

THE NDACAN

UPDATE

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Family Life Development Center, New York State College of Human Ecology, Cornell University

Summary of the NDACAN Conference *Administrative Data in Child Welfare: Research Strategies and Prospects for the Future*

Prepared by Sedra Spano, M.Ed.
and John Eckenrode, Ph.D.

In 1997, the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect (NDACAN) received a grant supplement for the purpose of conducting a small conference focused on the use of administrative data for research purposes in the field of child maltreatment and child welfare. The resulting conference, *Administrative Data in Child Welfare: Research Strategies and Prospects for the Future*, was convened by NDACAN at Cornell University on June 26 and 27, 1998.

During this two-day meeting, 10 sessions were presented by 14 conference participants, two of whom were NDACAN staff. Conference participants included researchers representing seven universities, as well as the federal government, state government, a private consulting group, non-profit organizations, and a research center in a children's hospital.

The topics covered during the conference were varied but interrelated.

Six of the presenters shared their own research using administrative data, while the others discussed broader issues related to getting and maintaining access to administrative data and enhancing the utility of the data that is available.

Dr. Matthew Stagner, Senior Policy Analyst in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, Department of Health and Human Services discussed issues surrounding the role of the federal government in encouraging the use of administrative data for research purposes. Dr. Stagner discussed the need to think about several strategies in support of using administrative data to answer policy questions. These strategies included:

- Developing state systems for collecting administrative data and management of these systems
- Grants to states to encourage better use of administrative data; e.g. encourage linkages, cross-state compatibility in data collection, university-state col-

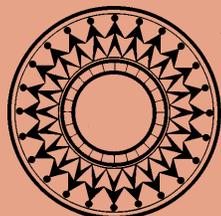
laborations, and better use of existing data within state government to answer policy questions

- Archiving; encouraging better use of existing archives, resulting in greater accessibility of data
- Research grants to encourage methods advancement and to support new researchers in the field to answer specific policy research questions

Dr. Stagner also discussed the role of administrative data in answering the question of whether or not welfare reform will lead to increased program involvement for those individuals and families who lose funds and services. He stated that the government does feel that administrative data can help answer this type of question, and that use of administrative data is still seen as cost efficient by government officials.

Dr. Barbara Needell, Project Director of the California Children Services Archive at the University of

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The mission of the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect (NDACAN) is to facilitate the secondary analysis of research data relevant to the study of child abuse and neglect. By making data available to a larger number of researchers, NDACAN seeks to provide a relatively inexpensive and scientifically productive means for researchers to explore important issues in the child maltreatment field.

Archive News

Staff Changes

In June, acquisitions manager Rebecca Sawyer, M.S. and longtime project manager Patrick Collins left the Archive to pursue opportunities in Colorado and California respectively. Sedra Spano, M. Ed., joined the staff as the conference coordinator for the 1998 NDACAN-sponsored Conference on Administrative data in Child Welfare. The Archive will undergo restructuring

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Edited by the NDACAN Staff
Layout by Andrés Arroyo

in the next year under the leadership of project director John Eckenrode, Ph.D.

NDACAN Web Site Expanded

The NDACAN web site (www.ndacan.cornell.edu) has been significantly expanded to include dataset documentation and variable frequencies. For most of our datasets, including the Third National Incidence Study of Child Abuse and Neglect, complete documentation and frequencies can now be viewed on-line or downloaded for printing. Having this detailed information readily available enables researchers to determine more easily which datasets will be useful to them.

Listserv Update and Information

In 1993 the Archive established an Internet discussion group (also known as a listserv, list, or E-conference) to facilitate information exchange and networking among researchers in the field of child abuse and neglect. The Child Maltreatment Research discussion group is an important scholarly listserv in the field of child welfare research and now reaches over 800 subscribers.

The list is carefully moderated to ensure on-track discussions and a manageable volume of postings. The scope of the discussion group includes all areas of CAN research (e.g., epidemiology, etiology, prevention, consequences, intervention, and treatment) and the full range of research issues (e.g., measurement, instrumentation, statistical analysis, ethics). We particularly want to encourage information exchange about secondary data analysis and the use of administrative data. The list is not open to discussions of program or clinical issues except as they relate to research. There is no fee for joining or using the Child Maltreatment Research list. To join, send an E-mail message from the address that will receive the postings to listproc@cornell.edu containing only the following line:

subscribe Child-Maltreatment-Research-L Fname Lname

Fname and Lname should be replaced with your first and last names. To unsubscribe from the list, send an E-mail message from the address to be removed to listproc@cornell.edu containing only the following line:

unsubscribe Child-Maltreatment-Research-L

Handbook for Investigators Updated

The Archive recently released an updated version of our manual, *Depositing Data With the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect: A Handbook for Investigators*. This handbook was developed for the Office of Child Abuse and Neglect (OCAN) Research Grantees who are required to archive their data with NDACAN. It contains guidelines for the preparation of data files and documentation including technical specifications and helpful tips for simplifying the process of contributing data. Investigators who are not required to deposit data in the Archive are also encouraged to follow these guidelines in order to preserve their data for future use or contribution to the Archive. The new handbook is free; it can be obtained from our web site (www.ndacan.cornell.edu) or by contacting the Archive.

Large Datasets Distributed on CD-ROM

Recent acquisitions of large datasets such as the Runaway and Homeless Youth Management Information System, Fiscal Year 1992-1995 (see "New Datasets Available from NDACAN") have led the Archive to incorporate the use of CD-Recordable discs in distribution. CD-Recordable discs can hold up to 640MB, can be read in any CD-ROM drive, and last for years. This medium provides researchers an alternative to FTP (file transfer protocol) for receiving large datasets. For a list of the Archive's holdings and an order form, please refer to our web site (www.ndacan.cornell.edu) or write to us (DataCAN@cornell.edu) with your mailing address.

New Datasets Available from NDACAN

Adoption and Foster Care Reporting System, 1995

Maza, P.

NDACAN Dataset Number: 73

Anticipated Release Date: Nov. '98

The Adoption and Foster Care Reporting System (AFCARS) is a federally mandated data collection and reporting system which requires states to collect case-specific data on all children in foster care and all adopted children placed by either the state child welfare agency or by private agencies under contract with the public child welfare agency. Under AFCARS, states are also encouraged to report other adoptions finalized in the state (i.e., private adoptions). This data is reported by states to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services twice a year, where it undergoes data quality checks, and is annualized subsequent to the final fiscal year's submission.

The purpose of AFCARS is to address policy development and program management issues at the state and federal levels. The data will also be helpful to researchers interested in examining state foster care and adoption programs, the children and families who utilize these programs, as well as changing patterns of service utilization. More information about AFCARS and tables summarizing the AFCARS data are available from the Children's Bureau Home page on the World Wide Web (www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/cb/stats/afcars/index.htm).

AFCARS data is provided in two separate files, one containing foster care information and one containing adoption information. The 1995 public use data files contain information on 280,691 foster care cases and 14,786 adoption cases. The data files contain information on child demographics, the number of previous stays in foster care, service goals, availability for adoption, duration of care, funding sources and information on the biological and foster parents. The 1995 Fiscal Year data includes information on at least some portion of the requested foster care data from 14 states and at least some portion of the adop-

tion data from 31 states. Beginning with the FY 1998 submissions, states will be penalized for noncompliance with AFCARS reporting standards. All states are expected to participate with adherence to the data standards set forth under AFCARS at that time.

Runaway and Homeless Youth Management Information System, 1996

Senior Analyst: Diepenbrock, E.

Systems Analyst: Papadopoulos, H.

NDACAN Dataset Number: 74

Anticipated Release Date: Oct. '98

It is estimated that over a million young people run away or become homeless each year. These youth face increasingly complex issues, including substance abuse, physical and sexual abuse, and AIDS. The serious issues faced by these youths are coupled with funding constraints among almost all agencies providing services to this population.

In 1974 the Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) authorized funding to assist community based programs to serve youth who were not otherwise being served by traditional human service agencies. The funding was used for the operation of basic center programs which would provide support for runaway and homeless youth (RHY). The programs offered emergency shelter, crisis intervention services, and family

reunification services. In 1988 the Transitional Living Program was introduced in order to provide services to older youth requiring assistance in becoming self-sufficient.

While helping to support at-risk youth, the FYSB laws also mandate that certain data be regularly collected and reported. For example, FYSB supported agencies must report on the profile of the youth and families they serve, and provide an overview of the services which they deliver under their grant programs. In order to assist these grantees in their reporting responsibilities, FYSB funded the development of a Runaway and Homeless Youth Management Information System (RHY MIS). The RHY MIS was designed to provide comprehensive information on youth served, services provided, and programs which provide the services.

The RHY MIS was designed, developed, and implemented by Information Technology International (ITI). Gradual implementation of the MIS began in 1992 with approximately 400 RHY grantee sites across the country. By 1995, virtually all existing grant programs had at least one staff member who had been trained and grantees were expected to use the MIS and submit data to FYSB on a quarterly basis.

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1998 Summer Research Institute

At the NDACAN 1998 Summer Research Institute, ten participants representing a variety of disciplines spent the week analyzing NDACAN datasets at computing sessions, sharing progress on their research projects and attending lectures by guest speakers. In addition, catered meals and several informal group activities provided everyone with a chance to exchange ideas and make new friends. Archive staff and associates were on hand to help with everything from resolving computing issues to suggesting evening entertainment. In their evaluations, participants provided valuable feedback on what they found useful and what could be improved. All in all, participants agreed that the week was enjoyable and productive and would recommend that interested researchers apply. Applications for the 1999 Summer Research Institute will be available in late fall. To receive the application questions, please refer to our web site (www.ndacan.cornell.edu) or E-mail your request to DataCAN@cornell.edu.

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California, Berkeley, discussed the type of data stored in their archive, the type of work they do, and the staff necessary to do the work.

The California Children Services Archive at the University of California combines administrative data from agencies providing services to children. They archive state data on birth records, foster care, child abuse, medical eligibility, adoption records, youth authority, death records, and special education.

Dr. Needell described the roles of each of the archive staff, and provided the following advice on keeping staff happy and productive:

- Include them as coauthors on papers
- Have periodic meetings to keep everyone informed
- Encourage and pay for attendance at conferences
- Encourage and pay for training
- Give new analysts ready to use datasets created from holdings to do some preliminary modeling
- Gradually introduce child welfare issues to team
- Work with programmers and analysts to lower their expectations (i.e. at what point is data "good enough")
- Consider telecommuting to meet needs of staff
- Work for sympathetic higher powers (Dean)
- Support the staff

Dr. Catherine Born, Research Associate Professor at the University of Maryland at Baltimore presented on university and state collaborations. Dr. Born directs the Welfare and Child Support Research Training Group and has worked with the Maryland Department of Human Resources on welfare research projects for almost 20 years. Virtually all of these projects have involved heavy use of administrative data.

Dr. Born discussed some of the "rules" she and her researchers followed to allow for an effective collaboration between her university and the

Maryland Department of Human Resources.

- Be a collaborator not an expert
- Respect Agency staff; wisdom is more than "book learning"
- Be humble and remember that we need them more than they need us
- Build a relationship with the Agency personnel first before you ask for their data
- Use clear language and answer questions that are useful to the agency
- Be flexible in terms of ways to get the data; take data in the format that they can provide
- Never promise more than you can deliver and always deliver more than you promise

Dr. Born emphasized the importance of building trust in the relationship between Agency staff and University staff.

Dr. Brett Drake, Associate Professor at the George Warren Brown School of Social Work at Washington University at St. Louis, also presented on the topic of university and state collaborations. Dr. Drake reiterated many of the points made by Dr. Born, and he also made the following points with regard to building a trusting and lasting relationship with state agency staff:

- Work within the flow of the agency's work--not against it.
- Show your appreciation for the extra work Agency staff are doing for you
- Share the money and resources with Agency staff
- Do some work on projects of interest to the Agency whether or not you are interested in them
- Sharing office space and even exchanging personnel during a project builds trust

Dr. Richard Wertheimer, Senior Research Associate with Child Trends, a nonprofit research organization in Washington, D.C., discussed issues surrounding the dissemination of administrative data to policy makers and the public.

Dr. Wertheimer stated that appropriate administrative data should be presented to policy makers and the gen-

eral public in order to increase awareness about public issues; document efforts made by government to address an issue (accountability); and report progress made as a result of governmental activities (outcomes).

In order to decide if administrative data is appropriate to be presented, Dr. Wertheimer stated that there are three key considerations: the properties of the data; the level of sophistication of the audience; and the medium of presentation.

With regard to making an effective presentation, Dr. Wertheimer stated that the presenter should use text to explain the importance of the topic and place it in its context. He also stated that using multiple communication techniques are helpful--some people really respond to graphics but you want to keep graphics simple. The level of detail should be geared to the sophistication level of the audience.

Mr. Allen Harden, Senior Research Associate, Chapin Hall Center for Children, University of Chicago, presented on linking administrative data.

Dr. Harden stated that data linkage can serve to extend administrative data which is often narrowly focused on a particular type of service or service context. Linking serves to connect information from one administrative data set to another, or to another type of data.

There are different reasons for linking data sets. From a case load point of view, you can look at the extent to which the same child has contacts with different agencies. You can answer questions regarding whether or not children have multiservice contacts, or tend to move from one service to another. You can also look at entrance and exit data--where kids in one type of service came from and where they go to; or you could look at the type of populations that flow between services.

With regard to the act of linkage, Dr. Harden stated, for the most part you

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are talking about matching. No single variable is reliable in and of itself for purposes of matching. Even social security numbers can not be used alone to give matches. Other variables such as date of birth, other significant dates, gender, race/ethnicity, and county or zip codes should be used as well. Probabilistic record matching is a process that is used to look for mutual associations. Dr. Harden warned that in the linking process false links are more dangerous than missed links. He also emphasized that there are confidentiality issues throughout the linking process.

Dr. John Eckenrode, Director of the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect (NDACAN), and Professor of Human Development at Cornell University presented with Patrick Collins, Project Director of the NDACAN, on the topic of secondary analysis of administrative data and the role of archives.

Dr. Eckenrode explained that NDACAN is a small organization with the core mission of obtaining and archiving data. More researchers are being required to archive their data and NDACAN will have to build its capacity to keep up with those demands in the future. Archive staff would like to provide assistance to users as they can, and also try to market and promote the data through publications and meetings. The archive also serves a networking function. Administrative data is becoming a more important piece as more of these types of data comes to the Archive.

Mr. Collins discussed the role of archiving in promoting research with administrative data. With regard to dissemination he emphasized the following: controlling access to the data and using terms-of-use agreements; educating users about administrative data and supporting their use of the data through expanded documentation and training; and protecting confidentiality. Mr. Collins also emphasized the need to provide feedback to improve information systems, and en-

courage the release of data to the research community.

Mr. Collins stressed the following technical considerations: promote standards for data, metadata, and documentation; build combined datasets from multiple releases, and crosswalk data from multiple sources.

Six of the conference participants made presentations describing their current research using administrative data. Dr. John Landsverk, Director of the Center for Research on Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services at San Diego's Children's Hospital presented a research project that combined administrative data with other data sources.

Dr. Landsverk described a study that looked at the need for mental health services for children in foster care. His study combined survey data from care-givers with county-level administrative data from San Diego County. He and his researchers also used medicaid data from the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) and matched it to their foster care cohort. Dr. Landsverk's Center conducted a survey of foster parents to ask what mental health services the kids had received. There was clear evidence from surveys of parents that kids who have an allegation of sexual abuse were significantly more likely to receive mental health services than those without that allegation, after controlling for behavior problems. Children who enter foster care for reasons of neglect were reported to be two times less likely to receive services than those with allegations of sexual or physical abuse. When they tested the same hypothesis on the same kids using medicaid data the relationship reduced and was no longer statistically significant. As a researcher, Dr. Landsverk questioned what to do with this dilemma. Dr. Landsverk's Center is interested in addressing the question about the amount of concordance when different sources are used to answer a question. But more specifically, they want to address the question of why a dif-

ferent relationship between a predictor variable and a dependent variable is found when using a different data source for the same time period for the same child.

Dr. Mark Testa, who is a Professor in the School of Social Services Administration at the University of Chicago, also holds a joint appointment as Research Director with the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. He also presented research that combined administrative data with other data sources. He began his presentation by discussing the uses of administrative data in survey research:

- Selecting probability samples
- Extending the life of cross-sectional surveys
- Correcting for missing data
- Improving the validity of retrospective data
- Handling left truncation when combining administrative data with survey data

Dr. Testa gave an example from a study in Illinois that used administrative data to extend the life of a cross-sectional survey. With the Relative Caregiver Social Assessment Survey (1993-94) they took a cross-sectional design and turned it into a longitudinal study by looking at how long kids survived in that placement, by extending the observation window to 1996. In the Substances and Families (SAF) survey they looked at 277 birth mothers who had an open family case and compared samples of cases opened because of substance exposed infants versus non-substance exposed infants. They conducted interviews with the mothers in the spring and summer of 1996 and linked the survey data to administrative data on child maltreatment, child placement, and arrest data. Administrative data extended the life of the study to March 1998.

Dr. Testa stated that for him the most fruitful use of administrative data

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was in improving the validity of retrospective survey data. Dr. Testa added that administrative data can be used to check survey data; as a way to improve people's recall. Administrative payment data, for example, can be used to check details, as this type of administrative data tends to be very accurate.

Dr. John Fluke, Director of Program Analysis and Research with the Children's Division of the American Humane Association and **Dr. Ying-Ying Yuan, Vice-President and Director of Research with Walter R. McDonald & Associates** presented jointly on using administrative data to measure child welfare outcomes.

Dr. Fluke and Dr. Yuan presented data related to two themes: 1) the analyses of administrative data in helping to understand the patterns of a phenomena, and 2) the concept of simple to complex and complex to simple. Their research looked at the measure of substantiated child abuse victims over time across states. They looked at levels of fluctuation and questioned the meaning of the changes. They also looked at patterns of recurrence of substantiated abuse over time across states and questioned the meaning of the levels of recurrence they saw. Dr. Fluke and Dr. Yuan also presented information on adoption data from 11 sites. Their research showed that there are both age and race issues with adoption, with age being a greater barrier.

Dr. Lynn Usher, Kuralt Professor of Public Welfare in the School of Social Work at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill presented on using administrative data to evaluate child welfare reforms.

Dr. Usher provided an overview of the differences between evaluating social experiments and evaluating reform initiatives. He explained that most social experiments are federally sponsored while most reform initiatives are foundation sponsored. Most social experiments are targeted tests of very specific interventions whereas

reform initiatives by their nature have saturation effects. To a great extent, social experimentation involves tweaking technology as opposed to the multifaceted bundles of interventions that are associated with reform initiatives. The model in social experimentation is replication across similar communities. In contrast the model in reform initiatives is fundamentally community-based. There is an attempt to invoke communities as part of the intervention. With social experiments the focus is on changing individual behavior, whereas reform initiatives seek to improve outcomes for families and communities. Dr. Usher explained that this is a very different context in which to work. It flies in the face of a lot of conventions regarding program evaluation.

Dr. Usher reviewed a sample report from the state of North Carolina that showed the experiences of children entering child welfare custody between the years of 1993 and 1997. He also described a similar study in Cleveland, Ohio regarding children's placement patterns and pathways.

Dr. Rosemary Avery, Associate Professor in the Department of Policy Analysis and Management at Cornell University, presented on her research on the foster care histories of children freed for adoption in New York State. Dr. Avery described the difficulties she encountered in getting access to the New York State data, and subsequently, coding and cleaning the data. One goal of her work was to construct

a data set with which an event history analysis could be conducted.

Dr. Avery reviewed information on the number of children freed for adoption between 1980 and 1993 in New York State, including breakdowns by gender and race. She also reported that adoption and foster care in NYS is a New York City phenomenon, with about 67% taking place in New York City. Dr. Avery's study also explored special needs adoption and subsidy eligibility, as well how long kids stay in the system, experiences they have in the system, and when they exit.

For further information on the conference, please request a copy of the Conference Summary Report for Administrative Data in Child Welfare: Research Strategies and Prospects for the Future (from the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect, Family Life Development Center, Cornell University, phone: 607-255-7799, E-mail: DataCAN@cornell.edu). For more information on the uses of administrative data for research purposes, you may be interested in the report entitled Administrative Data for Policy Relevant Research: Assessment of Current Utility and Recommendations for Development from the Advisory Panel on Research Uses of Administrative Data. The report is available from the Joint Center for Poverty Research (Northwestern University/University of Chicago) web site at www.jcpr.org.

Call for Datasets

The Archive is constantly looking for datasets which would be worthwhile additions to its holdings. Criteria for selection is based on the dataset's methodological rigor, scope, relevance and technical quality. If you have data or know of data which would be particularly beneficial to other child maltreatment researchers, please contact us.

New Datasets Available from NDACAN

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The fiscal year 1996 RHY MIS dataset contains data submitted during the federal fiscal year 1996. Data are included from participating agencies in 53 U.S. States and Territories. The dataset includes three files. A demographics file contains 72540 observations and 153 variables. Two additional files contain 64100 observations and a combined 235 variables pertaining to youth problems and services provided.

National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System, Detailed Case Data Component, Fiscal Year 1995, Public Use Data files
Ying-Ying Yuan, Ph.D.
NDACAN Dataset Number: 75
Anticipated Release Date: Jan. '99

The National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) is a voluntary national data collection and analysis system created in response to the requirements of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act. The NCANDS consists of two components. The Summary Data Component (SDC) is a compilation of key aggregate child abuse and neglect statistics from all states, including data on reports, investigations, victims, and perpetrators. The Detailed Case Data Component (DCDC) is a compilation of case-level information from state child protective services agencies on children who were the subject of a report alleging child maltreatment.

Information from the SDC data is reported in the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect publication entitled, "Child Maltreatment." We are distributing the public-use data files for the NCANDS Detailed Case Data Component (DCDC). Fifteen states provided data for the DCDC in 1995. The DCDC participating states were Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, North Carolina, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, and Washington. The public-use files consist of selected and derived variables from the fifteen

DCDC participating states in Fiscal Year 1995. These files are referred to as the NCANDS DCDC, Fiscal Year 1995, Public Use Data Files (1995 NCANDS PUDF). Public use versions of subsequent NCANDS DCDC data files will be distributed, as they become available.

The 1995 NCANDS PUDF consist of 30 data files - two from each participating state. One of the two files per state contains 14 variables and includes characteristics of all children included in a report of alleged maltreatment. Characteristics of the report (such as the report source and report disposition) are also included in this file. The second file for each state contains 62 variables but is limited to children who were identified as victims within the respective report. A child was classified as a victim and included in this file only if a substantiated or indicated maltreatment was reported for the child. In addition to basic information concerning the report and the child, this file of child victims also contains information concerning the type of maltreatment, the support services provided to the family and special problems that were identified for the child, caretaker, or family. Neither of the files contains data on the alleged perpetrators and reports of child fatalities have been excluded from both files.

While the data from the fifteen participating 1995 NCANDS DCDC states do not constitute a statistically representative sample of maltreated children in the United States, they show distributions similar to those

found in studies using national data. Furthermore, they provide an important opportunity to answer many questions regarding child maltreatment cases that are known to child protective services.

Runaway and Homeless Youth Management Information System, Fiscal Year 1992-1995
Senior Analyst: Diepenbrock, E.
Systems Analyst: Papadopoulos H.
NDACAN Dataset Number: 76
Anticipated Release Date: Oct. '98

The fiscal year 1992-1995 RHY MIS dataset contains data submitted during the federal fiscal years 1992-1995. Data are included from participating agencies in 53 U.S. States and Territories. The dataset includes one file which contains 93,389 observations and 490 variables. Variables pertaining to youth demographics, problems and services are provided. *See abstract for NDACAN Dataset #74 for more information on the RHY MIS project.*

More detailed information on these datasets can be found in their respective user's guides. Please contact the Archive by phone (607-255-7799) or E-mail (DataCAN@cornell.edu) to order user's guides or datasets. Students may receive a discounted price on datasets by submitting a brief project description and a photocopy of their student ID.



Addresses for NDACAN Internet Resources

NDACAN Internet Mailbox: DataCAN@cornell.edu

Child Maltreatment Listserv: Child-Maltreatment-Research-L@cornell.edu

Subscription Address for Listserv: listproc@cornell.edu

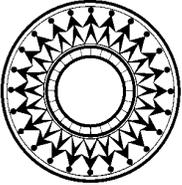
World Wide Web: www.ndacan.cornell.edu

Gopher: gopher.ndacan.cornell.edu (128.253.37.138)

Anonymous FTP: gopher.ndacan.cornell.edu (128.253.37.138)

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Applications for the 1999 Summer Research Institute will be available in early December.

Other Resources for Child Abuse and Neglect Researchers

The National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Informa- tion

The Clearinghouse is a service of the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect and serves as a national resource for professionals seeking information on the prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse

and neglect. The Clearinghouse can be contacted as follows:
National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information, P.O. Box 1182, Washington, DC 20013
Phone: 1-800-FYI-3366
E-Mail: nccanch@calib.com
Web site: www.calib.com/nccanch

American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children (APSAC) Seventh Annual National Colloquium June 2-5, 1999

Hyatt Regency on the Riverwalk in
San Antonio, Texas

APSAC's Annual National Colloquium is a major source of information and research necessary for interdisciplinary professionals in the field of child abuse and neglect.

Skills-based Training Seminars
Research Papers, Poster Presentations,
and Symposia
Networking opportunities with other
professional and APSAC members in
your discipline and state
A faculty of internationally recognized
experts

For information, call (312) 554-0166

Twelfth National Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect

Cincinnati Convention Center
November 16-21, 1998
Cincinnati, Ohio

A mixture of interactive educational sessions such as plenaries, skills seminars, networking sessions, and workshops will be offered, as many disciplines and perspectives come together to discuss a broad range of policy, research, program, and practice issues concerning the prevention, intervention, and treatment of child abuse and neglect.

Sponsored by the Office of Child Abuse and Neglect and 30 Co-Sponsors.
For information, call (301) 589-8242.