FIELD MANUAL
OFFICE OF FIELD EDUCATION

The University of Chicago
School of Social Service Administration
Welcome to Field Education

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Welcome to Field Education at SSA!

The School of Social Service Administration and the Office of Field Education provide you with support, resources, and procedures for problem solving. Please read through this manual and keep it as a reference. This Field Education Manual contains current information about the school’s policies and practices. It should be used as a supplement to the SSA Student Handbook and the Student Manual University Policies and Regulations. The SSA Field Manual does not repeat all information pertaining to the curriculum, graduation requirements and other matters described in the School’s, Announcements. Doctoral students also receive the Manual for Doctoral Students. This manual is accessible on line at www.ssa.uchicago.edu.

On behalf of SSA and our Field Education staff, we welcome you to SSA!

Best,
Nancy Chertok
Nancy Chertok, A.M. Director of Field Education
I. Introduction to Field Education

Policy Statement

The field practica are essential and integral components of a social work education. In our Master's curriculum, the practica are designed to engage students in practice activities that provide opportunities to reinforce and integrate knowledge, values, and social work competencies learned in the field and classroom. The practicum extends the learning objectives of the overall curriculum as it encourages students to evaluate their own practice, identify practice questions that would lead to practice relevant research or analyses, and develop beginning competence in an area of social work practice.

It is expected that each student will have experience in two practica during their Master's program. The first practicum will include intervention with individuals and at least one other client system. The second practicum will include learning experiences that are congruent with the objectives of the student's concentration.

The administration and faculty of the School have the basic responsibility for the development and administration of the practica plans in the various areas of the curriculum (first year core curriculum and second year curriculum concentrations).

Field Education Purpose and Model

The field component of the curriculum is designed to help students develop competencies to help those in need and to bring about effective social change. Field instruction is an integral component of social work education. The field placement provides the opportunity for students to develop and build knowledge and skills in an area of social work practice and begin to develop a professional identity as a social worker. Students are challenged to prepare for positions of leadership and agents of change while working within the realities and contexts of field placement agencies.

The primary model of field instruction is a concurrent model, meaning students take classes and complete the field placement at the same time. The number of required hours is the same for SSA's full time and extended programs, though the time spent in the field varies depending on the program and year of study. Students completing the clinical concentration complete a minimum of 1120 field hours. Students in the social administration concentration complete a minimum of 976 field hours.

Components and Structure of the Department of Field Education

SSA's field education provides students with the opportunity to learn from direct field placement experience and field seminars involving active listening, solution oriented problem solving and discussion pertinent to the integration of theory and practice. Students are expected to contribute to their learning through active, constructive participation and interaction with peers, staff, and faculty in the field and in the classroom.
First and Second Year Field Model Components

1. **Orientation/ preparation phase (First Year)**: During autumn quarter, students will participate in preparation sessions covering topics such as use of supervision, legal issues, and risk assessment. The goal of these “Entering the Field” workshops is to provide students with some basic values and knowledge needed in field work. Students will begin field placements during the second week of autumn quarter.

2. **Macro Projects (First Year)**: Field instructors will offer students options for a macro project. This is intended to provide them with an orientation to generalist practice. The goal is to enable students to learn about their agency’s mission, function, organizational structure, and how their agencies fit into their communities and fields of practice. The projects are also expected to contribute to the functioning of the agency.

3. **Field Seminar (First and Second/Third Year)**: Required field seminars are facilitated by a Field Consultant over the course of the year. The goal of the seminar is to provide a context for integrating classroom and field learning. Common features of the seminars include: practicing interviewing skills, role plays, case presentations, group discussions, and didactic material related to social work practice.

4. **Faculty Involvement: Faculty/Field Consultant Partnership (First Year)**: Faculty involvement in the field will be organized around a partnership between a faculty member who teaches the direct practice core course and the Field Consultant who will lead the seminar and serve as a liaison to the field placement. Faculty partners are expected to assist Field Consultants with developing a syllabus for the seminar and coordinate course and seminar content.

6) **Reflection logs (First and Second/Third Year)**: Reflection Logs afford the student opportunity to consolidate learning and apprise the Field Consultant of progress and challenges in the field. Due dates for Reflection Logs are outlined in the Field Seminar Syllabus. Students in summer block placements complete reflection logs every other week.

7) **Learning Agreements (First and Second/Third Year)**: Learning Agreements are not legal contracts; they are roadmaps for specifying learning opportunities aimed at developing social work competencies. Changes in agency resources and student learning needs are anticipated in field work settings. On-going dialogue between the student and Field Instructor is expected after completion of the initial learning agreement.

8) **Quarterly Student Evaluations (First and Second/Third Year)**: Quarterly Student Evaluations are completed by the Field Instructor and student to provide feedback and measure growth toward mastery of social work competencies and practice behaviors.
SSA Calendar 2020-21

**Summer Quarter 2020**
- Advanced Standing Orientation  
- Classes Begin  
- Add/Drop Deadline  
- U-Pass Start Date  
- University Holiday- No classes  
- Pass/D/Fail Petitions Due  
- Grade Submission Deadlines for Graduating Students  
- Quarter Ends/Summer Quarter Degree Conferral/U-Pass End Date  
- Grade Submission Deadlines for Continuing Students  
- Autumn Quarter Registration  
- International Student Orientation:  
  - Full-Time MA & PhD Orientation:  
  - Part-Time & EEP Orientation:  

**Date(s)**
- June 18  
- June 22  
- June 26  
- June 29  
- July 3  
- July 17  
- August 21  
- August 29  
- September 2  
- September 8-10  
- September 14-15  
- September 21-23  
- September 26

**Autumn Quarter 2020**
- U-Pass Start Date  
- Classes Begin  
- Add/Drop Deadline  
- Field Work Begins (Second year students)  
- Field Work Begins (First year students)  
- Field Work Learning Agreements Due to Field Consultant (Full-time Program)  
- Pass/D/Fail Petitions Due  
- Field Work Learning Agreements Due to Field Consultant (EEP students)  
- Winter Quarter Registration  
- Fall Break—No classes  
- Field Work Evaluations Due to Field Consultant (Full-time Program)  
- Grade Submission Deadlines for Graduating Students  
- Field Work Ends  
- Autumn Quarter Degree Conferral  
- Quarter Ends/U-Pass End Date  
- Winter Break—No classes  
- Grade Submission Deadlines for Continuing Students  

**Date(s)**
- September 28  
- September 29  
- October 6  
- October 5  
- October 6  
- October 22  
- October 23  
- November 12  
- November 2-4  
- November 23-27  
- December 3  
- December 4  
- December 12  
- December 12  
- December 12  
- Dec. 13- Jan. 3  
- December 16

**Winter Quarter 2021**
- Classes and Field Work Begin  
- U-Pass Start Date  
- Add/Drop Deadline  
- Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Birthday Observance  
- Field Work Evaluations Due to Field Consultant (All EEP students)  
- Pass/D/Fail Petitions Due  
- Spring Quarter Registration  
- Field Work Evaluations Due to Field Consultant (Full-time Program)  
- Grade Submission Deadlines for Graduating Students  

**Date(s)**
- January 4  
- January 4  
- January 12  
- January 18  
- January 28  
- February 2  
- February 8-10  
- March 10  
- March 13
### SSA Calendar 2020-21 (cont.)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field Work Ends</td>
<td>March 20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Winter Quarter Degree Conferral</td>
<td>March 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarter Ends (U-Pass will not end this quarter)</td>
<td>March 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring Break—No classes</td>
<td>March 21-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade Submission Deadlines for Continuing Students</td>
<td>March 28</td>
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#### Spring Quarter 2021

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Classes and Field Work Begin</td>
<td>March 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add/Drop Deadline</td>
<td>April 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduation Applications Due</td>
<td>April 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pass/D/Fail Petitions Due</td>
<td>April 24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Summer Quarter Registration</td>
<td>May 17-21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Field Work Evaluations Due to Field Consultant (EEP students and Full-time 2nd year students)</td>
<td>May 20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Memorial Day Holiday</td>
<td>May 31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Field Work Evaluations Due (Full-time first year students)</td>
<td>June 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Field Work Ends (Second year Full-time and graduating EEP students)</td>
<td>June 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grade Submission Deadlines for Graduating Students</td>
<td>June 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Field Work Ends (First year Full-time students)</td>
<td>June 11</td>
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<td>SSA Hooding Ceremony</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spring Quarter Degree Conferral and University Convocation/U-Pass End Date</td>
<td>June 12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grade Submission Deadlines for Continuing Students</td>
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* Calendar is subject to change.*
Field Education Staff and Roles

Nancy Chertok
Director of Field Education
Office: W18
Phone: (773)702-1178  E-Mail: nchertok@uchicago.edu

The Director of Field Education is responsible for the overall vision and operations of the Field Education Office. She works closely with the Field Coordinators and the Associate Director to ensure that field placements provide opportunities to reinforce and integrate knowledge, values, and skills learned in the field and classroom.

Mel Lamagna
Associate Director of Field Education
Office: E1
Phone: (773)702-9418  E-Mail: mlamagna@uchicago.edu

The Associate Director of Field Education is responsible for developing new field placements, facilitating the process of matching students with appropriate field placements (in the full-time program), and working closely with the field consultants and field instructors to provide positive learning experiences for students.

Michael Williams
Evening Field Coordinator I
Office: BW9
Phone: (773)702-1141  E-Mail: MRW2004@UCHICAGO.EDU

The Field Coordinator is responsible for developing, coordinating, and managing the 1st year full-time day student field placement process; develops new field placements and assists with program planning and administration for the Department of Field Education.

Alice Jackson, Field Office Assistant
Office: BW
Phone: (773)702-1154  E-mail: alicejackson@uchicago.edu

The Field Office Assistant is responsible for the field office database management, clerical and correspondence duties, and communications with field instructors around field evaluations and other information pertinent to the field experience.

Field Consultants
The SSA Field Consultant monitors each student’s field experience and provides guidance and support to both the field instructor and student to advance social work practice competencies. SSA Field Consultants teach the field seminar, promoting the integration of coursework and field experiences. The Field Consultant is responsible for collecting and reviewing learning agreements, field evaluations, reflection logs, and any performance agreements. S/he facilitates effective communication between the field instructor, student, and SSA Office of Field Education.

Please contact your Field Consultant first with questions about field placements, seminars and specific field issues.
THE UNIVERSITY OF
CHICAGO
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

Autumn 2020
Field Readiness Workshops

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Workshop</th>
<th>Instructor</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 24</td>
<td>9:00 a.m. – Noon</td>
<td>Preparing for Risk and Suicide Assessment</td>
<td>Jancey Wickstrom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 29</td>
<td>10:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Legal Issues in Social Work Practice</td>
<td>Joseph Monahan</td>
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</table>

Workshops are required for first year SSA students. Participation will be included in grade for Direct Practice course (301).
II. Field Education Hours and Scheduling:

Hours and Days for Field Placement
Once students are accepted into a program path (Full-time Day, Part-time Day, Extended Evening Program, Advanced Standing), the student must follow that program’s requirements with regards to field hours (including the days and times that the student is at practicum) as well as course work (including the number of classes expected to be carried in any given quarter).

Full time day students complete field over the course of two academic years. Advanced standing students complete the full time field schedule.

Part-time day students begin field after their first year of course work in autumn quarter of their second year. Field placement days and hours then follow the Full Time Day schedule for field.

Extended Evening Program (EEP) students complete field over the course of three academic years.

Dual/Joint Degree Students complete their first year placement during their first year of attendance at SSA. Dual/Joint Degree students may complete their second field placement after completing one academic year in each academic program. Field placements can then be completed during the summer or concurrently during the academic year when returning to SSA.

Student Requirements to Enter Field
Students and field agency partners are expected to follow local, state and CDC safety and physical distance policies, and agencies are expected to share their internal protocols with students as well. Students need to:
- Complete the University of Chicago on-line COVID 19 safety training
- Sign the COVID-19 Health Requirements Affirmation
- Sign SSA Field Education Affirmation and Acknowledgement of Risk Form

Students and Field Instructors are instructed to contact the Field Consultant and the Field Director if safety protocols cannot be maintained. The Office of Field Education will contact the agency for further assessment prior to determining if a student may return to an in-person placement.

Hours for 2020-2021:
Due to the impact of COVID, the minimum number of hours required for graduation are reduced. Students may complete more than minimum requirements and engage in an expanded array of learning opportunities to meet fieldwork requirements in 2020-2021.

Field Hours are reduced as follows due to the ambiguity created by COVID-19. Rather than completing a total of 1120, SSA students must complete a minimum of 850 hours to meet graduation requirements. Student choice and a flexible range of hours due to COVID-19 is adapted to new and returning students. The number and considerations below apply to students in the full time, part time and Extended Evening Program paths for 2020-21.

- **Core first Year Students**: 400 minimum hours required for the AY spread over 3 quarters; 450 maximum
- **Second/Third year (Concentration)**: Minimum: 450; Maximum: 600
  Note: EEP Concentration students: accrue 450 – 600 hours over years 2 &3.
  - Monthly field seminars are conducted remotely and count as field hours for 2020-2021. Information will be forwarded if opportunity for in-person attendance becomes available.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS
1) Students in the School Social Work Program of Study are required to complete 600 hours in their concentration field placement.

**School Social Work Requirements:** Students in the School Social Work Program of Study follow their local school placement schedule rather than the SSA calendar. Start and end dates vary. **EEP student accepted into the school social work or community school programs of study delay the start of their second field placement until the third year. EEP students must be in the field three days a week during the third academic year; participation in day time field seminars is required by the School Social Work or Community Schools Programs of Study.**

2) Students in the AODA Program of study are required to complete a minimum of 500 hours within consecutive quarters.

3) **Fall Quarter and University Calendar Changes:**
   - At SSA, all In-person classes end November 25 and go remote at the Thanksgiving break for the remainder of the quarter which ends December 12th. This is intended to limit exposures and transmission.
   - Students and Field Instructors are encouraged to engage in REMOTE ONLY field activity between November 30 and December 12 per the University of Chicago’s autumn quarter plan.

**Field Days: Core First Year Placements**
Full and Part Time Day Program Core Placements: two full days, generally Tuesdays and Thursdays:

Extended Evening Program (EEP) Core Placements: Students complete one full day or two half days during the work week from October through September, including the summer; days and times are negotiated prior to the beginning of placement. EEP first year field placements are 8 hours per week.

**Field Days: Concentration Placements (second field placement):**
Students must pass the first year field practicum in order to start the second field placement. Any changes in the number of hours completed in field each week must be approved by the field office staff.

Full and Part Time Day Program: Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; full days

EEP students: Complete a minimum of one full day or two half days during the work week from October through June of the following academic year (20 months), including the summer; days and times are negotiated prior to the beginning of placement. EEP concentration placements are a minimum of 8 hours a week. Students in the clinical concentration complete 9 hours of field work a week.

Special hour requirements for the Addictions Training Program of Study and the School Program of Study are mandatory for Extended Evening Program, Full time and Part-time day students:

**Ending Field-Work**
Field placements have beginning, middle and end phases. Learning occurs over time. Quick endings based on hour accumulation alone cuts off opportunities for students to practice self-advocacy, negotiation and professional termination skills.

Smooth transitions take preplanning and thought. Any changes in circumstances should be discussed as they arise and documented when completing the learning agreement and student performance evaluation. Note: abrupt endings are disruptive to students, agencies, project work, and clients and are not permitted without a problem-solving process involving the SSA Field Consultant.
Expanded Array of Field Learning Activity

SSA students may participate in an expanded array of activities that may count as field hours with approval. To count towards field hours, all learning opportunities must be mapped to SSA social work competencies approved by CSWE and found on the learning agreement and student performance evaluation. Examples are:

- A single field placement as available,
- Skill Labs offered by SSA
- Participation in virtual or in-person organizing events for social justice causes, mutual aid
- Volunteer activities organized by the Assistant Dean of Civic Engagement and others,
- Educational and skills based training offered by experts in professional development
- Consideration of employment-based activities carried out as a social work student

Field Seminars and Reflection Logs

Field Seminars are held by Zoom approximately once a month. Dates are listed on the syllabus provided by your Field Consultant. Please check with your Field Consultant for updates and changes.

- Core first-year field seminars are Thursdays: 8:30 a.m. -10:30 a.m.
- Concentration year seminars are Tuesdays or Thursdays: 12:30 p.m. -1:50 p.m.
- EEP field seminars are on Saturdays for first year and 2nd year concentration students. 9:30 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Reflection logs are due in between seminar dates and are a critical component to fieldwork.
Field Seminars: Dates and Times

The purpose of the Field Seminar is to provide a forum for the integration of the student’s academic learning with agency-based field practice. Throughout the seminar, students will explore issues such as ethics and values, critical thinking, diversity, ethical, legal and moral dilemmas, and the generalist practice of social work. The seminars are experiential in nature and require consistent participation and involvement. The format of instruction will vary between lecture, discussion, small group exercises, and role-plays. Speakers may also be brought in to highlight commonalities and differences in various fields of social work practice. Students are expected to develop competencies and practice behaviors and consider the challenges of applying and integrating theory and practice. Through facilitated discussion, students will examine social work practice in various settings and assist each other in seeing the similarities and differences in applying social work knowledge from one setting to another.

Each student and Field Consultant is encouraged and expected to discuss the development of the Field Learning Agreements in the first field seminar. Please obtain the syllabus from your Field Consultant. Any date changes will be communicated by your Field Consultant.

Full Time and Part Time Day Students: Field Seminar Dates

Core (1st Year) Field Seminars (Day)

Field Orientation – Monday, September 21st, 2020

Core Field Seminar Schedule: Thursdays via Zoom 8:30–10:30 a.m;
October 15, 2020; November 5, 2020; December 3, 2020; January 21, 2021; March 4, 2021;
April 15, 2021; May 20, 2021; June 3, 2021.

EXCEPTION: Oberlie Cohort #5: October 22, 2020; November 12, 2020; December 8, 2020;
January 28, 2021; March 11, 2021; April 8, 2021; May 13, 2021; June 1, 2021

Concentration Field Seminars: Second year field seminars will be held via Zoom. The schedule is set based on section assignments which may not be changed.

Integrated Field Seminars

Newsome: Transforming Justice (Tuesdays: 12:30 p.m. - 1:50 p.m.)
March 11, 2021, April 15, 2021, May 13, 2021

Hudak/Darrow: International Social Work (Tuesdays: 12:30 p.m. - 1:50 p.m.)
October 6, 2020, December 1, 2020, January 12, 2021, January 26, 2021 (POS presentation workshop), February 9,
2021, February 16, 2021 (POS presentation workshop), March 2, 2021, March 30, 2021, April 20, 2021, May 4,

Clinical Concentration

Field Seminars for Diaz, Holmes, Meade, Miller, Obradovich, Sandman, Maldonado (Thursdays: 12:30
p.m. - 1:50 p.m.)
October 15, 2020
November 12, 2020
December 10, 2020
January 14, 2021
February 11, 2021
March 11, 2021
April 15, 2021
May 13, 2021

Social Administration Concentration

Field Seminars for Mcgarvey, Ramsey, Shapiro: Tuesdays, 12:30 p.m. - 1:50 p.m.
April 13, 2021, May 11, 2021
EEP at a Glance
2020-2021 Schedule

EEP Core (First Year) Students

Orientation: September 26, 2020

CORE Seminars:
October 24, 2020; December 5, 2020; January 23, 2021; February 27, 2021; April 17, 2021; May 15, 2021
**Seminars meet on Saturdays from 9:30-11:00 a.m. via Zoom

Learning Contract: November 12, 2020

Core Evaluation Schedule:
January 28, 2021; May 20, 2021; September 23, 2021

EEP Social Administration and Clinical Concentration Students

Seminars (2nd Years Only)

SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION--Second Year:
October 24, 2020; December 5, 2020; January 23, 2021; February 27, 2021; April 17, 2021; May 15, 2021
**Seminars meet on Saturdays from 9:30-11:00 a.m. via Zoom

CLINICAL--Second Year:
October 24, 2020; December 5, 2020; January 23, 2021; February 27, 2021; April 17, 2021; May 15, 2021
**Seminars meet on Saturdays from 9:30-11:00 a.m. via Zoom

Learning Contract: November 12, 2020

Evaluation Schedule

Third Year Report Schedule (3rd Years Only):
September 17, 2020
Social Administration and Clinical Concentration Evaluation Schedule (2nd and 3rd Years):
January 28, 2021; May 20, 2021

Student Evaluations of the Field Consultants for Core and Second Year Students
Distributed at the January 23rd and May 15th seminars
Pre-Placement Orientation, Start and End Dates

Students may participate in pre-placement orientations but may not begin the field placement early without prior approval from the field office. Hours worked prior to the start of the academic year without prior approval are not counted toward field requirements or sanctioned by SSA.

End Dates and Professional Competency

Professional termination is an important and often challenging social work competency. Students are expected to complete the placement on time. **End dates for field are clearly marked on the SSA Academic Calendar. Unless arrangements are made with prior approval from the Field Instructor and the Field Consultant, the student may not leave the placement early or extend the field placement.**

Holidays, Breaks, Vacations, Sick Time, Family Illness, Other Absences

Students are expected to attend their field placement during the regular hours of the agency, unless alternative schedules are approved by the Field Consultant. Attendance at field placement during regular work hours provides students with the opportunity to become socialized into the inter-agency and intra-agency dynamics and enhance student learning as a social work professional. Students are expected to notify their Field Instructor in advance of any absence or late arrival and follow all agency procedures.

Students follow SSA’s Academic Calendar. Any variations in the schedule should be negotiated with the Field Instructor and the Field Consultant at the beginning of the placement and documented. Students provide this documentation to their field consultant. Requests for early terminations will not be granted unless pre planning has been documented.

**Holidays/Breaks/Vacations:**

While students are not expected to attend their field placements during SSA scheduled closings: Thanksgiving Break, Winter Holiday Break, Spring Break, and Summer Break (with the exception of EEP students who remain in field during the summer), students may be asked to negotiate the extended winter break parameters by field placement agencies. Students are expected to negotiate any calendar changes well in advance with the Field Instructor and Field Consultant confirming a solid plan for completing graduation requirements. Students may not end placements early without pre-planned approvals.

If a students’ placement day falls on an SSA or field placement observed Holiday, they are not required to attend field on that day. Students are required to make up the hours on an alternate day in that week or by extending the placement as needed. Students are expected to behave professionally and responsibly in planning with Field Instructors to meet client needs during periods of absence. If students fall behind on hours, they may request to extend their field placement hours through written communication with the Field Instructor and Field Consultant.

Field Supervisor Absence:

If the Field Instructor becomes unavailable due to vacation time, sick days, or other absence from the agency, the Field and Instructor and student will immediately notify the Field Consultant. Contact information regarding an initial interim point person must be provided to the Field Consultant. The student is responsible for discussing any potential change in Field Instructor with the Field Consultant.
**Family Illness, Other Absences**

*Illness/Death in the Family:*

Students needing days away from their field placement for illness or death in the family should immediately notify their Field Instructor and Field Consultant or the Associate Director of Field Education. Students will coordinate with their Field Instructor and Field Consultant to devise a plan to make up the hours without penalty. Failure to do so may jeopardize the field grade.

*Personal/Medical Leave*

Students who experience an extensive health or medical problem should consult with their Field Instructor and Field Consultant to determine the possibility of requesting medical leave. Students experiencing extensive health problems might compromise their learning process if in a position that requires extensive make-up hours. This situation could diminish service to clients and further jeopardize their own health. In such situations, students are encouraged to take a medical leave of absence, terminate field in good standing, and re-enter the field program when health permits. Likewise, students experiencing significant family stresses or personal crises that require extended absence from field placements are encouraged to take a leave of absence. These leave times will provide students with the opportunity to address family or personal concerns. Students can re-enter the field program when the situation permits them to engage in productive learning experiences. Students may request a leave of absence from the field program in writing by submitting the “Request for Field Leave/Absence” form.

Students also follow the SSA Leave of Absence Policy outlined in the Student Handbook. A conference with the Dean of Students may be scheduled in order to support and answer questions regarding course load, financial obligations and field work. When feasible, the student will return to the original field placement setting. Alternate placements may take considerable time to confirm.

*Other Absences*

Students may want to attend educational events during field placement hours, such as workshops and conferences. Students with such requests should discuss the activity with their Field Instructor and Field Consultant who will determine whether time spent in this activity relates to students’ learning agreement. If the activity is included in the learning agreement, time spent attending the activity will count towards their required clock hours. Students are encouraged to attend educational workshops and seminars. Field Seminars are considered required field hours.
Leave of Absence and Disruptions from Field Placement

The University of Chicago School of Social Service Administration (SSA)’s program requires concurrent participation in field and coursework. The Leave of Absence policy, in keeping with the program philosophy, requires a student to take a leave from both field and coursework. In rare instances, a student may have a disruption in fieldwork while continuing coursework. Approval for any disruptions in fieldwork must be approved by the Director of Field Education and the Dean of Students.

Students should notify the Director of Field Education as early as possible to prepare for the return to field. A meeting with the Dean of Students may be scheduled in order to answer questions regarding course load, financial obligations and field work. Students returning to field work after a leave of absence or field placement disruption discuss their readiness to return to fieldwork with the Dean of Students and the Director of Field Education or their designee. Students who were granted a leave for medical reasons may be required by the Dean of Students to submit a statement from a physician or therapist attesting to the readiness of the student to successfully resume fieldwork. The timing of a return to field after a Leave of Absence or field placement disruption is detailed in the Student Handbook under the section: Return From Leave of Absence.

When feasible, the student will return to the original field placement setting. If not returning to the previous placement, the student is provided with an opportunity to discuss how past challenges will be communicated to the next Field Instructor.

All incompletes in coursework must be finished and graded prior to returning to fieldwork. If indications of marginal performance in the field were present prior to the leave, the student may reenter field work with a performance agreement. Please see section: Performance Agreements.

The field office will work as quickly as possible to identify another field placement if needed. Alternate placements may take considerable time to confirm. Arrangements for a new placement must be made by the field office staff. If agencies are contacted by the student directly without prior approval from the Field Office, the field placement may be jeopardized.
III. Responsibilities of Student in Field Placement

**Student Standards**

Communicate responsibly and respectfully with colleagues, faculty, field instructors, field consultants, administrators, staff and clients.

Exhibit understanding of how one’s own values, past experiences, attitudes, beliefs and emotions affect thinking and relationships. Demonstrate self awareness of how one is perceived by others.

Use thoughtful judgment in field work. Seek resources and practice effective self care to enhance field performance. Assess one’s own strengths, limitations as they relate to the social work profession on an on-going basis.

- Be in attendance at the agency on day and at times agreed upon by the student and field instructor and, if unable to attend, notify the agency supervisor prior to or at the start of the work day.

- Meet with the field instructor on a regular basis (at least weekly).

- Identify learning needs and prepare a learning agreement with the field instructor per school policy. Prepare for all meetings with the field instructor.

- Carry out agency-related assignments in a manner consistent with agency policy and procedures.

- Prepare records and reports in accord with agency policy, procedures, and format.

- Bring to the attention of the field instructor and the field consultant any areas of significant disagreement, dissatisfaction, or confusion related to the field experience.

- Bring to the attention of the field consultant any practice or behavior within the agency that you feel is unethical.

- Meet with the field instructor and the school field consultant jointly once during the field placement experience.

- Complete and submit all field monitoring and evaluation forms required by the agency and school.

- Adhere to the Code of Ethics of the National Association of Social Workers.

- Maintain confidentiality in all matters related to agency clients and business.

- Dress appropriately in conjunction with the norms of the agency.

- Devote the required number of hours to the practicum. Utilize the designated field time for the purpose of fulfilling field assignments.
**Dress Code, Cell Phone, Social Networking**

**Dress**
Students are expected to respect and adhere to the field placement’s dress code while completing field work.

**Cell Phone, Texting and Laptops**

Arrangements for personal communications should be made before or after field placement and not during field hours. Cell phone use, text messaging, checking email, or using technology for non field activities is unacceptable during fieldwork. Photography is not permitted at the field site in order to protect confidentiality of the agency and constituents.

The student must ask for permission from the Field Instructor to use their laptop in the field placement. It is the discretion of the Field Instructor to allow the use of the laptop. Use of personal communication devices is considered as an indication of lack of professional behavior and may be addressed on the quarterly performance evaluation.

**Face Book and Other Social Internet Networks**

Providing information on Face Book and/or other internet social networking systems about field placement agencies, personnel or clients is a serious breach of confidentiality. Students must adhere to the NASW Code of Ethics and all agency specific policies regarding the use of technology. If a student is found sharing information about agencies on an internet social networking site, or violating field agency policies, action may be taken by the agency or SSA to dismiss the student either from the agency or SSA.

**Sexual Harassment**

Please see the SSA Student Handbook for policy and procedural information.
FIELD EDUCATION POLICIES

DISCLOSURE OF STUDENT STATUS TO CLIENTS

For ethical and legal reasons, it is the policy of the school to require students to disclose their status as a student when they intern at an agency. This ensures that their representations to clients, agencies, and the public is open, honest, and accurately reflects their professional qualifications and credentials. This policy reinforces social work’s ethical responsibility to respect clients’ right to self-determination.

Students should seek their field instructor’s guidelines on:

- How to introduce themselves to clients (e.g., school social work intern, trainee, etc.).
- Ways to help the student deal with their feelings of confidence and competence as a beginning social worker.
- How to anticipate, think about, and respond to questions that clients might raise about their student status.
- Maintaining appropriate professional boundaries with clients.

CRIMINAL OFFENSE RECORD INVESTIGATION AND FIELD PLACEMENT ASSIGNMENTS

Public concern in protecting society’s most vulnerable members from harm has resulted in national and local legislation. These laws allow for the use of national criminal background checks for people working or volunteering with children, the elderly, or disabled individuals. Most states now have laws and regulations requiring criminal background checks for employees and volunteers who plan to work in these settings. Social work interns are included in the latter group.

Increasing numbers of field placements require background checks prior to accepting interns. Students are asked to self-report any history of criminal convictions to the Director of Field Education for appropriate field practicum planning. It is not necessary for a student to share criminal background information with a field agency if the agency does not require it. In some situations, felony convictions may limit opportunities for field placements, professional licensing, and/or employment. Failure to report criminal convictions truthfully may result in withdrawal from the School of Social Service Administration at the University of Chicago. Students who have a record are encouraged to check its exact content to insure accuracy. If you have any concerns about background checks, please contact the Director of Field Education.
**Student Disability and Accommodation**

The American’s with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) is the civil rights guarantee for persons with disabilities in the United States and provides protection from discrimination for individuals on the basis of disability. As soon as possible after having been admitted, students with disabilities should contact their area dean of students for the coordination of accommodations at the University.

A "person with a disability" is anyone with a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, such as caring for one's self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning and working. The definition also includes people with a whole range of "invisible" disabilities such as psychological problems, learning disabilities, or chronic health impairment, such as epilepsy, diabetes, arthritis, cancer, cardiac problems, HIV/AIDS. Documentation of the disability may be required and the costs of any specific tests fall in most cases to the students.

Prior to placement, students who are requesting special consideration or accommodations concerning their placement are expected to discuss the nature of their disability with the Director of Field Education and the Dean of Students in order for reasonable accommodations to be identified and recommended. Reasonable accommodations are tools or arrangements that facilitate or enhance the performance of an individual with a disability and will be discussed with the student and field instructor. Reasonable accommodations do not necessarily mean extraordinary accommodations.
Additional SSA Procedures

1. All students registered for fieldwork in the School of Social Work are covered by the University’s malpractice insurance.

2. The field placements ordinarily run concurrently with the classroom courses.

3. Students must complete all required core level courses prior to their second year field placement.

4. Satisfactory completion of field hours, field seminars, and reflection logs is required of all candidates for the Master’s degree.

5. Unless other arrangements are made by the agency and the school, students follow the workday of the agency for starting and finishing time, and lunch hours.

6. Travel to an agency may require additional transportation time and is the responsibility of the student.

7. Students in the School Social Work Program of Study follow the calendar for holidays and the academic year used by the School in which they are placed. Students must pass the Illinois Basic Skills test before being accepted into the program of study.

8. A plan for keeping a record of field hours is recommended for Field Instructors and students. Cumulative hours must be included on each quarterly evaluation report and summary report and is the responsibility of the student and Field Instructor.

9. Change of Field Instructor: The student is responsible for discussing any potential change in Field Instructor with the Field Consultant. If the Field Instructor becomes unavailable due to vacation time, sick days, or other absence from the agency, the student will immediately notify the Field Consultant. Contact information regarding an initial interim point person must be provided to the Field Consultant.

10. The academic grade given for field is Pass, D, Fail. The Field grade is based on: student performance in the field placement; attendance and constructive field seminar participation; and completion of the Student Reflection Logs. Students in first year placements are required to complete a Macro Project.

11. If student performance is marginal the student, Field Instructor or Field Consultant initiates a meeting(s). The purpose of this process is to insure that students have knowledge of the level of their performance and to promote further learning and development as a professional social worker. Ideally, the problem solving process outlined in “Steps Toward Field Problem Resolution” (see page 54) is followed prior to considering a D or failing grade.

12. Students have the opportunity to evaluate the Field Placement, role of the Field Instructor and the Field Consultant. These evaluation forms are distributed by the Associate Director of Field Education in conjunction with the Field Consultants. Further evaluation of field education by the student body is conducted by the faculty through the Deputy Dean for Curriculum.

13. Out of State Field Placements
Students must meet with the Director of Field Education or the Associate Field Director to discuss interest in out-of-state field work opportunities no later than February 1st of their first year.

Students wishing to pursue a second year placement that is more than 100 miles from Chicago may do so under the following conditions:

- Placement must be vetted and approved by the Field Placement Office if it is not already in the Field Database;
- Student must pursue the placement as a summer block placement. Student must be in good academic standing (minimum GPA of 2.5 after completion of first 9 courses; no prior incompletes);
- Student must have received a passing grade (P) during all quarters of the core field placement;
- Student must have completed all core course requirements: 300 (1); 300 (2); 301 (1); 301 (2); 302.
- Students must sign the University of Chicago Travel Waiver, Release, and Indemnification Agreement. Students must also comply with the University’s requirement to have adequate health insurance during the summer as well as during the academic year.

For interest in International experiences, please contact the Global Social Development Practice Program of Study Coordinator.
STUDENT CHECKLIST

Field Instructor: ______________ Phone: ____________ Email: __________
Field Consultant: ______________ Phone: ____________ Email: __________
Task Supervisor (if applicable): ____________________________________________

BEFORE PLACEMENT BEGINS

• Verify field placement address and Field Instructor contact information
• Get directions, if needed, to placement
• Inquire about arrival time, parking, appropriate attire
• Review any prerequisites and procedures for completing prerequisites before placement begins (e.g., T.B. tests, background checks, liability insurance, etc.)

FIRST WEEK OF PLACEMENT

• Talk to Field Instructor regarding workspace needs
• Clarify expectations regarding schedule and dress
• Set up time for weekly supervision
• Discuss with Field Instructor how to introduce yourself to clients
• Discuss risk management and safety policies & procedures
• Set up meetings with appropriate personnel per your Field Instructor

FIRST QUARTER OF PLACEMENT

• Let your field instructor know how you learn best, i.e., experientially, cognitively, etc.
• Identify learning needs and prepare learning agreement with your field instructor. Identify your areas of strengths, areas of challenge and competencies to be further developed. Complete safety discussion form
• Come prepared for weekly supervision with your field instructor. Discuss ideas for preparation for supervision with your consultant
• Explore opportunities for learning as is reasonable within your setting
• Prepare records and reports in accord with agency policy, procedure and format
• Complete evaluation with your field instructor

SECOND QUARTER OF PLACEMENT

• Review your learning contract; make changes as needed.
• Come prepared for weekly supervision with your field instructor
• Seek opportunities to attend relevant administrative and/or community meetings
• Prepare records and reports in accord with agency policy, procedure and format
• Complete evaluation with your field instructor

THIRD QUARTER OF PLACEMENT

• Review learning contract and revise as needed
• Discuss the termination process with clients and agency
• Come prepared for weekly supervision
• Prepare records and reports in accord with agency policy, procedure and format
• Complete evaluation with field instructor
• Complete end of year evaluations of placement

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
• If you are having concerns about your placement, please speak to your Field Consultant. Challenges and problem solving with others is part of the field placement experience. Your field consultant can assist you with concerns. Early discussions with your consultant can enhance your field placement experience. Advocate for yourself.
• Bring to the Field Instructor AND the Field Consultant any areas of significant disagreement, dissatisfaction, or confusion related to the field experience.
• Meet with Field Instructor and Field Consultant jointly at least one time during the academic term.
• Complete and submit all field monitoring and evaluation forms required by the agency and the school.
• Adhere to the Code of Ethics of the National Association of Social Workers.
• Maintain confidentiality in all matters related to agency clients and business.
• Identify yourself as an intern when working with clients. It is a good idea to discuss with your Field Instructor what to say and how to respond to a client that expresses concern about this.

FIELD EDUCATION OFFICE CONTACT INFORMATION:
Nancy Chertok, Director of Field Education 773-702-1178
nchertok@uchicago.edu

Mel Lamagna, Associate Field Director 773-702-9418
mlamagna@uchicago.edu

Michael Williams, Field Coordinator/Evening Program 773-702-1141
MRW2004@UCHICAGO.EDU

Alice Jackson, Field Office Assistant alicejackson@uchicago.edu 773-702-1154

Rev. 09/2020; 08/19; 06/18; 06/17
Field Work Travel Reimbursement

Estimated cost information is available to students on the web prior to arrival at SSA. The budget expense listed for commuting to field placement is $2,556 for 2018-2019. Information regarding costs related to field placement can be found at: http://ssa.uchicago.edu/tuition-fees.

Upass

The U-Pass program allows cardholders to enjoy unlimited rides on CTA trains and buses during the academic year, while classes are in session. The dates of activation for the 2018-19 academic year are:

- **Summer Quarter**: June 22, 2022 – August 29, 2020
- **Autumn Quarter**: September 29, 2020 – December 11, 2020
- **Winter Quarter**: January 4, 2021 – March 28, 2021 (U-Pass continues over spring break)
- **Spring Quarter**: March 29, 2021 – June 12, 2021

For further information, go to: http://ssa.uchicago.edu/u-pass

First Year Field Placement:
SSA has limited funds with which to reimburse first year student travel expenses to and from field placement. Reimbursement is provided only to students with field sites located more than 20 miles from the student’s residence.

Concentration Field Placement
It is expected that students will assume full responsibility for travel expenses during their second year of field placement. In special circumstances when a second year student is not registered in the summer and the concentration field placement requires a June or July start, students may apply for up to $50 travel reimbursement only.

Criteria and Procedures for travel reimbursement:

First year students who travel greater than 20 miles each way (40 miles round-trip) by car to field placement are eligible for mileage reimbursement up to $50 per quarter.

First year students who have parking expenses which cumulatively exceed $50 per quarter are eligible for a $50 parking reimbursement each quarter. Parking receipts in excess of $50 must be documented and turned in with the “Travel Expense Spreadsheet”.

All students complete a “Travel Reimbursement Spreadsheet” indicating the dates of travel, the addresses of your start and end points, the number of miles traveled and/or parking costs, must be submitted to the Office of Field Education before the last day of each quarter to Field Office Administrative Assistant, Alice Jackson; alicejackson@uchicago.edu The “Travel Reimbursement Spreadsheets” may be found in the Office of Field Education.
All forms must be accompanied by **MapQuest or Google Map documentation** of number of miles between start and end points. **Late or incomplete forms will not be honored.** Only expenses for that quarter may be included.

1. Individual field sites determine reimbursement policies on behalf of the agency. Students are expected to check with the field placement for a full understanding of agency procedures. In no instance will SSA provide a travel supplement for travel expenses in connection with fulfilling the agency’s service. This expense may be reimbursed by the agency in which the student is placed, if the expenditure has been approved by the agency.

**Risk Management and Safety**

Incidents or injuries of serious nature are extremely rare in the field. We inform students of risk management and safety guidelines so that they can take appropriate precautions to be alert, be aware, be smart, and trust your instincts. Our goal is to facilitate students having a rich, rewarding, and safe field experience.

Students are expected to attend the training on Risk Management during orientation week to become familiar with issues of safety on campus and in the city.

It is also expected that field instructors/agencies will provide necessary and appropriate information concerning issues of risks and will inform students of agency policies and procedures to be followed in the performance of field assignments. Students will also be instructed to inquire about this information at the time of orientation to their agency. Where appropriate, this information should include policies/practices regarding building/office security, home visiting, transportation of clients, staffing patterns for evening hours, infectious disease control, working with high risk populations and other potential risk aspects unique to the specific setting/populations/communities, etc., in which the student is practicing.

Recognizing that the issues and dynamics involved in assessing and managing risks are most complex, it is expected that field instructors will carefully consider the assignments given to students and will actively anticipate, supervise and address the management of potential risks to which students might be exposed in their settings. As a guide, it is the school's position that students not:

1. **drive clients in their personal vehicle or transport a client with a known history of aggression.** If the field site has a car/van that students use for transporting clients, the student is responsible for verifying that the agency liability insurance policy covers the student.

2. make home visits alone unless the client and environment of the home and community are so well known that an assessment of risk has been determined as minimal to almost non-existent;

3. be left to staff an office or see clients when no other staff are present;

4. be given any assignment that has not been assessed by the field instructor as to its potential risks; and

5. be given an assignment with minimal risks without appropriate training or guidance as to precautions that should be taken.

*Students are responsible for completing the Field Placement Discussion Form and submitting to their Field Consultant with their Learning Agreement (See form, Tool Box for Field Instructors and Students)*
Safety in Field Placement

Chicago is a city with a diverse and rich culture. As is true anywhere, one must be alert, anticipate, take precautions, be smart, and trust your instincts. We don’t expect problems, but we do want students to be wise about personal safety in the field.

Students are required to discuss safety as a formal part of developing the Learning Agreement with the Field Instructors. Instruction and prompts for discussion are provided on the Learning Agreement.

The following are some safety guidelines that will help inform you and help prevent unnecessary risk.

- Become familiar with the neighborhood around your field placement. Ask questions, determine where to park, and/or assess the safest way to get from public transportation to your placement.

- Reflect on your personal attitudes, fears, biases, and stereotypes as they pertain to your impressions of the environment around you. If you feel uncomfortable in a certain area, talk to your field instructor. Anticipate how you will handle surprising or unplanned events.

- Review your agency’s policies and procedures on risk management. Discuss the procedures with your field instructor as part of your orientation.

- If your field site has clients who are prone to aggression, ask to participate in any staff trainings that involve understanding precursors and predictors of aggressive behavior, reducing the risk of aggressive behavior, de-escalation strategies, non-violent self-defense, and dealing with the aftermath of client aggression. Appropriate roles for students with supervision are: calling for help, critical observation, debriefing with bystanders; follow-up and processing with Field Instructor. **Agencies must be adequately staffed so that a student is never left alone with clients prone to aggression.**

- Familiarize yourself with the University safety procedures including the location and use of white campus phones to be used when there is an urgent safety concern or if there is an emergency. Consider enrolling in the Whistle Stop program.
Home Visits

✓ Communicate! Let your field instructor or designee know where you are going and when you expect to return. Bring a cell phone with you. If possible, go on home visits in pairs.
✓ Familiarize yourself with where you are going, whether or not there is parking, or nearby public transportation
✓ Walk or drive with a sense of purpose. Scan the environment before you get out of your car and walk to your destination. Lock your car, and don't leave anything of value visible on the seats.
✓ Be alert to surroundings. Be aware of strangers who approach you and people who are loitering. Keep a safe distance and keep moving. Familiarize yourself with safe places where you are walking (e.g. community centers, schools, libraries, etc).
✓ Wear little or no jewelry and sensible clothing. Carry minimal cash. Avoid carrying a bag or purse.
✓ Assess multistory buildings for safety. Be aware of stairwells and elevators. If something feels unsafe, exit immediately
✓ If you encounter a client who is agitated, under the influence, or threatening in any way; work to de-escalate. Speak softly, but authoritatively. Ask the person to sit down. If you are still uncomfortable, be empathic, but move towards the exit and let the person know that you will reschedule your visit. Contact your field instructor. In emergencies, dial 911.
IV. Responsibilities of Field Educators

Field Instructor and Task Supervisor Roles

Role of Field Instructor: The Field Instructor as primary responsibility for student’s learning in the field placement to reinforce the student’s identification with the purposes, values, and ethics of the profession of social work; to foster the integration of empirical and practice-based knowledge; and to promote the development of professional competence. The Field Instructor is responsible for weekly, reflective supervision with the student to work towards achieving student’s learning goals and competencies.

- Assumes the primary role of instructor and supervisor, and commits to understanding the role of student as learner
- Creates learning experiences that integrate social work theory, research, and practice; and documents learning objectives and tasks on SSA’s Learning Agreement with student input (educator role)
- Provides support to student as they critically analyze their strengths and areas for growth (support role)
- Monitors student in developing competencies and practice behaviors in accordance with agency’s policies, best practices, and NASW Code of Ethics (administrator role)
- Provides a minimum of one hour of scheduled supervisory time weekly to confer about and reflect on field assignments
- Responsible for orienting student to agency personnel, procedures, documentation requirements, safety issues, etc.
- Provides ongoing, constructive feedback on the student’s performance and completes quarterly evaluations in a timely manner
- Consults with SSA Field Consultant regarding learning plans, performance issues, and connections between field work and course work.
- Recommends grade for student in the practicum

Role of Task Supervisor: A Task Supervisor may be designated by the Field Instructor to assume specific responsibilities for a student’s learning on a particular assigned task, project, or experience. The Task Supervisor does not replace the Field Instructor, and collaborates with the Field Instructor to ensure that the student’s learning goals are being met and regular feedback is provided.

- Provides secondary field instruction to student on a specific task, project, or assignment as delegated and monitored by the Field Instructor
- Responsible for the day-to-day, on-site guidance for specific work, research, and practice; and documents learning project, or task. Provides constructive feedback to student on specific tasks undertaken with task supervisor. Keeps field instructor informed of student’s progress on projects undertaken with task supervisor; Provides input to the quarterly evaluation of the student.
- When feasible, participates in a portion of regular supervision with student and Field Instructor; meets with primary Field Instructor, student, and SSA Field Consultant as needed. Task Supervisors must work in a related discipline and have an understanding of the social work perspective. The task supervisor typically has expertise in an area that expands a student’s learning opportunities.
Field Instructor Responsibilities

• Attend Field Instructor Training

• Prepare an orientation schedule and establish a physical work space for students.
• Identify prospective student assignments.

• Arrange to have keys, I.D.’s, etc. made, if appropriate.

• Describe the role of the student at your agency.

• Provide student with information re: the location/use of pertinent agency policy and procedural manuals and other references.

• Review risk management policies and procedures regarding: office safety, moving about the community, home visiting, transporting clients, medical precautions, etc. (can also refer to the SSA field manual and/or consult school field consultant regarding these issues).

• Provide sample forms, outlines for use in recordings, instructions for completing agency statistical reports, forms, etc.

• Specify to the student your expectations regarding rules of behavior (dress, punctuality, arrangements regarding absenteeism, etc.)

• Review student field evaluation form to clarify field performance objectives and your expectations.

• Instruct student on how they are to identify themselves to clients.

• Establish the time, place, frequency, duration and format of supervision and how you expect the student to use supervision (a minimum of one hour of weekly supervision is required).

• Assign duties and responsibilities that are appropriate to the student’s learning needs and that are increasingly difficult, demanding, and challenging.

• Assign duties and responsibilities that help the student develop a range of social work competencies and practice behaviors.

• Include the student in regular staff meetings and staff training sessions where appropriate.

• Monitor the student’s work and progress and regularly provide feedback and constructive criticism.

• Work with the student in ways that recognize the internship as a learning experience.

• Model ethical practice and refrain from any inappropriate or unethical behavior toward the student (e.g. verbal abuse, sexual harassment, dual relationships, etc.)

• Provide ongoing evaluation of the student’s performance in a fair, respectful, rigorous, thorough and timely manner.

• Review learning agreements and complete all evaluation forms required by the school.
Selection and Evaluation of Field Placement Sites and Field Instructors

The School includes the following criteria in the selection of an agency as a practicum site:

A. The field placement does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national or ethnic origin, age, disability, or veteran status, and does not discriminate against members of protected classes under the law.

The Affirmative Action Officer (773-702-5671) is the University official responsible for coordinating the University's adherence to this policy and the related federal, state and local laws and regulations (including Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, and the Americans with Disabilities Act).

The SSA Dean of Students and the Director of Field Education should be notified immediately of concerns and complaints. Additional resources for students include the University of Chicago, Student Counseling and Resource Service Center at 5555 S. Woodlawn Avenue. 773.702.9800 and/or The University of Chicago • Bias Response Team; Administration Building • 5801 South Ellis Avenue • Chicago, IL 60637; Telephone: 773.834.4357.

B. The agency shall be in good standing in the community and in the profession. It should qualify for membership in appropriate standard-setting bodies.

C. The agency should be able to provide the student with learning experiences which represent a range of experiences within the specific function of the agency, and which are consistent with the intent of the practicum focus. The main criterion for such selection should be the educational value of the assignment in accordance with the student's current stage of learning and the practicum learning objectives.

D. Agency personnel should be made available, as appropriate, for initial orientation and for continuous interpretation of the total agency program.

E. Where the field instructor is a member of the agency staff, the agency is willing and able to release adequate time of the field instructor for regular conferences with the student, reading of student's written reports and recordings, meeting and conferences with the School and completing timely learning agreements and field placement evaluations. (It is estimated that between 2-4 hours per week per student is needed to cover field instructor responsibilities.)

F. The agency should have available suitable desk space/work area, telephones, supplies, carfare, clerical service and privacy for interviewing, if needed.

G. Final approval of a practicum agency is made by the Office of Field Education.
Additional Considerations for Social Administration Placements

*Assumptions that distinguish a social work approach to practice:*  
- Understanding that no matter what the level of intervention, activities are informed by an appreciation for being of service to others and desire to advocate for a more just and humane society  
- Foundation of effective service lies in understanding of the person-in-environment  
- Human distress occurs in a social context involving the interactions of biological, psychological, familial, social, economic, and cultural factors  
- Alleviating distress relies on supporting and empowering individuals and families acquire the resources, skills, and authority to secure adequate solutions to their own problems (principle of self-determination)  
- The promotion of well being of individuals and groups depends on critically thinking about assumptions, values, theoretical frameworks, and evidence on which service delivery and social policy are based.  
- Social workers engage in strategies to alleviate distress and promote well being on several levels:  
  - through education and direct service to individuals, families, groups, and community;  
  - through assistance to communities in acquiring resources and advocating for community empowerment;  
  - through supervision, management, and leadership in social organizations;  
  - through the design and implementation of public policies at local, state and federal levels;  
  - through research on issues of social practice and social policy.

Selection of Field Instructors
Field Instructors should possess:

A. Advanced professional degree from an accredited school of social work. While Master's level, LCSW is preferred, in exceptional instances, practitioners with other professional qualifications and skills will be accepted without the social work degree. In these cases, the Field Consultant will monitor the student's experiences to insure that a social work focus is maintained.

B. Minimum of three years post master's experience in the field is preferred. Experience in supervision is desirable.

C. An understanding of “the person in context” and the unique lens of the social work perspective.

D. Interest in serving in the role of a teacher as indicated by a capacity to: share professional knowledge and experience, facilitate development of student competencies and practice behaviors, and to being open to having ideas questioned or challenged by the student.

E. Knowledge of the practicum agency and ability to interpret its purpose, function, policy and program, as well as its contribution to the community; ability to use the administrative structure and resources of the agency.

F. Ability to carry out duties independently, using the Field Consultant of the school to discuss teaching methods and the interrelationship between class, field objectives and content.

G. Understanding of the importance of developing learning agreements, completing student evaluations and providing feedback in a timely manner. Agrees to attend Field Instructor Training.

*These qualifications will be determined through communication between the agency field coordinator or prospective field instructor and the field office staff.*
V. Learning Agreements and Quarterly Evaluations

Learning Agreement Forms are available on-line at http://www.ssa.uchicago.edu/field-student-forms and in the Appendices.

Learning Agreements and Suggested Learning Assignments

Once students engage in agency orientation activities, they will start to develop their Learning Agreements. Students should have a conversation with their Field Instructor about how they learn best, their strengths, limitations and areas of interest as they pertain to the agency. Discussing learning is one key to building a supervisory relationship and developing the social work competencies outlined by SSA and the Council on Social Work Education.

Do you learn best by considering each competency and determining what activities and objectives you will engage in to master the competency?

Below are sample ideas using this approach:

Approach #1:

Competence: Demonstrates ethical and professional behavior.

Sample Ideas for Learning Plan:
The student and supervisor will review the agency’s procedures for protecting client confidentiality, including the use of the agency’s client database, storage of files, and the use of email to communicate with clients.

The student will demonstrate proper use of release of information forms with clients.
The student will read about and discuss mandatory reporting procedures with Field Instructor.

The student will have the opportunity to practice protecting client’s right to privacy through discussion with supervisor and during consultation with other service providers.

When working with teen parents, the student will explore and understand the value of self-determination among minors and/or teen parents and define/discuss limitations during supervision.

Approach #2

Another approach is to talk, listen, learn and list the myriad of opportunities, items to learn and responsibilities to be carried out by the student under supervision. Take the opportunity to match the competencies listed on your Learning Agreement with each item on your list. Show this draft to your supervisor and ask for feedback and additional input. Are you missing or sparse on activity in any one social work competence? Your Field Consultant is available to both you and your Field Instructor to discuss ideas. Since you will be evaluated on the mastery of the social work competencies, it is wise to consult and revisit your roadmap through the course of your field placement.
Suggested Learning Assignments for First and Second Year Placements

Specific student tasks will vary with the setting, the student's prior level of experience and skill, the nature of the work performed by the respective agency, and the chosen method of practice. However, following are some sample learning assignments for students which can serve as guidelines in planning student activities:

1. **First Year (Core)**
   In the first practicum, students should: learn the agency's structure and function; understand the relationship of the agency to its environment; develop knowledge and skills in assessment and intervention, resource use, referral, and general concrete case management services; learn to manage client and collegial relationships; develop self-assessment and the use of supervisory feedback; and begin to use research to guide and inform practice.

   It is assumed that students will carry 3-5 cases or activities, depending on the type and complexity of the situations. Opportunities to engage and/or interact with as many client systems as possible is desired, but students should be exposed to at least two different client systems (i.e., individuals, couples, families, groups, community organizations, etc.). Assignments should move from the simple to the complex. Suggested assignments include:

   a. reading agency descriptions, mission statements, and any other information that is of importance to the work, policies and procedures of the agency

   b. attending relevant training seminars, meetings, etc.

   c. becoming familiar with the community and the other agencies/organizations in the community

   d. observing supervisor/other agency personnel in practice activities

   e. beginning practice activities (screening calls and/or reviewing intake information and case material, planning services, and shadowing supervisor or other agency staff

   f. working with client systems that allow for direct contact with a range of client issues, populations, and types and phases of interventions

   g. participating in relevant activities with external sources/systems to obtain needed information, arrange referrals, and/or make agency/home visits

   h. obtaining exposure to policy and case/program evaluation
2. **Second Year - Clinical Concentration**

In the second year, clinical students work on developing direct practice skills and may acquire specific intervention knowledge and develop competencies in working with particular populations, problem areas and/or modalities. Students are expected to carry 6-10 cases, depending on the type and complexity of the cases, and ideally, should have at least one group and one family system in their caseload. Understanding the agency as an organizational system and developing organizational skills for agency-based practice is also expected. Suggested learning assignments include:

a. working with a diverse range of client systems, ages, and cultural groups

b. assessments

c. employing a range of interventions

d. attending training seminars and making case presentations

e. participating in agency or community activities and/or committees

f. evaluating practice

3. **Second Year-Social Administration Concentration**

Students should be given assignments which will allow them to play a significant role in the administrative operations of the agency, thereby, enabling them to develop and apply interactional and analytic skills. Depending on the function of the agency and the student's special area of interest (i.e., management, policy analysis, community organization, etc.) assignments might include:

a. reviewing and analyzing organizational structures, interrelationships, constituencies, mission, goals, programs and services

b. attending relevant meetings (e.g., staff, Board, committees, regulatory bodies); serving as an agency representative to constituent groups

c. defining, analyzing, making recommendations about an organizational, community and/or political problem, activity or policy

d. grant writing

e. conducting needs assessment

f. legislative advocacy

g. collecting and analyzing data/research

h. forming and/or staffing a task/community group

i. financial management - budget development and/or analysis

j. evaluating a program

k. participating in the design and/or implementation of a social planning project; making presentations to community/policy making groups
Completing Quarterly Evaluations

The evaluation of student performance intends to be a collaborative process. Student and Field Instructors give feedback on the student’s emerging social work competencies in both numerical and narrative summary. As the field placement experience evolves, the written evaluations provide an opportunity to move the student closer to establishing a competent professional social worker identity.

Please note that the evaluation forms differ depending on the type of placement that students are completing.

- First Year Placements: Core Quarterly Evaluation
- Second Year Clinical: Clinical Quarterly Evaluation
- Second Year Social Administration: Social Administration Quarterly Evaluation

Quarterly Evaluation Forms are all completed online via MySSA.

It is imperative that students and Field Instructors complete the appropriate evaluation in a timely manner. The process and the form provide the students with constructive feedback regarding competency development and reinforcement of strengths. Field grades are not submitted before the evaluations are completed and turned in to the Field Consultant.

N/A (or Not Applicable) ratings: N/A ratings are not an option on the quarterly evaluation. Please note that your Field Consultant can assist students and Field Instructors with content ideas regarding the type of discussion that could occur during supervision to cover areas of competency development which may not be directly engaged in their activities (e.g., discussing the policy environment that guides practice in the agency. First year and some clinical students might not directly engage in policy practice though an understanding of macro issues impacts their work)
VI. Student Placement Process

Admissions Criteria for Fieldwork

Students entering SSA are expected to complete first year fieldwork and coursework concurrently. Admission to field placement is therefore considered during the application process to the School of Social Service Administration. Criteria for admissions include demonstrated volunteer experience and/or work experience and a capacity to engage in fieldwork and coursework simultaneously. Two independent readers review student admission applications and rate applicants based on transcripts, review of volunteer and work experience, student statement, and references. Transcripts and reference for transfer students must verify completion and passing of first year coursework and field practicum. The Director of Field Education is a member of the admissions committee, acts as an independent reader and reviews transfer applications.

Eligibility for specific placements is determined prior to the start of placement. Upon acceptance to the SSA, students are required to complete:

1) Field Placement Application Questionnaire can be found electronically at [https://myssa.uchicago.edu/field/firstyear/](https://myssa.uchicago.edu/field/firstyear/)
2) Read the NASW Code of Ethics and sign “Statement of Understanding of Professional Social Work Expectations”
3) Read and sign the “… FERPA Rights in Connection with Field Education”; permits SSA to share the student’s field questionnaire with Field Instructor’s for the purpose of placing the student in field work. (see attachments)
4) Student orientation (includes meeting with Field Consultant and 301 or 300 Instructors)

Second Year Concentration Placement:

Eligibility for the concentration field placements includes:

1) Completion and passing grade for the first year course requirements:
   - 30000. Social Intervention: Programs and Policies I, II
   - 30100. Social Intervention: Direct Practice I, II
   - 30200. Social Intervention: Research and Evaluation (students in the Extended Program are permitted to begin second year field while completing 30200 in the autumn quarter of the second year)
   - 32700. Human Behavior in the Social Environment (equivalent)

2) Completion and passing grade for first year fieldwork requirements. Achievement of first year social work competencies and practice behaviors, documented on the Field Instructor Performance Evaluation report, reviewed and approved by the designated Field Consultant. Graduate students must have a cumulative grade point average of 2.5 after the completion of nine courses to continue in coursework and fieldwork at SSA.
Field Placement Application

Section I. Personal Information
* required

Your First Name*:   
Your Last Name*:   
Pronoun:   
Your Address*:   
Your Address 2:   
Your City*:   
Your State*:   
Your Zip*:   
Country*:   

Will this be your residence during the academic year?*:
- Yes
- No

If no, please indicate which area of the city you think you will be living in:
-- Select --  
Other: 

Phone*:   
Email*:   
Student Type*:   -- Select --  

Language Fluency
- English
- Spanish
- Korean
- Polish
- Cantonese
- Mandarin
- Urdu
- American Sign Language

Other Languages: 

Section II. Transportation for Field Placement

Mode of Transportation*:
-- Select --  

Are you open to drive other students?*:
- Yes
- No

Would you be willing to ride in a carpool with other students?*:
- Yes
- No
Section III. Placement Interests

** Please note that all core/first year placements include generalist practice with individuals, groups or client systems. **

What are you learning objectives for your first year?

Please add any additional information regarding your personal history that would be relevant to the identification of your field placement.
Population/Setting Preferences

**Please understand that the field office will work very hard to honor one of your population or setting preferences but we cannot guarantee this based on placement availability and logistical factors.**

(check all that apply)

☐ Children  ☐ Adolescents  ☐ Adults  ☐ Older Adults

(check all that apply, minimum 5)

☐ Child Welfare  ☐ Disability Services  ☐ Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault  ☐ Education/Schools  ☐ Legal
☐ Health  ☐ Housing/Homelessness  ☐ Immigrants/Refugees  ☐ Mental Health  ☐ Substance Use
☐ LGBTQ  ☐ Mental Health  ☐ Poverty & Inequality  ☐ Youth and Family Services

Are you open to an organization with a faith-based mission?*

☐ Yes ☐ No

Faith Based Preferences: ______________________

Anticipated 2nd Year Concentration*:  -- Select --

Are you thinking about obtaining your School Social Work licensure (formerly Type 33 certification) during your concentration/2nd year at SSA?*

☐ Yes ☐ No

**Please note that participation in the School Social Work Program of Study requires full-time availability (24 hrs/week, MWF) for fieldwork in the 3rd year. There would not be any fieldwork during your 2nd year.**

For more information about this program of study see: [http://www.ssa.uchicago.edu/school-social-work](http://www.ssa.uchicago.edu/school-social-work)
Section IV. Interview/Orientation Availability

There are some first year placements that require an interview and/or early orientation.

Are you available for on-site, phone, or Skype interviews?:
- Yes
- No

Check all that apply:
- June Interview
- July Interview
- August Interview

Are you available for an early orientation or training?:
- Yes
- No

Check all that apply:
- August Early Orientation/Training
- September Early Orientation/Training

The majority of students will be provided with their field placement assignments during orientation in September unless early availability is required.

Section V. Logistics

In the first year, students are required to complete 15 hours/week in the field. Tuesday and Thursday are the required field placement days. Occasionally, a placement may require alternative hours.

Are you available on Tuesday evenings?
- Yes
- No

Are you available on Thursday evenings?
- Yes
- No

Are you available on Fridays?
- Yes
- No

Curriculum Logistics

Based on feedback, some students have indicated a preference for evening classes. How interested would you be in taking your core, required courses in the evening in your first year at SSA?
- Not at all
- A little
- Somewhat
- Interested
- Very Interested

Would you be available to take required courses on Monday and Wednesday, 5:30 – 8:20 pm?
- Yes
- No

Are you available for additional educational programming on Saturday mornings if needed?
- Yes
- No

Students are required to:
- Complete 8 hours/week during daytime, business hours (~9am-5pm) in field from October 2018 - September 2019 (450 hrs total).

Weekly schedule availability:
(check all that apply)
- Monday Morning
- Monday Afternoon
- Tuesday Morning
- Tuesday Afternoon
- Wednesday Morning
- Wednesday Afternoon
- Thursday Morning
- Thursday Afternoon
- Friday Morning
- Friday Afternoon
Section VI. Accommodations

The University of Chicago complies with the provisions of the Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA). Because of the need for advance planning, please indicate if you have any type of disability that requires accommodation or consideration in the selection of your field placement.

Please contact the Director of Field Education (Nancy Chertok, 773.702.1178 or nchertok@uchicago.edu) if this question applies to you. You may also contact the University of Chicago Coordinator for Disability Services, Charnessa Warren, at 773-702-6000 or charnessa@uchicago.edu.

Section VII. Legal

I acknowledge certain criminal convictions may prohibit and/or limit placement opportunities, licensure and employment in social work and other related areas.

I understand that state licensing agencies, certification or licensing boards can offer further information on potential limitations.

Section VIII. Additional Information

Please attach your resume.

Click Here to Attach Document (PDF)

FAMILY EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS AND PRIVACY ACT
STUDENT WAIVER OF FERPA RIGHTS IN CONNECTION WITH FIELD EDUCATION

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) is a federal statute that protects the privacy of student education records. Under the Act, a student has certain rights to inspect and review his or her education records, to amend those records, and to limit disclosure of his or her education records to third parties. The University of Chicago and its School of Social Service Administration (SSA) comply with FERPA and thus preserve the confidentiality of student educational records as required by FERPA.

By submitting this field application and resume you are authorizing the SSA Office of Field Instruction to release this content to potential Field instructors and Field Consultants for the purpose of completing the placement assignment. In addition, your University of Chicago e-mail address ending in uchicago.edu and field placement assignment will be added to the field directory.

This acknowledgement is necessary in order to secure your field placement as we strive to meet your preferences.

View our institutional privacy notice at http://grad.uchicago.edu/about-us/privacy-notice/

Electronic Signature ____________________________ (type name here)
National Association of Social Workers Code of Ethics Section

STATEMENT OF UNDERSTANDI NG OF PROFESSIONAL SOCIAL WORK EXPECTATIONS

Students at the School of Social Service Administration are expected to demonstrate a commitment to the behavioral and ethical standards of the social work profession. The student must be committed to the constellation of core values of social work which include service, social justice, dignity and worth of the person, importance of human relationships, integrity, and competence as described in the NASW Code of Ethics. A copy of the NASW Code of Ethics is enclosed and a copy may be found at:

I have read the NASW Code of Ethics and understand my responsibilities while enrolled at The School of Social Service Administration (SSA) at the University of Chicago. I agree to abide by the NASW Code of Ethics. If I have questions about the NASW Code of Ethics or SSA Policies, I understand that it is my responsibility to inquire about this with the Dean of Students and/or Director of Field Education.

Electronic Signature: ___________ (type name here)

Submit for validation
First Year Placements

First year placements are provided through a matching process by SSA. SSA field staff and Field Consultants meet to examine student first year field placement applications and field agency descriptions. Matches are based on student application questionnaires, prerequisites set by field agencies, the availability of field placement sites and Field Instructors, and experience with field sites.

First year placements mirror the real world of social work practice. Students gain an understanding of the fundamental tenets and philosophy of social work and the realities of professional practice in the field. Students are expected to maintain their learner role, to observe existing agency practices, and to critically consider and apply the social work code of ethics. The student undertakes a careful assessment of the agency's context, its mission, organizational structure, culture, and the role of the social worker and social work perspective at the micro- and macro-level.

Field instructors are invited to the school's Field Instructor Meeting prior to the beginning of the fall quarter to meet with their Field Consultant and to review their assigned student's record in preparation for the arrival of the student.

Extended Evening Program (EEP) students should make arrangements to have day-time availability during the week for first year field work.

Second Year Concentration Placement

Students, in consultation with their advisor and the Department of Field Education, explore placement options that relate to their area of interest in the winter quarter of the first year.

This process includes:

1. Attendance at Concentration and Field Selection meetings.
   Students review the on-line field agency database to explore placement options. These agencies have been prospected by SSA. If a student wishes to interview at an agency not listed in the database, the student may submit a prospect request to the Field Office during winter quarter. Under no circumstances should a student interview with a field instructor/agency or attempt to negotiate a field placement without the knowledge and approval of the Office of Field Education.

2. Student completes and submits to the Office of Field Education an "Agency Selection Form" listing three (3) agencies with whom the student would like to interview.

3. Field Office notifies the agencies of students who will be contacting them to arrange an interview. A confirmation form is sent to the agency to be returned by the prospective field instructor following the interview.

4. Field office provides notice to student when they may contact agency. Student is responsible for scheduling an interview in a timely manner.

5. Student completes a Confirmation of Placement form and submits to the field office upon acceptance of the placement.

6. Field instructors are also invited to call the Field Placement Coordinator with questions and/or comments during this process. All full time day students are to have
their second year field placement arranged prior to the close of the third quarter. A letter is sent to all second year field instructors confirming student placements for the fall.
Clinical Concentration

Students in the clinical concentration develop more advanced clinical knowledge and competence in psychosocial assessment and intervention with individuals, couples, families, and groups. Under the guidance of an experienced supervisor, students are expected to understand and use more than one practice approach to prepare them for broad-based professional practice with a range of clients, problems, and environmental situations.

Full-time and part-time day clinical students are in the field three days per week over the course of the school year. Extended Evening Program students spend one eight-hour weekday or two half days (Monday-Friday) in the field on a consistent schedule from Fall quarter of the second year through Spring quarter of the third year, including over the summer (for a total of eighteen months). Evening students should make arrangements to have day-time availability during the week for field work in the clinical concentration.

Social Administration Concentration

Social administration students undertake a year-long field placement in their major area of interest. These internships enable students to work with professionals who occupy major positions in government, community agencies, and related social welfare organizations. The combination of the placement and required courses allows students to combine theoretical with practical insights and to examine the tensions between theory and practice. Full-time and part-time day students spend two or three days a week in the field for the entire academic year depending on the field agency’s requirement. Extended Evening Program students spend one eight-hour weekday or two half day (Monday-Friday) in the field on a consistent schedule, from Fall quarter of the second year through Spring quarter of the third year, including the summer (for a total of eighteen months). Extended Evening Program students should make arrangements to have day-time availability during the week for field work in the social administration concentration.
Programs of Study and Placement Requirements

Information regarding specific Programs of Study is provided in the Announcements, on SSA’s website and at informational meetings during the academic year. Programs of Study are strictly optional. Students applying to a Program of Study must select a field placement associated with the Program of Study.

Students in the School Social Work Program of Study follow their local school placement schedule rather than the SSA calendar. Start and end dates vary. Students must pass the Illinois Basic Skills Test before being accepted into this program of study.

*EEP students need day time availability to attend seminars or workshops required by the Program of Study.*

*EEP students accepted into the School Social Work or Community Schools programs of study delay the start of their second field placement until the third year. EEP students must be in the field three days a week during the third academic year; participation in day time field seminars is required by the School Social Work Program of Study.*

Dual and Joint Degree Students

Dual Degree students may complete their second field placement after completing one year in each academic program. The Field placement may occur during the summer or concurrently during the academic year when returning to SSA.

Summer Block Placements

Summer Block Placements are offered to dual and joint degree students. If an educational field placement opportunity is only offered in the summer, second year students may discuss the prospect with the Associate Field Director.
Field Placement in Place of Employment, Work Study, Stipends

Paid placements are defined as those that offer students, new to the setting, a monetary payment in the form of a stipend or grant for the internship.

The field instructor and agency must meet the school's established standards and criteria for field instructor/agencies; and, under no circumstances can the field instructor/agency alter field practicum requirements established by the school or demand more of the student because of the monetary exchange. Any time requirements, tasks, or other expectations, etc., that are beyond those of an ordinary practicum, must be stipulated in advance and discussed with the school.

Place of Employment

The school will consider placing a student in their agency of employment provided certain safeguards can be established to insure that the educational quality of the experience is not compromised. In order to be considered for a practicum in the student's place of employment, the student must have been employed by the organization for at least one year and have successfully completed the probationary period; the student's duties as an intern must be different from those performed by the student as a regular employee; the student must be assigned to a supervisor, other than the employer supervisor, who will serve as the field instructor; the learning assignments must offer the student an opportunity for new learning and growth; and the field instructor, agency, and learning assignments available must meet the school's established standards and criteria for an internship affiliation with the university.

Work Study

Students may not combine work study and field placement hours.

Stipends

The availability of stipends is determined by the field placement agency and are offered by some second year placements. The availability and amount of stipends may vary from year to year depending on the agency's budgetary resources. Second year students can review the list of agencies that have historically provided stipends by accessing the Practicum Database.
VII. Grading and Problem Solving from a Strength Based Perspective

Philosophy of Student Learning Agreements and Evaluations

Learning agreements and evaluations provide students with an opportunity to develop a plan for building competencies and a method for receiving feedback on development as professionals in the field.

These tools provide the field instructor with opportunities to assist the student in defining objectives and offer quarterly written feedback regarding emerging social work competencies over the course of the academic year. Please review the evaluation form as you are developing learning goals.

Since SSA requires three evaluations over the academic year, each quarter is seen as part of a continuum. As the field placement experience evolves, the student continues to acquire knowledge, moving the student closer to establishing a competent professional identity. Grades are based on the Field Instructor evaluation of the student and the Field Consultant evaluation of the student. Professional behavior, adherence to the Social Work Code of Ethics, attendance and participation in field seminar, reflection logs, and performance in the field placement determine the grade.

With this in mind, the learning objectives should be reviewed and may be refined. Evaluations should reflect the growth and development of the student over time. Regular evaluations document this movement towards mastery so that if one is reading all three evaluations, progress can be viewed through both the numerical and written summary. Timely feedback and the completion of the evaluation is a critical component in field education.

Grading:

Assignment of a Pass Grade for Field
Pass grades from field are based on development of the competencies in the field placement, attendance and participation in field seminar, completion of the reflection logs, and carrying out the “Responsibilities of Student in Field Placement” outlined in section III of this manual. The Field Consultant recommends the grade based on the combination of students performance in these areas. Passes indicate a “C” average or better in field work requirements.

Assignment of an “I” for Incomplete
The assignment of an “I” for incomplete is not an option in the fieldwork practicum. Students who must withdraw from fieldwork or who must leave a placement and cannot secure a new placement during the same quarter will not receive a grade for field. Students are expected to start their field placement and fieldwork hours over again; credit for any hours accumulated is determined by the Director of Field Education and the Dean of Students. A due date for the field evaluation is determined by the Office of Field Education. The Field Consultant submits the grade to the Dean of Students upon receiving the complete performance evaluation from the field placement.
Since the integrity of the consecutive core direct practice course (301) must be maintained, condition of withdrawal requires that both quarters of the direct practice course be repeated. If during the first or second quarter of 301, it is concluded that a student must withdraw from 301 and repeat the course.

In instances in which a student withdraws or is absent from 301 without consent, the grade F will be recommended by the Faculty. Since the grade F is a failing grade, the student is thereby dismissed from the field placement. The student may elect either to appeal or file a grievance according to the policies and procedures outlined in the Student Handbook.

**Assignment of “D” Grade for Field**

“D” grades indicate marginal performance in the field placement or in field seminar and reflection log requirements. Students may receive a “D” grade due to late or sporadic attendance and participation in field seminars and not meeting requirements for reflection logs. Hours for field will count toward filling the field placement requirement if a “D” grade is assigned.

**Assignment of a grade of F**

In some instances a circumstance arises when there is not sufficient time to create an educational plan to remedy the difficulty, or which is such a violation of sound practice or ethics that immediate action must be taken to safeguard the client, to protect the field agency, or to protect the school. In these instances the Field Consultant shall immediately notify the student that the field practicum has been terminated and the grade of “F” (fail) will be entered. The field instructor will submit, with or without the student’s signature, a final evaluation summary for the quarter and will recommend the grade of “F” (fail).

In instances in which a student is repeatedly absent from Field Seminar without consent, the Field Consultant will recommend the grade of “F” (fail).

Since a student who receives an “F” grade is dismissed from fieldwork, the student may elect to appeal or file a grievance. The procedures for this process are outlined in the Student Handbook.

**Assignment of a Grade when Agency Requests Student Removal**

In some instances an agency may request that a student be removed. The Field Consultant in consultation with the Field Instructor and the Director of Field Education will recommend an appropriate grade to be entered by the Dean of Students.

**Appeal Procedures**

Appeal procedures are outlined in the Student Handbook.
Indications of Marginal Performance in the Field
Adapted from: Bogo and Vayda, 1998

- The student consistently does not respond to field instructor feedback through changes in behavior; little evidence of growth towards achieving basic competency
- The student displays behaviors that are potentially harmful to others, e.g. physical threats, frequent outbursts, inability to regulate intense emotions to the detriment of the client or client system
- The student is dishonest or untrustworthy
- The student is consistently critical, judgmental, or depreciating to clients or staff. Imposes their belief system on client system
- The student consistently avoids responding to client’s intense expressions of emotion; maintains a superficial approach to relationships with clients
- The student is unable to demonstrate collaboration with other staff in organization; behaves inappropriately with agency staff
- The student defies agency policies without consultation with field instructor
- Student consistently avoids bringing case examples, documentation of work completed, or reflections on work to field instructor; unable to connect theory and practice
- The student violates the Social Work Code of Ethics

Indications of Need for Leave from Field
If the performance in the field is not satisfactory, it may become necessary to recommend that a student reconsider their readiness to pursue the profession of social work and may be advised to take a leave from Field. This may occur even though a student’s classroom performance is satisfactory. The major grounds for this decision may be any of the following actions which are subject to review by the Director of Field Education and the Dean of Students:

- Violation of the NASW Professional Code of Ethics
- Personal problems which significantly and consistently prevent a student from functioning adequately and professionally in the field
- Lack of commitment to the values of the social work profession
- Refusal to accept and follow through on a field placement assignment
- Receiving a grade of “F” in any two quarters of field instruction

A Field Instructor can request a student be immediately removed from a placement if the student’s behavior seriously places at risk the quality of the services delivered to clients and/or to the reputation of the organization.
Steps Toward Field Problem Resolution

- Field problem comes to the Field Office’s attention either by student, Field Instructor, or Consultant.

- Has there been a conversation between the student and the field instructor about the problem? Has the Learning Agreement been reviewed to determine if the student and field instructor are on track? Does it need revision?

- If problem is not resolved through conversation between Field Instructor and student, has a call been made to the Consultant? Field Consultant initially problem-solves with student/field instructor either over phone or in person.

- If problem is still unresolved, Field Consultant does site visit with all parties involved to attempt to clarify problem areas, explore options for resolution, and work out a mutually-agreed upon plan towards resolution.

- If the problem is student-related, Field Instructor and/or Consultant may write a **Performance Agreement** which specifically identifies student-related problem areas, skills needing development, plan for remediation, and time frame for assessing progress towards resolving problem. Performance Agreement is signed by student, Field Instructor and Consultant. The Performance Agreement is sent to the appropriate Field Office staff person (Director, Associate Director, or EEP Field Coordinator). Performance Agreements are viewed as a tool to provide support and to optimize student’s success.

- Consultant follows up in prescribed time frame.

- If student health or mental health issue is jeopardizing field placement, the Field Consultant consults with appropriate Field Office staff person and Dean of Students. Are there accommodations that need to be made for disability?

- If the problem is not resolved, can it be resolved? Does it continue to be a productive learning experience? Can the placement be adjusted to make it a more productive learning experience?

- If all attempts to resolve issues in the field are unsuccessful, the Field Director and Associate Director or EEP Field Coordinator as appropriate determines whether or not to end the placement.

- Placement is ended when efforts to resolve problems have been exhausted by the student, Field Instructor, Field Consultant and Field Office personnel: when the field instructor is concerned that the student’s behavior places at serious risk the quality of services delivered to clients and/or the reputation of the organization; when there has been a serious breach of the NASW Code of Ethics; or other serious circumstances as determined by Field Office, Field Consultant, and Field Instructor.

- If it is determined that a placement change is indicated, the student will terminate assigned tasks in the placement in a professional manner as determined by the Field Instructor and the Field Consultant.
• Field Instructor or Field Consultant will write a summary of the student’s experience at the field placement, reason for placement ending, and the number of hours completed. This summary will be filed in the student’s record.

• If the field issue involves an imminent safety concern in the field placement, student contacts Field Consultant immediately and risks are assessed. If student feels safety is in jeopardy, student may be instructed not to go to placement until a safety plan is put into place. Field Office should be notified if this is the case. An Incident Report must be filed by the student with the Field Director if an incident occurs involving personal threat or assault or the risk of personal threat or assault.

• As with any changes in a field placement, notify Field Office Assistant of any changes so that the database may be updated.

• No student or Field Instructor should terminate any field placement arrangement without the knowledge and involvement of the Field Consultant and the Office of Field Education. This can result in receiving a grade of “F” for the practicum.
Requesting a Field Placement Change

It is a serious request to seek a change in field placement. We know that students need exposure to a variety of experiences to become Master’s level social work practitioners. We have chosen agencies carefully and selected Field Instructors because of their ability to offer students meaningful learning experiences. The Office of Field Education approaches all challenges as opportunities to enrich learning and to manage and problem-solve difficult situations. Because of this, field placements will be changed only after efforts at resolution have been attempted.

Students are expected to spend at least four weeks in the field prior to requesting a change in placement. This allows time for the student to become oriented and settle into the agency, as well as begin to develop a relationship with their field instructor. Issues of concern that arise during this time should be addressed with the student’s Field Instructor and Field Consultant.

A field placement may be changed sooner if the Field Instructor/agency is unable to assume the responsibilities of the field instruction role as outlined in their agreement with the School. Field Placements will not be changed due to a student’s disinterest in a particular field setting or population, or because the geographic location is felt to be inconvenient.

Procedure for Students Requesting a Field Placement Change

In the event a situation arises whereby a student feels there is a reason to request a change of field placement, the following steps should be taken:
Students should discuss their concerns with their field instructor first, and then with their SSA Field Consultant. Please do not wait until the situation becomes unbearable; let the Field Consultant know of ANY concerns right away. The SSA Field Consultant will contact the appropriate person in the Office of Field Education and keep them informed.

The SSA Field Consultant will assess the situation and guide the student accordingly. This would include contacting the Field Instructor to discuss the situation and determine whether or not the issues can be resolved. This may entail a meeting with the Field Consultant, Field Instructor and student and a performance agreement may be developed. Most often these meetings result in workable resolutions to the student’s concerns. A follow-up meeting or phone contact is scheduled to ensure that what was decided in that meeting was implemented.

If it is deemed that the placement issues are such that they are not resolvable and a change will occur, a meeting MUST take place between the SSA Field Consultant, Field Instructor and student to properly terminate the placement. The appropriate Field Education staff person must be informed and involved.

Once the placement is terminated, the appropriate person in the Office of Field Education will meet with the student to discuss next steps. The time between terminating a placement and arranging a new one may vary depending on availability of placement sites and the student’s ability to meet placement responsibilities. Arrangements for making up any time lost by the student will be discussed.

A STUDENT SHOULD NEVER INITIATE OR TERMINATE A FIELD PLACEMENT WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE AND INVOLVEMENT OF THE SSA FIELD CONSULTANT AND THE OFFICE OF FIELD EDUCATION. SHOULD THIS OCCUR, IT CAN RESULT IN RECEIVING A GRADE OF “F” FOR THE PRACTICUM.
Students have the opportunity to provide feedback regarding their field placement throughout the year through direct communication with their Field Instructors, Field Consultants and field staff. Reflection logs, field seminars and one-on-one appointments are utilized to discuss methods of enhancing the learning experience. Students are also provided with the opportunity to formally evaluate the field placement and supervision toward the end of the academic year to offer a holistic perspective of the placement experience. In addition, students provide feedback regarding the Field Consultant role, the Field Seminar and field support at SSA.
Field Consultant Name: _______________________________ Date: __________________

The following statements and questions pertain to your Field Seminar and the role of the Field Consultant. Your feedback is appreciated.

**Field Seminar**

Rating Scale: 1 - Not at All  2- Minimally  3- Moderately  4- Highly

1. The seminar increased my understanding of social work through exposure to the field experiences of my classmates.

   1  2  3  4
   Not at All  Highly

2. The seminar discussion facilitated supportive consultation.

   1  2  3  4
   Not at All  Highly

3. Field seminar provided opportunity to discuss congruencies between fieldwork and academic learning.

   1  2  3  4
   Not at All  Highly

4. Please elaborate upon aspects of seminar you found helpful and/or areas that could be improved.

**Field Consultation**

1. The field consultant was available to me for discussion of concerns and ideas for enrichment of learning opportunities.

   1  2  3  4
   Not Available  Available

1. Where problems existed, between the student and field instructor, the Field Consultant was helpful.

   ___ Not Applicable  1  2  3  4
   Not Helpful   Very Helpful

3. The site visit has been conducted:  ___yes  The site visit has been scheduled ___yes ___no

   The site visit with the Field Consultant was helpful.

   1  2  3  4
   Not Helpful Very Helpful

Additional Comments (please continue on back):

08/2016
Tool Box for Field Instructors and Students
Core Generalist Level of Practice

Competency 1: Demonstrate Ethical and Professional Behavior

Social workers understand the value base of the profession and its ethical standards, as well as relevant laws and regulations that may impact practice at the micro, mezzo, and macro levels. Social workers understand frameworks of ethical decision-making and how to apply principles of critical thinking to those frameworks in practice, research, and policy arenas. Social workers recognize personal values and the distinction between personal and professional values. They also understand how their personal experiences and affective reactions influence their professional judgment and behavior. Social workers understand the profession’s history, its mission, and the roles and responsibilities of the profession. Social Workers also understand the role of other professions when engaged in inter-professional teams. Social workers recognize the importance of life-long learning and are committed to continually updating their skills to ensure they are relevant and effective. Social workers also understand emerging forms of technology and the ethical use of technology in social work practice. Social workers:

• Make ethical decisions by applying the standards of the NASW Code of Ethics, relevant laws and regulations, models for ethical decision-making, ethical conduct of research, and additional codes of ethics as appropriate to context;
• Use reflection and self-regulation to manage personal values and maintain professionalism in practice situations;
• Demonstrate professional demeanor in behavior; appearance; and oral, written, and electronic communication;
• Use technology ethically and appropriately to facilitate practice outcomes;
• Use supervision and consultation to guide professional judgment and behavior.

Competency 2: Engage Diversity and Difference in Practice

Social workers understand how diversity and difference characterize and shape the human experience and are critical to the formation of identity. The dimensions of diversity are understood as the intersectionality of multiple factors including but not limited to age, class, color, culture, disability and ability, ethnicity, gender, gender identity and expression, immigration status, marital status, political ideology, race, religion/spirituality, sex, sexual orientation, and tribal sovereign status. Social workers understand that, as a consequence of difference, a person’s life experiences may include oppression, poverty, marginalization, and alienation as well as privilege, power, and acclaim. Social workers also understand the forms and mechanisms of oppression and discrimination and recognize the extent to which a culture’s structures and values, including social, economic, political, and cultural exclusions, may oppress, marginalize, alienate, or create privilege and power. Social workers:

• Apply and communicate understanding of the importance of diversity and difference in shaping life experiences in practice at the micro, mezzo, and macro levels;
• Present themselves as learners and engage clients and constituencies as experts of their own experiences;
• Apply self-awareness and self-regulation to manage the influence of personal biases and values in working with diverse clients and constituencies.
Competency 3: Advance Human Rights and Social, Economic, and Environmental Justice

Social workers understand that every person regardless of position in society has fundamental human rights such as freedom, safety, privacy, an adequate standard of living, health care, and education. Social workers understand the global interconnections of oppression and human rights violations, and are knowledgeable about theories of human need and social justice and strategies to promote social and economic justice and human rights. Social workers understand strategies designed to eliminate oppressive structural barriers to ensure that social goods, rights, and responsibilities are distributed equitably and that civil, political, environmental, economic, social, and cultural human rights are protected. Social workers:

• Apply their understanding of social, economic, and environmental justice to advocate for human rights at the individual and system levels;
• Engage in practices that advance social, economic, and environmental justice.

Competency 4: Engage In Practice-informed Research and Research-informed Practice

Social workers understand quantitative and qualitative research methods and their respective roles in advancing a science of social work and in evaluating their practice. Social workers know the principles of logic, scientific inquiry, and culturally informed and ethical approaches to building knowledge. Social workers understand that evidence that informs practice derives from multi-disciplinary sources and multiple ways of knowing. They also understand the processes for translating research findings into effective practice. Social workers:

• Use practice experience and theory to inform scientific inquiry and research;
• Apply critical thinking to engage in analysis of quantitative and qualitative research methods and research findings;
• Use and translate research evidence to inform and improve practice, policy, and service delivery.
**Competency 5: Engage in Policy Practice**

Social workers understand that human rights and social justice, as well as social welfare and services, are mediated by policy and its implementation at the federal, state, and local levels. Social workers understand the history and current structures of social policies and services, the role of policy in service delivery, and the role of practice in policy development. Social workers understand their role in policy development and implementation within their practice settings at the micro, mezzo, and macro levels and they actively engage in policy practice to effect change within those settings. Social workers recognize and understand the historical, social, cultural, economic, organizational, environmental, and global influences that affect social policy. They are also knowledgeable about policy formulation, analysis, implementation, and evaluation. Social workers:

- Identify social policy at the local, state, and federal level that impacts well-being, service delivery, and access to social services;
- Assess how social welfare and economic policies impact the delivery of and access to social services;
- Apply critical thinking to analyze, formulate, and advocate for policies that advance human rights and social, economic, and environmental justice.

**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;
- Use empathy, reflection, and interpersonal skills to effectively engage diverse clients and constituencies.
**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 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;
- 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;
- Develop mutually agreed-on intervention goals and objectives based on the critical assessment of strengths, needs, and challenges within clients and constituencies;
- Select appropriate intervention strategies based on the assessment, research knowledge, and values and preferences of clients and constituencies.

**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;
- Apply knowledge of human behavior and the social environment, person-in-environment, and other multidisciplinary theoretical frameworks in interventions with clients and constituencies;
- Use inter-professional collaboration as appropriate to achieve beneficial practice outcomes;
- Negotiate, mediate, and advocate with and on behalf of diverse clients and constituencies;
- 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;
• Apply knowledge of human behavior and the social environment, person-in-environment, and other multidisciplinary theoretical frameworks in the evaluation of outcomes;
• Critically analyze, monitor, and evaluate intervention and program processes and outcomes;
• Apply evaluation findings to improve practice effectiveness at the micro, mezzo, and macro levels.
CORE FIELD LEARNING AGREEMENT

Date: __________________________

Student: ____________________________________________________________

Organization/Program: ________________________________________________

Field Instructor: ____________________________________________ Email: __________

Hours and Days for Field: ____________________________________________

Select Expected Hours:    FT (480)    EEP(400)    Other Expected: __________

Task Supervisor if Applicable: __________________________________________

SSA Field Consultant: ________________________________________________

Preferred Date for Site Visit: __________________________________________

Field Work Assignment

Briefly state the nature of the setting and the tasks in which the student will be engaged in this year:

Instructions: The Learning Agreement is the road map for the field placement experience. Review the competencies and practice indicators for your student type. (http://ssa.uchicago.edu/information-prospective-field-placements)

- Using the competencies and practice indicators, please describe the specific learning experiences, practice tasks, and assignments through which the student will develop these competencies.
- Complete the field placement safety discussion and form.
- Please sign the document on the last page and provide a copy to your student and SSA Field Consultant.

Field Instructors and students will use this document when completing student performance evaluations and during site visits. This Learning Agreement can be updated by the Field Instructor to ensure the achievement of competencies.
Competency 1: Demonstrate Ethical and Professional Behavior

Learning Plan:

Competency 2: Engage Diversity and Difference in Practice

Learning Plan:

Competency 3: Advance Human Rights and Social, Economic, and Environmental Justice

Learning Plan:
Competency 4: Engage in Practice-Informed Research and Research-Informed Practice

Learning Plan:

Competency 5: Engage in Policy Practice

Learning Plan:

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

Learning Plan:
Competency 7: Assess Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations and Communities

Learning Plan:

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

Learning Plan:

Competency 9: Evaluate Practice with Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations and Communities

Learning Plan:
Discuss the following questions and include the following questions:

What are the written and unwritten procedures pertaining to safety and risk management?
What are the student and staff roles in the procedures?
Are there differences between the staff and student roles? Why?
How are debriefing procedures determined after the incident? What is the plan for the student to debrief with the field instructor after immediate danger has subsided? Who is responsible for convening any groups if needed?
What are the considerations regarding the re-integration of client(s) into service at agency following an incident?
How is an event reported and documented?

Section I. Personal Safety
Internal Source: Many situations produce anxiety, particularly when they are unfamiliar. How do you determine when your feelings are escalating and may be signaling actual danger?
External Source: What should I do if I feel threatened or if I believe I am in immediate danger?
Students should identify and document important phone numbers and contact person(s).

Section II. Client Involvement
Who is the client? Whose well-being are we responsible for?
Potential scenarios to discuss:
- Fire/tornado/external and environmental risks; clients escalating with one another;
- Client exhibits escalation with student; client engaging in aggressive verbal behavior, intimidating, stalking or staring; client directing aggression toward objects, e.g. breaking objects in the room.
- Direct aggression toward student or others; client aggression toward self;
- Student witnesses violent behavior (fights, mugging and intimidation) in the neighborhood near the field site- involving clients, not involving clients; student observes a client with a weapon-threatening, openly display, accidentally observed in pocket or purse

Section III. Observers of Incident
Handling reactions on the spot; identifying observers as potentially requiring intervention;
Determining appropriate persons to intervene; implementing agency procedures and protocols;
Generating opportunities to discuss events and reactions to events after they have been resolved
Learning Agreement: Social Work Competencies and Safety Discussion Signatures

In all of the above, social workers should possess the ability to identify and implement:

1) self-awareness and environmental awareness for personal safety and the safety of others;
2) procedures to insure safety of self and others;
3) processes to implement the procedures

We have had a preliminary conversation regarding these aspects of practice and social work competencies and will continue to explore them over time as situations dictate.

Signatures:

Students Signature __________________________ Date

Field Instructor’s Signature ______________________ Date
Competency 1: Demonstrate Ethical and Professional Behavior

Social workers understand the profession’s history, and its mission towards advancing a more socially and economically just society and the importance of engaging in anti-oppressive practice across micro, mezzo and macro system levels. Social workers understand frameworks of ethical decision-making, principles of critical self-reflection and how values influence the professional relationship, clinical judgment, and clinical processes. Social workers understand how to effectively collaborate in inter-professional teams while advancing the mission of the profession. Social workers recognize the importance of life-long learning and are committed to continually updating their skills to ensure they are relevant and effective. Social workers also understand emerging forms of technology and the ethical use of technology in social work practice. Social workers demonstrate professional use of self with client(s) including clinical reasoning, appropriate boundaries and self-disclosure and effective self-care. Social workers:

- Meet professional requirements related to class, meetings and field requirements within a timely fashion; and utilize in person and electronic communication in an appropriate manner;
- Recognize and manage personal subjectivity and values as they affect professional behavior and judgement;
- Apply ethical decision-making framework and skills to issues specifically related to advanced clinical social work;
- Identify and understand professional strengths, limitations and challenges; engage in reflective practice and ongoing professional development;
- Communicate professional judgements to other social workers and to professionals from other disciplines; recognize and navigate incongruities with inter-professional relationships

Competency 2: Engage Diversity and Difference in Practice

Social workers understand how diversity and difference characterize and shape the human experience and are critical to the formation of identities, problem formulation and solutions. The dimensions of diversity are understood as the intersectionality of multiple identities including but not limited to age, class, color, culture, disability and ability, ethnicity, gender, gender identity and expression, immigration status, marital status, socioeconomic status, political ideology, race, religion/spirituality, sex, sexual orientation, and tribal sovereign status. Social workers understand that, because of difference, a person’s life experiences may simultaneously include oppression, poverty, marginalization, and alienation as well as privilege, power, and opportunity. Social workers also understand the societally embedded and self-perpetuating forms and mechanisms of privilege, oppression and discrimination and
recognize the extent to which societal structures, arrangements and policies may oppress, marginalize, alienate, or create privilege and power hierarchies. Social workers:

- Engage in reflective practice in order to promote anti-oppressive practice;
- Understand how their use of professional and personal power might perpetuate or challenge existing power inequalities;
- Appreciate multiple ways of developing knowledge and solutions from the perspectives of the various client identities they serve and support;
- Identify and use practitioner/client differences from a strength-based perspective; to incorporate diverse types of cultural knowledge and expertise to promote client identified change;
- Research and apply knowledge and intervention approaches differentially to enhance client well-being of diverse client groups.

**Competency 3: Advance Human Rights and Social, Economic, and Environmental Justice**

Social workers understand that every person regardless of position and identities in society has fundamental human rights such as freedom, safety, privacy, an adequate standard of living, access to equal health care, and education. Social workers understand the global connections of oppression and human rights violations, and are knowledgeable about theories of human need and social justice and strategies to promote social and economic justice and human rights. Social workers understand strategies designed to eliminate oppressive structural barriers to ensure that social goods, rights, and responsibilities are distributed equitably and that civil, political, environmental, economic, social, and cultural human rights are protected. Social workers:

- Use knowledge of the multiple effects of structural and interpersonal oppression, discrimination, and historical trauma on client and client systems to guide planning and culturally responsive interventions;
- Understand how structural and economic processes promote the manifestation of social problems and behavioral health;
- Promote social and economic justice for client systems through bridging just policy and practice;
- Work collaboratively alongside clients to enhance both client and worker expertise to promote interpersonal collaboration that promotes a more just society;
- Appreciate and understand that all forms of oppression are interconnected and the importance of promoting alliances across groups that are constrained, marginalized, and oppressed.

**Competency 4: Engage In Practice-informed Research and Research-informed Practice**

Social workers understand various research methods, including qualitative and quantitative, know how to critically evaluate the validity of research-generated information and data use research to guide and evaluate practice. Social workers know the principles of logic, scientific inquiry, and culturally informed and ethical approaches to building knowledge and play an active role in advancing the science of social work. Social workers understand that evidence, which informs practice, must derive from multidisciplinary sources and multiple ways of
knowing. They also understand the processes for translating research findings into effective and culturally responsive practice. Social workers:

- Use various research methodologies to evaluate clinical practice effectiveness and/or outcomes;
- Evaluate, select and implement appropriate multidimensional assessments, interventions, and practice evaluation tools;
- Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of multiple theoretical perspectives and differentially apply them to diverse client situations;
- Participate in the generation of new clinical knowledge and applications derived from practice and/or research.

Competency 5: Engage in Policy Practice

Social workers understand that human rights and social justice, as well as social welfare and services, are affected by policy and its implementation at the federal, state, and local levels. Social workers educate themselves about the history and current structures of social policies and services, the role of policy in service delivery, and the role of practice in policy development. Social workers understand their role in policy development and implementation within their practice settings at the micro, mezzo, and macro levels and they actively engage in policy practice to effect change within those settings. Social workers recognize and understand the historical, social, cultural, economic, organizational, environmental, and global influences that affect social policy. They are also knowledgeable about policy formulation, analysis, implementation, and evaluation. Social workers:

- Follow the development of federal, state and local policies and policy change that impacts health and well-being;
- Dialogue with clients, colleagues, and stakeholders about the implications of federal, state and local policies and policy change for clients’ health and well-being;
- Dialogue and collaborate with clients, colleagues and stakeholders to advocate for policies that advance human rights and social justice;
- Use evidence-based practice and practice-based evidence to advocate for policies that benefit the health and well-being of clients and improve the effectiveness of services.

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

Social workers understand the complex dynamics and power differentials that are involved in the relational process of social work practice with, and on behalf of, diverse individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities. Social workers value the importance and strengths 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 how their personal experiences and affective reactions may affect 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:
• Utilize cultural humility to develop a culturally responsive therapeutic relationship with individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities;
• Utilize the principles, values and skills of anti-oppressive practice to create responsive collaborative relationships with individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities;
• Attend to the interpersonal dynamics and unique contextual factors that both strengthen and potentially threaten the therapeutic alliance with individuals, families and groups;
• Attend to the interpersonal dynamics and contextual factors that both strengthen and potentially threaten effective relationships with organizations and communities;
• Identify and use knowledge of relationship dynamics, including power differentials, to develop effective relationships with individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities;
• Establish a collaborative relationally based process that encourages clients to be equal participants in the establishment of goals and expected outcomes.

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

Social workers understand that assessment is an ongoing, dynamic, relational process with, and on behalf of, diverse individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities. Social work assessment involves a partnership with a focus on both clients’ and workers’ expertise and limitations. Social workers understand theories of human behavior and the social environment, and critically evaluate and apply this knowledge in the unique assessment of diverse clients and constituencies, including individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities. Social workers understand methods of assessment and the value of interprofessional collaboration with diverse clients and constituencies to advance practice effectiveness. Social workers understand how the worker’s and client’s personal experiences and affective reactions may affect their assessment and decision-making. Social workers:

• Use multi-dimensional bio-psycho-social-spiritual assessment approaches that are appropriate for the cultural experience of the client in light of changing needs, capacities and outcomes;
• Assess clients’ focal concerns, strengths, and structural barriers to resources needed and the worker’s role in promoting change;
• Assess structural factors that may impede clients’ adaptation to life situations, circumstances, and events; incorporating principles of trauma-informed care and strength-based practice;
• Select and modify appropriate intervention strategies based on continuous clinical assessment; consider use and limitations of differential and multi-axial diagnoses;
• As approaches are revised in light of changing needs, capacities, and circumstances engage in self-reflection and assessment as part of the ongoing clinical process to prevent future issues.
Competency 8: Intervene with Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, and Communities

Social workers understand that social change is an ongoing component of the dynamic and relational 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 mind, 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 techniques, therapeutic approaches, and interventions to achieve client and constituency goals. While developing expertise in specific intervention approaches, social workers value pragmatic and pluralistic approaches that allow them to flexibly address the needs of diverse client systems. 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:

- Engage in reflective practice in order to select, and apply best practices and evidence-based approaches, that demonstrate an understanding of power dynamics, target the unique concerns of client systems and address prevention;
- Demonstrate the use of appropriate clinical and relational techniques for a range of unique presenting concerns identified in the assessment, including trauma-informed care;
- Acquire expertise in specific practice approaches, while recognizing the value that techniques from other approaches might bring to their work; collaborate with other professionals to coordinate treatment interventions.

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 their practice and evaluation. Social workers understand qualitative and quantitative methods for evaluating outcomes and practice effectiveness. Social workers:

- Engage in reflective practice in order to evaluate evidence-based approaches, that target the unique concerns of client systems;
- Use clinical evaluation of process and outcomes to develop best practice interventions for the unique range of bio-psycho-social-spiritual concerns.
- Demonstrate the use of a flexible range of evaluative tools and depending on the level of analyses (e.g., individual, family, group, community, organization) to improve the overall functioning of client systems.
CLINICAL FIELD LEARNING AGREEMENT

Date: __________________________

Student: ____________________________________________________________

Organization/Program: ________________________________________________

Field Instructor: _______________________________________________________

Email: ____________________________________________

Hours and Days for Field: ______________________________________________

Select Expected Hours: FT (640) EEP (720) Other Expected: _____________

Task Supervisor if Applicable: ___________________________________________

SSA Field Consultant: _________________________________________________

Preferred Date for Site Visit: ____________________________________________

Field Work Assignment

Briefly state the nature of the setting and the tasks in which the student will be engaged in this year:

Instructions: The Learning Agreement is the road map for the field placement experience. Review the competencies and practice indicators for your student type. (http://ssa.uchicago.edu/information-prospective-field-placements)

- Using the competencies and practice indicators, please describe the specific learning experiences, practice tasks, and assignments through which the student will develop these competencies.
- Complete the field placement safety discussion and form.
- Please sign the document on the last page and provide a copy to your student and SSA Field Consultant.

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Competency 1: Demonstrate Ethical and Professional Behavior

Learning Plan:

Competency 2: Engage Diversity and Difference in Practice

Learning Plan:

Competency 3: Advance Human Rights and Social, Economic, and Environmental Justice

Learning Plan:
Competency 4: Engage in Practice-Informed Research and Research-Informed Practice

Learning Plan:

Competency 5: Engage in Policy Practice

Learning Plan:

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

Learning Plan:
Competency 7: Assess Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations and Communities
Learning Plan:

Competency 8: Intervene with Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations and Communities
Learning Plan:

Competency 9: Evaluate Practice with Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations and Communities
Learning Plan:
Discuss the following questions and include the following questions:

- What are the written and unwritten procedures pertaining to safety and risk management?
- What are the student and staff roles in the procedures?
- Are there differences between the staff and student roles? Why?
- How are debriefing procedures determined after the incident? What is the plan for the student to debrief with the field instructor after immediate danger has subsided? Who is responsible for convening any groups if needed?
- What are the considerations regarding the re-integration of client(s) into service at agency following an incident?
- How is an event reported and documented?

Section I. Personal Safety

Internal Source: Many situations produce anxiety, particularly when they are unfamiliar. How do you determine when your feelings are escalating and may be signaling actual danger?

External Source: What should I do if I feel threatened or if I believe I am in immediate danger?

Students should identify and document important phone numbers and contact person(s).

Section II. Client Involvement

Who is the client? Whose well-being are we responsible for?

Potential scenarios to discuss:
- Fire/tornado/external and environmental risks; clients escalating with one another;
- Client exhibits escalation with student; client engaging in aggressive verbal behavior, intimidating, stalking or staring; client directing aggression toward objects, e.g. breaking objects in the room.
- Direct aggression toward student or others; client aggression toward self;
- Student witnesses violent behavior (fights, mugging and intimidation) in the neighborhood near the field site- involving clients, not involving clients; student observes a client with a weapon-threatening, openly display, accidentally observed in pocket or purse

Section III. Observers of Incident

Handling reactions on the spot; identifying observers as potentially requiring intervention;

Determining appropriate persons to intervene; implementing agency procedures and protocols;

Generating opportunities to discuss events and reactions to events after they have been resolved
Learning Agreement: Social Work Competencies and Safety Discussion Signatures

In all of the above, social workers should possess the ability to identify and implement:

1) self-awareness and environmental awareness for personal safety and the safety of others;
2) procedures to insure safety of self and others;
3) processes to implement the procedures

We have had a preliminary conversation regarding these aspects of practice and social work competencies and will continue to explore them over time as situations dictate.

Signatures:

__________________________ Date
Students Signature

__________________________ Date
Field Instructor’s Signature
Competency 1: Demonstrate Ethical and Professional Behavior

Social workers understand the value base of the profession and its ethical standards, as well as relevant laws and regulations that may impact practice at the micro, mezzo, and macro levels. Social workers understand frameworks of ethical decision-making and how to apply principles of critical thinking to those frameworks in practice, research, and policy arenas. Social workers recognize personal values and the distinction between personal and professional values. They also understand how their personal experiences and affective reactions influence their professional judgment and behavior. Social workers understand the profession’s history, its mission, and the roles and responsibilities of the profession. Social Workers also understand the role of other professions when engaged in inter-professional teams. Social workers recognize the importance of life-long learning and are committed to continually updating their skills to ensure they are relevant and effective. Social workers also understand emerging forms of technology and the ethical use of technology in social work practice.

Social workers in the Social Administration concentration:

- apply ethically-informed decision-making frameworks and skills when working with communities, organizations, and government agencies, and when analyzing policies, conducting research, and engaging in management practices;
- demonstrate understanding of the position of organizations and organizational leaders in implementing policies ethically and treating clients and employees ethically;
- recognize and navigate incongruities within inter-professional relationships; and
- recognize the multiple and conflicting goals of human service organizations and the implications for practice.

Competency 2: Engage Diversity and Difference in Practice

Social workers understand how diversity and difference characterize and shape the human experience. The dimensions of diversity are understood as the intersectionality of multiple factors including but not limited to age, class, color, culture, disability and ability, ethnicity, gender, gender identity and expression, immigration status, marital status, political ideology, race, religion/spirituality, sex, sexual orientation, and tribal sovereign status. Social workers understand that, as a consequence of difference, a person’s life experiences may include oppression, poverty, marginalization, and alienation as well as privilege, power, and acclaim. Social workers also understand the forms and mechanisms of oppression and discrimination and recognize the extent to which a culture’s structures and values, including social, economic, political, and cultural exclusions, may oppress, marginalize, alienate, or create privilege and power.
Social workers in the Social Administration concentration:

- apply and communicate understanding of the dynamics of diverse populations within organizational settings;
- identify and communicate understanding of the relationship between institutional oppression and policies, research, communities, and organizational practices; and
- recognize and understand the role of power and disadvantage in relation to social difference.

Competency 3: Advance Human Rights and Social and Economic Justice

Social workers understand that every person regardless of position in society has fundamental human rights such as freedom, safety, privacy, an adequate standard of living, health care, and education. Social workers understand the global interconnections of oppression and human rights violations, and are knowledgeable about theories of human need and social justice and strategies to promote social and economic justice and human rights. Social workers understand strategies designed to eliminate oppressive structural barriers to ensure that social goods, rights, and responsibilities are distributed equitably and that civil, political, environmental, economic, social, and cultural human rights are protected.

Social workers in the Social Administration concentration:

- use a range of knowledge bases to understand the systematic implications of policies and organizational practices for the rights and conditions of client populations and marginalized groups;
- apply analytic frameworks to understand the distribution of political, economic, and organizational resources;
- understand the political and economic incentives facing multiple stakeholders in promoting social and economic justice; and
- understand strategies, avenues, and tactics of advocacy engaged in by economic, political, and organizational actors.

Competency 4: Engage in Practice-Informed Research and Research-Informed Practice

Social workers understand quantitative and qualitative research methods and their respective roles in advancing a science of social work and in evaluating their practice. Social workers know the principles of logic, scientific inquiry, and culturally informed and ethical approaches to building knowledge. Social workers understand that evidence that informs practice derives from multi-disciplinary sources and multiple ways of knowing. They also understand the processes for translating research findings into effective practice.

Social workers in the Social Administration concentration:

- develop an understanding of descriptive statistics, hypothesis testing, and processes for establishing causality in human service and policy research;
- estimate the effects of an intervention, program, or policy on a population of individuals or organizations using inferential statistics;
- present research findings clearly and effectively to varied policy and practice audiences; and
- become critical consumers of empirical evidence based on a firm understanding of research design and methods.

Competency 5: Engage in Policy Practice

Social workers understand that human rights and social justice, as well as social welfare and services, are mediated by policy and its implementation at the federal, state, and local levels. Social workers understand the history and current structures of social policies and services, the role of policy in service delivery, and the role
of practice in policy development. Social workers understand their role in policy development and implementation within their practice settings at the micro, mezzo, and macro levels and they actively engage in policy practice to effect change within those settings. Social workers recognize and understand the historical, social, cultural, economic, organizational, environmental, and global influences that affect social policy. They are also knowledgeable about policy formulation, analysis, implementation, and evaluation.

Social workers in the Social Administration concentration:

- recognize the role of political, economic, and organizational actors in shaping policy;
- demonstrate a critical understanding of the political processes, economic incentives, and organizational behavior that create, implement, and alter public policies; and
- translate understanding of broad political and institutional dynamics into the day to day policy and organizational concerns of social work practice.

**Competency 6: Engage with Groups, Organizations, and Governmental Institutions**

Social workers understand that engagement is an important aspect of social work practice within groups, organizations, and governmental institutions. Social workers understand theories of economic, political, and organizational behavior, and critically evaluate and apply this knowledge to understand engagement by clients and constituencies, including groups, organizations, and governmental agencies. Social workers recognize how dynamics of coalition-building and inter-organizational collaboration may facilitate engagement by clients, constituencies, and other social actors. Social workers in the Social Administration concentration:

- identify and analyze mechanisms facilitating participation and engagement at various levels; and
- attend to the interorganizational and collaborative factors and incentives that may strengthen or undermine coalitions and partnerships.

**Competency 7: Assess Groups, Organizations, and Governmental Institutions**

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 in the Social Administration concentration:

- understand and assess political, economic, and organizational conditions in relation to opportunities for change; and
- analyze the impacts of power, agency, and dependency on political, economic, and organizational behavior.

**Competency 8: Intervene with Groups, Organizations, and Governmental Institutions**

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 in the Social Administration concentration:

- apply knowledge of economic, political, and organizational theory to inform policy, community, and organizational interventions; and
- understand policy practice as a mode of intervention with implications for groups, organizations, and government actors.

Competency 9: Evaluate Practice with Groups, Organizations, and Governmental Institutions

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 in the Social Administration concentration:

- evaluate the impacts of programs and policies using inferential statistics;
- evaluate the impacts of economic, political, and organizational practices on groups, organizations, and government institutions; and
- evaluate the relative success of organizational strategies.
SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION FIELD LEARNING AGREEMENT

Date: _____________________________

Student: ____________________________________________________________

Organization/Program: _____________________________________________________

Field Instructor: __________________________ Email: _______________________

Hours and Days for Field: ________________________________________________

Select Expected Hours: FT (496) EEP(576) Other Expected: _________________

Task Supervisor if Applicable: _____________________________________________

SSA Field Consultant: _______________________________________________________

Preferred Date for Site Visit: _______________________________________________

Field Work Assignment

Briefly state the nature of the setting and the tasks in which the student will be engaged in this year:

Instructions: The Learning Agreement is the road map for the field placement experience. Review the competencies and practice indicators for your student type. (http://ssa.uchicago.edu/information-prospective-field-placements)

- Using the competencies and practice indicators, please describe the specific learning experiences, practice tasks, and assignments through which the student will develop these competencies.
- Complete the field placement safety discussion and form.
- Please sign the document on the last page and provide a copy to your student and SSA Field Consultant.

Field Instructors and students will use this document when completing student performance evaluations and during site visits. This Learning Agreement can be updated by the Field Instructor to ensure the achievement of competencies.
Competency 1: Demonstrate Ethical and Professional Behavior
   Learning Plan:

Competency 2: Engage Diversity and Difference in Practice
   Learning Plan:

Competency 3: Advance Human Rights and Social and Economic Justice
   Learning Plan:
Competency 4: Engage in Practice-Informed Research and Research-Informed Practice

Learning Plan:

Competency 5: Engage in Policy Practice

Learning Plan:

Competency 6: Engage with Groups, Organizations and Governmental Institutions

Learning Plan:
Competency 7: Assess Groups, Organizations and Governmental Institutions

Learning Plan:

Competency 8: Intervene with Groups, Organizations and Governmental Institutions

Learning Plan:

Competency 9: Evaluate Practice with Groups, Organizations and Governmental Institutions

Learning Plan:
Field Placement Safety Discussion

Discuss the following questions and include the following questions:

What are the written and unwritten procedures pertaining to safety and risk management?
What are the student and staff roles in the procedures?
Are there differences between the staff and student roles? Why?
How are debriefing procedures determined after the incident? What is the plan for the student to debrief with the field instructor after immediate danger has subsided? Who is responsible for convening any groups if needed?
What are the considerations regarding the re-integration of client(s) into service at agency following an incident?
How is an event reported and documented?

Section I. Personal Safety

Internal Source: Many situations produce anxiety, particularly when they are unfamiliar. How do you determine when your feelings are escalating and may be signaling actual danger?
External Source: What should I do if I feel threatened or if I believe I am in immediate danger?
Students should identify and document important phone numbers and contact person(s).

Section II. Client Involvement

Who is the client? Whose well-being are we responsible for?
Potential scenarios to discuss:
- Fire/tornado/external and environmental risks; clients escalating with one another;
- Client exhibits escalation with student; client engaging in aggressive verbal behavior, intimidating, stalking or staring; client directing aggression toward objects, e.g. breaking objects in the room.
- Direct aggression toward student or others; client aggression toward self;
- Student witnesses violent behavior (fights, mugging and intimidation) in the neighborhood near the field site- involving clients, not involving clients; student observes a client with a weapon-threatening, openly display, accidentally observed in pocket or purse

Section III. Observers of Incident

Handling reactions on the spot; identifying observers as potentially requiring intervention;
Determining appropriate persons to intervene; implementing agency procedures and protocols;
Generating opportunities to discuss events and reactions to events after they have been resolved.
Learning Agreement: Social Work Competencies and Safety Discussion Signatures

In all of the above, social workers should possess the ability to identify and implement:

1) self-awareness and environmental awareness for personal safety and the safety of others;
2) procedures to insure safety of self and others;
3) processes to implement the procedures

We have had a preliminary conversation regarding these aspects of practice and social work competencies and will continue to explore them over time as situations dictate.

Signatures:

______________________________  Date
Students Signature

______________________________  Date
Field Instructor’s Signature
Reflection Logs

Reflect on your personal response to what you have been experiencing, learning, doing, feeling, and thinking. You are free to write about anything that you wish. Include questions, concerns, worries, etc. from both class and the field. Some important areas of professional development in social work practice are listed below for you to consider including in your journal.

- What **personal growth** (e.g., self-awareness, insights, struggles, etc.) issues emerged recently and how did you cope with them? How do they impact your professional development?
- What **stimulated your interest** from the readings, discussions in this seminar or other classes and/or supervision? What **theoretical concepts** became clearer or more confusing? What **research questions** have arisen from your practice?
- What **clinical/macro questions** arose during the past week or two? What actions or strategies were considered to address the clinical/macro questions and situations? If an action or strategy was selected, why?
- What significant **reactions to clients or colleagues** have you had in the past week? How did this influence your practice? How are you attempting to address your reactions?
- What **programmatic questions** arose during the past week or two? What actions or strategies were considered to address these program questions and situations? If an action or strategy was selected, do you know why? If so, what influenced the decision?
- Discuss your observations or experiences of the impact of (staff and administrative) interpersonal, organizational, policy/legislative/regulatory, and/or political factors on client services.
- Discuss your observations of **ethical considerations** pertaining to clients/case situations, program issues, colleagues, practice settings, the social work profession, and/or as professionals. (See NASW Code of Ethics for details of these areas.) Describe possible solutions to these ethical issues.
- Discuss **cultural issues and awareness** pertaining to clinical, program, personal/professional, or site dynamics. Cultural issues may include, though are not limited to, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, religion, age-related, disability-related, gender, economic/social class, or educational/professional affiliation issues.
- What are you learning about the **supervisory process** and about supervision dynamics?

Other ideas of things to include would be: learning goals on which you have or have not made progress; how you did/did not recognize the application of a theory or research in a field (or personal) experience; your struggles with trying to apply something from a class in the field, etc. In addition, comment on your reactions to the seminar presentations.
Student’s Self-Assessment of Field Instruction Supervision

Was I prepared for supervision today?
Did I prepare an agenda of items to be discussed, including my concerns?
Was I preoccupied by other school and/or work demands?
Did I prevent interruptions to our session?
Did I share my views freely?
Am I pleased with how I communicated my thoughts about the work?
Do I understand how this work relates to previous work and my overall educational goals?
Do I understand how current work tasks/activities fit as part of a programmatic goal-oriented process?
Did I voice my questions?
Did I listen?
Did I provide feedback?
Did I engage in self-reflection on my role and actions in the context of the work team and/or organization?
Did I think about how the current work skills I am learning are transferable?
Did I ask for explanations when I was unclear?
Did I discuss next steps of strategies for work?
Did I discuss strategies for how I can mobilize adequate support for my tasks/activities?
Did I discuss possible obstacles, resistances and alternatives that need to be considered?
Did I ask for assistance in thinking about the timetable for the work plan?
Could I engage in a critical analysis of my work?
Did I think about opportunities to link theory to practice?
What “unfinished business” is left for our next session?
What issues/patterns emerged in my learning?
What issues/patterns emerged with my work progress and goal attainment?
Are there areas in which I would like to see more improvement in my work or understanding?

SSA 2007 Spring Social Administration Field Instructor’s Meeting
Adapted from CSWE Learning to Teach, Teaching to Learn Educational Assessments and Learning Plans
MACRO PROJECTS (First Year Requirement)

Macro Projects are projects of institutional/organizational impact that are assigned to students by the Field Supervisor. Macro projects should provide students with a perspective on generalist practice. The goal is to enable students to learn about their agency’s mission, function, organizational structure, and how their agencies fit into their communities and fields of practice. The projects are expected to contribute to the functioning of the agency.

Typically, Macro Projects fall into one or more of the following categories: 1) Research 2) Needs assessment 3) Program planning and development 4) Program evaluation 5) Quality improvement 6) Resource development 7) Grant writing or 8) Advocacy. Projects can vary in duration and time commitment.

Students are expected to work with their agency/Field Instructor in identifying and developing this project. Progress on Macro Projects may be discussed in class. Students will be expected to write a summary report on the projects at the end of the Winter quarter or when the project is completed using the Macro Project Summary Form.

Please see the Field Consultant CANVAS Site for Macro Project training materials for students and Field Instructors. This material should be presented in seminar and/or site visits.

Rev. 07/2019; 8/2018; 08/2017
FIELD PLACEMENT INCIDENT REPORT FORM

In order to have a more comprehensive and ongoing assessment of student personal risk issues in the field, students are asked to complete the incident report form when an accident occurs, when there is an incident involving personal threat or assault, or the risk of personal threat or assault, or when personal belongings are stolen while undertaking field internship assignments. The student should notify his/her field instructor and SSA field consultant when an incident occurs.

This form is to collect data for risk management planning and is not a substitute for the forms, processes or actions used by an agency, the school, and/or the university to respond to an incident. Completed forms should be returned to the Field Education Office. Questions, may be directed to Mel Lamagna, Associate Director of Field Education, (773) 702-9418, Nancy Chertok, Director of Field Education, Field Office at (773)702-1178, Michael Williams, EEP Field Coordinator at (773) 702-1141.
School of Social Service Administration - University of Chicago
FIELD PLACEMENT INCIDENT REPORTING FORM

Name of Student ___________________________________________ Date: _______________________

Field Placement: __________________________________________

Field Instructor: __________________________________________

Field Consultant: __________________________________________

Briefly describe the nature of the incident and what the response was (accident, stolen property, physical or verbal harm or threat of harm):
_________________________________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________________________________

LOCATION OF INCIDENT:
___ Field agency office
___ Field agency building
___ Client's resident/property
___ Other community agency
___ In community/on street
___ Other

Day of Incident ________________

Date of Incident ________________

Time of Day ________________

NATURE OF INCIDENT:
ACCIDENT ______
PHYSICAL ATTACK ______
THREAT OF HARM ______
VERBAL ABUSE ______
1. Face to Face
2. Telephone

THREAT
1. Physical harm
2. Damage to property

Method of Threat:
___ A. Face to Face
___ B. Written
___ C. Telephone
D. Third Party  
E. Other  

DAMAGE OR LOSS OF PROPERTY (DESCRIBE) _____
Medical attention required? If so, please describe:  

ALLEGED PERPETRATOR(S):
___ 1. Client  
___ 2. Client's Spouse  
___ 3. Client's friend  
___ 4. Stranger(s)  
___ 5. Staff member  
___ 6. Agency employee  
___ 7. Other ________________

STAFF/OTHERS INVOLVED IN INCIDENT:
_________ 1. YES _________ 2. NO

IF YES, WHO? (give name and position of person(s) involved, if known)

WITNESS(ES): (If there were any witnesses, describe and/or give name(s) if known)

PERSONS INFORMED: (check all that apply)
___ 1. Field Instructor  
___ 2. Agency Administrator  
___ 3. Agency Staff  
___ 4. Faculty Liaison  
___ 5. Director of Field Instruction  
___ 6. Other ___________________________________________

POLICE INVOLVEMENT:
___ 1. Police called following incident  
___ 2. Security person with staff at time of incident  
___ 3. Perpetrator arrested  
___ 4. Police report filed

Do you feel the incident was satisfactorily resolved?

Do you feel safe returning to your field placement?

Additional follow-up requested:

Submitted by: 
Date Written: 
Date Received:
Field Performance Agreement Instructions

1. The Performance Agreement should be implemented when a student is at risk of receiving a Marginal “D” grade or failing grade. Performance Agreements are used when students have difficulty with professional practice including compliance with agency and School policies and standards, or adherence to the NASW Code of Ethics.

2. The Performance Agreement should be written by the Field Consultant in consultation with Field Office Staff with student and Field Instructor input.

3. Complete page 1 when Performance Agreement is **Implemented**.
   a. Write in planned review date.
   b. Get signatures of all parties in the space immediately following the plan.
   c. Copies of the Performance Agreement should be given to the Student, Field Instructor, Field Consultant, and the Field Office.

4. Complete page 2 when Performance Agreement is **Reviewed**.
   a. Write in the actual review date.

   b. Check one of three options and write an explanation for the reason the specific option was chosen
      i. Agreement Successfully Completed
      ii. Progress Made, Agreement Extended
      iii. Agreement Not Met

   c. If *Progress Made, Agreement Extended* is marked:
      i. Write in the next *planned review date*.
      ii. Make any revisions necessary to the plan.
      iii. Extenuating circumstances may result in reassignment to a new fieldwork site pending recommendations and the availability of a placement. Students who have a Performance Agreement take the agreement with them to their new field placement.

   d. If *Agreement Not Met* is marked, possible outcomes include:
      i. Dismissal from placement.
      ii. Failing Grade.
      iii. Extenuating circumstances may require an additional Performance Agreement at the same agency.
      iv. A confidential meeting will be held that may include the student, Field Instructor, Field Consultant, appropriate Field Coordinator, Field Director, and the Dean of Students.

   e. Copies of the Performance Agreement should be given to the Student, Field Instructor, Field Consultant, and the Field Office.
Student: ___________  Field Instructor: _______________  Agency: _______________________________________

Date: ______________  Field Consultant: _____________  Planned Agreement Review Date: ______________

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<tr>
<th>CORE COMPETENCY</th>
<th>SPECIFIC AREAS/SKILLS NEEDING DEVELOPMENT</th>
<th>EXPECTED PERFORMANCE</th>
<th>EVALUATION METHODS</th>
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Signatures: ____________________________________________________________

Student  Date

_________________________  Date
Field Instructor

_________________________  Date
Field Consultant

_________________________
Agreement Review Date: ________
Agreement Successfully Completed: _____

Progress Made;
Agreement Extended to: _____________

Agreement Not Met: _____

Explanation:

__________________________________________

__________________________________________

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Signatures:

__________________________________________ Date

Student

__________________________________________ Date

Field Instructor

__________________________________________ Date

Field Consultant
Assessment of Performance in the Field

Core Quarterly Evaluation

Quarter: Spring 2018
Student: Susan Student
Organization: Best Organization
Field Instructor: George Sample
SSA Field Consultant: Nancy Consult

Hours Completed this Quarter: 
Hours Completed to Date: 
Task Supervisor: 

Field Work Assignments

Briefly describe the nature of tasks in which the student has been engaged this quarter:

(Maximum characters: 2000)

Social Work Education Competencies and Indicators

Please use the following scale to rate the student on the following nine social work competencies. Use the listed indicators under each competency as your guide for determining your rating. Students complete a self-assessment as part of the evaluation process.

Rating Scale: It is assumed that expectations for student learning will increase over the three quarters and that performance is assessed for competency development appropriate for concentration level students.

1. Not at all
2. Minimally
3. Moderately
4. Highly
1. Demonstrates ethical and professional behavior

Indicators:
- Make ethical decisions by applying the standards of the NASW Code of Ethics, relevant laws and regulations, models for ethical decision-making, ethical conduct of research, and additional codes of ethics as appropriate to context;
- Use reflection and self-regulation to manage personal values and maintain professionalism in practice situations;
- Demonstrate professional demeanor in behavior, appearance, and oral, written, and electronic communication;
- Use technology ethically and appropriately to facilitate practice outcomes;
- Use supervision and consultation to guide professional judgement and behavior.

**SELECT ONE**

1  2  3  4

**Field Instructor Rating**  4

---

2. Engages diversity and difference in practice

Indicators:
- Apply and communicate understanding of the importance of diversity and difference in shaping life experiences in practice at the micro, mezzo, and macro levels;
- Present themselves as learners and engage clients and constituencies as experts of their own experiences;
- Apply self-awareness and self-regulation to manage the influence of personal biases and values in working with diverse clients and constituencies.

**SELECT ONE**

1  2  3  4

**Field Instructor Rating**  4
3.) Advances human rights and social, economic and environmental justice

Indicators:

» Apply their understanding of social, economic, and environmental justice to advocate for human rights at the individual and system levels;
» Engage in practices that advance social, economic, and environmental justice.

Field Instructor Rating 4

4.) Engages in research-informed practice and practice-informed research

Indicators:

» Use practice experience and theory to inform scientific inquiry and research;
» Apply critical thinking to engage in analysis of quantitative and qualitative research methods and research findings;
» Use and translate research evidence to inform and improve practice, policy, and service delivery.

Field Instructor Rating 4
5.) Engages in policy practice

Indicators:

» Identify social policy at the local, state, and federal level that impacts well-being, service delivery, and access to social services;
» Assess how social welfare and economic policies impact the delivery of and access to social services;
» Apply critical thinking to analyze, formulate, and advocate for policies that advance human rights and social, economic, and environmental justice.

SELECT ONE

1  2  3  4

Field Instructor Rating  4

6.) Engages with individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities

Indicators:

» Apply knowledge of human behavior and the social environment, person-in-environment, and other multidisciplinary theoretical frameworks to engage with clients and constituencies;
» Use empathy, reflection, and interpersonal skills to effectively engage diverse clients and constituencies;
» Use and translate research evidence to inform and improve practice, policy, and service delivery.

SELECT ONE

1  2  3  4

Field Instructor Rating  4
7.) Assesses individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities

Indicators:

» Collect and organize data, and apply critical thinking to interpret information from clients and constituencies;
» 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;
» Develop mutually agreed-on intervention goals and objectives based on the critical assessment of strengths, needs, and challenges within clients and constituencies;
» Select appropriate intervention strategies based on the assessment, research knowledge, and values and preferences of clients and constituencies.

SELECTION:

SELECT ONE

1 2 3 4

Field Instructor Rating 4

8.) Intervenes with individuals, families, groups, organizations and communities

Indicators:

» Critically choose and implement interventions to achieve practice goals and enhance capacities of clients and constituencies;
» Apply knowledge of human behavior and the social environment, person-in-environment, and other multidisciplinary theoretical frameworks in interventions with clients and constituencies;
» 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 facilitate effective transitions and endings that advance mutually agreed-on goals.

SELECTION:

SELECT ONE

1 2 3 4

Field Instructor Rating 4
9. Evaluates practice with individuals, families, groups, organizations and communities

Indicators:
- Select and use appropriate methods for evaluation of outcomes;
- Apply knowledge of human behavior and the social environment, person-in-environment, and other multidisciplinary theoretical frameworks in the evaluation of outcomes;
- Critically analyze, monitor, and evaluate intervention and program processes and outcomes;
- Apply evaluation findings to improve practice effectiveness at the micro, mezzo, and macro levels.

**Field Instructor Rating**: 4

**Narrative Evidence to Support Ratings**

**Strengths:**

(Maximum characters: 2000)

**Areas in Need of Improvement:**

(Maximum characters: 2000)
Learning Plan Recommendations (if final evaluation, recommendations for further professional development activity):

Student Narrative:

Additional Field Consultant Visit

Has a site visit been completed?   -- choose one -- ▼

Additional follow up from the field consultant requested?  -- choose one -- ▼

Recommended Grade:  ☐ Pass  ☐ Marginal Pass "D"  ☐ Fail

Signatures

I have read the evaluation:

Student Signature

Field Instructor Signature

Field Consultant Signature

Save and Finish Later   Save and SUBMIT
Assessment of Performance in the Field

Clinical Quarterly Evaluation

Quarter: Spring 2018  
Student: Susan Student  
Organization: Best Organization  
Field Instructor: George Sample  
SSA Field Consultant: Nancy Consult

Hours Completed this Quarter: 
Hours Completed to Date: 
Task Supervisor: 

Field Work Assignments

Briefly describe the nature of tasks in which the student has been engaged this quarter:

(Maximum characters: 2000)

Social Work Education Competencies and Indicators

Please use the following scale to rate the student on the following nine social work competencies. Use the listed indicators under each competency as your guide for determining your rating. Students complete a self-assessment as part of the evaluation process.

Rating Scale: It is assumed that expectations for student learning will increase over the three quarters and that performance is assessed for competency development appropriate for concentration level students.

1. Not at all
2. Minimally
3. Moderately
4. Highly
1.) Demonstrates ethical and professional behavior

Indicators:
- Meet professional requirements related to class, meetings and field requirements within a timely fashion; and utilize in person and electronic communication in an appropriate manner;
- Recognize and manage personal subjectivity and values as they affect professional behavior and judgement;
- Apply ethical decision-making framework and skills to issues specifically related to advanced clinical social work;
- Identify and understand professional strengths, limitations and challenges; engage in reflective practice and ongoing professional development;
- Communicate professional judgements to other social workers and to professionals from other disciplines, recognize and navigate incongruities with inter-professional relationships.

SELECT ONE

1  2  3  4

Field Instructor Rating  4

2.) Engages diversity and difference in practice

Indicators:
- Engage in reflective practice in order to promote anti-oppressive practice;
- Understand how their use of professional and personal power might perpetuate or challenge existing power inequalities;
- Appreciate multiple ways of developing knowledge and solutions from the perspectives of the various client identities they serve and support;
- Identify and use practitioner/client differences from a strength-based perspective; to incorporate diverse types of cultural knowledge and expertise to promote client identified change;
- Research and apply knowledge and intervention approaches differentially to enhance client well-being of diverse client groups.

SELECT ONE

1  2  3  4

Field Instructor Rating  4
3.) Advances human rights and social, economic and environmental justice

Indicators:
» Use knowledge of the multiple effects of structural and interpersonal oppression, discrimination, and historical trauma on client and client systems to guide planning and culturally responsive interventions;
» Understand how structural and economic processes promote the manifestation of social problems and behavioral health;
» Promote social and economic justice for client systems through bridging just policy and practice;
» Work collaboratively alongside clients to enhance both client and worker expertise to promote interpersonal collaboration that promotes a more just society;
» Appreciate and understand that all forms of oppression are interconnected and the importance of promoting alliances across groups that are constrained, marginalized, and oppressed.

Field Instructor Rating 4

4.) Engages in research-informed practice and practice-informed research

Indicators:
» Use various research methodologies to evaluate clinical practice effectiveness and/or outcomes;
» Evaluate, select and implement appropriate multidimensional assessments, interventions, and practice evaluation tools;
» Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of multiple theoretical perspectives and differentially apply them to diverse client situations;
» Participate in the generation of new clinical knowledge and applications derived from practice and/or research.

Field Instructor Rating 4
5.) Engages in policy practice

Indicators:
» Follow the development of federal, state and local policies and policy change that impacts health and well-being;
» Dialogue with clients, colleagues, and stakeholders about the implications of federal, state and local policies and policy change for clients’ health and well-being;
» Dialogue and collaborate with clients, colleagues and stakeholders to advocate for policies that advance human rights and social justice;
» Use evidence-based practice and practice-based evidence to advocate for policies that benefit the health and well-being of clients and improve the effectiveness of services.

SELECT ONE

1 2 3 4

Field Instructor Rating 4

6.) Engages with individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities

Indicators:
» Utilize cultural humility to develop a culturally responsive therapeutic relationship with individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities;
» Utilize the principles, values and skills of anti-oppressive practice to create responsive collaborative relationships with individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities;
» Attend to the interpersonal dynamics and unique contextual factors that both strengthen and potentially threaten the therapeutic alliance with individuals, families and groups;
» Attend to the interpersonal dynamics and contextual factors that both strengthen and potentially threaten effective relationships with organizations and communities;
» Identify and use knowledge of relationship dynamics, including power differentials, to develop effective relationships with individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities;
» Establish a collaborative relationally based process that encourages clients to be equal participants in the establishment of goals and expected outcomes.

SELECT ONE

1 2 3 4

Field Instructor Rating 4
7.) Assesses individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities

Indicators:
» Use multi-dimensional bio-psycho-social-spiritual assessment approaches that are appropriate for the cultural experience of the client in light of changing needs, capacities and outcomes;
» Assess clients’ local concerns, strengths, and structural barriers to resources needed and the worker’s role in promoting change;
» Assess structural factors that may impede clients’ adaptation to life situations, circumstances, and events, incorporating principles of trauma-informed care and strength-based practice;
» Select and modify appropriate intervention strategies based on continuous clinical assessment; consider use and limitations of differential and multiaxial diagnoses;
» As approaches are revised in light of changing needs, capacities, and circumstances engage in self-reflection and assessment as part of the ongoing clinical process to prevent future issues.

SELECT ONE

Field Instructor Rating 4

8.) Intervenes with individuals, families, groups, organizations and communities

Indicators:
» Engage in reflective practice in order to select, and apply best practices and evidence-based approaches, that demonstrate an understanding of power dynamics, target the unique concerns of client systems and address prevention;
» Demonstrate the use of appropriate clinical and relational techniques for a range of unique presenting concerns identified in the assessment, including trauma-informed care;
» Acquire expertise in specific practice approaches, while recognizing the value that techniques from other approaches might bring to their work, collaborate with other professionals to coordinate treatment interventions.

SELECT ONE

Field Instructor Rating 4
9. Evaluates practice with individuals, families, groups, organizations and communities

Indicators:

- Engage in reflective practice in order to evaluate evidence-based approaches, that target the unique concerns of client systems;
- Use clinical evaluation of process and outcomes to develop best practice interventions for the unique range of bio-psycho-social-spiritual concerns;
- Demonstrate the use of a flexible range of evaluative tools and depending on the level of analyses (e.g., individual, family, group, community, organization) to improve the overall functioning of client systems.

**SELECT ONE**

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Field Instructor Rating: 4

**Narrative Evidence to Support Ratings**

**Strengths:**

(Maximum characters: 2000)

**Areas in Need of Improvement:**

(Maximum characters: 2000)
Learning Plan Recommendations (if final evaluation, recommendations for further professional development activity):

Student Narrative:

Additional Field Consultant Visit
Has a site visit been completed?  -- choose one -- ▼

Additional follow up from the field consultant requested?  -- choose one -- ▼

Recommended Grade:  ☐ Pass  ☐ Marginal Pass "D"  ☐ Fail

Signatures
I have read the evaluation:

Student Signature

Field Instructor Signature

Field Consultant Signature

Save and Finish Later  Save and SUBMIT
Assessment of Performance in the Field

Social Admin Quarterly Evaluation

Quarter: Spring 2016
Student: Susan Student
Organization: Best Organization
Field Instructor: George Sample
SSA Field Consultant: Nancy Consult

Hours Completed this Quarter: 
Hours Completed to Date: 
Task Supervisor: 

Field Work Assignments

Briefly describe the nature of tasks in which the student has been engaged this quarter:

(Most characters: 2000)

Social Work Education Competencies and Indicators

Please use the following scale to rate the student on the following nine social work competencies. Use the listed indicators under each competency as your guide for determining your rating. Students complete a self-assessment as part of the evaluation process.

Rating Scale: It is assumed that expectations for student learning will increase over the three quarters and that performance is assessed for competency development appropriate for concentration level students.

1. Not at all
2. Minimally
3. Moderately
4. Highly
1.) Demonstrates ethical and professional behavior

Indicators:

» Apply ethically-informed decision-making frameworks and skills when working with communities, organizations, and government agencies, and when analyzing policies, conducting research, and engaging in management practices;
» Demonstrate understanding of the position of organizations and organizational leaders in implementing policies ethically and treating clients and employees ethically;
» Recognize and navigate incongruities within inter-professional relationships;
» Recognize the multiple and conflicting goals of human service organizations and the implications for practice.

SELECT ONE

1 2 3 4

Field Instructor Rating 4

2.) Engages diversity and difference in practice

Indicators:

» Apply and communicate understanding of the dynamics of diverse populations within organizational settings;
» Identify and communicate understanding of the relationship between institutional oppression and policies, research, communities, and organizational practices;
» Recognize and understand the role of power and disadvantage in relation to social difference.

SELECT ONE

1 2 3 4

Field Instructor Rating 4
3.) Advances human rights and social, economic and environmental justice

Indicators:
- Use a range of knowledge bases to understand the systematic implications of policies and organizational practices for the rights and conditions of client populations and marginalized groups;
- Apply analytic frameworks to understand the distribution of political, economic, and organizational resources;
- Understand the political and economic incentives facing multiple stakeholders in promoting social and economic justice;
- Understand strategies, avenues, and tactics of advocacy engaged in by economic, political, and organizational actors.

SELECT ONE

Field Instructor Rating 4

4.) Engages in practice-informed research and research-informed practice

Indicators:
- Develop an understanding of descriptive statistics, hypothesis testing, and processes for establishing causality in human service and policy research;
- Estimate the effects of an intervention, program, or policy on a population of individuals or organizations using inferential statistics;
- Present research findings clearly and effectively to varied policy and practice audiences;
- Become critical consumers of empirical evidence based on a firm understanding of research design and methods.

SELECT ONE

Field Instructor Rating 4
6.) Engages in policy practice

Indicators:
» Recognize the role of political, economic, and organizational actors in shaping policy;
» Demonstrate a critical understanding of the political processes, economic incentives, and organizational behavior that create, implement, and alter public policies;
» Translate understanding of broad political and institutional dynamics into the day to day policy and organizational concerns of social work practice.

SELECT ONE
1 2 3 4

Field Instructor Rating 4

6.) Engages with groups, organizations, and governmental institutions

Indicators:
» Identify and analyze mechanisms facilitating participation and engagement at various levels;
» Attend to the interorganizational and collaborative factors and incentives that may strengthen or undermine coalitions and partnerships.

SELECT ONE
1 2 3 4

Field Instructor Rating 4
7.) Assesses groups, organizations, and governmental institutions

Indicators:
» Understand and assess political, economic, and organizational conditions in relation to opportunities for change;
» Analyze the impacts of power, agency, and dependency on political, economic, and organizational behavior.

Select One

Field Instructor Rating 4

8.) Intervenes with groups, organizations and governmental institutions

Indicators:
» Apply knowledge of economic, political, and organizational theory to inform policy, community, and organizational interventions;
» Understand policy practice as a mode of intervention with implications for groups, organizations, and government actors.

Select One

Field Instructor Rating 4
9.) Evaluates practice with groups, organizations and governmental institutions (⊕)

Indicators:

» Evaluate the impacts of programs and policies using inferential statistics;
» Evaluate the impacts of economic, political, and organizational practices on groups, organizations, and government institutions;
» Evaluate the relative success of organizational strategies.

**SELECT ONE**

1 2 3 4

Field Instructor Rating 4

---

**Narrative Evidence to Support Ratings**

**Strengths:**

(Maximum characters: 2000)

**Areas in Need of Improvement:**

(Maximum characters: 2000)
Learning Plan Recommendations (if final evaluation, recommendations for further professional development activity):

Student Narrative:

Additional Field Consultant Visit
Has a site visit been completed? -- choose one -- ▼

Additional follow up from the field consultant requested? -- choose one -- ▼

Recommended Grade:  ● Pass  ● Marginal Pass "D"  ● Fail

Signatures
I have read the evaluation:

Student Signature ________________________________
Field Instructor Signature ________________________________
Field Consultant Signature ________________________________

Save and Finish Later  Save and SUBMIT
FIELD CONSULTANT EVALUATION OF STUDENT

Student:

Field Consultant: Date:

This form is part of the student’s quarterly field performance evaluation and is completed by the Field Consultant. This evaluation is used in determining the grade for the field practicum.

Please assess the degree to which the student appeared to identify as a professional social worker and conducted him/herself accordingly in field seminar.

Number of Field Seminars attended to date: _____

Number of Reflection logs turned in to date: _____

Contributed constructively to Field Seminar

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<tr>
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Submitted thoughtful reflection logs for feedback in a timely manner

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Respectful behavior toward colleagues including on-time arrival and departure, active listening and engagement in problem solving

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Comments:
FIELD CONSULTANT EVALUATION OF STUDENT
POST SEMINAR/THIRD YEAR EEP STUDENTS

Student:

Field Consultant: Date:

This form is part of the student’s quarterly field performance evaluation and is completed by the Field Consultant. This evaluation is used in determining the grade for the field practicum.

Was student in contact with Field Consultant? ____________

Contact was via: Email _____ Phone _____ In Person _____
(please check all that apply)

Please assess the degree to which the student appeared to identify as a professional social worker and conducted him/herself accordingly.

 Appropriately contacted Field Consultant

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Submitted Clinical Quarterly Evaluations and Third Year Reports in a timely manner

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Exhibited respectful behavior toward colleagues including responsiveness to Field Consultant, active listening, and engagement in problem solving

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Comments:
Resources for Field Instructors
Field Placement Request

To assist us in matching students with placements that fit their learning objectives, please provide a brief description of the educational experience your field placement offers. The information below will be placed on the School of Social Service Administration’s Agency Database. The Field Office staff and students use this source extensively to learn about your agency and field placement opportunities. You may update the description as needed.

Date: 

Agency Name: 

Program Name (if applicable): 

Address:        City, State, Zip: 

Phone:        Fax: 

E-Mail:        Website: 

Person who Coordinates Field Placements: 

Name: 

Phone: 

Fax: 

E-Mail: 

Address (if different from above): 

Is the Coordinator also a Field Instructor? Yes No

Please list any additional field instructors: (Each field instructor is required to complete a personal data form).
Brief Description of the Agency, Its Mission And Population Served:

Anticipated Activities:

1. Please list/describe any clinical/direct service activities and the approximate percentage of time a student will devote to this area of practice.

2. Please list/describe any social administration activities and the approximate percentage of time a student will devote to this area of practice.

3. Please list/describe any training opportunities available to SSA students through your agency or network

Educational Approach

1. Please describe the structure of your agency’s approach to supervision including strategies to teach students and further professional development. (e.g., supervision frequency, individual and group, provide reading material, model, observe student and provide feedback, provide readings and case material, videotape of supervisor or student, audio tapes, use of process recordings)

2. What theoretical or evidence-based approaches do you/your agency use?

3. Please describe the evaluation/outcome measures or instruments you/your agency uses to evaluate your services, including therapy/counseling services. Please list any research opportunities students may have in your setting. (This not only includes formal research projects but less formal methods of data gathering including case review processes; service delivery evaluation procedures; satisfaction surveys; needs assessment, program evaluation, etc.)

4. How will the agency/field instructor approach addressing social justice issues as part of the student’s learning?
To ensure that a student meets your requirements, please place an “X” in the boxes listed below for all that apply.

Type of student you can accommodate:  (Please check all that apply)

[ ] 1st Year (Core) – placement must provide some opportunities for clinical experience
[ ] Clinical 2nd Year
[ ] Social Administration 2nd Year
[ ] Combined Clinical and Social Administration 2nd Year
[ ] Extended Evening Student (8 hours per week for an extended period, day or evening availability).

   [ ] 1st Year Core                  [ ] Clinical 2nd Year
   [ ] Social Admin. 2nd Year       [ ] Combined Clinical and Social Admin.

Hours/Duration of Field Placement
[ ] October – June (Academic Calendar)
[ ] Summer or Early Start – (please specify dates): ________________
[ ] Summer Block Placement - typically 30-40 hours per week for 16 weeks
[ ] Evening hours with supervision available. Please specify times: ________________

Prerequisites if Any:
[ ] Car is necessary
[ ] Special orientation or training prior to the student beginning work with clients
   Please describe: ________________________________
[ ] Medical tests: ________________________________
   TB___ HIV___ HBV___ General Immunizations_____ Drug Screen___

   Other: please specify: ________________________________
[ ] Legal background check
[ ] DCFS Screening
[ ] Liability Insurance
[ ] Language (e.g. Spanish, please specify) ________________________________
[ ] Domestic Violence Training – Provided by agency? Yes _____ No _____
[ ] Rape Victim Training - Provided by agency? Yes _____ No _____
[ ] Fingerprinting
[ ] Other: ________________________________

Stipends:
[ ] Yes - stipend offered    [ ] No stipend available

Number of SSA students you will accept: [ ]
Name:  
Title:  
Agency Name:  
Program or Dept.:  
Business Address:  
City, State, Zip:  
E-mail Address:  
Phone No.:  

Please check all that apply to your role:

Field Instructor (Supervisor)  
Field Placement Coordinator

EDUCATION: (Including Undergraduate, Graduate, and Professional Schools)

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<th>Name of Institution</th>
<th>Degree</th>
<th>Year Earned</th>
<th>Area of Concentration</th>
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LICENCES AND CERTIFICATIONS:

Please check all that apply:

LCSW  
LSW  
TYPE 73  
LCPC  
LFMT  
CADC

Other: Please specify:
SUMMARY OF SOCIAL WORK AND RELATED EXPERIENCE:
Please attach a current resume OR complete the box below.

Include agency name, dates, type of work and supervisory responsibilities

Do your students work with a task supervisor in addition to a field instructor?
(A task supervisor is an individual who oversees the student’s day-to-day activities and tasks)

Yes  No

Name:  Position:

Email:  Phone:

Reviewed 08/19, 08/18, 11/17
Field Instructor's Self-Assessment of Field Instruction Supervision

Was I prepared for what the student discussed today?
Did I convey interest in the student’s agenda?
Was I preoccupied by other work demands?
Did I prevent interruptions to our session?
Did I give the student enough time to talk?
Did I encourage elaboration of the student’s thoughts about the work?
Did I encourage elaboration of how this work relates to previous work and the student’s overall educational goals?
Did I help the student understand how current work tasks/activities fit as part of a programmatic goal-oriented process?
Did I invite questions? Did I listen?
Were my questions inquiring rather than leading?
Did my questions encourage critical thinking skills?
Did I encourage student self-reflection of their role and actions in the context of the work team and/or organization?
Did I encourage the student to think about how the current work skills are transferable?
Did I provide feedback?
Did I discuss next steps of strategies for work?
Did I discuss strategies for how the student can mobilize adequate support for their tasks/activities?
Did I discuss possible obstacles, resistances and alternatives that need to be considered?
Did I assist the student in thinking about the timetable for the work plan?
Did I assist the student in thinking about possible modifications to the work plan?
Did I prompt the student to think about reasons for the modification?
Did I provide opportunity to link theory to practice?
What “unfinished business” is left for our next session?
What issues/patterns emerged in my teaching?
What issues/patterns emerged within the student’s work progress and goal attainment?
Are there areas in which I would like to see more improvement in my teaching?

SSA 2007 Spring Social Administration Field Instructor’s Meeting
Adapted from CSWE Learning to Teach, Teaching to Learn Educational Assessments and Learning Plans
Rev. 06/18
Code of Ethics of the National Association of Social Workers

OVERVIEW

The NASW Code of Ethics is intended to serve as a guide to the everyday professional conduct of social workers. This Code includes four sections. The first Section, "Preamble," summarizes the social work profession's mission and core values. The second section, "Purpose of the NASW Code of Ethics," provides an overview of the Code's main functions and a brief guide for dealing with ethical issues or dilemmas in social work practice. The third section, "Ethical Principles," presents broad ethical principles, based on social work's core values, that inform social work practice. The final section, "Ethical Standards," includes specific ethical standards to guide social workers' conduct and to provide a basis for adjudication.

The National Association of Social Workers (NASW) is the largest organization of professional social workers in the world. NASW serves social workers in 55 chapters throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and abroad. NASW was formed in 1955 through a merger of seven predecessor social work organizations to carry out three responsibilities:

• strengthen and unify the profession
• promote the development of social work practice • advance sound social policies.

Promoting high standards of practice and protecting the consumer of services are major association principles.

Approved by the 1996 NASW Delegate Assembly and revised by the NASW Delegate Assembly in 2017.

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Preamble

The primary mission of the social work profession is to enhance human well-being and help meet the basic human needs of all people, with particular attention to the needs and empowerment of people who are vulnerable, oppressed, and living in poverty. A historic and defining feature of social work is the profession's focus on individual well-being in a social context and the well-being of society. Fundamental to social work is attention to the environmental forces that create, contribute to, and address problems in living.

Social workers promote social justice and social change with and on behalf of clients. "Clients" is used inclusively to refer to individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities. Social workers are sensitive to cultural and ethnic diversity and strive to end discrimination, oppression, poverty, and other forms of social injustice. These activities may be in the form of direct practice, community organizing, supervision, consultation, administration, advocacy, social and political action, policy development and implementation, education, and research and evaluation. Social workers seek to enhance the capacity of people to address their own needs. Social workers also seek to promote the responsiveness of organizations, communities, and other social institutions to individuals' needs and social problems.

The mission of the social work profession is rooted in a set of core values. These core values, embraced by social workers throughout the profession's history, are the foundation of social work's unique purpose and perspective:

- service
- social justice
- dignity and worth of the person
- importance of human relationships
- integrity
- competence.

This constellation of core values reflects what is unique to the social work profession. Core values, and the principles that flow from them, must be balanced within the context and complexity of the human experience.
Purpose of the *NASW Code of Ethics*

Professional ethics are at the core of social work. The profession has an obligation to articulate its basic values, ethical principles, and ethical standards. The *NASW Code of Ethics* sets forth these values, principles, and standards to guide social workers' conduct. The Code is relevant to all social workers and social work students, regardless of their professional functions, the settings in which they work, or the populations they serve.

The *NASW Code of Ethics* serves six purposes:
1. The Code identifies core values on which social work's mission is based.
2. The Code summarizes broad ethical principles that reflect the profession's core values and establishes a set of specific ethical standards that should be used to guide social work practice.
3. The Code is designed to help social workers identify relevant considerations when professional obligations conflict or ethical uncertainties arise.
4. The Code provides ethical standards to which the general public can hold the social work profession accountable.
5. The Code socializes practitioners new to the field to social work's mission, values, ethical principles, and ethical standards.
6. The Code articulates standards that the social work profession itself can use to assess whether social workers have engaged in unethical conduct. NASW has formal procedures to adjudicate ethics complaints filed against its members. * In subscribing to this Code, social workers are required to cooperate in its implementation, participate in NASW adjudication proceedings, and abide by any NASW disciplinary rulings or sanctions based on it.

*For information on NASW adjudication procedures, see *NASW Procedures for the Adjudication of Grievances.*

The Code offers a set of values, principles, and standards to guide decision making and conduct when ethical issues arise. It does not provide a set of rules that prescribe how social workers should act in all situations. Specific applications of the Code must take into account the context in which it is being considered and the possibility of conflicts among the Code's values, principles, and standards. Ethical responsibilities flow from all human relationships, from the personal and familial to the social and professional.

Further, the *NASW Code of Ethics* does not specify which values, principles, and standards are most important and ought to outweigh others in instances when they conflict. Reasonable differences of opinion can and do exist among social workers with respect to the ways in which values, ethical principles, and ethical standards should be rank ordered when they conflict. Ethical decision making in a given situation must apply the informed judgment of the individual social worker and should also consider how the issues would be judged in a peer review process where the ethical standards of the profession would be applied.

Ethical decision making is a process. In situations when conflicting obligations arise, social workers may be faced with complex ethical dilemmas that have no simple answers. Social workers should take into consideration all the values, principles, and standards in this Code that are relevant to any situation in which ethical judgment is
warranted. Social workers’ decisions and actions should be consistent with the spirit as well as the letter of this Code.

In addition to this Code, there are many other sources of information about ethical thinking that may be useful. Social workers should consider ethical theory and principles generally, social work theory and research, laws, regulations, agency policies, and other relevant codes of ethics, recognizing that among codes of ethics social workers should consider the NASW Code of Ethics as their primary source. Social workers also should be aware of the impact on ethical decision making of their clients’ and their own personal values and cultural and religious beliefs and practices. They should be aware of any conflicts between personal and professional values and deal with them responsibly. For additional guidance social workers should consult the relevant literature on professional ethics and ethical decision making and seek appropriate consultation when faced with ethical dilemmas. This may involve consultation with an agency-based or social work organization’s ethics committee, a regulatory body, knowledgeable colleagues, supervisors, or legal counsel. Instances may arise when social workers’ ethical obligations conflict with agency policies or relevant laws or regulations. When such conflicts occur, social workers must make a responsible effort to resolve the conflict in a manner that is consistent with the values, principles, and standards expressed in this Code. If a reasonable resolution of the conflict does not appear possible, social workers should seek proper consultation before making a decision.

The NASW Code of Ethics is to be used by NASW and by individuals, agencies, organizations, and bodies (such as licensing and regulatory boards, professional liability insurance providers, courts of law, agency boards of directors, government agencies, and other professional groups) that choose to adopt it or use it as a frame of reference. Violation of standards in this Code does not automatically imply legal liability or violation of the law. Such determination can only be made in the context of legal and judicial proceedings. Alleged violations of the Code would be subject to a peer review process. Such processes are generally separate from legal or administrative procedures and insulated from legal review or proceedings to allow the profession to counsel and discipline its own members.

A code of ethics cannot guarantee ethical behavior. Moreover, a code of ethics cannot resolve all ethical issues or disputes or capture the richness and complexity involved in striving to make responsible choices within a moral community. Rather, a code of ethics sets forth values, ethical principles, and ethical standards to which professionals aspire and by which their actions can be judged. Social workers’ ethical behavior should result from their personal commitment to engage in ethical practice. The NASW Code of Ethics reflects the commitment of all social workers to uphold the profession’s values and to act ethically. Principles and standards must be applied by individuals of good character who discern moral questions and, in good faith, seek to make reliable ethical judgments.

With growth in the use of communication technology in various aspects of social work practice, social workers need to be aware of the unique challenges that may arise in relation to the maintenance of confidentiality, informed consent, professional boundaries, professional competence, record keeping, and other ethical considerations. In general, all ethical standards in this Code of Ethics are applicable to interactions, relationships, or communications, whether they occur in person or with the use of technology. For the purposes of this Code, “technology-assisted social work services”
include any social work services that involve the use of computers, mobile or landline telephones, tablets, video technology, or other electronic or digital technologies; this includes the use of various electronic or digital platforms, such as the Internet, online social media, chat rooms, text messaging, e-mail, and emerging digital applications. Technology-assisted social work services encompass all aspects of social work practice, including psychotherapy; individual, family, or group counseling; community organization; administration; advocacy; mediation; education; supervision; research; evaluation; and other social work services. Social workers should keep apprised of emerging technological developments that may be used in social work practice and how various ethical standards apply to them.
Ethical Principles

The following broad ethical principles are based on social work's core values of service, social justice, dignity and worth of the person, importance of human relationships, integrity, and competence. These principles set forth ideals to which all social workers should aspire.

Value: Service
Ethical Principle: Social workers' primary goal is to help people in need and to address social problems.
Social workers elevate service to others above self-interest. Social workers draw on their knowledge, values, and skills to help people in need and to address social problems. Social workers are encouraged to volunteer some portion of their professional skills with no expectation of significant financial return (pro bono service).

Value: Social Justice
Ethical Principle: Social workers challenge social injustice.
Social workers pursue social change, particularly with and on behalf of vulnerable and oppressed individuals and groups of people. Social workers' social change efforts are focused primarily on issues of poverty, unemployment, discrimination, and other forms of social injustice. These activities seek to promote sensitivity to and knowledge about oppression and cultural and ethnic diversity. Social workers strive to ensure access to needed information, services, and resources; equality of opportunity; and meaningful participation in decision making for all people.

Value: Dignity and Worth of the Person
Ethical Principle: Social workers respect the inherent dignity and worth of the person.
Social workers treat each person in a caring and respectful fashion, mindful of individual differences and cultural and ethnic diversity. Social workers promote clients' socially responsible self-determination. Social workers seek to enhance clients' capacity and opportunity to change and to address their own needs. Social workers are cognizant of their dual responsibility to clients and to the broader society. They seek to resolve conflicts between clients’ interests and the broader society's interests in a socially responsible manner consistent with the values, ethical principles, and ethical standards of the profession.

Value: Importance of Human Relationships
Ethical Principle: Social workers recognize the central importance of human relationships.
Social workers understand that relationships between and among people are an important vehicle for change. Social workers engage people as partners in the helping process. Social workers seek to strengthen relationships among people in a purposeful effort to promote, restore, maintain, and enhance the well-being of individuals, families, social groups, organizations, and communities.

Value: Integrity
Ethical Principle: Social workers behave in a trustworthy manner.
Social workers are continually aware of the profession's mission, values, ethical principles, and ethical standards and practice in a manner consistent with them. Social
workers act honestly and responsibly and promote ethical practices on the part of the organizations with which they are affiliated.

**Value:** Competence

**Ethical Principle:** Social workers practice within their areas of competence and develop and enhance their professional expertise.

Social workers continually strive to increase their professional knowledge and skills and to apply them in practice. Social workers should aspire to contribute to the knowledge base of the profession.
Ethical Standards

The following ethical standards are relevant to the professional activities of all social workers. These standards concern (1) social workers' ethical responsibilities to clients, (2) social workers' ethical responsibilities to colleagues, (3) social workers' ethical responsibilities in practice settings, (4) social workers' ethical responsibilities as professionals, (5) social workers' ethical responsibilities to the social work profession, and (6) social workers' ethical responsibilities to the broader society.

Some of the standards that follow are enforceable guidelines for professional conduct, and some are aspirational. The extent to which each standard is enforceable is a matter of professional judgment to be exercised by those responsible for reviewing alleged violations of ethical standards.

1. Social Workers' Ethical Responsibilities to Clients

1.1 Commitment to Clients

Social workers' primary responsibility is to promote the well-being of clients. In general, clients' interests are primary. However, social workers' responsibility to the larger society or specific legal obligations may on limited occasions supersede the loyalty owed clients, and clients should be so advised. (Examples include when a social worker is required by law to report that a client has abused a child or has threatened to harm self or others.)

1.2 Self-Determination

Social workers respect and promote the right of clients to self-determination and assist clients in their efforts to identify and clarify their goals. Social workers may limit clients' right to self-determination when, in the social workers' professional judgment, clients' actions or potential actions pose a serious, foreseeable, and imminent risk to themselves or others.

1.03 Informed Consent

(a) Social workers should provide services to clients only in the context of a professional relationship based, when appropriate, on valid informed consent. Social workers should use clear and understandable language to inform clients of the purpose of the services, risks related to the services, limits to services because of the requirements of a third-party payer, relevant costs, reasonable alternatives, clients' right to refuse or withdraw consent, and the time frame covered by the consent. Social workers should provide clients with an opportunity to ask questions.

(b) In instances when clients are not literate or have difficulty understanding the primary language used in the practice setting, social workers should take steps to ensure clients' comprehension. This may include providing clients with a detailed verbal explanation or arranging for a qualified interpreter or translator whenever possible.

(c) In instances when clients lack the capacity to provide informed consent, social workers should protect clients' interests by seeking permission from an appropriate third party, informing clients consistent with the clients' level of understanding. In such instances social workers should seek to ensure that the third party acts in a manner consistent with clients' wishes and interests. Social workers should take reasonable steps to enhance such clients' ability to give informed consent.
(d) In instances when clients are receiving services involuntarily, social workers should provide information about the nature and extent of services and about the extent of clients' right to refuse service.

(e) Social workers should discuss with clients the social workers’ policies concerning the use of technology in the provision of professional services.

(f) Social workers who use technology to provide social work services should obtain informed consent from the individuals using these services during the initial screening or interview and prior to initiating services. Social workers should assess clients’ capacity to provide informed consent and, when using technology to communicate, verify the identity and location of clients.

(g) Social workers who use technology to provide social work services should assess the clients’ suitability and capacity for electronic and remote services. Social workers should consider the clients’ intellectual, emotional, and physical ability to use technology to receive services and the clients’ ability to understand the potential benefits, risks, and limitations of such services. If clients do not wish to use services provided through technology, social workers should help them identify alternate methods of service.

(h) Social workers should obtain clients’ informed consent before making audio or video recordings of clients or permitting observation of service provision by a third party.

(i) Social workers should obtain client consent before conducting an electronic search on the client. Exceptions may arise when the search is for purposes of protecting the client or other people from serious, foreseeable, and imminent harm, or for other compelling professional reasons.

1.4 Competence

(a) Social workers should provide services and represent themselves as competent only within the boundaries of their education, training, license, certification, consultation received, supervised experience, or other relevant professional experience.

(b) Social workers should provide services in substantive areas or use intervention techniques or approaches that are new to them only after engaging in appropriate study, training, consultation, and supervision from people who are competent in those interventions or techniques.

(c) When generally recognized standards do not exist with respect to an emerging area of practice, social workers should exercise careful judgment and take responsible steps (including appropriate education, research, training, consultation, and supervision) to ensure the competence of their work and to protect clients from harm.

(d) Social workers who use technology in the provision of social work services should ensure that they have the necessary knowledge and skills to provide such services in a competent manner. This includes an understanding of the special communication challenges when using technology and the ability to implement strategies to address these challenges.

(e) Social workers who use technology in providing social work services should comply with the laws governing technology and social work practice in the jurisdiction in which
they are regulated and located and, as applicable, in the jurisdiction in which the client is located.

1.5 Cultural Awareness and Social Diversity
(a) Social workers should understand culture and its function in human behavior and society, recognizing the strengths that exist in all cultures.

(b) Social workers should have a knowledge base of their clients' cultures and be able to demonstrate competence in the provision of services that are sensitive to clients' cultures and to differences among people and cultural groups.

(c) Social workers should obtain education about and seek to understand the nature of social diversity and oppression with respect to race, ethnicity, national origin, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, marital status, political belief, religion, immigration status, and mental or physical ability.

(d) Social workers who provide electronic social work services should be aware of cultural and socioeconomic differences among clients and how they may use electronic technology. Social workers should assess cultural, environmental, economic, mental or physical ability, linguistic, and other issues that may affect the delivery or use of these services.

1.6 Conflicts of Interest
(a) Social workers should be alert to and avoid conflicts of interest that interfere with the exercise of professional discretion and impartial judgment. Social workers should inform clients when a real or potential conflict of interest arises and take reasonable steps to resolve the issue in a manner that makes the clients' interests primary and protects clients' interests to the greatest extent possible. In some cases, protecting clients' interests may require termination of the professional relationship with proper referral of the client.

(b) Social workers should not take unfair advantage of any professional relationship or exploit others to further their personal, religious, political, or business interests.

(c) Social workers should not engage in dual or multiple relationships with clients or former clients in which there is a risk of exploitation or potential harm to the client. In instances when dual or multiple relationships are unavoidable, social workers should take steps to protect clients and are responsible for setting clear, appropriate, and culturally sensitive boundaries. (Dual or multiple relationships occur when social workers relate to clients in more than one relationship, whether professional, social, or business. Dual or multiple relationships can occur simultaneously or consecutively.)

(d) When social workers provide services to two or more people who have a relationship with each other (for example, couples, family members), social workers should clarify with all parties which individuals will be considered clients and the nature of social workers' professional obligations to the various individuals who are receiving services. Social workers who anticipate a conflict of interest among the individuals receiving services or who anticipate having to perform in potentially conflicting roles (for example, when a social worker is asked to testify in a child custody dispute or divorce proceedings involving clients) should clarify their role with the parties involved and take appropriate action to minimize any conflict of interest.
Social workers should avoid communication with clients using technology (such as social networking sites, online chat, e-mail, text messages, telephone, and video) for personal or non-work-related purposes.

Social workers should be aware that posting personal information on professional Web sites or other media might cause boundary confusion, inappropriate dual relationships, or harm to clients.

Social workers should be aware that personal affiliations may increase the likelihood that clients may discover the social worker’s presence on Web sites, social media, and other forms of technology. Social workers should be aware that involvement in electronic communication with groups based on race, ethnicity, language, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, mental or physical ability, religion, immigration status, and other personal affiliations may affect their ability to work effectively with particular clients.

Social workers should avoid accepting requests from or engaging in personal relationships with clients on social networking sites or other electronic media to prevent boundary confusion, inappropriate dual relationships, or harm to clients.

### 1.7 Privacy and Confidentiality

Social workers should respect clients' right to privacy. Social workers should not solicit private information from or about clients except for compelling professional reasons. Once private information is shared, standards of confidentiality apply.

Social workers may disclose confidential information when appropriate with valid consent from a client or a person legally authorized to consent on behalf of a client.

Social workers should protect the confidentiality of all information obtained in the course of professional service, except for compelling professional reasons. The general expectation that social workers will keep information confidential does not apply when disclosure is necessary to prevent serious, foreseeable, and imminent harm to a client or others. In all instances, social workers should disclose the least amount of confidential information necessary to achieve the desired purpose; only information that is directly relevant to the purpose for which the disclosure is made should be revealed.

Social workers should inform clients, to the extent possible, about the disclosure of confidential information and the potential consequences, when feasible before the disclosure is made. This applies whether social workers disclose confidential information on the basis of a legal requirement or client consent.

Social workers should discuss with clients and other interested parties the nature of confidentiality and limitations of clients' right to confidentiality. Social workers should review with clients circumstances where confidential information may be requested and where disclosure of confidential information may be legally required. This discussion should occur as soon as possible in the social worker-client relationship and as needed throughout the course of the relationship.

When social workers provide counseling services to families, couples, or groups, social workers should seek agreement among the parties involved concerning each individual's right to confidentiality and obligation to preserve the confidentiality of information shared by others. This agreement should include consideration of whether confidential information may be exchanged in person or electronically, among clients or
with others outside of formal counseling sessions. Social workers should inform participants in family, couples, or group counseling that social workers cannot guarantee that all participants will honor such agreements.

(g) Social workers should inform clients involved in family, couples, marital, or group counseling of the social worker's, employer's, and agency's policy concerning the social worker's disclosure of confidential information among the parties involved in the counseling.

(h) Social workers should not disclose confidential information to third-party payers unless clients have authorized such disclosure.

(i) Social workers should not discuss confidential information, electronically or in person, in any setting unless privacy can be ensured. Social workers should not discuss confidential information in public or semi-public areas such as hallways, waiting rooms, elevators, and restaurants.

(j) Social workers should protect the confidentiality of clients during legal proceedings to the extent permitted by law. When a court of law or other legally authorized body orders social workers to disclose confidential or privileged information without a client's consent and such disclosure could cause harm to the client, social workers should request that the court withdraw the order or limit the order as narrowly as possible or maintain the records under seal, unavailable for public inspection.

(k) Social workers should protect the confidentiality of clients when responding to requests from members of the media.

(l) Social workers should protect the confidentiality of clients' written and electronic records and other sensitive information. Social workers should take reasonable steps to ensure that clients' records are stored in a secure location and that clients' records are not available to others who are not authorized to have access.

(m) Social workers should take reasonable steps to protect the confidentiality of electronic communications, including information provided to clients or third parties. Social workers should use applicable safeguards (such as encryption, firewalls, and passwords) when using electronic communications such as e-mail, online posts, online chat sessions, mobile communication, and text messages.

(n) Social workers should develop and disclose policies and procedures for notifying clients of any breach of confidential information in a timely manner.

(o) In the event of unauthorized access to client records or information, including any unauthorized access to the social worker’s electronic communication or storage systems, social workers should inform clients of such disclosures, consistent with applicable laws and professional standards.

(p) Social workers should develop and inform clients about their policies, consistent with prevailing social work ethical standards, on the use of electronic technology, including Internet-based search engines, to gather information about clients.

(q) Social workers should avoid searching or gathering client information electronically unless there are compelling professional reasons, and when appropriate, with the client’s informed consent.
Social workers should avoid posting any identifying or confidential information about clients on professional websites or other forms of social media.

Social workers should transfer or dispose of clients' records in a manner that protects clients' confidentiality and is consistent with applicable laws governing records and social work licensure.

Social workers should take reasonable precautions to protect client confidentiality in the event of the social worker's termination of practice, incapacitation, or death.

Social workers should not disclose identifying information when discussing clients for teaching or training purposes unless the client has consented to disclosure of confidential information.

Social workers should not disclose identifying information when discussing clients with consultants unless the client has consented to disclosure of confidential information or there is a compelling need for such disclosure.

Social workers should protect the confidentiality of deceased clients consistent with the preceding standards.

1.8 Access to Records

Social workers should provide clients with reasonable access to records concerning the clients. Social workers who are concerned that clients' access to their records could cause serious misunderstanding or harm to the client should provide assistance in interpreting the records and consultation with the client regarding the records. Social workers should limit clients' access to their records, or portions of their records, only in exceptional circumstances when there is compelling evidence that such access would cause serious harm to the client. Both clients' requests and the rationale for withholding some or all of the record should be documented in clients' files.

Social workers should develop and inform clients about their policies, consistent with prevailing social work ethical standards, on the use of technology to provide clients with access to their records.

When providing clients with access to their records, social workers should take steps to protect the confidentiality of other individuals identified or discussed in such records.

1.9 Sexual Relationships

Social workers should under no circumstances engage in sexual activities, inappropriate sexual communications through the use of technology or in person, or sexual contact with current clients, whether such contact is consensual or forced.

Social workers should not engage in sexual activities or sexual contact with clients' relatives or other individuals with whom clients maintain a close personal relationship when there is a risk of exploitation or potential harm to the client. Sexual activity or sexual contact with clients' relatives or other individuals with whom clients maintain a personal relationship has the potential to be harmful to the client and may make it difficult for the social worker and client to maintain appropriate professional boundaries. Social workers--not their clients, their clients' relatives, or other individuals with whom the client maintains a personal relationship--assume the full burden for setting clear, appropriate, and culturally sensitive boundaries.
Social workers should not engage in sexual activities or sexual contact with former clients because of the potential for harm to the client. If social workers engage in conduct contrary to this prohibition or claim that an exception to this prohibition is warranted because of extraordinary circumstances, it is social workers—not their clients—who assume the full burden of demonstrating that the former client has not been exploited, coerced, or manipulated, intentionally or unintentionally.

Social workers should not provide clinical services to individuals with whom they have had a prior sexual relationship. Providing clinical services to a former sexual partner has the potential to be harmful to the individual and is likely to make it difficult for the social worker and individual to maintain appropriate professional boundaries.

**1.10 Physical Contact**

Social workers should not engage in physical contact with clients when there is a possibility of psychological harm to the client as a result of the contact (such as cradling or caressing clients). Social workers who engage in appropriate physical contact with clients are responsible for setting clear, appropriate, and culturally sensitive boundaries that govern such physical contact.

**1.11 Sexual Harassment**

Social workers should not sexually harass clients. Sexual harassment includes sexual advances; sexual solicitation; requests for sexual favors; and other verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact of a sexual nature.

**1.12 Derogatory Language**

Social workers should not use derogatory language in their written, verbal, or electronic communications to or about clients. Social workers should use accurate and respectful language in all communications to and about clients.

**1.13 Payment for Services**

(a) When setting fees, social workers should ensure that the fees are fair, reasonable, and commensurate with the services performed. Consideration should be given to clients' ability to pay.

(b) Social workers should avoid accepting goods or services from clients as payment for professional services. Bartering arrangements, particularly involving services, create the potential for conflicts of interest, exploitation, and inappropriate boundaries in social workers' relationships with clients. Social workers should explore and may participate in bartering only in very limited circumstances when it can be demonstrated that such arrangements are an accepted practice among professionals in the local community, considered to be essential for the provision of services, negotiated without coercion, and entered into at the client's initiative and with the client's informed consent. Social workers who accept goods or services from clients as payment for professional services assume the full burden of demonstrating that this arrangement will not be detrimental to the client or the professional relationship.

(c) Social workers should not solicit a private fee or other remuneration for providing services to clients who are entitled to such available services through the social workers' employer or agency.

**1.14 Clients Who Lack Decision-Making Capacity**
When social workers act on behalf of clients who lack the capacity to make informed decisions, social workers should take reasonable steps to safeguard the interests and rights of those clients.

1.15 Interruption of Services
Social workers should make reasonable efforts to ensure continuity of services in the event that services are interrupted by factors such as unavailability, disruptions in electronic communication, relocation, illness, mental or physical ability, or death.

1.16 Referral for Services
(a) Social workers should refer clients to other professionals when the other professionals' specialized knowledge or expertise is needed to serve clients fully or when social workers believe that they are not being effective or making reasonable progress with clients and that other services are required.

(b) Social workers who refer clients to other professionals should take appropriate steps to facilitate an orderly transfer of responsibility. Social workers who refer clients to other professionals should disclose, with clients' consent, all pertinent information to the new service providers.

(c) Social workers are prohibited from giving or receiving payment for a referral when no professional service is provided by the referring social worker.

1.17 Termination of Services
(a) Social workers should terminate services to clients and professional relationships with them when such services and relationships are no longer required or no longer serve the clients' needs or interests.

(b) Social workers should take reasonable steps to avoid abandoning clients who are still in need of services. Social workers should withdraw services precipitously only under unusual circumstances, giving careful consideration to all factors in the situation and taking care to minimize possible adverse effects. Social workers should assist in making appropriate arrangements for continuation of services when necessary.

(c) Social workers in fee-for-service settings may terminate services to clients who are not paying an overdue balance if the financial contractual arrangements have been made clear to the client, if the client does not pose an imminent danger to self or others, and if the clinical and other consequences of the current nonpayment have been addressed and discussed with the client.

(d) Social workers should not terminate services to pursue a social, financial, or sexual relationship with a client.

(e) Social workers who anticipate the termination or interruption of services to clients should notify clients promptly and seek the transfer, referral, or continuation of services in relation to the clients' needs and preferences.

(f) Social workers who are leaving an employment setting should inform clients of appropriate options for the continuation of services and of the benefits and risks of the options.

2. Social Workers' Ethical Responsibilities to Colleagues
2.1 Respect
(a) Social workers should treat colleagues with respect and should represent accurately and fairly the qualifications, views, and obligations of colleagues.

(b) Social workers should avoid unwarranted negative criticism of colleagues in verbal, written, and electronic communications with clients or with other professionals. Unwarranted negative criticism may include demeaning comments that refer to colleagues' level of competence or to individuals' attributes such as race, ethnicity, national origin, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, marital status, political belief, religion, immigration status, and mental or physical ability.

(c) Social workers should cooperate with social work colleagues and with colleagues of other professions when such cooperation serves the well-being of clients.

2.2 Confidentiality
Social workers should respect confidential information shared by colleagues in the course of their professional relationships and transactions. Social workers should ensure that such colleagues understand social workers' obligation to respect confidentiality and any exceptions related to it.

2.3 Interdisciplinary Collaboration
(a) Social workers who are members of an interdisciplinary team should participate in and contribute to decisions that affect the well-being of clients by drawing on the perspectives, values, and experiences of the social work profession. Professional and ethical obligations of the interdisciplinary team as a whole and of its individual members should be clearly established.

(b) Social workers for whom a team decision raises ethical concerns should attempt to resolve the disagreement through appropriate channels. If the disagreement cannot be resolved, social workers should pursue other avenues to address their concerns consistent with client well-being.

2.4 Disputes Involving Colleagues
(a) Social workers should not take advantage of a dispute between a colleague and an employer to obtain a position or otherwise advance the social workers' own interests.

(b) Social workers should not exploit clients in disputes with colleagues or engage clients in any inappropriate discussion of conflicts between social workers and their colleagues.

2.5 Consultation
(a) Social workers should seek the advice and counsel of colleagues whenever such consultation is in the best interests of clients.

(b) Social workers should keep themselves informed about colleagues' areas of expertise and competencies. Social workers should seek consultation only from colleagues who have demonstrated knowledge, expertise, and competence related to the subject of the consultation.

(c) When consulting with colleagues about clients, social workers should disclose the least amount of information necessary to achieve the purposes of the consultation.

2.6 Sexual Relationships
(a) Social workers who function as supervisors or educators should not engage in sexual activities or contact (including verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact) with supervisees, students, trainees, or other colleagues over whom they exercise professional authority.

(b) Social workers should avoid engaging in sexual relationships with colleagues when there is potential for a conflict of interest. Social workers who become involved in, or anticipate becoming involved in, a sexual relationship with a colleague have a duty to transfer professional responsibilities, when necessary, to avoid a conflict of interest.

2.7 Sexual Harassment

Social workers should not sexually harass supervisees, students, trainees, or colleagues. Sexual harassment includes sexual advances; sexual solicitation; requests for sexual favors; and other verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact of a sexual nature.

2.8 Impairment of Colleagues

(a) Social workers who have direct knowledge of a social work colleague's impairment that is due to personal problems, psychosocial distress, substance abuse, or mental health difficulties and that interferes with practice effectiveness should consult with that colleague when feasible and assist the colleague in taking remedial action.

(b) Social workers who believe that a social work colleague's impairment interferes with practice effectiveness and that the colleague has not taken adequate steps to address the impairment should take action through appropriate channels established by employers, agencies, NASW, licensing and regulatory bodies, and other professional organizations.

2.9 Incompetence of Colleagues

(a) Social workers who have direct knowledge of a social work colleague's incompetence should consult with that colleague when feasible and assist the colleague in taking remedial action.

(b) Social workers who believe that a social work colleague is incompetent and has not taken adequate steps to address the incompetence should take action through appropriate channels established by employers, agencies, NASW, licensing and regulatory bodies, and other professional organizations.

2.10 Unethical Conduct of Colleagues

(a) Social workers should take adequate measures to discourage, prevent, expose, and correct the unethical conduct of colleagues, including unethical conduct using technology.

(b) Social workers should be knowledgeable about established policies and procedures for handling concerns about colleagues' unethical behavior. Social workers should be familiar with national, state, and local procedures for handling ethics complaints. These include policies and procedures created by NASW, licensing and regulatory bodies, employers, agencies, and other professional organizations.

(c) Social workers who believe that a colleague has acted unethically should seek resolution by discussing their concerns with the colleague when feasible and when such discussion is likely to be productive.
(d) When necessary, social workers who believe that a colleague has acted unethically should take action through appropriate formal channels (such as contacting a state licensing board or regulatory body, the NASW National Ethics Committee, or other professional ethics committees).

(e) Social workers should defend and assist colleagues who are unjustly charged with unethical conduct.

3. Social Workers' Ethical Responsibilities in Practice Settings

3.1 Supervision and Consultation

(a) Social workers who provide supervision or consultation (whether in-person or remotely) should have the necessary knowledge and skill to supervise or consult appropriately and should do so only within their areas of knowledge and competence.

(b) Social workers who provide supervision or consultation are responsible for setting clear, appropriate, and culturally sensitive boundaries.

(c) Social workers should not engage in any dual or multiple relationships with supervisees in which there is a risk of exploitation or potential harm to the supervisee, including dual relationships that may arise while using social networking sites or other electronic media.

(d) Social workers who provide supervision should evaluate supervisees' performance in a manner that is fair and respectful.

3.2 Education and Training

(a) Social workers who function as educators, field instructors for students, or trainers should provide instruction only within their areas of knowledge and competence and should provide instruction based on the most current information and knowledge available in the profession.

(b) Social workers who function as educators or field instructors for students should evaluate students' performance in a manner that is fair and respectful.

(c) Social workers who function as educators or field instructors for students should take reasonable steps to ensure that clients are routinely informed when services are being provided by students.

(d) Social workers who function as educators or field instructors for students should not engage in any dual or multiple relationships with students in which there is a risk of exploitation or potential harm to the student, including dual relationships that may arise while using social networking sites or other electronic media. Social work educators and field instructors are responsible for setting clear, appropriate, and culturally sensitive boundaries.

3.3 Performance Evaluation

Social workers who have responsibility for evaluating the performance of others should fulfill such responsibility in a fair and considerate manner and on the basis of clearly stated criteria.

3.4 Client Records
(a) Social workers should take reasonable steps to ensure that documentation in electronic and paper records is accurate and reflects the services provided.

(b) Social workers should include sufficient and timely documentation in records to facilitate the delivery of services and to ensure continuity of services provided to clients in the future.

(c) Social workers' documentation should protect clients' privacy to the extent that is possible and appropriate and should include only information that is directly relevant to the delivery of services.

(d) Social workers should store records following the termination of services to ensure reasonable future access. Records should be maintained for the number of years required by relevant laws, agency policies, and contracts.

3.5 Billing
Social workers should establish and maintain billing practices that accurately reflect the nature and extent of services provided and that identify who provided the service in the practice setting.

3.6 Client Transfer
(a) When an individual who is receiving services from another agency or colleague contacts a social worker for services, the social worker should carefully consider the client's needs before agreeing to provide services. To minimize possible confusion and conflict, social workers should discuss with potential clients the nature of the clients' current relationship with other service providers and the implications, including possible benefits or risks, of entering into a relationship with a new service provider.

(b) If a new client has been served by another agency or colleague, social workers should discuss with the client whether consultation with the previous service provider is in the client's best interest.

3.7 Administration
(a) Social work administrators should advocate within and outside their agencies for adequate resources to meet clients' needs.

(b) Social workers should advocate for resource allocation procedures that are open and fair. When not all clients' needs can be met, an allocation procedure should be developed that is nondiscriminatory and based on appropriate and consistently applied principles.

(c) Social workers who are administrators should take reasonable steps to ensure that adequate agency or organizational resources are available to provide appropriate staff supervision.

(d) Social work administrators should take reasonable steps to ensure that the working environment for which they are responsible is consistent with and encourages compliance with the NASW Code of Ethics. Social work administrators should take reasonable steps to eliminate any conditions in their organizations that violate, interfere with, or discourage compliance with the Code.

3.8 Continuing Education and Staff Development
Social work administrators and supervisors should take reasonable steps to provide or arrange for continuing education and staff development for all staff for whom they are responsible. Continuing education and staff development should address current knowledge and emerging developments related to social work practice and ethics.

3.9 Commitments to Employers
(a) Social workers generally should adhere to commitments made to employers and employing organizations.

(b) Social workers should work to improve employing agencies' policies and procedures and the efficiency and effectiveness of their services.

(c) Social workers should take reasonable steps to ensure that employers are aware of social workers' ethical obligations as set forth in the NASW Code of Ethics and of the implications of those obligations for social work practice.

(d) Social workers should not allow an employing organization's policies, procedures, regulations, or administrative orders to interfere with their ethical practice of social work. Social workers should take reasonable steps to ensure that their employing organizations' practices are consistent with the NASW Code of Ethics.

(e) Social workers should act to prevent and eliminate discrimination in the employing organization's work assignments and in its employment policies and practices.

(f) Social workers should accept employment or arrange student field placements only in organizations that exercise fair personnel practices.

(g) Social workers should be diligent stewards of the resources of their employing organizations, wisely conserving funds where appropriate and never misappropriating funds or using them for unintended purposes.

3.10 Labor-Management Disputes
(a) Social workers may engage in organized action, including the formation of and participation in labor unions, to improve services to clients and working conditions.

(b) The actions of social workers who are involved in labor-management disputes, job actions, or labor strikes should be guided by the profession's values, ethical principles, and ethical standards. Reasonable differences of opinion exist among social workers concerning their primary obligation as professionals during an actual or threatened labor strike or job action. Social workers should carefully examine relevant issues and their possible impact on clients before deciding on a course of action.

4. Social Workers' Ethical Responsibilities as Professionals
4.1 Competence
(a) Social workers should accept responsibility or employment only on the basis of existing competence or the intention to acquire the necessary competence.

(b) Social workers should strive to become and remain proficient in professional practice and the performance of professional functions. Social workers should critically examine and keep current with emerging knowledge relevant to social work. Social workers should routinely review the professional literature and participate in continuing education relevant to social work practice and social work ethics.
Social workers should base practice on recognized knowledge, including empirically based knowledge, relevant to social work and social work ethics.

4.2 Discrimination
Social workers should not practice, condone, facilitate, or collaborate with any form of discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity, national origin, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, marital status, political belief, religion, immigration status, or mental or physical ability.

4.3 Private Conduct
Social workers should not permit their private conduct to interfere with their ability to fulfill their professional responsibilities.

4.4 Dishonesty, Fraud, and Deception
Social workers should not participate in, condone, or be associated with dishonesty, fraud, or deception.

4.5 Impairment
(a) Social workers should not allow their own personal problems, psychosocial distress, legal problems, substance abuse, or mental health difficulties to interfere with their professional judgment and performance or to jeopardize the best interests of people for whom they have a professional responsibility.

(b) Social workers whose personal problems, psychosocial distress, legal problems, substance abuse, or mental health difficulties interfere with their professional judgment and performance should immediately seek consultation and take appropriate remedial action by seeking professional help, making adjustments in workload, terminating practice, or taking any other steps necessary to protect clients and others.

4.6 Misrepresentation
(a) Social workers should make clear distinctions between statements made and actions engaged in as a private individual and as a representative of the social work profession, a professional social work organization, or the social worker's employing agency.

(b) Social workers who speak on behalf of professional social work organizations should accurately represent the official and authorized positions of the organizations.

(c) Social workers should ensure that their representations to clients, agencies, and the public of professional qualifications, credentials, education, competence, affiliations, services provided, or results to be achieved are accurate. Social workers should claim only those relevant professional credentials they actually possess and take steps to correct any inaccuracies or misrepresentations of their credentials by others.

4.7 Solicitations
(a) Social workers should not engage in uninvited solicitation of potential clients who, because of their circumstances, are vulnerable to undue influence, manipulation, or coercion.

(b) Social workers should not engage in solicitation of testimonial endorsements (including solicitation of consent to use a client's prior statement as a testimonial endorsement) from current clients or from other people who, because of their particular circumstances, are vulnerable to undue influence.
4.8 Acknowledging Credit

(a) Social workers should take responsibility and credit, including authorship credit, only for work they have actually performed and to which they have contributed.

(b) Social workers should honestly acknowledge the work of and the contributions made by others.

5. Social Workers' Ethical Responsibilities to the Social Work Profession

5.1 Integrity of the Profession

(a) Social workers should work toward the maintenance and promotion of high standards of practice.

(b) Social workers should uphold and advance the values, ethics, knowledge, and mission of the profession. Social workers should protect, enhance, and improve the integrity of the profession through appropriate study and research, active discussion, and responsible criticism of the profession.

(c) Social workers should contribute time and professional expertise to activities that promote respect for the value, integrity, and competence of the social work profession. These activities may include teaching, research, consultation, service, legislative testimony, presentations in the community, and participation in their professional organizations.

(d) Social workers should contribute to the knowledge base of social work and share with colleagues their knowledge related to practice, research, and ethics. Social workers should seek to contribute to the profession's literature and to share their knowledge at professional meetings and conferences.

(e) Social workers should act to prevent the unauthorized and unqualified practice of social work.

5.2 Evaluation and Research

(a) Social workers should monitor and evaluate policies, the implementation of programs, and practice interventions.

(b) Social workers should promote and facilitate evaluation and research to contribute to the development of knowledge.

(c) Social workers should critically examine and keep current with emerging knowledge relevant to social work and fully use evaluation and research evidence in their professional practice.

(d) Social workers engaged in evaluation or research should carefully consider possible consequences and should follow guidelines developed for the protection of evaluation and research participants. Appropriate institutional review boards should be consulted.

(e) Social workers engaged in evaluation or research should obtain voluntary and written informed consent from participants, when appropriate, without any implied or actual deprivation or penalty for refusal to participate; without undue inducement to participate; and with due regard for participants' well-being, privacy, and dignity. Informed consent should include information about the nature, extent, and duration of
the participation requested and disclosure of the risks and benefits of participation in the research.

(f) When using electronic technology to facilitate evaluation or research, social workers should ensure that participants provide informed consent for the use of such technology. Social workers should assess whether participants are able to use the technology and, when appropriate, offer reasonable alternatives to participate in the evaluation or research.

(g) When evaluation or research participants are incapable of giving informed consent, social workers should provide an appropriate explanation to the participants, obtain the participants' assent to the extent they are able, and obtain written consent from an appropriate proxy.

(h) Social workers should never design or conduct evaluation or research that does not use consent procedures, such as certain forms of naturalistic observation and archival research, unless rigorous and responsible review of the research has found it to be justified because of its prospective scientific, educational, or applied value and unless equally effective alternative procedures that do not involve waiver of consent are not feasible.

(i) Social workers should inform participants of their right to withdraw from evaluation and research at any time without penalty.

(j) Social workers should take appropriate steps to ensure that participants in evaluation and research have access to appropriate supportive services.

(k) Social workers engaged in evaluation or research should protect participants from unwarranted physical or mental distress, harm, danger, or deprivation.

(l) Social workers engaged in the evaluation of services should discuss collected information only for professional purposes and only with people professionally concerned with this information.

(m) Social workers engaged in evaluation or research should ensure the anonymity or confidentiality of participants and of the data obtained from them. Social workers should inform participants of any limits of confidentiality, the measures that will be taken to ensure confidentiality, and when any records containing research data will be destroyed.

(n) Social workers who report evaluation and research results should protect participants' confidentiality by omitting identifying information unless proper consent has been obtained authorizing disclosure.

(o) Social workers should report evaluation and research findings accurately. They should not fabricate or falsify results and should take steps to correct any errors later found in published data using standard publication methods.

(p) Social workers engaged in evaluation or research should be alert to and avoid conflicts of interest and dual relationships with participants, should inform participants when a real or potential conflict of interest arises, and should take steps to resolve the issue in a manner that makes participants' interests primary.

(q) Social workers should educate themselves, their students, and their colleagues about responsible research practices.
6. Social Workers' Ethical Responsibilities to the Broader Society

6.1 Social Welfare
Social workers should promote the general welfare of society, from local to global levels, and the development of people, their communities, and their environments. Social workers should advocate for living conditions conducive to the fulfillment of basic human needs and should promote social, economic, political, and cultural values and institutions that are compatible with the realization of social justice.

6.2 Public Participation
Social workers should facilitate informed participation by the public in shaping social policies and institutions.

6.3 Public Emergencies
Social workers should provide appropriate professional services in public emergencies to the greatest extent possible.

6.4 Social and Political Action
(a) Social workers should engage in social and political action that seeks to ensure that all people have equal access to the resources, employment, services, and opportunities they require to meet their basic human needs and to develop fully. Social workers should be aware of the impact of the political arena on practice and should advocate for changes in policy and legislation to improve social conditions in order to meet basic human needs and promote social justice.

(b) Social workers should act to expand choice and opportunity for all people, with special regard for vulnerable, disadvantaged, oppressed, and exploited people and groups.

(c) Social workers should promote conditions that encourage respect for cultural and social diversity within the United States and globally. Social workers should promote policies and practices that demonstrate respect for difference, support the expansion of cultural knowledge and resources, advocate for programs and institutions that demonstrate cultural competence, and promote policies that safeguard the rights of and confirm equity and social justice for all people.

(d) Social workers should act to prevent and eliminate domination of, exploitation of, and discrimination against any person, group, or class on the basis of race, ethnicity, national origin, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, marital status, political belief, religion, immigration status, or mental or physical ability.