SOCW 5320 - The Social Work Research Process focuses on the research process in social work. The purpose of this course is to provide students with the knowledge, values, skills and cognitive and affective processes, to identify and describe the steps in the research process. Students will develop a holistic view of competence and will be able to demonstrate competence of knowledge, values, skills and cognitive and affective processes specific to research. With the relevant component behaviors students will be able to plan and prepare an advanced research project. Knowledge, values and skills related to research includes research methods and designs, research proposal writing, development of conceptual frameworks, data collection and data analysis. Students will be able to apply critical thinking, identify affective reactions and exercise judgement related to practice-informed research and research-informed practice. The course prepares students for the implementation and completion of a research plan. The course builds on generalist practice research (SOCW 5300). SOCW 5320 provides a basic framework for the implementation of the research proposal in SOCW 5330.
This course will enable the student plan inter-professional research and develop evidence-based strategies for systems of all sizes on an advanced level. By mastering the competencies and specific behaviors, students will be able to demonstrate leadership to enhance evidence-based practice.

**REQUIRED TEXTS:**


**II. CURRICULUM DESCRIPTION**

The MSW program of SFASU features a generalist practice and a single specialization/specialized practice: *Advanced Generalist Practice in a Rural Context*. Both are defined below. It is important to note here that the BSW program and the MSW program have developed a shared definition of generalist practice, given below.

**Generalist practice** is grounded in the liberal arts and the person-in-environment framework. To promote human and social well-being, generalist practitioners use a range of prevention and intervention methods in their practice with diverse individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities based on scientific inquiry and best practices. The generalist practitioner identifies with the social work profession and applies ethical principles and critical thinking in practice at the micro, mezzo, and macro levels. Generalist practitioners engage diversity in their practice and advocate for human rights and social and economic justice. They recognize, support, and build on the strengths and resiliency of all human beings. They engage in research-informed practice and are proactive in responding to the impact of context on professional practice.

Briefly, generalist social work practice:

- Is multi-level to include individuals, families, groups, organizations and communities.
- Is multi-theory, allowing for the free selection of theories as appropriate.
- Utilizes problem identification and solving focus that follows a problem-solving framework.
- Addresses the complexity of individual, family, group, organizational and community system interactions.
- Requires and integration of awareness, competence, and professional response to issues of values, ethics, diversity, culture, social justice and populations-at-risk.

**Advanced generalist practice** builds on the generalist practice, incorporating the elements listed above, but characterized by a greater depth, breadth, and autonomy as demonstrated through specialized knowledge across problem areas, populations-at-risk and practice settings, with a greater selection of diverse interactions across practice levels.

Briefly, advanced generalist practice requires:

- The ability to engage and differentially assess complex problems with systems of all sizes, with a variety of advanced assessment skills.
Specialized evidence-based interventions with systems of all sizes.
Differential evaluation techniques with systems of all sizes.
Strategies to advocate for clients and constituencies influenced by rural lifestyles.
Readiness for leadership in a variety of areas including: program development, coordination and administration; clinical and organizational supervision; policy creation, reform and implementation; leadership in research development and utilization, particularly in interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary practice settings; professional development.

The specialized practice for the MSW program is advanced generalist practice for rural contexts. Theories that describe and predict rural ecological systems and rural strengths, including the incredibly rich interactions, simple and complex, formal and informal, wholesome and debilitating are emphasized. On this basis, the curriculum of the MSW Program emphasizes the ecological systems approach, the strengths perspective, and the social capital and social exchange theories.

Rural context refers to social work practice with people with rural lifestyles and systems of all sizes within and outside of rural communities. There is no single accepted definition of rural. In fact, just as generalist practice in social work draws on multiple theories, generalist practice in rural contexts recognizes the many definitions currently in use and their advantages and disadvantages for research, practice, and advocacy. The School of Social Work at SFA utilizes several of these definitions within the United States and globally including:

The United States Census Bureau (urbanized areas, urban clusters, and rural populations); Office of Management and Budget (metropolitan, micropolitan, and non-core), Economic Research Service (rural urban continuum codes); and the United Nations that defines urban and rural according to the census definition for each nation, but suggests a definition of rural areas as having a population of less than 2,000 for international comparisons.

I. PROGRAM LEARNING OUTCOMES (CSWE CORE COMPETENCIES)

1. Demonstrate Ethical & Professional Behavior (Competency 1)
2. Engage Diversity & Difference in Practice (Competency 2)
3. Advance Human Rights & Social, Economic, & Environmental Justice (Competency 3)
4. Engage in Practice-informed Research & Research-informed Practice (Competency 4)
5. Engage in Policy Practice (Competency 5)
6. Engage with Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, & Communities (Competency 6)
7. Assess Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, & Communities (Competency 7)
8. Intervene with Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, & Communities (Competency 8)
9. Evaluate Practice with Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, & Communities (Competency 9)

III. STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES (CSWE BEHAVIORS)

1. Students will apply ethical decision-making and critical thinking to analyze and
implement multiple codes of ethics with the purpose to enhance advanced generalist practice with rural people and communities. (Competency 1)

2. Students will demonstrate the ability to recognize and manage personal and professional values in order to engage in advanced rural practice with multiple systems. (Competency 1)

3. Students will demonstrate the ability to identify, analyze and apply social constructions of rurality within and across diverse groups (e.g. gender, ethnicity/race, age, socioeconomic status, sexual orientation) and across multiple system levels. (Competency 2)

4. Students will demonstrate the ability to supervise the integration of awareness, self-regulation, sensitivity and professional response to issues of values, ethics, diversity, social justice and populations at risk. (Competency 2)

5. Students will demonstrate leadership skills to promote social, economic and environmental justice to systems of all sizes within and outside of rural communities. (Competency 3)

6. Students will provide leadership in specialized practices related to oppression and human rights violations at multiple levels advancing social, economic and environmental justice in rural environments. (Competency 3)

7. Students will demonstrate the ability to identify, evaluate, and implement multi-disciplinary research and practice strategies with rural systems and social networks. (Competency 4)

8. Students will demonstrate leadership skills to design, develop and implement research and technological advances to enhance social work practice in a rural context. (Competency 4)

9. Students will demonstrate the ability to develop, prepare, implement, analyze and evaluate social welfare and economic policies to improve the well-being of rural populations and communities. (Competency 5)

10. Students will demonstrate leadership skills specific to advocacy with the purpose to advance human rights and social, economic, and environmental justice to deliver services to multiple systems in rural areas. (Competency 5)

11. Students will demonstrate leadership skills to engage multiple systems (individuals, families, groups, communities and organizations) and constituencies in rural environments. (Competency 6)

12. Students will demonstrate their ability to supervise the integration of knowledge, skills and values specific to human behavior and the social environment, person-in-environment and appropriate theoretical frameworks. (Competency 6)

13. Students will select, implement and evaluate appropriate assessment instruments to assess diverse client systems on multiple levels in a rural context. (Competency 7)

14. Students will provide leadership to adapt, modify, develop, and implement differential assessment strategies, tools and approaches with diverse client systems
and constituencies on multiple levels in a rural context. (Competency 7)

15. Students will design, identify, analyze, and implement advanced intervention strategies based on appropriate theories, models, and research across multiple system levels in a rural context. (Competency 8)

16. Students will demonstrate the ability to manage, supervise, monitor, coordinate and improve human service networks and service agencies in delivering services to rural clients. (Competency 8)

17. Students will apply leadership skills to supervise the design and implementation of advanced intervention strategies. (Competency 8)

18. Students will apply leadership skills to enhance interventions through interdisciplinary, inter-professional, and inter-organizational strategies. (Competency 8)

19. Students will demonstrate the ability to identify, develop, apply and monitor differential evaluation strategies in advanced social work interventions with systems of all sizes in rural communities. (Competency 9)

20. Students will develop leadership in the communication and dissemination of evaluation results to advance practice, policy, and service delivery effectiveness. (Competency 9)

IV. INSTRUCTIONAL METHODS

The course will be taught as a face to face or a hybrid course. It will incorporate the following instructional strategies: lecture, extensive class discussion, group exercises, online activities, assigned readings, and individual projects. You are encouraged to actively participate in activities, ask questions, and contribute comments for discussion. You are also encouraged to offer input regarding instructional strategies and assignments. Most importantly, you are expected to be an active learner and to ask for clarification when you have questions. To be successful in the class, it is important that you attend regularly, sign in to D2L/Brightspace, read the assigned material, and come to class prepared to discuss what you have read. You will be expected to not only know the material presented, but to be able to apply it in experiential activities. Lectures will not duplicate the reading material except to clarify or to expand upon it and to review material covered in prerequisite courses. The goal of this approach is to develop a safe learning environment that addresses a variety of learning styles, promotes critical thinking, and fosters creativity.

VI. COMPUTER REQUIREMENTS

This course will utilize D2L/Brightspace to support the delivery of course content - go to Client Portal Home (sfasu.edu)

V. COURSE SCHEDULE

Week 1 Course overview and Introduction (August 23rd)

Professional social work research, inter-professional research and practice
strategies
The nature and value of social work research Social work research concepts
Research as a priority in social work
Ethics, critical thinking and decision-making in social work research The Grand
Challenges and social work research
The purpose and goals of research in social work
Knowledge, values, skills, and cognitive and affective processes
Evidence-based practice, practice-informed research and research-informed
practice
Social, economic and environmental justice Using research to advocate for
change
Culturally competent research (Diversity and difference in practice)
Conducting local, state, national and international social work research
Human rights and research
IRB procedures (Protection of human rights)

Readings:
Rubbin and Babbie Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.
Begun et al. (2010)
Oliphant et al. (2015)
Reamer (2013) Chapters 1 and 5
Barth (2014)

Week 2 Conceptualization: The literature review (August 30th)
Intellectual tools as the basic elements for research
The place of literature reviews in research Literature reviews
Literature controls
The difference between a literature review and a literature control
Types of literature reviews
Identifying concepts for the literature review

Readings:
Rubbin and Babbie Chapters 8, 9 and 10
Archibald and Estreet (2017)

Week 3 Intellectual tools (September 6th)
Understanding specific concepts related to social work research
Deductive and inductive reasoning
Synthesis of induction and deduction
Setting social work parameters to research
Elements of research – critical thinking, scientific writing, argumentation
The parameters of social work – in essence what constitutes social work?

Readings:
Rubbin and Babbie Chapter 7.
Belanger (2012) (i) and (ii)
Doughty and Oliphant (2009)
Week 4 Conceptualization: Writing the Literature Review (September 13th)
Analytical thinking—formulating arguments, analysis of literature, writing in a scientific manner
Using current research to inform the thinking process in research
Linking scientific thinking with writing
Conceptualization – identifying concepts, integrating different references
Seeking evidence
The importance of critical thinking
The formulation of a conceptual framework (how to formulate it, what to use, integrating theory, integrating scientific evidence
**Readings:**
Rubin and Babbie Chapters 8, 9 and 10

Week 5 The research process (September 20th)
The development of a research plan
The specific phases of the research process
The difference between qualitative and quantitative processes
Outline of the research proposal
**Readings:**
Rubin and Babbie Chapters 8 and 9

Week 6 Research methodologies and designs (September 27th)
Qualitative, quantitative and mixed methodologies and designs
Selection of appropriate designs
Participatory action research
Community needs assessments
Appreciative inquiries
Program evaluation strategies
Intervention research
**Readings:**
Rubin and Babbie Chapters 11,12,13,14, 18, 19 and 20
Johnston-Goodstar (2013)
Fifolt and Lander (2013)
Hung (2017)
Kevany and MacMichael (2014)
Oliphant and Avant (2018)

Week 7 Conceptualization: Conceptual Framework, Problem statement (s), Research question (s) and Hypotheses Development (October 4th)
The importance of a well-formulated problem statement, research question, rationale, purpose, and objectives
Link between the literature review and research questions, purpose and objectives
The link between methodology and research questions
Defining the research problem/problem statement
Using practice, research and literature to develop a problem statement
Developing research questions
Using consumer application and practice experience

**Readings:**
Rubbin and Babbie Chapter 7 and 8
Mills and Mills (2014)
Oliphant (2013)

**Week 8 EXAM** (October 11th)

**Week 9 Conceptualization: Rationale, Aim, Purpose and Objectives** (October 18th)
Understanding the link between research question(s), aim, purposes and objectives and anticipated outcomes
Describing the rationale for a study
Formulating the aim, purpose and objectives
Applying criteria for consistency purpose, data collection and analysis, and research outcomes
The link between research question, purposes, objectives, and anticipated outcomes

**Readings:**
Rubbin and Babbie Chapter 7
Oliphant (2013)
Archibald and Estreet (2017)

**Week 10 Data-collection: preparation, development of the data collection instrument, protocol development, IRB process** (October 25th)
Process of data collection – qualitative, quantitative and mixed methodology
Methods of data collection
Trustworthiness, reliability and validity
Development of a data collection instrument
 Procedures in collecting data (including Institutional Review Board and agency procedures)
Development and implementation of a protocol
Technology and data collection

**Readings:**
Rubbin and Babbie Chapters 15, 16, 17 and 18
Barsky (2017)

**Week 11 Data-collection – implementing data collection strategies** (November 1st)
Planning and preparing tasks
Implementing data collection strategies
Addressing a target population
Sampling target population
Role of the researcher in data collection
Preserving data
Challenges in data collection

**Readings:**
Rubbin and Babbie Chapters 15, 16, 17 and 19
Week 12 Data analysis: Qualitative methodology (November 8th)
Capturing and preserving data Understanding and refining raw data
Preparing data for analysis
Qualitative analysis of data including programs such as Atlas and Nudist Ensuring trustworthiness in the qualitative process and results
Formulating findings, results and themes (qualitative)
Formulating conclusions and recommendations

Readings:
Rubin and Babbie Chapters 20, 21 and 22
Carabajal (2017)
Copeland and Oliphant (2014)

Week 13 Data analysis: Using quantitative and qualitative methodology (November 15th)
Quantitative analysis of data
Programs such as SPSS and Excel
Understand different analysis techniques
Ensuring validity and reliability
Formulating findings and results (quantitative) Formulating conclusions and recommendations

Readings:
Rubin and Babbie Chapters 20, 21 and 22
Priest et al (2013)

Week 14 Formulating conclusions and recommendations (November 22nd)
Conclusions – methodological, conceptual, research and practice
Recommendations – research, practice, policy and education
Using evidence to write conclusions and recommendations

Readings:
Rubin and Babbie Chapter 2
Villar-Loubet (2011)

Week 15 Dissemination of results (November 29th)
Writing the research reports
Presenting results
Posters/papers at professional meetings
Proposal finalization in preparation of SWK 530

Readings:
Rubin and Babbie Chapter 23
Oliphant and Avant (2017)
Roestenburg and Oliphant (2008)

Week 16 Final Exam (December 6th)
VI. COURSE REQUIREMENTS

A. Class Attendance and Participation: In order for the class to discuss the readings, it is essential for you to read assigned material before coming to class, to attend class regularly, and to participate in class discussion. You are responsible for all material covered in class and assigned in the syllabus, whether or not you have attended class.

B. Cell Phones/Pagers/Electronic Devices: Because such devices are disruptive to the classroom environment, I ask that you refrain from using them during class. I also ask that you either place such devices on silent mode or turn them off during class. Repeated interruptions may result in a deduction of points from the final average.

C. Readings: The course outline provides a list of required readings for each week (you will receive a detailed schedule the first full week of class that will outline the readings to be covered each class). Since lectures and class discussions are designed to answer questions about the material and expand upon the basic concepts, you are expected to complete the assigned readings prior to class. Furthermore, you are expected to come to class prepared to discuss the information, as evidenced by active participation in class discussion. For example, you should present well formulated questions and comments that demonstrate prior preparation.

D. Exams: There will be one final exam. Students are required to take the exam at the scheduled time. Makeup exams will be scheduled according to university policy with a university-approved excuse.

E. Quizzes/Exercises: There will be unannounced class exercises. Students are required to participate in the exercises at the scheduled time. Makeup exercises will be scheduled according to university policy with a university-approved excuse.

F. Assignments/Presentations: See Assignments for a listing of all assignments for this course. All assignments are due at the beginning of each class, unless the assignment is a class presentation which will be due in class. For all late assignments, one letter grade will be deducted after the beginning of class when the assignment is due, with an additional letter grade deduction for each day for which the assignment is late.

G. Social Media Policy: Student will follow policy related to social media as outlined in the Student Handbook.

GRADING:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Points</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class participation and class exercises</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Exercises = 5 @ 10 points each)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Midterm Exam</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assignment 1</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assignment 2</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>Assignment 3</td>
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<td>Assignment 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Final Exam</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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GRADING SCALE:

- 450-500 A
- 300-349 D*
IX. ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

Abiding by university policy on academic integrity is a responsibility of all university faculty and students. Faculty members must promote the components of academic integrity in their instruction, and course syllabi are required to provide information about penalties for cheating and plagiarism, as well as the appeal process.

Definition of Academic Dishonesty

Academic dishonesty includes both cheating and plagiarism. Cheating includes, but is not limited to:

- using or attempting to use unauthorized materials on any class assignment or exam;
- falsifying or inventing of any information, including citations, on an assignment;
- helping or attempting to help other student(s) in an act of cheating or plagiarism.

Plagiarism is presenting the words or ideas of another person as if they were one’s own. Examples of plagiarism include, but are not limited to:

- submitting an assignment as one's own work when it is at least partly the work of another person;
- submitting a work that has been purchased or otherwise obtained from the Internet or another source;
- incorporating the words or ideas of an author into one's paper or presentation without giving the author credit.

Penalties for Academic Dishonesty

Penalties may include, but are not limited to, reprimand, no credit for the assignment or exam, resubmission of the work, make-up exam, failure of the course, or expulsion from the university.

Procedure for Addressing Student Academic Dishonesty

A faculty member who has evidence and/or suspects that academic dishonesty has occurred will gather all pertinent information and initiate the following procedure:

1. The faculty member will discuss all evidence of cheating or plagiarism directly with the student(s) involved.
2. After consideration of the explanation provided by the student(s), the faculty member will determine whether academic dishonesty has occurred. The faculty member may consult with the academic unit head and/or dean in making a decision.
3. After a determination of academic dishonesty, the faculty member will inform the academic unit head and submit a Report of Academic Dishonesty with supporting documentation to the office of the dean of the student’s major. This report will become part of the student's record and will remain on file with the dean's office for at least four years even if the student withdraws prior to receiving a grade.

4. For a serious first offense or subsequent offenses, the dean of the student’s major will determine a course of action, which may include dismissal from the university. The dean may refer the case to the college council for review and recommendations before making this determination.

A student's record of academic dishonesty will not be available to faculty members. The purpose of the record is for the dean to track a pattern of academic dishonesty during a student's academic career at Stephen F. Austin State University.

Student Appeals

A student who wishes to appeal decisions related to academic dishonesty should follow procedures outlined in Final Course Grade Appeals by Students (6.3). student-academic-dishonesty-4.1.pdf (sfasu.edu)

Withheld Grades Semester Grades Policy (SFA Policy 5.5)

At the discretion of the instructor of record and with the approval of the academic unit head, a grade of WH will be assigned only if the student cannot complete the course work because of unavoidable circumstances. Students must complete the work by the deadline set by the instructor of record, not to exceed one calendar year from the end of the semester in which they receive a WH, or the grade 5.5 Course Grades Page 2 of 3 automatically becomes an F, except as allowed through policy [i.e., Military Service Activation (6.14)]. If students register for the same course in future semesters, the WH will automatically become an F and will be counted as a repeated course for the purpose of computing the grade point average. course-grades-5.5.pdf (sfasu.edu)

Acceptable Student Behavior

The MSW Student Handbook and Academic and MSW Professional Integrity Code outline acceptable student behavior. Classroom behavior should not interfere with the instructor’s ability to conduct the class or the ability of other students to learn from the instructional program (see the Student Conduct of Conduct (SFA Policy 10.4). Unacceptable or disruptive behavior will not be tolerated. Students who disrupt the learning environment may be asked to leave class and may be subject to judicial, academic or other penalties. This prohibition applies to all instructional forums, including electronic, classroom, labs, discussion groups, visits to agencies, field trips, etc. The instructor shall have full discretion over what behavior is appropriate or inappropriate in the classroom. Students who do not attend class regularly or who perform poorly on class projects/exams may be referred to the Early Alert Program. This program provides students with recommendations for resources or other assistance that is available to help SFA students succeed. Please see the following link for the complete policy: student-code-of-conduct-10.4.pdf (sfasu.edu)
X. STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

To obtain disability related accommodations, alternate formats and/or auxiliary aids, students with disabilities must contact the Office of Disability Services (ODS), Human Services Building, and Room 325, 468-1004 (TDD) as early as possible in the semester. Once verified, ODS will notify the course instructor and outline the accommodation and/or auxiliary aids to be provided. Failure to request services in a timely manner may delay your accommodations. For additional information, go to: academic-accommodation-for-students-with-disabilities-6.1.pdf (sfasu.edu)
Assignment 1-3: Introduction and Literature Review

Assignment 1: Introduction and Statement of the Problem

Assignment 2: Literature Review

Assignment 3: Method

The assignment must be submitted online through D2L/Brightspace drop box by 11:59 pm. You have to provide and in-depth and comprehensive literature review related to your topic of research study. Your instructor will provide several topics, which can be researched in SOCW 5330. You can also select a topic of your own if you prefer. This is a professional paper; it should be at least 15 pages in length (not including the cover page or references), typewritten, one and a half spacing and in APA style of writing. You need to at least use 10 articles as part of your literature review. Please address the following issues in your literature review:

1) What is the research problem is and how does it relate to practice, policy, education or research?

2) Conceptualization of the research topic including literature, census information if applicable, policy and previous research studies in your literature review and theoretical framework.

3) Based on the conceptualization – what are the major concepts, which set the parameters for the research? A concept is a definition of the specific issue you will address in your research.

4) Your literature review must end with the problem formulation, research questions and hypotheses (in the case of quantitative research) or open questions (qualitative research). You will use the research questions to guide the development of the research purpose and objectives for assignment 2. Ultimately your research question will answer be answered through your research.

5) Provide a synthesis of the literature review.

Assignment 4: Research proposal and IRB Application

The assignment must be submitted online through D2L/Brightspace drop box by 11:59 pm on the due date. For this assignment you have to follow the proposal guideline handed out in class to write your research proposal. It will also be available on D2L/Brightspace. The opening paragraph of the introduction is a brief but clear statement of the problem and its importance to rural social work. This is followed by a summary of a review of the literature, purpose of the study, research objectives, conceptualization, methods of data collection and data analysis. You must also include a list of at least 50 references from professional journals and books. You must follow the outline discussed during the class presentation. The references should be specific to your topic of research and not older than 10 years.

The completed IRB with all the supporting documents should be included – if applicable. Make
sure you have original letters of support as well as the data collection instruments, permission if applicable, consent or ascent letters attached. Your IRB must be signed and dated. Your IRB will be forwarded for approval. The complete assignment should be scanned in and submitted on D2L/Brightspace. Your original letters from agencies will be included in the IRB application for university IRB approval.

**Midterm and Final Exams**

The midterm and final exam will test your ability to apply the knowledge and competencies acquired to a plan and conduct a research project. The exam will focus on:

1) Critical analysis
2) Integration of theory and practice and
3) Scientific reasoning.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


