



http://www.sw.uh.edu/communityoutreach/cwep.php

CWEP Website

University of Houston Graduate College of Social Work Child Welfare Education Project



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ish vou What's Inside **D**irector's Comments 1 Alumni Spotlight 2 2 Baby Grace Abuse 3 Announcements Topic Sharing: 4 feliz año nuevo Social Relationships of Physically Abused Schoolchildren (1993-1997) irector's Comments **CWEP Staff** Dr. Monit Cheung Principal **Joe Papick** Investigator appy New Year! mcheung@uh.edu "As this New Year starts, I want to take this opportunity to wish all of you Joe Papick a very happy, peaceful, and successful New Year both in your Director academic world and your personal world. I would also like to take this jpapick@uh.edu opportunity to remind us all of the overall goals of the CWEP program. The CWEP program is a collaborative process between CPS and the Kathy Clark University of Houston to prepare professionally educated social workers for Field Coordinator careers in Child Protective Services. The goals of CWEP are to create klclark@uh.edu opportunities for existing staff to complete their MSW, to develop a pool of educated MSW students who will work in CPS, and to enhance the Brunessia Wilson capacity of GCSW in aspects of child welfare practice. Keeping children Student Affairs Coordinator safe and secure ought to be easy. Sadly, in a world where families are bwilso2@central.uh.edu dissolving, where children are taught that many adults cannot be trusted and where the systems designed to protect children in need are in crisis, it is not. Ann McFarland We must try to improve the outcomes for all children in the child welfare Stipend Coordinator system so that those who enter child welfare programs leave safe and in amcfarland@uh.edu permanent homes. CPS needs people on the front line with social work skills and that is what CWEP is for and it is my hope and belief that you all will Dr. Patricia Taylor be able to make significant improvements in these programs that will truly Curriculum Coordinator impact the families and children we serve. Please remember if there are any ptaylor2@uh.edu questions you have regarding CWEP, please let me know. You can contact me by E-mail at jpapick@uh.edu." Venus Tsui **CWEP** Newsline Editor Graduate Associate sftsui@uh.edu





Twenty-Second Annual Conference on Prevention of Child Abuse

February 4-5, 2008 Omni San Antonio Hotel, San Antonio, Texas

A statewide Conference designed to offer quality training and information on topics and model programs of interest to leaders in **child abuse prevention**: social workers, counselors, educators, foster parents, other interested child advocates, etc. For details, please visit the website at <u>http://www.preventchildabusetexas.org/nextconference.html</u>.

Presented by Prevent Child Abuse Texas



Children's Summit

February 5, 2008 Tuesday 8:00am -- 11:30am United Way Building, 50 Waugh Drive, Houston, TX 77007



The status of children will be discussed, new data will be released, and Houston leaders will present how they are creating change. For registration, please click <u>http://www.childrenatrisk.org/childrenatrisk.cfm?a=cms,c,435</u> or go to http://www.childrenatrisk.org/.



CWEP Symposium

March 7, 2008 Friday 1:00 pm -- 4:00pm Room D36, side B at Murworth



ALL CURRENT CWEP STUDENTS ARE REQUIRED to attend the CWEP Symposium! All CPS staff are invited! Welcome to join us!

First part is a town hall meeting; Second part: Tentative topic: Legal knowledge for CPS work; Panel of attorneys will present their experience and answer questions.

E-Magazine: Texas Diversity



- > This magazine covers inclusion and diversity-related issues that impact our state.
- The first issue, to be launched during the first quarter of 2008 and distributed freely, will feature women in leadership and a cover story on the Most Powerful and Influential Women in Texas.

For more information, please visit the website at http://www.texasdiversitymagazine.org/.

NewsLine is accepting submissions from CWEP students

Would you like to contribute **a short article, poem** or **editorial** relating to **child welfare**? Please send submissions for consideration to <u>sftsui@uh.edu</u>.

Deadline: March 14, 2008, Friday

Topic Sharing: Social Relationships of Physically Abused Schoolchildren (1993-1997)

Investigator: Salzinger, S.

This study examined the <u>social relationships and behavior of physically abused schoolchildren</u>. Its emphasis on peer relationships was based on the fact that abused children's basic socializing and support system -- their relationship with family -- was expected to be damaged and give rise to internalizing and externalizing problems. Their peer networks therefore were expected to play a disproportionate role in their adaptive functioning in many domains of development. Family relationships, operating through social learning and social cognitive processes, were expected to influence children's social behavior, giving rise to aggressive and antisocial behavior. Such behavior was hypothesized to raise the risk for lowered social status with peers, which in turn was expected to lead to internalizing and externalizing problem behaviors. For abused children who managed to establish good relationships with peers, such relationships might mitigate the effects of abuse on later functioning.





Sample:

The sample consisted of **100 physically abused urban schoolchildren** (65 boys, 35 girls) ages 9-12 years and in grades 4-6, and 100 non-abused classmates case-matched for gender, age, and, as closely as possible, for race, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status.

Recruitment:

Abused children were recruited from **confirmed cases of physical abuse** in consecutive entries onto the Abuse Register from **1992 to 1996**.

Conclusion:



Family contextual factors are important influences on child outcome including parent-, teacher- and peer-rated child behavior. The author proposed an ecological model that indicated family stress as the principal external factor, with effects on outcome also associated with caretaker distress, partner violence, and physical child abuse. Results were consistent with the hypothesis that partner violence and caretaker distress, both associated with family stress, increase the risk for child abuse and thereby raise the child's risk for problem behaviors.





This text is summarized from the original source: http://www.ndacan.cornell.edu/NDACAN/Datasets/Abstracts/DatasetAbstract_112.html

