



USC | School of Social Work

Social Work 601

Advanced Theory and Clinical Interventions with Children and Adolescents

3 Units

Spring 2016

Instructor:

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Office: remote

Office Hours: as needed

Course Day: Tuesday

Course Time: 4 or 5:45pst

Course Location: VAC

I. COURSE PREREQUISITES

SOWK 505 and SOWK 545

II. CATALOGUE DESCRIPTION

Advances students' knowledge and clinical skills working with children and adolescents. Emphasis is placed on problems affecting children, including developmental derailments and disruptions.

III. COURSE DESCRIPTION

The course advances theoretical knowledge and clinical practice skills in working with children and adolescents and is a co-requisite for the course "Advanced Theory and Clinical Intervention with Families." Viewing the child in the context of his/her family, this second year course builds on first year knowledge and skills. Using biopsychosocial and family systems perspective, emphasis is placed on understanding problems affecting children, particularly developmental derailments or disruptions, their possible causes, assessment and diagnosis, and interventions. Explanatory theories of behavior are presented, including current advances in neurobiology, along with theories and models of intervention in working with children and adolescents.

IV. COURSE OBJECTIVES

The Advanced Theory and Clinical Interventions with Children and Adolescents course (SOWK 601) will:

Objective #	Objectives
1	Teach students to integrate theories, empirical knowledge and evidence based practices when working with children and adolescents, while taking into consideration the impact of complex, interrelated systems such as school, neighborhood, community, culture and family on the child.

Objective #	Objectives
2	Provide students with opportunities to critically examine neurobiological research theories of child development and the etiology and developmental consequences of conditions such as child maltreatment, substance abuse, childhood neurodevelopmental depression and aggression, and family crisis and stress on the developing child.
3	Instruct students on how to differentially activate the assessment and treatment processes with children and adolescents from engagement to termination, with consideration to influences of privilege, ethnicity, class, religious orientation, age, gender, developmental phase, and life tasks as well as according to the needs of individual children and their families.
4	Provide students with opportunities to develop skills in engaging assessing and diagnosing (DSM- 5) and intervention with children and families and provide opportunities to develop a heightened sense of one's own values, the way they may influence treatment, and know how to actively use one's self in treatment, being sensitive to "interface issues" which may exist when working with a diverse client population.
5	Provide students with opportunities to develop and demonstrate skills in analyzing multi level policies and their impact on children and families and in analyzing value and ethical dilemmas relating to children and their families.

COURSE FORMAT / INSTRUCTIONAL METHODS

The format of the course will consist of didactic instruction and experiential exercises. Case vignettes, videos, and role plays will also be used to facilitate the students' learning. These exercises may include the use of videotapes, role-play, or structured small group exercises. Material from the field will be used to illustrate class content and to provide integration between class and field. Confidentiality of material shared in class will be maintained. As class discussion is an integral part of the learning process, students are expected to come to class ready to discuss required reading and its application to theory and practice.

STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES

Student learning for this course relates to one or more of the following ten social work core competencies:

	Social Work Core Competencies	SOWK XXX	Course Objective
1	Demonstrate Ethical and Professional Behavior		1-5
2	Engage in Diversity and Difference in Practice		1-5
3	Advance Human Rights and Social, Economic, and Environmental Justice		
4	Engage in Practice-informed Research and Research-informed Practice		1-5
5	Engage in Policy Practice		
6	Engage with Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, and Communities		1-5
7	Assess Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, and Communities		1-5

8	Intervene with Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, and Communities		1-5
9	Evaluate Practice with Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations and Communities		1-5

* Highlighted in this course

The following table explains the highlighted competencies for this course, the related student learning outcomes, and the method of assessment.

Competencies/ Knowledge, Values, Skills	Student Learning Outcomes	Method of Assessment
Demonstrate Ethical and Professional Behavior: Understand the value base of the profession and its ethical standards, as well as relevant laws and regulations that may impact practice at the micro, mezzo, and macro levels Understand frameworks of ethical decision-making and how to apply principles of critical thinking to those frameworks in practice, research, and policy arenas Recognize personal values and the distinction between personal and professional values and understand how their personal experiences and affective reactions influence their professional judgment and behavior Understand the profession's history, its mission, and the roles and responsibilities of the profession Understand the role of other professions when engaged in inter-professional teams Recognize the importance of life-long learning and are committed to continually updating their skills to ensure they are relevant and effective Understand emerging forms of technology and the ethical use of technology in social work practice	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 context	Reflective Journals Neurobiology Assignment Case Studies Class Presentation Final Assignment
	Use reflection and self-regulation to manage personal values and maintain professionalism in practice situations	Reflective Journals Neurobiology Assignment Case Studies Class Presentation Final Assignment
	Demonstrate professional demeanor in behavior; appearance; and oral, written, and electronic communication;	Reflective Journals Neurobiology Assignment Case Studies Class Presentation Final Assignment
	Use technology ethically and appropriately to facilitate practice outcomes;	Reflective Journals Neurobiology Assignment Case Studies Class Presentation Final Assignment
	Use supervision and consultation to guide professional judgment and behavior.	Class Discussions Case Presentations

<p>Engage in Diversity and Difference in Practice:</p> <p>Understand how diversity and difference characterize and shape the human experience and are critical to the formation of identity. The dimensions of diversity are understood as the intersectionality of multiple factors including but not limited to age, class, color, culture, disability and ability, ethnicity, gender, gender identity and expression, immigration status, marital status, political ideology, race, religion/spirituality, sex, sexual orientation, and tribal sovereign status.</p> <p>Understand that, as a consequence of difference, a person's life experiences may include oppression, poverty, marginalization, and alienation as well as privilege, power, and acclaim.</p> <p>Understand the forms and mechanisms of oppression and discrimination and recognize the extent to which a culture's structures and values, including social, economic, political, and cultural exclusions, may oppress, marginalize, alienate, or create privilege and power.</p>	<p>Apply and communicate understanding of the importance of diversity and difference in shaping life experiences in practice at the micro, mezzo, and macro levels;</p>	<p>Reflective Journals Neurobiology Assignment Case Studies Class Presentation Final Assignment Class Discussions</p>
	<p>Present themselves as learners and engage clients and constituencies as experts of their own experiences;</p>	<p>Reflective Journals Neurobiology Assignment Case Studies Class Presentation Final Assignment Class Discussions</p>
	<p>Apply self-awareness and self-regulation to manage the influence of personal biases and values in working with diverse clients and constituencies.</p>	<p>Reflective Journals Neurobiology Assignment Case Studies Class Presentation Final Assignment Class Discussions</p>

<p>Advance Human Rights and Social, Economic, and Environmental Justice:</p> <p>Understand that every person regardless of position in society has fundamental human rights such as freedom, safety, privacy, an adequate standard of living, health care, and education</p> <p>Understand the global interconnections of oppression and human rights violations, and are knowledgeable about theories of human need and social justice and strategies to promote social and economic justice and human rights. Social workers understand strategies designed to eliminate oppressive structural barriers to ensure that social goods, rights, and responsibilities are distributed equitably and that civil, political, environmental, economic, social, and cultural human rights are protected.</p>	<p>Apply their understanding of social, economic, and environmental justice to advocate for human rights at the individual and system levels;</p>	
	<p>Engage in practices that advance social, economic, and environmental justice</p>	<p>Reflective Journals Case Studies Class Presentation Final Assignment Class Discussions Case Presentations</p>

<p>Engage In Practice-informed Research and Research-informed Practice:</p> <p>Understand quantitative and qualitative research methods and their respective roles in advancing a science of social work and in evaluating their practice.</p> <p>Know the principles of logic, scientific inquiry, and culturally informed and ethical approaches to building knowledge.</p> <p>Understand that evidence that informs practice derives from multi-disciplinary sources and multiple ways of knowing.</p> <p>Understand the processes for translating research findings into effective practice.</p>	<p>Use practice experience and theory to inform scientific inquiry and research.</p>	<p>Neurobiology Assignment Case Studies Class Presentation Final Assignment Class Discussions</p>
	<p>Apply critical thinking to engage in analysis of quantitative and qualitative research methods and research findings.</p>	<p>Neurobiology Assignment Case Studies Class Presentation Final Assignment Class Discussions</p>
	<p>Use and translate research evidence to inform and improve practice, policy, and service delivery.</p>	<p>Neurobiology Assignment Case Studies Class Presentation Final Assignment Class Discussions</p>

<p>Engage in Policy Practice:</p> <p>Understand that human rights and social justice, as well as social welfare and services, are mediated by policy and its implementation at the federal, state, and local levels.</p> <p>Understand the history and current structures of social policies and services, the role of policy in service delivery, and the role of practice in policy development.</p> <p>Understand their role in policy development and implementation within their practice settings at the micro, mezzo, and macro levels and they actively engage in policy practice to effect change within those settings.</p> <p>Recognize and understand the historical, social, cultural, economic, organizational, environmental, and global influences that affect social policy.</p> <p>Knowledgeable about policy formulation, analysis, implementation, and evaluation.</p>	<p>Identify social policy at the local, state, and federal level that impacts well-being, service delivery, and access to social services.</p>	
	<p>Assess how social welfare and economic policies impact the delivery of and access to social services.</p>	
	<p>Apply critical thinking to analyze, formulate, and advocate for policies that advance human rights and social, economic, and environmental justice.</p>	

<p>Engage with Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, and Communities:</p> <p>Understand that engagement is an ongoing component of the dynamic and interactive process of social work practice with, and on behalf of, diverse individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities.</p> <p>Value the importance of human relationships.</p> <p>Understand theories of human behavior and the social environment, and critically evaluate and apply this knowledge to facilitate engagement with clients and constituencies, including individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities.</p> <p>Understand strategies to engage diverse clients and constituencies to advance practice effectiveness.</p> <p>Understand how their personal experiences and affective reactions may impact their ability to effectively engage with diverse clients and constituencies.</p> <p>Value principles of relationship-building and inter-professional collaboration to facilitate engagement with clients, constituencies, and other professionals as appropriate.</p>	<p>Apply knowledge of human behavior and the social environment, person-in-environment, and other multidisciplinary theoretical frameworks to engage with clients and constituencies.</p>	<p>Reflective Journals Neurobiology Assignment Case Studies Class Presentation Final Assignment Class Discussions</p>
	<p>Use empathy, reflection, and interpersonal skills to effectively engage diverse clients and constituencies.</p>	<p>Reflective Journals Neurobiology Assignment Case Studies Class Presentation Final Assignment Class Discussions</p>

<p>Assess Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, and Communities:</p> <p>Understand that assessment is an ongoing component of the dynamic and interactive process of social work practice with, and on behalf of, diverse individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities.</p> <p>Understand theories of human behavior and the social environment, and critically evaluate and apply this knowledge in the assessment of diverse clients and constituencies, including individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities.</p> <p>Understand methods of assessment with diverse clients and constituencies to advance practice effectiveness.</p> <p>Recognize the implications of the larger practice context in the assessment process and value the importance of inter-professional collaboration in this process.</p> <p>Understand how their personal experiences and affective reactions may affect their assessment and decision-making.</p>	<p>Collect and organize data, and apply critical thinking to interpret information from clients and constituencies</p>	<p>Reflective Journals Neurobiology Assignment Case Studies Class Presentation Final Assignment Class Discussions</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>Reflective Journals Neurobiology Assignment Case Studies Class Presentation Final Assignment Class Discussions</p>
	<p>Develop mutually agreed-on intervention goals and objectives based on the critical assessment of strengths, needs, and challenges within clients and constituencies.</p>	<p>Reflective Journals Neurobiology Assignment Case Studies Class Presentation Final Assignment Class Discussions</p>
	<p>Select appropriate intervention strategies based on the assessment, research knowledge, and values and preferences of clients and constituencies.</p>	<p>Reflective Journals Neurobiology Assignment Case Studies Class Presentation Final Assignment Class Discussions</p>

<p>Intervene with Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, and Communities:</p> <p>Understand that intervention is an ongoing component of the dynamic and interactive process of social work practice with, and on behalf of, diverse individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities.</p> <p>Knowledgeable about evidence-informed interventions to achieve the goals of clients and constituencies, including individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities.</p> <p>Understand theories of human behavior and the social environment, and critically evaluate and apply this knowledge to effectively intervene with clients and constituencies.</p> <p>Understand methods of identifying, analyzing and implementing evidence-informed interventions to achieve client and constituency goals.</p> <p>Value the importance of inter-professional teamwork and communication in interventions, recognizing that beneficial outcomes may require interdisciplinary, inter-professional, and inter-organizational collaboration.</p>	<p>Critically choose and implement interventions to achieve practice goals and enhance capacities of clients and constituencies.</p>	<p>Reflective Journals Neurobiology Assignment Case Studies Class Presentation Final Assignment Class Discussions</p>
	<p>Apply knowledge of human behavior and the social environment, person in-environment, and other multidisciplinary theoretical frameworks in interventions with clients and constituencies</p>	<p>Reflective Journals Neurobiology Assignment Case Studies Class Presentation Final Assignment Class Discussions</p>
	<p>Use inter-professional collaboration as appropriate to achieve beneficial practice outcomes</p>	<p>Class Discussions Lecture</p>
	<p>Negotiate, mediate, and advocate with and on behalf of diverse clients and constituencies.</p>	<p>Class Discussion Lecture</p>
	<p>Facilitate effective transitions and endings that advance mutually agreed-on goals.</p>	<p>Class Discussions Lecture</p>

<p>Evaluate Practice with Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, and Communities:</p> <p>Understand that evaluation is an ongoing component of the dynamic and interactive process of social work practice with, and on behalf of, diverse individuals, families, groups, organizations and communities.</p> <p>Recognize the importance of evaluating processes and outcomes to advance practice, policy, and service delivery effectiveness.</p> <p>Understand theories of human behavior and the social environment, and critically evaluate and apply this knowledge in evaluating outcomes.</p> <p>Understand qualitative and quantitative methods for evaluating outcomes and practice effectiveness.</p>	<p>Select and use appropriate methods for evaluation of outcomes.</p>	<p>Final Case Study Final Research Paper</p>
	<p>Apply knowledge of human behavior and the social environment, person in-environment, and other multidisciplinary theoretical frameworks in the evaluation of outcomes.</p>	<p>Final Case Study Final Research Paper Class Discussions</p>
	<p>Critically analyze, monitor, and evaluate intervention and program Processes and outcomes.</p>	<p>Final Research Paper Class Discussions</p>
	<p>Apply evaluation findings to improve practice effectiveness at the micro, mezzo, and macro levels.</p>	<p>Final Research Paper Class Discussions</p>

V. COURSE ASSIGNMENTS, DUE DATES & GRADING

Assignment	Due Date	% of Final Grade
Assignment 1: Reflective Journal I	Unit 6	15%
Assignment 2: Reflective Journal II	Unit 11	15%
Assignment 3: Neurobiology Assignment	Unit 8	10%
Assignment 4: Case Study & Article Presentation in Class	TBA	10%
Assignment 5: Final Case Study and Research Paper	TBA	40%
Class Participation	Ongoing	10%

Each of these major assignments is described below.

Assignments 1 & 2: Reflective Journals

Two reflective journals of 6-8 pages each (not including reference page) will be submitted in different times during the semester.

This assignment is an integrative exercise and will be an ongoing over the semester. Focusing on *course readings of your choice*, you will discuss the main ideas or concepts in the readings, and how they relate to the cases you have in the field, course content, and your own experiences and reactions. You should use the journals to explore issues that have been challenging to you in the field. You may also wish to consider current events and/or agency policies that impact the lives of children and their families. Relevant counter-transference issues that may impact your clinical work should also be included.

This assignment relates to student learning outcomes 1-16.

Due: Journal 1: unit 6, Journal 2: unit 11.

Assignment 3: Neurobiology Assignment

In this integrative neurobiology assignment you will be asked to demonstrate your understanding of key concepts in neurobiology and ability to apply them in clinical work with children and adolescents.

Due: Unit 8

This assignment relates to student learning outcomes 5-10.

Assignment 4: A Case Study and Article Presentation in Class

This assignment provides you with an opportunity to work with another classmate and present together a case material about a client you currently work with as well as an article that relates to this case. You are asked to generate a discussion on the key issues related to your case and the related readings with the class. This presentation assists in the integration of the readings and theories discussed in class and the clinical work in the field. You will have an opportunity to receive feedback from the class on issues you are concerned with in your clinical work.

This assignment relates to student learning outcomes 1-10 and 13-16.

Due: 8/22/16 8AM PST

Assignment 5: Final Case Study & Research Paper

This assignment is a 11-12 page paper consisting of two parts: a research section and a practice section. In the first part of the paper you will examine a particular problem area for children and adolescents (e.g., anxiety, depression, substance abuse, exposure to violence). The choice of topic area will depend on the client you select for the case discussion part of the paper.

Briefly review the literature on relevant demographics, socio-cultural factors, and developmental considerations of this problem. Discuss at least two theoretical approaches to understanding the problem or issue. Given the theoretical approaches to understanding the problem, discuss what the literature says regarding practice methods, skills, intervention strategies, and issues of cultural diversity that are applicable to work with clients and their families who are experiences the problem.

The second part of the paper is a discussion of case material. The case will be a client you are currently working with at your field placement, or if you do not have a current case, you may select the main character of one of two books (titles will be given in class) as your case for the paper. Write a brief psychosocial study, assessment and treatment plan on this client. Discuss the extent to which your review of the literature and the knowledge you gained from this review helped you in your practice interventions with this client or discuss alternative ways in which you could have intervened. (If you use a fictional character, the treatment plan will be hypothetical.) Finally, critically evaluate your practice with this client and evaluate the extent to which your interventions were helpful or counterproductive. Discuss any relevant transference and counter transference issues and well as ethical dilemmas or value conflicts you experienced. APA format and citation style should be used.

This assignment relates to students learning outcomes 1-16.

Due: 7.12.16

Please note: A draft of your paper (one page) describing your chosen topic, chosen theories and interventions is **due for approval on Unit 10**.

Class Participation (10% of Course Grade)

Class participation includes being prepared to discuss readings, participating in role plays, presenting case material of your own, and contributing to discussion of case material presented by classmates. Confidentiality with regard to case discussions is always to be maintained. Class grades will be based on the following:

Guidelines for Evaluating Participation

10: Outstanding Contributor: Contributions in class reflect exceptional preparation and participation is substantial. Ideas offered are always substantive, provides one or more major insights as well as direction for the class. Application to cases held is on target and on topic. Challenges are well substantiated, persuasively presented, and presented with excellent comportment. If this student were not a member of the class, the quality of discussion would be diminished markedly. Exemplary behavior in experiential exercises demonstrating on target behavior in role plays, small group discussions, and other activities.

9: Very Good Contributor: Contributions in class reflect thorough preparation and frequency in participation is high. Ideas offered are usually substantive, provide good insights and sometimes direction for the class. Application to cases held is usually on target and on topic. Challenges are well substantiated, often persuasive, and presented with excellent comportment. If this student were not a member of the class, the quality of discussion would be diminished. Good activity in experiential exercises demonstrating behavior that is usually on target in role plays, small group discussions, and other activities.

8: Good Contributor: Contributions in class reflect solid preparation. Ideas offered are usually substantive and participation is very regular, provides generally useful insights but seldom offer a new direction for the discussion. Sometimes provides application of class material to cases held. Challenges are sometimes presented, fairly well substantiated, and are sometimes persuasive with good comportment. If this student were not a member of the class, the quality of discussion would be diminished somewhat. Behavior in experiential exercises demonstrates good understanding of methods in role plays, small group discussions, and other activities.

7: Adequate Contributor: Contributions in class reflect some preparation. Ideas offered are somewhat substantive, provides some insights but seldom offers a new direction for the discussion. Participation is somewhat regular. Challenges are sometimes presented, and are sometimes persuasive with adequate comportment. If this student were not a member of the class, the quality of discussion would be diminished slightly. Occasionally applies class content to cases. Behavior in experiential exercises is occasionally sporadically on target demonstrating uneven understanding of methods in role plays, small group discussions, and other activities.

6: Inadequate: This student says little in class. Hence, there is not an adequate basis for evaluation. If this person were not a member of the class, the quality of discussion would not be changed. Does not participate actively in exercises but sits almost silently and does not ever present material to the class from exercises. Does not appear to be engaged.

5: Non-Participant: Attends class only.

0: Unsatisfactory Contributor: Contributions in class reflect inadequate preparation. Ideas offered are seldom substantive; provides few if any insights and never a constructive direction for the class. Integrative comments and effective challenges are absent. Comportment is negative. Is unable to perform exercises and detracts from the experience.

Class Grades		Final Grade	
3.85 – 4	A	93 – 100	A
3.60 – 3.84	A-	90 – 92	A-
3.25 – 3.59	B+	87 – 89	B+
2.90 – 3.24	B	83 – 86	B
2.60 – 2.87	B-	80 – 82	B-
2.25 – 2.50	C+	77 – 79	C+
1.90 – 2.24	C	73 – 76	C
		70 – 72	C-

VI. REQUIRED AND SUPPLEMENTARY INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS & RESOURCES**Required Textbooks**

Applegate, J., & Shapiro, J. (2005). *Neurobiology for clinical social work: Theory and practice*. New York, NY: Norton.

APA (2013). *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders DSM- Fifth Addition (DSM-5)*.

Recommended

Badenoch, B. (2008). *Being a brain-wise therapist: A practical guide to interpersonal neurobiology*. New York, NY: Norton.

(Instructor Note: Norton Series on Interpersonal Neurobiology—paperback.)

Cozolino, L. (2010). *The neuroscience of psychotherapy*. New York, NY: W.W. Norton.

Fenichel, E. (2005). *DC: 0-3R: Diagnostic classification of mental health and developmental disorders of infancy and early childhood*. Washington, DC: Zero to Three.

(Instructor Note: We recommend that those who work with infants and toddlers purchase a paperback copy of this book.)

Perry, B., & Szalavitz, M. (2008). *The boy who was raised as a dog*. New York, NY: Basic Books.

On Reserve

All additional required readings that are not in the above required texts are available online through electronic reserve (ARES).

Course Schedule—Detailed Description

Part 1: Theories Guiding Interventions, Neuroscience

Unit 1:	Ethical Considerations, Holistic and Developmental perspectives and Neuroscience of Development	5.10.16
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Topics

- Ethics of practice with children and families
- Holistic approaches to a child's well-being
- Strengths-based and developmental perspectives
- Neuroscience of development

This Unit relates to course objectives 1, 2, 4, and 5.

Required Readings

Applegate, J., & Bonovitz, J. (1995). Winnicott's developmental theory. In *The facilitating partnership: A Winnicottian approach for social workers and other helping professional* (pp. 29-58). Northvale, NJ: Jason Aronson.
(Instructor Note: Classic.)

Applegate, J., & Shapiro, J. (2005). The brain: An introductory tutorial. In *Neurobiology for clinical social work: Theory and practice* (pp. 1-14). New York, NY: Norton.

Brownlee, K., Rawana, J., Franks, J., Harper, J., Bajwa, J., O'Brien, E., & Clarkson, A. (2013). A Systematic Review of Strengths and Resilience Outcome Literature Relevant to Children and Adolescents. *Child and Adolescent Social Work Journal*, 1-25.

Masten, A. S. (2011). Resilience in children threatened by extreme adversity: Frameworks for research, practice, and translational synergy. *Development and Psychopathology*, 23(02), 493-506.

Recommended Readings

Glicklen, M. (2004). Resilience and the strengths perspective. In *using the strengths perspective in social work practice: A positive approach for the helping professions* (pp. 77-89). Boston, MA: Allyn & Bacon.

Unit 2:	Theories Guiding Intervention	5.17.16
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Topics

- Neuroscience
- Modern Attachment Theory
- Contemporary psychodynamic theories
- Cognitive/behavioral theory

This Unit relates to course objectives 1, 2, 4, and 5.

Required Readings

Applegate, J., & Shapiro, J. (2005). Affect: Toward a neuropsychological integration. In *Neurobiology for clinical social work: Theory and practice* (pp. 26-49). New York, NY: Norton.

- Cozolino, L. (2010). The neurobiology of attachment. In *The Neuroscience of Psychotherapy* (2nd ed., pp. 213-238). New York, NY: Norton.
- Gerdes, K., & Segal, E. (2011). Importance of empathy for social work practice: Integrating new science. *Social Work, 56*(2), 141-148.
- Schore, J., & Schore, A. (2012). Modern attachment theory: The central role of affect regulation in development and treatment. In *The science of the art of psychotherapy* (pp. 28-51). New York, NY: W.W.Norton
- Mattei, L. (2011). Coloring development: Race and culture in psychodynamic theories. In J. Berzoff, L.M. Flanagan, & P. Hertz (Eds.), *Inside out and outside in* (3rd ed., pp. 258-283). Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield.

Recommended Readings

- Holinger, P. C. (2009). Winnicott, Tomkins, and the psychology of affect. *Clinical Social Work Journal, 37*, 155-162.

Unit 3: Neurobiology, Affect Regulation and Attachment in Adolescence

5.24.16

Topics

- Attachment and affect regulation
- Attachment in adolescents

This Unit relates to course objectives 1, 3, 4, and 5.

Required Readings

- Applegate, J., & Shapiro, J. (2005). Attachment: The relational base of affect regulation. In *Neurobiology for clinical social work: Theory and practice* (pp. 58-81). New York, NY: Norton.
- Brandell, J., & Ringel, S. (2007). Adolescents. In *Attachment & Dynamic Practice: An integrative guide for social workers & other clinicians* (pp. 135-159). New York, NY: Columbia University Press.
- Allen, J. P. & Miga, E. (2010). Attachment in adolescence: A move to the level of emotional regulation.
- Perry, D. G., & Pauletti, R. E. (2011). Gender and adolescent development. *Journal of research on adolescence, 21*(1), 61-74.

Recommended Readings

- Bernier, A., & Meins, E. (2008). A threshold approach to understanding the origins of attachment disorder. *Developmental psychology, 44*, 969-982.
- Steinberg, L. (2005). Cognitive and affective development in adolescents. In *Trends in Cognitive Sciences, 9* (69-74).

Part 2: Issues in Assessment and Diagnosis

Unit 4: Assessment

5.31.16

Topics

- Assessment of children and adolescents: Principles
- Diversity and culture in assessment
- Using caretakers and teachers in assessing children
- DSM-5: History

This Unit relates to course objectives 1, 3, 4, and 5.

Required Readings

Algeria, M., Atkins, M., Farmer, E., Slaton, E., & Stelk, W. (2010). One size does not fit all: Taking diversity, culture, and context seriously. *Administration and Policy in Mental Health Services Research*, 37(1/2), 48-60.

Nader, K. (2007). Culture and the assessment of trauma in youths. In J. P. Wilson, & C. S. Tang (Eds.), *Cross-cultural assessment of psychological trauma and PTSD* (pp. 169-196). New York, NY: Springer US.

Recommended Readings

Cohen, P., & Kasen, S. (1999). The context of assessment: Culture, race, and socioeconomic status as influences on the assessment of children. In D. Shaffer, C. Lucas, & J. Richters (Eds.), *Diagnostic assessment in child and adolescent psychopathology* (pp. 299-318). New York, NY: Guilford Press.

Unit 5: Issues in Diagnosis of Children and Adolescents

6.7.16

- Diagnosing infants and young children using DC 0-3
- DSM 5 principles of diagnosing children and adolescents

This Unit relates to course objectives 1, 3, 4, and 5.

Required Readings

Applegate, J., & Shapiro, J. (2005). Vulnerable dyads: The quality of early caregiving relationships. In *Neurobiology for clinical social work: Theory and practice* (pp. 82-118). New York, NY: Norton.

Fenichel, E. (2005). *DC: 0-3R: Diagnostic classification of mental health and developmental disorders of infancy and early childhood*. Washington, DC: Zero to Three. Axis II relational Classification (pp. 41-52).

Frances, A., & Batstra, L. (2013). Why so many epidemics of childhood mental disorder? *Journal of Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics*, 34(4), 291-292.

Nguyen, L., Huang, L., Arganza, G., & Liao, Q. (2007). The influence of race and ethnicity on psychiatric diagnoses and clinical characteristics of children and adolescents in children's services. *Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psychology*, 13, 18-25.

Rutter, M. (2011). Research Review: Child psychiatric diagnosis and classification: concepts, findings, challenges and potential. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 52, 647-660.

Recommended Readings

Ponce, D. (1997). Adolescent psychopathology. In W. Tseng & J. Streltzer, (Eds.), *Culture and psychopathology: A guide to clinical assessment* (pp. 206-222). New York, NY: Brunner/Mazel.

Part 3: Intervention with Children and Adolescents in an Urban Environment

Unit 6: Modes and Methods of Intervention with Children

6.14.16

Topics

- Play therapy—cognitive/behavioral, psychodynamic, and structured, etc.
- Working with the child's social environment

This Unit relates to course objectives 1-5.

Required Readings

Applegate, J., & Shapiro, J. (2005). Three case studies. In *Neurobiology for clinical social work: Theory and practice* (pp. 160-201). New York, NY: Norton.

De Los Reyes, A. (2011). More than measurement error: Discovering meaning behind informant discrepancies in clinical assessments of children and adolescents, *Journal of Clinical Child & Adolescent Psychology, 40:1*, 1-9.

Kindsvatter, A., Duba, J., & Dean, E. (2008). Structural techniques for engaging reluctant parents in counseling. *The Family Journal, 16*, 204-211.

Lansford, J., Sharma, C., Malone, P., Woodlief, D., Dodge, K., Oburu, P., Pastorelli, C., Skinner, A., Sorbring, A., Tapanya, S., Maria, L., Tirado, U., Zelli, A., Al-Hassan, S., Alampay, L., Bacchini, D., Bombi, M., Bornstein, M., Chang, L., Deater-Deckard, L., & Laura Di Giunta (2014). Corporal punishment, maternal warmth, and child adjustment: A longitudinal study in eight countries. *Journal of Clinical Child & Adolescent Psychology, 43*, 670-685.

Lefevre, M., Tanner, K., & Luckock, B. (2007). Developing social work students' communication skills with children and young people: A model for the qualifying level curriculum. *Child and Family Social Work, 13*, 166-176.

Perry, B., & Szalavitz, M. (2008). Tina's world. In *The boy who was raised as a dog* (pp. 7-31). New York, NY: Basic Books.

Webb, N. B. (2011). Individual play therapy In *Social work practice with children* (3rd ed.). New York, NY: Guilford Press. pp. 149-173.

Recommended Readings

Henry, C. (2007). Limit setting and projective identification in work with proactive child and his parents: A revisiting of Winnicott's "Hate in the countertransference." *American Journal of Psychotherapy, 61*, 441- 457.

Schaefer, C., & Kaduson, H. (2006). *Contemporary play therapy: Theory, research and practice*. New York, NY: Guilford Press.

Unit 7: Modes and Methods of Intervention with Adolescents

6.21.16

Topics

- Interventions with adolescents
- Group treatment with children and adolescents

This Unit relates to course objectives 1-5.

Required Readings

- Badenoch, B. (2008). Meeting teens and their brains in mind. In *Being a brain-wise therapist: A practical guide to interpersonal neurobiology* (pp. 286-298). New York, NY: Norton.
- DeLucia-Waack, J. L. (2006). Using activities effectively in group sessions. In *leading psychoeducational groups for children and adolescents* (pp. 143-168). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Laser J.A., & Nicotera, N. (2011). Challenges in clinical work with adolescents. In *working with adolescents a guide for practitioners*. New York, NY: Guilford Press. pp. 3-13.
- Longres, J. F., & Etnyre, W. S. (2004). Social work practice with gay and lesbian children and adolescents. In P. Allen-Mearns & M. Fraser (Eds.), *Intervention with children and adolescents: An interdisciplinary perspective* (pp. 80-105). Boston, MA: Pearson Education.
- Malgady, R. (2010). Treating Hispanic children and adolescents using narrative therapy. In J. Weisz & A. Kadyn (Eds.), *Evidence based psychotherapies for children and adolescents* (pp. 391-400). New York, NY: Guilford Press.

Recommended Readings

- Kayas, L. H. (2001). Incorporating struggles with racism and ethnic identity in therapy with adolescents. *Clinical Social Work Journal*, 29(4), 361-373.

Part 4: Neurodevelopment and Biodevelopmental Derailments of Childhood

Unit 8: Attention Deficit/ Hyperactivity Disorder

6.28.16

Topics

- Biological: Brain research and pharmacology
- Psychosocial:
 - ▼ Family systems perspective
 - ▼ School and classroom context
- Assessment and diagnosis of ADHD using DSM- 5, ruling out similar/competing close diagnosis
- Treatment approaches

This Unit relates to course objectives 1-5.

Required Readings

- Antshel, K. M., & Barkley, R. (2008). Psychosocial interventions in attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. *Child Adolescence Psychiatric Clinics of North America*, 17, 421-437.
- Daley, D., van der Oord, S., Ferrin, M., Danckaerts, M., Doepfner, M., Cortese S. & Sonuga-Barke, E. (2014). Behavioral interventions in Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder: A meta-Analysis of randomized controlled trials across multiple outcome domains. *Journal of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, 53, 825-829.

Haack L. M., & Gerdes, A. C. (2011). Functional Impairment in Latino Children with ADHD: Implications for Culturally Appropriate Conceptualization and Measurement. *Clinical child and family psychology review*, 14, 318-328.

Henggeler, S. W., & Sheidow, A. J. (2012). Empirically supported family-based treatments for conduct disorder and delinquency in adolescents. *Journal of Marital and Family Therapy*, 38, 30-58.

Portrie-Bethke, T. L., Hill, N. R., & Bethke, J. G. (2009). Strength-based mental health counseling for children with ADHD: An integrative model of adventure-based counseling and Adlerian play therapy. *Journal of Mental Health Counseling*, 31(4), 323-339.

Walkup, J., Stossel, L., & Rendleman, R. (2014). Beyond rising rates: Personalized medicine and public health approaches to the diagnosis and treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder. *Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*. 14, 14-16.

Recommended Readings

Kaiser, N. M., & Pfeiffer, L. J. (2011). Evidence-based psychosocial treatments for childhood ADHD. *Psychiatric Annals*, 41(1), 9-15.

Webster-Stratton, C., Reid, M. J., & Beauchaine, T. P. (2013). One-year follow-up of combined parent and child intervention for young children with ADHD. *Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology*, 42(2), 251-261.

Unit 9: Autism Spectrum Disorder

7.5.16

Topics

- Autism Spectrum Disorders
- Etiology, definition & treatments

This Unit relates to course objectives 1-5.

Required Readings

Schohl, K., Van Hacker, A., Carson, A., Dolan, B., Karst, J. & Stevens, S. (2014). A replication and extension of the PEERS intervention: Examining effects on social skills and social anxiety in adolescents with autism spectrum disorders. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, 44, 532-545.

Wilkinson, L. (2010). Best practice for intervention and treatment. In *A best practice guide to assessment and intervention for autism and Asperger Syndrome in schools* (pp. 99-126). London, England: Kingsley.

Young, R., & Rodi, M. (2014). Redefining autism spectrum disorder using DSM-5: The implications of the proposed DSM-5 criteria for autism spectrum disorders. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, 44, 758-765.

Recommended Readings

Kulage, K., Smaldone, A. & Cohn, E. (2014). How will DSM-5 affect autism diagnosis? A systematic literature review and meta-analysis. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, 44, 1918-1932.

Van den Berg, S., Scheeren, A., Bergeer, S., Kotok, H., & Gourds, H. (2014). Age related differences of executive functioning problems in everyday life of children and adolescents in the autism spectrum. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, 44, 1959-1971.

Unit 10: Oppositional Defiant Disorder, Conduct Disorder and Other Externalizing Behavior Problems 7.12.16

- Assessment and Diagnosis of ODD, and CD using DSM-5, ruling out similar diagnosis/competing diagnosis.

This Unit relates to course objectives 1-5.

Required Readings

- Bostic, J., Thureau, L., Potter, M. & Drury, S. (2014). Policing the teen brain. *Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*. 53, 127-129.
- Corcoran, J. (2003). Solution focused therapy with oppositional defiant disorder. In *Clinical application of evidence based family intervention* (pp. 56-81). New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
- McGilloway, S., Mhaille, G. N., Bywater, T., Furlong, M., Leckey, Y., Kelly, P., Comiskey, C., & Donnelly, M. (2012). A parenting intervention for childhood behavioral problems: A randomized controlled trial in disadvantaged community-based settings. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 80. 116-127.
- Presnall, N., Webster-Stratton, C. & Constantino, J. (2014). Parent training: Equivalent improvement in externalizing behavior for children with and without familial risk. *Journal of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, 53, 979-887.
- Webster-Stratton, C. & Reid, J. (2010). The incredible yeas parents, teachers and children training series in Weisz, J. R., & Kazdin, A. E. (Eds). *Evidence-based psychotherapies for children and adolescents (2nd ed.)*. New York, NY: Guilford Press. pp. 194-210.

Recommended Readings

- Hanna, F., & Hunt, W. (1999). Techniques for psychotherapy with defiant, aggressive adolescents. *Psychotherapy*, 36(1), 56-68.
- Mader, C. (2000). Child-centered play therapy with disruptive school students. In H. G. Kaduson & C. E. Schaffer (Eds.), *Short term play therapy for children* (pp. 53-68). New York, NY: Guilford Press.
- Williams, J., Ayers, C., Van Dorn, R., & Arthur, M. (2004). Risk and protective factors in the development of delinquency and conduct disorder. In M. Fraser (Ed.), *Risk and resilience in childhood: An ecological perspective* (pp. 209-250). Washington, DC: NASW Press.

Unit 11: Anxiety in Childhood and Adolescence 7.19.16**Topics**

- Anxiety disorders and eating disorders: Perspectives on etiology and treatment
- Assessment and diagnosis of anxiety disorder and eating disorders using DSM-5, ruling out depression and other similar diagnosis/competing diagnosis.

This Unit relates to course objectives 1-5.

Required Readings

- Applegate, J., & Shapiro, J. (2005). Neurobiology applied: Affect dysregulation and its treatment. In *Neurobiology for clinical social work: Theory and practice* (pp. 141-159). New York, NY: Norton.
- Drake, K. L., & Ginsburg, G. S. (2012). Family factors in the development, treatment, and prevention of childhood anxiety disorder. *Clinical Child and Family Psychology Review, 15*, 144-162.
- Thompson, E. D., May, A., & Whiting, S. E. (2011). Evidence-based treatment of anxiety and phobia in children and adolescents: Current status and effects on the emotional response. *Clinical Psychology Review, 31*(4), 592-602.
- Lock, J. (2011). Family treatment for eating disorders in youth and adolescents. *Psychiatric Annals, 41*, 547-551.

Recommended Readings

- Bryant-Waugh, R. (2006). Recent developments in anorexia nervosa. *Child and adolescent mental health, 11*(2), 76-81.

Unit 12: Depression and Suicidality in Childhood and Adolescence 7.26.16**Topics**

- Assessment and diagnosis of depression using DSM- 5, assessment of suicidality ruling out similar diagnosis/competing diagnosis

This Unit relates to course objectives 1-5.

Required Readings

- Almeida, J., Johnson, R., Corliss, H., Molnar, B., & Azrael, D. (2009). Emotional distress among LGBT youth: The influence of perceived discrimination based on sexual orientation. *Journal of Youth Adolescence, 38*, 1001-1014.
- Cummings, J. R., & Druss, B. G. (2011). Racial/ethnic differences in mental health service use among adolescents with major depression. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 50*(2), 160-70.
- Parrish, M., & Tunkle, J. (2005). Clinical challenges following an adolescent's death by suicide: Bereavement issues faced by family, friends, schools, and clinicians. *Clinical Social Work Journal, 33*, 81-102.
- Zayas, L., Gulbas, L., Fedoravicius, N., & Cabassa, L. (2010). Patterns of distress, precipitating events, and reflections of suicide attempts by young Latinas. *Social Sciences and Medicine, 70*, 1773-1779.

Recommended Readings

- Hurry, J. (2000). Deliberate self-harm in children and adolescents. *International Review of Psychiatry*, 12(1), 31-36.
- Ross, S., & Heath, N. (2003). Two models of adolescent self-mutilation. *Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior*, 33, 277-287.

Unit 13: Trauma and PTSD in Childhood and Adolescence 8.2.16**Topics**

- Assessment and diagnosis of trauma and PTSD using DSM- 5
- Treatment of trauma and PTSD

This Unit relates to course objectives 1-5.

Required Readings

- Becker-Weidman, A., & Hughes, D. (2008). Dyadic developmental psychotherapy: An evidence-based treatment for children with complex trauma and disorders of attachment. *Child & Family Social Work*, 13, 329-337.
- Bigfoot, D. S., & Schmidt, S. R. (2010). Honoring children, mending the circle: Cultural adaptation of trauma-focused cognitive-behavioral therapy for American Indian and Alaska Native children. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 66(8), 847-856.
- Carrion, V. G., & Kletter, H. (2012). Posttraumatic stress disorder: Shifting toward a developmental framework. *Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Clinics of North America*, 21(3), 573-591
- Cary, C. E., & McMillen, J. C. (2012). The data behind the dissemination: A systematic review of trauma-focused cognitive behavioral therapy for use with children and youth. *Children and Youth Services Review* 34, 748–757.
- Hooyman, N., & Kramer, B. (2006). Intervention for grieving children. In *Living through loss: Intervention across the life span* (pp. 111-139). New York, NY: Columbia University Press.

Recommended Readings

- Cohen, J. (2000). Trauma focused cognitive behavioral therapy for children and adolescents. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 15(11), 1202-1223.
- Saltzman, W. R., Steinberg, A.M., Layne, C. M., Aisenberg, E., & Pynoos, R. S. (2001). A developmental approach to school based treatment of adolescents exposed to trauma and traumatic loss. *Journal of Child and Adolescent Group Therapy*, 11, 43-56.

Unit 14: Child Maltreatment, Family and Community Violence: Theory and Treatment 8.9.16**Topics**

- Assessment and diagnosis of child maltreatment and family violence
- Treatment of trauma and PTSD

This Unit relates to course objectives 1-5.

Required Readings

- Arvidson, J., Kinniburgh, K., Howard, K., Spinazzola, J., Strothers, H., Evans, M., Andres, B., Cohen, C., & Blaustein, M. (2011) Treatment of complex trauma in young children: Developmental and

cultural considerations in application of the ARC intervention model. *Journal of Child & Adolescent Trauma*, 4, 34-51.

Thomas, R., & Zimmer-Gembeck, M. (2012). Parent-Child interaction therapy: An evidence-based treatment for child maltreatment. *Child Maltreatment*, 17(3), 253-266.

Anderson, L. E., Weston, E. A., Doueck, H. J., & Krause, D. J. (2002). The child centered social worker and the sexually abused child: Pathways to healing. *Social Work*, 47, 368-378.

Neubauer, F., Dubliners, E., Sieger, K. (2007). Trauma focused cognitive-behavioral therapy for child sexual abuse and exposure to domestic violence: Case of Mary, age 6. In N., Boyd Webb. (Ed). *Play therapy with children in crisis*. (pp. 107-133). New York, NY: Guilford Press.

Scannapieco, M., & Connell-Carrick, K. (2002). Focus on the first years: An eco-developmental assessment of child neglect for children 0-3 years of age. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 24, 601-621.

Recommended Readings

Borrego J. J., Gutow, M. R., Reicher, S., & Barker, C. H. (2008). Parent-child interaction therapy with domestic violence populations. *Journal of Family Violence*, 23, 495-505.

Ybarra, M., Mitchell, K., Wolak, J., & Finkelhor, D. (2006). Examining characteristics and associated distress related to Internet harassment: Finding from the second youth internet safety survey. *Pediatrics*, 118, 1169-1177.

Margolin, G., & Gordin, E. (2004). Children's exposure to violence in the family and community. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 13, 152-155.

Rees, A., & Pithouse, A. (2008). The intimate world of strangers—Embodying the child in foster care. *Child and Family Social Work*, 13, 338-347.

Unit 15: Substance abuse In Childhood and Adolescence 8.16.16 and Wrap-Up

Topics

- Assessment and diagnosis of addictions using DSM- 5
- Treatment of substance abuse

This Unit relates to course objectives 1-5.

Required Readings

Burrow-Sanchez, J., & Wren, M. (2012). Comparing culturally accommodated versus standard group CBT for Latino adolescents with substance use disorders: A pilot study. *Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psychology*, 18(4), 373-383.

Henderson, C., Dakof, G., Greenbaum, P., & Liddle, H.. (2010). Effectiveness of multidimensional family therapy with higher severity substance-abusing adolescents: Report from two randomized controlled trials. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 78(6), 885- 897.

Cannon, E., & Levy. M. (2008). Substance-using Hispanic youth and their families: Review of engagement and treatment strategies. *The Family Journal*, 16, 199-203.

Yip, K. (2003). A strengths perspective in working with an adolescent with dual diagnosis. *Clinical Social Work Journal*, 31, 189-203.

Chassin, L., & Ritter, J. (2001). Vulnerability to substance use disorders in childhood and adolescence. In R. Ingram & J. Price (Eds.), *Vulnerability to psychopathology* (pp. 107-134). New York, NY: Guilford Press.

Recommended Readings

McDowell, D., & Spitz, H. (1999). The neurobiology of addiction. In *Substance abuse: From principles to practice* (pp. 10-22). Philadelphia, PA: Brunner/Mazel.

FINAL PAPER DUE: 8/22/16 8AM PST

University Policies and Guidelines

VII. ATTENDANCE POLICY

Students are expected to attend every class and to remain in class for the duration of the unit. Failure to attend class or arriving late may impact your ability to achieve course objectives which could affect your course grade. Students are expected to notify the instructor by email (mselaami@usc.edu) of any anticipated absence or reason for tardiness.

University of Southern California policy permits students to be excused from class for the observance of religious holy days. This policy also covers scheduled final examinations which conflict with students' observance of a holy day. Students must make arrangements in *advance* to complete class work which will be missed, or to reschedule an examination, due to holy days observance.

Please refer to Scampus and to the USC School of Social Work Student Handbook for additional information on attendance policies.

VIII. STATEMENT ON ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

USC seeks to maintain an optimal learning environment. General principles of academic honesty include the concept of respect for the intellectual property of others, the expectation that individual work will be submitted unless otherwise allowed by an instructor, and the obligations both to protect one's own academic work from misuse by others as well as to avoid using another's work as one's own. All students are expected to understand and abide by these principles. *SCampus*, the Student Guidebook, contains the Student Conduct Code in Section 11.00, while the recommended sanctions are located in Appendix A: <http://www.usc.edu/dept/publications/SCAMPUS/gov/>. Students will be referred to the Office of Student Judicial Affairs and Community Standards for further review, should there be any suspicion of academic dishonesty. The Review process can be found at: <http://www.usc.edu/student-affairs/SJACS/>.

Additionally, it should be noted that violations of academic integrity are not only violations of USC principles and policies, but also violations of the values of the social work profession.

IX. STATEMENT FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

Any student requesting academic accommodations based on a disability is required to register with Disability Services and Programs (DSP) each semester. A letter of verification for approved accommodations can be obtained from DSP. *Please be sure the letter is delivered to the instructor as early in the semester as possible.* DSP is located in STU 301 and is open from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Students from all academic centers (including the Virtual Academic Center) may contact Ed Roth, Director of the DSP office at 213-740-0776 or ability@usc.edu.

X. EMERGENCY RESPONSE INFORMATION

Note: The following Emergency Response Information pertains to students on campus, but please note its importance should you be on campus for a temporary or extended period. When not on campus: Call the 911 listing in your local community for any emergency.

To receive information, call the main number (213) 740-2711, press #2. “For recorded announcements, events, emergency communications or critical incident information.”

To leave a message, call (213) 740-8311

For additional university information, please call (213) 740-9233

Or visit university website: <http://emergency.usc.edu>

If it becomes necessary to evacuate the building, please go to the following locations carefully and using stairwells only. Never use elevators in an emergency evacuation.

Students may also sign up for a **USC Trojans Alert** account to receive alerts and emergency notifications on their cell phone, pager, PDA, or e-mail account. Register at <https://trojansalert.usc.edu>.

UNIVERSITY PARK CAMPUS		ACADEMIC CENTERS	
City Center	Front of Building (12 th & Olive)	Orange County	Faculty Parking Lot
MRF	Lot B	San Diego	Building Parking Lot
SWC	Lot B	Skirball	Front of Building
VKC	McCarthy Quad		
WPH	McCarthy Quad		

Do not re-enter the building until given the “all clear” by emergency personnel.

XI. STATEMENT ABOUT INCOMPLETES

The Grade of Incomplete (IN) can be assigned only if there is work not completed because of a documented illness or some other emergency occurring after the 12th week of the semester. Students must NOT assume that the instructor will agree to the grade of IN. Removal of the grade of IN must be instituted by the student and agreed to be the instructor and reported on the official “Incomplete Completion Form.”

XII. POLICY ON LATE OR MAKE-UP WORK

Papers are due on the day and time specified. Extensions will be granted only for extenuating circumstances. If the paper is late without permission, the grade will be affected.

XIII. POLICY ON CHANGES TO THE SYLLABUS AND/OR COURSE REQUIREMENTS

It may be necessary to make some adjustments in the syllabus during the semester in order to respond to unforeseen or extenuating circumstances. Adjustments that are made will be communicated to students both verbally and in writing.

XIV. CODE OF ETHICS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS

Approved by the 1996 NASW Delegate Assembly and revised by the 2008 NASW Delegate Assembly [http://www.socialworkers.org/pubs/Code/code.asp]

Preamble

The primary mission of the social work profession is to enhance human wellbeing and help meet the basic human needs of all people, with particular attention to the needs and empowerment of people who are vulnerable, oppressed, and living in poverty. A historic and defining feature of social work is the profession’s focus on individual wellbeing in a social context and the wellbeing of society. Fundamental to social work is attention to the environmental forces that create, contribute to, and address problems in living.

Social workers promote social justice and social change with and on behalf of clients. “Clients” is used inclusively to refer to individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities. Social workers are sensitive to cultural and ethnic diversity and strive to end discrimination, oppression, poverty, and other forms of social injustice. These activities may be in the form of direct practice, community organizing, supervision, consultation administration, advocacy, social and political action, policy development and implementation, education, and research and evaluation. Social workers seek to enhance the capacity of people to address their own needs. Social workers also seek to promote the responsiveness of organizations, communities, and other social institutions to individuals’ needs and social problems.

The mission of the social work profession is rooted in a set of core values. These core values, embraced by social workers throughout the profession’s history, are the foundation of social work’s unique purpose and perspective:

- Service
- Social justice
- Dignity and worth of the person
- Importance of human relationships
- Integrity
- Competence

This constellation of core values reflects what is unique to the social work profession. Core values, and the principles that flow from them, must be balanced within the context and complexity of the human experience.

XV. COMPLAINTS

If you have a complaint or concern about the course or the instructor, please discuss it first with the instructor. If you feel you cannot discuss it with the instructor, contact your advisor or Dr. Paul Maiden, Vice Dean and Professor of Academic and Student Affairs, at pmaiden@usc.edu. Or, if you are a student of the VAC, contact June Wiley, Director of the Virtual Academic Center, at (213) 821-0901 or june.wiley@usc.edu for further guidance

XVI. TIPS FOR MAXIMIZING YOUR LEARNING EXPERIENCE IN THIS COURSE

- ✓ Be mindful of getting proper nutrition, exercise, rest and sleep!
- ✓ Come to class.
- ✓ Complete required readings and assignments before coming to class.
- ✓ Before coming to class, review the materials from the previous Unit and the current Unit, and scan the topics to be covered in the next Unit.
- ✓ Come to class prepared to ask any questions you might have.
- ✓ Participate in class discussions.
- ✓ After you leave class, review the materials assigned for that Unit again, along with your notes from that Unit.
- ✓ If you don't understand something, ask questions! Ask questions in class, during office hours, and/or through email!
- ✓ Keep up with the assigned readings.

Don't procrastinate or postpone working on assignments.
