COURSE DESCRIPTION

Social Group Work I, a second year, clinical practice course, is designed to educate the student for responsible social work practice with particular competence in the social group work method. It builds upon the knowledge and skills acquired in first year Foundations practice course, and on liberal arts content acquired in undergraduate Psychology and Sociology courses.

The social group work specialization provides students with the knowledge base to develop individual cognitive and behavioral change through small groups. Prevention and rehabilitative practice approaches are taught for dealing with individual social and psychological problems. Emphasis is also on using the group work method for enhancing normal individual growth and development in community and school settings. A major emphasis in the sequence is development of the professional self to assure the evolution of disciplined practice based on purpose, sanction, knowledge, values and skills.

The course is integrated with field learning through case presentations, group simulations and class discussion. Field practice is in a variety of clinical and community settings, such as mental health clinics, substance abuse facilities, hospitals, child welfare agencies, homeless shelters, domestic violence programs, community centers, public schools and settlement houses.

I. COURSE COMPETENCIES

This course addresses Council on Social Work Education Competencies #6, #7, #8, and #9.

Competency #6 is measured with student outcome data.

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

Social workers 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. Social workers 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. Social workers understand methods of assessment with diverse clients and constituencies to advance practice effectiveness. Social workers recognize the implications of the larger practice context in the assessment process and value the importance of inter-professional collaboration in this process. Social workers understand how
their personal experiences and affective reactions may affect their assessment and decision-making.

Social workers collect and organize data, and apply critical thinking to interpret information from clients and constituencies;

Social workers 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; and

Social workers develop mutually agreed-on intervention goals and objectives based on the critical assessment of strengths, needs, and challenges within clients and constituencies; and social workers select appropriate intervention.

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

Social workers 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. Social workers are knowledgeable about evidence-informed interventions to achieve the goals of clients and constituencies, including individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities. Social workers understand theories of human behavior and the social environment, and critically evaluate and apply this knowledge to effectively intervene with clients and constituencies. Social workers understand methods of identifying, analyzing and implementing evidence-informed interventions to achieve client and constituency goals. Social workers value the importance of inter-professional teamwork and communication in interventions, recognizing that beneficial outcomes may require interdisciplinary, inter-professional, and inter-organizational collaboration.

Social workers critically choose and implement interventions to achieve practice goals and enhance capacities of clients and constituencies.

Social workers apply knowledge of human behavior and the social environment, person-in-environment, and other multidisciplinary theoretical frameworks in interventions with clients and constituencies.

Social workers use inter-professional collaboration as appropriate to achieve beneficial practice outcomes, negotiate, mediate, and advocate with and on behalf of diverse clients and constituencies; and

Social workers facilitate effective transitions and endings that advance mutually agreed-on goals.

Competency 9 – Evaluate Practice with Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, and Communities
Social workers 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. Social workers recognize the importance of evaluating processes and outcomes to advance practice, policy, and service delivery effectiveness. Social workers understand theories of human behavior and the social environment, and critically evaluate and apply this knowledge in evaluating outcomes. Social workers understand qualitative and quantitative methods for evaluating outcomes and practice effectiveness. Social workers select and use appropriate methods for evaluation of outcomes. Social workers apply knowledge of human behavior and the social environment, person-in- environment, and other multidisciplinary theoretical frameworks in the evaluation of outcomes. Social workers critically analyze, monitor, and evaluate intervention and program processes and outcomes; and social workers apply evaluation findings to improve practice effectiveness at the micro, mezzo, and macro levels.

II. COURSE COMPETENCY OUTCOMES Competency #6 is measured with student outcome data.

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

Social workers 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. Social workers value the importance of human relationships. Social workers 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. Social workers understand strategies to engage diverse clients and constituencies to advance practice effectiveness. Social workers understand how their personal experiences and affective reactions may impact their ability to effectively engage with diverse clients and constituencies. Social workers value principles of relationship-building and inter-professional collaboration to facilitate engagement with clients, constituencies, and other professionals as appropriate.

Social workers apply knowledge of human behavior and the social environment, person-in-environment, and other multidisciplinary theoretical frameworks to engage with clients and constituencies; and

Social workers use empathy, reflection, and interpersonal skills to effectively engage diverse clients and constituencies.

Competency #6 Measure

Competency Indicator 6A

Substantively and affectively prepare for action with groups.
II. INSTRUCTIONAL METHODS

Learning will occur through a variety of experiences and methods such as lecture, class discussion, experiential exercises, role plays, and presentations from field experience.

III. COURSE EXPECTATIONS AND GRADING

Students are expected to attend all classes and to be on time. Class participation is important and there is an expectation that students will do the required reading specified under each course unit. Grades are largely based on assignments. Each assignment will be weighted as follows: 35% for midterm, 40% for final assignment and 25% for class participation, attendance and completion of assignments on time. Grades are largely based primarily on written assignments.

Texts for the Course

Required:


Recommended:


Note: All required readings are on-line through electronic reserve (ERES). Your instructor will distribute the password and directions to access these readings. Additionally additional course content and assignments will be on CANVAS.

IV. COURSE REQUIREMENTS

Assignment I: Pre-Group Planning-Due Class 7

See details on Canvas

Assignment II: (final) Group Assessment -Due Class 13

See details on Canvas
Competency #6 – Engage with Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, and Communities
Indicator 6A.
Substantively and affectively prepare for action with groups.

A detailed outline to guide the assessment is attached to this syllabus

V. Students with Disabilities

Students with disabilities who are enrolled in this course and who will be requesting documented disability-related accommodations are asked to make an appointment with the Office of Disability Services, Rochelle Kohn, Beren Campus, (646) 592-4132, rkohn1@yu.edu, Abby Kelsen, Wilf Campus, (646)592-4280, akelsen@yu.edu, during the first week of class. After approval for accommodations is granted, please submit your accommodations letter to Disability Services Office immediately.

VII. PLAGIARISM:

Students should remember that the School will not condone plagiarism in any form and will sanction acts of plagiarism. A student who presents someone else's work as his or her own work is stealing from the authors or persons who did the original thinking and writing. Plagiarism occurs when a student directly copies another's work without citation; when a student paraphrases major aspects of another's work without citation; and when a student combines the work of different authors into a new statement without reference to those authors. It is also plagiarism to use the ideas and/or work of another student and present them as your own. It is not plagiarism to formulate your own presentation of an idea or concept as a reaction to someone else's work; however, the work to which you are reacting should be discussed and appropriately cited. Any student who can be shown to have plagiarized any part of any assignment in this course will automatically FAIL the course and will be referred to the Associate Dean for disciplinary action, which may include expulsion.

VIII. HIPAA ALERT:

In line with the new HIPAA regulations concerning protected health information, it is important that you understand that any case information you present from your work will need to be de-identified. What this means is that any information that would allow another to identify the person needs to be changed or eliminated. This includes obvious things like names and birth dates but may also contain other information that is so unique to the person that it will allow for identification, including diagnosis, race/ethnicity, or gender. If diagnosis, race/ethnicity, gender is directly related to the case presentation it can be included if it will not allow for identification.

IX. COURSE OUTLINE

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION (SESSION 1)
Learning Themes
This unit covers: Course objectives, content, assignments and grading. As well as expectations for student learning, student interests and expectations, and Identification of the positive and negative effects of groups throughout life on the psychological and social development of the individual and upon society.

Required Readings


Recommended Readings


**Unit II. THE EVOLUTION OF GROUP WORK (SESSIONS 2 - 4)**

Learning Themes
This unit covers the historical development of group work within the social work profession. We will examine humanistic values and democratic norms, focus on working with diverse populations, discuss major elements that characterize the group work method, and review the role of the social group worker.

Required Readings:


Recommended Readings


**Unit III. FORMING A GROUP IN AN AGENCY - (SESSIONS 4 - 5)**

Learning Themes

Concepts related to the agency system and function will be reviewed. A focus will be placed on the purposes and diversity of groups in social work practice. The criteria for deciding when groups are the modality of choice in social work practice will be emphasized, as well as issues in working with the staff and agency administrative systems to implement group plans. Selecting the type of group based upon client needs will be reviewed.

Required Readings


**Recommended Readings**


**Unit IV: GROUP COMPOSITION: SELECTION AND PREPARATION OF MEMBERS (SESSION 7)**

**Learning Themes**

Principles that apply to group composition, emphasizing the differential process of assessment of individual members in socialization, treatment and task groups. Focus on how information on individuals is used and gathered. Content of group meetings and preparation of group members will be reviewed.

**Required Readings**


Recommended Readings


**Unit V. GROUP DEVELOPMENT - (SESSION 8)**

Learning Themes

Studies of group development, and models of group development will be reviewed with a focus on the variations in stages of development with diverse populations.

Required Readings


**Recommended Readings**


**Unit VI. THE BEGINNING STAGE OF GROUP DEVELOPMENT (SESSIONS 9 - 10)**

**Learning Themes**

Group characteristics in the beginning stage with a focus on the tasks to be accomplished, as well as the role of the worker, and the elements of contracting.

**Required Readings**


**Recommended Readings**
• Caplan, T., & Thomas, T. (2003). If this is week three we must be doing ‘feelings’: An essay on the importance of client-paced group work. Social Work with Groups, 26(3) 5-17.


Unit VII. THE MIDDLE STAGE – POWER & CONTROL - (SESSIONS 11 - 12)

Learning Themes

Group characteristics during the middle stage will be discussed. A focus will be placed on worker attitude toward group conflict, and the role of the worker during the conflict stage. Principles for working with group conflict will be reviewed, and the relevance of ethnic, gender and age factors within this stage will be discussed.

Required Readings


• Mergins, (Eds.), Voices from the field: Group work responds (pp. 43-53). New York: Haworth Press.


• Reid, K. E. (1997). Conflict management in group treatment: Get out if my face, you S.O.B. In J. K. Perry (Ed.) From prevention to wellness through group work (pp. 61-75). New York: Haworth Press.


**Recommended Readings**


**Unit VIII. MUTUALITY AND WORK (SESSION 13 - 14)**

**Learning Themes**

The problem solving process will be explored. Creating a group assessment and working with individuals in the group will be discussed. The use of activities in a group will be emphasized.

**Required Readings**


Recommended Readings


**Outline for Group Assessment**

The following concepts are useful in understanding how the group as a whole is functioning. The questions help to focus the assessment.

**Group Purpose**

Purpose expresses the common need problem or interest that brings the members together and how the group will be of help. It is a process of clarification that continues throughout group development.

1. Is the group purpose clear to the worker, agency and members?
2. Is there congruence between the worker and members’ perception of group purpose?
3. Have the members shared their goals and expectations as part of the shaping of group purpose?
4. Does the group continue to refer to its purpose or has the purpose stated at the beginning, been forgotten?

Social Interaction

Through interaction the members influence each others attitudes and behavior and accomplish group goals.

1. Is there active participation by the members or is the discussion dominated by certain members?
2. Are the members communicating with one another or does the interaction tend to be between the members and the worker?
3. Do the members share their conscious thoughts and feelings about the group or do they avoid open and honest communication with the worker and one another?
4. Do the members listen to one another or are interruptions prevalent? If interruptions are occurring who interrupts whom?

Relationship

The positive and negative feelings the members have for one another affect the group process and the achievement of individual group goals.

1. Are members regarded favorably by the group or are there individuals who are rejected?
2. What factors influence the attraction and repulsion among members?
3. Do members recognize their interdependence and reach out to help one another?
4. Do members regard one another objectively or do stereotypes exist based on such characteristics as: race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, social class and appearance.

Roles

Members perform various informal and formal roles in their interaction with each other. Informal roles express individual and dual needs as well as the expectations of others while formal roles are designated positions related to the purpose and structure of the group.

1. What are the variety of informal roles performed by individual members?
2. Are the roles constructive for the individual in the role and for the group or are there roles that are destructive for the individual and the group?
3. Are any individuals stereotyped in their roles by the group so that it is hard to alter their role behavior?
4. Are there formal or informal roles needed by the group to achieve its goals that are not being performed?

Norms

Norms express standards of behavior to which the members of a group expect one another to meet. Norms differ from rules which are externally imposed on the group by the worker or agency. They develop from social interaction and provide stability and control. Norms may help or hinder the group. The following questions express humanistic values and democratic norms providing the foundation for the practice of social group work.

1. Does the group value the contributions of all of its members regardless of such factors as race, sexual orientation, class, ethnicity, age, gender?
2. Is there a norm for the inclusion of socially and culturally diverse individuals rather than for exclusion?
3. Does the group allow expression and experimentation with new ideas and behaviors?
4. Are member interactions based on caring and helping?
5. Do all members, rather than only a few, take responsibility for the group through collective decision making?

Conflict

Differences among the members are a natural part of the group process and essential for group development and change. The ways in which members recognize and manage conflict is crucial to group functioning and survival.

1. Does the group accept conflict as a group process that is beneficial as a means of resolving differences?
2. Does the group allow for a full-and open discussion of differences rather than prematurely seeking resolution?
3. Are the ideas and opinions of all group members solicited in the resolution of conflict?
4. Is there sufficient closure to insure that the conflict is satisfactorily resolved by the members?

Group Cohesion

Cohesion refers to the attraction the members have for one another, the worker and the group as an entity. The more cohesive the group the greater is its influence on the members. The following attributes are signs of group cohesion.

1. Regularity of attendance and punctuality predominate, especially in groups in which membership is voluntary
2. Members feel that they belong, as evidenced by knowing who are members and differentiating themselves from nonmembers.
3. Members increase their expressions of "we" feelings, symbolizing identification of members with each other and with the group entity.
4. Relationships among members become accepting, interdependent, and intimate.
5. Members become highly invested in their participation in the content of the group experience.
6. Members express verbally their satisfaction with being a member of the group and with the way it operates.
7. The social climate is characterized by spontaneity, informality, and appropriate self-disclosure.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Social Group Work I & II

HISTORICAL ORIGINS OF SOCIAL GROUP WORK


**KNOWLEDGE BASE FOR SOCIAL GROUP WORK PRACTICE**


(Eds.), *The practice of group work* (pp. 3-24). New York: Columbia University Press.


**PRE-GROUP PLANNING AND GROUP FORMATION**


BEGINNING STAGE


**MIDDLE STAGE**


**ENDINGS/TERMINATION**


**PRACTICE WITH DIFFERENT POPULATIONS**

**MUTUAL AID, SUPPORT, SELF HELP GROUPS**


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**CHILDREN**


**OLDER ADULTS**


ETHICS AND VALUES


ETHNIC DIVERSITY


Work with Groups, 26(1), 69-82.

A.A. Mann (Eds.), Capturing the Power of Diversity (p. 7-17). New York: Haworth Press. Social
perspectives of social group work.

(2009). Cross-cultural group work practice with African American and Jewish adolescents –

Ball, S. (1994). A group model for gay and lesbian clients with chronic mental illness. Social

42(4), 319-332.


sexism among social work students. Affilia, 12(2), 166-189.


Violence, 16(3), 284.


28(2), 59-75.


MENTALLY ILL


CO-LEADERSHIP


**TYPE OF GROUPS**

**PSYCHOTHERAPY GROUPS**


**MUTUAL AID, SUPPORT, SELF HELP GROUPS**


**USE OF PROGRAM AND ACTIVITY**


**TASK ORIENTED GROUPS: ADMINISTRATIVE AND SOCIAL ACTION GROUPS**


Finnegan, E. (1987). The day the roof could have fallen in: Some naturalistic observations about board committees, professional behaviors, and the development of a working group. Social Work with Groups, 10(2), 69-78.


### TIME LIMITED GROUPS


DEVELOPMENTAL,

SOCIALIZATION,

PSYCHOEDUCATIONAL GROUPS

OPEN ENDED GROUPS


RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE


**PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS**


**PEOPLE MANDATED TO TREATMENT**

