- (c) child victims of both sexes
- (d) substantiated and unsubstantiated cases
- (e) various kinds and combinations of abuse (physical, sexual, neglect, emotional, etc.)

- (f) various family types (single parent, multi-generational, blended families, etc.)
- (g) multi-problem families (substance abusing families; families with incarcerated, intellectually impaired and emotionally ill members, etc.)
- (h) various types of interventions that were enacted after abuse was substantiated (i.e., parent education and counseling, placement of children in group or foster care, etc.).

Type of Study:

A retrospective, qualitative study method will be employed. In-depth interviews will be made with each family. Data will be collected from diaries of interviewers, verbatim transcriptions of interviews as well as from case records and demographic material. Careful analysis of the data will be made using accepted content analysis procedures looking for themes and patterns. For example, it may be that some forms of abuse develops in stages that can be identified early in an abuse cycle. Such possible findings might hold promise for prevention. Finally, the parents will be asked to advise professionals how to best intervene. For example, social workers may learn ways to build on family strengths and minimize intrusive, dysfunctional procedures.

Experience in Great Britain and the United States underscores the importance and potential of qualitative studies. Donald Campbell, considered a leading figure in research theory in the US, believes

that carefully conducted qualitative research can be one of the most promising means of gaining new insight and knowledge.

Length of Study:

The research project is proposed to begin Fall Semester, 1991.

The calendar of progress is expected to be:

Fall Semester 1991: Preparation and training phase (county site to be selected, researchers will be trained, literature will be reviewed, etc.)

January, 1992 - December, 1992: Collection of data and data analysis.

Spring, 1993: Data Analysis and Writing Reports.

Fall Semester 1993 and Spring, 1994: Drs. Powell and Causby to write book with Dartington Social Research Scholars.

Structure of Research Project:

Principle Investigators:

John Y. Powell, Ph.D., School of Social Work, East Carolina University

Vickie D. Causby, Ph.D., School of Social Work, East Carolina University

Research Advisory Committee:

To be composed of knowledgeable professionals.

1 Full-time research associate (new)

1 Full-time secretary/research technician (new)

Consultation from Dean and faculty colleagues.

Budget:

1 Full-Time Faculty (fixed term) Salary (1 year)	\$40,000.
Benefits (Social Security 7.65%, Retirement 11.64%, Health Insurance \$54/Month)	8,364.
1 Full-Time Research Associate (2 years)	
\$32,000/Yr. Salary	64,000.
Benefits (\$6,659. per year/2years)	13,318.
1 Full-Time Secretary/Research Technician	
(2 Year -- \$15,000/Yr. Salary)	30,000.
Benefits = \$3,541. per year/2 years	7,082.
Consultants (Dean of School of Social Work, ECU, Dartington Research Inst. Personnel)	5,000.
Travel (2 Faculty/1 Semester each)	5,000.
Supplies/Communication/Printing	2,000.
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Sub Total:	\$174,764.
Indirect Cost (10%)	17,476.
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Total:	\$192,240.

Publications:

Research reports and book -- tentatively entitled, Child Abuse: Views from the Interior of the Family.

SECTION II

RESEARCH PROPOSAL FOR

"Parental Perspectives on Suspected Child Abuse and Its Aftermath"

Hedy Cleaver, Principle Researcher

Dartington Social Research Unit
University of Bristol
Foxhole, Dartington, Devon TQ9 6EB
(England) United Kingdom

JYP:mjk
D:Powell
80790:FC1
r:91990

EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY
UNC-GA Mission Review
Academic Program Development Form

COLLEGE/SCHOOL: School of Social Work DEPARTMENT: _____

API DISCIPLINE SPECIALTY TITLE: Helping Services

API DISCIPLINE SPECIALTY NUMBER: 2104

LEVEL: Bachelor _____ Master _____ 1st professional _____ Doctoral x

PROPOSED YEAR OF: Establishment _____ Deletion _____ Redesign _____

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM AND RELATIONSHIP TO INSTITUTIONAL MISSION AND UNIT VISION:

In carrying out the Service Mission of the University, the School of Social Work prepares professionals to provide human services for children and families. At the Master's Degree level, students may elect an indirect practice concentration to prepare for roles in management and administration of child and family services. As brought out in the School's Unit Plan, the School plans to enhance its program offerings by developing a doctoral program in the selected area of child and family services. The developmental process will begin with a comprehensive needs assessment to determine the extent of need and the content that would be most responsive to the current and growing needs of practitioners in the field. The curriculum of the program may call for interdisciplinary course offerings from additional fields, such as psychology, education and home economics.

RATIONALE FOR PROGRAM ADDITION/DELETION/REDESIGN:

Each year graduates of the Master's and Baccalaureate Social Work Programs of the School are contacted and asked to identify what they see as their continuing educational needs. As faculty and administrators of the School interact with the human services field through field placement liaison work or serving on boards, they discuss continuing educational needs of practitioners and service agencies. It has become increasingly clear that there is a strong need and demand for a doctoral program in the area of child and family services. Initial exploration and assessment have pointed to the need for content in the three areas of 1) specialized treatment, 2) service administration and 3) area related research.

ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS:

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Black								3	5	5
White								6	8	12
Other								1	2	3
Total								10	15	20

Percent non-resident: 5

ADDITIONAL FACULTY AND STAFF REQUIREMENTS:

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Faculty					.5	1	2	1		1
Staff							1			
Total					.5	1	3	1		1

BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS:

(A: Annual continuation dollars; B: One-time dollars)

YEAR: 1995

Category	Reallocation of Unit Resources		Self-supporting funds (grants and contracts)		Additional Allocations		Total	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Personnel	20,000						20,000	
Operating	500						500	
Library								
Computing	500						500	
Other								
Total	30,000						30,000	

BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS:

YEAR: 1996

Category	Reallocation of Unit Resources		Self-supporting funds (grants and contracts)		Additional Allocations		Total	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Personnel			40,000				40,000	
Operating			1,000				1,000	
Library								
Computing			2,000				2,000	
Other			2,000				2,000	
Total			45,000				45,000	

YEAR: 1997

Category	Reallocation of Unit Resources		Self-supporting funds (grants and contracts)		Additional Allocations		Total	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Personnel					95,000		95,000	
Operating					2,000		2,000	
Library						10,000		10,000
Computing					3,000		3,000	
Other					4,000		4,000	
Total					104,000	10,000	104,000	10,000

YEAR: 1998

Category	Reallocation of Unit Resources		Self-supporting funds (grants and contracts)		Additional Allocations		Total	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Personnel					40,000		40,000	
Operating					1,000		1,000	
Library					3,000		3,000	
Computing					2,000		2,000	
Other					2,000		2,000	
Total					48,000		48,000	