



The Social Work Ineq/ *Gabay SW Library*

Midterm Reviewer in SocWrk 1102

LOCUS OF PRACTICE

What is Locus of Practice?

- Locus means place or setting where professional social work is carried out.

It identifies:

- Where social workers work
- Who they serve
- What functions they perform

It also determines:

- Nature of interventions
- Client relationships
- Professional responsibilities

Why is Locus of Practice Important?

It helps social workers:

- Understand their professional roles
- Choose appropriate interventions
- Collaborate with other professionals
- Recognize organizational responsibilities
- Improve service delivery

Two Major Locus of Practice

1.Primary Setting

2.Secondary Setting

Primary Setting Definition

- Primary settings are organizations where social work is the principal service provided.
- The agency exists mainly to provide social welfare services

Characteristics of Primary Setting

- ✓ Social workers comprise the major workforce
- ✓ Social work values guide operations
- ✓ Programs focus on helping vulnerable populations
- ✓ Professional social work supervision is available

Examples of Primary Settings

- Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)
- City/Municipal Social Welfare Office (CSWDO/MSWDO)
- Child Caring Institutions
- Residential Care Facilities
- Centers for Women
- Rehabilitation Centers

.Primary Setting in the Philippines Examples

- Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)
- Crisis Intervention Unit
- Reception and Study Center for Children
- Haven for Women
- Regional Rehabilitation Centers

Roles of Social Workers in Primary Settings

- Case management
- Counseling
- Home visits
- Intake interviews
- Needs assessment
- Crisis intervention
- Advocacy
- Community organizing

Secondary Setting Definition

- Secondary settings are organizations where social work is only one of many professional services

Characteristics of Secondary Setting

- Social work is not the primary function.
- Social workers collaborate with other professionals.
- Services are Interdisciplinary.

Examples of Secondary

- Settings
- Hospitals
- Schools
- Courts
- Correctional institutions
- Companies
- NGOs

Hospital Social Work Functions

- Psychosocial assessment
- Financial assistance
- Family counseling
- Discharge planning
- Referral services

School Social Work Functions

- Student counseling
- Attendance monitoring
- Child protection
- Family intervention
- Referral

Correctional Social Work Functions

- Rehabilitation
- Planning
- Counseling
- Reintegration
- Family support

Industrial Social Work Functions

- Employee assistance
- Stress management
- Wellness programs
- Crisis intervention

Direct Practice Definition

- Direct practice involves face-to-face interaction with clients.

Characteristics of Direct Practice

- Individualized
- Client-centered
- Immediate intervention
- Personal interaction

Examples of Direct Practice

Casework
Counseling
Home visitation
Group work

Community meetings
Psychosocial
assessment

Indirect Practice Definition

- Indirect practice involves improving services without directly interacting with clients.

Characteristics of Indirect Practice

- Planning
- Administration
- Policy development
- Research
- Training
- Program evaluation

MICRO, MEZZO, AND MACRO SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE

Social Work System Levels

Three Major Levels

1. . Micro Practice
2. Mezzo Practice
3. Macro Practice

- These levels represent the size of the client system.

Micro Social Work Practice Definition

Micro practice focuses on helping:

- Individuals
- Couples
- Families through direct intervention.

Characteristics of Micro Practice

- Direct service
- Face-to-face interaction
- Clinical intervention
- Counseling
- Case management

Primary Goal:

Improve individual functioning.

Clinical Social Work According to LaSala (2023):

Clinical social work focuses on therapeutic relationships to address:

- Mental health concerns
- Emotional problems
- Behavioral issues
- Family conflicts

Mezzo Social Work Practice Definition

Mezzo practice focuses on:

- Families
- Groups
- Organizations
- Small communities

Characteristics of Mezzo Practice

- Group-centered
- Relationship- focused
- Collaborative
- Community- oriented

Examples of Mezzo Practice

- Support groups
- Parent groups
- Youth organizations
- Community associations
- School organizations

Group Work in Social Work Purpose

Groups help members:

- Share experiences
- Learn new skills
- Build support networks
- Solve common problems

Macro Social Work Practice Definition

Macro practice addresses:

- Communities
- Organizations
- Institutions
- Policies
- Society

Characteristics of Macro Practice

Focuses on:

- Social change
- Advocacy
- Policy development
- Community organizing
- Program planning

Examples of Macro Practice

- Community development

- Legislative advocacy
- Social policy reform
- Program management
- Disaster planning

Community Organizing

Social workers help communities:

- Identify needs
- Mobilize resources
- Develop solutions
- Build partnerships

Policy Practice

Policy practice involves:

- Influencing laws
- Improving programs
- Protecting human rights
- Addressing social inequality

Summary Key Points

- ✓ Social work operates at three levels.
- ✓ Micro focuses on individuals and families.
- ✓ Mezzo focuses on groups and organizations.
- ✓ Macro focuses on communities and society.
- ✓ Effective social workers understand all levels.

TYPES OF ORGANIZATION IN SOCIAL WELFARESERVICES

Social welfare services are delivered through various organizations that aim to improve the quality of life of individuals, families, groups, and communities.

These organizations may be:

- Government-based
- Local government-based
- Private and voluntary organizations

What is Social Welfare?

According to Mendoza (2022),

Social welfare refers to organized programs, services, and institutions designed to assist individuals and groups in meeting their social, economic, educational, and health needs.

Objectives:

- Promote well-being
- Reduce poverty
- Protect vulnerable populations
- Enhance social functioning

Organizations Involved in Social Welfare

Three major types:

1. Local Government Organizations (LGOs)
 2. Government Organizations (GOs)
 3. Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)
- These organizations work together to provide social welfare services.

Local Government Organizations (LGOs)**Definition:**

- Organizations established under local government units (LGUs) responsible for delivering services within their territorial jurisdiction.

Governed by: Local Government Code of 1991 (RA 7160)

Government Organizations (GOs)**Definition:**

- Organizations created and funded by the national government to provide public services and implement national policies.

Characteristics of Government Organizations

- Established by law
- Publicly funded
- National scope
- Bureaucratic structure
- Accountable to government regulations

Major Government Organizations in Social Welfare

- Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)
- Programs:
 - Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)
 - Sustainable Livelihood Program
 - Protective Services
- Other Government Organizations
 - Department of Health (DOH)

- Public health services
- Disease prevention
 - Department of Education (DepEd)
- Basic education services
 - Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)
- Employment assistance

Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)**Definition:**

- Private, non-profit, voluntary organizations established independently from government

Characteristics of NGOs

- Non-profit
- Voluntary
- Independent
- Community-oriented
- Advocacy-focused

SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE IN VARIOUS SETTINGS AND CONTEXTS**Why Different Settings Require Different Competencies**

- Unique client populations
- Different organizational goals
- Specialized interventions
- Legal and ethical considerations
- Interdisciplinary collaboration

HOSPITAL SOCIAL WORK

Hospital Setting

Definition and overview of medical social work.

Focus:

- Patients
- Families
- Healthcare teams

COURT OR LEGAL SETTING

Social Work in Courts

Areas:

- Juvenile justice
- Family courts
- Child protection cases
- Probation and parole

Functions of Court Social Workers

- Social investigation
- Court reports
- Counseling
- Rehabilitation planning
- Victim assistance

WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

Welfare Institutions

Examples:

- DSWD Centers
- Residential Care Facilities
- Orphanages
- Homes for Older Persons
- Rehabilitation Centers

Functions

- Case management
- Residential care
- Counseling
- Program implementation
- Resource mobilization

SCHOOL SOCIAL WORK

School Social Work

- Purpose:
- To support students' academic, social, emotional, and behavioral Development

Functions

- Counseling
- Attendance monitoring
- Behavioral intervention
- Family engagement
- Crisis response

CHURCH-BASED SOCIAL WORK

Social Work in Churches

- Churches as institutions providing:
- Charity
- Community development
- Spiritual support
- Social services

Functions

- Community outreach
- Disaster response
- Family counseling
- Values formation

MILITARY SOCIAL WORK

Military Social Work

- Focus:
- Active-duty personnel
- Veterans
- Military families

Functions

- Mental health support
- Crisis intervention
- Family assistance
- Reintegration programs

INDUSTRIAL/CORPORATE SOCIAL WORK

Industrial/Corporate Social Work

- Also known as Occupational or Employee Assistance Social Work

Functions

- Employee counseling
- Workplace wellness programs
- Conflict resolution
- Employee assistance services

SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE WITH

SECTOR-BASED CLIENT POPULATIONS

What is Sector-Based Social Work Practice?

Sector-based social work practice focuses on serving specific groups experiencing social, economic, cultural, and political challenges.

Social workers provide:

- Advocacy
- Empowerment
- Case management
- Community organizing
- Policy development
- Resource mobilization

Major Sector-Based Client Populations Target Sectors

- ✓ Farmers
- ✓ Fisherfolks

- ✓ Peasants
- ✓ Laborers
- ✓ Overseas/Migrant Workers
- ✓ Urban Poor
- ✓ Indigenous Communities

Functions of Social Workers General Functions

- 1.Assessment
- 2.Counseling
- 3.Case Management
- 4.Advocacy
- 5.Community Organization
- 6.Program Development
- 7.Policy Advocacy
- 8.Resource Mobilization
- 9.Crisis Intervention
- 10.Capacity Building

Social Work Practice with Farmers

Who are Farmers?

- Individuals engaged in agricultural production including crops, livestock, and agricultural enterprises.

Common Issues:

- Poverty
- Land tenure conflicts
- Climate change impacts
- Limited market access
- Debt and financial insecurity

Functions and Responsibilities with Farmers

Social Worker Roles:

- Conduct needs assessment
- Organize farmers' associations
- Facilitate access to government programs
- Promote sustainable agriculture
- Advocate for agrarian reform

Social Work Practice with Fisherfolks

Common Issues:

- Declining fish stocks
- Illegal fishing
- Climate-related disasters
- Lack of livelihood opportunities
- Poverty

Social Worker Functions

- Livelihood development
- Disaster preparedness
- Resource mobilization
- Community empowerment

Social Work Practice with Peasants

Who are Peasants?

- Small-scale agricultural workers with limited ownership or access to productive resources.

Issues:

- Landlessness
- Low income
- Food insecurity
- Limited social protection

Functions and Responsibilities with Peasants

Social Worker Roles

- Rights education
- Advocacy for social protection
- Community organizing
- Empowerment programs

Social Work Practice with Laborers

Common Issues:

- Unsafe working conditions
- Low wages
- Contractualization
- Occupational hazards
- Labor exploitation

Functions and Responsibilities with Laborers

Social Worker Roles:

- Worker welfare services
- Labor rights education
- Employee assistance programs
- Conflict mediation

Social Work Practice with Overseas/Migrant Workers

Common Issues:

- Family separation
- Human trafficking
- Abuse and exploitation
- Reintegration concerns
- Mental health challenges

Functions and Responsibilities with Migrant Workers

Social Worker Roles:

- Family counseling
- Reintegration services
- Crisis intervention
- Referral services
- Rights advocacy

Social Work Practice with Urban Poor Communities

Common Issues:

- Informal settlements
- Unemployment
- Crime and violence
- Poor sanitation
- Inadequate housing

Functions and Responsibilities with Urban Poor

Social Worker Roles:

- Community development
- Housing advocacy
- Livelihood assistance
- Social protection linkage

Social Work Practice with Indigenous Communities

Indigenous Peoples (IPs)

- Groups with distinct cultural traditions and ancestral domains.

Common Issues:

- Displacement
- Cultural discrimination
- Land rights violations
- Limited access to services

Functions and Responsibilities with Indigenous Communities

Social Worker Roles:

- Cultural preservation advocacy
- Participatory development
- Human rights promotion
- Community empowerment