Complete, Student-Crafted Learning Experiences

SFA CTL Teaching Showcase 2020

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So what's the great idea??

- Have the students work collaboratively in groups deliver course content

- Each group delivers the equivalent of one chapter of content to class

- Each group delivers brief review session of their content during Dead Week

- Each group produces questions appropriate for inclusion on the Final Exam

The concept

- Social Work Education and Practice involves interprofessional collaboration (group work) and public speaking (presentations).

- Nearly all social work student hate this, so this provides chance to improve skills

- Most appropriate (in SW curriculum) for 300/400 'content' classes towards the end of the semester - - not appropriate for practice courses, or 100/200 level

- Students become experts in their respective chapter (learning)

- afforded the chance to be active participants in their own (learning and) grade.

- Increases student engagement and intracourse collaboration as students all share presentation, review, (and I assume) questions submitted for the final exam.

The process

- Students allowed to chose topic/subject/chapter

- Groups of 2-5 persons. 4 is a great number

- Discussed during 'syllabus day' early in semester, with follow up discussions preceding in-class work days.

- Students given all publisher-supplied teaching materials (ppts, etc)

- Professor is supportive and engaged during in-class prep time, and available via email after

- Students earn grades for presentation (2/3X quiz), review (quiz), and generation of questions for final (quiz)

The Process, continued

- Each group compelled to have interactive component (Kahoot) and/or video (CrashCourse)

- Each group compelled to craft 35+ min presentation to cover content in assigned chapter. Professor is engaged in presentation, adds comments as needed

- Each group compelled to craft no-more-than 10 minute review (delivered dead week)

- Each group compelled to craft 3-5 multiple choice questions, 2-3 short-answer, and 2 longer answer/essay questions appropriate for inclusion on final

- As questions are appropriate, entire Final Exam is comprised of crowd-sourced content

Outcomes

- After original eye-rolling about group work is over, students don't hate this

- Students craft (typically) high quality presentations in group format

- Students craft high quality review of presentations in truncated format

- Students craft high quality questions reflective of the learning outcomes THEY want their fellow students to know

- Students gain experience in collaboration, presentation, and assessment

- Students are further empowered to be active participants in their own learning

Child Welfare Policy

History of U.S. Child Welfare Policy

- **1854-Charles Loring Brace founded New York's Children's Aid Society**

  - **Orphan Trains**
  - **200,000 kids transported**

  https://www.youtujbe.com/watch?v=VgoRJH6n61g&t=5s

- **1874-Etta James advocated for 9 year old Mary Ellen**

- **1875- New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was established as a result of the Mary Ellen case**

- **1912-Children's Bureau established under Department of Commerce & Labor**

- **Child Labor Act (1916) terminated in 1918**

History of U.S. Child Welfare Policy Cont'd

- **1922- 57 societies in large cities for prevention of cruelty towards children**

- **1935- Social Security Act and 2 Titles addressing child welfare**

  - **Title IV: AFDC**

  - **Title V: reestablished Maternity and Child Welfare Services and expanded mandate of Children's Bureau**

- **1962- C. Henry Kempe's "Battered Child Syndrome"**

Protective Services for Children

- **1974-Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) led to National Center for Child Abuse and Neglect (NCCAN)**

  - **Standard definition of child abuse & neglect**

  - **Methods of reporting**

  - **Protection for reporters**
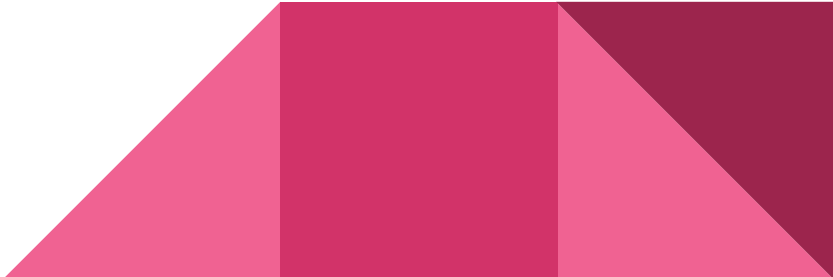
  - **Prevention & education**

ADOPTION

What is adoption? The action or fact of legally taking another's child and raising it as your own or the fact of being adopted.

In the 1980s the Children's Bureau noted that 50,00 children were waiting for homes (Hard-to-Adopt)

Adoptions aren't always the easiest things to go through, adopting a child can be very emotional and overwhelming for some people,. Although people may be looking for a new addition to their family they have to understand later on down the road the child will have "act out" stages.   https://youtu.be/YxGQGkM8JVc

Four Types of adoptions:

- Domestic private infant adoption
- International adoption
- Older child domestic adoption
- Foster to adopt

Foster Care for Children & Adoption

What is Foster Care? Foster care is a system in which a minor has been placed into a ward, group home, or private home of a state-certified caregiver.

What is foster care used for ? foster care is used as a temporary service provided by the states for children who cannot live with their families, foster care children are able to live with family members that are able to take care of them or with unrelated foster parents.

The first foster care program was founded the 1800s , Charles Loring Brace was a minister who founded the Children's Aid society in New York City.

Head Start

- Economic Opportunity Act was incorporated for the lack of educational in the poor community for children.
- Head Start programs were established in poor communities after the Economic Opportunity Act was established.
- Head Start offered Health, Dental, screening, nutrition and socializing experience for children as well as academic preparation for preschool
- During the year of 2014, Head Start spent 8.6 billion to serve 1 million children
  - 51% - age four
  - 35% - age three
  - 29% - African American
  - 38% - Hispanic
  - 12% - Disability

Emerging Issues in Child Welfare

- Day Care
  - Day care has risen because more and more parents with children work
    - 1947 only 12% of mothers with children work but by 2002 the percent raised to 64.1%
    - The need for Day care is felt by both middle class families and low income families
    - Largest federal child program was CCDBG, allocated $11.4 billion in 2012 for care for low income families
- The largest federal child care program, Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG), allocated $11.4 billion in 2012 to states for low-income children

Maternal and Child Health

- Low birth weight is a concern because such infants have a higher incidence of developmental disabilities, some of which are permanent and eventually require institutional care
- WIC- Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children.
  - In 2014, WIC severed 8 million women and infants at a total cost of $6 billion
  - Low-income, pregnant, and nursing women and their young children are eligible for food coupons
- Medicaid and State Child Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) are important health programs that serve children
  - By, 2006 the Deficit Reduction Act required beneficiaries to produce a birth certificate or passport in order to retain Medicaid
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q0NRngqwqEg&t=100s

Teen Pregnancy

- Teen pregnancy rate for 2010 had declined 51% from the highest in 1990
- Teen parenthood stills remain a problem
  - In 2010, 367,678 teen became a mother
- Out-of-wedlock births became an important family issues in the 1990s
- By 1983, half of the world of all non white births were outside of marriage
- In 2013
  - 43.3% of births were by unmarried women of all races
  - 61.7% African American women
  - 69.9% Hispanic Women

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Exam Questions

1) In what year was the New York Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children was established?
   a. 1875 (answer)
2) What was the Children's Bureau of 1912? What did it do? Who all did it take care of? (essay)
   a. It was a national agency that collected information on children
   b. Improved conditions of the poor families
3) How long did the Conference on Children last?
   a. 2 days
4) What was a result of the Child Abuse Prevention & Treatment Act of 1974?
   a. The National Center for Child Abuse & Neglect (answer)
5) How many children were waiting for homes in the 1980s?
   a. 50,000 (answer)
6) What is the difference between foster care and adoption? (essay/short answer)
   a. Foster care- the child still "belongs" to the government and the foster parents are getting paid to care of them.
   b. Adoption- the child is a family member and they no longer receive government benefits.
7) Which health care programs are for children?
   a. Medicaid & CHIP (answer)
8) Head start program were established in middle class communities
   a. False (answer)
9) The Deficit Reduction Act required which of the following for people to retain Medicaid?
   a. Beneficiaries to produce a birth certificate or passport (answer)
10) What is the primary federal program that enhanced prenatal care for low-income families? What does it do? Why was this program put in place?
    a. WIC (Women, Infants, Children)
    b. It gave women and their children access to food coupons, and nutritious foods.
    c. The WIC program was put in place because poor women were giving birth to low-weight babies that didn't have enough nutrients in their bodies. It started to become a big concern for mothers and their children. They were not being fed enough, so that is why WIC was created to help mothers, infants, and children to make sure they are able to eat.