

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY-CENTRAL TEXAS SOCIAL WORK DEPARTMENT

SOWK 3304 110: Human Behavior in the Social Environment I
Mondays and Wednesdays, 2:30 to 3:45 PM, Room 304 Warrior Hall

Semester: Spring 2018
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Office Hours:

Monday and Wednesday: 4:00 to 5:00 PM, Tuesdays and Thursdays 1:00 to 5:00 PM

I. COURSE DESCRIPTION

Catalog Description: Using systems theory as an organizing perspective, this course provides an integrated look at the bio-psycho-social-spiritual factors influencing human development. Cultural factors affecting human functioning, as well as implications for social work practice, are explored.

II. NATURE OF COURSE

This course will provide students an opportunity to explore issues related to the person in environment. Emphasis will be placed on the process of human development (pregnancy, infancy, early and middle childhood, and adolescence) and on the environment surrounding each individual and his/her family. Students will become familiar with the normal range of biological, cognitive, personality, and social developments throughout the life span and will consider the effects of environment on individual development. Students will also learn how to conduct comprehensive psychosocial assessments, using a strengths and family systems perspective.

This course has infused curriculum that prepares students with the necessary casework skills required by 45CFR 1356.60 Title IV-E Training Program.

This course supports students' learning the model of **Generalist Social Work Practice:** Work with individuals, families, groups, communities and organizations in a variety of social work and host settings. Generalist practitioners view clients and client systems from a strengths perspective in order to recognize, support, and build upon the innate capabilities of all human beings. They use a professional problem-solving process to engage, assess, broker services, advocate, counsel, educate, and organize with and on behalf of clients and client systems. In addition, generalist practitioners engage in community and organizational development. Finally, generalist practitioners evaluate service outcomes in order to continually improve the provision and quality of services most appropriate to client needs. Generalist social work practice is guided by the NASW Code of Ethics and is committed to improving the well-being of individuals, families, groups, communities and organizations and furthering the goals of social justice. (From the website of the Association of Baccalaureate Social Work Program Directors, Inc.)

Teaching Method: This course meets face-to-face, and the primary teaching approaches are collaborative and active learning. Material in the course will be presented through interactive class discussions on readings and

on additional material presented by the professor in handouts, class activities, videotapes, and written psychosocial assessments.

Grading: As much as possible Dr. Rappaport tries to return graded assignments the class after they were due. For longer assignments it may be the second class after they were due. Three times during the semester Dr. Rappaport will complete grade sheets to show each student where their course grade stands at that time.

Note: Handouts for the course will be available via the Canvas Online Learning system. Please ensure that you have access to it. For concerns, please contact the Help Desk Central, 24 hours a day, by emailing helpdesk@tam.u.edu, 254-519-5466. See tamuct.instructure.com. For help you can also call the Canvas support line at 1-844-757-0953.

III. DEPARTMENT MISSION

The mission of the BSW Program at Texas A&M University - Central Texas is to prepare high quality graduates for entry-level generalist social work practice and for advanced education. This education is delivered in a rigorous and student-centered learning environment that promotes professional behavior, values and ethics, human and community well-being, respect for human diversity, and a global perspective, and is guided by a person-in-environment framework, knowledge based on scientific inquiry, and social work competencies.

Until Fall 2014 the TAMUCT Social Work Department had accreditation through the Council on Social Work Education (CSWE) as a branch campus of Tarleton State University. Now our Department has been awarded our own independent accreditation, effective February 2017.

Department Framework

The Social Work Department curriculum is rooted in a framework established by the Council on Social Work Education (CSWE). Specifically, the Department endeavors to develop social workers who promote human and community well-being by being able to demonstrate the 9 core competencies in CSWE's EPAS (2015 version). Each core competency also has specific, measurable practice behaviors that help students and their professors determine whether the competency has been achieved. The following explains how this course intends to help students achieve those practice behaviors and core competencies.

IV. COURSE OBJECTIVES AND RELATED CSWE-MANDATED CORE COMPETENCIES AND PRACTICE BEHAVIORS

This course provides content (through reading materials, assignments, and class discussions and activities) that helps to prepare you, the student, to engage in the following CSWE competencies and related practice behaviors:

- (1) Competency 1: Demonstrate ethical and professional behavior.
 - a. Behavior 1: Make ethical decisions by applying the standards of the NASW Code of Ethics, relevant laws and regulations, models for ethical decision-making, ethical conduct of research, and additional codes of ethics as appropriate to content.
 - i. Course assignments: Client assessments, Child Observation Essay, Class discussions of readings and videotapes, Concept mastery quizzes, and Exams
 - b. Behavior 2: Use reflection and self-regulation to manage personal values and to maintain professionalism in practice situations.
 - i. Course assignments: Client assessments, Child Observation Essay, Class discussions of readings and videotapes, Concept mastery quizzes, and Exams
 - c. Behavior 3: Demonstrate professional demeanor in behavior ... and oral [and] written ... communication.
 - i. Course assignments: Client assessments, Child Observation Essay, Class discussions of readings and videotapes, Concept mastery quizzes, and Exams
- (2) Competency 2: Engage diversity and difference in practice.

- a. Behavior 1: Apply and communicate understanding of the importance of diversity and difference in shaping life experiences in practice at the micro, mezzo, and macro levels.
 - i. Course assignments: Client assessments, Child Observation Essay, Class discussions of readings and videotapes, Concept mastery quizzes, and Exams
 - b. Behavior 2: Present themselves as learners and engage clients and constituencies as experts of their own experiences.
 - i. Course assignments: Client assessments, Child Observation Essay, Class discussions of readings and videotapes, Concept mastery quizzes, and Exams
 - c. Behavior 3: Apply self-awareness and self-regulation to manage the influence of personal biases and values in working with diverse clients.
 - i. Course assignments: Client assessments, Child Observation Essay, Class discussions of readings and videotapes, Concept mastery quizzes, and Exams
- (3) Competency 3: Advance human rights and social, economic, and environmental justice.
- a. Behavior 1: Apply their understanding of social, economic, and environmental justice to advocate for human rights at the individual and system levels.
 - i. Course assignments: Client assessments, Child Observation Essay, Class discussions of readings and videotapes, Concept mastery quizzes, and Exams
 - b. Behavior 2: Engage in practices that advance social, economic, and environmental justice.
 - i. Course assignments: Client assessments, Child Observation Essay, Class discussions of readings and videotapes, Concept mastery quizzes, and Exams
- (4) Competency 4: Engage in practice-informed research and research-informed practice.
- a. Behavior 1: Use and translate research evidence to inform and improve practice, policy, and service delivery
 - i. Course assignments: Client assessments, Child Observation Essay, Class discussions of readings and videotapes, Concept mastery quizzes, and Exams
- (5) Competency 5: Engage in policy practice.
- a. Behavior 1: Identify social policy at the local, state and federal level that impacts well-being, service delivery, and access to social services.
 - i. Course assignments: Client assessments, Child Observation Essay, Class discussions of readings and videotapes, Concept mastery quizzes, and Exams
 - b. Behavior 2: Assess how social welfare and economic policies impact the delivery of and access to social services.
 - i. Course assignments: Client assessments, Child Observation Essay, Class discussions of readings and videotapes, Concept mastery quizzes, and Exams
 - c. Behavior 3: Apply critical thinking to analyze, formulate, and advocate for policies that advance human rights and social, economic, and environmental justice.
 - i. Course assignments: Client assessments, Child Observation Essay, Class discussions of readings and videotapes, Concept mastery quizzes, and Exams
- (6) Competency 6: Engage with individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities.
- a. Behavior 1: Apply knowledge of human behavior and the social environment, person-in-environment, and other multidisciplinary theoretical frameworks to engage with clients and constituencies.
 - i. Course assignments: Client assessments, Child Observation Essay, Class discussions of readings and videotapes, Concept mastery quizzes, and Exams
 - b. Behavior 2: Use empathy, reflection, and interpersonal skills to engage diverse clients and constituencies effectively.
 - i. Course assignments: Client assessments, Child Observation Essay, Class discussions of readings and videotapes, Concept mastery quizzes, and Exams
- (7) Competency 7: Assess individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities.
- a. Behavior 1: Collect and organize data, and apply critical thinking to interpret information from clients and constituencies.
 - i. Course assignments: Client assessments, Child Observation Essay, Class discussions of readings and videotapes, Concept mastery quizzes, and Exams
 - b. Behavior 2: Apply knowledge of human behavior and the social environment, person-in-environment, and other multidisciplinary theoretical frameworks in the analysis of assessment data from clients and constituencies.
 - i. Course assignments: Client assessments, Child Observation Essay, Class discussions of readings and videotapes, Concept mastery quizzes, and Exams
 - c. Behavior 3: Develop mutually agreed-on intervention goals and objectives based on the critical assessment of strengths, needs, and challenges within clients and constituencies.
 - i. Course assignments: Client assessments, Child Observation Essay, Class discussions of readings and videotapes, Concept mastery quizzes, and Exams
 - d. Behavior 4: Select appropriate intervention strategies based on the assessment, research knowledge, and values and preferences of clients and constituencies.

- i. Course assignments: Client assessments, Child Observation Essay, Class discussions of readings and videotapes, Concept mastery quizzes, and Exams
- (8) Competency 8: Intervene with individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities.
 - a. Behavior 1: Critically choose and implement interventions to achieve practice goals and to enhance capacities of clients and constituencies.
 - i. Course assignments: Client assessments, Child Observation Essay, Class discussions of readings and videotapes, Concept mastery quizzes, and Exams
 - b. Behavior 2: Apply knowledge of human behavior and the social environment, person-in-environment, and other multidisciplinary theoretical frameworks in interventions with clients and constituencies.
 - i. Course assignments: Client assessments, Child Observation Essay, Class discussions of readings and videotapes, Concept mastery quizzes, and Exams
 - c. Behavior 3: Use inter-professional collaboration as appropriate to achieve beneficial practice outcomes.
 - i. Course assignments: Client assessments, Child Observation Essay, Class discussions of readings and videotapes, Concept mastery quizzes, and Exams
 - d. Behavior 4: Negotiate, mediate, and advocate with and on behalf of diverse clients and constituencies.
 - i. Course assignments: Client assessments, Child Observation Essay, Class discussions of readings and videotapes, Concept mastery quizzes, and Exams
 - e. Behavior 5: Facilitate effective transitions and endings that advance mutually agreed-on goals.
 - i. Course assignments: Client assessments, Child Observation Essay, Class discussions of readings and videotapes, Concept mastery quizzes, and Exams
- (9) Competency 9: Evaluate practice with individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities.
 - a. Behavior 1: Select and use appropriate methods for evaluation of outcomes.
 - i. Course assignments: Client assessments, Child Observation Essay, Class discussions of readings and videotapes, Concept mastery quizzes, and Exams
 - b. Behavior 2: Apply knowledge of human behavior and the social environment, person-in-environment, and other multidisciplinary theoretical frameworks in the evaluation of outcomes.
 - i. Course assignments: Client assessments, Child Observation Essay, Class discussions of readings and videotapes, Concept mastery quizzes, and Exams

V. COURSE REQUIREMENTS

A. Required Text: Hutchison, E. D. (2015). *Dimensions of human behavior: The changing life course* (5th ed.). Thousand Oaks: Sage. ISBN 978-1-4833-0390-1

B. Final Grades

A total of 10,000 points may be earned from the course assignments, as follows:

Course Assignment	Percentage of final grade	Total possible points
Concept Mastery Quizzes and Case Scenarios	20%	2,000
Child Observation Essay	20%	2,000
Psychosocial assessment One – Eric	5%	500
Psychosocial assessment Two – Roberto	5%	500
Psychosocial assessment Three – Missy	5%	500
Psychosocial assessment Four – Tommy	5%	500
Psychosocial assessment Five – Conrad (video)	5%	500
Mid-Term Exam	15%	1,500
Final Exam	10%	1,000
Attendance	5%	500
Class Participation	5%	500
Totals	100%	10,000 (Total points divided by 100 = final grade)

Points and Corresponding Grades for individual assignments are based on the following:

A+: 100 points	A: 95 points	A-: 90 points
B+: 88 points	B: 85 points	B-: 80 points

C+: 78 points	C: 75 points	C-: 70 points
D+: 68 points	D: 65 points	D-: 60 points
F: 59 points or less		

Example: A test worth 15% of the grade, on which a student earned a B+, would give 1,320 points toward the final grade ($88 \times 15 = 1,320$).

Final Class Grades are based on the following:

A: 90 to 100 (9,000 to 10,000 points)	B: 89 to 80 (8,900 to 8,000 points)
C: 79 to 70 (7,900 to 7,000 points)	D: 69 to 60 (6,900 to 6,000 points)
F: 59 or less (5,900 points or less)	

As much as possible, graded papers are returned the class after they are handed in. Two to three times during the semester, students will be given a grade sheet to show the status of their grade at that point in the course.

C. Course Assignments

The following activities will be completed during the semester.

1. Concept Mastery Quizzes and Case Scenarios (20% of final grade)

A number of the class periods will include a quiz and/or case scenarios to help students solidify their understanding of the concepts presented in the course material and learn how to apply them. The quiz will typically be given at the end of class as a take-home quiz, and it is due at the beginning of the next regularly scheduled class period. **A student who misses class will be allowed to submit a make-up quiz; however, it is the student's responsibility to pick up the quiz from Dr. Rappaport and turn it in by the class period in which it is due (typically the next scheduled class period). If the student does not do this, then a make-up quiz will not be accepted. STUDENTS MUST CONTACT DR. RAPPAPORT DIRECTLY TO GET A COPY OF A QUIZ THEY MISSED; THEY ARE NOT ALLOWED TO GET A COPY OF IT FROM ANOTHER STUDENT, AND STUDENTS ARE NOT TO AGREE TO PROVIDE A COPY IF ASKED. ALSO, DO NOT ASK FOR A COPY OF THE QUIZ AFTER STUDENTS HAVE ALREADY TURNED IT IN!**

At the end of the course, the student's average numerical grade on all quizzes (including any zeros) will represent 20% of their final grade. Each student will have one quiz grade (the lowest one) dropped by the professor; if you only missed a single class during the semester, that zero will not impact your average quiz grade.

Note: Take-home quizzes must be completed by each student ALONE. There is to be NO sharing of quiz answers with other students; this constitutes cheating. If a student shares their quiz answers with another student, BOTH students will receive a grade of 0 (zero) on that quiz.

2. Child Observation Interview and Interaction Paper (20% of grade)

Each student will arrange to spend two hours with a child between the ages of birth and ten years to observe, interview, and interact with that child and his/her parent(s). (This child **cannot be a relative of the student, AND RELATIVE IS DEFINED AS ANY PERSON RELATED BY BLOOD, MARRIAGE, OR CO-HABITATION**, but can be the child of someone they already know or someone they are meeting for the first time to do this assignment.) **You need to make up a fictional name to use for the child AND state in the paper that you are not using the child's correct name.** After spending the time with the child, you will write a detailed paper of at least 6-7 pages describing what you observed in the child, what the child and parents told you, how the child's height and weight plot on a growth chart, what specific developmental milestones you observed in the child, how that compares to ages when those milestones are typically achieved, and how the child's behavior and development compared to ALL the theoretical material you studied for class about a child that age (infant, toddler, early or middle childhood). **THAT MEANS YOU NEED TO REVIEW ALL COURSE MATERIAL ABOUT CHILDREN OF THAT AGE, INCLUDING THE TEXTBOOK, AND ACTUALLY UTILIZE THAT MATERIAL TO HELP EXPLAIN THE STORY OF THE PERSON**

YOU INTERVIEWED. THE COURSE MATERIAL SHOULD BE BLENDED IN WITH THE PERSON'S STORY IN A SMOOTH, EXPLANATORY FASHION. You should explain how the child was similar to the material you studied, and were there things about the child that were different from the material you studied? What did theorists such as Erikson and Piaget say about children this age, and how would their theoretical concepts help you in analyzing what you observed in this particular child? (For example, does the baby demonstrate object permanence yet -- and what test did you do to measure that? Does the child demonstrate an understanding of conservation yet -- and again, how did you test for that? Was the child able to copy something you drew on a piece of paper? Did you ask the child to draw a picture of him/herself and/or his/her family? How did they explain that picture, and how would it score on the Goodenough scale? How egocentric was the child? Etc.) What would the DDST show about the child? (You need to go into detail about things on the DDST that the child has and has not mastered.) **THIS THEORETICAL ANALYSIS NEEDS TO BE A MAJOR PART OF YOUR PAPER, NOT JUST A FEW PARAGRAPHS. GO THROUGH ALL THE COURSE MATERIAL ON CHILDREN THIS AGE, AND CONSIDER HOW TO USE THAT MATERIAL IN EXPLAINING EVERYTHING YOU SAW IN THIS CHILD.**

At the beginning of the essay, be sure you give the child's age and a description of the environment in which you did the observations and interactions (were you in the child's own home? on a playground? in a child care setting? in your home? etc.). Papers must be typed and double-spaced. Students are not allowed to use ANY reference materials other than course reading assignments, **BUT YOU MUST STILL CITE ANY CLASS MATERIALS YOU REFER TO IN YOUR PAPER, USING CORRECT APA FORMAT.** You need to make extensive use of material that is included in the course textbook; **DO NOT** use only the handouts for the class, as this will make your theoretical analysis lack depth. Creativity and thoroughness are significant aspects of the grading of this essay; if it is shorter than 6-7 pages (counting content only, not the face page and the reference page), you did not do the assignment correctly and there will be a significant grade deduction for not following instructions. In grading, 75% of the essay grade will be based on content, and 25% of the grade will be based on quality and professionalism of the student's writing (see further details in the assessment section, below).

SEE THE GRADING RUBRIC THAT IS ATTACHED TO THIS SYLLABUS. BE SURE YOU CITE THE GROWTH CHART AND THE DDST ACCORDING TO INSTRUCTIONS ON HANDOUTS IN CANVAS.

3. **Five Psychosocial Assessments: 25% of final grade (5% each)**

Students will complete a series of five (5) psychosocial assessments of clients/families. Four will be from stories handed out in class, and the fifth will be from a videotape shown in class about a client/family. The format used for writing those assessments is included in this syllabus. **BE SURE YOU USE THE GUIDELINES SHEET WE REVIEWED IN CLASS ON THE DAY WE TALKED ABOUT HOW TO WRITE ASSESSMENTS; THAT SHEET GIVES HINTS ABOUT WHAT INFORMATION BELONGS IN EACH SECTION OF THE ASSESSMENT. YOU SHOULD ALSO CAREFULLY REVIEW ASSESSMENTS THAT HAVE ALREADY BEEN GRADED AND RETURNED TO YOU IN ORDER TO AVOID MAKING THE SAME KINDS OF MISTAKES AGAIN.** The assessments will be graded according to how complete the information is that is included (content – 50% of the grade) and how coherently and appropriately the information is organized and presented within the assessment, as well as how neatly and professionally the assessment is written (organization – whether information about the client was put in the correct place, whether it was chronological, etc. – is 25% of the grade, and the remaining 25% of the grade is based on grammar, spelling and punctuation). When you write each assessment, you need to put yourself in the place of being the designated client's social worker. All assessments must be typed; no hand-written assessments will be accepted. **Assessments must be double-spaced in their entirety to give room for the professor to make corrections. Single-spaced assessments will not be graded and will receive a zero for the grade.** The due dates for those assessments are included in the schedule of classes.

Learning to write psychosocial assessments is essential for social workers. You will think it is incredibly hard to do these 5 assessments, and you will wonder why I grade them strictly – but then when you start your field placements, your supervisors will express gratitude that you have learned a good foundation for how to

approach writing client assessments. So hang in there and “trust the process” as you work through how to do these assignments.

NOTE: FOR THE ASSESSMENT THAT IS BEING VIEWED FROM A VIDEOTAPE, STUDENTS ARE EXPECTED TO WRITE THEIR ASSESSMENT BASED ONLY ON THE SINGLE VIEWING OF THE MOVIE IN CLASS. DO NOT TAPE RECORD THE VIDEO WHILE IT IS BEING SHOWN IN CLASS. DO NOT GO RENT THE MOVIE AND WATCH IT ADDITIONAL TIMES IN ORDER TO GET MORE INFORMATION FOR YOUR ASSESSMENT, AND DO NOT READ ANY MATERIAL ABOUT THE MOVIE TO HELP YOU WRITE THE ASSESSMENT. WHEN YOU INTERVIEW A CLIENT, YOU ONLY GET ONE ATTEMPT TO TALK WITH THE CLIENT BEFORE WRITING THE ASSESSMENT, AND THIS IS GIVING YOU PRACTICE FOR THAT REALITY. YOU NEED TO FOCUS ON DOING A GOOD JOB ON THE PARTS THAT YOU DO RECALL FROM THE VIDEO. IF IT IS OBVIOUS TO THE PROFESSOR THAT YOU DID NOT FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS, YOU WILL RECEIVE A GRADE OF ZERO ON THE ASSESSMENT.

NOTE: STUDENTS ARE NOT TO WORK ON THE ASSESSMENT ASSIGNMENTS TOGETHER. YOU MUST TURN IN WORK THAT IS ENTIRELY YOUR OWN. THIS PROHIBITION INCLUDES ASKING STUDENTS WHO TOOK THIS COURSE PREVIOUSLY TO GIVE YOU THEIR ASSESSMENTS, OR GETTING TOGETHER IN GROUPS TO WORK ON AND WRITE THE ASSESSMENTS TOGETHER, AND THEN EACH OF YOU SLIGHTLY CHANGING THE WORDING IN HOPES THAT I WILL NOT KNOW YOU WORKED ON THEM TOGETHER. ANY SUCH ACTIVITY WILL RESULT IN A GRADE OF 0 AND SANCTIONS FOR CHEATING ON A SCHOOL ASSIGNMENT. IF ANOTHER STUDENT APPROACHES YOU TO TALK ABOUT HOW YOU WROTE YOUR ASSESSMENT, OR IF ANOTHER STUDENT ASKS TO SEE YOUR ASSESSMENT, TELL THEM THAT IS CHEATING AND THAT YOU ARE NOT GOING TO DISCUSS YOUR ASSESSMENT WITH THEM. THIS ALSO MEANS YOU CANNOT GO TO THE INTERNET TO TRY TO DOWNLOAD ANY KIND OF INFORMATION, INCLUDING REVIEWS OF THE MOVIE. EVERYTHING YOU WRITE NEEDS TO COME FROM YOUR OWN WORK ON THE ASSIGNED CLIENT. THERE ARE NO EXCEPTIONS!!!

The 25% of the grade on each assessment that is based on organization will be based on the following:

0-2 errors = A+	3-4 errors = A
5-6 errors = A-	7-8 errors = B+
9-10 errors = B	11-12 errors = B-
13-14 errors = C+	15-16 errors = C
17-18 errors = C-	19-20 errors = D+
21-22 errors = D	23-24 errors = D-
25 errors or more = F	

The 25% of the grade on each assessment that is based on writing will be based on the following:

0-3 errors = A+	4-6 errors = A
7-9 errors = A-	10-12 errors = B+
13-15 errors = B	16-18 errors = B-
19-21 errors = C+	22-24 errors = C
25-27 errors = C-	28-30 errors = D+
31-33 errors = D	34-36 errors = D-
37 errors or more = F	

4. Mid-Term and Final Exams: 25% of final grade total

There will be two examinations given in this course, a mid-term and a final, both of which will be take-home essay exams. See the Course Schedule in this syllabus for exam due dates. Examinations will not be the type of exams students may be used to (such as multiple choice, true-false, matching, and short essay questions). That type of examination merely expects students to repeat back facts and definitions, and the concept mastery quizzes will be verifying your ability

to answer those kinds of questions. Instead, the exams will ask one or two large questions that expect the student to demonstrate their ability to integrate the learning they have done in the class (from reading, class discussions, watching videos in class, etc.) and show how they can APPLY that knowledge in performing social work functions. The exams will be given to students the class period before they will be due. **EXAM ANSWERS MUST BE TYPED AND DOUBLE-SPACED.** The thoroughness of answers will be a key element since grading will be based on the number of ideas, concepts, examples, and definitions you use in your answers. **You are expected to ANALYZE material we have studied, not just copy material from the textbook and handouts. Late exams will not be accepted.**

5. Class Attendance (5% of final grade)

Students are expected to be present for every scheduled class session – **and when I say present, I mean being in class the entire period, not using your telephone during class, not sleeping in class, not working on something for another class while you are in my class – in other words, being HERE and being ENGAGED IN LEARNING.** If any of those things end up not being true for you in a given day, then you will be marked absent. If you are unable to avoid missing a class, you must **email** the professor **within one week of the class period** to explain the absence if you want it to be considered an excused absence. Every unexcused (or unexplained) absence will affect this portion of your grade. For example, an illness or a funeral of a family member is an excused absence; the professor also allows one day’s absence if a deployed significant other returns home. **However, routine doctor’s appointments are expected to be scheduled for days and times when you do NOT have class, unless you can verify that the appointment was for a medical emergency and not for a routine visit. Any student who repeatedly asks for excused absences for doctor’s appointments can be told that those will not be able to be excused.** You need to email about **every** absence from class; for example, if you were sick both days of the week, one email for the first day will not suffice as the professor will not assume that you were still sick on the second day. The professor will review other types of absences to determine how unavoidable they were; not being able to leave work is NOT an excused absence. If your work schedule will not permit you to attend this class on a predictable basis, you should not be enrolled in the class.

Students must be present when class begins and are expected to remain until class is dismissed; students are not allowed to arrive late or leave early. (See the Code of Conduct for further details.)

The following shows the degree to which unexcused absences will impact your attendance grade.

<i>Number of Unexcused Absences</i>	<i>Attendance Grade</i>
1	A-
2	B
3	B-
4	C
5	D
6 or more	F
Coming to class late twice counts as one absence	

6. Class Participation (5% of grade)

Dr. Rappaport has an interactive teaching style and expects every student to be an active participant in class. An old Chinese proverb says, “Tell me and I will forget–Show me and I may remember–But involve me and I will understand.” You will learn more from this class if you talk and participate. Ask questions, remembering that there is no such thing as a stupid question. Share your reactions to what is being discussed. Reflect on implications of what we are studying. If you are a student who has never before chosen to talk in classes, this will be a good opportunity for you to start developing a new life skill that will serve you well in the profession of social work. (Students are encouraged not to divulge any personal information they will not be comfortable having their fellow students know about them.) Being an active participant increases understanding of the material for your fellow students as well.

Your class participation grade will be determined by whether you talked during class discussions **and by whether your contributions added to the quality of the class sessions**. Dr. Rappaport also reserves the right to call on students in class if they are not participating regularly in the discussions. Each day a student will earn between 0 and 3 participation points; the points will be totaled at the end of the semester, and grades will be determined based on the student's total number of points compared to the points of all the other students in the class.

VI. CODE OF CONDUCT FOR CLASSROOMS

The following policies apply to all students enrolled in this course:

1. Students are not permitted to enter class more than ten (10) minutes late. Exceptions will be made with prior discussion and approval by the professor only.
2. After class has begun, students are expected to remain for the duration of the class. It is expected that all students will take care of personal affairs (i.e., get beverages, take care of phone calls, meet with students and other professors, use the restroom, etc.) before class begins and that they WILL NOT leave class after it has begun.
3. Students are expected to display professional decorum at all times. This includes, but is not limited to, respecting classmates and the instructor. It is expected that students will not speak to/hold conversations with/pass notes to other students, use cell phones, or engage in other types of unprofessional behaviors after class has begun. Talking during class discussions out of turn or while other students are talking is disruptive to the learning environment, disrespectful to peers, and unprofessional in demeanor. Students are strongly encouraged to engage in discussion in a respectful and appropriate manner; hence, it is expected that students apply classroom etiquette and raise a hand if there is something you want to share or you want to answer a question. It is also expected that students will display patience in raising a hand and recognize that the professor may be trying to call on other students who have not yet participated.
4. To support the academic learning environment, students are asked to refrain from sharing personal information in class that will not support/add significantly to the class discussion. Sharing of personal stories and/or issues that are not directly related to the topic can distract class learning and limit knowledge-sharing by the professor and other students. The professor reserves the right to redirect/limit such conversations in class as needed.
6. Students are NOT permitted to work collaboratively (together) on *any* assignment in this class. All work turned in must be the student's own product. This includes take-home quizzes, papers, etc. Failure to adhere to this policy can result in a zero (0) on the assignment and referral to Student Affairs for academic integrity concerns.
7. **All assignments must be turned in at the beginning of class on the day they are due.** Late work ***will not*** be accepted or graded unless this has been discussed with and approved by the professor **BEFORE** the due date (not the time) of the assignment. *Being absent from class on a day when an assignment is due does NOT grant a student an extension to the due date;* the student must still arrange to get that assignment turned in to the professor before class starts.

Allowing students to turn in assignments late for a grade is not fair to other students who get their work done on time, disrupts the grading process for the professor, and sends a message that such behavior is professionally “okay,” which it is not. Failure to adhere to this policy will result in a zero (0) for the assignment. This is inclusive of all assignments.

Please note: *It is unprofessional and unacceptable to run into class with a newly printed paper and attempt to assemble the paper at the professor’s desk/podium (getting pages together, stapling, etc.) prior to turning in the paper/assignment. This shows failure to plan effectively and to take initiative to get assignments turned in on time. It is advisable to assemble papers appropriately for submission BEFORE entering class.*

8. All papers submitted for grading MUST adhere to APA 6th edition standards unless otherwise stated by the professor. This means that all papers must, *minimally*, be: 1) typed, 2) double-spaced, 3) use Times New Roman font, 4) use 12 point font, 5) include an APA style cover page, and 6) include in-text citations AND a reference page for ANY SOURCED INFORMATION (this includes information learned in current or previous classes, read online, learned during a personal communication, reviewed over email, read in a textbook, etc.). Further, all typed papers submitted in class MUST be stapled. Submitting papers in folders, binders, etc., is not allowed.
9. TAMUCT expects all students to maintain high standards of personal and scholarly conduct and to avoid any form of academic dishonesty. Academic dishonesty includes, but is not limited to, plagiarism (intentional or unintentional), copying another person's work, turning in someone else's work as your own, downloading material from the internet and inserting it into a paper as if it were your own work, taking ideas from classes or readings and putting them in a paper without citations/references, cheating on an examination or other academic work, collusion, and the abuse of resource materials. Any idea, even paraphrased ideas, used or borrowed must be given credit by showing the source with an appropriate citation and reference. **Any student who violates class and/or university policies regarding Academic Honesty will be sanctioned.** More information on university policies can be found at tamuct.edu/studentconduct.
10. **Additional and Important Note on Writing Assignments:** All written assignments are expected to be the original work of the student. While paraphrasing and some direct quotations are permitted, it is expected that this will be done within the context of your own analysis and synthesis of the information read or viewed. Paraphrasing is a skill of reading information and, using your own thoughts, summarizing the information in a way that supports the topic discussed. While the paraphrase involves your own thoughts, it originates from another source, and that source is cited. Quoting is a matter of taking words verbatim from another source and restating them without, or with minimal, manipulation. Quotations are placed in quotation marks (“ ”) or placed in a block format within the text. Quoting does not involve analysis and synthesizing and, therefore, does not require critical thinking except when used appropriately to support (not substitute for) an idea. Because of this, students are discouraged from using significant numbers of quotations as this limits your learning experience. Students found to quote excessively will be penalized. Students using words as their own without appropriately citing will be penalized – including failing the assignment and up to failing the course. Students found to have plagiarized (using words as your own without giving **proper credit**, whether

paraphrasing or directly quoting) will also be referred to Student Affairs. Therefore, it is **VERY** important that students take academic integrity in writing very seriously. If you are in doubt, it is always best to cite your source and/or speak with your professor for more guidance. The Writing Center, Library, and Owl Purdue are also resources that can help you.

11. Class discussions, oral presentations, and written materials must adhere to professional standards of expression and conform to the style described by the American Psychological Association (APA). This includes avoidance of the use of language that degrades women; people of color; people who are gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgender; and other diverse and at-risk populations. All students are expected to display the utmost respect for all people, regardless of differences.

Final Note Regarding Class Policies

The aforementioned policies are designed to create and foster a positive and rewarding learning environment for all students. Failure to adhere to the aforementioned class policies, as well as university policies, demonstrates a potential inability to conduct oneself professionally in social work. These policies are applicable throughout the department and, as such, students who consistently fail to comply with these policies will be considered inappropriate candidates for field placement and/or for the degree of Bachelor of Social Work at TAMUCT, as their behavior is considered inappropriate for a social work practitioner.

An assessment of student behavior as it relates to class policies, and overall decorum required throughout the TAMUCT Social Work Department and the university, is provided via the “Rubric for Assessing Professional Behaviors” that is given to students at the New Social Work Student Orientation. All social work majors receive a RAPB when they apply to the social work major and again when they apply for a field placement. Failure to obtain scores of 3 or 4 in any of the 15 professional behavior areas listed in the rubric will limit a student’s ability to be admitted to the social work major or assigned to a field placement and/or can result in removal from a field placement. These behaviors, which align with the National Association of Social Workers (NASW) core values and ethics, the TAMUCT Code of Conduct, and the Social Work Department class policies, are considered the expected professional behaviors of social work interns and future generalist social workers and, therefore, are held to the strictest code.

VII. University Policies

1. 911 Cellular:

911 Cellular is an emergency notification service that gives TAMUCT the ability to communicate health and safety emergency information quickly via email, text message, and social media. All students are automatically enrolled in it through their myCT email account. Connect at 911 Cellular, portal.publicsafetycloud.net/Texas-AM-Central/alert-management to change where you receive your alerts or to opt out. By staying enrolled in 911 Cellular, university officials can quickly pass on safety-related information, regardless of your location.

2. Drop Policy

If you discover that you need to drop this class, you must go to the Records Office and ask for the necessary paperwork. Professors cannot drop students; this is always the responsibility of the

student. The records office will give a deadline for when the form must be completed, signed, and returned. After you return the signed form to the records office and wait 24 hours, you must go into Warrior Web and confirm that you are no longer enrolled. If you are still enrolled, FOLLOW-UP with the records office immediately. You are to attend class until the procedure is complete to avoid penalties for absences. Should you miss the deadline or fail to follow the procedure, you will receive an F in the course if you stopped attending and doing the assignments.

3. **Academic Integrity**

Texas A&M University - Central Texas values the integrity of the academic enterprise and strives for the highest standards of academic conduct. TAMUCT expects its students, faculty, and staff to support the adherence to high standards of personal and scholarly conduct to preserve the honor and integrity of the creative community. Academic integrity is defined as a commitment to honesty, trust, fairness, respect, and responsibility. Any deviation by students from this expectation may result in a failing grade for the assignment and potentially a failing grade for the course. Academic misconduct is any act that improperly affects a true and honest evaluation of a student's academic performance and includes, but is not limited to, cheating on an examination or other academic work, plagiarism and improper citation of sources, using another student's work, collusion, and the abuse of resource materials. All academic misconduct concerns will be reported to the university's Office of Student Conduct. Ignorance of the university's standards and expectations is never an excuse to act with a lack of integrity. When in doubt on collaboration, citation, or any issue, please contact your professor before taking a course of action.

4. **Academic Accommodations**

At Texas A&M University – Central Texas, we value an inclusive learning environment where every student has an equal chance to succeed and has the right to an education that is barrier-free. The Dept. of Access and Inclusion is responsible for ensuring that students with a disability receive equal access to the University's programs, services and activities. If you believe you have a disability requiring reasonable accommodations, please contact the Department of Access and Inclusion at (254) 501-5831. Any information you provide is private and confidential and will be treated as such. For more information, please visit our webpage: <http://www.tamuct.edu/student-affairs/access-inclusion>.

TAMUCT supports students who are pregnant and/or parenting. In accordance with requirements of Title IX and guidance from US Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights, the Dean of Student Affairs' office can assist students who are pregnant and/or parenting in seeking accommodations related to pregnancy and/or parenting; contact them at 254-501-5909. For more information, please visit www.tamuct.departments/index.php. Students may also contact our Title IX Coordinator. If you would like to read more about these requirements and guidelines online, please visit the website www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/pregnancy.pdf.

5. **Library Services**

The university library provides many services in support of research across campus and at a distance. We offer over 200 electronic databases containing approximately 250,000 ebooks and 82,000 journals, in addition to the 72,000 items in our print collection, which can be mailed to students who live more than 50 miles from campus. Research guides for each subject taught at TAMUCT are available through our website to help students navigate these resources. On campus, the library offers technology including cameras, laptops, microphones, webcams, and digital sound recorders. Research assistance from a librarian is also available 24 hours a day through our online chat service and at the reference desk when the library is open. Research sessions can be scheduled for more comprehensive assistance and can take place on Skype or in person at the library. Assistance can cover many topics, including how to find articles in peer-reviewed journals, how to cite resources, and how to piece together research for written assignments. The library facility on campus includes

student lounges, private study rooms, group work spaces, computer labs, family areas suitable for all ages, and many other features. Services such as interlibrary loan, TexShare, binding, and laminating are available. The library offers workshops tours, readings, and other events. For more information, visit the webpage: <http://tamuct.libguides.com/>

5. Tutoring Services

Tutoring is available to all TAMUCT student, both on-campus and online. On-campus subjects tutored include Accounting, Advanced Math, Biology, Finance, Statistics, Mathematics, and Study Skills. Tutors are available at the Tutoring Center in Warrior Hall, Suite 111. If you have a question regarding tutor schedules, need to schedule a tutoring session, are interested in becoming a tutor, or any other question, contact AcademicSupport Programs at 254-519-5706, or by emailing Kim Wood at k.wood@tamuct.edu. Chat live with a tutor 24/7 for almost any subject on your computer through tutor.com, an online tutoring platform that enables TAMUCT students to log in and receive FREE online tutoring and writing support. This tool provides tutoring in over 40 subject areas. To access tutor.com, go to the “My Courses” tab in Blackboard.

5. University Writing Center

Located in 416 Warrior Hall, the University Writing Center is a free workspace open to all TAMUCT students from 10 AM to 5 PM Monday thru Thursday. Students can arrange a one-on-one session with a trained and experienced writing tutor by visiting the UWC during normal operating hours (both half-hour and hour sessions are available). Tutors are prepared to help writers of all levels and abilities at any stage of the writing process. While tutors will not write, edit, or grade papers, they will assist students in developing more effective composing practices. By providing a practice audience for students’ ideas and writing, tutors highlight the ways in which they read and interpret students’ texts, offering guidance and support throughout the various stages of the writing process. In addition, students can work independently in the UWC by checking out a laptop that runs the Microsoft Office suite and connects to WIFI, or by consulting our resources on writing, including all the relevant style guides (such as APA). Whether you need help brainstorming ideas, organizing an essay, proof-reading, understanding proper citation practices, or just want a quiet place to work, the University Writing Center is available for help. If you have any questions about it, contact Dr. Bruce Bowles, Jr., at bruce.bowles@tamuct.edu.

6. Sexual Violence

Sexual violence is a serious safety, social justice, and public health issue. TAMUCT offers support for anyone struggling with these issues. University faculty are mandated reporters, so if someone discloses that they were sexually assaulted (or a victim of domestic or dating violence or stalking) while a student at TAMUCT, faculty members are required to inform the Title IX office. If you want to discuss any of these issues confidentially, you can do so through Student Counseling (254-501-5955), located on the second floor of Warrior Hall (207L). It is incumbent on all of us to find ways to create environments that tell predators that we do not agree with their behaviors and to tell survivors that we will support them. Your actions matter; do not be a bystander. Be an agent of change. For additional information visit the Title IX webpage at www.tamuct.edu/departments/compliance/titleix.php.

7. Copyright Notice

Students should assume that all course material is copyrighted by the respective author(s). Reproduction of course material is prohibited without consent by the author and/or course instructor. Violation of copyright is against the law and against TAMUCT’s Code of Academic Honesty. All alleged violations will be reported to the Office of Student Conduct.

VIII. The Professor Teaching this Course

Dr. Rappaport decided she wanted to become a social worker during her senior year as a Sociology major and Psychology minor working on a baccalaureate degree at the University of Texas at Austin; she, therefore, went ahead and completed a masters degree in social work. She had 25 years of practice as a medical/pediatric social worker before coming to Killeen to teach social work in August 2000. The first 8 years she worked at the University of Texas Medical Branch in Galveston with infants, children, and adolescents who had chronic and life-threatening illnesses (including cancer, sickle cell anemia, AIDS, cystic fibrosis, spina bifida, and many types of congenital birth defects). She was also the social worker in the newborn intensive care unit and worked with many premature infants. She then became the supervisor of all the pediatric and OB/GYN social workers at that hospital, which she did for 10 years. During that time she also began working on her PhD in Medical Humanities at UTMB, which she completed in 1995. Her dissertation was written on why social workers became involved in the medical field, doing her research at the first medical Social Service Department in the country at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. She then spent 3½ years in private practice, doing contract case management social work with chronically and terminally ill children and adolescents through home visiting, all for the Children with Special Health Care Needs Social Work Services Department. For the next 3½ years she became the Assistant Director of the Texas Department of Health social work services, supervising social workers who worked for CSHCN in 16 counties around the Houston area. She enjoys teaching this class because of her commitment to helping students learn how to become effective social workers for children and their families. Much of her career has focused on child development (of healthy children and of children with serious medical problems and disabilities) and on helping parents know how to meet the needs of their children. She has also done extensive volunteer work in the area of child abuse prevention, which has been a major passion of hers because of the thousands of cases of child abuse she has been involved with professionally. She has had to testify in court many times regarding child abuse cases.

Dr. Rappaport takes teaching very seriously. She wants students to enjoy this class and feel like they learned a great deal from it. She is committed to coming to class prepared, to sharing her professional knowledge and experiences with students, and to encouraging everyone to participate actively in the discussions. In return, she expects students to come to class prepared, having read the day's assignment ahead of time and being ready to ask any questions they might have about things they did not understand from the reading.

IX. COURSE SCHEDULE

DATE	DESCRIPTION	TEXT / READINGS
Wednesday 1/17/18	Review course syllabus Videotape: Part of "Listening to Children" (1 st 15 minutes)	
Monday 1/22/18	Life Course Perspective - Definition Theoretical Roots - Basic Concepts (Cohort, Transition, Trajectory, Life Event, Turning Point, Timing of Lives, Dimensions of Age, Interdependent Lives, Human Agency) - Major Themes Strengths & Limitations Videotape: More of "Listening to Children" (1:00)	Hutchison 1-40
Wednesday 1/24/18	Discussion of Hutchison concepts from life course perspective and how they were illustrated in "Listening to Children" Video: Finish "Listening to Children" (0:15)	

Monday 1/29/18	Sociocultural Aspects of Childbearing Conception, Pregnancy, Childbirth Reproductive Genetics, Counseling Contraception Abortion Infertility	Hutchison 41-69 Handout: Genetics
Wednesday 1/31/18	Review psychosocial assessment outline to be used for assessing clients/families (handout) Review common referrals made during social work interventions Raul Salazar Assessment Exercise Ataques de Nervios, use of timeline Receive the first 4 assessment stories	Handout: Assessment writing, Raul Salazar story Handout: Resource Referrals for Pediatric Patients Handout: 4 client stories for assessments this semester
Monday 2/5/18	Discussion of writing the psychosocial assessment on Eric. Review the story, start trying to write it yourself, and come to class with questions about things on which you are unclear.	Start writing Eric assessment
Wednesday 2/7/18	Fetal Development (including class presentation) Miscarriage Labor & Delivery Teratogens Pregnancy and Life Course	Hutchison 70-77 Handout: Contraception, Pregnancy, and Fetal Development Figuring pounds from kilograms
Monday 2/12/18	At-risk Newborns, Prematurity and Low Birth Weight Congenital Anomalies Special Parent Populations - Gay and Lesbian Parents - Substance Abuse - Eating Disorders - Parents with Disabilities - Incarcerated Mothers HIV Videotape: "Diagnosis Heartbreak" (0:20) (DVD 1115)	Hutchison, pp. 77-92 Handout: Congenital Defects Newborn Screening Congenital Defects Photos Adapting to Birth Defects Fetal Alcohol and Drug Effects
Wednesday 2/14/18	Congenital Disorders, continued Video: "Miss You Can Do It" (1:12)	<u>ERIC ASSESSMENT DUE TODAY</u>
Monday 2/19/18	Post-Partum Depression Videotape: "More than Baby Blues: Unmasking Post-Partum Depression" (0:30)	Handout: Post-Partum Depression
Wednesday 2/21/18	Infancy and Toddlerhood - Developmental Niche - Physical Development Self-Regulation - Sensory Abilities Reflexes - Motor Skills Videotape: "Infant Temperament" (0:12)	Hutchison 93-116

Monday 2/26/18	<p>Infancy and Toddlerhood, cont'd.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brain - Piaget - Erikson - Pre-language - Cognitive Development - Emotional Control - Temperament 	<p>Handouts: The Brain Erik Erikson & Jean Piaget</p>
Wednesday 2/28/18	<p>Infancy and Toddlerhood, continued</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attachment Play Disrupted Development - Childcare Family Leave Policies - Multigenerational Families Breastfeeding - Post-Partum Depression Poverty - Failure to Thrive Abuse - Protective Factors <p>Videotape: "Infant Bonding" (0:13) Videotape: "Eye Contact Means Love" (0:11)</p>	<p>Hutchison 116-134</p> <p>Handouts: Growth Charts Feeding Disorders/Failure to Thrive Allergies SIDS Second Hand and Third Hand Smoke Snoring May Stunt Growth</p> <p><u>ROBERTO ASSESSMENT IS DUE TODAY</u></p>
Monday 3/5/18	<p>Infancy and Toddlerhood, cont'd</p> <p>Attachment/bonding Effects of Poverty</p> <p>Video: "Begin with Love" (0:30) – bring TV to class</p>	<p>Handout: Attachment</p> <p>Handout: Poverty and Resources for Children</p>
Wednesday 3/7/18	<p>Childhood Trauma and Resilience</p> <p>Videotape: "Three Days in September" (1:21) – bring TV to class</p>	<p>Handout: Resilience and Brain</p>
Monday 3/12/18 and Wednesday 3/14/18	<p>SPRING BREAK – ENJOY!!!</p>	
Monday 3/19/18	<p>Child Abuse Slide Show</p> <p>Videotape: "What Can We Do About Child Abuse?"</p> <p>Videotape: "The Eleventh Commandment" (0:04)</p> <p>RECEIVE THE MID-TERM EXAM</p>	<p>Handouts: Parenting Styles Quiz Spanking and Aggression Child Abuse/Neglect Baby Moses Law Shaken Baby Syndrome</p>

Wednesday 3/21/18	<p>Early Childhood</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Physical Development - Cognitive, Language Development, Piaget - Moral Development - Personality, Emotional Development - Social Development Play - Developmental Disruptions Early Childhood Education <p>Lead Poisoning</p> <p>Videotape: "Illness in the Family: Children Confronting Uncertainty" (0:21)</p>	<p>Hutchison 135-162</p> <p>Handout: Lead Poisoning</p> <p>Mid-Term Exam is Due</p>
Monday 3/26/18	<p>In class exercise: Developmental Delays</p>	<p>Handout: DDST Milestones</p>
Wednesday 3/28/18	<p>Autism</p> <p>Videotape: "The Horse Boy" (1:15)</p>	<p>Handout: Autism Temple Grandin</p>
Monday 4/2/18	<p>Early Childhood, continued</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multigenerational Family Poverty Homelessness - Ineffective Discipline Divorce <p>Videotape: "Kids and Divorce: For Better or Worse" (0:60)</p>	<p>Hutchison 162-169</p> <p>Handout: Effects of Divorce</p>
Wednesday 4/4/18	<p>Early Childhood, continued</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Violence Protective Factors <p>Videotape: "Effects of Trauma on the Brain" (0:28)</p>	<p>Hutchison 169-176</p> <p>Handout: Self-Esteem</p>
Monday 4/9/18	<p>Middle Childhood</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Historical Perspective - Multigenerational Family Physical Development - Cognitive Development Cultural Identity Development <p>Using children's drawings for assessment and counseling</p> <p>Videotape: "Children with Tourette Syndrome" (0:27)</p>	<p>Hutchison 177-190</p> <p>Handout: Children's Drawings</p>
Wednesday 4/11/18	<p>Middle Childhood, continued</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emotional Development Social Development - Peer Group Gender Identity and Roles Technology - Spiritual Development School <p>Videotape: "Eye of the Storm" (0:25) (VC 1006)</p>	<p>Hutchison 190-202</p> <p>Handout: Emotional Intelligence</p> <p>Handout: Prejudice/Discrimination Formation in Children</p> <p><u>MISSY ASSESSMENT DUE TODAY</u></p>

Monday 4/16/18	<p>Middle Childhood, continued</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Special Challenges Poverty Violence ADHD - Autism Emotional/Behavioral Disorders - Family Disruption Risk Factors and Protective Factors <p>Videotape: "Are the Kids Alright? Children's Mental Health in Texas" (0:56) – Bring TV to class</p>	<p>Hutchison 202-219</p> <p>Handout: Depression and Suicide in Children</p> <p>Milam: Traumatized/ Anxious/ Isolated Children</p>
Wednesday 4/18/18	<p>Learning Differences, Dyslexia, ADHD</p> <p>Video: "Living with Learning Disabilities" (0:45)</p> <p>.</p>	<p>Handout: Learning Differences, ADHD, Dyslexia, Dyscalculia, Dysgraphia</p> <p><u>CHILD OBSERVATION ESSAY IS DUE TODAY</u></p>
Monday 4/23/18	<p>Adolescence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social Construction Transition Biological Aspects - Psychological Aspects Identity Development - Social Aspects Technology <p>Eating Disorders</p> <p>Videotape: "Adolescence and other Temporary Mental Disorders" (1:15)</p>	<p>Hutchison 221-249</p> <p>Handouts: Adolescence</p> <p>Handout: Anorexia/Bulimia</p>
Wednesday 4/25/18	<p>Videotape: "Ordinary People" (1:15) – Write an assessment of Conrad Jarrett based on this videotape</p> <p>Reminder: YOU ARE NOT ALLOWED TO GO WATCH THIS MOVIE AGAIN OR READ ANYTHING ABOUT IT!!!!</p>	<p><u>TOMMY ASSESSMENT DUE TODAY</u></p>
Monday 4/30/18	<p>Adolescence, continued</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spiritual Aspects Sexuality - Sexual Orientation <p>Videotape: "Gay or Straight?" (0:14)</p> <p>Videotape: "Gay Youth" (0:30) (DVD 1401)</p>	<p>Hutchison 250-254</p> <p>Handout: GLBTQ and Inter-Sex</p>
Wednesday 5/2/18	<p>Adolescence, continued</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pregnancy and Childbearing - Sexually Transmitted Infections - Substance Abuse Juvenile Delinquency - Bullying Prison Violence Rape - Poverty Eating Disorders - Depression/Suicide Risk & Protective Factors <p>Videotape: "The Adolescent Addict" (Addiction series)</p> <p>RECEIVE FINAL EXAM</p>	<p>Hutchison 254-267</p> <p>Handout: Adolescent Pregnancy</p> <p><u>CONRAD ASSESSMENT DUE TODAY</u></p>

Monday 5/7/18	Adolescence, continued Class activity: Working with Oppositional Youth	Handouts: Aggressive Youth ODD/CD Aggressive Youth Susie Lee Case Study
Wednesday 5/9/18	Gangs Videotape: "Crips and Bloods: Made in America" (1:39)	Handout: Gangs FINAL EXAM IS DUE

IX. BIBLIOGRAPHY (Note: This list is NOT written in APA format; do not copy this format in your papers!)

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**Human Behavior in the Social Environment I, Dr. Claudia Rappaport
INDIVIDUAL OBSERVATION, INTERACTION, AND INTERVIEW PAPER GRADING RUBRIC**

	<i>Possible Points</i>	<i>Earned</i>
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		<i>Points</i>
Paper is at least 5-7 pages in length (not counting face page or reference page)	5	
Demographics of person (age is between birth and 10 years, living situation, etc.), where the interview and observation were conducted, and that you are using a false name	5	
Child's story is told in a coherent, interesting, creative way	15	
Course material is used to explain child's story in a comprehensive way, explaining how the child's behavior and development compare to all the theoretical material we studied for a child that age (infant, toddler, early childhood, middle childhood) – how they are similar, how they are different – and the course material is blended in with the child's story in a smooth, explanatory fashion	15	
Explanation of how the child's height and weight plot on a growth chart	5	
Explanation of developmental milestones you observed in the child (what they have mastered, what they have not mastered) and how that compares to the ages at which those milestones are typically mastered by the average child	15	
Explanation of what the DDST would say about this child's developmental status – if the child is too old to use the DDST, what would it have said about the child earlier in his/her life	5	
Explanation of Erik Erikson's theory and how it would be applied in this child's situation	5	
Explanation of Jean Piaget's theory and how it would be applied in this child's situation	5	
Parent(s)'s perspective of child's behavior and development is explored	5	
Citations are correctly done, including personal communication citations in every paragraph in which interview is presented; no citations were left out; if the wording was taken directly from a source from the class (including textbook and handouts), quotation marks are correctly used to indicate that paraphrasing was not used	10	
Paper's format is correct based on APA – margins, running head, page numbers, double spacing (and no extra space between paragraphs), reference page and citations	5	
No reference material other than course materials was used	5	
Total points (the grade on the 75% of the grade that is based on paper's content)	100	

PSYCHOSOCIAL ASSESSMENT FORMAT

Date: _____ Your name: _____

Demographics:

Name: (Last, First):

Age:

Name(s) of Parent(s)/Guardian(s):
Client/Family Members present at assessment:

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	RELATION	AGE	HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	RELATION	AGE

PHYSICAL OR MEDICAL SITUATION:

History:
Current:

Family's understanding/acceptance of client's needs:
Current medical/physical status of family members:

COGNITIVE/DEVELOPMENTAL STATUS:

History:
Current:

BEHAVIORAL STATUS:

History:
Current:

EMOTIONAL/PSYCHOLOGICAL ISSUES:

History:
Current:

EDUCATIONAL STATUS:

History:
Current:

NUTRITIONAL STATUS:

History:
Current:

VOCATIONAL STATUS:

History:
Current:

SOCIOECONOMIC SITUATION:

Employment:

Income:

Financial stresses:

HOUSING: Apartment House Mobile Home Homeless Other:
 Own Rent Share housing with:

Concerns regarding housing:

Housing safety concerns:

LEGAL ISSUES: (Such as marital situation, child support, guardianship, immigration status, criminal charges, truancy, etc.)

<i>PSYCHOSOCIAL ISSUES</i>	
Marital/Intimate Partner Relationship	
Parenting	
Siblings	
Other Family	
Community Support Systems	
Family Violence	
Substance Abuse	
Mental Health	
Religious/Cultural	

OTHER COMMUNITY AGENCIES INVOLVED:

AGENCY:	LOCATION:	CONTACT/TELEPHONE:

PRIMARY STRENGTHS OF CLIENT/FAMILY:

(List should be COMPREHENSIVE!)

PRIMARY CHALLENGES OF CLIENT’S/FAMILY’S SITUATION:

(List should be COMPREHENSIVE!)

CLIENT’S/FAMILY’S GOALS AND PRIORITIES:

(ONLY include the CLIENT and FAMILY’S expressed goals and priorities – do not include here the goals and priorities YOU as the social worker WISH they would have!)

TEN SERVICE GOALS TO BE OFFERED TO FAMILY: NOTE: YOU MUST HAVE AT LEAST 10 SERVICE GOALS. HOWEVER, YOU WILL GET EXTRA CONTENT POINTS IF YOU PUT MORE THAN 10 SERVICE GOALS. (Here is where you list things YOU would like to offer the family to see if they agree to accept those types of services)

APA CHECKLIST

The following checklist is designed to serve as a guide for you when writing papers in the Social Work

Department. Use of this guide will support your success when using APA and help to prevent plagiarism. All instructors in the Social Work Department will use this checklist as a guide when grading your papers for APA policy adherence, so it is advisable that you become familiar with and apply these rules to all papers.

A. Entire document MUST HAVE

- Times New Roman Font
- 12 font size
- 1 inch margins on all four sides
- Double spacing after periods at the end of a sentence (except in the “Reference” page)
- Double spacing *between lines* in paragraphs (remove double spacing between paragraphs)
- Numbers 1-10 spelled out (e.g. “one”, “five”, “seven”)
- Numbers above 10 written out (except at the beginning of a sentence)
- Introduction of acronyms (e.g. “Supplemental Security Income (SSI)”, “SSI” may be used alone thereafter)
- Paragraphs versus bullets (unless approved by professor)
- No use of “I” (unless approved by professor)
- No contractions (won’t, can’t, don’t), lbs, %, \$ (percent signs may be used directly after numbers)
- Complete sentences
- Indented paragraphs (tab once from margin)
- Introduction, body and conclusion (unless otherwise noted by professor)
- Cover page, abstract page, reference page (unless otherwise advised by professor)

B. Cover Page

- Header flushed left and written as “Running head: SHORT TITLE” (note how “Running head:” is written)
- Page # (always starts with “1” at the top right)
- Title of work, your name, and the name of the university (in this order), centered and not in bold. This should also be double spaced and the title of the work should begin 9 single spaces after the header.
- Title should be no more than 12 words, first letters of words are capitalized except “and”, etc.
- The “SHORT TITLE” is always in capital letters and is a shortened version of your title. This can be no more than 50 characters

C. Abstract Page

- This is page 2 (upper right corner)
- In the Header section flushed left will show on this page “SHORT TITLE” only. No “Running head:” used on this or subsequent pages
- The word “Abstract” is centered, not bold at the top of the paper
- The Abstract is only 4-5 sentences (max 150-250 words)
- There is no indentation at the beginning of this paragraph
- Must be double spaced

D. START OF YOUR BODY

- Continue your “SHORT TITLE” and page number on every page
- Write the title at the very top. This should be the same one used on the cover page above your name
- The title is centered and not in bold
- All paragraphs must be indented

- Paragraphs have a minimum of 5 sentences
- Using Level Headings where appropriate (refer to your professor on when to use; see APA manual for all levels of headings: 1-5)

E. Reference Page

- Header section flushed left should show the “SHORT TITLE” and the page # on the right side.
- The word “Reference” (or “References” if more than one) is centered and not bold
- The references must be alphabetized (by last name of author of work as listed on the work. DO NOT reorganize the authors in alphabetical order from the source).
- Double space references
- Remove space between references
- Only single spacing after punctuation
- Remove hyperlinks from websites (a line should not appear under websites in your reference page)
- If the reference is long and continues on the next line, then you must indent the second line (this is called a “hanging indent”)
- All references MUST have an in-text citation to match (except in personal communications; only in-text citations are used).
- If the reference has an edition, it goes in parentheses and is not italicized. For example, Turner, F. J. (2011). *Social work treatment: Interlocking theoretical approaches* (5th ed). New York: Oxford University Press.

Following are explicit examples that can serve as guides for you when writing your papers.

- Boston University School of Social Work:
<http://www.bu.edu/ssw/files/2010/10/BUSSW-style-guide-6th-ed-April-13.pdf>
- Sample APA Paper Owl Purdue:
http://owl.english.purdue.edu/media/pdf/20090212013008_560.pdf
- Son of Citation Machine Citing Support:
<http://citationmachine.net/index2.php?reqstyleid=2&newstyle=2&stylebox=2>

EXAMPLES OF APA ERRORS

- ❖ Missing comma after name and before year
 - Incorrect: (Dobson & Pewter 2013)
 - Correct: (Dobson & Pewter, 2013)
- ❖ Missing parenthesis
 - Incorrect: Many children in America are diagnosed with ADHD Dobson & Pewter, 2013.
 - Correct: Many children in America are diagnosed with ADHD (Dobson & Pewter, 2013).
- ❖ Using *and* instead of & in a citation
 - Incorrect (Dobson and Pewter, 2013)
 - Correct: (Dobson & Pewter, 2013)
- ❖ Using “pp.” instead of “p.” to denote page.
 - Incorrect: “Many children in America are diagnosed with ADHD” (Dobson & Pewter, 2013, pp. 5).
 - Correct: “Many children in America are diagnosed with ADHD” (Dobson & Pewter, 2013, p. 5).

- ❖ Missing punctuation at the end of sentences when citing.
 - Incorrect: Many children in America are diagnosed with ADHD. (Dobson & Pewter, 2013)
 - Correct: Many children in America are diagnosed with ADHD (Dobson & Pewter, 2013).

Correct Citation Example:

In-Text: (Dobson & Pewter, 2013)

Reference Page: Dobson, J.H. & Pewter, W.P. (2013). Understanding writing for bachelor social work students. *Journal of American Health, 4*, 24-29.

- ❖ Using quotation marks without page number/paragraph information.
 - Incorrect: “Many children in America are diagnosed with ADHD” (Dobson & Pewter, 2013).
 - Correct: “Many children in America are diagnosed with ADHD” (Dobson & Pewter, 2013, p. 5).

- ❖ Example of how to cite a class handout:
 - Rappaport, C. (2014). *The muscular system*. [Class handout]. SWKK 330: Biological Foundations of Social Work Practice. Social Work Department, Texas A&M University-Central Texas: Killeen, TX.

- ❖ Example of how to cite a movie:
 - Burg, M., & Koules, O. (Producers); Cassavetes, N. (Director); & Kearns, J. (Writer). (2002). *John Q.* [Motion picture]. USA: New Line Cinema, Burg/Koules Productions, & Evolution Entertainment.
 - To obtain information for a movie citation, look up the movie on the internet and select the IMDb listing. First look up (under Full Cast and Crew) all the producers, ignoring those listed as executive producer, co-producer, assistant producer, etc. Then add the director(s) and writer(s). Go to Company Credits to list the production companies (ignore the list of distributors).

USES OF COMMAS AND OTHER COMMON PUNCTUATION/GRAMMAR ERRORS

The following are some common uses of commas:

Putting two sentences together, joined by *and*, *but*, or another linking word. Both parts have to have both a subject and a verb, or you don’t need a comma.

- Example: Martha went to the Laundromat, and she discovered that she forgot her money at home.
- Does NOT need a comma: Martha went to the Laundromat and discovered that she forgot her money at home.
- **Note: Two sentences can also be joined together by a semicolon without a connecting word.**
- Example: Martha went to the Laundromat; she discovered that she forgot her money at home.

- Example: I thought this was going to be complicated, but I was surprised; they listened and paid attention.
- **Note: Two sentences can also be joined together by a semicolon and a connecting word such as *however*, followed by a comma.**
- Example: Martha went to the Laundromat; however, she discovered that she forgot her money at home and had to make a return trip.

Writing a list of objects, when no item of the list requires a comma within the item. If one item requires a comma, then the items have to be separated with semicolons instead of commas.

- Example: Martha went to the store and bought apples, plums, oranges, and nectarines to make a fruit salad.
- Need to use semicolons instead: Martha went to the store and bought golden, delicious apples; purple, juicy plums; plump, navel oranges; and nectarines to make a fruit salad.

Note: The above example with semicolons also illustrates another use of commas: When you are using more than one adjective to describe a noun (such as golden, delicious apples), the two adjectives need to be separated with a comma.

Separating the name of a city and the state in which it is located.

- Example: I was born in San Antonio, Texas, in the year 1950.

Separating parts of a date in a sentence.

- Example: On August 1, 2010, my daughter was born.

Separating a person's name and their relationship to another person, the name of a book and its author, etc.

- Example: Her father, Burton Rappaport, was born in New York City in 1921.
- Example: Burton Rappaport, the father of Claudia Rappaport, was born in New York City in 1921.
- Example: Harper Lee's novel, *To Kill a Mockingbird*, is required reading in many schools.

Separating a prepositional phrase at the beginning of a sentence from the remainder of the sentence.

- Example: In case of a fire, you need to move quickly to the nearest exit.
 - **Note another grammar rule: Do not put the adverb in between *to* and *move* (i.e., do not say "you need to quickly move to the nearest exit"). Doing this is referred to as a split infinitive.** Just remember Shakespeare: It is "To be or not to be," not "To be or to not be."
- Example: From one social worker to another, you need to be on the lookout for signs of social work burnout.
- Example: During the depression of the 1930's, food was scarce and unemployment rates were high.
 - Question: Why do you not need a comma after scarce?

- Example: If you are not ready to calm down, I want you to go to your bedroom and think about why your behavior has not been appropriate.
- Example: Because she got paid a lot less this week, she was not able to give the landlord her rent.
- **Note: If the prepositional phrase is in the middle of the sentence, it does not require commas.**
 - Example: The hot air in the classroom made it very difficult to study.
 - Example: She couldn't give the landlord her rent because she got paid a lot less this week.

After using a single word to catch your attention at the beginning of a sentence; most commonly this will be done in conversation, not in formal writing.

- Example: “Well,” she said, “I guess I need to go ahead and start fixing dinner.”
 - **Note another rule of grammar: Punctuation marks (commas, periods, exclamation points, question marks) always go INSIDE the quotation marks.**
- Example: Gosh, it is really hot today.
- Example: Hello, my name is Dr. Rappaport.
- Example: No, you can't have a cookie right now.
- Example: Yes, I heard what you said.
- Example: Unfortunately, one of the social work professors has decided to leave Tarleton.
- Example: However, you need to remember that I expect you to study hard for my tests.
- Example: John, did you have a question you wanted to ask?

To add additional details to clarify a sentence; if you removed those additional details, you would still have a complete sentence.

- Example: When I started college, something I had always dreamed of doing, I decided to major in social work.
- You could remove the phrase in the middle and still have a complete sentence: When I started college, I decided to major in social work. Why do you still need a comma there?

When getting ready to quote a sentence – but only if you are really quoting the person's exact words, not paraphrasing.

- Example: I wasn't saying, “How could you?” Rather, I wanted to know, “What were you thinking when you did that?”
- Example: Dr. Rappaport always said, “Be careful of using Spell Check as your only type of proof-reading on papers.”
- Example of NOT using quotation marks: Dr. Rappaport always told us to be careful of using Spell Check as our only type of proof-reading on papers.

Before adding a phrase starting with *which* or *whose* to add more details to the sentence.

- Example: A major strength of the agency is the fact that each social worker uses a different approach, which allows them to complement each other's skills.
- Example: He is a millionaire now, which only goes to show how much a person can accomplish if he really sets his mind to it.

- Example: The crowd, whose patience had worn thin, was threatening to tear down the sign and instigate a riot.
- Example: The building, whose architect had won a national award, was one of the most popular tourist attractions in the city.

To separate out parenthetical words from the rest of the sentence.

- Example: Expensive items, however, will not be included in the auction.
- Example: Expensive items, of course, will not be included in the auction.
- Example: Expensive items, unfortunately, will not be included in the auction.
- Example: Expensive items, therefore, will not be included in the auction.

Before a word like *also* or *too* or *as well* at the end of a sentence.

- Example: We should plan to have another fundraiser before the end of the month, also.
- Example: He’s quite good looking, too.

Do not use a comma if the additional words identify the subject word and are not additional information.

- The company rewards employees who work hard. (Do not put a comma if what you mean is that the company ONLY rewards employees who work hard. If ALL employees work hard and get rewarded, then put a comma: The company rewards its employees, who all work hard.)

You usually do NOT use a comma before “because.”

- Example: She was deeply ashamed because she was the only woman who failed the exam.

You often do not need to use a comma after an introductory phrase that designates when something occurred.

- Example: In five minutes we are leaving for school.

OTHER COMMON WRITING ERRORS

Capitalizing words that do not need capitals

- Capital letters are used for proper nouns, people’s names, names of cities and states, etc. They are often used when they are not needed. For example:
 - I am a student in the Social Work Department at Tarleton State University-Central Texas. It is correct to capitalize social work here because it is in the name of a Department.
 - I want to be a social worker. You do not capitalize it here because it is not a proper noun.
 - My biggest supporter is Mother. You need to capitalize mother here because you are using it as a person’s name.
 - I live with my mother and my father. You do not capitalize them here because you are not using them as names.
 - I graduated from Alamo Heights High School. You capitalize high school here because it is the name of a specific high school.
 - I graduated from high school. You do not capitalize it here because it is not a proper noun. **Also note that you need the word “from”. I graduated high school is slang without the word from.**

Confusing different forms of words that sound the same.

- **Where:** I asked him where he was born.
- **Were:** There were 25 questions on the test.
- **Wear:** I asked him what he was going to wear to the interview.

- **Their:** These parents really love their children.
- **There:** There are too many students in this class.
- **They're:** This is the contraction for “they are.” Note: You usually do not use contractions in formal written work.

Two different forms for possessives:

- **This is my parent’s house.** Use the apostrophe before the s only if it is **ONE** parent’s house. Both ++parents do not live in the house, or you only have one parent.
- **This is my parents’ house.** Use the apostrophe after the s if it is **BOTH** parents’ house. Both parents live in the house.
- **Parents are very important people.** You do not use any apostrophe because you are simply making a noun plural. Never use an apostrophe unless you are making a noun a possessive word (meaning it belongs to someone).