Keep All the Wells Full: A Metaphor for Understanding Community Partnerships

King Davis

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Keep all the Wells Full: A Metaphor for Understanding Community Partnerships

School of Social Work
Georgia State University
King Davis, Ph.D.
Clean water from the community well gives and sustains life, growth, and commerce. Its absence through waste, monopoly, drought, or scarcity leads to sickness, fear, and death. What then is the cost to the community of scarcity or a drought in leadership, healthy children, opportunity, stable families, safety, homes, literacy, timely justice, quality education, income, health care, jobs, hope, motivation, or wealth. It is the wise and caring community that keeps all of its wells full.

King Davis, 2008
The First Decade of the 21st Century - Context

- Failure of Computer Systems
- Sub-Prime Crisis
- Contested Presidential Elections
- EBP Emphasis
- September 11, 2001
- Congress/Foundations
- Afghanistan War
- Rise in Gasoline Prices
- Iraq War
- New Freedom Commission
- Katrina & Rita
- Transformation as Theme
- Rise of Comedy News
- Immigration Dispute
- Environmental Crisis
- Early Deaths of MI
- Democratic Control of Congress
- Presidential Primaries
- Concern Over Privacy Rights
Terms Used in the Presentation

1. Basic Assumptions
2. Root Causes
3. Intersection
4. Vision and Goals
5. Incremental Change
6. Imbalances
7. Leadership/Followers
8. Community Organization
9. Recommendations
10. Conceptual Definitions

http://mac.usgs.gov/statecooperator/ERGCoopSlides/partner.doc
Basic Assumptions

No community or group chooses poverty
No community or group chooses hunger
No community or group chooses danger or fear
No community or group chooses early death
No community or group chooses sub-standard housing, abuse, or mental illness
No community or group chooses disease
No community or group chooses crime
No community or group chooses addiction
No community or group chooses drought!
What are the problems
What is their history
Which populations have problems
What are the causes
What are the solutions
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Latino</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>US</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of Populat</td>
<td>255689</td>
<td>138352</td>
<td>18720</td>
<td>8046</td>
<td>416474</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>61.3%</td>
<td>33.2%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Per Capita</td>
<td>$13,156</td>
<td>$50,500</td>
<td>$14,684</td>
<td>$17,937</td>
<td>$25,772</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Out of Work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Poverty</td>
<td>16,264</td>
<td>997</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>17,966</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiv. Poverty</td>
<td>79,862</td>
<td>11,071</td>
<td>4,276</td>
<td>1,322</td>
<td>95,743</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>83.4%</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rentals</td>
<td>57,074</td>
<td>32,241</td>
<td>3,941</td>
<td>2.985</td>
<td>94,674</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Med Family Income</td>
<td>$26,036</td>
<td>$102,657</td>
<td>$32,948</td>
<td>$37,399</td>
<td>$37,231</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Atlanta 2000-06
Atlanta Characteristics

Atlanta 2006

- Fastest Growing MetroCity in the US
- 3rd highest number of Fortune 500
- 2nd highest number of government agencies
- Black Mayors since 1973
- 1st in child poverty – 48%
- 2nd highest # of black businesses
Implications

- Excess Preventable Deaths
- Untreated Illness & Lower Achievement
- Excess Hospital Admissions & Readmissions – Physical & Mental
- Delayed Help Seeking
- Community Suspicion and Mistrust
- Intergenerational Poverty
- Increased Crime Rates
- Excess Child Welfare Cases
- Increased Taxes & Waste
Root Causes

1. Scarcity/Perception/Real
2. Public Policies/Monopoly/Race
3. Public Sentiment: Fear/Anger
4. Community Climate: Competition
5. History: Precedents/
Policy Related Causes

- Naturalization Act of 1790
- U. S. Constitution
- Chinese Exclusion Act 1880
- Civil Rights Act 1866
- Plessey v. Ferguson Court Decision
- The Indian Trust Act
- States Rights
Outline of Ideas: Why is change so difficult?

Monopoly: Internal/External

Placing value on specific things: power, land, dollars

Internal: Help seeking, development loans; redesigning the church’s role; economic focus; changes in education;

Role of Public Policies

Successful Strategies: Civil Rights Movement; Legal Suits; Delegation to Advocacy Organizations; Voting; Elective Office; New Public Policies and Laws; Collaborations; values; leadership

Policies: Naturalization Act; Indian Removal Act; Chinese Exclusion Act; Civil Rights Act 1964; Economic Opportunity Act, 1964; Voting Rights Act; Immigration Act; NAMBHA

It takes 10-40 years for major change to occur
### Black-White Comparison of Cumulative Proportions of Cases making Treatment Contact by Selected Years After Disorder Onset

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># years after disorder onset</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>30</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Major Depression</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>31.7</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>46.4</td>
<td>57.4</td>
<td>64.3</td>
<td>77.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White American</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>51.1</td>
<td>58.2</td>
<td>64.7</td>
<td>70.3</td>
<td>78.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bipolar Disorder</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>43.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White American</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>44.3</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>58.2</td>
<td>70.5</td>
<td>71.3</td>
<td>79.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Neighbors, Baser & Martin (2007). unpublished data from the National Survey of American Life*
Implications for Partnerships
A partnership involves two or more parties working to achieve common interests and goals.

http://mac.usgs.gov/statecooperator/ERGCoopSlides/partner.doc
Partnership

A voluntary, mutually beneficial arrangement entered into for the purpose of accomplishing mutually agreed upon objective(s). Specific legislative authority must exist to form partnerships where the parties anticipate exchanging funds, property, or other items having value.

www.partnershipresourcecenter.org/resources/partnership-guide/appendix-b.html
Partnership Intersection

University

Disparities

Community

Resources

Trauma

Organizations

GSU

Atlanta
Vision, Mission, & Goals

- Economic Development - Business
- Housing Development - Purchases
- Family Relationships
- Health & MH Literacy - Information
- Educational Achievement -
- Organizational Development
Balanced Partnership Approach

Community

University

What is the nature of the exchange?
The Impact of Scarcity

**Scarcity**
- Jobs
- Income
- Housing
- Health Care
- Insurance
- Safety

- Competition
- Conflict
- Closure
- Fear
- Group Rivalry
- Denial of Access

- New Patterns
- New Policy
- Equity/Justice
- Redistribution
- Partnership
- Compromise
Imbalanced Partnership Approach

Community

University

Faculty
Students
Knowledge
Information
Finances
Human Resources
Space/Labs
Equipment
Classes
Contracts
Imbalanced Partnership Approach -

University

Community

- History
- Population
- Organizations
- Land
- Housing
- Workers
- Samples
- Data
- Athletes
- Resources
- Experience
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mental Health Providers</th>
<th>SMI Consumers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Hospitals &amp; State Funding</td>
<td>Federal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Traditional State Hospital Partnership Model
Hogg Foundation for Mental Health
SERVICES, RESEARCH, POLICY, AND EDUCATION

Mental Health

Providers

Consumers

Government

Insurers

Substance Abuse

Imbalanced Behavioral Health Partnership Model
Hogg Foundation for Mental Health

SERVICES, RESEARCH, POLICY, AND EDUCATION

Integrated Health Partnership Model

Primary Health Care

Government

Providers

Consumers

Insurers

FQHC

CMHC

Private MH

Mental Health

Primary Health Care

Hogg Foundation for Mental Health

SERVICES, RESEARCH, POLICY, AND EDUCATION

Integrated Health Partnership Model

Mental Health

Primary Health Care

Government

Providers

Consumers

Insurers

FQHC

CMHC

Private MH
Hogg Foundation for Mental Health

SERVICES, RESEARCH, POLICY, AND EDUCATION

Mental Health

Substance Abuse

Government

Licensure

Education Systems

Justice System

Primary Health Care

Providers

Consumers

Insurers/Payers

Family Members

Guilds

Non-profit Organizations

Jobs/Housing

Complex Future Partnership Model
Factors that Promote Partnership

2. Recognition of Rewards, Positive Outcomes, Gain
3. Legal Mandate or Contractual Requirement
4. Moral Imperative to Change
5. New Discoveries
6. Strategic Thinking, Conceptualization, Discussion
7. Leadership
8. Willingness to abandon historical model
9. Working Concepts & Language
10. Comprehensive Planning
Atlanta Paradox: Barriers to Partnerships

**Dated Language, Concepts, & Theory**
- Dated Pre-Service Professional Education Programs in Universities
- Dated Continuing Education Foci
- Protective Professional Associations and Guilds
- Dated Accreditation Requirements and Guidelines
- Dated Licensure Requirements at the State Level

**Lag in Application of Research Findings in Clinical Settings**

**Limited Scientific Knowledge of Causation, Cure, Prevention**
- Separate Agency Auspices
- Agency Specific Sources of Financing
- Competition Between Partners
Factors that Will Affect Future Partnerships

New Presidential Administration  New Conceptualizations
Available Resources  Shared Funding
Degree of Advocacy  Integrated Approaches
Scientific Discovery  Integrated Training/Education
Acceptance by Academia  Payment for Outcomes/Quality
Linkages with Dollars  Leadership
Policy Requirement  Resistance to Change
Language Used  Identification of Mutual Goals
Clarity of Concepts  Required Change
Real World Origins of Concepts  Required Mergers
The Partnership Challenge

The challenge is to show the relationship between human problems and human functioning and the clinical, scientific, and economic value of integrative approaches to service.

Change the language used in the discourse.

Change the structure, conceptualization, and expectations of American professional education.

Change the structure and functioning of human service agencies at state, local, and federal levels.

Shift funding, reimbursement, and support towards integrated care.
What’s Missing at GSU?

- Urban Architecture
- Neighborhood Development
- Community Level Finance
- Integrated/Interdisciplinary Studies
- Relationship to AU, Spelman
- Relationship to Grady Hospital
- Satellite Locations
- Joint Degree Programs – Law/Economics
- Links to the King Center
- Race Relations Study Center?
School of Social Work Recommendations

- Fund Raising Courses
- Non-profit management Courses
- Philanthropy Courses
- Finance courses
- Economics Courses
- Organizational Development Courses
- Community Development Courses
- Small Business Development Centers
- Grant Writing Assistance Center
- Childrens Poverty Center
- Community Computer Lab
- Clinical Services Center
- Welfare Policy Intervention Lab
- Center for Women’s Development
- SSW Foundation
- Trauma Center
RWJF Local Funding Partnerships Call for Proposals Released

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Local Funding Partnerships

Application Deadline: July 8, 2008

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Local Funding Partnerships (LFP) forge relationships between RWJF and local grantmakers to fund promising, original projects that can significantly improve the health of vulnerable people in their communities. Local grantmakers propose a funding partnership by nominating community initiatives that offer creative solutions to critical health or health care problems.

RWJF invites grantmaking organizations including independent and private foundations, family and community foundations, corporate foundations and other philanthropies to recommend projects for this funding partnership.

More details and how to apply.

You have received this e-mail alert because you have elected to receive information from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation on:

Vulnerable Populations.
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