



GROUP WORK

RESEARCH & EVALUATION

Spring 2024
SOWK 487

Dr. Jacob Campbell, LICSW
Heritage University

AGENDA

OUR TENTATIVE PLAN FOR TODAY

- Evaluation designs for groups
- Difference between program evaluation and clinical evaluation
- What is a qualitative design methodology
- Participatory Action Research



READINGS

FOR WEEK 16

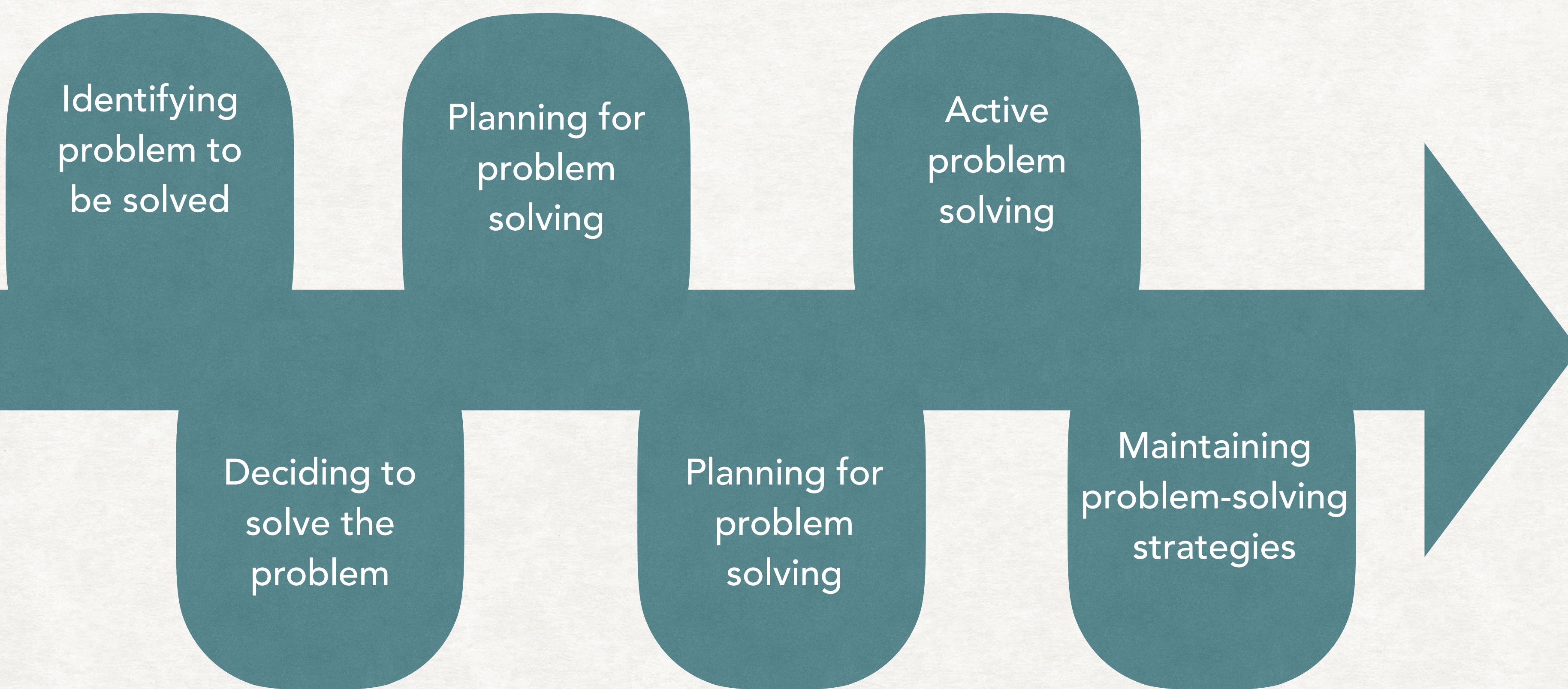
Teufel-Shone, N. I., Schwartz, A. L., Hardy, L. J., de Heer, H. D., Williamson, H. J., Dunn, D. J., Polingyumptewa, K., & Chief, C. (2018). Supporting new community-based participatory research partnerships. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 16(1), 44. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph16010044>

MacDonald, C. (2012). Understanding participatory action research: A qualitative research methodology option. *The Canadian Journal of Action Research*, 13(2), 34-50.



EVALUATION AND RESEARCH DESIGN

INTERVENTION OF TASKS OF GROUP WORK



(Gant, 2017)



EVALUATION AND RESEARCH DESIGN

PROGRAM
EVALUATION
VS
CLINICAL
RESEARCH

(Gant, 2017)



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EVALUATION AND RESEARCH DESIGN

PROGRAM EVALUATION VS CLINICAL RESEARCH

Purpose of
data collection

Standards for
judging validity

(Gant, 2017)



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EVALUATION AND RESEARCH DESIGN

PROGRAM EVALUATION VS CLINICAL RESEARCH

- Decide whether to accept a new program or service
- Decide whether to continue, change, or eliminate an existing program or service
- Examine the uniformity of program implementation with program plan
- Assess the overall value of a program
- Help funders and stakeholders determine the ways in which issues are being solved or needs met.

(Gant, 2017)



EVALUATION AND RESEARCH DESIGN

PROGRAM EVALUATION VS CLINICAL RESEARCH

PROGRAM EVALUATION

Inform decisions, clarify options, specify improvements, and provide information about programs and policies within the social and political context.



EVALUATION AND RESEARCH DESIGN

PROGRAM EVALUATION VS CLINICAL RESEARCH

To seek out new knowledge, engage in theory testing, confirm or disconfirm hypotheses, and generalize findings

CLINICAL RESEARCH

(Gant, 2017)



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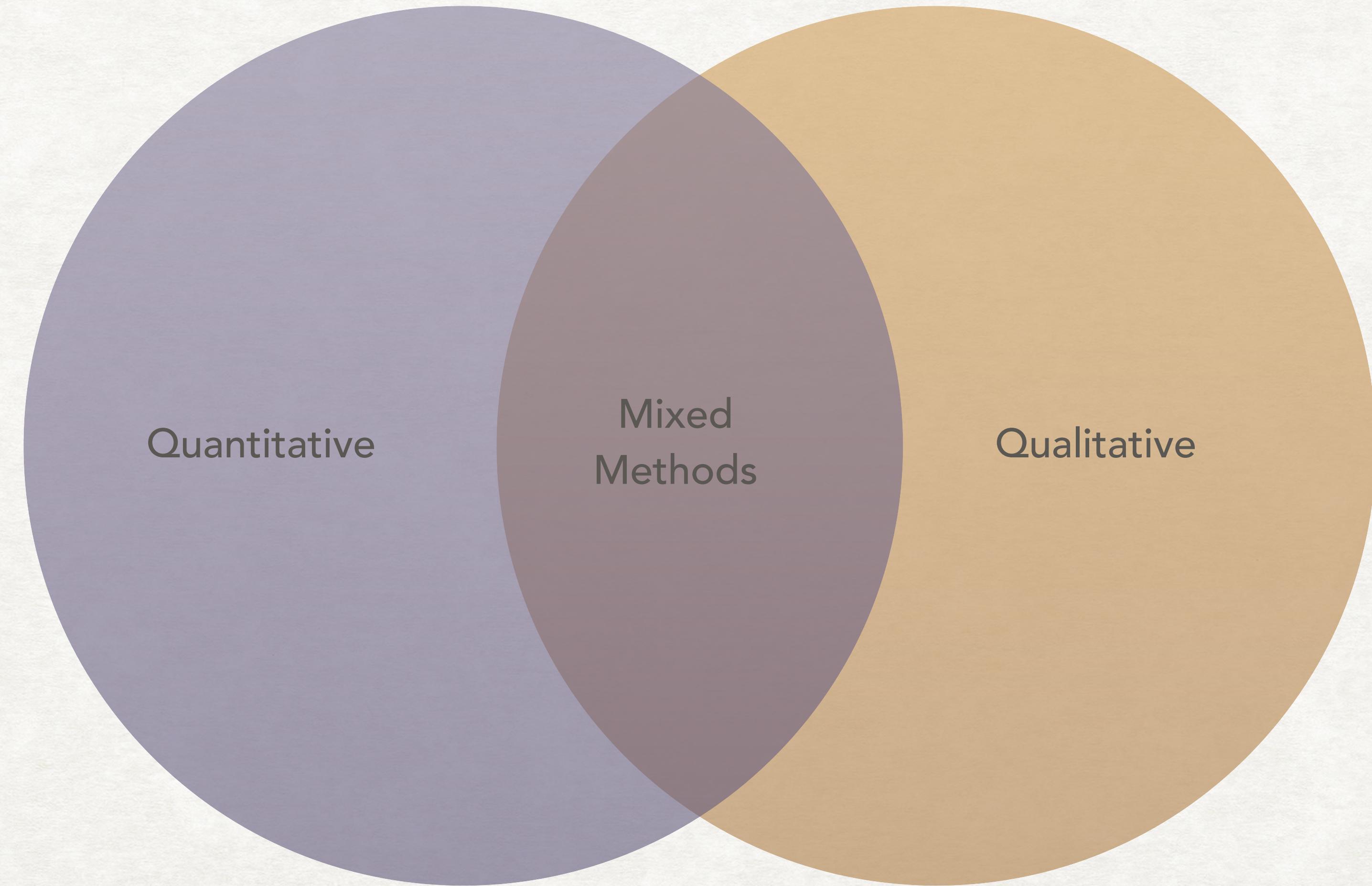
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EVALUATING THE BASW PROGRAM WALK AROUND THE ROOM ACTIVITY



RESEARCH METHODS

STUDY DESIGN

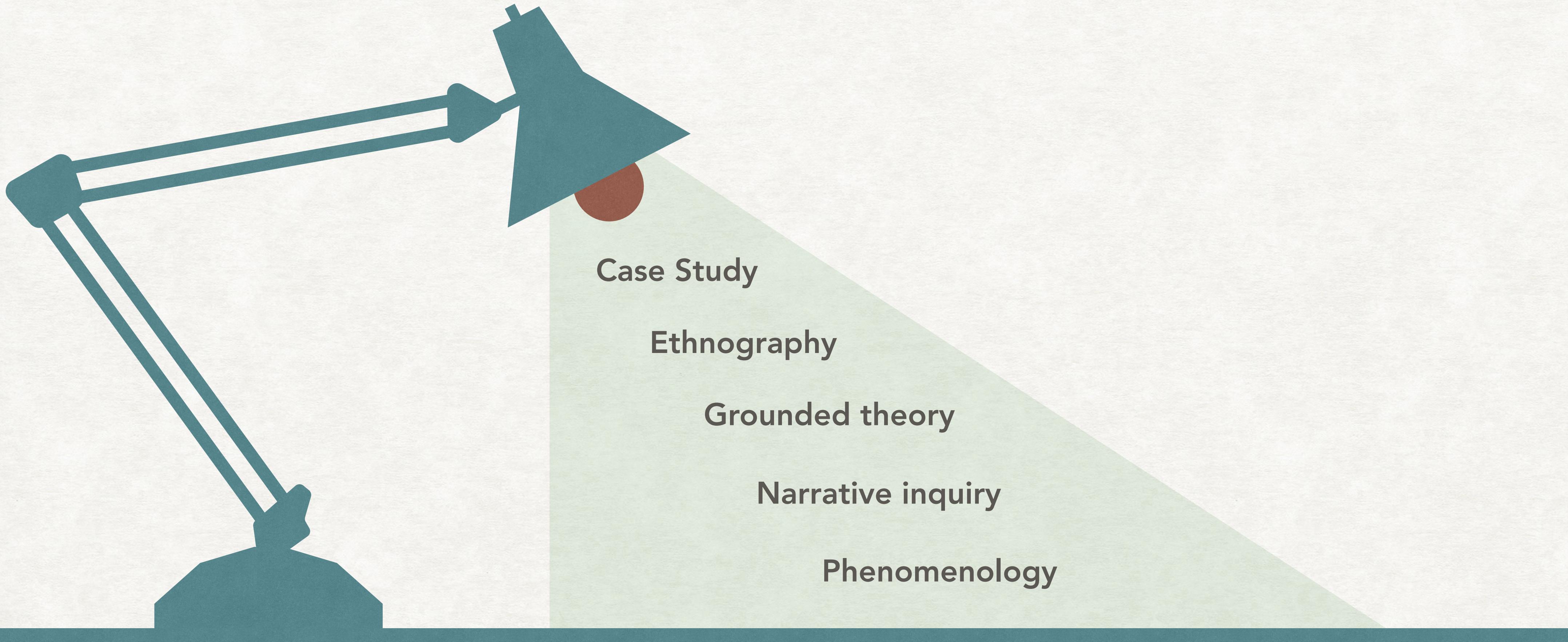


(Preston et al., 2017)



RESEARCH METHODS

METHODOLOGIES OF QUALITATIVE RESEARCH



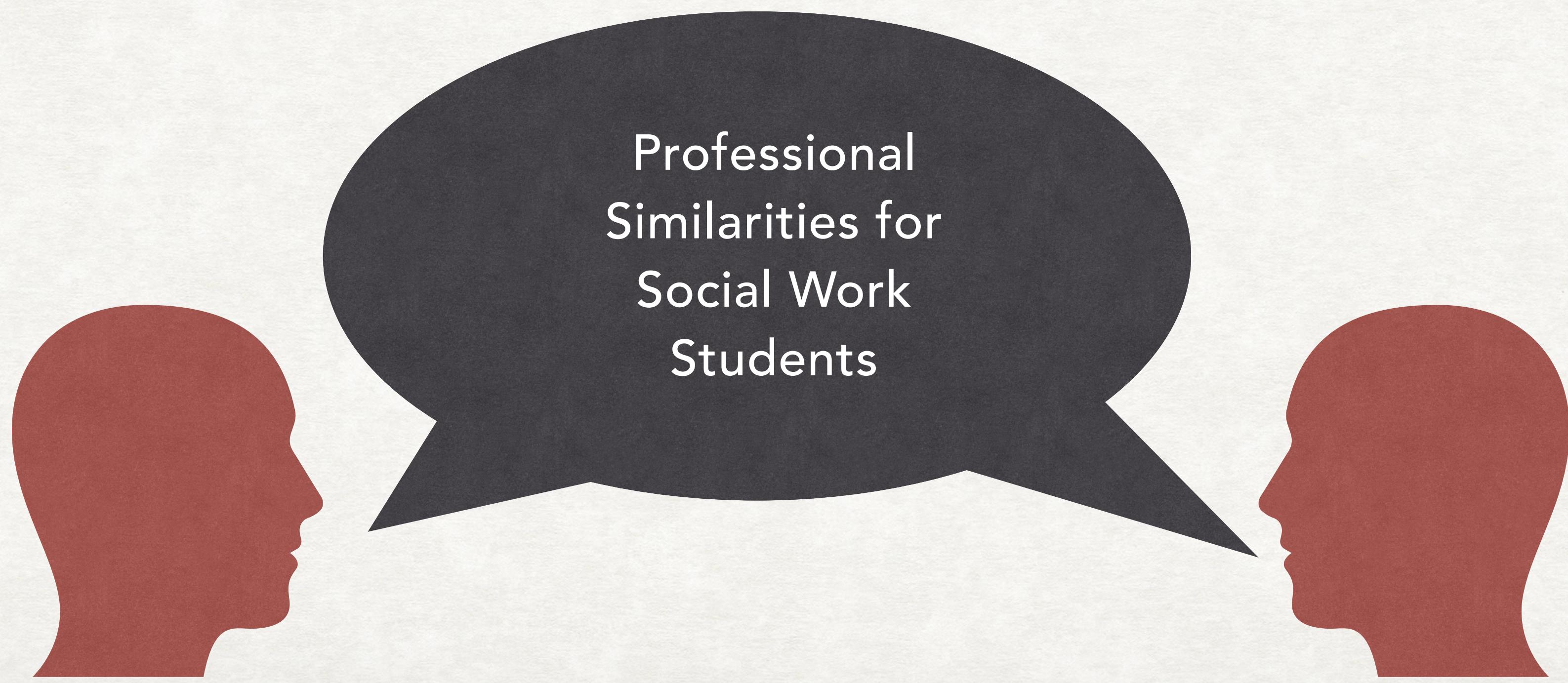
(Preston et al., 2017)



QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

HOW WOULD YOU EVALUATE

What would you look for
How would you look for it



Professional
Similarities for
Social Work
Students



QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

TACTICS TO FOSTER RIGOR

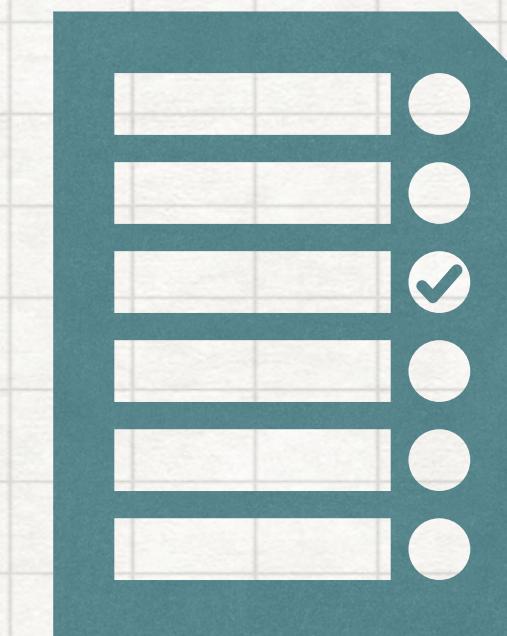


Prolong
Engagement

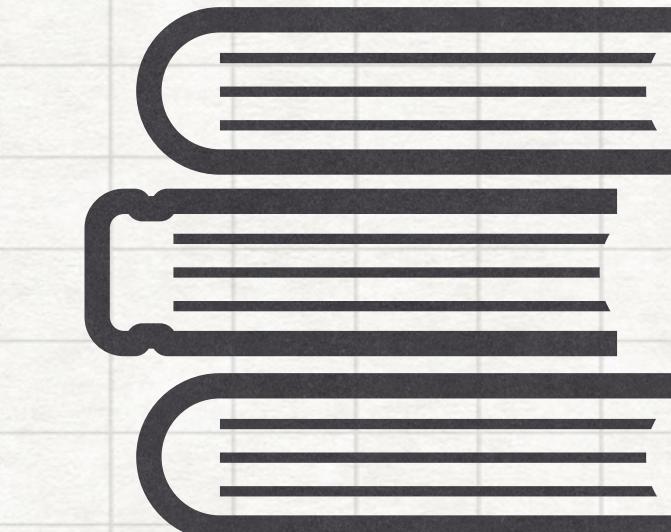
Triangulation



Peer
Debriefing



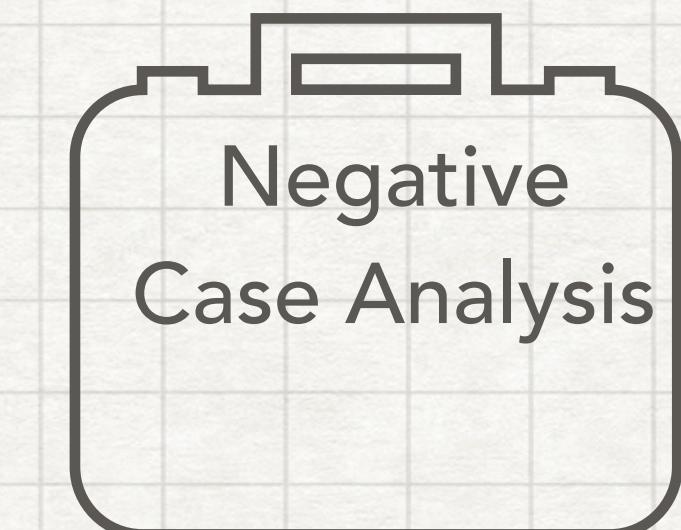
Member
Checking



Thick description



Audit
Trail



Negative
Case Analysis

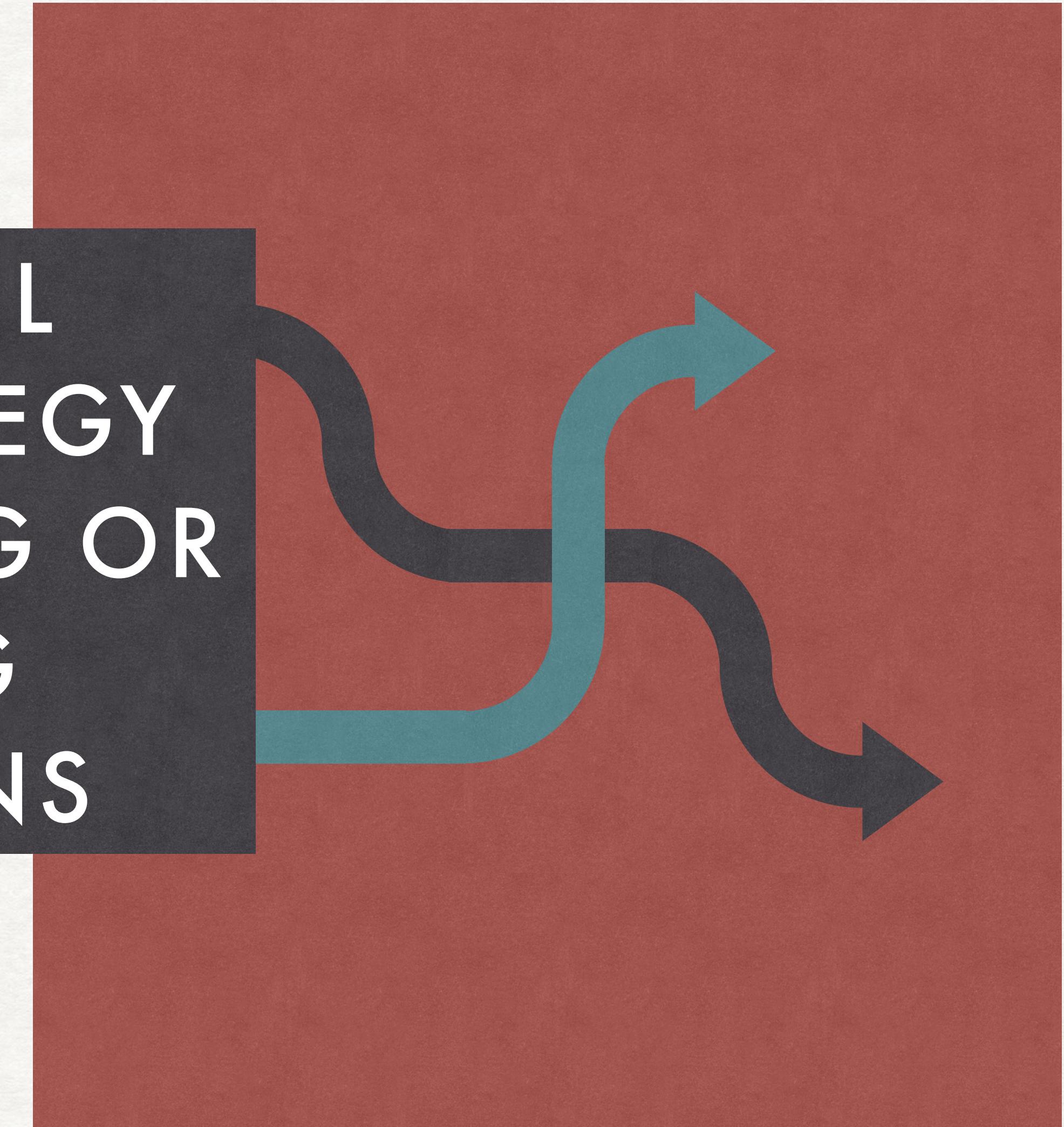


HOW WOULD YOU EVALUATE GROUPS FOR PARENTS?



INTERVENTION RESEARCH

A PURPOSEFUL
CHANGE STRATEGY
FOR DEVELOPING OR
FINE-TUNING
INTERVENTIONS



(Macgowan, 2017)



INTERVENTION RESEARCH

Step 5: Disseminate Findings and Materials

Step 4: Test Effectiveness in a Variety of Practice Settings

Step 3: Refine and Confirm Program Components in Tests

Step 2: Create and Revise Program Materials

Step 1: Specify the Problem and Develop a Program Theory



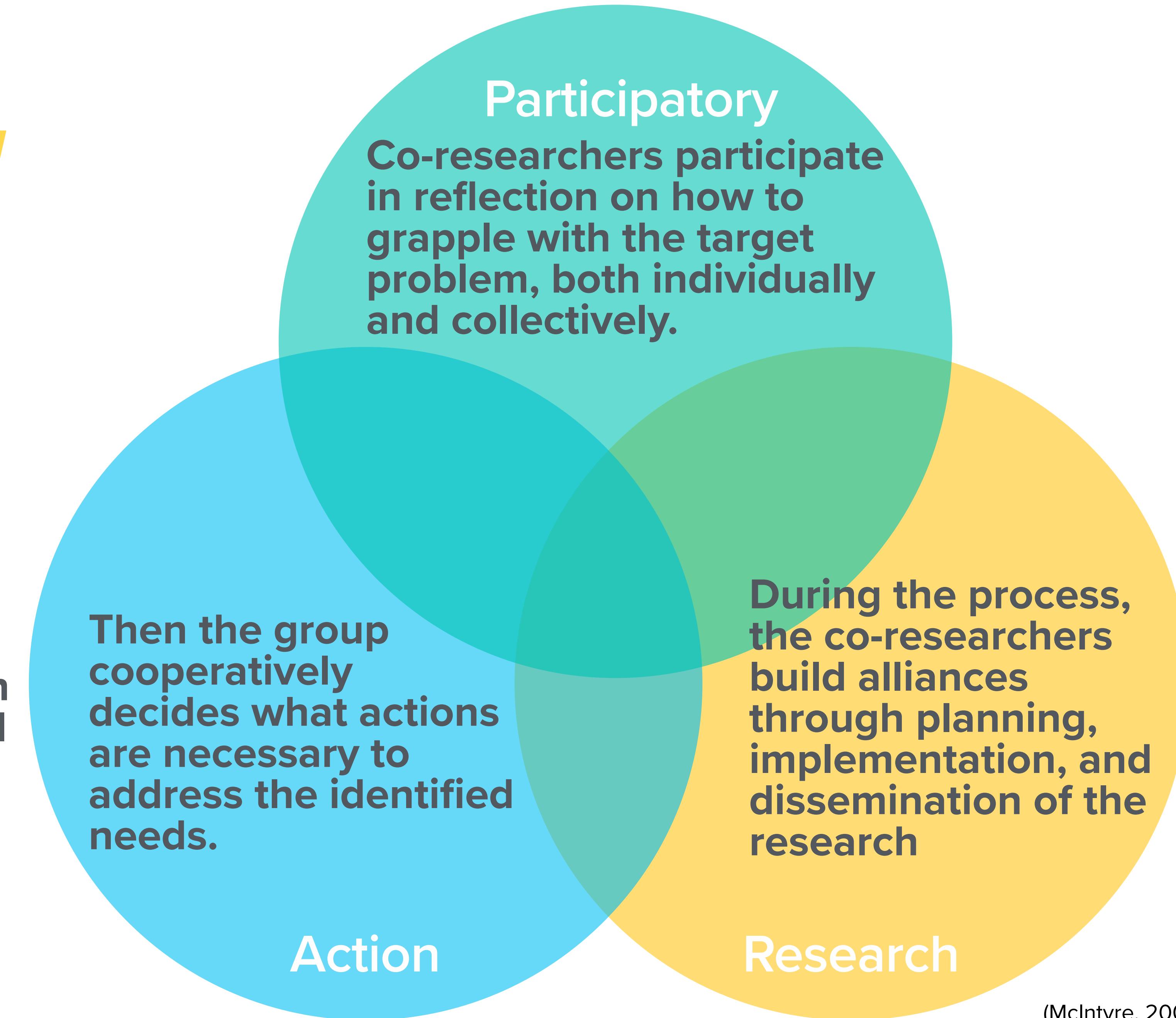
(Macgowan, 2017)

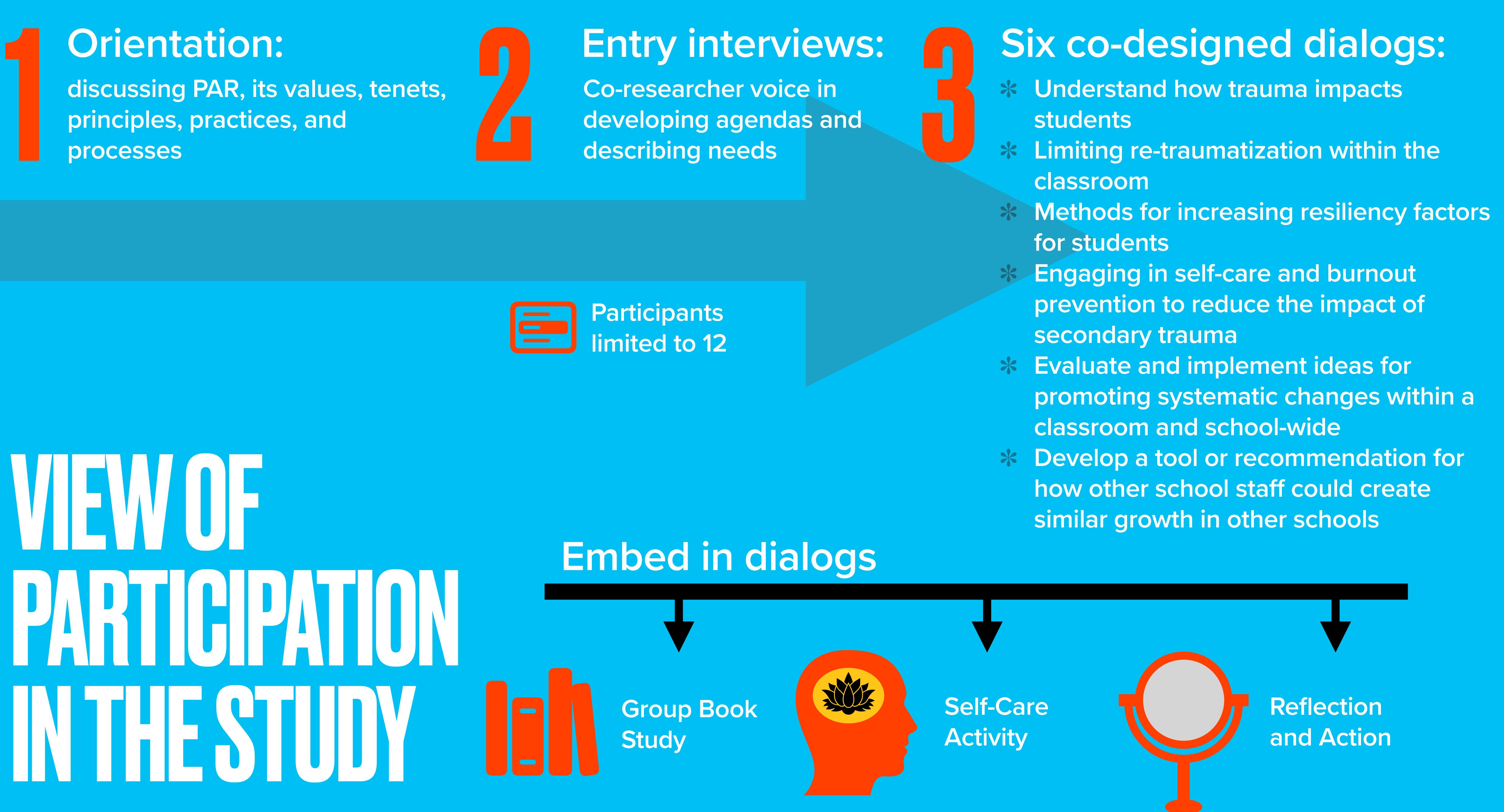


WHAT IS PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH?

PAR is a qualitative methodology that includes collaboration at all levels of the research process and an intention to address a social problem that affects an underserved community.

(Creswell et al., 2007)





CO-RESEARCHER:

Noun

\ (.)kō-ri- 'sər-chər

“

Participants as co-researchers refers to a participatory method of research that situates participants as joint contributors and investigators to the findings of a research project. This qualitative research approach validates and privileges the experiences of participants, making them experts and therefore co-researchers and collaborators in the process of gathering and interpreting data.

(Boylorn, 2012, p. 600)

CENTRAL FEATURES OF PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH

PAR IS A SOCIAL PROCESS

IT IS PARTICIPATORY

IT IS EMANCIPATORY

IT IS CRITICAL

IT IS RECURSIVE (REFLEXIVE, DIALECTICAL)

HOW PAR VIEWS KNOWLEDGE

Epistemological

The process is designed to draw out the participants' experiences and inner wisdom as a procedure for defining a group's needs as a group. The group is also used to analyze and address those needs (Coleman, 2015).

Lincoln et al. (2011) also expound that PAR as being a type of critical subjectivity. Within the critical methodologies, they make understanding group power dynamics a key point. They also work to address social change or action through the research process.



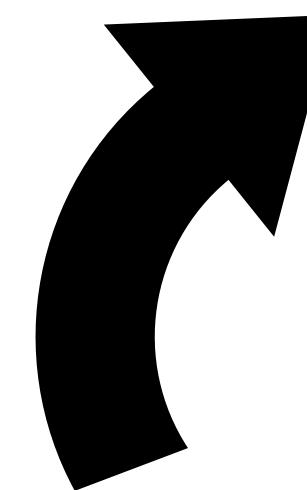
Degree of
Participation



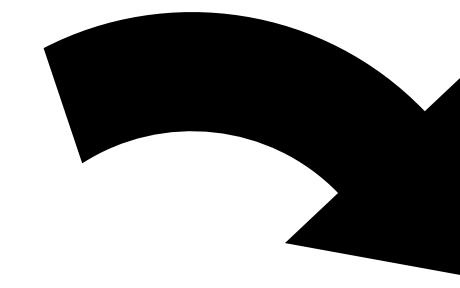
COMPONENTS OF PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH

A BRAIDED PROCESS OF EXPLORATION, REFLECTION, AND ACTION

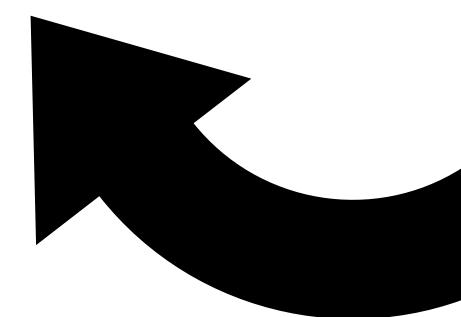
IMPLEMENTING AND
REFINING SAID PLAN



QUESTIONING A
PARTICULAR ISSUE



DEVELOPING AN
ACTION PLAN



REFLECTING UPON AND
INVESTIGATING THE ISSUE

(McIntyre, 2008)