**Community Activism Through Theatre Advocacy: Additional Information**

Boehm, A. & Boehm, E. (2003). Community theatre as a means of empowerment in social work: A case study of women’s community theatre. *Journal of Social Work, 3*(3), 283-300. <https://doi.org/10.1177/146801730333002>

The authors present a case study of six women guided by a social worker and director, who set up and participated in community theatre in Israel. This study follows the development of the six women and the play, their relationship with the audience and the community, and the role of the director and social worker. The community theatre project contributed to the participants’ collective empowerment, self-esteem, mastery, critical awareness, expression of inner voice, and propensity to act. The application focuses on community theatre’s limitations as well as the empowerment of participants. The authors discuss the use of community theatre as a tool in social work practice.

Faigin, D. A. & Stein, C. H. (2010). The power of theater to promote individual recovery and social change. *Psychiatric Services, 61*(3), 306-308. <https://doi.org/10.1176/ps.2010.61.3.306>

The authors discuss how community-based theater can be used to promote the recovery process for people with psychiatric disabilities. Community-based theater offers personal growth, social connection, and advocacy efforts for people with psychiatric disabilities. This article states that theater has the power to facilitate individual recovery and improve the social living conditions of people living with psychiatric disabilities. Theatrical activities that are related to the process of recovery are examined as well as community integration.

McKenna, J. (2014). Creating community theatre for social change. *Studies in Theatre and Performance, 34*(1), 84-89. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14682761.2013.875721>

In this article, the author writes about students who create a play dealing with their hate and how it has played a role in their lives. The students create a lived experience through their play to combat the hate and discrimination they have experienced in their town. Their play was inspired by The Laramie Project, about the murder of Matthew Shepard, a gay man who was severely beaten and killed. The author states that theater is a way of effecting change in our communities and ourselves. The experience helped raise awareness not only with the students but also with their community.

Gallagher, K., Valve, L., & Balt, C. (2021). Building new publics: using agile, community-engaged, and applied theatre methodologies as a social intervention in audience research. *Research in Drama Education: The Journal of Applied Theatre and Performance, 26*(2), 318-334. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13569783.2021.1876557>

This article details the research and collaboration of a theatre group in Toronto, Canada. Their play Towards Youth: A Radical Hope is created from the data of a global ethnographic research project. Audience participation is used for community building through an agile methodology of gathering and dispersing. A dual focus helps theater artists become more intentional about building engaged and intergenerational audiences. The audience must show up both literally and figuratively.

Litwak, J. (2019). Audience engagement in theatre for social change. *Engaged Scholar Journal: Community-Engaged Research, Teaching, and Learning, 5*(2), 275-295. <https://doi.org/10.15402/esj.v5i2.68351>

The author explains in this article that theatre is a tool to create dialogue and inspire action around socially challenging topics. This report offers four case studies about audience engagement. The author presents techniques for using theatre as a conduit for personal and social change focusing on audience engagement. The author shows how theatre can encourage change in the audience and create an experiential community before, during, and after the production.

Österlind, E. (Ed.). (2013). Evaluation of Theatre for Social Change: What counts and what is being counted? *Applied Theatre Research, 1*(1), 91-106. <https://doi.org/10.1386/atr.1.1.91_1>

The author presents three case studies from the European Union to evaluate drama and theatre for social change. According to the author, applied theatre has a significant impact on social change. In this study, the evaluator is examined regarding their impact on social change in the theatre process. The author states that when the evaluator declares their personal and professional objectives, social change is more likely to occur.

Sonn, C., Smith, K., & Meyer, K. (2015). Challenging structural violence through community drama: Exploring theatre as transformative praxis. *Methodologies in Peace Psychology: Peace Research by Peaceful Means*, 293-308. <https://psycnet.apa.org/doi/10.1007/978-3-319-18395-4_15>

In this chapter, the authors examine community theatre or participatory theatre and its impact on social change. The authors present community theatre concerning participatory action research. The authors present case studies to argue that both community theatre and participatory action research show racism, sexism, and other forms of exclusion in society. Community theatre is discussed as an ethical participatory approach that contributes to peace psychology research.

Thornton, S. (2015). Theatre for social change: Collective encounters on rediscovering the radical. *Journal of arts & communities, 7*(1-2), 33-43. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1386/jaac.7.1-2.33_1>

This article is about Collective Encounters, an art organization specializing in the movement, Theatre for Social Change. The article follows Collective Encounters through their radicalization and opposition to the status quo. This company works with marginalized communities in England to work towards greater social justice and against global corporate capitalism. Collective Encounters offers three strands of advocacy: a participatory program, a professional theatre program, and a research lab: theatre, social change, and marginalized communities.