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INTRODUCTION: PHILOSOPHY AND BACKGROUND

CALVIN’S SOCIAL WORK PROGRAM

The Field Education Manual

Welcome to the Calvin College Social Work Field Education Program. Calvin has a long and rich history of offering social work education to its students. To aid you in understanding Calvin College, the social work program, and your role in the field experience, this handbook was written with the following purposes in mind:

1. to help prepare social work students for their field education experience.
2. to orient field instructors to the social work program’s curriculum and perspective.
3. to provide easy access to all relevant field education policies and procedures.

The Field Education Manual is a reference for everyone involved in field practice. If additional information is needed about the Calvin College Social Work Program, the reader is referred to the Social Work Student Handbook, Faculty Liaison, Field Education Coordinator, or Program Director.

Overview

Our mission at Calvin is to offer a Christian education enriched by the insights of the Reformed heritage. We work to enable students to grasp a vision of God’s sovereignty over all of life and to move toward a life of informed Christian involvement and action. We teach that people are God’s creatures intended to reclaim God’s creation through the redemptive power of love so powerfully expressed through Christ’s death for us.

Social work is a profession devoted to professional caring and involvement. It began under religious auspices in the nineteenth century and historically has served and advocated for those persons whose needs have been ignored or minimized by mainstream society. Currently the National Association of Social Work (NASW) defines the practice of social work as:

The professional application of social work values, principles, and techniques to one or more of the following ends: helping people obtain tangible services; counseling and psychotherapy with individuals, families, and groups; helping communities or groups provide or improve social and health services; and participating in legislative processes. The practice of social work requires knowledge of human development and behavior; of social and economic, and cultural institutions; and of the interaction of all these factors. (www.naswdc.org/practice)

There is a clear link between the kingdom work of Reformed Christians and the activities of professional social workers; both involve serving people in need. It is not surprising then that many Reformed Christians have entered the profession of social work as an expression of their faith. Calvin College has acknowledged this link through its course offerings, and has offered social work courses for the past sixty years.

History

Calvin College offered its first social work course in 1934. This was a course in social casework that involved classroom work and volunteer service for area social service agencies. In the late 1960s, a course in social welfare policy and one in social work practice was introduced. By 1971/72, Calvin was offering internship experiences in social work. In 1981/82, Calvin began offering its first formal social work program: a supplementary concentration consisting of five social work courses and an additional psychology or sociology course. In 1982/83, the Department of Sociology changed its name to the Department of Sociology and Social Work. In 1986/87, with the addition of a social work interviewing course, the supplementary concentration (by then called a group minor) was changed to include six social work courses: a welfare policy course, a practice course, a child welfare course, the interviewing course, and two semesters of field education. Students would major in Sociology or Psychology and take the group minor in Social Work. In 1989/90, the BSW curriculum was implemented and the first group of B.S.W. students graduated in May 1990. In June 1992, Calvin’s BSW
program was granted accreditation by the Council on Social Work Education; Calvin’s BSW program was re-accredited in June 1997, June 2005, and June 2013.

**Field Education**

For the Calvin BSW student, social work field education is the culmination of four years of hard work. Students are offered the opportunity for self-critical personal growth and professional development within the context of an agency setting under the field instructor’s supervision and on campus in weekly small group seminars. Field Education is a time for practicing what has been learned in the classroom and getting feedback on implementation followed by evaluation and more testing. It is a time for integration of one’s world-and-life view with the ideals and realities of educational theories and the needs of the clients with whom students work. Field education is a time of anticipation, excitement, and also some fear. More than anything, it is a critical mentorship as the developing social worker begins shaping his/her professional identity.

**Thank You**

Calvin is grateful for the willingness of agencies to open their doors to students and for field instructors who give their time and professional skills to develop social workers. Through this sharing of resources, healing and justice for all persons can be furthered.
CSWE AND CALVIN’S FIELD EDUCATION PROGRAM

The Council on Social Work Education (CWSE) Educational Policy and Accreditation Standards (EPAS) promote academic excellence in baccalaureate and master’s social work education. The EPAS specify the curricular content and educational context to prepare students for professional social work practice and set forth basic requirements for these purposes. An integrated curriculum design includes program mission and goals, implicit and explicit curriculum, and assessment (CSWE, 2015).

According to the CSWE, "the purpose of the social work profession is to promote human and community well-being. Guided by a person and environment framework, a global perspective, respect for human diversity, and knowledge based on scientific inquiry, the purpose of social work is actualized through its quest for social and economic justice, the prevention of conditions that limit human rights, the elimination of poverty, and the enhancement of the quality of life for all persons, locally and globally" (CSWE, 2015, p. 5).

To this end, the curriculum must include a liberal arts perspective and the development of professional competencies. Professional competencies include the following areas (see Appendix B: THE COUNCIL ON SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION EDUCATIONAL POLICY AND STANDARDS for a more complete description):

1. Demonstrate ethical and professional behavior.
2. Engage diversity and difference in practice.
3. Advance human rights and social, economic, and environmental justice.
4. Engage in practice-informed research and research-informed practice.
5. Engage in policy practice.
6. Engage with individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities.
7. Assess individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities.
8. Intervene with individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities.
9. Evaluate practice with individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities.

CSWE considers field education the "signature pedagogy" of any BSW/MSW curriculum, placing field education as the center of importance with regard to social work education. CSWE (2015) states, “The intent of field education is to integrate the theoretical and conceptual contribution of the classroom with the practical world of the practice setting. It is a basic precept of social work education that the two interrelated components of curriculum classroom and field—are of equal importance within the curriculum, and each contributes to the development of the requisite competencies of professional practice. Field education is systematically designed, supervised, coordinated, and evaluated based on criteria by which students demonstrate the Social Work Competencies” (p. 12).

Field education is an integrative experience which reinforces and deepens previous learning acquired in the liberal arts courses as well as in the professional social work competencies. Field education facilitates the development of new knowledge, skills, and competencies through the practice behaviors. Field education provides students with the opportunity to apply classroom learning in actual social work practice situations.

As an integrative experience intended to reinforce and deepen previous learning, the activities and tasks for field education must therefore flow from the social work major and core competencies. From these social work major and core competencies, students construct a learning contract which guides their experiences in field practice.

The social work program administers field education (CSWE, 2015, p.12-13) consistent with program goals and objectives that:

- Provides for a minimum of 400 hours of field education for baccalaureate programs.
- Admits only those students who have met the program’s specified criteria for field education.
- Specifies policies, criteria, and procedures for selecting agencies and field instructors; placing and monitoring students; supporting student safety; maintaining field liaison contacts with agencies; and evaluating student learning and agency effectiveness in providing field instruction.
- Specifies that field instructors for baccalaureate students hold a CSWE-accredited baccalaureate or master’s social
work degree and at least 2 years of post-degree experience. In programs where a field instructor does not hold a CSWE-accredited baccalaureate or master’s social work degree, the program assumes responsibility for reinforcing a social work perspective.

- Provides orientation, field instruction training, and continuing dialogue with agencies and field instructors.
- Develops policies regarding field placements in an agency in which the student is also employed so that student assignments and field education supervision differ from those associated with the student’s employment
- Connects the theoretical and conceptual concepts of the classroom with the field setting
- Provides generalist practice opportunities for students to demonstrate competencies with individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities in the field setting
- Provides students with opportunities to demonstrate competency through in-person contact with clients and constituencies (CSWE, 2015, p. 12-13).

The policies and procedures developed in this manual, therefore, are guided by the requirements of the CSWE and the mission of Calvin College.
GENERALIST SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE

Baccalaureate social work education prepares students for generalist social work practice. This is done primarily through a competency-based approach, assisting students with acquiring core knowledge, skills, values, cognitive and affective processes, and behaviors as outlined in the descriptions of the nine key competencies identified by the CSWE (CSWE, 2015). According to the CSWE, generalist practice is grounded in the liberal arts and the person-in-environment framework. To promote human and social well-being, generalist practitioners use a range of prevention and intervention methods in their practice with diverse individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities based on scientific inquiry and best practices. The generalist practitioner identifies with the social work profession and applies ethical principles and critical thinking in practice at the micro, mezzo, and macro levels. Generalist practitioners engage diversity in their practice and advocate for human rights and social and economic justice. They recognize, support, and build on the strengths and resiliency of all human beings. They engage in research-informed practice and are proactive in responding to the impact of context on professional practice. (CSWE, 2015, p. 11)

A generalist social work practitioner is one who, through completing a BSW program, has the social work knowledge, skills, values, cognitive and affective processes, and behaviors to work with client systems of several different sizes and degrees of complexity. The clients of a generalist practitioner may include individuals and families, small groups, organizations, and communities.

Additionally, generalist social workers employ a “general method” of social work practice which has these dynamic stages: engagement, data collection, assessment, intervention, evaluation, and termination.

Students who graduate from Calvin College’s BSW program will be prepared to function effectively as generalist social workers in entry-level positions.
A STRENGTHS PERSPECTIVE IN SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE

One of the goals of the BSW program at Calvin is to promote and develop in students an understanding of social work knowledge, values, and skills with a strengths perspective emphasis. Furthermore, it is one of the program’s competencies to understand and apply the principles of the strengths perspective to generalist practice with client systems of all sizes.

The strengths perspective rests on the following principles: First and foremost, despite life’s problems, all persons and environments possess strengths which can be marshaled to improve the quality of clients’ lives. Practitioners should respect these strengths and the directions in which client systems wish to apply them. Second, trauma, abuse, illness and struggle may be injurious, but they may also be sources of challenge and opportunity. Third, social work practitioners do not know the upper limits of the capacity for growth and change in their clients. Fourth, discovering strengths requires a process of cooperative exploration and collaboration between clients systems and workers; “expert” practitioners do not have the last word on what clients need. Fifth, all environments—even the most bleak—contain resources. Sixth, social work practice takes place within a context of caring and caretaking which emphasizes that people have the right to be cared for and to care for others. (Saleebey, 2009 p. 15-18).
GENERALIST SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE WITHIN A REFORMED CHRISTIAN PERSPECTIVE

In Reformed Christian thinking, God is sovereign over all of the world and every living creature. The Christian life is a person’s response to God’s revelation of Himself through the Holy Scriptures and His creation. Living that life involves everything a person does, whether it be selling insurance, studying Spanish, nurturing one’s children, participating in a worship service, or practicing as a professional social worker. All activities and callings are potentially of equal value and all can be carried out in a manner faithful or unfaithful to God’s revelation. It follows, then, that crucial to living the Christian life is being informed about God’s creation and discerning from God’s revelation of Himself through the Scriptures and His creation, as best we can in this life, the manner in which Christians ought to relate to the many parts of God’s creation.

A Reformed-Christian perspective has definite implications for how Calvin’s BSW program conceptualizes generalist social work practice. In both social work courses and student seminars, we seek to integrate Reformed thought with generalist practice. Reformed thought views God’s special revelation (the Bible) as teaching that there are three predominant turning points in God’s relationship to His creation: first, God made everything in the world perfect — physical, biological, psychological, social, cultural, and spiritual reality (Creation); second, sin entered the world and distorted the creation (the Fall); third, God, in infinite love, sent His Son to sacrifice Himself for the disobedience of human beings, offering the hope of ongoing restoration of the Creation (Redemption).

Reformed thought differs from many other theologies in that it gives primary emphasis to the “relationships” among the various parts of creation, rather than to the parts themselves. Thus, in reflecting on the impact of the Fall on human beings, Reformed thinkers emphasize the distortion in relationships that occurred between people and their environments, between people and God, between persons, and so forth. Similarly, in reflecting on the implications of Redemption, these thinkers emphasize that, because God has not abandoned His world but rather sent His Son to redeem it, healing and justice can occur in the many broken relationships in life. In Reformed-Christian terminology, this process of restoring broken relationships in the world is often called “transforming culture” toward the ideal relationships intended by God in the Creation. We have conceptualized generalist social work practice in the BSW at Calvin to be an aspect of this transformational process of healing and promoting social, economic, and interpersonal justice in an imperfect world. God’s presence and work in the world make such a process possible.

Thus, a worthy calling for a Christian is to gain the professional knowledge and skills necessary to productively aid client systems in meeting their developmental needs and so contribute to the restoration of a troubled world. Indeed, within a Reformed view, professional social work is one important form of Christian discipleship.

In addition, as Calvin’s BSW program has matured, we have come to believe that transforming broken relationships at all levels of society is best accomplished by practitioners focusing on and identifying the strengths of client systems and the directions in which they want to apply them. We believe this “strengths emphasis,” integrated throughout the courses in the social work major, reflects the redemptive theology of a Reformed, Christian outlook.
FIELD EDUCATION PARTICIPANTS: 
ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The following responsibilities for field education participants have been identified.

The College

Social Work Program

1. Prepare students academically for field education through a basic liberal arts education and social work courses.

2. Admit students to the social work program and make final decisions regarding student’s readiness to enter the field education program.

3. Offer opportunities for agency personnel to participate on the BSW Advisory Committee.

4. Welcome recommendations for program changes from agencies, incorporating such suggestions into the social work program when appropriate.

5. Assume final responsibility for insuring that field education meets accreditation requirements.

6. Reserve the right to delay, cancel or discontinue the agency contract in situations not conducive to learning.

Social Work Field Education Coordinator

1. Recruit and select agencies from a wide range of practice settings that are interested in undergraduate social work education and who can provide a generalist social work experience.

2. Interview new field instructors to ensure they meet the college’s requirements for field education instructors.

3. Create and maintain an up-to-date field education manual for field instructors, faculty liaisons, and students.

4. Assist students in determining their particular needs, abilities, and goals for field education.

5. Inform students of various field agencies and supervisors through individual or group interviews and through former student/faculty liaison evaluations of agencies and supervisors.

6. Provide a field education application and screening process that assures that students are prepared for field education and which provides agency personnel with appropriate information on students referred for placement.

7. Match students with particular agencies for field education based upon student needs, abilities and goals, academic work, feedback from faculty, and the characteristics of the field agencies.

8. Contact agencies with student referrals for placement providing basic information about students for review by agency personnel.

9. Follow-up with such agencies, pairing the student after the pre-placement interview to determine each party’s continued interest in placement. If the student is appropriate for agency placement, the formal agency-school contract must be reviewed and signed by agency and college representatives.

10. Provide a seminar, in consultation and cooperation with faculty liaisons, where students may share field practice experiences, integrate theoretical knowledge, consider ethical and value issues, and provide professional support to one another.

11. Provide regular in-service training for field instructors to assist them in fulfilling their supervisory roles.

12. Maintain ongoing awareness of research and trends in field instruction to ensure that curriculum, policies, and procedures are current and up to date.

13. Develop and maintain an advisory committee to review curriculum and field education policies and address general concerns.

14. Review student evaluations of field education experiences and consider these in the planning of future placements.
Faculty Liaison—(the following responsibilities apply to the group of students assigned to the liaison, not all social work students)

1. Conduct seminar for field students and monitor time spent in field agencies.
2. Help students develop learning contracts compatible with generalist social work practice.
3. Monitor students' field education experiences to ensure that all competencies and practice behaviors are addressed and tasks for each are completed.
4. Be available to students as questions or problems arise regarding course work or field practice.
5. Meet with field instructors each semester to ensure coordination and cooperation between agencies and the college, to review student progress in tasks related to competencies and practice behaviors, and to participate in final evaluation of students. There is no absolute number of visits to agencies by the faculty liaison that is the “right” number of visits. Minimally, two agency visits must occur during an academic year. Variables such as the experience of field instructors, their familiarity with Calvin’s program, involvement in program in-services, and the strengths of students all influence the number of visits to an agency by the faculty liaison.
6. Inform field instructors of college program developments that affect the field education program.
7. Distribute relevant course syllabi and related materials to field instructor.
8. Assist field instructors, when needed, to develop teaching skills, and work with the students to integrate class and field practice learning.
9. Be available for joint or individual consultation with students and agency representatives when problems arise in placement.
10. When a student or an agency requests termination of a placement, the faculty liaison should conduct individual and/or joint conference(s) with the student and field instructor to attempt to resolve the issues. If resolution is not possible, the student’s termination from the agency placement should be facilitated by the faculty liaison. A written summary of the pertinent concerns and dates of meetings should be given to the field education coordinator. The field education coordinator should be informed at each step in this process.
11. Provide written documentation for the field education coordinator of each contact with the field instructor and/or student.
12. Recommend to the field education coordinator whether a given agency or field instructor should be used by the college in the future.
13. Determine students’ grades, taking into consideration the impressions of both field instructors and students.
14. Share feedback from students with agencies and field instructors such that positive experiences can be commended and areas for further development identified in an effort to improve the quality of field instruction.
15. Read and be familiar with the contents of the field education manual.

The Agency

Agency Administration

1. Sign a formal written contract with the college regarding field education participation. The college will take responsibility for developing the contract based upon consultation with the agency (Appendix I: FIELD EDUCATION AFFILIATION AGREEMENT).
2. Provide field instructors who meet college criteria for field education instructors.
3. Provide field education instructors with appropriate release time to engage in student instruction and to attend college-sponsored in-service orientation and training.
4. Provide the student with a written plan for agency orientation (Appendix C: ORIENTATION).
5. Reimburse students’ mileage for field assignments.
6. Ensure that students are not used as substitute staff or do not displace staff.
7. When an agency is large and complex, it may want to designate a coordinator for the field education, i.e. an “agency-based liaison.”
Agency-Based Field Instructor

1. Show interest and ability in providing field education instruction and meet the college's criteria for field education instructors.
2. Participate in school-sponsored orientation. As needed, attend in-service training related to field education.
3. Assist students in developing their learning contracts.
4. Provide regular, weekly supervision and instruction of at least one hour per week to assist and support students in ongoing learning, performance evaluation, and increased professional self-awareness.
5. Provide learning experiences that give students professional responsibilities in accordance with generalist social work practice; namely, practice with individuals, families, groups, organizations and communities.
6. Inform the faculty liaison and student of any significant performance problems as they occur.
7. Participate in student conferences and semester evaluations by preparing a written review of the student’s performance, sharing and discussing it with the student, and providing the faculty liaison or field education coordinator with a signed copy.
8. When applicable, participate in an exit interview that includes a discussion of the issues raised in a student’s agency evaluation and feedback to the faculty liaison regarding the quality of the field education experience.
9. Provide office space and other supplies that contribute to student learning process.
10. Possibly participate on the program's advisory committee.
11. Read and be familiar with the contents of this field education manual.

The Student

1. Attend the college's orientation related to field education.
2. Engage in a minimum of 400 agency-based practice hours during the academic year.
3. Follow agency policies governing office and administrative procedures, personnel policies, and recording guidelines.
4. Initiate and take responsibility for developing a learning contract with field instructor.
5. Participate in the weekly on-campus seminar and comply with seminar expectations.
6. Communicate with the assigned faculty liaison when problems arise at the field agency that cannot be resolved with the field instructor.
7. Contact the field instructor when unable to fulfill professional responsibilities on a given day.
8. Receive clearance from the field instructor for use of agency material for any purpose, including seminar assignments.
10. Participate in weekly supervision and instruction with the field instructor by preparing a written agenda.
11. Participate in the end of semester evaluations (Appendix E: EVALUATION OF STUDENT PERFORMANCE IN FIELD EDUCATION- MIDTERM and Appendix F: EVALUATION OF STUDENT PERFORMANCE IN FIELD EDUCATION-FINAL).
12. Provide the field instructor and faculty liaison with a written evaluation of the field education experience (Appendix G: STUDENT'S EVALUATION OF FIELD EDUCATION SITE AND INSTRUCTOR).
13. Be responsible for securing physical examinations and/or immunizations required by the agency prior to beginning placement.
14. Read and be familiar with the contents of this field education manual.

The Advisory Committee

The Advisory Committee is established to provide direction, support, and feedback regarding the social work program to the social work faculty. Committee members consists of field instructors, agency directors, and other social workers representing diverse social work practice settings who are interested in and committed to baccalaureate social work education. Members of the committee are selected upon the recommendation of the community, including field instructors. The Advisory Committee meets each year. Possible agenda items include: overall program evaluation, curriculum development, continued education for
field instructors, potential tasks and activities for practice behaviors for the learning contract, recruitment/development of field agencies and instructors, and field education manual revisions.

The Advisory Committee also conducts exit interviews with graduating seniors. Interviews will be used to inform curriculum development and program improvements. The names of persons currently serving on the Advisory Committee can be found in Appendix K: CALVIN COLLEGE BSW ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
CRITERIA FOR AGENCY SELECTION

Field Education placements are pursued where students will have opportunity to practice generalist social work skills. A variety of social work settings is sought so that student interests and skills can be matched with agency needs, resulting in a mutually beneficial placement.

Agencies that are selected for student placements will have the following characteristics:

• Volume and flow in programs such that students are offered a wide range of learning experiences with multi-level client systems.

• Programs and intervention methods that are clearly defined and carried out.

• Student opportunities for practicing generalist social work skills such as interviewing, contracting, intervention, networking, advocacy, group work and organization of community resources.

• Willingness to provide weekly supervision to a student by qualified social work staff. (Professionals from related disciplines may supplement social work supervision).

• Measures in place to protect students' safety. This may minimally include training in: policies and procedures for conducting home visits; policies for interacting with potentially “difficult” clients; skills for environmental awareness; check in/out procedures; procedures for handling emergencies, etc.

• Services provision to diverse population groups, including ethnic, racial, religious and gender-based minorities.

• Philosophy and service delivery consistent with the NASW Code of Ethics (Appendix A: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS CODE OF ETHICS).

• Willingness to help the student develop an individualized learning contract and provide learning experiences that contribute to the work of the agency and support the educational goals of the school.

• Willingness to sign the Field Education Affiliation Agreement (Appendix I: FIELD EDUCATION AFFILIATION AGREEMENT).

• A system of community accountability (i.e., board of directors, fiscal accountability via budget review, and/or review by an accrediting agency).

• Non-discriminatory practices in hiring, accepting students, and relating to clients.

Agencies which should not be considered for field education placements include agencies:

• Suffering with intense morale problems resulting in high staff turnover.

• Wherein a key supervisory or administrative position is vacant.

• That are undergoing a massive reorganization.

• That consistently refuse to release its staff to attend orientation and in-service training provided for field instructors by the college.

• That are not in compliance with applicable federal, state and local laws regarding nondiscrimination

• That do not meet the criteria for field education instructors detailed on the next page.
CRITERIA FOR INSTRUCTOR SELECTION

To meet the challenges of educating social work students and to meet the requirements of the Council on Social Work Education, the field education instructor must meet the following criteria:

- Hold a BSW or MSW degree from an accredited school. Two years of social work practice experience after being awarded the social work degree is required.
- Be committed to the values of the social work profession.
- Possess competence in practice.
- Have an interest in and ability to teach, including the ability to select appropriate learning experiences and to integrate academic content and field education experiences.
- Be knowledgeable about the community and its resources.
- Have the support of the agency in undertaking the supervision of a student.
- Be willing to attend orientation for new instructors or be available for individual orientation by faculty liaisons. All field instructors are expected, along with students, to attend the fall in-service. They also are encouraged to attend other in-services on an “as-need” basis.

In all field placements, the wish is to provide the student with MSW or BSW supervision. However, there are potential field agencies in the Western Michigan which have no BSW or MSW social workers on staff, even though these agencies provide generalist social work services. To rule these sites out of consideration deprives students of potentially excellent exposure to social work client populations. It also deprives certain agencies of advantages associated with being a field education site for an accredited social work program. These advantages include close contact with innovations and developments in the social work profession. Therefore, Calvin College is open to placing a limited number of students in such placements, provided the following requirements are met:

1. The agency director and designated field instructor understand the link between their services and BSW generalist education.
2. The field instructor is willing to attend the orientation and in-service training and, in general, become familiar with the program and the generalist model of social work practice.
3. The faculty liaison agrees to act as supervisor for the student placed in such a setting and all attempts are made to place fewer students in seminar sections where the faculty liaison is also supervising the student's work in the field agency.
BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK COURSE OVERVIEW

Core Requirements for the BSW program
First-Year Seminar: IDIS 149
Gateway: IDIS 150
Written Rhetoric: English 101
Research and Information Technology: FIT 110
Rhetoric and Culture: 1 course
Health and Fitness: 3 courses
Foreign Language: completion through the 202 level; Spanish encouraged
History of the West and the World: HIST 151 or 152
Philosophical Foundations: PHIL 153
Biblical and Theological Foundations I: REL 121 or 131
Biblical and Theological Foundations II: one course
(\textit{note: must do crossover})
Persons in Community: PSYC 151 and SOWK 250
Societal Structures in N. America: SOC 151 and one additional course
Literature: one course
Global and Historical Studies: SOWK 260
The Arts: one course
Mathematics: SOWK 255
Living World: BIOL 115
Cross-Cultural Engagement: 1 course (fulfilled by the completion of the social work curriculum)
Capstone: SOWK 381

Social Work Major Courses
The twelve required courses in the 47 hour social work major are described below.

SOWK 240, Introduction to Social Work and Social Welfare (3 hours): An introduction to the profession of social work and the field of social welfare. Attention is given to the development of social welfare as a social institution, including the development of philosophies, values and attitudes which influence the theory, policy and practice of social work. Practice settings, professional roles, and value and ethical issues are also considered to increase awareness of the profession and aid students in considering social work as a career. This course may be taken in the first or second year.

SOWK 250, Diversity and Inequality in the United States (3 hours): This course analyzes the social meanings of our various identities (i.e., race, ethnicity, class, and gender), how these identities affect our self-concepts, and the impact of these identities upon our social and societal relationships.

The primary objectives of this course are to study the social definitions of gender, race, and class, to examine the impact of these social constructs on human behavior, identity, and interactions with other persons, to develop a sociological understanding of the nature of structured inequality, and patterns of discrimination, to become familiar with social-scientific methods appropriate the studying of diversity and inequality, and to understand the promise and challenge of biblical reconciliation for seeing ourselves as image bearers of God and for easing the social tensions associated with diversity and inequality in the United States. This course should be taken during the student’s sophomore year.

SOWK 255, Social Statistics (4 hours): This course is an introduction to statistics and statistical software in sociology and social work. Concepts and procedures taught include levels of measurement, measures of central tendency, correlation techniques, probability theory, and hypothesis tests. This course is intended to meet the core Mathematics requirement for students with declared majors in Sociology and Social Work. Prerequisites: An introductory course in one of the social sciences (e.g., Sociology 151 or Psychology 151) and meeting the Calvin admission requirement in mathematics. This course should be taken during the student’s sophomore or junior year as it is a prerequisite to SOWK320.

SOWK 260, Global Issues and Perspectives (3 hours): This course explores the meaning of global citizenship and how it relates to an international perspective on social work action. The course incorporates an understanding of the models and perspectives of faith-based human services using professional practice frameworks, anchored in social work values and concepts including social justice, human relationships, and advancement of human rights and civil rights. The course critically looks at specific social justice issues facing the global community and the field of international social work such as international migration, human trafficking, international adoption, world poverty, and public health. It will provide students with a better understanding of global issues and their impact on practice and policy at all levels. This course meets global and historical core.
SOWK 320, Social Research (3 hours): An assessment of the nature of the research process as applied to the study of theoretical problems in social science. Students are guided in designing and conducting a research project, involving problem definition, consideration of appropriate methods, and the collection and analysis of data. Prerequisite: Soc. 151, SOWK 240, and SOWK 255. Students will take this course in their junior year.

SOWK 350, Human Behavior and Social Environment (4 hours): A study of the person in her/his environment using a systems-based ecological model of human behavior. Knowledge about persons as biological, psychological, social, cultural, and spiritual creatures is integrated as the “person” is followed through the life cycle. Theoretical frameworks from prerequisite courses are integrated to enable students to assess micro and macro influences on human behavior. Prerequisites: Biology Core, English 101, Social Science Core, Social Work 240, 250. Students will take this course in their junior year.

SOWK 360, Social Welfare Policy Analysis (3 hours): A value-critical analysis and evaluation of social welfare policies and programs as responses to defined social problems in their historical, political, and economic contexts. Students will examine the role of the direct provider of social services as a policy practitioner. Prerequisites: History core, Social Science core, Social Work 240. Students will take this course in their junior year.

SOWK 370, The Helping Interview (3 hours): A course to teach students the basic skills necessary to conduct a helping interview. Students participate in videotaped role plays. The course also contains contextual material about ethical issues, a Christian view of relationship and interviewing, and interviewing people from different backgrounds. Prerequisite: SOWK 240 and 350 (or concurrent enrollment). Students will take this course in their junior year.

SOWK 371, Generalist Practice with Individuals, Families, and Groups (4 hours) A study of generalist social work practice within an ecological and problem solving context. This course focuses on practice skills, interventions, and issues with individuals, families, and groups. Special attention is given to working with clients from different backgrounds. Prerequisite: Social Work 320, 350, 360, and 370. Students will take this course during their senior year.

SOWK 372, Generalist Practice with Organizations and Communities (3 hours): A study of generalist social work practice skills, interventions, and issues with organizations and communities. Prerequisite: Social Work 371, or concurrent enrollment in Social Work 371. Students will take this course after completing all the prerequisites.

SOWK 380, Social Work Field Education (10 hours): Students are placed in a community agency (minimum of 400 hours per academic year) under the supervision of a professional social worker. Students will engage in several social work roles and participate in tasks and practice behaviors to further develop the competencies necessary for generalist practice. A weekly on-campus seminar is also required. Prerequisites: Concurrent enrollment in SOWK 371, SOWK 372, and SOWK 381, admission to the BSW program, and satisfactory completion of the field education admission process. Students will participate in Field Education in their senior year.

SOWK 381, Integrative Seminar (4 hours) This course requires students to integrate the content of courses in the social work major with a Christian worldview. Students draw on core concepts and principles from the profession and from the Christian faith as they discuss issues associated with professional role and identity. Students will take this course in their senior year.
OVERALL EDUCATIONAL GOALS

Program Mission Statement:
To prepare students for competent and effective entry-level generalist practice in social work within the context of a Reformed-Christian, liberal-arts education.

Program Goals:
1. To prepare students for competent and effective entry-level, generalist practice with individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities.
2. To promote and develop in students an understanding of social work knowledge, values, and skills with a strengths perspective emphasis.
3. To prepare students for professional practice within the context of a Reformed Christian, liberal arts perspective, particularly its emphasis on the pursuit of interpersonal, social, and economic justice with diverse persons.

Social Work Major Core Competencies:

BSW graduates will be able to:

1. Demonstrate ethical and professional behavior.
FIELD EDUCATION LEARNING CONTRACTS

RATIONALE

A learning contract is an agreement designed by students and field instructors that assures an educational focus to the field experience. It lends specificity and individualization to the social work major core competencies and practice behaviors (noted in previous section) and guides basic knowledge and skill attainment as a generalist social work practitioner.

Students must identify learning tasks, activities, or experiences in the field education site for each core competency and practice behavior that will help them meet their develop competency in each area. Minimally, two learning tasks should be noted for each practice behavior. Many competencies call for more than two learning tasks or activities to demonstrate practice behaviors.

A number of circumstances unique to social work field education require students to design an individual learning contract. Agencies vary in size and complexity. They provide a variety of services to diverse populations and differ in the provision of such services. Differences also exist among field instructors as far as backgrounds, theoretical orientations, and the number of responsibilities they are willing to give students. Although these variations bring richness to the field curriculum, the danger exists that students will be prepared only as skilled technicians in a particular setting. Students, field instructors, and faculty liaisons must work together to achieve the educational goal of preparing generalist social work practitioners.

Constructing a learning contract benefits both students and field instructors:

1. The contract provides overall structure for the placement experience, ensuring the educational focus of field education and facilitating the learning process. Developing a contract stimulates discussions of program expectations and encourages and affirms students as critical participants in the design of their education.

2. The contract forms the basis for describing students’ progress as they move through the field education experience.

3. Students’ anxieties are reduced regarding the evaluation process because they have clear criteria concerning their evaluations.

A meaningful learning contract cannot be developed in the first week of field practice. Field instructors must take time to get to know students’ individual needs, goals, experiences, skills, strengths, and knowledge gaps. Students need orientation to agencies and their learning opportunities. Following an adjustment period, students and field instructors will be better equipped to form an individualized contract. Ultimately, however, the students have primary responsibility for drafting and finalizing the learning contract.

Learning contracts should be treated as dynamic. Learning opportunities will change throughout the field education as students meet and accomplish a variety of challenges. Learning contracts will be revised midway through the field education experience to reflect students’ learning.

PRE-PLANNING

Students need to consider the following guidelines for constructing learning contracts:

1. Review and understand the EPAS (Appendix B: THE COUNCIL ON SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION EDUCATIONAL POLICY AND STANDARDS). Because field education is intended to reinforce existing learning in each of the core competency areas, as well as facilitate new learning in these same areas, learning contracts must reflect these competencies and practice behaviors.

2. Review and understand the social work major mission, goals and core competencies.

3. Recognize that generalist social work practitioners must be prepared to intervene with multiple system levels (i.e., individuals, families, groups, organizations, communities). Therefore:
   a. Learning contracts must identify learning experiences for each core competency.
   b. While it may not be possible to implement the entire generalist method from engagement through evaluation for every client system level, students should seek opportunities to perform tasks for as many client system levels as possible. Minimally every practice
behavior should have at least two tasks for at least one client system level.

4. Review the evaluation tool that will be used at the end of the semester (Appendix E: EVALUATION OF STUDENT PERFORMANCE IN FIELD EDUCATION- MIDTERM and Appendix F: EVALUATION OF STUDENT PERFORMANCE IN FIELD EDUCATION- FINAL). The evaluation flows directly from learning contracts. A carefully constructed contract should position students well for meeting evaluative criteria.

USING THE LEARNING CONTRACT IN THE FIELD
1. Field instructors and students should refer to the learning contract as a guide for future learning assignments/experiences during weekly supervised instruction times.
2. Students should document learning contract experiences in their journals.
3. Evaluation conferences utilize the learning contract as one indicator of students' performances.
4. The learning contract is revised midway through field practice to reflect changes in the field experience.
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES GOVERNING ADMISSION TO FIELD EDUCATION

In the evaluation of transfer credits or life experiences, academic credit is not given in Calvin College’s BSW program for life or previous work experience. This policy applies to all courses in the BSW program including Social Work 380, Field Education. Before students are accepted for participation into BSW Field Education, they must:

1. Be accepted into the BSW program.
2. Complete at least 70 semester hours, including the necessary social work prerequisites, by the end of interim of their junior year.
3. Have an overall GPA of at least 2.5.
4. Have completed satisfactorily or be in the process of completing Social Work 240, 250 (minimum of C–); 255, 260, 320, 350, 360, and 370 (minimum of C).
5. Complete a field education application and participate in an interview with the field education coordinator.
6. Request an exception for a block placement if they want to complete field education in this way rather than through a concurrent placement or an approved off-campus field education (Chicago or Washington, D.C.). Students’ request for an exception should accompany the field education application (see Policy Statement on “Field Education Exceptions” found in the Getting Ready for Field Education Handbook for junior students).
7. Process requests for using employment settings as field education sites with the field education coordinator (see page 23 for more details).

The application process for field education is designed to consider with students their “appropriateness” for field education, that is, their ability to think and behave in ways that are congruent with professional social work practice. Some students, after completing the application process for field education, recognize that they are not yet ready to begin field education and choose to wait another semester or year. Please talk with the field education coordinator or any of the social work faculty if you have concerns or doubts about your ability to work effectively in field education.

In some cases, a decision may be made by the Social Work Program Committee that a student is not yet ready for a field education placement. In these situations, the field education coordinator will share the committee’s concerns and recommendations with the student. Any student rejected from admission to field education has the right to appeal.

The following steps should be followed in applying for field education:

- Attend one of the informational meetings in the fall of each year.
- Review and begin to complete the application form for field education.
- Research possible field education placements:
  - Attend the Agency Fair in mid-October
  - The social work program website lists several local agencies that have supervised field education students over the years. Information about these agencies can be found at http://www.calvin.edu/academic/social_work/program/practicum.html.
  - Talk with seniors already participating in field education about their experiences. A list of field education students and their placement sites is provided at the informational meeting for junior students.
  - Take initiative in identifying areas of practice that are of interest. There are many good placements, but students need to be active participants in this process.
  - Complete the field education application on time and return it to the field education coordinator.
• Sign up for an interview with the field education coordinator after handing in the application.

• Participate in a field education interview.

• Students will be notified in February of their field placements. They will then need to complete their pre-placement interview (see “Guidelines for Pre-Placement Interviews” in the Getting Ready for Field Education Handbook for junior students).

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES
GOVERNING RETENTION IN FIELD EDUCATION

1. Field education is a semester/interim/semester sequence. This sequence is taken consecutively during the students' senior year.

2. Students are required to complete a minimum of 400 agency-based hours during their field practice.

3. Agency-based field education hours are most commonly completed according to the following schedule:

   First semester: 175 hours
   (approximately 13 hours/week)
   Interim: 50 hours (approximately 16 hours/week)
   Second semester: 175 hours
   (approximately 13 hours/week)

4. The increased hours per week during the interim are designed to allow students extra time to participate in agency-based activities for which they might not otherwise have time in a 13 hour/field education week. Suggestions include spending a day in court, working with other units within the agency, attending a professional conference, and spending a day with a key referral source.

Students are required to complete 400 hours of agency-based practice. In some settings and circumstances the above schedule might be difficult to accommodate (based on agency needs and/or student course schedule). In such cases, an alternate schedule (i.e., distributing the 400 hours evenly over the course of the academic year) should be discussed with the field supervisor, student and faculty liaison.

Students completing their field education in a semester will need to log at least 30–32 hours weekly—block placement, Jamaica, Chicago and Washington, D.C. students.

5. Students are required to attend and participate in a weekly on-campus seminar which augments the field education. Seminar hours may not be logged toward the 400-hour requirement.

6. A minimum grade of C is required for successful completion of Social Work 380, as well as all social work courses beyond SOWK 250. Students who receive a grade lower than C during the first semester in any social work classes may still continue in field education. A student receiving a grade lower than C in SOWK 380 may continue in field education if so recommended by the faculty liaison after discussions with the field instructor. Such situations, however, are carefully assessed. Those areas of concern regarding student’s performance and a plan for change must be made in writing by the involved parties, with the students taking initiative for planning. The plan should be carefully monitored during the subsequent semester, with students taking initiative for monitoring sessions. Students unable to achieve a C during the final semester of Social Work 380 must reapply for field education.

7. In addition to achieving a C or better in all social work courses beyond SOWK 250, students must maintain an overall G.P.A. of 2.5. Students whose grades fall below 2.5, or who receive lower than a C in any social work courses during the senior year, should advise their faculty liaison of this immediately and submit a written document to the Social Work Program Committee within two weeks of receiving grades. Students whose overall G.P.A. fall below 2.5 may still continue in field education if so recommended by the Social Work Program Committee after submission of a written document outlining the areas of concern and a plan for change, and discussion with the involved parties. Such situations are assessed.
carefully. The plan will be monitored during the subsequent interim and/or semester, with students taking initiative for monitoring sessions. Students unable to achieve an overall 2.5 G.P.A. during the final semester of field education and/or who receive lower than a C in any social work courses, will not be able to graduate with a BSW degree.

8. Students should be aware that in professional programs, academic performance includes classroom performance, class attendance, ethical behavior, and psychological well-being sufficient to interact positively with clients. The Social Work Program Committee reserves the right to terminate a student from the program if it judges that the student’s behavior in regard to these criteria has not been met and the reputation of the program or the welfare of social work clients is jeopardized. Students who are having difficulty meeting these criteria should consult with their faculty advisors immediately.

The Social Work Program Committee also reserves the right to refuse a student’s right to continue in the program if it judges that the student has physical or mental limitations which would significantly threaten the reputation of the program or the welfare of social work clients.

9. Should a student be refused admission to either the BSW program or field education, or should a student otherwise be informed that she/he may no longer continue in the program, she/he has the option of appealing such actions. If the student chooses to appeal, he/she must submit a written appeal to the director of the social work program within two weeks of the date of the rejection or discontinuation from the program. The director will forward the appeal to the Social Work Appeals Committee consisting of two social work faculty and the program director. The committee will process the appeal within four working weeks of when the appeal was received and notify the student of its decision in writing within one week of the date of that decision. Students wishing to appeal the decision of the Appeals Committee should follow the college’s Students Protest and Appeals Procedure, beginning at the level of the academic dean and following the specified steps (see Calvin College Catalog and Calvin College Student Handbook for more details on the policy).
GUIDELINES FOR USE OF WORK SETTING FOR FIELD EDUCATION

The Social Work Program does not encourage students to complete field education requirements in agencies where they are already employed. The reasons for this include the following:

- Many students have had limited professional social work experience. Students need exposure to and professional experience with a range of client systems, concerns, and agency contexts for practice.

- It is difficult to keep an educational focus to the field experience in places where students are already employed. Tensions between type and number of professional activities students are expected to carry, release time for academic commitments, and differences in supervision and evaluation expectations for students and employees are some of the difficulties inherent in such placements.

The CSWE standards regarding the use of an employing agency for field education also address the need to maintain the educational focus of the field experience, to differentiate between job and field education activities, to ensure the uniformity of administration and utilization of field placements throughout the program, and to ensure that employing agencies commit the necessary resources to further students' progress in the educational program.

Given the concerns of the social work program and the standards set by the CSWE regarding the use of one’s place of employment as a field education setting, students must address the following criteria if they wish to pursue such plan:

- The agency and field instructor must meet the criteria established by Calvin College for agency and field instructor selection.

- The field instructor may not be the regular job supervisor.

- The proposed field education tasks and activities must represent new and different experiences for students. Likewise, the program or unit in which students are placed must be different than the program or unit in which students are currently employed. Professional activities must address the competencies and practice behaviors in the learning contract. Coverage of competencies and practice behaviors for field education must be the foundation on which decisions for learning are made.

- The agency must assure the availability of release time for students' course work and field education activities.

- Students must have a broad range of professional social work experience prior to requesting approval for a field experience in an employment setting.

Students who wish to consider their employment setting as a field education agency should follow these steps:

- Submit a written request to field education coordinator when applying for field education. If subsequent opportunities arise, a written request should be submitted to field education coordinator before any agreements are made between students and the agency.

The written request must contain the following information:

a. A description of present job duties and proposed field education responsibilities.

b. Beginning date of employment with agency.

c. Present and anticipated job supervisor.

d. Anticipated field instructor (must be different from job supervisor).

e. Description of proposed field education assignments and their connections to learning contract.

f. Plan for release time for meeting program expectations (i.e., seminar, orientation, coursework, etc.).

g. A summary of previous professional social work experience.

h. Students' reasons for request of plan.
i. Signatures from students, field instructors, current and future job supervisors, and social work program director which indicate approval of plan.

- Upon receipt of students' requests, the field education coordinator will meet with the appropriate agency personnel to ensure that the agency and field instructor meet the program’s criteria, and to review the proposed activities for learning.

- Students' requests and field education coordinator's summary of the meeting with agency personnel will be discussed with the Social Work Program Committee for final decision. A final decision will be forwarded to students in writing not more than 30 days after receipt of the request.

If a student is already serving as an intern in a field education setting and the opportunity for payment becomes available the student must seek approval for this change from the field education coordinator. Any decision by the field education coordinator to approve such a change must include assurances from the agency that the learning contract will be fulfilled and that new duties and/or tasks taken on by the student are congruent with practice behaviors and competencies for field education. In the event that such assurances are not made and/or if the field education coordinator feels that the change in status hinders the learning process and completion of practice behaviors and development of competencies, such a request may be denied. Students may, however, follow the procedures identified above for the issue to be discussed and decided upon by the social work program committee.
OVERALL PROGRESSION OF FIELD EDUCATION

Just as work with client systems progresses through a series of planned stages, the field experience can be conceptualized in a general sequence of stages and tasks.

Stage One: ENGAGEMENT among students, field instructors, and the college that includes an orientation to the field agency, a definition of the learning-teaching situation, and establishing expectations. The following tasks facilitate successful movement through Stage One.

1. Orientation/training by the college for first-time field instructors:
   In August, there will be an orientation/training for first-time field instructors. First-time supervisors are given an overview of the Calvin College BSW program, introduced to the EPAS, and provided with the syllabi from the senior level social work courses, including SOWK 380. Familiarity with the course expectation for students is helpful for supervisors during the field experience. Expectations for learning contracts, regular supervision, documentation and evaluation of the student and field experience are also discussed.

2. Orientation by the college for students and field instructors:
   During the first week of the fall semester, there will be an orientation for students and field instructors regarding field education experience. Every attempt will be made to schedule this at a time which presents minimal disruption to class schedules. Students and field instructors are required to attend the college orientation for field education. An additional in-service on safety issues in the field is required for students and is scheduled during the first month of field education. Students planning to complete field education in the spring semester are also required to attend the safety seminar.

3. Orientation by the agency to the field education site and community:
   The first few weeks of field set the tone for many weeks to come. Many students and field instructors begin field education with high levels of anxiety and high expectations. For students, field education is a new and demanding learning opportunity which requires time and energy to become acquainted with the agency site and its requirements. Performance demands that are made before students become familiar with the agency results in high levels of stress for students and possible harm to client systems.

   A formal orientation to the agency will help reduce anxiety, clarify expectations and acquaint students with the field agency. It will also give students and field instructors time to become acquainted with each other. An orientation checklist (Appendix C: ORIENTATION) is provided to plan thoughtfully for students' orientation.

   Time Frames: Engagement begins with the pre-placement interview (previous spring) and continues through the first few weeks of school.

Stage Two: ASSESSMENT and PLANNING of learning and teaching needs. This includes the development an educational plan that involves the formulation of learning contracts that include the competencies and practice behaviors and tasks/activities to demonstrate each. The following tasks facilitate successful movement through Stage Two.

1. Development of the learning contract

2. Reading and familiarity with the field education manual

3. Individual meetings with students, supervisors, and field instructors regarding learning contract

4. Participation in seminar

Time Frames: Assessment and Planning begins with orientation and continues through the completion of learning contracts.
Stage Three: *IMPLEMENTING THE EDUCATIONAL PLAN* with shared responsibility for implementation of the program plans and the attainment of the competencies through the tasks and activities attached to the practice behaviors. The following tasks facilitate successful movement through Stage Three:

1. Weekly seminar on-campus.

2. Faculty liaison contacts with field instructors.

3. Movement through and accomplishment of learning contracts.

4. Seminar assignments:
   a. Attendance and participation in seminar (fall/spring)
   b. Weekly journals (fall/spring)
   c. Learning contract (fall)
   d. Learning contract addendum (spring)
   e. Agency and community assessment paper/presentation (fall)
   f. Cultural diversity and awareness assignment (fall)
   g. Research assignment (spring)
   h. Ethical Dilemma paper/presentation (spring)

5. Seminar readings (Appendix D: FIELD EDUCATION SEMINAR SYLLABUS).

Time Frames: Although ongoing, this stage formally begins upon completion of the Learning Contract. Depending upon the needs of students and the complexity of the agencies, students begin assuming professional case responsibility somewhere in the middle to latter part of the first semester. It is expected that all students are assuming professional case responsibility by interim. This stage ends near the completion of second semester.

Stage Four: *EVALUATION* of the learning through a mutual reexamination of the student’s achievement of competency in each area, along with taking corrective action where and when needed, and *TRANSITIONS AND ENDINGS* at the end of the field experience. The following tasks facilitate successful movement through Stage Four:

1. Weekly supervisory/instructional conference between field instructors and students.


3. Semester evaluation with students, field instructors and faculty liaison.

4. Students' evaluation of field education site and agency (see the following section).

Time Frames: While evaluation is ongoing throughout the semester, formal evaluation times occur at the end of each semester. Transitions and endings occur at the conclusion of field education.
EVALUATION OF THE FIELD EDUCATION EXPERIENCE

1. Student Evaluations:
The evaluation of a students' performance in field practice should be an ongoing process, beginning with the first day of field education, continuing in weekly supervisory sessions, and culminating in a final, written assessment. Because evaluation is an ongoing process, there should be no surprises for students.

The primary purpose of evaluation is to assist students in assessing their competency for professional social work practice. Ongoing evaluation assists students in their own growth and development as professional social workers. As students' strengths are affirmed and areas of growth are identified, students become more competent, self-aware, and self-evaluating professionals. A second purpose of evaluation is to identify those students whose character or ability is not suited for the social work profession.

Thirty-five percent of students' evaluations are based on their performance in their field placement. The remaining 65% of students' grades will be determined by seminar assignments and participation (Appendix D: FIELD EDUCATION SEMINAR SYLLABUS).

Formal evaluations will be conducted at the end of each semester. A written evaluation will be the primary tool used to formally evaluate the students' performance in field education (Appendix E: EVALUATION OF STUDENT PERFORMANCE IN FIELD EDUCATION- MIDTERM and Appendix F: EVALUATION OF STUDENT PERFORMANCE IN FIELD EDUCATION-FINAL). Because evaluations have a subjective component to them, and because it is difficult to define the evaluative criteria, it is important that evaluation of students be a shared process and that both similarities and variations in assessments be discussed by students and field instructors. One way to do this would be for both students and field instructors to complete the evaluation form and then discuss it together. The ultimate responsibility for students' final semester grade rests with the faculty liaison.

If students believe that they have been evaluated unfairly, they may present a written addendum to their evaluations which should be submitted to the faculty liaison along with the formal evaluation.

2. Agency and Field Instructor Evaluation:
At the end of the year, students will prepare a written report evaluating the field agency and field instructors (Appendix G: STUDENT'S EVALUATION OF FIELD EDUCATION SITE AND INSTRUCTOR). This evaluation will be used in two ways:

a. Feedback which would improve the field agency as a learning opportunity or be helpful to field instructors will be discussed with the faculty liaison.

b. The evaluation will be used to determine whether the field agency or instructors should be utilized in the future.

Non-confidential information regarding the agency will be excerpted from the evaluation and become available to upcoming students to read in considering field agency selection.
FIELD EDUCATION SEMINAR

Seminar is held in conjunction with the field education experience. It attempts to provide an integrative experience, facilitating the move into the arena of entry-level professional social work practice based on competency previously acquired in the academic setting. Seminar aims at integrating theoretical perspectives, life experiences, and field supervision in a manner supportive to the efforts of developing competent generalist practice.

The field education seminar has two main components: a weekly class and a weekly processing time. Students in concurrent placements will meet once a week for a field education class which will describe and apply how social work concepts fit into social work practice. They will then meet once per week with a smaller group of students in a group that will process their experiences in field and help them relate those experiences to coursework.

During the first semester of field education, students will be oriented to the field of social work as it plays itself out in their field agencies. Understanding the agency and community context of practice, policy issues germane to their site and the development of a professional self will be emphasized. Seminar will support these efforts by assisting students in developing a learning contract and utilizing supervision effectively.

During interim, students will be actively engaged in social work responsibilities at their agencies. Students will not meet in the field education seminar during interim.

During the second semester, students will continue their work with client systems in the field agency. Seminar will support these efforts by continuing integration of generalist social work education and professional ethics with practice.

Several assignments will be required as part of the field education seminar. These are separate from whatever assignments or learning experiences students have in the field agency. However, seminar assignments are designed to complement and enhance the field experience and to facilitate the integration of theory and practice and the development of competency. For a complete listing of seminar requirements and assignments, see the syllabus (Appendix D: FIELD EDUCATION SEMINAR SYLLABUS).
FIELD EDUCATION JOURNALS

Students are to complete journals during their field education experience. The journal must be of satisfactory depth, quality and style. While the journal is only one part of the field experience, it can be a basic source of self-assessment. Reviewed over the course of an academic year, journals provide a long-term account of students’ growth, learning, and development.

Rationale for journaling is five-fold:

1. As a written exercise, it provides an opportunity for students to conceptualize learning through assessment of practice behaviors in order to identify the nature of the tasks, the rationale for activities, and how they relate to academic content and field education expectations.

2. Critically reflective journals provide the faculty liaison with an additional method for monitoring field education progress and performance.

3. Journals reviewed by the faculty liaison offer a formal feedback mechanism for students to use in developing future field education behaviors based upon identified learning strengths and weaknesses.

4. Journaling can contribute to the development of solution-building skills.

5. Journals can enhance the use of learning contracts by providing a mechanism through which students are consistently encouraged to review their progress.

Journals should be written at the end of each working day. Thirty minutes is the recommended time guideline to complete the entry. Students will use the journal format provided in the syllabus and will include the tasks and activities completed as they correspond to the competencies and practice behaviors, a reflection of their own feelings and experiences, a discussion of the integration of their liberal arts and social work program courses with their work in the field agency, and also provide a link to the learning contract. Journals are to be written daily and submitted weekly to the faculty liaison via electronic drop-box in Moodle. Each week, one single document containing the daily journals must be submitted via drop-box. Further information about the journals can be found in the syllabus (Appendix D: FIELD EDUCATION SEMINAR SYLLABUS).

In all journal entries, it is essential that client confidentiality be protected.
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.

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. There are many instances in social work where simple answers are not available to resolve complex ethical issues. 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.

**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

1.01 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.)

1.02 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 who provide services via electronic media (such as computer, telephone, radio, and television) should inform recipients of the limitations and risks associated with such services.

(f) Social workers should obtain clients’ informed consent before audiotaping or videotaping clients or permitting observation of services to clients by a third party.

1.04 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.

1.05 Cultural Competence 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 disability.

1.06 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.

1.07 Privacy and Confidentiality

(a) Social workers should respect clients’ right to privacy. Social workers should not solicit private information from clients unless it is essential to providing services or conducting social work evaluation or research. Once private information is shared, standards of confidentiality apply.

(b) 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.

(c) 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 other identifiable person. 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.

(d) 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.

(e) 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.

(f) 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. 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 in any setting unless privacy can be ensured. Social workers should not discuss confidential information in public or semipublic 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 precautions to ensure and maintain the confidentiality of information transmitted to other parties through the use of computers, electronic mail, facsimile machines, telephones and telephone answering machines, and other electronic or computer technology. Disclosure of identifying information should be avoided whenever possible.

(n) Social workers should transfer or dispose of clients’ records in a manner that protects clients’ confidentiality and is consistent with state statutes governing records and social work licensure.

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

(p) 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.

(q) 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.

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

1.08 Access to Records

(a) 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.

(b) 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.

1.09 Sexual Relationships

(a) Social workers should under no circumstances engage in sexual activities or sexual contact with current clients, whether such contact is consensual or forced.

(b) 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.

(c) 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.
(d) 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 or physical conduct of a sexual nature.

1.12 Derogatory Language

Social workers should not use derogatory language in their written or verbal 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, relocation, illness, disability, or death.

1.16 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

2.01 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 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 disability.
(c) Social workers should cooperate with social work colleagues and with colleagues of other professions when such cooperation serves the wellbeing of clients.

2.02 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.

2.03 Interdisciplinary Collaboration

(a) Social workers who are members of an interdisciplinary team should participate in and contribute to decisions that affect the wellbeing 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 wellbeing.

2.04 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.

2.05 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.

2.06 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 additional service is 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.

2.07 Sexual Relationships
(a) Social workers who function as supervisors or educators should not engage in sexual activities or 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.

2.08 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 or physical conduct of a sexual nature.

2.09 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.

2.10 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.

2.11 Unethical Conduct of Colleagues

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

(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, an NASW committee on inquiry, 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

3.01 Supervision and Consultation

(a) Social workers who provide supervision or consultation 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.

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

3.02 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. Social work educators and field instructors are responsible for setting clear, appropriate, and culturally sensitive boundaries.

3.03 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.

3.04 Client Records

(a) Social workers should take reasonable steps to ensure that documentation in 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 state statutes or relevant contracts.

3.05 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.

3.06 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.

3.07 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*.

3.08 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.

3.09 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

4.01 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.

(c) Social workers should base practice on recognized knowledge, including empirically based knowledge, relevant to social work and social work ethics.

4.02 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 disability.

4.03 Private Conduct

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

4.04 Dishonesty, Fraud, and Deception

Social workers should not participate in, condone, or be associated with dishonesty, fraud, or deception.

4.05 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.

4.06 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.

4.07 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.

4.08 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

5.01 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.

5.02 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’ wellbeing, 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 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.

(g) 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.

(h) Social workers should inform participants of their right to withdraw from evaluation and research at any time without penalty.

(i) Social workers should take appropriate steps to ensure that participants in evaluation and research have access to appropriate supportive services.

(j) Social workers engaged in evaluation or research should protect participants from unwarranted physical or mental distress, harm, danger, or deprivation.

(k) 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.

(l) 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.

(m) Social workers who report evaluation and research results should protect participants’ confidentiality by omitting identifying information unless proper consent has been obtained authorizing disclosure.

(n) 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.

(o) 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.

(p) Social workers should educate themselves, their students, and their colleagues about responsible research practices.

6. SOCIAL WORKERS’ ETHICAL RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE BROADER SOCIETY

6.01 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.

6.02 Public Participation

Social workers should facilitate informed participation by the public in shaping social policies and institutions.

6.03 Public Emergencies

Social workers should provide appropriate professional services in public emergencies to the greatest extent possible.

6.04 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 disability.
APPENDIX B: THE COUNCIL ON SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL POLICY AND STANDARDS

Purpose: The purpose of the social work profession is to promote human and community well-being. Guided by a person in-environment framework, a global perspective, respect for human diversity, and knowledge based on scientific inquiry, the purpose of social work is actualized through its quest for social and economic justice, the prevention of conditions that limit human rights, the elimination of poverty, and the enhancement of the quality of life for all persons, locally and globally.

Social work educators serve the profession through their teaching, scholarship, and service. Social work education at the baccalaureate, master’s, and doctoral levels shapes the profession’s future through the education of competent professionals, the generation of knowledge, the promotion of evidence-informed practice through scientific inquiry, and the exercise of leadership within the professional community. Social work education is advanced by the scholarship of teaching and learning, and scientific inquiry into its multifaceted dimensions, processes, and outcomes.

The Council on Social Work Education (CSWE) uses the Educational Policy and Accreditation Standards (EPAS) to accredit baccalaureate and master’s level social work programs. EPAS supports academic excellence by establishing thresholds for professional competence. It permits programs to use traditional and emerging models and methods of curriculum design by balancing requirements that promote comparable outcomes across programs with a level of flexibility that encourages programs to differentiate.

EPAS describe four features of an integrated curriculum design: (1) program mission and goals, (2) explicit curriculum, (3) implicit curriculum, and (4) assessment. The educational policy and the accreditation standards are conceptually linked to each other. Educational Policy describes each curriculum feature. Accreditation standards are derived from the Educational policy and specify the requirements used to develop and maintain an accredited social work program at the baccalaureate (B) or master’s (M) level.

Social Work Competencies
The nine Social Work Competencies are listed below. Programs may add competencies that are consistent with their mission and goals and respond to their context. Each competency describes the knowledge, values, skills, and cognitive and affective processes that comprise the competency at the generalist level of practice, followed by a set of behaviors that integrate these components. These behaviors represent observable components of the competencies, while the preceding statements represent the underlying content and processes that inform the behaviors.

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; and  
• 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; and  
• 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; and  
• 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; and  
• 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 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 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; and
• 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 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:
• collect and organize data, and apply critical thinking to interpret information from 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 method 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; and
• 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; and
• apply evaluation findings to improve practice effectiveness at the micro, mezzo, and macro levels.

1. Program Mission and Goals

Educational Policy 1.0—Program Mission and Goals

The mission and goals of each social work program address the profession’s purpose, are grounded in core professional values, and are informed by program context.

Values
Service, social justice, the dignity and worth of the person, the importance of human relationships, integrity, competent, human rights, and scientific inquiry are among the core values of social work. These values underpin the explicit and implicit curriculum and frame the profession’s commitment to respect for all people and the quest for social and economic justice.

Program Context
Context encompasses the mission of the institution in which the program is located and the needs and opportunities associated with the setting and program options. Programs are further influenced by their practice communities, which are informed by their historical, political, economic, environmental, social, cultural, demographic, local, regional, and global contexts and by the ways they elect to engage these factors. Additional factors include new knowledge, technology, and ideas that may have a bearing on contemporary and future social work education, practice, and research.

Accreditation Standard 1.0—Program Mission and Goals

1.0.1 The program submits its mission statement and explains how it is consistent with the profession’s purpose and values.
1.0.2 The program explains how its mission is consistent with the institutional mission and the program’s context across all program options.
1.0.3 The program identifies its goals and demonstrates how they are derived from the program’s mission.

2. Explicit Curriculum

The explicit curriculum constitutes the program’s formal educational structure and includes the courses and field education used for each of its program options. Social work education is grounded in the liberal arts, which provide the intellectual basis for the professional curriculum and inform its design. Using a competency-based education framework, the explicit curriculum prepares students for professional practice at the baccalaureate and master’s levels. Baccalaureate programs prepare students for generalist practice. Master’s programs prepare students for generalist practice and specialized practice. The explicit curriculum, including field education, may include forms of technology as a component of the curriculum.

Educational Policy 2.0—Generalist Practice

Generalist practice is grounded in the liberal arts and the person-in-environment framework. To promote human and social well-being, generalist practitioners use a range of prevention and intervention methods in their practice with diverse individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities based on scientific inquiry and best practices. The generalist practitioner identifies with the social work profession and applies ethical principles and critical thinking in practice at the micro, mezzo, and macro levels. Generalist practitioners engage diversity in their practice and advocate for human rights and social and economic justice. They recognize, support, and build on the strengths and resiliency of all human beings. They engage in research-informed practice and are proactive in responding to the impact of context on professional practice.

The baccalaureate program in social work prepares students for generalist practice. The descriptions of the nine Social Work Competencies presented in the EPAS identify the knowledge, values, skills, cognitive and affective processes, and behaviors
associated with competence at the generalist level of practice.

**Accreditation Standard B2.0—Generalist Practice**

2.0.1 The program explains how its mission and goals are consistent with generalist practice as defined in EP 2.0.

2.0.2 The program provides a rationale for its formal curriculum design demonstrating how it is used to develop a coherent and integrated curriculum for both classroom and field.

2.0.3 The program provides a matrix that illustrates how its curriculum content implements the nine required social work competencies and any additional competencies added by the program.

**Educational Policy 2.2—Signature Pedagogy: Field Education**

Signature pedagogies are elements of instruction and of socialization that teach future practitioners the fundamental dimensions of professional work in their discipline—to think, to perform, and to act ethically and with integrity. Field education is the signature pedagogy for social work. The intent of field education is to integrate the theoretical and conceptual contribution of the classroom with the practical world of the practice setting. It is a basic precept of social work education that the two interrelated components of curriculum—classroom and field—are of equal importance within the curriculum, and each contributes to the development of the requisite competencies of professional practice. Field education is systematically designed, supervised, coordinated, and evaluated based on criteria by which students demonstrate the Social Work Competencies. Field education may integrate forms of technology as a component of the program.

**Accreditation Standard 2.2—Field Education**

2.2.1 The program explains how its field education program connects the theoretical and conceptual contributions of the classroom and field settings.

2.2.2 The program explains how its field education program provides generalist practice opportunities for students to demonstrate social work competencies with individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities and illustrates how this is accomplished in field settings.

2.2.4 The program explains how students across all program options in its field education program demonstrate social work competencies through in-person contact with clients and constituencies.

2.2.5 The program describes how its field education program provides a minimum of 400 hours of field education for baccalaureate programs.

2.2.6 The program provides its criteria for admission into field education and explains how its field education program admits only those students who have met the program’s specified criteria.

2.2.7 The program describes how its field education program specifies policies, criteria, and procedures for selecting field settings; placing and monitoring students; supporting student safety; and evaluating student learning and field setting effectiveness congruent with the social work competencies.

2.2.8 The program describes how its field education program maintains contact with field settings across all program options. The program explains how on site contact or other methods are used to monitor student learning and field setting effectiveness.

2.2.9 The program describes how its field education program specifies the credentials and practice experience of its field instructors necessary to design field learning opportunities for students to demonstrate program social work competencies. Field instructors for baccalaureate students hold a baccalaureate or master’s degree in social work from a CSWE-accredited program and have 2 years post social work degree practice experience in social work. For cases in which a field instructor does not hold a CSWE-accredited social work degree or does not have the required experience, the program assumes responsibility for reinforcing a social work perspective and describes how this is accomplished.

2.2.10 The program describes how its field education program provides orientation, field instruction training, and continuing dialog with field education settings and field instructors.

2.2.11 The program describes how its field education program develops policies regarding field placements in an organization in which the student is also employed. To ensure the role of student as learner, student assignments and field education supervision are not the same as those of the student’s employment.
3. Implicit Curriculum

The implicit curriculum refers to the learning environment in which the explicit curriculum is presented. It is composed of the following elements: the program’s commitment to diversity; admissions policies and procedures; advisement, retention, and termination policies; student participation in governance; faculty; administrative structure; and resources. The implicit curriculum is manifested through policies that are fair and transparent in substance and implementation, the qualifications of the faculty, and the adequacy and fair distribution of resources. The culture of human interchange; the spirit of inquiry; the support for difference and diversity; and the values and priorities in the educational environment, including the field setting, inform the student’s learning and development. The implicit curriculum is as important as the explicit curriculum in shaping the professional character and competence of the program’s graduates. Heightened awareness of the importance of the implicit curriculum promotes an educational culture that is congruent with the values of the profession and the mission, goals, and context of the program.

Educational Policy 3.0—Diversity

The program’s expectation for diversity is reflected in its learning environment, which provides the context through which students learn about differences, to value and respect diversity, and develop a commitment to cultural humility. 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. The learning environment consists of the program’s institutional setting; selection of field education settings and their clientele; composition of program advisory or field committees; educational and social resources; resource allocation; program leadership; speaker series, seminars, and special programs; support groups; research and other initiatives; and the demographic make-up of its faculty, staff, and student body.

Accreditation Standard 3.0—Diversity

3.0.1 The program describes the specific and continuous efforts it makes to provide a learning environment that models affirmation and respect for diversity and difference.

3.0.2 The program explains how these efforts provide a supportive and inclusive learning environment.

3.0.3 The program describes specific plans to continually improve the learning environment to affirm and support persons with diverse identities.

Educational Policy 3.1—Student Development

Educational preparation and commitment to the profession are essential qualities in the admission and development of students for professional practice. Student participation in formulating and modifying policies affecting academic and student affairs are important for students’ professional development. To promote the social work education continuum, graduates of baccalaureate social work programs admitted to master’s social work programs are presented with an articulated pathway toward specialized practice.

Accreditation Standard 3.1—Student Development: Admissions; Advisement, Retention, and Termination; and Student Participation

Admissions

3.1.1 The program identifies the criteria it uses for admission to the social work program.

3.1.2 The program describes the policies and procedures for evaluating applications and notifying applicants of the decision and any contingent conditions associated with admission.

3.1.4 The program describes its policies and procedures concerning the transfer of credits.

3.1.5 The program submits its written policy indicating that it does not grant social work course credit for life experience or previous work experience. The program documents how it informs applicants and other constituents of this policy.

Advisement, retention, and termination

3.1.6 The program describes its academic and professional advising policies and procedures. Professional advising is provided by social work program faculty, staff, or both.

3.1.7 The program submits its policies and procedures for evaluating student’s academic and professional performance, including grievance policies and procedures. The program describes how it informs students of its criteria for evaluating their academic and
professional performance and its policies and procedures for grievance.

3.1.8 The program submits its policies and procedures for terminating a student’s enrollment in the social work program for reasons of academic and professional performance. The program describes how it informs students of these policies and procedures.

Student participation

3.1.9 The program submits its policies and procedures specifying students’ rights and opportunities to participate in formulating and modifying policies affecting academic and student affairs.

3.1.10 The program describes how it provides opportunities and encourages students to organize in their interests.

Educational Policy 3.2—Faculty

Faculty qualifications, including experience related to the Social Work Competencies, an appropriate student-faculty ratio, and sufficient faculty to carry out a program’s mission and goals, are essential for developing an educational environment that promotes, emulates, and teaches students the knowledge, values, and skills expected of professional social workers. Through their teaching, research, scholarship, and service—as well as their interactions with one another, administration, students, and community—the program’s faculty models the behavior and values expected of professional social workers. Programs demonstrate that faculty is qualified to teach the courses to which they are assigned.

Accreditation Standard 3.2—Faculty

3.2.4 The program identifies each full- and part-time social work faculty member and discusses his or her qualifications, competence, expertise in social work education and practice, and years of service to the program.

3.2.5 The program documents that faculty who teach social work practice courses have a master’s degree in social work from a CSWE-accredited program and at least 2 years of post–master’s social work degree practice experience.

3.2.6 The program documents a full-time equivalent faculty-to-student ratio not greater than 1:25 for baccalaureate programs and not greater than 1:12 for master’s programs and explains how this ratio is calculated. In addition, the program explains how faculty size is commensurate with the number and type of curricular offerings in class and field; number of program options; class size; number of students; advising; and the faculty’s teaching, scholarly, and service responsibilities.

3.2.7 The baccalaureate social work program identifies no fewer than two full-time faculty assigned to the baccalaureate program, with full-time appointment in social work, and whose principal assignment is to the baccalaureate program. The majority of the total full-time baccalaureate social work program faculty has a master’s degree in social work from a CSWE-accredited program, with a doctoral degree preferred.

3.2.8 The program describes its faculty workload policy and discusses how the policy supports the achievement of institutional priorities and the program’s mission and goals.

3.2.9 Faculty demonstrate ongoing professional development as teachers, scholars, and practitioners through dissemination of research and scholarship, exchanges with external constituencies such as practitioners and agencies, and through other professionally relevant creative activities that support the achievement of institutional priorities and the program’s mission and goals.

3.2.10 The program demonstrates how its faculty models the behavior and values of the profession in the program’s educational environment.

Educational Policy 3.3—Administrative and Governance Structure

Social work faculty and administrators, based on their education, knowledge, and skills, are best suited to make decisions regarding the delivery of social work education. Faculty and administrators exercise autonomy in designing an administrative and leadership structure, developing curriculum, and formulating and implementing policies that support the education of competent social workers. The administrative structure is sufficient to carry out the program’s mission and goals. In recognition of the importance of field education as the signature pedagogy, programs must provide an administrative structure and adequate resources for systematically designing, supervising, coordinating, and evaluating field education across all program options.
Accreditation Standard 3.3—Administrative Structure
3.3.1 The program describes its administrative structure and shows how it provides the necessary autonomy to achieve the program’s mission and goals.
3.3.2 The program describes how the social work faculty has responsibility for defining program curriculum consistent with the Educational Policy and Accreditation Standards and the institution’s policies.
3.3.3 The program describes how the administration and faculty of the social work program participate in formulating and implementing policies related to the recruitment, hiring, retention, promotion, and tenure of program personnel.
3.3.4 The program identifies the social work program director. Institutions with accredited baccalaureate and master’s programs appoint a separate director for each.
   (a) The program describes the baccalaureate program director’s leadership ability through teaching, scholarship, curriculum development, administrative experience, and other academic and professional activities in social work. The program documents that the director has a master’s degree in social work from a CSWE-accredited program with a doctoral degree in social work preferred.
   (b) The program provides documentation that the director has a full-time appointment to the social work baccalaureate program.
   (c) The program describes the procedures for calculating the program director’s assigned time to provide educational and administrative leadership to the program. To carry out the administrative functions specific to responsibilities of the social work program, a minimum of 25% assigned time is required at the baccalaureate level. The program discusses that this time is sufficient.
3.3.5 The program identifies the field education director.
   (a) The program describes the field director’s ability to provide leadership in the field education program through practice experience, field instruction experience, and administrative and other relevant academic and professional activities in social work.
   (b) The program documents that the field education director has a master’s degree in social work from a CSWE-accredited program and at least 2 years of post-baccalaureate or post-master’s social work degree practice experience.
   (c) The program describes the procedures for calculating the field director’s assigned time to provide educational and administrative leadership for field education. To carry out the administrative functions of the field education program, at least 25% assigned time is required for baccalaureate programs. The program demonstrates this time is sufficient.
3.3.6 The program describes its administrative structure for field education and explains how its resources (personnel, time and technological support) are sufficient to administer its field education program to meet its mission and goals.

Educational Policy 3.4—Resources
Adequate resources are fundamental to creating, maintaining, and improving an educational environment that supports the development of competent social work practitioners. Social work programs have the necessary resources to carry out the program’s mission and goals and to support learning and professionalization of students and program improvement.

Accreditation Standard 3.4—Resources
3.4.1 The program describes the procedures for budget development and administration it uses to achieve its mission and goals. The program submits a completed budget form and explains how its financial resources are sufficient and stable to achieve its mission and goals.
3.4.2 The program describes how it uses resources to address challenges and continuously improve the program.
3.4.3 The program demonstrates that it has sufficient support staff, other personnel, and technological resources to support all of its educational activities, mission and goals.
3.4.4 The program submits a library report that demonstrates access to social work and other informational and educational resources necessary for achieving its mission and goals.
3.4.5 The program describes and demonstrates sufficient office and classroom space and/or computer-mediated access to achieve its mission and goals.

3.4.6 The program describes, for each program option, the availability of and access to assistive technology, including materials in alternative formats.

4. Assessment

Educational Policy 4.0—Assessment of Student Learning Outcomes

Assessment is an integral component of competency-based education. Assessment involves the systematic gathering of data about student performance of Social Work Competencies at both the generalist and specialized levels of practice. Competence is perceived as holistic, involving both performance and the knowledge, values, critical thinking, affective reactions, and exercise of judgment that inform performance. Assessment therefore must be multi-dimensional and integrated to capture the demonstration of the competencies and the quality of internal processing informing the performance of the competencies. Assessment is best done while students are engaged in practice tasks or activities that approximate social work practice as closely as possible. Practice often requires the performance of multiple competencies simultaneously; therefore, assessment of those competencies may optimally be carried out at the same time.

Programs assess students’ demonstration of the Social Work Competencies through the use of multi-dimensional assessment methods. Assessment methods are developed to gather data that serve as evidence of student learning outcomes and the demonstration of competence. Understanding social work practice is complex and multi-dimensional, the assessment methods used and the data collected may vary by context. Assessment information is used to guide student learning, assess student outcomes, assess and improve effectiveness of the curriculum, and strengthen the assessment methods used. Assessment also involves gathering data regarding the implicit curriculum, which may include but is not limited to an assessment of diversity, student development, faculty, administrative and governance structure, and resources. Data from assessment continuously inform and promote change in the explicit curriculum and the implicit curriculum to enhance attainment of Social Work Competencies.

Accreditation Standard 4.0—Assessment

4.0.1 The program presents its plan for ongoing assessment of student outcomes for all identified competencies in the generalist level of practice (BSW programs) and the generalist and specialized levels of practice (MSW programs). Assessment of competence is done by program designated faculty or field personnel. The plan includes:

- A description of the assessment procedures that detail when, where, and how each competency is assessed for each program option.
- At least two measures to assess each competency. One of the assessment measures is based on demonstration of the competency in real or simulated practice situations.
- An explanation of how the program determines the percentage of students achieving the benchmark.
- Copies of all assessment measures used to assess all identified competencies.

4.0.2 The program provides its most recent year of summary data and outcomes for the assessment of each of the identified competencies, specifying the percentage of students achieving program benchmarks for each program option.

4.0.3 The program uses Form AS 4(B) and/or Form AS 4(M) to report its most recent assessment outcomes for each program option to constituents and the public on its website and routinely updates (minimally every 2 years) its findings.

4.0.4 The program describes the process used to evaluate outcomes and their implications for program renewal across program options. It discusses specific changes it has made in the program based on these assessment outcomes with clear links to the data.

4.0.5 For each program option, the program provides its plan and summary data for the assessment of the implicit curriculum as defined in EP 4.0 from program defined stakeholders. The program discusses implications for program renewal and specific changes it has made based on these assessment outcomes.
APPENDIX C: ORIENTATION

The first few weeks of field education can set the tone for many weeks to come. Many students and field instructors begin the field education with high expectations and some anxiety. A planned orientation for students can capitalize on the enthusiasm and energy they bring to this new experience. Providing the student with a means for completing the tasks listed below will facilitate a productive beginning in field education.

- Sign and submit field education affiliation agreement.
- Complete health screenings and background checks.
- Tour and introduction of key agency staff members.
- Introduction to clerical and receptionist staff.
- Introduce student to agency expectations on codes of conduct and expectations regarding appropriate dress.
- Introduction to office and work space and clarification of its use (shared, used with clients, locked, etc.)
- Provide information concerning locations of equipment (telephone, fax, computer, scanner, copy machines) and clarification of use of equipment including instructions for use and any password and/or codes.
- Tour the agency, neighborhood, and community.
- Provide information regarding agency policies and procedures including reimbursement policies for agency related expenses and personnel policies.
- Provide instructions for completing agency reports and documentation
- Provide student with field education expectations and job descriptions.
- Focus on exact role of social work student at your agency.
- Provide student with agency information including history, organizational structure, funding sources, policies, services, etc.
- Develop list of abbreviations, symbols, and technical terminology peculiar to the setting; library rules and regulations; list of agency holidays.
- Introduce student to planned change processes with clients from intake – termination. Arrange for the student to directly observe you in your work and other social workers.
- Assist student in the completion of the learning contract.
- Discuss the supervision process and schedule weekly supervision times.
- Review with student his/her classroom curriculum.
- Discuss safety issues in the field with student.

APPENDIX D: FIELD EDUCATION SEMINAR SYLLABUS

Calvin College
Social Work 380
Fall 2016 – Spring 2017

Course Title: Field Education Seminar
Instructors/Contact Information/Schedule:

SOWK 380-A&B meet on Mondays from 1:30-2:20pm (SC 210)

Lab/Seminar Sections

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Professor Hoeksema  Professor Venema  Professor Mockabee  Professor Wieland Capel

Office Hours: By Arrangement

I. Course Description
The purpose of the Field Education Seminar is to enhance the 400-hour social work field education experience by facilitating the integration of prior classroom learning and actual social work practice in a field education setting. Students will gain an understanding of the professional roles of the social worker in various agency settings and better understand the meaning of professionalism, the planned change process, social policy, diversity and professional ethics. This seminar also provides students with an opportunity to further develop their verbal and written communication skills.

II. Required Texts
Additional readings as determined by instructor.

III. Social Work Program Competencies and Practice Behaviors

Competency 1: Demonstrate Ethical and Professional Behavior
1.1 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;
1.2. Use reflection and self-regulation to manage personal values and maintain professionalism in practice situations;
1.3. Demonstrate professional demeanor in behavior; appearance; and oral, written, and electronic communication;
1.4. Use technology ethically and appropriately to facilitate practice outcomes; and
1.5. Use supervision and consultation to guide professional judgment and behavior.

Competency 2: Engage Diversity and Difference in Practice
2.1. Apply and communicate understanding of the importance of diversity and difference in shaping life experiences in practice at the micro, mezzo, and macro levels;
2.2. Present themselves as learners and engage clients and constituencies as experts of their own experiences; and
2.3. 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
3.1. Apply their understanding of social, economic, and environmental justice to advocate for human rights at the individual and system levels; and
3.2. Engage in practices that advance social, economic, and environmental justice.

Competency 4: Engage In Practice-informed Research and Research-informed Practice
4.1. Use practice experience and theory to inform scientific inquiry and research;
4.2. Apply critical thinking to engage in analysis of quantitative and qualitative research methods and research findings; and

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4.3. Use and translate research evidence to inform and improve practice, policy, and service delivery

**Competency 5: Engage in Policy Practice**
5.1. Identify social policy at the local, state, and federal level that impacts well-being, service delivery, and access to social services;
5.2. Assess how social welfare and economic policies impact the delivery of and access to social services;
5.3. 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, Organizations, and Communities**
6.1. Apply knowledge of human behavior and the social environment, person-in-environment, and other multidisciplinary theoretical frameworks to engage with clients and constituencies; and
6.2. Use empathy, reflection, and interpersonal skills to effectively engage diverse clients and constituencies.

**Competency 7: Assess Individuals, Families, Organizations, and Communities**
7.1. Collect and organize data, and apply critical thinking to interpret information from clients and constituencies;
7.2. 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;
7.3. Develop mutually agreed-on intervention goals and objectives based on the critical assessment of strengths, needs, and challenges within clients and constituencies; and
7.4. Select appropriate intervention strategies based on the assessment, research knowledge, and values and preferences of clients and constituencies.

**Competency 8: Intervene with Individuals, Families, Organizations, and Communities**
8.1. Critically choose and implement interventions to achieve practice goals and enhance capacities of clients and constituencies;
8.2. Apply knowledge of human behavior and the social environment, person-in-environment, and other multidisciplinary theoretical frameworks in interventions with clients and constituencies;
8.3. Use inter-professional collaboration as appropriate to achieve beneficial practice outcomes; and
8.4. Negotiate, mediate, and advocate with and on behalf of diverse clients and constituencies; and
8.5. Facilitate effective transitions and endings that advance mutually agreed-on goals.

**Competency 9: Evaluate Practice with Individuals, Families, Organizations, and Communities**
9.1. Select and use appropriate methods for evaluation of outcomes;
9.2. Apply knowledge of human behavior and the social environment, person-in-environment, and other multidisciplinary theoretical frameworks in the evaluation of outcomes;
9.3. Critically analyze, monitor, and evaluate intervention and program processes and outcomes; and
9.4. Apply evaluation findings to improve practice effectiveness at the micro, mezzo, and macro levels.

**Competency 10: Apply an integration of Reformed Christian Perspective to Social Work Practice.**
10.1. Understand the religious, faith, and spirituality dimensions of persons and communities
10.2. Examine one’s own religious and spiritual frameworks and know how these aspects self-inform and conflict with their social work practice

**Competency 11: Understand and Apply the Principles of the Strengths Perspective to Generalist Practice with Client Systems of all Sizes.**
11.1. Understand the principles of the strengths perspective
11.2. Apply the strengths perspective to social work practice.
IV. **Course Objectives**

Upon completing the assignments and activities of this seminar, the student will have demonstrated competency in the following course objectives.

1. Prepare an educational plan for field education that lists specific learning objectives and learning activities. (1.3, 1.4, 1.5)
2. Describe field education agency in terms of its mission, organizational structure, sources of funding, key programs, theoretical underpinnings, evaluation of effectiveness, and its relationships with other human services agencies. (7.1, 7.3)
3. Explain how the agency and its programs are affected by the agency's image and reputation within the community, by community context including attitudes, local politics, economy and demographics, and by specific state and federal social welfare policies. (5.1, 5.2, 5.3)
4. Identify and understand the policies that influence service delivery within the agency (agency, local, state, federal) and advocate for changes to improve the lives of clients. (3.1, 3.2, 5.1)
5. Describe how the agency addresses matters of diversity such as differences in cultural background, race, gender, sexual orientation, religion, language, age, class, and disability. (2.1, 2.2, 2.3)
6. Identify conceptual frameworks (i.e. practice perspectives, theories of orientation, theories of practice, and practice models) that shape the design of agency programs and services, and guide social work interventions. (6.1, 8.1, 8.2)
7. Design an intervention at the micro, mezzo, or macro level that is built upon the clear identification of specific problems, client or client system strengths and resources; data gathering and assessment; which identifies specific steps and actions that will facilitate desired change; and which is measurable using a variety of evaluation instruments and processes. (6.1, 6.2, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4)
8. Describe how values, ethical considerations and specific legal requirements shape and guide agency programs and practice decisions. (1.1)
9. Evaluate effectiveness as a practitioner, and describe how an agency may evaluate effectiveness of programs. (9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4)
10. Identify and evaluate best practices in social service provision for agency population and present information to seminar and supervisor. (4.1, 4.2, 4.3)
11. Merge one's own beliefs, values, and interests with the role and responsibilities of a professional social worker. (1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 10.1, 10.2)
12. Make appropriate and effective use of supervision in the learning process. (1.5)
13. Describe and take basic precautions that help to reduce risk and increase personal safety in social work settings. (1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5)
14. Describe social work leadership and its relationship to social justice. (1.3, 3.1, 3.2)
15. Understand the role of faith and spirituality with client systems. (10.1, 10.2)
16. Apply the strengths perspective with client systems. (11.1, 11.2)

V. **The Liberal Arts Base**

In SOWK 380, students are challenged to integrate previously acquired theoretical knowledge from the liberal arts foundation in to their professional responsibilities with client systems. They have opportunities to build on the oral and written communication skills developed in core courses as they interact with client systems and social work professionals. Earlier study of foreign language, the arts, and other cultures help them understand and appreciate diversity in client systems. Because of the integrative nature of field education, the knowledge and skills acquired in the social sciences, natural sciences, and the humanities help students better understand the concerns of client systems and the services available to them. Study of the methodologies of the social sciences helps students design methods to evaluate the effectiveness of interventions.

VI. **Place in the Curriculum**

The agency-based field experience at Calvin College takes place in the senior year and is taken concurrently with SOWK 371, Generalist Practice with Individuals, Families and Groups, SOWK 372, Generalist Practice with Organizations and Communities and SOWK 381, Integrative Seminar and in some cases, is taken after all other course work has been completed. SOWK 380 is an integral part of
the total curriculum of professional social work education; it is the “Signature Pedagogy.” Field education provides students with the opportunity to apply classroom learning in actual social work practice situations. SOWK 380, Field Education, is an integrative experience which reinforces and deepens previous learning acquired in the liberal arts courses as well as in the professional social work competencies. Field education facilitates the development of new knowledge, skills, and competencies through the practice behaviors.

As an integrative experience intended to reinforce and deepen previous learning, the objectives for field education must therefore flow from the Social Work Major and Core Competencies. From these Social Work Major and Core Competencies, students construct a Learning Contract which guides their experiences in field practice.

VII. Strengths Perspective

A strengths perspective is a competency in the Calvin’s social work program. SOWK 380 further promotes key assumptions of a strengths perspective and their applications to practice with various sized systems, research, understanding human behavior, and policy are framed as an introduction to future courses in the major.

VIII. Reformed Christian Perspective

Philosophical and historical underpinnings of social work are explored from a Reformed Christian perspective, particularly those dimensions of transforming and reclaiming all areas of God’s good creation. In addition, students will have the opportunity to explore their own personal and professional values in relationship to Reformed worldview and social work values.

IX. Course Requirements

a. Attendance, Participation, and Classroom Environment (Fall/Spring):

Preparation for, attendance at, and active participation in the both the class and professional seminar is required of all students in field education. The class serves as a venue to provide context to your experiences in field education as well as providing necessary training to better equip you in your role at your field placement. Seminar structure, purpose, and process in many ways parallels team meetings (case conferences, professional consultations, or whatever language might be used in your field education setting). As such, students are expected to approach the class and seminar with the same kind of professional behavior and integrity expected in the field.

Class and seminar attendance are mandatory and takes precedence over other field related activities. No credit is given for unexcused class absence, seminar absence, or late assignments. Unexcused absence will result in a reduction in course grade (i.e., B to B-). More than one absence may result in unsatisfactory completion of the course (i.e. a grade lower than C). In such cases students run the risk of being removed from the field education experience (see section on retention below). Students who miss a class session, seminar session, or assignment due date because of severe illness or a death in the family should contact their faculty liaison as soon as possible to arrange for a suitable alternative.

The class and professional seminar meet weekly and also include mandatory participation in events that occur outside the regularly schedule class period. These events include, but are not limited to, participation in conferences and workshops designed to enhance the overall field education experience and the Agency Fair.

Active class participation and dialogue are expected for your personal and professional growth. Clear communication is an essential skill for social work practice. Thus, conviction, confidence, and integrity are encouraged as important qualities in a profession committed to healing and human compassion.

As a BSW student entering entry level generalist professional practice; students are expected to approach attendance and participation in SOWK 380 as professionals. This includes attendance in class/seminar, timely arrival to class/seminar, and full participation in class/seminar. Laptops, IPAD’s,
smart phones, etc. are not to be used in class/seminar unless the student has received permission for note taking purposes. Attendance will be taken at the beginning of each class/seminar period. Arrival late to class/seminar on a regular basis may also result in lost points for attendance. Students using electronic equipment in class who have not received prior permission will lose points for that day.

Class/seminar time involves professional processing and monitoring of student experiences in their field agencies, formal presentations, discussion and further articulation of the weekly readings and topics, and completion of assignments. You are expected to complete on time the reading assignments as outlined in the schedule. Readings are meant to enhance the in-class discussions and activities. This assignment lines up with the following program competencies and practice behaviors: (1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5)

b. Weekly Journals (Fall/Spring):

Students are to complete weekly journals during their field education experience that are submitted electronically to their faculty liaisons. The journals must be of satisfactory depth, quality and style. While the journal is only one part of the field experience, it can be a basic source of self-assessment. Reviewed over the course of an academic year, journals provide a long-term account of students’ growth, learning, and development. The format for submitting journals can be found at the end of the syllabus.

This assignment lines up with the following program competencies and practice behaviors: (1.1-11.2)

c. Learning Contract (Fall):

The learning contract is a working document and agreement designed by students and field instructors that assures an educational focus to the field experience. It lends specificity and individualization to the Social Work major competencies and practice behaviors in the field agency. A template of the learning contract can be found at the end of the syllabus.

This assignment lines up with the following program competencies and practice behaviors: (1.1-11.2)

d. Learning Contract Addendum (Spring):

The learning contract is reviewed and revised at the beginning of the spring semester. Students will work with faculty liaisons and field instructors to identify additional items to be added to the learning contract as well as areas that remain incomplete. A revised and updated learning contract will be signed and submitted to the faculty liaison.

This assignment lines up with the following program competencies and practice behaviors: (1.1-11.2)

e. Agency Analysis Paper and Presentation (Fall):

Students analyze thirteen dimensions of the social service agency in which they are doing the field practice. A complete analysis of the field agency is submitted in written form. In addition to the written analysis, students will prepare a poster presentation of their agency which they will present at an Agency Fair for their BSW peers. The Agency Fair will be used to assist field education students in honing their oral communication skills as well as to provide information about their agencies to first, second, and third year social work majors and minors. Additional information about this assignment can be found at the end of the syllabus.

This assignment lines up with the following program competencies and practice behaviors: (6.1, 7.1, 7.2)

f. Cultural Diversity and Awareness Assignment (Fall):

This assignment will help students engage questions about cultural diversity and awareness. Additional information and description of this assignment will be distributed in class.

This assignment lines up with the following program competencies and practice behaviors: (2.1-2.3)
g. **Evidence Based Practice Activity (Spring):**

In order to understand the evidence based practices used to address issues in your agency setting and with the population served by the agency, students will gather four peer reviewed research articles specific to the setting and/or population served. Additional information about this assignment can be found at the end of the syllabus. This assignment lines up with the following program competencies and practice behaviors: (4.1, 4.2, 4.3)

h. **Ethical Dilemma Paper and Presentation (Spring):**

Students will identify and critique an ethical dilemma that they have encountered in their field agency related to their role as a professional social worker. The dilemma will be written up and submitted to the faculty liaison as well as presented to their peers in the professional seminar. Additional information about this assignment can be found at the end of the syllabus. This assignment lines up with the following program competencies and practice behaviors: (1.1, 1.2)

i. **Interim Field Education Update (Spring):**

Students will submit an interim field education update at the end of January to describe their field-related work between first and second semester. If the student was present at their field site between first and second semester, they will:

1. Record the dates, times, and hours they worked at their field education site.
2. Describe the tasks/activities that they completed, the thoughts/feelings associated with these tasks, and the practice behaviors related to their work during this time.

If students did not complete field education hours between first and second semester they are still required to complete an update describing what they did over this break that relates to field and how their activities can be applied to professional social work education. This assignment can be written as a daily, weekly, or monthly update depending on the preference of the student and the frequency of time spent in field (e.g., a student who is spending multiple days per week at field will want to minimally journal weekly).

X. **Instructional Accommodations**

It is Calvin’s policy to make reasonable accommodations for persons with documented disabilities. Students should notify a Disability Coordinator located in the Office of Student Academic Services in the Spoelhof Center. Students with documented disabilities should notify the instructor within the first two weeks of class with respect to necessary accommodations.

XI. **Retention**

Continuing in the SOWK 380, both in the field agency as well as the professional seminar requires that students maintain high professional and academic standards. Students should be aware that in professional programs, academic performance includes classroom performance, class attendance, ethical behavior, and psychological well-being sufficient to interact positively with clients. Students participating in SOWK 380 must maintain a 2.5 GPA and achieve a “C” or better in SOWK 380 as well as all of the social work courses taken concurrently with SOWK 380, typically this includes SOWK 371, SOWK 372, and SOWK 381. Students who are in additional social work classes must also achieve a “C” or better in those courses as well. Failure to maintain a 2.5 GPA or to achieve a “C” or better in the social work courses may result in dismissal from SOWK 380 and the field education experience.

The Social Work Program Committee reserves the right to terminate a student from the program, including their field education experience, if it judges that the student’s behavior in regard to these criteria have not been met such that the reputation of the program or the welfare of social work clients is jeopardized. Students who are having difficulty meeting these criteria should consult with their faculty advisors immediately.
The Social Work Program Committee also reserves the right to refuse a student’s right to continue in the program if it judges that the student has physical or mental limitations which would significantly threaten the reputation of the program or the welfare of social work clients.

XII. **Academic Integrity**

As described in the student handbook, plagiarism and cheating of any kind is unacceptable and will result in a failing grade for that exam or assignment and the filing of a Report of Academic Dishonesty to the Vice-President for Student Life. If you are in doubt about whether or not some form of assistance or use of materials constitutes academic dishonesty or plagiarism, please ask me first.

XIII. **Grading**

Grading will be determined as follows:

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<td>80 - 82</td>
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<td>70 - 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B+</td>
<td>87 - 89</td>
<td>C+</td>
<td>77 - 79</td>
<td>D+</td>
<td>67 - 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59 or below</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**XIV. A Caveat**

The schedule and procedures in this course are subject to change in the event of extenuating circumstances.
### Fall 2016 Semester Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Unit/Week</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Class Objectives</th>
<th>Readings/Assignments/Activities*</th>
<th>Seminar Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Week 1</td>
<td>Sept. 8</td>
<td>MANDATORY KICK OFF BREAKFAST</td>
<td>8:00am to 9:30am; Commons Annex Lecture Hall</td>
<td>No seminar this week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 2</td>
<td>Sept. 12</td>
<td>The purpose of field education Roles and responsibilities of school, student and agency</td>
<td>Garthwait, Chapter 1 &amp; 2</td>
<td>Introduction to the professional seminar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 3</td>
<td>Sept. 19</td>
<td>Developing a learning contract and getting started in field</td>
<td>Garthwait, Chapter 3 &amp; 4</td>
<td>Developing a learning contract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 4</td>
<td>Sept. 26</td>
<td>Personal Safety</td>
<td>Garthwait, Chapter 6</td>
<td>Safety in field settings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 5</td>
<td>Oct. 3</td>
<td>Learning from supervision</td>
<td>Garthwait, Chapter 5</td>
<td>Supervision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 6</td>
<td>Oct. 10</td>
<td>Communication in the field</td>
<td>Garthwait, Chapter 7</td>
<td>Communication with colleagues, clients, and others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 7</td>
<td>Oct. 17</td>
<td>The agency context of practice Discussion of the agency analysis paper</td>
<td>Garthwait, Chapter 8</td>
<td>Describing your agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 8</td>
<td>Oct. 24</td>
<td>The community context of practice</td>
<td>Garthwait, Chapter 9</td>
<td>No seminar this week due to academic advising</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 9</td>
<td>Oct. 31</td>
<td>The social problem context of practice</td>
<td>Garthwait, Chapter 10</td>
<td>The social problems your agency addresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 10</td>
<td>Nov. 7</td>
<td>Agency Presentations and Fair</td>
<td>Agency Analysis Papers Due</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 11</td>
<td>Nov. 14</td>
<td>The policy context of practice</td>
<td>Garthwait, Chapter 11</td>
<td>Mandatory Attendance at the University of Michigan Fauri Lecture on Friday, Nov. 18. Details to follow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 12</td>
<td>Nov. 21</td>
<td>Diversity and cultural competence</td>
<td>NASW Standards for Cultural Competence in Social Work Practice</td>
<td>No seminar this week due to Thanksgiving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 13</td>
<td>Nov. 28</td>
<td>Diversity and cultural competence</td>
<td>Garthwait, Chapter 12</td>
<td>Complete Workbook Activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 14</td>
<td>Dec. 5</td>
<td>Professional social work practice and social work as planned changed</td>
<td>Garthwait, Chapter 13 and 16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 15</td>
<td>Mid-term evaluations, no class or seminar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Course Unit/Week</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Class Objectives</td>
<td>Readings/Assignments/Activities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 16</td>
<td>Jan. 30</td>
<td>Getting restarted</td>
<td><strong>Interim Update Due</strong> (SOWK 380 course Moodle site)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 17</td>
<td>Feb. 6</td>
<td>Legal Concerns and Licensing</td>
<td>Garthwait Chapter 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 18</td>
<td>Feb. 13</td>
<td>Evidence Based Practice</td>
<td><strong>Learning Contract Addendum Due</strong> (SOWK 380-L Moodle site)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 19</td>
<td>Feb. 20</td>
<td>Merging self and profession</td>
<td>Garthwait, Chapter 18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 20</td>
<td>Feb. 27</td>
<td>Introduction to social work ethics</td>
<td>Reamer, Chapter 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 21</td>
<td>Mar. 6</td>
<td>Social work values</td>
<td><strong>Evidence Based Practice Assignment Due</strong> (SOWK 380 course Moodle site)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 22</td>
<td>Mar. 13</td>
<td>Ethical dilemmas and decision-making</td>
<td>Reamer, Chapter 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mar. 20</td>
<td>S * P * R * I * N * G</td>
<td><strong>B * R * E * A * K</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 23</td>
<td>Mar. 27</td>
<td>Ethical dilemmas in direct practice</td>
<td>Reamer, Chapter 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 24</td>
<td>Apr. 3</td>
<td>Ethical dilemmas in indirect practice</td>
<td>Reamer, Chapter 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 25</td>
<td>Apr. 10</td>
<td>Ethics risk management and ethical misconduct</td>
<td>Reamer, Chapter 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ethical dilemma presentations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 26</td>
<td>Apr. 17</td>
<td>Easter Monday—no class</td>
<td>Seminar WILL meet this week</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ethical dilemma presentations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 27</td>
<td>Apr. 24</td>
<td>Social work leadership</td>
<td>Garthwait, Chapter 19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ethical dilemma presentations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 28</td>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>SWEAP Assessment</td>
<td>Garthwait, Chapter 17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ethical dilemma paper due</td>
<td><strong>Ethical dilemma paper due</strong> (On SOWK 380 Moodle course site)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wrapping up and facilitating endings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 29</td>
<td>May 8</td>
<td>Final exit surveys &amp; course evaluations</td>
<td>Final evaluations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Course Unit/Week</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Class Objectives</td>
<td>Readings/Assignments/Activities</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 1</td>
<td>Sept. 8</td>
<td>Mandatory Kick Off Breakfast</td>
<td>8:00am to 9:30 am; Commons Annex Lecture Hall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 2</td>
<td>Sept. 12</td>
<td>The purpose of field education</td>
<td>Garthwait, Chapter 1 &amp; 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Roles and responsibilities of school, student and agency</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 3</td>
<td>Sept. 19</td>
<td>Developing a learning plan and getting started in field</td>
<td>Garthwait, Chapter 3 &amp; 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 4</td>
<td>Sept. 26</td>
<td>Learning from supervision</td>
<td>Garthwait, Chapter 5, 6, &amp; 7</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Communication in the field</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Personal Safety</td>
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<tr>
<td>Week 5</td>
<td>Oct. 3</td>
<td>The agency and community context of practice</td>
<td>Garthwait, Chapter 8 &amp; 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 6</td>
<td>Oct. 10</td>
<td>The social problem and policy context of practice</td>
<td>Garthwait, Chapter 10, 11, &amp; 13</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Professional Social Work</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 7</td>
<td>Oct. 17</td>
<td>Diversity and cultural competence</td>
<td>NASW Standards for Cultural Competence in Social Work</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Garthwait, Chapter 12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 8</td>
<td>Oct. 24</td>
<td>Legal Concerns and licensing</td>
<td>Garthwait, Chapter 15, 18 &amp; 19</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The merging self and profession</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Leadership and social justice</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 9</td>
<td>Oct. 31</td>
<td>Evidence Based Practice and an introduction to Social Work</td>
<td>Garthwait, Chapter 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 10</td>
<td>Nov. 7</td>
<td>Agency Presentations and Fair</td>
<td>Evidence-based practice paper due</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Agency Analysis Papers Due</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 11</td>
<td>Nov. 14</td>
<td>Values and Ethics</td>
<td>Reamer, <em>Social Work Values and Ethics</em>&lt;sup&gt;3e&lt;/sup&gt;,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chapter 1-2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 12</td>
<td>Nov. 21</td>
<td>Values and Ethics</td>
<td>Reamer, <em>Social Work Values and Ethics</em>&lt;sup&gt;3e&lt;/sup&gt;,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chapter 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 13</td>
<td>Nov. 28</td>
<td>Ethical Dilemmas in Social Work Practice</td>
<td>Reamer, <em>Social Work Values and Ethics</em>&lt;sup&gt;3e&lt;/sup&gt;,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chapter 4-6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 14</td>
<td>Dec. 5</td>
<td>Ethical Dilemmas in Social Work Practice</td>
<td>Ethical Dilemma paper and presentation due</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 14</td>
<td>Dec. 11</td>
<td>SWEAP evaluation</td>
<td>Garthwait, Chapter 16 &amp; 17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Evaluating Field Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wrapping up and termination</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Individual professors may choose to change this schedule. Students will be informed on any changes from their professor. Also, please note that students are REQUIRED to attend the University of Michigan Fauri Lecture—date is TBD.
Field Education Journals

Students are required to journal each day they work in the field agency. The journal must be of satisfactory depth, quality, and style. It must be a critical review and assessment of your work in the social work profession. While the journal is only one part of the field education experience, it can be a source of self-assessment. Reviewed over the course of an academic year, journals provide a long-term account of the student's personal and professional learning and development. Journals will be used by supervisors and faculty to assess student progress with regard to the competencies and practice behaviors as identified in the learning contract.

The rationale for journaling is five-fold:

- As a written exercise, journaling provides an instrument for students to conceptualize learning through critical reflection on field education activities in order to identify the nature of the tasks, the rationale for activities, and how they relate to your academic work and professional development.
- Thoughtful and reflective journals provide the faculty liaison an additional method for monitoring your field education experience.
- Journals reviewed by faculty provide a formal feedback mechanism for use in developing future field education activities based upon identified learning strengths and weaknesses.
- The process of journaling can contribute to solution-building skills.
- Journaling can enhance the use of the Learning Contract by providing a mechanism for on-going review of student progress in field.

Journaling should be completed at the end of each working day. Thirty minutes is the recommended time guideline to complete your entry. Students will submit, as one document each week, the journal entries to their faculty liaison. Instructions for submission of journals can be found in the syllabus for SOWK 380.

In all journal entries, it is essential that client confidentiality be protected!

Field education journals are the primary mechanism for processing your field experience and communicating with your faculty liaison. Journals are a mandatory and graded component of SOWK 380. The following is a template to be used for completing the journals. Journals are to be completed daily submitted weekly as one document via moodle dropbox. Each journal will be worth 10 points as follows:

Practice behaviors/tasks/experiences (3 points)  Personal reactions/feelings (3 points)
Critical thinking/integration (3 points)  Connection to learning contract (1 points)

Use a separate table for each day and combine tables into one document to be submitted to the faculty liaison.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>Specific Hours:</th>
<th>Total:</th>
<th>Total Hours:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Practice Behaviors/Tasks/Experiences</td>
<td>In this column, student should briefly identify and describe the tasks and experiences for the day as they relate to the learning contract and practice behaviors.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Reactions/Feelings</td>
<td>In this column, students should briefly describe their personal reactions and feelings to the events described in the first column.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critical Thinking/Integration</td>
<td>In this column, students should reflect critically about their experiences and connect and integrate them with the knowledge they have gained in the social work program courses and the core courses. Students should be explicit about the ways that their experiences are connected to and integrated with their education.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection to Learning Contract</td>
<td>In this column, students will identify and list the specific Core Competency and Practice Behaviors from the Learning Contract that have been addressed in their field experience for the particular journal entry.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## LEARNING CONTRACT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student Name</th>
<th>Signature: _________________________________</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Semester</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency Name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Instructor Name</td>
<td>Signature: _________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty Liaison Name</td>
<td>Signature:__________________________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Competencies and Practice Behaviors (to be typed)

#### Competency 1: Demonstrate Ethical and Professional Behavior

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Behaviors</th>
<th>Tasks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 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;</td>
<td>1. 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2. Use reflection and self-regulation to manage personal values and maintain professionalism in practice situations;</td>
<td>1. 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3. Demonstrate professional demeanor in behavior; appearance; and oral, written, and electronic communication;</td>
<td>1. 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4. Use technology ethically and appropriately to facilitate practice outcomes; and</td>
<td>1. 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5. Use supervision and consultation to guide professional judgment and behavior.</td>
<td>1. 2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Competency 2: Engage Diversity and Difference in Practice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Behaviors</th>
<th>Tasks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1. Apply and communicate understanding of the importance of diversity and difference in shaping life experiences in practice at the micro, mezzo, and macro levels;</td>
<td>1. 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2. Present themselves as learners and engage clients and constituencies as experts of their own experiences; and</td>
<td>1. 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3. Apply self-awareness and self-regulation to manage the influence of personal biases and values in working with diverse clients and constituencies.</td>
<td>1. 2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Behaviors</th>
<th>Tasks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1. Apply their understanding of social,</td>
<td>1. 2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
economic, and environmental justice to advocate for human rights at the individual and system levels; and

3.2. Engage in practices that advance social, economic, and environmental justice.

| Competency 4: Engage In Practice-informed Research and Research-informed Practice |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Practice Behaviors                           | Tasks         |
| 4.1. Use practice experience and theory to inform scientific inquiry and research; | 1. 2.         |
| 4.2. Apply critical thinking to engage in analysis of quantitative and qualitative research methods and research findings; and | 1. 2.         |
| 4.3. Use and translate research evidence to inform and improve practice, policy, and service delivery | 1. 2.         |

| Competency 5: Engage in Policy Practice |
|----------------------------------------|---------------|
| Practice Behaviors                     | Tasks         |
| 5.1. Identify social policy at the local, state, and federal level that impacts well-being, service delivery, and access to social services; | 1. 2.         |
| 5.2. Assess how social welfare and economic policies impact the delivery of and access to social services; | 1. 2.         |
| 5.3. Apply critical thinking to analyze, formulate, and advocate for policies that advance human rights and social, economic, and environmental justice. | 1. 2.         |

| Competency 6: Engage with Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, and Communities |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Practice Behaviors                                                                    | Tasks         |
| 6.1. Apply knowledge of human behavior and the social environment, person-in-environment, and other multidisciplinary theoretical frameworks to engage with clients and constituencies; and | 1. 2.         |
| 6.2. Use empathy, reflection, and interpersonal skills to effectively engage diverse clients and constituencies. | 1. 2.         |

| Competency 7: Assess Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, and Communities |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Practice Behaviors                                                                | Tasks         |
| 7.1. Collect and organize data, and apply critical thinking to interpret information | 1. 2.         |
from clients and constituencies;

| 7.2. 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; | 1.  
2. |
| --- | --- |

| 7.3. Develop mutually agreed-on intervention goals and objectives based on the critical assessment of strengths, needs, and challenges within clients and constituencies; and | 1.  
2. |
| --- | --- |

| 7.4. Select appropriate intervention strategies based on the assessment, research knowledge, and values and preferences of clients and constituencies. | 1.  
2. |
| --- | --- |

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Behaviors</th>
<th>Tasks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 8.1. Critically choose and implement interventions to achieve practice goals and enhance capacities of clients and constituencies; | 1.  
2. |
| 8.2. Apply knowledge of human behavior and the social environment, person-in-environment, and other multidisciplinary theoretical frameworks in interventions with clients and constituencies; | 1.  
2. |
| 8.3. Use inter-professional collaboration as appropriate to achieve beneficial practice outcomes; | 1.  
2. |
| 8.4. Negotiate, mediate, and advocate with and on behalf of diverse clients and constituencies; and | 1.  
2. |
| 8.5. Facilitate effective transitions and endings that advance mutually agreed-on goals. | 1.  
2. |

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Behaviors</th>
<th>Tasks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 9.1. Select and use appropriate methods for evaluation of outcomes; | 1.  
2. |
| 9.2. Apply knowledge of human behavior and the social environment, person-in-environment, and other multidisciplinary theoretical frameworks in the evaluation of outcomes; | 1.  
2. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9.3. Critically analyze, monitor, and evaluate intervention and program processes and outcomes; and</th>
<th>1. 2.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.4. Apply evaluation findings to improve practice effectiveness at the micro, mezzo, and macro levels.</td>
<td>1. 2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Competency 10: Apply an integration of Reformed Christian Perspective to Social Work Practice**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Behaviors</th>
<th>Tasks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.1. Understand the religious, faith, and spirituality dimensions of persons and communities</td>
<td>1. 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.2. Examine one’s own religious and spiritual frameworks and know how these aspects self-inform and conflict with their social work practice</td>
<td>1. 2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Competency 11: Understand and Apply the Principles of the Strengths Perspective to Generalist Practice with Client Systems of all Sizes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Behaviors</th>
<th>Tasks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.1. Understand the principles of the strengths perspective</td>
<td>1. 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.2. Apply the strengths perspective to social work practice</td>
<td>1. 2.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Agency and Community Assessment Paper

You are to prepare a formal, typed (double spaced) paper which accurately describes the social service agency which serves as your field education site. Cover each of the topics listed below, or briefly state why a particular topic is not applicable. The purpose of this assignment is to maximize your familiarity with and understanding of your agency in a brief period of time. If you are working in a specific program as part of a larger agency (e.g. Refugee Foster Care Program at Bethany Christian Services) you may focus the majority of the paper on the program. In your introduction, clearly articulate whether you will focus on the entire agency or the program you are placed in. If you have any questions, consult your class instructor. Please be succinct and use good judgment regarding the length of your paper.

Topics to be Covered

A. **Agency Purpose:** Describe the agency in terms of its stated goals and objectives. When and how was the agency founded? What is included in its mission statement? To what social problem(s) has your agency responded?

B. **Funding:** What is the agency’s overall operating budget for the fiscal year? What are the funding sources? Who takes responsibility for preparing the budget? How are decisions made regarding allocations of funds?

C. **Target Populations:** Who are the agency’s intended clients? What community and client needs does the agency attempt to provide? What issues of diversity do you see in the target population? What patterns of oppression and discrimination do you see? How is the agency sensitive to populations-at-risk? Are there discrepancies between the stated vs. actual clients and/or needs served? Why?

D. **Physical Structure:** Where is the agency located? How long has it been in its present location? Is it accessible to target client systems? What is the condition of the building(s)? What are the offices like? Is there ample space? Where do you work? What was your first impression of the surroundings? What other services are housed in the same building or in adjacent buildings?

E. **Staffing:** What are the professional backgrounds of the various workers in your agency? What are the functions of the social workers in your agency? Describe any perceived differences in roles and responsibilities of these professionals (e.g., social worker, psychologist, counselor, nurse, physician, educator). What tells you that the agency is committed to diversity in its hiring practices? Do you see evidence of discrimination in staffing patterns?

F. **Theoretical Base:** Describe the theoretical base from which your agency operates. If there is no defined agency/program model, from what theoretical base do the individual professional staff operate? How well does your agency understand generalist social work practice and BSW education? How well does your agency understand a strengths perspective? How is the agency sensitive to sociopolitical, historical, economic, and environmental forces that influence client systems’ opportunities? Give examples.

G. **Policy:** How do city, county, state, and/or federal policies and procedures shape the work of your agency? Are there areas of conflict? How do the policies and procedures of your agency shape service delivery to client systems? Does your agency have a policy handbook/manual? If so, is it current? Is it followed? (If your agency does not have a policy manual, how are policies communicated?) How are policy changes made in your agency? How are grievances addressed? How do agency policies and procedures reflect sensitivity towards and commitment to achieving social and economic justice?
H. Research: What type of research techniques are used to assess the outcomes or guide social work interventions in your agency? What evidence do you see of research or program evaluation being completed? What attitudes on the part of agency staff are present in relation to systematic evaluation of their own practice?

I. Relationship to Community: Describe the community in which your agency is located (i.e., dominant social values, population, governmental unit, geographical characteristics, racial groups, economic bases, political party allegiance, etc.). Hint: much of this information can be gleaned from the Internet. Several paths for identifying demographic information are available. Some options will be identified in seminar. Identify community problems (i.e., problems connected with particular ethnic groups, conflicts or tensions in community, political or economic tensions in community, geographical areas with particular concerns, etc.) and community strengths. Identify the social problem(s) to which your agency has responded. How would you describe the community’s control over your agency? Identify community groups or agencies who oversight to your agency (i.e., funding agencies, inspectors, governmental bodies). Similarly, are there groups or agencies who provide legitimacy to your agency (i.e., accrediting bodies)? Identify resources in the community which complement and/or compete with your agency.

J. Social Work Values and Ethics: What social work values do you see made operational by the agency (think in terms of mission, policies and procedures, commitments of staff, etc)? What ethical tensions does the agency face?

K. Challenges: What do you see as two major challenges of this agency? You may express these in terms of the agency itself or its target population. Explain why you think these challenges exist and what options there might be for improvement in the situation. What options are being considered to address/re-dress these challenges? What could be considered that is not currently being considered?

L. Strengths and Resources: Identify at least three significant strengths and/or resources in your agency. Remember that such resources can include human resources, material resources, community resources, etc. Describe how these strengths/resources enhance the mission of the agency.

M. Christian Perspective: How do you see yourself carrying out a Christian perspective of social work in your agency setting?

This information will be regarded as confidential, for use in understanding agency structures and functions for class purposes only. Do not turn in actual copies of agency records. You are to summarize and analyze this information from supervisors, colleagues, and/or your readings of agency material. Gathering this information should be part of your overall orientation process regardless of this assignment.

Agency Presentation

In order to further promote the professional development of students participating in Field Education, an Agency Fair will be scheduled in the fall of each year. Students enrolled in SOWK 380 will prepare and present a poster presentation that provides information about their agency to attendees at the Agency Fair. More details about the Agency Fair will be provided in class.
Agency and Community Assessment Grading Scale

Each section of the agency assessment will be graded based on how thoroughly the questions in the assessment are answered along with their use of agency and community resources to ensure accurate rather than merely anecdotal responses. In each section, the grading scale is as such:

- 9-10 points: The questions are fully explored and answered thoroughly.
- 7-8 points: The questions are answered but some further exploration is warranted.
- 4-6 points: Overall the responses are adequate, some questions are not addressed.
- 1-3 points: The responses lack content and depth, many questions are not addressed.
- 0 points: This section was not addressed in the paper.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Possible Points</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agency Purpose</td>
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<td>Funding</td>
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<td>Population</td>
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<td>Structure</td>
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<td>Staffing</td>
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<td>Theoretical Base</td>
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<td>Policy</td>
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<td>Research</td>
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<td>Relationship to Community</td>
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<tr>
<td>Values and Ethics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Challenges</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strengths and Resources</td>
<td>/10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christian Perspective</td>
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<tr>
<td>Presentation</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>/150</td>
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</table>
Ethical Dilemma Analysis

Identify and critique an ethical dilemma you have encountered in your field agency related to your professional social worker role. Your paper and presentation should include the following dimensions.

Paper criteria include:

- Present relevant case data and your role in working with the client system.
- Identify the problem and factors that contribute to the problem. Discuss any social “isms” (i.e. racism, sexism, ageism, ableism) that shape the problem.
- Follow Reamer’s Ethics Decision-Making Framework as outlined on p. 73 of the text and described on pages 73-86:
  - Step 1: Identify the ethical issues, including the social work values and duties that conflict.
  - Step 2: Identify the individuals, groups, and organizations that are likely to be affected by the ethical decisions. Try to understand and explain what is at stake for them.
  - Step 3: Tentatively identify all possible courses of action and the participants involved in each.
  - Step 4: Thoroughly examine the reasons in favor of and opposed to each possible course of action, considering relevant:
    a. codes of ethics and legal principles;
    b. ethical theories, principles, and guidelines (for example, deontological and teleological-utilitarian perspectives and ethical guidelines based on them)
    c. social work practice theory and principles;
    d. personal values including religious, cultural, and ethnic values and political ideology, particularly those that conflict with one’s own values;
  - Step 5: Consult with colleagues and appropriate experts (such as agency staff, supervisors, agency administrators, attorneys, ethics scholars).
  - Step 6: Explain the decision you would/did make and the decision-making process.
  - Step 7: Explain how you would/did monitor and evaluate the decision and decision-making process.
- Critically reflect on Reamer’s guidelines for making ethical decisions. In what ways were they useful/not useful and adequate/not adequate?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present relevant case data and your role in working with the client system</th>
<th>Case data is presented clearly, and it is evident as to what role you have played directly with client system and/or with colleagues.</th>
<th>Case data is presented, and your role is defined, but there is some lack of clarity. Superfluous and/or not enough information provided for clarity.</th>
<th>Presentation lacks some clarity and your role is not entirely defined.</th>
<th>Unclear, unorganized. Your role and/or the case factors are undefined.</th>
<th>Not included in paper.</th>
<th>Total Points</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>5 points</strong></td>
<td>(5 points)</td>
<td>(4 points)</td>
<td>(3 points)</td>
<td>(1-2 points)</td>
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| Identify the problem and factors that contribute to the problem. | Problem area is well defined, and individual factors are clearly identified. Social “isms” are clearly discussed and facts of the case are clear. | Problem area is somewhat unclear. Your reason for choosing this dilemma is not entirely evident. “isms” are discussed but incomplete. | Problem is identified but lacking description and detail. “isms” barely discussed and this section seems disconnected. | Unorganized and inaccurate, hard to follow. Not complete. | Not included in paper. | |
| **15 points** | (13-15 points) | (9-12 points) | (5-8 points) | (1-4 points) | (0 points) | |

| Identify ethical issues, including the social work values and duties that conflict, and identify who is affected by ethical decisions. | Clear and organized description of conflicting values and duties. It is clear as to who is affected by the conflicting values both positively and negatively. | Strong attempt at describing conflicting values, but some angles are left unexplored. Some populations possibly omitted from evaluation of who is affected. | Ethical issues and conflicting values touched on, but not deeply explored. Lacking in depth, critical thinking, and important information omitted. | Unorganized, lack of clarity regarding how this is actually a dilemma. Very little or no critical thinking. Vague | Not included in paper. | |
| **15 points** | (13-15 points) | (9-12 points) | (5-8 points) | (1-4 points) | (0 points) | |

<p>| Tentatively identify all possible courses of action and the participants involved in each. | More than one course of action considered. Thoughtful consideration of impact on all participants, and creative courses of action considered. | More than one course of action considered, but only one thoughtfully explored. Impact on only some participants considered. Lacking creative solutions. | Only one course of action identified, and/or none is fully explored. | Overall unclear and lacking thoughtful consideration. Impact on participants not well considered. | Not included in paper. | |
| <strong>15 points</strong> | (13-15 points) | (9-12 points) | (5-8 points) | (1-4 points) | (0 points) | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thoroughly examine the reasons in favor of and opposed to each possible course of action.</th>
<th>Ethical theories/principles explored. Code of ethics and legal issues examined. Social work practice theory and principles identified. Personal values identified and considered.</th>
<th>Some thorough examination included, with some clarity, but some of the relevant reasons are excluded.</th>
<th>More effort needed in consideration of FAVOR and OPPOSITION. Paper explored only one course of action.</th>
<th>Unclear. Lacking content and depth.</th>
<th>Not included in paper.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 points</td>
<td>(9-10 points)</td>
<td>(7-9 points)</td>
<td>(4-6 points)</td>
<td>(1-3 points)</td>
<td>(0 points)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consult with colleagues and appropriate experts</td>
<td>Clear effort to consult with more than one colleague or source regarding this dilemma. Clear description of what you learned and how this impacted your perspective on the case or situation.</td>
<td>Some evidence of consultation, but perhaps only one consult and/or unclear as to how this impacted your perspective on the case or situation.</td>
<td>Consultation occurred, but lacking in how this impacted your perspective of the case or situation.</td>
<td>Unclear as to who was consulted or what impact this had on your understanding of the case or situation.</td>
<td>No evidence of consultation included in the paper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 points</td>
<td>(9-10 points)</td>
<td>(7-9 points)</td>
<td>(4-6 points)</td>
<td>(1-3 points)</td>
<td>(0 points)</td>
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<td>Make the decision/document the process.</td>
<td>Thorough, concise. If you were able to follow this through to completion, your evaluation demonstrates critical thinking. If you were hypothetical, you were able to consider the “might”s in a creative way.</td>
<td>Good effort, but not enough specifics about how you made the decisions and monitored the process or the standard by which you evaluated it. (Or would monitor and evaluate it, as could be the case.)</td>
<td>Decision identified, but with little to no description about how you evaluated it or the outcome overall.</td>
<td>Vague and incomplete.</td>
<td>Not included in paper.</td>
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<td>Monitor, evaluate, document decision. OR Hypothetically consider those issues</td>
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<td>5 points</td>
<td>(5 points)</td>
<td>(4 points)</td>
<td>(3 points)</td>
<td>(1-2 points)</td>
<td>(0 points)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Critically reflect on Reamer’s guidelines for making ethical decisions.</td>
<td>Accurate citations, and clear evidence that you read and understood Reamer’s guidelines. Great overall analysis of how these were useful or not useful in your process.</td>
<td>Accurate citations, and evidence of comprehension, but not entirely clear in your analysis of how these guidelines were useful or not useful in your process.</td>
<td>Inaccurate reflections on Reamer’s guidelines, and/or incomplete descriptions of how these were useful or not useful in your process.</td>
<td>Vague and without evidence that you read or understood Reamer’s guidelines. Little to no description of how the guidelines were useful or not useful in your process.</td>
<td>Not included in paper.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 points</td>
<td>(9-10 points)</td>
<td>(7-9 points)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Presentation</td>
<td>Writing Style/Formatting</td>
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<td><strong>10pts Total</strong></td>
<td>Professional and well prepared presentation and group discussion of ethical dilemma. Included all of the steps required for the paper. <em>(9-10 points)</em></td>
<td>Appropriate APA style citations, complete sentences, correct spelling, and grammatical accuracy. Flow of writing is smooth. <em>(5 points)</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Professional and prepared, but missing some of the components required in the paper. <em>(7-9 points)</em></td>
<td>Some grammatical and/or spelling errors. Clear functional sentences. Appropriate citations. <em>(4 points)</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Somewhat prepared, and lacking many components required in the paper. <em>(4-6 points)</em></td>
<td>Functional but awkward at times, significant spelling and/or grammatical errors, citations present but inaccurately used. <em>(3 points)</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Unprepared for presentation, but some attempt at communicating ethical dilemma. <em>(1-3 points)</em></td>
<td>Confusing, poor sentence structure, spelling and/or grammar poor, citations lacking. <em>(1-2 points)</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Did not present to the class.</td>
<td>Incoherent</td>
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<td><strong>5pts Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Total Points</strong></td>
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Evidence Based Practice Paper

This paper is intended to help students understand the importance of evidence based practice and how research can be utilized to inform social work practice. Papers should be typed, approximately four pages long, double spaced and APA style formatting must be used. Student must find four peer reviewed articles that demonstrate interventions related to their field education site and/or areas of practice (ie. refugee services, substance abuse, foster care)

The following should be included for each article:

- The article citation in APA format
- 1-2 paragraphs describing the intervention
- 1-2 paragraphs describing the evaluation methods used
- 1-2 paragraphs critiquing the methods
- 1-2 paragraphs discussing the appropriateness of this intervention method to your practice setting and/or client population.

This assignment is worth 150 points and will be graded as follows:

Evidence Based Practice Paper Grading Scale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student Name:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>135-150 points (90-100%)</strong></td>
<td>Paper includes four peer reviewed articles, provides a clear and complete description of the intervention and the research methods to assess their effectiveness. Paper provides an assessment of the appropriateness of the intervention for their own agency and/or client population and how evidence based practice is useful the analysis.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>120-134 points (80-89%)</strong></td>
<td>Paper includes four peer reviewed articles and a discussion about the intervention and research methods but the analysis of the methods is not fully developed.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>105-119 points (70-79%)</strong></td>
<td>Paper includes four articles but one or more may not be from peer reviewed sources. The discussion is unclear and/or incomplete.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>90-105 points (60-69%)</strong></td>
<td>Paper does not include four articles and the discussion is also unclear and/or incomplete.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>0-89 (below 59%)</strong></td>
<td>Paper includes four articles but very little attempt is made to critique or analyze the articles.</td>
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</table>
APPENDIX E: EVALUATION OF STUDENT PERFORMANCE IN FIELD EDUCATION- MIDTERM

Calvin College Bachelor of Social Work Program

Name of Intern: _________________________________ Date_____________________

Name of Supervisor: _____________________________

Name of Agency: ________________________________

Instructions for Rating Student Interns on the 11 Competencies:

- Supervisors are expected to complete a midterm evaluation in November or December.
- Supervisors will receive the evaluation from the field liaison and/or student several weeks before it is due. The supervisor should make every effort to review the completed evaluation individually with the student before the faculty liaison field visit.
- These evaluations should be both formative and evaluative. In other words, we expect supervisors to review evaluations in detail with students, discussing strengths and weaknesses, pointing out areas for improvement, and pointing out areas that have not been addressed.
- The standard by which an intern is to be compared is that of a new beginning-level social worker (BSW). The 11 competencies that are specified in the learning contract and evaluation form are those established by our national accrediting organization (the Council on Social Work Education) plus two that are specific to Calvin College’s BSW program. Under each competency statement are several items (practice behaviors) that we ask that you rate according to the following criteria.
- At the midterm evaluation, it is possible that students have not completed tasks on certain competencies. At the midterm, it is appropriate to mark “not observed” if this is the case. By the final evaluation, a student should be rated on each practice behavior.

Please keep in mind the following expectations for student performance. Students should be rated on a scale of 1-5 on every practice behavior.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Excellent competency</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Strong competency</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Basic competency</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Emerging competency</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lacks competency</td>
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<tr>
<td>N/O</td>
<td>Not Observed</td>
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</table>

Each section begins with the core competency and ratings will be made for each practice behavior (PB). Comments may be made under any competency statement, if desired. Please be sure to indicate those areas in which you think the intern is particularly strong and those areas that need improvement. This evaluation is intended to give the intern feedback about her or his performance. The agency supervisor’s rating of these items will not directly be used to calculate the grade that is given to the intern. The faculty liaison has the responsibility of assigning the grade for the course. For information about grades, please see the course syllabus.

Circle the number that best describes your assessment of the intern:
### Competency 1: Demonstrate Ethical and Professional Behavior

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Behaviors</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>N/O</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 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;</td>
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<td>1.2. Use reflection and self-regulation to manage personal values and maintain professionalism in practice situations;</td>
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<td>1.3. Demonstrate professional demeanor in behavior; appearance; and oral, written, and electronic communication;</td>
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<td>1.4. Use technology ethically and appropriately to facilitate practice outcomes; and</td>
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<td>1.5. Use supervision and consultation to guide professional judgment and behavior.</td>
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**Evidence:**

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### Competency 2: Engage Diversity and Difference in Practice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Behaviors</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>N/O</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1. Apply and communicate understanding of the importance of diversity and difference in shaping life experiences in practice at the micro, mezzo, and macro levels;</td>
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<td>2.2. Present themselves as learners and engage clients and constituencies as experts of their own experiences; and</td>
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<td>2.3. Apply self-awareness and self-regulation to manage the influence of personal biases and values in working with diverse clients and constituencies.</td>
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**Evidence:**
### Competency 3: Advance Human Rights and Social, Economic, and Environmental Justice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Behaviors</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>N/O</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1. Apply their understanding of social, economic, and environmental justice to advocate for human rights at the individual and system levels; and</td>
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<td>3.2. Engage in practices that advance social, economic, and environmental justice.</td>
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**Evidence:**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Behaviors</th>
<th>1</th>
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<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>N/O</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1. Use practice experience and theory to inform scientific inquiry and research;</td>
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<td>4.2. Apply critical thinking to engage in analysis of quantitative and qualitative research methods and research findings; and</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.3. Use and translate research evidence to inform and improve practice, policy, and service delivery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Evidence:**

### Competency 5: Engage in Policy Practice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Behaviors</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>N/O</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1. Identify social policy at the local, state, and federal level that impacts well-being, service delivery, and access to social services;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2. Assess how social welfare and economic policies impact the delivery of and access to social services;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.3. Apply critical thinking to analyze, formulate, and advocate for policies that advance human rights and social, economic, and environmental justice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evidence:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Behaviors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.1. Apply knowledge of human behavior and the social environment, person-in-environment, and other multidisciplinary theoretical frameworks to engage with clients and constituencies; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2. Use empathy, reflection, and interpersonal skills to effectively engage diverse clients and constituencies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Behaviors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.1. Collect and organize data, and apply critical thinking to interpret information from clients and constituencies;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2. 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;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3. Develop mutually agreed-on intervention goals and objectives based on the critical assessment of strengths, needs, and challenges within clients and constituencies; and</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evidence:</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>N/O</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Competency 6: Engage with Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, and Communities</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N/O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice Behaviors</td>
<td>6.1. Apply knowledge of human behavior and the social environment, person-in-environment, and other multidisciplinary theoretical frameworks to engage with clients and constituencies; and</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2. Use empathy, reflection, and interpersonal skills to effectively engage diverse clients and constituencies.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N/O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Competency 7: Assess Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, and Communities</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N/O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice Behaviors</td>
<td>7.1. Collect and organize data, and apply critical thinking to interpret information from clients and constituencies;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2. 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;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N/O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3. Develop mutually agreed-on intervention goals and objectives based on the critical assessment of strengths, needs, and challenges within clients and constituencies; and</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N/O</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.4. Select appropriate intervention strategies based on the assessment, research knowledge, and values and preferences of clients and constituencies.

Evidence:

<p>| Competency 8: Intervene with Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, and Communities |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Behaviors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.1. Critically choose and implement interventions to achieve practice goals and enhance capacities of clients and constituencies;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2. Apply knowledge of human behavior and the social environment, person-in-environment, and other multidisciplinary theoretical frameworks in interventions with clients and constituencies;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3. Use inter-professional collaboration as appropriate to achieve beneficial practice outcomes;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.4. Negotiate, mediate, and advocate with and on behalf of diverse clients and constituencies; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.5. Facilitate effective transitions and endings that advance mutually agreed-on goals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Evidence:

<p>| Competency 9: Evaluate Practice with Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, and Communities |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Behaviors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.1. Select and use appropriate methods for evaluation of outcomes;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2. Apply knowledge of human</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
behavior and the social environment, person-in-environment, and other multidisciplinary theoretical frameworks in the evaluation of outcomes;

9.3. Critically analyze, monitor, and evaluate intervention and program processes and outcomes; and

9.4. Apply evaluation findings to improve practice effectiveness at the micro, mezzo, and macro levels.

Evidence:

| Competency 10: Apply an integration of Reformed Christian Perspective to Social Work Practice. |
| Practice Behaviors |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 10.1. Understand the religious, faith, and spirituality dimensions of persons and communities | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | N/O |
| 10.2. Examine one’s own religious and spiritual frameworks and know how these aspects self-inform and conflict with their social work practice | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | N/O |

Evidence:

| Competency 11: Understand and Apply the Principles of the Strengths Perspective to Generalist Practice with Client Systems of all Sizes. |
| Practice Behaviors |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 11.1. Understand the principles of the strengths perspective | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | N/O |
| 11.2. Apply the strengths perspective to social work practice. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | N/O |

Evidence:
Overall Evaluation at Midterm

Please check one of the following at the midterm evaluation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Please read the following comments and assess the intern by placing an X in the box following the appropriate assessment of your intern</th>
<th>X</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This intern demonstrates excellent competency in the field placement at the mid-point of the placement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This intern demonstrates strong competency in the field placement at the mid-point of the placement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This intern demonstrates basic competency in the field placement at the mid-point of the placement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This intern demonstrates emerging competency in the field placement at the mid-point of the placement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This intern does not demonstrate competency in the field placement at the mid-point of the placement. There is considerable concern that this intern will not be competent for beginning level social work practice by the end of placement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments/elaboration:

Signature of Agency Field Instructor_________________________________________

Agency______________________________________________________________

Date____________________
The following section should be completed by intern:
My agency supervisor and faculty supervisor have discussed this evaluation with me, and I have received a copy. My agreement or disagreement follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place an X after the appropriate response</th>
<th>X</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I agree with the evaluation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I disagree with the evaluation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Intern Name__________________________________________

Intern Signature____________________________________ Date____________________

If the intern disagrees with the evaluation s/he should state that disagreement in writing and submit a copy both to the agency supervisor and the faculty liaison. A meeting between the student, agency supervisor, and faculty liaison should then be held to discuss the disagreement.
APPENDIX F: EVALUATION OF STUDENT PERFORMANCE IN FIELD EDUCATION - FINAL

Calvin College Bachelor of Social Work Program

Name of Intern: _______________________________  Date_____________________

Name of Supervisor: _____________________________

Name of Agency: ________________________________

Instructions for Rating Student Interns on the 11 Competencies:

- Supervisors are expected to complete a final evaluation in April or May.
- Supervisors will receive the evaluation from the field liaison and/or student several weeks before it is due. The supervisor should make every effort to review the completed evaluation individually with the student before the faculty liaison field visit.
- These evaluations should be both formative and evaluative. In other words, we expect supervisors to review evaluations in detail with students, discussing strengths and weaknesses, pointing out areas for improvement, and pointing out areas that have not been addressed.
- The standard by which an intern is to be compared is that of a new beginning-level social worker (BSW). The 11 competencies that are specified in the learning contract and evaluation form are those established by our national accrediting organization (the Council on Social Work Education) plus two that are specific to Calvin College’s BSW program. Under each competency statement are several items (practice behaviors) that we ask that you rate according to the following criteria.
- By the final evaluation, a student must be rated on each practice behavior.

Please keep in mind the following expectations for student performance. Students should be rated on a scale of 1-5 on every practice behavior.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Excellent competency  At the final evaluation, a “5” would indicate going above and beyond expectations for the BSW-level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Strong competency  At the final field evaluation, the BSW program aims for all students to achieve a “4” on all practice behaviors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Basic competency  At the final evaluation, a “3” would be slightly below program expectations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Emerging competency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lacks competency</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each section begins with the core competency and ratings will be made for each practice behavior (PB). Comments may be made under any competency statement, if desired. Please be sure to indicate those areas in which you think the intern is particularly strong and those areas that need improvement. This evaluation is intended to give the intern feedback about her or his performance. The agency supervisor’s rating of these items will not directly be used to calculate the grade that is given to the intern. The faculty liaison has the responsibility of assigning the grade for the course. For information about grades, please see the course syllabus.

Circle the number that best describes your assessment of the intern:
### Competency 1: Demonstrate Ethical and Professional Behavior

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Behaviors</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 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;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2. Use reflection and self-regulation to manage personal values and maintain professionalism in practice situations;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3. Demonstrate professional demeanor in behavior; appearance; and oral, written, and electronic communication;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4. Use technology ethically and appropriately to facilitate practice outcomes; and</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5. Use supervision and consultation to guide professional judgment and behavior.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Evidence:**

### Competency 2: Engage Diversity and Difference in Practice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Behaviors</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1. Apply and communicate understanding of the importance of diversity and difference in shaping life experiences in practice at the micro, mezzo, and macro levels;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.2. Present themselves as learners and engage clients and constituencies as experts of their own experiences; and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.3. Apply self-awareness and self-regulation to manage the influence of personal biases and values in working with diverse clients and constituencies.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Behaviors</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1. Apply their understanding of social, economic, and environmental justice to advocate for human rights at the individual and system levels; and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2. Engage in practices that advance social, economic, and environmental justice.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Evidence:**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Behaviors</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1. Use practice experience and theory to inform scientific inquiry and research;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2. Apply critical thinking to engage in analysis of quantitative and qualitative research methods and research findings; and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3. Use and translate research evidence to inform and improve practice, policy, and service delivery</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Evidence:**

### Competency 5: Engage in Policy Practice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Behaviors</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1. Identify social policy at the local, state, and federal level that impacts well-being, service delivery, and access to social services;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2. Assess how social welfare and economic policies impact the delivery of and access to social services;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.3. Apply critical thinking to analyze, formulate, and advocate for policies that advance human rights and social, economic, and environmental justice.

Evidence:

<p>| Competency 6: Engage with Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, and Communities |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Behaviors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.1. Apply knowledge of human behavior and the social environment, person-in-environment, and other multidisciplinary theoretical frameworks to engage with clients and constituencies; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2. Use empathy, reflection, and interpersonal skills to effectively engage diverse clients and constituencies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Evidence: |

<p>| Competency 7: Assess Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, and Communities |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Behaviors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.1. Collect and organize data, and apply critical thinking to interpret information from clients and constituencies;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2. 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;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3. Develop mutually agreed-on intervention goals and objectives based on the critical assessment of strengths, needs, and challenges within clients and constituencies; and</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Evidence: |
7.4. Select appropriate intervention strategies based on the assessment, research knowledge, and values and preferences of clients and constituencies.

**Evidence:**

| Competency 8: Intervene with Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, and Communities |
| Practice Behaviors |
| 8.1. Critically choose and implement interventions to achieve practice goals and enhance capacities of clients and constituencies; | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 8.2. Apply knowledge of human behavior and the social environment, person-in-environment, and other multidisciplinary theoretical frameworks in interventions with clients and constituencies; | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 8.3. Use inter-professional collaboration as appropriate to achieve beneficial practice outcomes; | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 8.4. Negotiate, mediate, and advocate with and on behalf of diverse clients and constituencies; and | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 8.5. Facilitate effective transitions and endings that advance mutually agreed-on goals. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

**Evidence:**

| Competency 9: Evaluate Practice with Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, and Communities |
| Practice Behaviors |
| 9.1. Select and use appropriate methods for evaluation of outcomes; | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
9.2. Apply knowledge of human behavior and the social environment, person-in-environment, and other multidisciplinary theoretical frameworks in the evaluation of outcomes;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

9.3. Critically analyze, monitor, and evaluate intervention and program processes and outcomes; and

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

9.4. Apply evaluation findings to improve practice effectiveness at the micro, mezzo, and macro levels.

Evidence:

### Competency 10: Apply an integration of Reformed Christian Perspective to Social Work Practice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Behaviors</th>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.1. Understand the religious, faith, and spirituality dimensions of persons and communities</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.2. Examine one’s own religious and spiritual frameworks and know how these aspects self-inform and conflict with their social work practice</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Evidence:

### Competency 11: Understand and Apply the Principles of the Strengths Perspective to Generalist Practice with Client Systems of all Sizes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Behaviors</th>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.1. Understand the principles of the strengths perspective</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.2. Apply the strengths perspective to social work practice.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Evidence:

Further Comments/elaboration:

Signature of Agency Field Instructor_________________________________________

Agency____________________________________________________________________

Date________________________

The following section should be completed by intern:
My agency supervisor and faculty supervisor have discussed this evaluation with me, and I have received a copy. My agreement or disagreement follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place an X after the appropriate response</th>
<th>X</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I agree with the evaluation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I disagree with the evaluation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Intern Name______________________________

Intern Signature_________________________ Date______________________

If the intern disagrees with the evaluation s/he should state that disagreement in writing and submit a copy both to the agency supervisor and the faculty liaison. A meeting between the student, agency supervisor, and faculty liaison should then be held to discuss the disagreement.
APPENDIX G: STUDENT'S EVALUATION OF FIELD EDUCATION SITE AND INSTRUCTOR

Student: 

Agency: 

Field Instructor: 

Semester(s) of Placement: 

PART I: AGENCY LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

A. Orientation and Training Procedures (Complete A. during 1st semester of field education only)

1. Did you receive an agency orientation? □ Yes □ No

2. Check those topics that were covered in the orientation and training period:
   - □ Introduction to staff
   - □ Individual staff responsibilities
   - □ Tour of agency/physical layout
   - □ Your physical work space
   - □ Agency structure
   - □ Agency policies and procedures
   - □ Agency goals, objectives and philosophy
   - □ Agency programs and services
   - □ Agency client demographics
   - □ Characteristics of community served
   - □ Community resources
   - □ Your roles and responsibilities as an intern
   - □ Observation of staff
   - □ Discussion of supervision process
   - □ Review of agency Confidentiality Policy
   - □ Safety issues in the field

3. Evaluate the extent to which the orientation process was helpful, including recommendations for changes.
B. Physical Setting

1. Check as many of the following as apply. I had:
   - □ a place to store materials
   - □ a permanent desk at which to work
   - □ an office of my own
   - □ an office with other people
   - □ access to a phone
   - □ access to get supplies as I needed them
   - □ a place to conduct confidential business

2. Comment on the following: To what extent did you feel physically and psychologically part of the agency staff, including availability of other staff for providing assistance to you?

C. Learning Opportunities and Responsibilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Were learning experiences relevant to your learning needs as outlined on the learning contract?</th>
<th>□ Yes</th>
<th>□ No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Explain:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Did the assignments call for a level of skill appropriate to your development?</td>
<td>□ Yes</td>
<td>□ Too High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Discuss what portion of your time was spent in direct work with individuals, families, groups, organizations or community groups.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Describe your own growth in this placement (personal and professional) in terms of knowledge, skills, and values.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>To what extent were you able to integrate and apply the academic knowledge you learned in the classroom with actual work situations?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Note: Information up to this point will be available for future BSW students to review as they consider field education site selection)
PART II: FIELD EDUCATION INSTRUCTION

A. How often were regular, planned supervisory conferences held?

☐ Every week
☐ Every two weeks
☐ Every month
☐ Other (specify):

Specify duration of conferences:

B. Evaluate the extent to which the supervisory conferences were helpful, including recommendations for change.

C. Please rate your fieldwork instructor using the following scale.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Exceptional</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Unsatisfactory</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Facilitated the process of integration into the agency system.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Encouraged &amp; supported responsible decision-making concerning attendance at staff meetings, seminars and conferences.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Encouraged critical assessment, appraisal and evaluation of my work with clients &amp; understanding and use of agency policy and procedures.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Facilitated learning of specific practice skills.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Encouraged identification with professional values and encouraged professional behavior consistent with those values.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Was clear and consistent about the expectations of this placement.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Encouraged and engaged in mutual assessment of learning needs, expectations and progress on an on-going basis.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Was aware of academic content and helped the integration of class and field experience.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Provided clear, understandable feedback on an on-going basis.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j. Was accessible to answer my questions and concerns.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMMENTS: Please make any comments or examples which would further clarify or expand on your ratings (e.g., teaching methods, areas of strengths and weaknesses, suggestions for change, etc.).
PART III: SUMMARY

A. Describe one or two experiences which you felt were valuable and state what you learned from those experiences.

B. Would you recommend that students be placed in this agency in the future? Why or why not?

C. Would you recommend that your field instructor be assigned students in the future? Why or why not?

D. What, if anything, would you like to see changed in your placement?

SIGNATURE:
Student ____________________________________________ Date __________________
APPENDIX H: NON-DISCRIMINATION POLICY

The Calvin College Bachelor of Social Work Program, convinced that all persons are created in the image of God, affirms the worth and right to personal dignity of all persons. Consequently, the program is committed to operating in all respects without discrimination on the basis of race, color, ethnicity, age, religion, national origin, disability, political affiliation, marital status, sex, gender expression, or sexual orientation. (In regard to religion, the program appoints social work faculty who are committed to and articulate about the mission of the college and the objectives of the B.S.W. program. Regarding field instructors, students, and support personnel, the program is also committed to non-discrimination based on religion.)

Any person formally associated with Calvin’s B.S.W. program (faculty, field instructor, student, support personnel) who believes that s/he has been discriminated against has the right, and is urged, to make complaint to the Director of Social Work (students are encouraged first to make complaint to their social work advisor and then to the Director). The complaint may be related to any aspect of the program, including, but not necessarily limited to, admission to the program, course procedures and assignments, field placement procedures and assignments, classroom and field placement interactions, grades, field evaluations, faculty advising, and student organization. The Director, upon receiving a complaint, will within two weeks initiate attempts to help the person reach satisfactory resolution of the complaint. If this fails, the person has the right, and is urged, to seek advice and help from those in the college administration formally empowered to respond to such complaints. (Complaints of discrimination by faculty, students, and field instructors are processed by the Dean and the Provost; complaints by support personnel are processed by the Human Resource Office. Students who are making complaint are urged to contact the Director of Multicultural Student Development for additional advice and support.)
APPENDIX I: FIELD EDUCATION AFFILIATION AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT by and between the Calvin College Social Work Program, hereafter called “Program,” and ____________________________________, hereafter called “Agency.”

Ref: ___________________________________________ (student name)

WHEREAS, the Program, in order to meet the competencies of its baccalaureate program in Social Work, desires the privilege of providing a professional social work field education in the Agency, and

WHEREAS, the parties desire to set forth the essential points of their agreement in writing.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is understood and agreed between the parties as follows:

I. The Department:
   a. recognizes field education experience in the Agency as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the B.S.W. Degree. The Department agrees to provide necessary training of Agency Supervisors and to keep the Agency advised concerning the objectives of the program. The Department’s field education policies and procedures, as delineated in the Calvin College Social Work Field Education Manual, are part of this affiliation agreement. The Department agrees to provide the Agency with a Social Work Field Education Manual.
   b. is responsible for the selection of students for field education placement subject to the approval of the Agency. The Department will advise students of the expectation that they fulfill field education obligations to the Agency. At a minimum, this includes completion of 400 agency-based field education hours during the period of placement. Students are permitted to rearrange the hours of field education during final examinations, subject to discussion and approval of the Agency Supervisor. The Department will provide the Agency with the Department’s Field Education Calendar.
   c. will assign a faculty liaison to each student and agency supervisor. The liaison will conduct an on-campus weekly seminar with students to augment the field education experience. He/she will maintain regular contact with the field agency, including no less than two supervisory visits per academic year. The liaison is responsible for the assignment of the student’s grade after consultation with the Agency Supervisor.
   d. agrees to indemnify and save harmless the Agency from any and all liability occasioned by actions of students and/or faculty in the performance of this Agreement and from any liability asserted against the Agency by a student and/or faculty member for worker’s compensation, illness, or other claim which might be asserted against it by students and/or faculty arising out of the Agreement.

II. The Agency:
   a. agrees to provide students with an educationally sound field education experience, based in the generalist model of social work practice, under the supervision of a qualified Agency Supervisor.
   b. will provide the use of its facilities and the availability of clients and resources appropriate to meet the student’s learning objectives.
   c. will interpret its programs and policies to the Department’s faculty and keep them updated in relation to changes.
   d. will provide students with an orientation to its philosophy, policies, and procedures.
e. agrees to make available the necessary office space and other required facilities, including travel expense reimbursement for agency-related assignments, necessary to complete assignments. Students are not employees and the Agency agrees not to use students to substitute or displace employees in whole or in part.

f. agrees to provide an Agency Supervisor who meets the Department’s qualifications. The Agency further agrees to provide the Agency Supervisor sufficient time for student instruction and for attendance at meetings offered by the Department. The Agency Supervisor is responsible for providing regular supervision (minimally, one hour per week of supervision) of the student in accord with the policies of the Department, including written semester evaluations on the student’s progress.

g. agrees to indemnify and save harmless the Department from any and all liability occasioned by actions of the Agency, the field education instructor, and staff in the delivery of social work services.

III. The Agency, in consultation with the Field Education Coordinator, shall have the right to request the termination or withdrawal of any student whose performance may be unsatisfactory to the Agency. The Department shall have the right to remove a student from a placement if determined to be in the Department’s and/or student’s best interest.

IV. There shall be no monetary consideration paid by either party to the other, it being acknowledged that the program provided hereunder is mutually beneficial. The parties shall cooperate in administering this program in a manner which will tend to maximize the mutual benefits provided to the Department and Agency, to the end that the Department can offer its students beneficial experiences and the Agency can benefit through exposure of its staff to advances in the field of social work, by aiding in the growth and development of the profession, and through the potential for recruitment of future employees.

V. This Agreement shall be effective as of September 1, 2016, and shall continue in effect through September 1, 2017, at which time it shall be subject to review and renewal.

VI. This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the parties, and all prior discussions, agreements, and understandings, whether verbal or in writing, are hereby merged into this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, under authority of their governing bodies, the parties hereto have affixed their signatures.

Agency: _______________________________ Date: ______________
Agency Administrator

______________________________ Date: ______________
Field Instructor

______________________________ Date: ______________
Director of the Social Work Program

______________________________ Date: ______________
Field Education Coordinator

Please return to: Kristen Alford via mail (Department of Sociology and Social Work, Calvin College, 3201 Burton St. SE, Grand Rapids, MI 49546) or email (kadmir42@calvin.edu).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City, State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17th Circuit Court – Family Division</td>
<td>180 Ottawa Avenue NW</td>
<td>Grand Rapids, MI 49503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adoption Associates</td>
<td>1338 Baldwin Street</td>
<td>Jenison, MI 49428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbor Circle</td>
<td>1115 Ball Avenue NE</td>
<td>Grand Rapids, MI 49505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethany Christian Services</td>
<td>901 Eastern Ave NE</td>
<td>Grand Rapids MI 49503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethany CS. Refugee Resettlement</td>
<td>1050 36th Street, Suite 400</td>
<td>Grand Rapids MI 49508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Charities of West Michigan</td>
<td>40 Jefferson Avenue SE</td>
<td>Grand Rapids, MI 49503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry Health</td>
<td>100 Cherry St SE</td>
<td>Grand Rapids MI 49503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.A. Blodgett – St. John’s</td>
<td>805 Leonard Street NE</td>
<td>Grand Rapids MI 49503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability Advocates of Kent County</td>
<td>3600 Camelot Drive SE</td>
<td>Grand Rapids, MI 49546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Futures</td>
<td>678 Front Avenue NW, Suite 210</td>
<td>Grand Rapids, MI 49504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilda’s Club</td>
<td>1806 Bridge Street NW</td>
<td>Grand Rapids, MI 49504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRPS – Ken-O-Sha Center @ Van Auken</td>
<td>1353 Van Auken SE</td>
<td>Grand Rapids, MI 49508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthy Homes Coalition</td>
<td>1545 Buchanan Avenue SW, Suite 2</td>
<td>Grand Rapids, MI 49507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HQ</td>
<td>320 State Street SE</td>
<td>Grand Rapids, MI 49503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner City Christian Federation</td>
<td>920 Cherry Street SE</td>
<td>Grand Rapids MI 49506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice for Our Neighbors</td>
<td>207 Fulton Street E, Suite 3101</td>
<td>Grand Rapids, MI 49503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent School Services Network</td>
<td>1633 East Beltline NE, Suite 205</td>
<td>Grand Rapids, MI 49525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe Haven Ministries</td>
<td>3501 Lake Eastbrook Boulevard SE, Suite 335</td>
<td>Grand Rapids, MI 49546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-to-Career Progressions</td>
<td>2010 Kalamazoo Avenue SE</td>
<td>Grand Rapids, MI 49507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Neighbors</td>
<td>678 Front Avenue NW - Suite 205</td>
<td>Grand Rapids, MI 49504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spectrum Health Medical Center</td>
<td>100 Michigan St. NE</td>
<td>Grand Rapids, MI 49503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thornapple Counseling</td>
<td>9809 Cherry Valley Avenue SE, Suite H</td>
<td>Caledonia, MI 49316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YWCA West Central Michigan</td>
<td>25 Sheldon Boulevard SE</td>
<td>Grand Rapids, MI 49503</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX K: CALVIN COLLEGE BSW ADVISORY COMMITTEE

David Ames  
GRPS Wellerwood Early Childhood Center  
800 Wellerwood NE  
Grand Rapids, MI 49505

Rosalynn Bliss, Mayor  
City of Grand Rapids  
21 Holmdene Blvd.  
Grand Rapids, MI 49503

Chris Burgess  
17th Circuit Court  
180 Ottawa Ave NW  
Grand Rapids, MI 49503

John Carman  
ICCF  
515 Jefferson SE  
Grand Rapids, MI 49503

Tasha Cruz, Foundations Program Officer for Community Initiatives, RDV Corporation  
P.O. Box 120044  
Grand Rapids, MI 49528

Nick De Boer  
St. Mary’s Hospital, Psychiatric Medical Unit  
200 Jefferson SE  
Grand Rapids, MI 49503

Anissa Eddie  
Alumna  
1532 Pine Ave. NW  
Grand Rapids, MI 49504

Matt Kuzma  
Kent County Department of Human Services  
121 Franklin St. SE  
Grand Rapids, MI 49507

Salvador Lopez-Arias, Asst. Professor  
GVSU School of Social Work  
401 W. Fulton St.  
Grand Rapids, MI 49504-6431

Stacy McGinnis, Superintendent  
Kent County Juvenile Detention Center  
1501 Cedar Street NE  
Grand Rapids, MI 49503

Judi Meerman, Professor  
Kuyper College  
3333 East Beltline NE  
Grand Rapids, MI 49525

Dana Price  
The Change Studio  
1856 Concord SE  
Grand Rapids, MI 49506

Chris Romero, Grants Administrator  
Home Repair Services  
1100 S. Division Ave.  
Grand Rapids, MI 49507

Savator Selden-Johnson, Director of Child Welfare  
Kent County Department of Human Services  
121 Franklin St. SE  
Grand Rapids, MI 49507

Rachel VerWys, Alumna  
1945 Huizen Ave. SW  
Wyoming, MI 49509

Brie Walter-Rooks  
Pine Rest  
961 Maxwell Ave SE  
Grand Rapids, MI 49506

Betty Zylstra  
Salvation Army – Booth Family Services  
1215 East Fulton  
Grand Rapids, MI 49503
APPENDIX L: SOCIAL WORK FACULTY
Calvin College Bachelor of Social Work Program

Kristen Alford  Ph.D. (Michigan State University), M.S.W. (University at Albany, State University of New York); Previously worked for the New York State Department of Health, focusing on cancer, arthritis, and osteoporosis. Experience in coalition building, program development, implementation, and evaluation; Interested in policy and addressing health disparities. Teaches Introduction to Social Work, Human Behavior and the Social Environment, Social Research, Generalist Practice with Organizations and Communities, and the Field Education Seminar.

Cheryl Brandsen  Ph.D. (Michigan State University), M.S.W. (University of Michigan); Worked for several years as a Pregnancy Services Specialist at Bethany Christian Services doing counseling, in-service training, and administration. Has taught Human Behavior and the Social Environment, Introduction to Social Work and Social Welfare, Social Gerontology, and Sociology of the Family and now serves as Provost of Calvin College.

Stacia Hoeksema  M.S.W. (University of South Florida); Practice experience with Bethany Christian Services in Romania; In-home family counseling with the Florida Department of Children and Families; medical social work; hospice work. Has taught Introduction to Social Work, Social Work Practice with Individuals, Families and Groups and teaches The Helping Interview.

Joe Kuilema  Ph.D. (Michigan State University), M.S.W. (University of Michigan); Practice experience includes community development work with CRWRC in Nigeria, as well as community organization with youth organizations in the Ann Arbor area. Worked for many years with Camp Tall Turf directing and coordinating programs for youth. Teaches Global Issues and Perspectives, The Helping Interview, Social Work Practice with Organizations and Communities, and the Social Work Capstone Seminar.

Elisha Marr  Ph.D. (Michigan State University); Research and teaching interests include the intersections of race, class and gender and transracial adoptions; teaches Diversity and Inequality in North America.

Mark Mulder  Ph.D. (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee); Has research and teaching experience in urban sociology and social problems; teaches Diversity and Inequality in North America.

Lissa Schwander  Ph.D. (Michigan State University), M.S.W. (Rutgers University); Education and professional experiences have been in the area of social welfare policy and administration, particularly around housing and homelessness; teaches Introduction to Social Work; Social Welfare Policy, and Social Work Field Education.

Rachel Venema  Ph.D. (University of Illinois at Chicago), M.S.W. (University of Michigan); Education and professional experiences have been in the area of research and program evaluation and human trafficking; teaches Social Science Statistics and Research Methods.
## APPENDIX M: ACADEMIC CALENDAR 2016-2017

### The Fall Semester 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Day(s)</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>23-24 Tuesday-Wednesday</td>
<td>New Faculty Orientation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25 Thursday</td>
<td>Fall Conference for Faculty and Staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31 Wednesday</td>
<td>Residence halls open for first year and transfer students only; orientation and registration begins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>2 Friday</td>
<td>Residence halls and Knollcrest East apartments open for returning students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 Tuesday</td>
<td>Fall semester classes begin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>21 Friday</td>
<td>First session half-semester courses end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24 Monday</td>
<td>Second session half-semester courses begin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25-26 Tuesday-Wednesday</td>
<td>Academic advising recess / no class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26 Wednesday</td>
<td><strong>Wednesday night classes meet (5:00 and later)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>23-25 Wednesday-Friday</td>
<td>Thanksgiving break – no classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28 Monday</td>
<td>Classes resume 8:00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>12 Monday</td>
<td><strong>Wednesday class schedule in effect, 8:00 – 5:00 (no night classes)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13 Tuesday</td>
<td>Reading recess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14 Wednesday</td>
<td>Examinations begin 9:00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 Tuesday</td>
<td>Examinations end and Christmas vacation begins 10:00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Interim 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Day(s)</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>4 Wednesday</td>
<td>Interim term begins 8:30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24 Tuesday</td>
<td>Interim term ends 5:00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25-27 Wednesday–Friday</td>
<td>Interim break</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Spring Semester 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Day(s)</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>30 Monday</td>
<td>Spring semester classes begin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>17 Friday</td>
<td>First session half-semester courses end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17 Friday</td>
<td>Classes end / spring break begins at 6:00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20-24 Monday-Friday</td>
<td>Spring break – no classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27 Monday</td>
<td>Spring break ends/ classes resume at 8:00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27 Monday</td>
<td>Second session half-semester courses begin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>14, 17 Friday, Monday</td>
<td>Good Friday, Easter Monday – no classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25-26 Tuesday-Wednesday</td>
<td>Academic advising recess / no class 8:00 a.m. Tues. – 10:00 p.m. Wed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26 Wednesday</td>
<td><strong>Honors Convocation 7:30 p.m.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>11 Thursday</td>
<td><strong>Friday class schedule in effect</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 Friday</td>
<td>Reading recess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 Friday</td>
<td>Examinations begin 6:30 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18 Thursday</td>
<td>Examinations end 4:30 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18 Thursday</td>
<td>Commissioning Ceremony 8:00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 Saturday</td>
<td><strong>Commencement ceremony 2:00 p.m.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>