THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN STEVE HICKS SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

Course Number: SW 381T Instructor's name: Cal Streeter

Pronouns: he/his/him

Unique Number: 61575 Email: cstreeter@utexas.edu

Semester: Fall 2021 Office Number: 3.130G

Meeting Time: Thurs., 2:30-5:30 pm **Office Phone:** 512.472.0543

512.773.8720

Meeting Place: SSW 2.116 **Office Hours:** Tues., 1:00-2:15 pm or

by appointment

DYNAMICS OF ORGANIZATIONS AND COMMUNITIES

I. STANDARDIZED COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course familiarizes students with the macro context of social work practice. It examines the reciprocal relationship between human behavior and social environments. It emphasizes the interlocking and complex nature of culture and personal identity with content on populations-atrisk, examining the factors that contribute to and constitute being at risk. It introduces the student to the obligation that social services meet the needs of groups served and are culturally relevant. This includes equipping students with skills to recognize diversity within and between groups that may influence assessment, planning, intervention, and research. Students learn how to define, design, and implement strategies for effective practice with persons from diverse backgrounds.

This course examines the impact of social structure and other societal factor on one's personal life chances in relation to equity, fairness, opportunity, and other issues of social and economic justice. Drawing on a systems-ecological perspective, this course helps students develop skills at using systems thinking approaches to understanding organizations and communities with special emphasis on their application to a variety of oppressed and disadvantaged populations and multiple levels of intervention. Special emphasis is given to the development of assessment skills and intervention methods that are relevant to empowerment, capacity building and social change within organizations and communities. Understanding the role of age, race, gender, social class, culture, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, national origin, and physical and mental ability is an integral part of this course.

II. STANDARDIZED COURSE OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to:

- 1. Discuss communities and organizations as a context for professional practice to meet individual needs, build community capacity, and promote social and economic justice;
- 2. Demonstrate an understanding of the value dilemmas and ethical issues confronting social work professionals and their implications for social work practice with organizations and communities;
- 3. Assess the influence of community norms, priorities, and competitive community factions on the social structure of communities and the delivery of human services;

- 4. Assess various evidence-based intervention approaches for working with organizations and communities;
- 5. Analyze the impacts of organizational and community dynamics on populations at risk and relate those impacts to the participation of such populations in organizational and community governance, human service provision, and policy formulation;
- 6. Evaluate alternative strategies for initiating change in organizations and communities, including planning models, coalition building, community development, direct action, and legislative advocacy;
- 7. Understand the relevance of age, race, gender, social class, culture, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, national origin, and physical and mental ability in social work practice that is grounded in social and economic justice.

EPAS Competencies

The Steve Hicks School of Social Work has been continuously accredited by the Council on Social Work Education (CSWE) since 1952. In order to maintain our accreditation status, the UT SHSSW engages in ongoing curriculum assessment to demonstrate compliance with CSWE's Education Policies and Accreditation Standards (EPAS).

Using a common evaluation instrument, this course measures the implementation of knowledge, skills, values, and/or cognitive and affective processes to assess the following competencies:

Competency 6: Engage with Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, and Communities

Outcome 6.2: Use empathy, reflection, and interpersonal skills to effectively engage diverse clients and constituencies

Competency 7: Assess Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, and Communities

Outcome 7.1: Collect and organize data, and apply critical thinking to interpret information from clients and constituencies

Outcome 7.3: Develop mutually agreed-on intervention goals and objectives based on the critical assessment of strengths, needs, and challenges within clients and constituencies

Outcome 7.4: Select appropriate intervention strategies based on the assessment, research knowledge, and values and preferences of clients and constituencies

Competency 8: Intervene with Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, and Communities

Outcome 8.1: Critically choose and implement interventions to achieve practice goals and enhance capacities of clients and constituencies

Outcome 8.3: Use inter-professional collaboration as appropriate to achieve beneficial practice outcomes

Outcome 8.4: Negotiate, mediate, and advocate with and on behalf of diverse clients and constituencies

Outcome 8.5: Facilitate effective transitions and endings that advance mutually agreed-on goals

Competency 9: Evaluate Practice with Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, and Communities

Outcome 9.1: Select and use appropriate methods for evaluation of outcomes

Outcome 9.3: Critically analyze, monitor, and evaluate intervention and program processes and outcomes

Outcome 9.4: Apply evaluation findings to improve practice effectiveness at the micro, mezzo, and macro levels

III. TEACHING METHODS

This course is designed to include a variety of teaching and learning methods to achieve the course objectives. Course content is covered through reading, listening, thinking, and discussing social work practice in organizations and communities. Each class session will focus on a set of materials found in a module in Canvas. Students are expected to complete readings and any other assigned content prior to class each week. Class sessions will be devoted to focused discussion that flow from assigned readings and supplemental materials prepared for the class. Students are expected to ask questions, share experiences, and actively participate in class discussions. In addition, the class will include small group experiential learning, videos to generate discussion, and guest speakers who work in agency and community-based settings. These methods intentionally draw on diverse pedagogical approaches to be inclusive of a variety of learning styles.

IV. REQUIRED TEXT AND MATERIALS

The primary text for this course will be the Community Tool Box (referred to as CTB in the course schedule) developed by the Work Group for Community Health and Development at the University of Kansas. This work group is part of the World Health Organization Collaborating Centre for Community Health and Development. The Community Tool Box is available for free online. While the focus of much of the content is on community health, the tools and skills covered in the book are easily translatable to other kinds of community issues.

All assigned readings and other course materials are available in the class Canvas page, which is organized into modules for each class session. Additional readings and materials may be assigned as we go through the semester. These readings will also be available on-line in the course modules. If additional readings are assigned, students will be notified the week before so that they will have adequate time to read it before class.

The assigned readings for this course represent the minimum required reading for this course. There is a vast body of literature available on organizations and communities. An extensive bibliography is provided at the end of the syllabus. You might peruse the bibliography to see if there are titles you find interesting and would like to investigate.

V. COURSE REQUIREMENTS

Course requirements consist of a small group assignment, a take-home exam, and class attendance and participation. Course requirements, due dates, and their contribution to the final grade are summarized below.

Each of the course requirements is described in detail below. However, sometimes students still have questions about the assignments. If this is the case, please feel free to ask for clarification at any time during the course. Students may ask for clarification on an individual basis or they can ask questions at the beginning of each class session.

Assignment		% of Course Grade	Due Date
Attendance and participation		10%	
Three Reaction papers (10 pts each)		30%	September 23
Paper 1			October 14
Paper 2			November 18
Paper 3			
Grand Challenges Project		50%	December 2
Written report	25%		
Class presentation	10%		
Group documents	5%		
Individual grade	10%		
Common Assignment		10%	December 2

Attendance and Participation. Students are expected to attend class, to complete assigned readings prior to class, and be prepared to demonstrate familiarity with major concepts and ideas from the readings during class discussions and experiential learning activities. For some students, this will mean learning to speak up, to volunteer comments or to raise questions. For others, it means being sensitive and allowing others to contribute.

Failure to regularly attend class and contribute constructively to class discussions will be considered in determining the final grade. **Students will be allowed one (1) unexcused absence.** In cases where a student misses more than one class, the instructor reserves the right to lower the student's final grade by one point for each class missed. In extenuating circumstances of absence, the student is to inform the instructor; documentation may be required. Students are responsible for any material (class notes, handouts, etc.) missed due to absence.

Reflection papers. We live in unprecedented times. The country is divided like never before. Being a social worker, in either the clinical or macro arenas, requires us to be aware of the major debates raging in our community. Policies that are being promoted at all levels of government have serious implications for the clients we serve and the communities where we live and work. A quick perusal of the local newspaper or area news channels will give you an idea of some of the hotly contested issues facing us in Austin: personal freedom vs mask mandates, election security vs voter suppression, local control vs state over-reach (i.e., camping bans, police funding, oil fracking, mask mandates, etc.), Congressional redistricting, and police reform to mention a few.

Being able to clearly and concisely convey your thoughts and reactions to such issues is a critical professional skill. Throughout the semester each student will write 3 reflection papers based on a story they read in a news publication or heard on a news program. It might also be based on a TED talk or similar medium. These stories can be local, statewide, national or global in scope. The reaction papers should be a serious reflection of 700-800 words, about the length of an average newspaper editorial.

As you reflect on this issue, think about the following questions. What was your initial reaction to the story? Did you find the evidence being presented in the story credible? Did this story change your mind or provide you with new insights on this issue? What issues or questions did this story not address? How does this issue impact our community and the clients we serve? Conclude your paper by clearly stating your position on this issue and try to connect your

position to the social work competencies outlines above and/or the social work code of ethics. Each reaction paper is worth 10 points.

Common Assignment. Students will review and respond to a scenario involving a hypothetical neighborhood coalition meeting. Five questions will be provided related to the EPAS core competencies for this course. Assignment responses are expected to be written in APA format and will be no more than 4 double-spaced pages. A detailed assignment and grading rubric will be provided in class.

Grand Challenges Project. Much of our professional work is done through task groups. Task groups are working groups that are designed to achieve some specific goal or objective. Examples of task groups include staff meetings to clarify agency policies, team meetings to coordinate treatment plans, interagency councils to work out service agreements, Board of Directors to provide community oversight, committees to plan fund-raising events, conference planning committees for professional associations, and community meetings to help residents voice their concerns and solve community problems.

Task groups are an essential tool for community practice and the ability to work effectively with task groups is a critical professional skill. Like other professional skills, working with task groups involves a deliberate process focused on achieving specific goals. It requires preparation before the meeting and follow-up after. It means being able to develop professional relationships with others that are grounded in trust and respect, even when we disagree with one another.

This project requires students to work in a task group consisting of 3-4 students. Each task group will focus one of the Grand Challenges for Social Work. Each group will conduct background research into its grand challenge, exploring what makes this issue a grand challenge for social work and its implications for professional social work practice in Austin/central Texas. Each group will focus on the impact of the grand challenge for client in the Austin area, examining those impacts at the micro, mezzo, and macro levels, and on strategies for addressing those grand challenges.

To achieve the goals of this project, each task group will need develop a work plan to guide their activities and determine how to best organize the work of the group. This may mean breaking into smaller sub-groups to conduct specific tasks related to the project.

The task groups will be provided some meeting time during class. However, it is expected that additional time will be required outside of class for sub-group meetings and tasks related to the completion of project. The assignment is worth 55% of your final grade. Of this 45% will depend upon the products produced by the group and 10% will be based on individual participation. The group grade will be divided into 3 parts, 25% for written report, 15% for an in-class presentation, and 5% for the task group documents (see below).

Written report. Each group will produce a written report for their grand challenge. The format and content of that report following the outline presented in the project description. The report should be well organized and neatly presented, with source materials appropriately documented. In other words, the final product should be professional report that presents content relevant to the grand challenge.

<u>In-class Presentations</u>. In addition to the written report, each group will present their project to the class during the last class session on **Thursday**, **December 2**. That presentation should be developed in order to provide in-depth information about the grand challenge for the entire class. More information about the presentation will be provided when we discuss the project description.

Task Group Documents: agendas, minutes, work plan. Task groups need to produce documents that represent a record of the group's activities. These include meeting agendas, meeting minutes, and a work plan. The work plan is a planning document that will help your group organize the project and identify important tasks that need to be accomplished. Meeting agendas should provide a roadmap for the meeting to give the members a sense of purpose and direction for the meeting. Minutes should indicate who is in attendance at each meeting, how tasks were determined and assigned, which groups or individuals took responsibility for specific tasks, and the expected timeline for completion of each task. When individuals or sub-groups complete assignments outside of the task force meeting, it is expected that these are reported to the entire group and documented as appropriate. A group page will be created in Canvas for each group and these documents should be posted on the group page so that all members of the groups will have access to these documents.

<u>Individual Evaluation</u>. The individual portion of the grade (10%) will be determined from three sources of information. First, I will meet with the task groups on special workdays throughout the semester to observe work activity, member participation, etc. Second, each member of the group will prepare a brief written statement outlining their contributions to the project (it may be helpful for each member of the group to maintain a log to document their effort throughout the semester). Third, at the end of the semester each member of the group will complete an evaluation of themselves and of each of the other members of the group.

This is a "group project" and I hold the group responsible for its successful completion. That means that the group should address issues regarding quality standards for the project, timely task completion, workload, etc. If and when problems arise in the group, the group should work as a unit to try to develop appropriate solutions. Of course, as professor, I will be available to consult with the groups as needed. I will also intervene if the community partner has expressed concerns about the project.

NOTE: As the professor, I do reserve the right to award differentially weighted grades on the group project. This will normally occur when a member of the group fails to actively participate in the group, consistently misses deadline for assigned tasks, or produces work that is below the quality standards expected for the project. In other words, if a student's individual performance is consistently below par so that it jeopardizes the grades of the other members of the group, I will down grade that student.

Canvas: The instructor uses Canvas as the primary means of managing course materials. All course materials will be posted on the course's site. The site may also be used to communicate and collaborate online, to post grades, to give online quizzes or surveys. Students are responsible for checking this site regularly for class announcements and for new postings. Support in using Canvas can be obtained from the ITS Help Desk by calling 475-9400 between 8AM-6PM on Monday through Friday.

Late Assignment Policies: Except in the case of extreme emergencies, and then only with prior permission from the professor, late assignments will not be accepted without penalty. Students will lose 3 points for each day that an assignment is late. If the due date is a problem, then the student must contact the professor and negotiate another due date at least 48 hours PRIOR to the date specified in the course syllabus.

Incompletes: Students are expected to complete all course work by the last day of class and to complete all assignments by the dates due. Only in emergency situations will an incomplete grade be given for a course and only when, prior to the emergency, the student has been in attendance and has done satisfactory work. If an incomplete grade should be assigned, there will be a written agreement with the instructor about when and how the work will be completed.

Computer and Other Electronic Device Use Policy: Students are expected to use laptops and handheld computers in class for class related purposes only. To engage in other types of computer use and/or electronics use (e.g., accepting or making phone calls, texting, surfing the net, etc.) is unprofessional and disruptive to the course. Thus, students who violate this policy may be asked to leave the classroom.

Conditional Admission. Students who were admitted into the MSSW program on a conditional basis are not able to take an incomplete for this course if the conditions for admission are still in place.

Course and Instructor Evaluations: At the end of the semester, the standard Course Instructor Survey (CIS) provided by the University of Texas at Austin will be used to evaluate the course. The CIS offers provides a systematic, campus--- wide method of evaluating courses and instructors. I hope that every student will complete the CIS.

VI. GRADES

Grades for this course will be assigned using the following +/- scale.

94 and above = A	74.0 to 76.999 = C
90.0 to $93.999 = A$ -	70.0 to 73.999 = C
87.0 to 89.999 = B+	67.0 to 69.999 = D +
84.0 to 86.999 = B	64.0 to 66.999 = D
80.0 to 83.999 = B-	60.0 to 63.999 = D
77.0 to 79.999 = C +	Below $60 = F$

VII. UNIVERSITY POLICIES

COVID-19 RELATED INFORMATION. The University's policies and practices related to the pandemic may be accessed at: https://protect.utexas.edu/

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS HONOR CODE. The core values of The University of Texas at Austin are learning, discovery, freedom, leadership, individual opportunity, and responsibility. Each member of the university is expected to uphold these values through integrity, honesty, trust, fairness, and respect toward peers and community.

DOCUMENTED DISABILITY STATEMENT. Any student who requires special accommodations must obtain a letter that documents the disability from the Services for Students with Disabilities area of the Division of Diversity and Community Engagement (471-6259 voice or 471-4641 TTY for users who are deaf or hard of hearing). A student should present the letter to the professor at the beginning of the semester so that needed accommodations can be discussed and followed. The student should remind the professor of any testing accommodations no later than five business days before an exam. For more information, visit: http://diversity.utexas.edu/disability/.

PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT AND CIVILITY IN THE CLASSROOM. The professor expects students to act as professionals in class. This means students should arrive on time for class, be prepared to participate in the class discussion, and show respect for one another's opinions. A course brings together a group of diverse individuals with various backgrounds. Students are influenced and shaped by such factors as race, ethnicity, gender, sex, physical abilities, religious and political beliefs, national origins, and sexual orientations, among others. We expect to learn from each other in an atmosphere of positive engagement and mutual respect. This atmosphere includes working intentionally to recognize and dismantle racism, sexism,

heterosexism, and ableism in the classroom. Social Work also deals with complex and controversial issues. These issues may be challenging and uncomfortable, and it would be impossible to offer a substantive classroom experience that did not include potentially difficult conversations relating to challenging issues. In this environment, we will be exposed to diverse ideas and opinions, and sometimes we will not agree with the ideas expressed by others. Nevertheless, the professor requires that students engage one another with civility, respect, and professionalism.

UNANTICIPATED DISTRESS. Students may experience unexpected and/or distressing reactions to course readings, videos, conversations, and assignments. If so, students are encouraged to inform the professor. The professor can be responsive and supportive regarding students' participation in course assignments and activities, but students are responsible for communicating clearly what kind of support is desired. If counseling is needed, students may contact a service provider of their choosing, including the UT Counseling Center at 512-471-3515 or online at https://cmhc.utexas.edu/.

POLICY ON SOCIAL MEDIA AND PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION. Public social networks are not private. Even when open only to approved or invited members, users cannot be certain that privacy will exist among the general membership of sites. If social work students choose to participate in such forums, please assume that anything posted can be seen, read, and critiqued. What is said, posted, linked to, commented on, uploaded, subscribed to, etc., can be accessed and archived, posing potential harm to professional reputations and prospective careers.

Social work students who use social media (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, Instagram) and other forms of electronic communication (e.g. blogs) must be mindful of how their communication may be perceived by clients, colleagues, faculty, and others. Social work students are expected to make every effort to minimize material which could be considered inappropriate for a professional social worker in training. Because of this, social work students are advised to manage security settings at their most private levels and avoid posting information/photos or using any language that could jeopardize their professional image.

Students are asked to consider the amount of personal information posted on these sites and are obliged to block any client access to involvement in the students' social networks. Client material should not be referred to in any form of electronic media, including *any* information that might lead to the identification of a client or compromise client confidentiality in *any* way. Additionally, students must critically evaluate any material that is posted regarding community agencies and professional relationships, as certain material could violate the standards set by the School of Social Work, the Texas Code of Conduct for Social Workers, and/or the NASW Code of Ethics.

Social work students should consider that they will be representing professional social work practice as well as The University of Texas at Austin School of Social Work program while in the classroom, the university community, and the broader area communities.

POLICY ON SCHOLASTIC DISHONESTY. Students who violate University rules on scholastic dishonesty are subject to disciplinary penalties, including the possibility of failure in the course and/or dismissal from the University. Since such dishonesty harms the individual, all students, and the integrity of the University, policies on scholastic dishonesty will be strictly enforced. For further information, the student may refer to the Web Site of the Student Judicial Services, Office of the Dean of Students: http://deanofstudents.utexas.edu/sjs/.

USE OF COURSE MATERIALS. The materials used in this course, including, but not limited to exams, quizzes, and homework assignments, are copyright protected works. Any unauthorized duplication of the course materials is a violation of federal law and may result in disciplinary action being taken against the student. Additionally, the sharing of course materials without the specific, express approval of the professor may be a violation of the University's Student Honor Code and an act of academic dishonesty, which could result in further disciplinary action. This sharing includes, among other things, uploading class materials to websites for the purpose of distributing those materials to other current or future students.

CLASSROOM CONFIDENTIALITY. Information shared in class about agencies, clients, and personal matters is considered confidential per the NASW Code of Ethics on educational supervision and is protected by regulations of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) as well. As such, sharing this information with individuals outside of the educational context is not permitted. Violations of confidentiality could result in actions taken according to the policies and procedure for review of academic performance located in sections 3.0, 3.1, and 3.2 of the Standards for Social Work Education.

USE OF E-MAIL FOR OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO STUDENTS. Email is recognized as an official mode of university correspondence; therefore, students are responsible for reading their email for university and course-related information and announcements. Students are responsible for keeping the university informed about a change of e-mail address. Students should check their e-mail regularly and frequently—daily, but at minimum twice a week—to stay current with university-related communications, some of which may be timesensitive. Students can find UT Austin's policies and instructions for updating their e-mail address at http://www.utexas.edu/its/policies/emailnotify.php.

RELIGIOUS HOLIDAYS. By UT Austin policy, students must notify the professor of a pending absence at least fourteen days prior to the date of observance of a religious holy day. If the student must miss a class, examination, work assignment, or project in order to observe a religious holy day, the professor will give the student an opportunity to complete the missed work within a reasonable time after the absence.

TITLE IX REPORTING. In accordance with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the University of Texas at Austin is committed to maintaining a learning environment that is free from discriminatory conduct on the basis of sex https://titleix.utexas.edu/. Faculty, field instructors, staff, and/or teaching assistants in their supervisory roles are mandated reporters of incidents of sex discrimination, sexual harassment, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, or any other forms of sexual misconduct. Students who report such incidents will be informed of University resources. Incidents will be reported to the University's Title IX Coordinator. Further information, including student resources related to Title IX, may also be found at https://titleix.utexas.edu/.

CAMPUS CARRY POLICY. The University's policy on campus carry may be found here: https://campuscarry.utexas.edu.

SAFETY. As part of professional social work education, students may have assignments that involve working in agency settings and/or the community. As such, these assignments may present some risks. Sound choices and caution may lower risks inherent to the profession. It is the student's responsibility to be aware of and adhere to policies and practices related to agency and/or community safety. Students should notify the professor regarding any safety concerns.

BEHAVIOR CONCERNS and COVID-19 ADVICE LINE (BCCAL). If students have concerns about their behavioral health, or if they are concerned about the behavioral health of someone else, students may use the Behavior Concerns and COVID-19 Advice Line to discuss by phone their concerns. This service is provided through a partnership between the Office of the Dean of Students, the Counseling and Mental Health Center (CMHC), the Employee Assistance Program (EAP), and The University of Texas Police Department (UTPD). Call 512-232-5050 or visit https://safety.utexas.edu/behavior-concerns-advice-line. The Behavior Concerns and COVID-19 Advice Line has been expanded to support The University of Texas at Austin community during the COVID-19 pandemic. By calling 512-232-5050 - Option 2 for COVID-19, students, faculty and staff can be assisted in English and Spanish with COVID-19 support.

EMERGENCY EVACUATION POLICY. Occupants of buildings on the UT Austin campus are required to evacuate and assemble outside when a fire alarm is activated or an announcement is made. Please be aware of the following policies regarding evacuation:

- · Familiarize yourself with all exit doors in the classroom and the building. Remember that the nearest exit door may not be the one you used when entering the building.
- · If you require assistance to evacuate, inform the professor in writing during the first week of class.
- In the event of an evacuation, follow the professor's instructions.
- Do not re-enter a building unless you are given instructions by the Austin Fire Department, the UT Austin Police Department, or the Fire Prevention Services office.

VIII. COURSE SCHEDULE

The course schedule below outlines the major topics to be covered in this course and identifies reading assignments for each class session. In covering each topic, the class will examine specific issues related to diverse populations as outlines in objective #8 in the course objectives. All readings are available online in the course Canvas page. As we go through the semester, I may add reading to this list. When I do so I will notify you either in class or via email. All reading assignments should be completed prior to the class for which they are assigned.

Date	Торіс	Text / Readings
Class 1	Introduction and course overview	See course module in Canvas
Aug. 26	Overview of Community Tool Box	Loeb: We Don't Have To Be Saints
	Review Grand Challenges Project	Meslin: The Antidote for Apathy (TED talk)
Class 2	What is a Community?	CTB: Chapter 1 and 2
Sept. 2	Finalize project groups	Streeter: Community Overview
Class 3	Understanding and Describing the Community	CTB: Chapters 3, Sections 1,
Sept. 9		2, 4, 5, 16, 19, & 21
-		The Geography of Opportunity

Class 4	Assessing Community Needs	CTB: Chapters 3, Sections 3,
Sept. 16		6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 & 22
		Restore Rundberg Hotspot Analysis
Class 5 Sept. 23	Assessing Community Resources Reaction paper 1 is due	CTB: Chapters 3, Sections 8, 18 & 20 and Chapter 21, Section 8
		Asset Mapping: A Handbook
		Restore Rundberg Asset Inventory
Class 6	Promoting Interest and Participation in Initiatives	CTB: Chapters 6 and 7
Sept. 30		
Class 7	Strategies for Community Change	CTB: Chapter 5
Oct. 7		Rothman: Multi Modes of Intervention at the Macro Level
Class 8	Developing a Strategic Plan and Organizational	CTB: Chapters 8 and 9
Oct. 14	Structure	
Class 9	Becoming a Community Leader	CTB: Chapters 13 & 14
Oct. 21	Reaction paper 2 is due	Derek Siver: How to start a movement (TED talk)
		Drew Dudley: Everyday Leadership (TED talk)
Class 10	Analyzing Community Problems and Designing	CTB: Chapters 17, 18 and 19
Oct. 28	Community Interventions	
Class 11	Removing Barriers, Creating Opportunities and	CTB: Chapters 23, Chapter 24 Sections 1, 3 & 4, Chapter 25, Sections 1 & 10, Chapter 26, Sections 2, 3, 4 & 12
Nov. 4	Improving Services	
Class 12	Organizing for Effective Advocacy	CTB: Chapters 30, 33 & 35
Nov. 11		
Class 13	Evaluating Community Programs and Initiatives	CTB: Chapters 36, 37 & 38
Nov. 18	Reaction paper 3 is due	
Nov. 25	NO CLASSTHANKSGIVING	

Class 14 Final Class

Dec. 2 Project presentations

Final project is due

Common assignment is due

IX. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Alinsky, S. D. (1972). *Rules for Radicals: A Pragmatic Primer for Realistic Radicals*. New York: Vintage Books.
- Alinsky, S. D. (1974). Reveille for Radicals. New York: Vintage Books.
- Austin, J. E. (2000). The Collaboration Challenge: How Nonprofits and Business Succeed Through Strategic Alliances. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Publishers.
- Bangs, D. H. (2006). Nonprofits Made Easy. Madison, Wisconsin: Entrepreneur Press.
- Baogang, H. & Murphy, H. (2007). Global social justice at the WTO? The role of NGOs in constructing global social contracts. *International Affairs*, 707-727
- Barakso, M. & Schaffner, B. F. (2007). Exit, Voice, and Interest Group Governance. *American Politics Research*, 36, 1-25.
- Berry, J. M. (2006). A Voice for Nonprofits. Washington, DC: Bookings Institute.
- Block, P. (2009). Community: The Structure of Belonging. San Francisco: Berrett Koehler.
- Boggs, G. L. (2011). The Next American Revolution: Sustainable Activism for the Twenty-First Century. LA: University of California Press.
- Bolman, L. G. & Deal, T. E. (2003). *Reframing Organizations: Artistry, Choice, and Leadership, Third Edition*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Publishers.
- Bornstein, D. (2004). *How to Change the World: Social Entrepreneurs and the Power of New Ideas*. NY: Oxford University Press.
- Brown, M. J. (2006). Building Powerful Community Organizations: A Personal Guide to Creating Groups that Can Solve Problems and Change the World. Arlington, MA: Long Haul Press.
- Brueggemann, W. G. (2006). *The Practice of Macro Social Work, Third Edition*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth/Thomson Learning, Inc.
- Buttrfoss, F. D, (2013). *Ignite!: Getting your community coalition "fired up" for change.* Bloomington, IN: Author House.
- Centola, Damon. (2021) *Change: How to Make Big Things Happen*. New York: Little, Brown Spark, Hachette Book Group.
- Chambers, E. T. (2008). *Roots for Radicals: Organizing for Power, Action, and Justice*. New York: Continuum.
- Chaskin, R. J., Goerge, R. M., Skyles, A, & Guiltinan, S. (2006). "Measuring Social Capital: Exploration in Community-Research Partnership." *Journal of Community Psychology*, 35 (4), 489-514.
- Chrislip, D. D. (2002). *The Collaborative Leadership Fieldbook: A Guide for Citizen and Civic Leaders*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Publishers.

- Chrislip, D. D. & Larson, C. E. (1994). *Collaborative Leadership: How Citizens and Civic Leaders Can Make A Difference*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Publishers.
- Dees, J. G., Emerson, J. & Economy, P. (2002). Strategic Tools for Social Entrepreneurs: Enhancing the Performance of Your Enterprising Non-Profit. NY: John Wiley & Sons.
- Delgado, R. (2017). Critical Race Theory: An Introduction (Third Edition). New York: New York University Press.
- Dolnicar, S. & Randle, M. (2007). What Motivates Which Volunteers? Psychographic Heterogeneity Among Volunteers in Australia. *Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, 18(2), 135-155.
- Ehrenreich, B. (2001). *Nickel and Dimed: On Not Getting by In America*. NY: Henry Holt and Company.
- Ellis, R. A., Mallory, K. C., Gould, M. Y. & Shatila, S. L. (2006). *The Macro Practitioner's Workbook: A Step-by-Step Guide to Effectiveness with Organizations and Communities*. Belmont, CA: Thomson/Books Cole.
- Engelbrecht, L. (2008). Economic literacy and the war on poverty: a Social Work challenge? *International Journal of Social Welfare*, 17, 166–173.
- Farmer. P. (2003). *Pathologies of Power: Health, Human Rights, and the New War on the Poor.* Los Angeles: University of California Press.
- Farruggia, G. (2007). How is the Nonprofit Sector Changing? *Futures Research Quarterly*, 23, 5-16.
- Fauri, D. P., Wernet, S. P. & Netting, F. E. (2000). *Cases in Macro Social Work Practice*. Needham Heights, MA: Allyn & Bacon.
- Fellin, P. (2001). *The Community and the Social Worker, Third Edition*. Itasca, IL: F. E. Peacock Publishers, Inc.
- Fellin, P. (2001b). "Understanding American communities." In J. Rothman, J. L. Erlich, and J. E. Tropman (Eds.), *Strategies of community intervention, 6th edition*. Itasca, IL: F. E. Peacock Publishers, Inc.
- Figueira-McDonough, J. (2001). *Community Analysis and Praxis: Toward a Grounded Civil Society*. Philadelphia, PA: Brunner-Routledge.
- Fisher, R. & Karger, H. J. (1997). Social Work and Community in a Private World: Getting Out in Public. White Plains, NY: Longman.
- Fleury, M. & Mercier, C. (2002). Integrated local networks as a model for organizing mental health services. *Administration and Policy in Mental Health*, 30(1), 55-73.
- Fuller, T, Guy, D. & Pletsch, C. (2002). Asset Mapping: A Handbook. Canadian National Rural Conference.
- Gamble, D. N. & Weil, M. (2010). *Community Practice Skills: Local to Global Perspectives*. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Gibelman, M. & Furman, R. (2008). *Navigating Human Service Organizations, 2nd Edition*. Chicago: Luceum Books.
- Gonzales, V. (2007). Globalization, Welfare Reform, and the Social Economy: Developing an Alternative Approach to Analyzing Social Welfare Systems in the Post-Industrial Era. *Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare*, *34*(2), 187-211.

- Green, G. P. & Haines, A. (2002). *Asset Building and Community Development*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc.
- Green, M. (2006). When People Care Enough to Act. Toronto: Inclusion Press.
- Gustafson, D.H., Sainfort, F., Eichler, M., Adams, L., Bisognano, M., & Steudel, H. (2003). Developing and testing a model to predict outcomes of organizational change. *Health Services Research*, 38(2), 751-776.
- Handy, F. (2008). The Interchangeability of Paid Staff and Volunteers in Nonprofit Organizations. *Nonprofit & Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, 37, 76-92.
- Hardina, D. (2002). *Analytical Skills for Community Organization Practice*. NY: Columbia University Press.
- Hasselbein, F., Goldsmith, M. & Somerville, I. (1999). *Leading Beyond the Walls: How High-Performing Organizations Collaborate for Shared Success*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Publishers.
- Heofer, R. A., Hoefer, R. M., & Tobias, R. A. (1994). "Geographic Information Systems and Human Services." *Journal of Community Practice*, 1 (3), 113-128.
- Hick, S. F. & McNutt, J. G (Eds.). (2002) Advocacy, Activism, and the Internet: Community Organization and Social Policy. Chicago: Lyceum Books, Inc.
- Homan, M. S. (2008). *Promoting Community Change: Making It Happen in the Real World*. Belmont, CA: Thomson Brooks/Cole.
- Hudson, M. (2005). Managing at the Leading Edge: New Challenges in Managing Nonprofit Organizations. *Chronicle of Philanthropy*, 17(19), 42.
- Jamison, I. (2003). Turnover and Retention among Volunteers in Human Service Agencies. *Review of Public Personnel Administration*, 23, 114-132.
- Johnson Butterfield, A. K. & Korazim-Korosy, Yossi (Eds.) (2007). *Interdisciplinary Community Development: International Perspectives*. NY: Routledge.
- Johnson, J. L. & Grant, G., Jr. (2005). Community Practice. Boston, MA: Allyn and Bacon.
- Kemdi, Ibram X. (2019) How to be an Antiracist. Random House.
- King, R. M. (2000). From Making a Profit to Making a Difference. River Forest, IL: Planning/Communication.
- Kirst-Ashman, K. K. (2008). *Human behavior, communities, organizations and groups in the macro social environment: An empowerment approach, 2nd ed.* Belmont, CA: Thomson Brooks/Cole.
- Kirwin Institute (2013). The Geography of Opportunity in Austin and How it is Changing. The Ohio State University: Kirwin Institute.
- Kollock, P. & Smith, M. (Eds.) (1999) Communities in cyberspace. London: Routledge Press.
- Kordesh, R. S. (2006). Restoring Power to Parents and Places: The Case for Family-Based Community Development. Lincoln, NE: iUniverse.
- Kush, C. (2004). The One Hour Activist: The 15 Most Powerful Actions You Can Take to Fight for the Issues and Candidates You Care About. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.
- Legace, M. (2005). *Nonprofit Networking: The New Way to Grow*. Harvard Business School: Working Knowledge.

- Lewandowski, C. A. (2003). Organizational Factors Contributing to Worker Frustration: The Precursor to Burnout. *Journal of Sociology & Social Welfare*, 30(4), 175-185.
- Lewis, J. A., Packard, T. R. & Lewis, M. D. (2007). *Management of Human Service Programs,* 4th Edition. Belmont, CA: Thomson/Books Cole.
- Lipman, H. (2006). Techniques Activists Use to Influence Corporations. *Chronicle of Philanthropy*, 18(14), 14.
- Loeb, P. R. (2004). The Impossible Will Take Awhile: A Citizen's Guide to Hope in a Time of Fear. New York: Basic Books.
- Loeb, P. R. (1999). Soul of a Citizen: Living With Conviction in a Cynical Time. New York: St. Martin's Press.
- Mandell, B. R. & Schram, B. (2009). *Introduction to Human Services: Policy and Practice, 7th Edition*. Boston, MA: Allyn and Bacon.
- McGhee, H. (2021) *The Sum of Us: What Racism Costs Everyone and How we can prosper Together*. One World, a division of Penguin Random Gouse.
- Minieri, J & Getsos, P. (2007). *Tools for Radical Democracy*. San Francisco, CA: John Wiley & Sons.
- Mordaunt, J. (2005). The Challenges of Innovation. *Nonprofit Management and Leadership*, 16, 249-251.
- Myers, J. R. (2007). *Organic Community: Creating a Place Where People Naturally Connect.* Grand Rapids: MI: Baker Books.
- Nagy, R. (2008). Transitional Justice as Global Project: critical reflections. *Third World Quarterly*, 29, 275-289.
- Netting, F. E., O'Connor, M. K. & Fauri, D. P. (2008). *Comparative Approaches to Program Planning*. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons.
- Netting, F. E., Kettner, P. M. & McMurtry, S. L. (2008). *Social Work Macro Practice, 4th Edition*. Boston, MA: Allyn and Bacon.
- O'Connor, M. K. & Netting, F. E. (2009). Organization Practice: A Guide to Understanding Human Service Organizations, Second Edition. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons.
- Pakroo, P. H. (2007). *Starting and Building a Nonprofit: A Practical Guide, 2nd Edition*. Berkeley, CA: Nolo Press.
- Perlmutter, F. D., Bailey, D. & Netting, F. E. (2001). *Managing Human Resources in the Human Services: Supervisory Challenges*. NY: Oxford University Press.
- Perry, N. O. (2000). Social Enterprise and Nonprofits: Strategic Alliances. *Nonprofit Management*, 3, 1-4.
- Provan, K. G., Isett, K. R., & Milward, H. B. (2004). Cooperation and compromise: A network response to conflicting institutional pressures in community mental health. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, 33(3), 489-514.
- Puntenney, D. L. (2000). A Guide to Building Sustainable Organizations from the Inside Out. Chicago, IL: ACTA Publications.
- Restore Rundberg Neighborhood Revitalization Project. (2014). Asset Inventory. The University of Texas, School of Social Work.

- Restore Rundberg Neighborhood Revitalization Project. (2014). Hotspot Analysis. The University of Texas, School of Social Work.
- Rettig, H. (2006). *The Lifelong Activist: How to Change the World without Losing Your Way*. New York: Lantern Books.
- Robinson, A. (2002). Selling Social Change (Without Selling Out): Earned Income Strategies for Nonprofits. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Rothman, J. (1995). Approaches to community intervention. In J. Rothman, J. L. Erlich, and J. E. Tropman (Eds.). *Strategies of Community Practice, Fifth Edition*. Itasca, IL: F. E. Peacock Publishers, Inc., 26-63.
- Rubin, H. J. (2000). Renewing Hope Within Neighborhoods of Despair: The Community-Based Development Model. Albany, NY: SUNY Press.
- Rubin, H. J. and Rubin, I. S. (2008). *Community organization and development, 4th edition*. Boston, MA: Pearson.
- Sachs, J. (2005). The End of Poverty: Economic Possibilities for Our Times. NY" The Penguin Press.
- Sands, M. A. (2005). *How to Manage an Effective Nonprofit Organization*. Franklin Lakes, NJ: Career Press.
- Scales, L. and Streeter, C.L. (Eds.), (2003). Rural Social Work: Building and Sustaining Community Assets. Pacific Grove, CA: Brooks/Cole.
- Sen, R. (2003). Stir it up: Lessons in Community Organizing and Advocacy. San Francisco, CA: John Wiley & Sons.
- Schmid, H. (2006). Leadership Styles and Leadership Change in Human and Community Service Organizations. *Nonprofit Management and Leadership*, 17(2), 179-194.
- Stoecker, R. (2007). The Research Practices and Needs of Non-Profit Organizations in an Urban Center. *Journal of Sociology & Social Welfare*, 34(4).
- Streeter, C. L. (2013). Community: Overview. In *Encyclopedia of Social Work, 20th Edition, Volume 1*. Washington DC. NASW Press.
- Szakos, K. L. & Szakos, J. (2007). We Make Chang. Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press.
- Tang, F. (2007). Socioeconomic Disparities in Voluntary Organization Involvement Among Older Adults, *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, *37*, 1-20.
- Warren, M. R. (2001). Dry Bones Rattling: Community Building to Revitalize American Democracy. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Warren, R. B. & Warren, D. I. (1977). *The neighborhood organizer's handbook*. Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Press.
- Warren, R. L. (1978). The community in America, 3rd Edition. NY: University Press of America.
- Wells, R. (2006). Managing child welfare agencies: What do we know about what works? *Children and Youth Services Review, 28*(10), 1181-1194.
- Weil, M.(Ed.). (2005). *The Handbook of Community Practice*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc.
- Wuenschel, Peter. (2006). The Diminishing Role of Social Work Administrators in Social Service Agencies: Issues for Consideration. *Administration in Social Work*, 30(4), 5-18.

- Yoo, J., Brooks, D. & Patti, R. (2007). Organizational Constructs as Predicators of Effectiveness in Child Welfare Interventions. *Child Welfare*, 86(1), 53-79.
- Young, D. (2000). Alternative models of government-nonprofit sector relations: theoretical and international perspectives. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly, 29*, 142-172.