The goals of the Gaining Ground initiative were to:

- Adopt a shared statewide vision for preventing child abuse and neglect that is based on empirical research
- Identify or develop committed and active leadership for child maltreatment prevention within governmental and non-governmental agencies
- Develop recommendations for the use of additional measures that more accurately reflect the incidence of child abuse and neglect and prevention efforts
- Adopt empirically based child maltreatment prevention strategies among both public and private systems serving families and children
- Identify, prioritize, and implement policy changes to prevent child maltreatment with the support of key policy leaders
- Maximize existing funding for child maltreatment prevention and exploring new revenue sources
- Promote child maltreatment prevention public awareness efforts that move beyond recognizing abuse and neglect to promoting behavior change among parents and those who support parents.

References

2. Dr. Dana Hagele, Presentation to the NC IOM Task Force on Child Abuse Prevention, October 8, 2004. The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act defines child maltreatment as “Any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caretaker, which results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse, or exploitation, or an act or failure to act which presents an imminent risk of serious harm. [42 USC, 5106g(2) West Supp.1998]"
13. The goals of the Gaining Ground initiative were to:
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59 Office of the Chief Medical Examiner.

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65 Daro, D. and Donnelly, A.C. Charting the waves of prevention: two steps forward, one step back. Child Abuse & Neglect 2002, 26: 731-742


69 Daro & Donnelly 2002.


71 Daro, in press.


74 The principles for a child maltreatment prevention system are drawn from the prevention research literature, particularly the writings of Deborah Daro, Anne Cohn Donnelly, and David Wolfe. See articles previously cited.

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77 North Carolina established a comprehensive, multi-agency child protection system in the 1970s because it was legally mandated, regulated by federal and state policy, and funded by federal, state and local funds. The legal mandate required that North Carolina ensure the safety and well-being of children reported as maltreated. As a result, North Carolina developed a coordinated system to respond to child maltreatment, which included local NC Departments of social services, law enforcement, the court system, the child medical evaluation program, and an extensive network of residential and therapeutic services.


Daro, D. and Donnelly, A.C. Charting the waves of prevention: two steps forward, one step back. Child Abuse & Neglect 2002; 26: 731-742


This research consisted of: (1) a meta-analysis of existing public awareness, understanding and public opinion on child abuse and neglect; (2) in-depth one-on-one interviews to learn more about how people think about child abuse and neglect; (3) six focus groups in three different locations consisting of diverse community members; (4) news content analysis of media coverage of child abuse and neglect; (5) development of a simplified model to explain child abuse and neglect prevention and “talk-back” testing of the model; and (6) a final report with recommendations for strategically reframing the issue.


The Frameworks Institute at http://www.frameworksinstitute.org/


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