

Boston College
Graduate School of Social Work
SW702: Social Policy Analysis
Spring, 2003

I Course Description

This is the second of two required courses in social welfare policy in the foundation curriculum at Boston College. This course, building on the material in SW 701, the balance of the foundation curriculum and the liberal arts base, provides students with basic professional skills in social policy practice and an understanding of the major policy areas in the social welfare arena.

The course begins with an overview of the methods of policy analysis. Students will acquire basic professional skills in conducting a limited policy analysis, advocating for change in social policy and conditions and conducting policy research. Ethical issues involved in these areas of professional practice are examined. The course also provides an overview of the structure, funding, dynamics and related aspects of social welfare delivery systems in a variety of arenas.

The course examines the impact of social policies on people and their environments and deals with issues of social and economic justice, diversity and populations at risk as they concern the social policy enterprise.

II Objectives

Knowledge

The student will demonstrate an understanding of the major models of social welfare policy analysis and social policy practice;

The student will demonstrate an understanding of the philosophy, role, mission and organization of the social work profession and the effect of policy on social work practice in various fields of practice;

The student will demonstrate an understanding of the ethical issues involved in social policy analysis and social policy practice;

The student will demonstrate an understanding of the history and current patterns of provision of social welfare services in multiple fields of practice;

The student will demonstrate an understanding of the policy framework in a variety of domestic and international social welfare programs;

The student will demonstrate an understanding of the implications of social welfare and social welfare policy for diversity, social and economic justice and populations at risk, including women, minorities of color, gay men and lesbian women and the physically and mental challenged;

The student will demonstrate an understanding of the relationship between social welfare policy and other types of social work practice;

Values

The students will develop an understanding of and commitment to the ethical framework of the social work profession including the NASW Code of Ethics;

The students will develop an understanding of and commitment to the principles of social and economic justice

The students will develop an understanding of and commitment to the importance of human diversity

The students will develop an understanding of and commitment to the protection and well-being of populations at risk, including women, minorities of color, gay men and lesbian women and the physically and mental challenged;

The students will develop an understanding of and commitment to the value of evidence based policy practice

Skills

The student will be able to use critical thinking skills in examining social policies;

The student will be able to conduct a limited policy analysis of a social policy area;

The student will be able to conduct a limited economic analysis of a social policy area;

The student will be able to conduct a limited value analysis of a social policy area;

The student will be able to identify sources for policy research;

III Teaching Methodology

This course uses a combination of didactic and experiential teaching methodologies. Modalities include lecture/discussion, problem-oriented methods, simulation, role-playing and multimedia presentations. Extensive use is made of Internet based instructional technology.

IV. Assignments

Students are expected to attend class, actively participate in discussions, participate in discussions on the Web-CT site and critically examine the issues discussed in class. It is also expected that students will read a major national newspaper on a daily basis.

The mid-term examination will be a group policy paper and class presentation. 40% of grade all students are required to research an area of the course, to make an oral presentation to the class based on their research, and to submit a written report of the analysis of the policy area presented. The assignment must deal with the impact of policies on social and economic justice, diversity and populations at risk. [40%]

The final examination is a policy practice exercise due at the end of the term. Each student is to develop a plan to change a policy or program. The plan must include a discussion of the problematic situation, goals of the policy change effort, methods and technique and evaluation. The project is a maximum of ten (10) typewritten pages and is worth 40%.

Class Involvement 20%

V. Grading

Grade Range A 94-100 4.00/A- 90-93 3.67/B+ 87-89 3.33/B 84-86
3.00/B- 80-83 2.67/C 70-79 2.00/ 70 or more 0.00/F Below 70
0.00/W 00-00 0.00

The following offers a qualitative description of the grades:

A) A = Near perfect understanding and performance in all content areas. (GPA =4.00)
B) A - = Approaches excellence in performance, but lacks near perfect understanding in all content areas. (GPA= 3.67)
C) B+ = Good. Demonstrates sound general understanding and performance. Lacks the precision associated with excellence, but is somewhat above the average expected of graduate students in this content area. (GPA = 3.33)
D) B = Competent work. Has adequate understanding and performance expected of graduate students in this content area. While he/she does not excel, neither can he/she be faulted for his/her basic understanding or performance in this content area. (GPA= 3.00)
E) B- = Approaches competence but has minor deficits in general understanding and performance in some course content areas. Performance is slightly below "average" expectations at the graduate level. (GPA = 2.67)
F) C = Problematic performance. While the student is not without knowledge in this content area, he/she lacks sufficient range of knowledge in this content area to enable him/her to use the information with an appropriate level of understanding. (GPA = 2.00)
G) F = Failure. Level of understanding and performance is so deficient that all others surpass him/her in understanding and performance in this content area. (GPA =0.00)

VI Required Texts

DiNitto, D.M. (2001). Social welfare: Politics and public policy. [Fifth Edition] Needham: Allyn and Bacon.

Jansson, B. (2003). Becoming an effective policy advocate. [Fourth Edition] Belmont, CA: Brooks/Cole

Krugman, P. (1998) The Accidental theorist. New York: Norton.

Robinson, R. (1999) Defending the spirit: A Black life in America. New York: Plume.

SW702 Course Outline and Reading Assignments

Social Welfare Policy Analysis: Social Policy Analysis is an important professional function in the general area of social policy practice. This section takes a research-based approach to policy-analysis for social welfare policy. Considered are the identification and assessment of problems, collecting data, defining criteria, creating alternatives and

evaluating alternatives. The political, economic and value base of policy analysis is also considered. Sessions 1-2

Required Readings:

Jansson, Chapters 1-6

Social Welfare Policy Change and Policy Practice: This section examines the use of advocacy and the political process in affecting change in legislative, judicial and executive policies. Examined are both traditional and emerging electronic techniques. Tactics such as lobbying, creating referendums, grassroots organizing, running for office, judicial intervention and so forth are reviewed. Sessions 3-4

Required Readings

Jansson Chapters 7-14.

Hoefer, R. (1999). Protection, prizes or patrons? Explaining the origins and maintenance of human services interest groups, Journal of sociology and social welfare, 26(4), 115-136.

Jansson, B.S., Dodd, D.J. Smith, S. (2002). Empowering Domestic Discretionary Spending in Federal Budget Deliberations. The Social policy journal. 1 (1),

McNutt, J.G. & Boland, K.M. (1999). Electronic advocacy by non-profit organizations in social welfare policy. Non-profit and voluntary sector quarterly. 28 (4), 432-451.

Sherraden, M. S.; Slosar, B.; Sherraden, M. (2002). Innovation in Social Policy: Collaborative Policy Advocacy. Social Work, 47, (3), 209-223

Schneider, R. L.; Netting, F. E. (1999). Influencing Social Policy in a Time of Devolution: Upholding Social Work's Great Tradition. Social work, 44, (4), 349

Recommended Readings

Boris, E. T. & Mosher-Williams, R. (1998). Nonprofit advocacy organizations: assessing the definitions, classifications, and data. Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly 27(4), 488-506.

Colby, I.C. & Buffum, W.E.(1998). Social workers and PACs: An Examination of National Association of Social Worker's P.A.C.E. committees. Journal of community practice. 5 (4), 87

Imig, D. (1996). Advocacy by Proxy: The Children's Lobby in American Politics, Journal on Children and Poverty. 2: 31-53.

Rees, S. (1998). Effective non-profit advocacy. Washington, DC: Aspen Institute/Non-profit Sector Research Fund. Available On-line at <http://www.aspeninst.org/dir/polpro/NSRF/enpatoc.html>

Schneider, R.L. & Lester, L. (2001). Social work advocacy: A New framework for action. Belmont, CA: Brooks/Cole

Skocpol, T. (1999). Associations without members. American prospect. 10 (45).

Websites to Review

US Census Bureau <http://www.census.gov>

Council on Social Work Education <http://www.cswe.org>

First Gov <http://www.firstgov.gov>

National Association of Social Workers <http://www.naswdc.org>

Income Maintenance: Public Welfare: This section considers the current state of public welfare programs in the United States, with some attention to comparable programs in other nations. This includes TANF, Food Stamps, General Assistance, SSI and a variety of other means tested residual programs. Special attention is given the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 and its reauthorization. The structure, funding, delivery and organization of these programs is considered along with a discussion of their impacts on social and economic justice and populations of risk.
Session 5

Required Readings

DiNitto Chapters 3, 5, 6, 7 & 11

Linhorst, D. M. (2002). Federalism and Social Justice: Implications for Social Work Social Work, 47, (3), 201-208

Orloff A. (2002). Explaining US welfare reform: power, gender, race and the US policy legacy. Critical Social Policy, 22, (1), 96-118.

Recommended Readings

Abramovitz M.(2001). Learning from the History of Poor and Working-Class Women's Activism. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science,. 577, 1, 118-130.

Blank, R. M. (1997). It takes a nation: A new agenda for fighting poverty. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Roy K. (1999).Low-Income Single Fathers in an African American Community and the Requirements of Welfare Reform. Journal of Family Issues, 20,(4),. 432-457.

Websites

American Public Human Service Association <http://www.aphsa.org>
 Welfare Information <http://www.welfareinfo.org>
 Welfare Law Center <http://www.welfarelaw.org>

Income Maintenance: Social Insurance: This section considers social insurance programs in the United States and Abroad. This includes Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance, Worker's Compensation, Unemployment Compensation and Medicare. The structure, funding, delivery and organization of these programs are considered along with a discussion of their impacts on social and economic justice and populations of risk. Session 6

Required Readings

DiNitto, Chapter 4

Anrig, G. (2000) ,Social Security: The next generation, The American prospect. 11 (23) on line <http://www.prospect.org/print/V11/23/anrig-g.html>.

Recommended Readings

Ball, R.M., with Bethell, T.N. (1996). Bridging the centuries: the case for traditional social security, and Steuerle, C.E. (1997). social security in the 21st century: the need for change, in Kingson, E.R. & Schulz, J.H., eds., Social Security in the 21st century. New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 241-94.

Blank, R. M. (1997). It takes a nation: A new agenda for fighting poverty. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Websites to Review

Campaign for America's Future <http://www.ourfuture.org>

Social Security Administration <http://www.ssa.gov>

Health and Health Care: This section discusses major health care policies with special attention to those targeted toward the poor, the oppressed and the dispossessed. Medicare, Medicaid, Child Health Insurance and related programs are examined. The structure, funding, delivery and organization of these programs are considered along with a discussion of their impacts on social and economic justice and populations of risk. Issues such as managed care, the uninsured, HIV/AIDS, long-term care and other health care concerns are considered. Session 7

Required Readings

DiNitto, Chapter 8.

Berkman, B. (1996). The emerging health care world: implications for social work practice and education, Social work, 541-551.

Chambre, S. M. (2001). The Changing Nature of "Faith" in Faith-Based Organizations: Secularization and Ecumenicism in Four AIDS Organizations in New York City. Social Service Review, 75, (3), 435-455

Feder, J & Moon, M (1999), Can Medicare survive It's Saviors? American prospect, 44.

Satcher, D. (1999) The global HIV/AIDS epidemic, JAMA, Medical News & Perspectives, 281 (16), 4.

Provost, C. & Hughes, P.(2000). Medicaid: 35 Years of Service. Health Care Financing Review, 22 (1), 141.

Recommended Readings

Johnson, H. & Broder, D. (1996). The System: The American way of politics at the breaking point. New York: Little, Brown, and Company

McCarty, D.& Clancy, C. (2002).Telehealth: Implications for Social Work. Social Work, 47,(2), 153-161

Romero D., Chavkin W., Wise P.H., Hess C.A.& VanLandeghem K.(2001). State Welfare Reform Policies and Maternal and Child Health Services: A National Study. Maternal and Child Health Journal, 5, (3), 199-206

Websites

Home and Community-Based Services webpage at <http://www.n4a.org/hacbservices.htm>

Social Security Administration <http://www.ssa.gov>

Mental Health: This section discusses the nature of mental health care in the United States with some attention to international programs. Programs under the mental health block grant as well as other programs. The structure, funding, delivery and organization of these programs are considered along with a discussion of their impacts on social and economic justice and populations of risk. Issues such as managed care, parity, right to treatment and so forth are considered.
Session 8

Required Readings

DiNitto, Chapter 10

Wells K.B.; Sherbourne C.D.; Sturm R.; Young A.S.& Burnam M.A (2002).Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Care for Uninsured and Insured Adults. Health Services Research, 37, (4), 1055-1066.

Hacker K & Drainoni M.L.(2001).Mental Health and Illness in Boston's Children and Adolescents: One City's Experience and Its Implications for Mental Health Policy Makers. Public Health Reports, 116,(4), 317-326.

Recommended Readings:

O'Hare T., Cutler J., Sherrer M.V., McCall T.M., Dominique K.N.& Garlick K.(2001). Co-Occurring Psychosocial Distress and Substance Abuse in Community Clients: Initial Validity and Reliability of Self-Report Measures. Community Mental Health Journal., 37, (6). 481-487.

Websites

National Institute of Mental Health www.nimh.gov
 SAMHSA National Mental Health Info. Center
<http://www.mentalhealth.org/>
 National Mental Health Association <http://www.nmha.org/>

Aging: Services for an aging society are the focus of this section. This section considers policies for elder Americans with some consideration of comparative programs. Programs under the mental health block grant as well as other programs. The structure, funding, delivery and organization of these programs are considered along with a discussion of their impacts on social and economic justice and populations of risk. Issues such as long term care, intergenerational equity, adult abuse, etc are considered. Session 9

Required Readings

DiNitto, Chapter 10

Conger , M. M. (2001). Health and social services for the elderly: a comparative analysis Nursing Economics, 19 (6) 277-283.

Chapter 4, Reinventing retirement. In Friedman, M (1999). Prime time. New York: Public Affairs.

Recommended Readings

Gorin, S. A. (2000). Society for all ages: Saving Social Security and Medicare. Health and Social Work, 25, 69-73.

Hudson, R.B. (1999). The role of government in a "A Society for all Ages." Health and Social Work, 24, 155-160.

Websites

Administration on Aging <http://www.aoa.gov/>
 National Institute on Aging <http://www.nia.nih.gov/>
 National Council on Aging <http://www.ncoa.org/>

Children and Family Services: this section considers the policy framework for supplemental, supportive and substitute care for children. The structure, funding, delivery and organization of these programs are considered along with a discussion of their impacts on social and economic justice and populations of risk. Issues such as

family preservation, adoption, sexual abuse of children and so forth are considered. Session 10

Required Readings

DiNitto, Chapter 10

Whittaker, J. K.; Maluccio, A. N. (2002). Rethinking "Child Placement": A Reflective Essay Social Service Review, 76,(1), 108-134

Scannapieco, M. & Jackson, S. (1996). Kinship care: The African-American response to family preservation, Social work 41: 2, 190-196.

Recommended Readings

Andrews, A. & Ben-Arieh, A. (1999). Measuring and Monitoring Children's Well-Being across the World. Social work, 44,(2) 105

Schorr, A. L. (2000). The Bleak Prospect for Public Child Welfare. Social Service Review, 74,(1)24

Whitaker I.P.. (2001).Unequal opportunities among unequal states: The importance of examining state characteristics in making social welfare policies regarding children. Journal of Children and Poverty, 7, (2), 145-162.

Websites

Child Welfare League of America www.cwla.org

Children's Defense Fund www.childrensdefense.org

National Association of Child Advocates <http://www.childadvocacy.org>

Crime and Criminal Justice: This section considers the policy framework for social policy that deals with offenders and victims within the criminal justice system. The structure, funding, delivery and organization of these programs are considered along with a discussion of their impacts on social and economic justice and populations of risk. Issues such as hate crimes, habitual offender laws, sexual predator laws and so forth are considered. Session 11

Required Readings

Abramsky, S. (2001) Hard-time kids, The American prospect, 12.(5,) On Line at <http://www.prospect.org/print/V12/15/abramsky-s.html>

Cannon, C. (1998). America: All locked up, National Journal also available at <http://nationaljournal.com/njstories/0815nj1.htm>

Jenson, J. and Howard, M. (1998). Youth crime, public policy and practice in the juvenile justice system: recent trends and needed reform. Social work 43, 4, 324-334.

Roberts, Albert R.; Brownell, Patricia (1999). A Century of Forensic Social Work: Bridging the Past to the Present. Social work, 44, (4), 359

Recommended Readings

Anderson T.L., Rosay A.B.& Saum C. (2002).The Impact of Drug Use and Crime Involvement on Health Problems Among Female Drug Offenders. The Prison Journal, 82, (1), 50-68

Lennett J.& Colten M.E.A Winning Alliance: Collaboration of Advocates and Researchers on the Massachusetts Mothers Survey. Violence Against Women, 5, (10). 1118-1139.

Piehl A.; Kennedy D.& Braga A (2001).Problem solving and youth violence: an evaluation of the Boston Gun Project. American Law and Economics Review, 2, (1), 58-106.

Websites

National Criminal Justice Reference Center <http://www.ncjrs.org/>
US Department of Justice <http://www.doj.gov>

Work, Housing and Employment Services: This section considers social policy interventions in the areas of work, housing and employment. This treatment will include formal governmental policies and the policies created by related sectors. . The structure, funding, delivery and organization of these programs are considered along with a discussion of their impacts on social and economic justice and populations of risk. Issues such as work-life balances, the changing nature of the workforce, homelessness, affordable housing and local economic development are considered. Employment and housing for the physically and mentally challenged is also discussed. Session 12

Required Readings

DiNitto, Chapters 9 & 11

Macdermid S.M. Litchfield L.C.& Pitt-Catsoupes M. (1999). Organizational Size and Work-Family Issues. The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 562,(1), 111-126.

Lee G-Y.& Angel R. J.(2002). Living arrangements and Supplemental Security Income use among elderly Asians and Hispanics in the United States: the role of nativity and citizenship. Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 28,(3), pp. 553-563.

Reisch, M.& Gorin, S. H. (2001). Nature of Work and Future of the Social Work Profession. Social Work, 46, (1), 9-22

Recommended Readings

Smith J. R. (2002). Commitment to mothering and preference for employment: The voices of women on public assistance with young children. Journal of Children and Poverty, 8, (1), 51-66.

Recommended Readings:

Department of Housing and Urban Development <http://www.hud.gov>
Center for Community Change
<http://www.communitychange.org/index.html>

International and Comparative Social Welfare: This final section compares the social welfare system and social policy in the United States to the systems of developed and developing nations. The structure, funding, delivery and organization of these programs are considered along with a discussion of their impacts on social and economic justice and populations of risk. Session 13

Required Readings

D Cruz, H. Soothill, K. Francis, B. & Christie, A.(2002). Gender, ethics and social work: an international study of students' perceptions at entry into social work education. International Social Work, 45, (2), 149-166

Midgley J. (2001). Issues in International Social Work: Resolving Critical Debates in the Profession. *Journal of Social Work*, 1. (1), 21-35.

Recommended Readings

Midgley, J. (1999). Growth, Redistribution, and Welfare: Toward Social Investment. *Social service review*, 73, (1), 3

Dixon, J. (2001). A global perspective on social security programs for the unemployed *International Social Work*, 44, (4), 405-422

Websites

Praxis <http://caster.ssw.upenn.edu/~restes/praxis.html>
International Federation of Social Workers <http://www.ifsw.org/>

Bibliography

Adams, C. and Perlmutter, F. (1991). Commercial venturing and the transformation of America's voluntary social welfare agencies. *Non Profit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*. 20, 25-39.

Abramovitz, M. (1988). Regulating the lives of women: Social welfare policy from colonial times to the present. Boston: South End Press.

Andrews A.B. (1998). An Exploratory Study of Political Attitudes and Acts among Child and Family Services Workers. *Children and Youth Services Review*,. 20, (5), 435-461

Bailey, D. & Aronoff, N. (2001) Welfare reform: this generation and the next *Journal of Applied Social Sciences*, 25, (1), i-iv

Beverly, D. and McSweeney, E. (1987). Social welfare and social justice Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall.

Bielefeld, W. (1992). Funding uncertainty and nonprofit strategies in the 1980s. *Nonprofit Management and Leadership*. 2(4),381-410.

Bluestone, B. & Rose, S. (1997) Overworked and underemployed. *The American Prospect*. (31), 58-69.

Bremner, R.H. (1989). Encouraging advocacy for the underserved: The Case of children. In Hodgkinson, V. (ed). The Future of the nonprofit sector. San Francisco: Jossey Bass, 203-218.

Browning, G. (1996). Electronic democracy: Using the Internet to influence American politics. Wilton,CT: Pemberton Press.

Bowe, F. (1993). Access to the information age: Fundamental decisions in telecommunications policy. Policy Studies Journal. 21 (4) 765-774.

Burstein, P. (1991). Policy Domains: Organization, Culture and Policy Outcomes. Annual Review of Sociology. 17, 327-50

Chapin, R. (1995). Social policy development: the strengths perspective. Social work.40 (4), 506-514.

Danzinger, S., Sandefur, G. & Weinberg, D. (1995). Confronting poverty: Prescriptions for Change. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

DeVita, C.J. & Mosher-Williams, R. (2001) (eds.). Who speaks for America's children. Washington, DC: The Urban Institute.

Drew, E. (1997). Whatever it takes: The real struggle for political power in America. New York: Viking.

Drew, E. (1996). Showdown: The struggle between the Gingrich Congress and the Clinton White House. New York: Simon and Schuster.

Drew, E. (1995). On the edge: The Clinton presidency. New York: Simon and Schuster.

Drew, E. (1983). Politics and money: The new road to corruption. New York: McMillan.

Dunn, W.N. (1994). Public policy analysis. [Second Edition]. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall.

Durning, D. (1993). Participatory policy analysis in a social agency: a case study. Journal of policy analysis and management. 12, 297-322.

Etzioni, A. (1993). The Spirit of Community. New York: Crown Books.

_____ (Ed.). (1995). New Communitarian Thinking: Persons, Virtues, Institutions and Communities. Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press.

Flynn, J. (1992) Social agency policy: Analysis and presentation for community Practice. [Second Edition] Chicago: Nelson-Hall.

Fountain, J.E. (1995) Enacting technology: An institutional perspective. Cambridge: Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government. Faculty Research Working Papers Series # R95-30.

Gronbjerg, K. (1993). Understanding non-profit funding. San Francisco: Jossey Bass.

Hass, P.J. & Springer, J.F. (1998). Applied policy research: Concepts and cases. New York: Gardland.

Hasselbein, F. , Goldsmith, M., & Beckhard, R. (Eds.) (1996). The Leader of the future. San Francisco, CA: Jossey Bass.

Heffernan, W.J. (1992). Social welfare policy: A research and action strategy. New York: Longmans.

Hill, K.A. & Hughes, J.E. (1998). Cyberpolitics: Citizen activism in the age of the Internet. Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield.

Hick, S. & McNutt, J. (eds.) (2002). Advocacy and Activism on the Internet: Perspectives from Community Organization and Social Policy. Chicago: Lyceum Press

Hofer, R. (1998, November). *Human services interest groups in four states: Lessons for effective advocacy*. Presentation at the 27th Annual meeting of the Association of Voluntary Action Scholars, Seattle, WA.

Hoff, M.D. & McNutt, J.G. (eds.). (1994). The Global environmental crisis: Implications for social work and social policy. Aldershot: Avebury.

Huey, J. (1994). Waking up to the new economy. Fortune. 129 (13) 36-46.

Iatridis, D. (1994). Social welfare policy. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.

Jansson, B. S. (1994) Social welfare policy. In Reamer, F. (Eds) The Foundations of social work knowledge. New York: Columbia University Press.

Jansson, B.S. (1998). Becoming an effective policy advocate: From Policy practice to social justice. [Third Edition]. Belmont, CA: Brooks Cole.

Kahn, A. (1979). Social policy and social services [2nd ed.] New York: Random House.

Karon, B.P. (1995). Provision of psychotherapy under managed health care: A Growing crisis and a national nightmare. Professional Psychology: Research & Practice. 26 (1),5-9.

Kilty, K. and Meenaghan, T. (1995). Social work and the convergence of science and politics. Social work.40 (4), 445-455.

Kingdon, J. (1984). Agendas, Alternatives and public policies. Boston: Little Brown.

Klijn, E. H. (1996). Analyzing and managing policy processes in complex networks. Administration and Society. 28 (1) 90-119.

Kollman, K. (1998). Outside lobbying: Public opinion and interest group strategies. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

Krause, A., Stein, M. & Clark, J. (1998). The Virtual activist: A Training course. Netaction. On-Line at <http://www.netaction.org/training/>

Larsen, E. & Rainie, L. (2002a).The Rise of the e-citizen: How people use government agencies' websites. Washington DC: Pew Internet and American Life Project.

Light, P.C. (1998). Sustaining innovation: Creating nonprofit and governmental organizations that innovate naturally. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

Lohmann, R. (1992). The Commons: Perspectives on nonprofit organizations and voluntary action. San Francisco: Jossey Bass.

Matland, R.E. (1995). Synthesizing the implementation literature: The Ambiguity conflict model of policy implementation. Journal of Public Administration research and theory. 5(2) 145-174.

Mayall B.(2000). The sociology of childhood in relation to children's rights The International Journal of Children's Rights, 8, (3), 243-259.

McDonough, J.E. (2000). Experiencing politics: A Legislator's stories of government and health care. Berkeley: University of California Press.

McNutt, J. G. (1996). National information infrastructure policy and the future of the American welfare state: Implications for the social welfare policy curriculum. Journal of Social Work Education. 6 (3), 375-388.

McNutt, J.G, Keaney, W.F., Crawford,P., Schubert,L. & Sullivan, C. (2001).Going on-line for children: a national study of electronic advocacy by non-profit child advocacy agencies In The Impact of Information technology on civil society: Working Papers from the Independent Sector's 2001 Spring Research Forum. Washington, DC: Independent Sector.

McNutt, J.G., Rowland, R., Keaney, W. Howard, W.,Bartron, J. Crawford, P. Garnes, E. Stricker, A. (2002, April). *Nonprofit On-Line Advocacy for Children's Causes: A Comparison of National and Sub National Patterns*.Presentation at the Sixth International Research Symposium on Public Management (IRSPM VI) University of Edinburgh, Scotland, April 8-10.

Midgley, J. (1995). Social development: The Developmental perspective in social welfare. London: Sage.

Munson, C.E. (1996). Autonomy and managed care in clinical social work practice. Smith college studies in social work. 66 (3), 241-260.

Newell, S. & Swan, J. (1995). Professional associations as important mediators of the innovation process. Science communication. 16 (4), 371-387.

Rees, S. (1997, December). *Effective non-profit advocacy*. Paper presented at the 26th Annual Conference of the Association for Research on Non-Profit Organizations and Voluntary Action, Indianapolis, IN.

Rees, S. (1998). *Effective non-profit advocacy*. Washington, DC: Aspen Institute/Non-profit Sector Research Fund. Available On-line at <http://www.Aspeninstorg/dir/polpro/NSRF/enpatoc.html>.

Rees, S. (1999). Strategic choices for non-profit advocates. Not-profit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly. 28 (1), 65-73.

Reeser, L. C., & Epstein, I. (1987). Social workers' attitudes toward poverty and social action: 1968-1984. Social Service Review, 61, 610-622.

Reid L.W. (1999). The Status Of Children In The United States: State-Level Determinants Of Social Spending On Youth. Sociological Spectrum, 19, (3),. 299-323.

Richardson J. W. (2002) Poor, powerless and poisoned: The social injustice of childhood lead poisoning. Journal of Children and Poverty, 8, (2), 141-157.

Sampson, J.P., Kolodinsky, R.W. & Greeno, B.P. (1997). Counseling on the information highway: Future possibilities and potential problems. Journal of Counseling and development, 75 (1) 203-212.

Schiller, S. I. (1996). Information inequality: The Deepening social crisis in America. London: Routledge

Schorr, L. B. (1997). Common purpose: Strengthening families and neighborhoods to rebuild America. Garden City, NY: Doubleday.

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