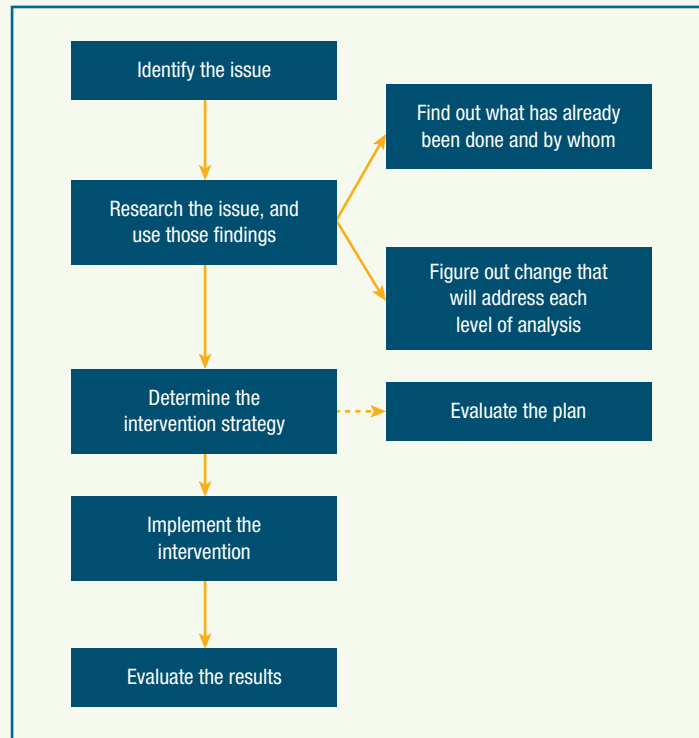


(Continued)

whether attempts at change have been tried, what has been successful, and whether further change is needed.

4. *Change must take into account each level of analysis.* When planning a strategy, you may focus on one level of analysis, but be sure to consider what interventions are needed at other levels to make the change effective or to anticipate the effects of change on other levels.
5. *Determine the intervention strategy.* Map out the intervention and the steps to carry it out. Identify resources needed, and plan each step in detail.
6. *Evaluate the plan.* Get feedback on the plan from those involved in the issue and from unbiased colleagues. If possible, involve those who will be affected by the intervention in the planning and evaluation of the change. When feasible, test the intervention plan before implementing it.
7. *Implement the intervention.* Put the plan into effect, watching for any unintended consequences. Ask for regular feedback from those affected by the change.
8. *Evaluate the results.* Assess what is working, what is not, and how the constituents that experience the change are reacting.



Sociological knowledge and skills should help guide this process.

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### Engaging With Sociology

1. Use the steps to plan how you might bring about a change that would make a difference in your community, in your country, or in the world.
2. Go to “Contributing to Our Social World: What Can We Do?” at the end of this and other chapters to find ways in which you can be actively involved in bettering society.