SOCIAL WORK 4DD6 STUDENT PLACEMENT EVALUATION GUIDE FOR FIELD INSTRUCTORS OF INDIVIDUAL, FAMILY AND GROUP PRACTICE

Welcome to the field placement evaluation! Evaluations are a crucial (but sometimes stressful) component of the field placement process. This guide offers:

- A table to track the evaluation process throughout the placement (pages 1 + 2)
- Processes for completing evaluation forms (page 2)
- The McMaster School of Social Work Statement of Philosophy and CASW Code of Ethics (page 3)
- Placement Objectives what to expect from fourth year students (page 4)
- Description of the rating scales (page 5 + 6)
- Some methods for evaluating student performance (page 6)
- In-depth descriptions of the practice areas being evaluated (pages 7 9)

If any questions about evaluation (or anything else) come up, do not hesitate to get in touch with the Seminar Leader connected to your placement. If you are not sure who that is, ask the student or email Lorna (oconnell@mcmaster.ca).

THE EVALUATION PROCESS - CONCURRENT

WHEN?	WHAT?	WHO?
Early October	Print the evaluation forms and review each component	Student & Field
	Review student's Learning Objectives in relation to the	Instructor(s)
	evaluation	
	Highlight the components that will be evaluated so that the	
	student is aware of what they are being evaluated on and	
	the FI knows what they will evaluate	
Late October	Submit highlighted evaluation form to Seminar Leader with	Student & Seminar
	any questions or clarification. Seminar Leader will return to	Leader
	the student in 1 – 2 weeks	
Mid-November	Meeting to prepare for and complete mid-term evaluation	Student & Field
		Instructor(s)
Late November or	Meeting to discuss evaluation	Student, Field
early December	Evaluation forms submitted	Instructor(s) &
(Sem. Leader will	At this point, Learning Objectives and components for	Seminar Leader
contact to book)	evaluation may be revisited and revised	
Mid-March	Meeting to prepare for and complete final evaluation	Student & Field
		Instructor(s)
Late March or early	Meeting to discuss evaluation	Student, Field
April (Sem. Leader	Evaluation forms submitted	Instructor(s) &
contact to book)		Seminar Leader

THE EVALUATION PROCESS - BLOCK

WHEN?	WHAT?	WHO?
Early	Print the evaluation forms and review each component	Student and Field
September	Review student's Learning Objectives in relation to the	Instructor(s)
	evaluation	
	Highlight the components that will be evaluated so that	
	student is aware of what they are being evaluated on and	
	the FI is aware of what they need to evaluate	
Mid-September	Submit highlighted evaluation form to Seminar Leader with	Student and
	any questions or clarification. Seminar Leader will return it	Seminar Leader
	in one week	
First week of	Meeting to prepare for and complete mid-term evaluation	Student and Field
October		Instructor(s)
Mid-October	Meeting to discuss mid-term evaluation	Student, Field
(Seminar Leader	Evaluation forms submitted	Instructor(s) and
will be in touch	At this point, Learning Objectives and components for	Seminar Leader
to book)	evaluation may be revisited and revised	
Mid-November	Meeting to prepare for and complete final evaluation	Student and Field
		Instructor(s)
Late November	Meeting to discuss final evaluation	Student, Field
(Seminar Leader	Evaluation forms submitted	Instructor and
will be in touch		Seminar Leader
to book)		

There are a few ways to approach the completion of the field evaluation forms:

The student and Field Instructor(s) meet together to complete the forms

The Field Instructor(s) completes the form and the student offers feedback/changes/comments
The student completes the form and the Field Instructor(s) offers feedback/changes/comments
The student and Field Instructor(s) complete the form separately and bring their responses
together for a conversation and to complete a joint evaluation form

Each Field Instructor will develop their personal style but our recommendation is that Option #4 tends to work best and enhances the student's learning and minimizes the power imbalance (and ensuing stress!) that can be a reality in evaluating student performance.

MCMASTER SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK – STATEMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

The following philosophy underpins the social work education offered at McMaster University. Students are expected to develop their practice style in relation to this philosophy.

As social workers, we operate in a society characterized by power imbalances that affect us all. These power imbalances are based on age, class, ethnicity, gender identity, geographic location, health, ability, race, sexual identity and income. We see personal troubles as inextricably linked to oppressive structures. We believe that social workers must be actively involved in the understanding and transformation of injustices in social institutions and in the struggles of people to maximize control over their own lives.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS CODE OF ETHICS

Value 1: Respect for the Inherent Dignity and Worth of Persons

Value 2: Pursuit of Social Justice

Value 3: Service to Humanity

Value 4: Integrity in Professional Practice

Value 5: Confidentiality in Professional Practice

Value 6: Competence in Professional Practice

A full description of the Code of Ethics can be found at: http://www.casw-acts.ca/sites/default/files/attachements/casw code of ethics.pdf

PLACEMENT OBJECTIVES – WHAT TO EXPECT FROM FOURTH YEAR STUDENTS

The fourth year placement is an opportunity to work toward beginning social work practice ability – by the end of the placement, the student, field instructor and seminar leader should feel confident in the student's ability to work as a beginning level social worker. The fourth year student will build on third year placement experience and add nuance to their practice in the following areas:

Interpersonal relationships
Analysis of power inherent in the helping relationship
Problem identification and analysis
Problem solving
Self-reflection
Evaluating practice
Integration of theory and practice

The student is expected to participate independently with service users in (acknowledging that not all areas of practice happen in all settings):

Defining and describing helping situations and relationships

Assessments – asking purposeful questions, determining presenting problems, gathering and analyzing data, assessing strengths and analyzing social context

Developing plans of action

Implementing plans of action

Evaluating interventions

Identifying social structures that cause or contribute to personal difficulties and determining how personally and professionally they work to mitigate those structural barriers

Both the field and the classroom should foster student learning on the societal, professional and organizational context of social work practice. Additionally, fourth year social work students are asked to continue developing the mechanisms they will use to critically self-reflect on their position and practice in relation to their emerging identity as social workers.

RATING SCALES

Numerical Rating	Description	Explanation
1	Serious Concerns About	The student demonstrates very little
	Practice Ability	knowledge, skill development and personal/professional growth. Poor
2	Growth in Practice Ability	understanding of requirements. The student is beginning to approach an expected level of knowledge, skill
		development and personal/professional growth. Requirements are understood. Practice is developing.
3	Effective Practice Ability	The student demonstrates competency at an expected level in terms of knowledge, skills and personal/professional development. Can often perform independently.
4	Ready for Beginning Social Work Practice	The student demonstrates effective application of knowledge, skills and personal/professional development. High level of independence. Generates new approaches to practice. Developing an individual interpersonal style. can adapt practice to different situations/contexts. The student is ready to practice in social work at a beginning level.

Passing and Failing:

Students must obtain a minimum of C+ in their seminar class AND a pass in placement in order to graduate (or continue their studies in social work). Due to the fact that the seminar and placement are linked the seminar leader is the person who determines whether or not a student will pass or fail their placement. This is done through consideration of the evaluation scores, extensive communication with the Field Instructor and student and observations of theory/practice integration in seminar.

In terms of what the rating scales mean in relation to passing or failing – this is a guide (but there may be unique situations that arise that do not follow these patterns). Contact the seminar leader attached to your placement with any questions or concerns as soon as possible:

Mid-Term

Mostly 1s and some 2s at mid-term would be cause for a serious conversation about how to increase those scores in the latter half of the placement. A plan should be developed between the student, field instructor and seminar leader that helps the student get where they need to be.

Mostly 2s and some 3s at mid-term would be cause for a conversation about how to increase those scores in the latter half of the placement. We would expect the student to progress in the second half to reach a minimum of 2.5 and higher in all areas.

Final

Any 1s at the final will be cause for failure of the placement

Mostly 2s and some 3s at the final could result in failure. We expect students to achieve a minimum of 3 in all areas to pass. Student should have many 4s in order to pass their placement.

METHODS OF EVALUATION

There are a range of ways to evaluate student practice. The following are some methods to choose from:

Students verbal assessments – student describes what happened and reflects on their own performance and learning

Students written work – including process recordings, assessments, summary reports, case/project recording, research briefs

Field Instructor observation – including direct observation of work, co-leading (student and field instructor working together), one-way mirror observation, listening to or watching recordings

Feedback from others – including solicited and unsolicited feedback from service users, colleagues and community partners

IN-DEPTH DESCRIPTIONS OF PRACTICE AREAS

These charts are meant to describe our expectations and what would constitute concerns with students. However, all of these should be considered within the context of the organization and in getting to know the student well. The reality is that there are many factors that could come across as a concerning performance issue but may actually be related to personality (really shy students), undisclosed need for accommodations or other broad structural factors. These issues would still need to be discussed and a plan put in place to support students. We know that students from equity seeking groups (racialized, Indigenous, queer and trans, in particular) experience oppression that might in turn result in responses from students that look like practice concerns. If you have any questions/concerns about this, please engage the student in a discussion and/or reach out to the seminar leader.

WORKING IN AN ORGANIZATION

We'd be concerned if a student	We'd expect a student to
Has difficulty adjusting to agency procedures	Understand agency procedures and policies to
Is disinterested in or is unable to understand	the extent that they can offer suggestions for
organizational issues	improvement
Knows few/some resources and only the most	Demonstrate interest in and understanding of
obvious	organization's strengths and limits and how
Does not form relationships with co-workers	these affect service users
(reticent or abrasive)	Demonstrate good knowledge of community
Was always late and unable to submit	resources, ability to research/discern
expected work on time	strengths of those resources
	Have co-workers know and feel respected by
	them
	Be punctual and complete tasks on time

INCORPORATING SOCIAL WORK VALUES AND ETHICS

We'd be concerned if a student	We'd expect a student to
Has limited knowledge of social work values	Apply social work values, ethics and principles
and ethics, and seldom uses these to inform	with service users
practice	Understand and practice within the bounds
Does not recognize the limitations and	and possibilities of the helping relationship
possibilities of helping relationships	Identify when an ethical dilemma arises and
Struggles to appreciate and work through	use the CASW Code of Ethics, agency policies
ethical dilemmas using the CASW Code of	and supervision to work through it
Ethics and agency policies	

DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF WORKING RELATIONSHIPS WITH SERVICE USERS

We'd be concerned if a student	We'd expect a student to	
Has difficulty ending relationships with service	End their relationships with service users in a	
users	way that service users feel respected and	
	supported	

INTERVIEWING AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS

We'd be concerned if a student	We'd expect a student to
Has difficulty reaching out to service users and	Be helpful and welcoming and to have service
forming and maintaining working relationships	users respond well to them
with service users	Engage in positive working relationships with
Is unable to ask questions that help them	services users
understand a service user's situation	Be able to maintain focus and ask purposeful,
Has difficulty eliciting and responding to a	helpful questions
service user's stated needs and relating these	Respond to service user's needs and relate
to service user's feelings	them to service user's feelings
Difficulty responding to and eliciting service	Be able to pursue effective communication,
user's feelings	both verbal and non-verbal, and attend to
	service user's feelings

ASSESSMENTS

We'd be concerned if a student	We'd expect a student to
Is unable to gather appropriate information	Be able to gather appropriate information
from a service user to make an assessment	from a service user to make an assessment
Is unable to use other sources of information	Be able to identify appropriate other sources
to fill in an assessment	of information and gather that information for
Is unable to identify patterns in what a service	the purposes of an assessment
user tells them	Be able to identify patterns in what the service
Is unable to identify an adequate assessment	user tells them
statement	Be able to formulate an assessment statement
Does not consider social context, social justice	Include an analysis of social context, social
and oppression in their assessments	justice and oppression their assessments
Has produced written material often marked	Have written work that is clear and concise
by factual and/or grammatical errors so that	
intent is unclear	

PLANNING

We'd be concerned if a student	We'd expect a student to
Is unable to set goals with service users and	Be able to set goals with service users and
together plan strategies to attain goals	together plan strategies to attain goals
Is unable to develop a plan of action with a service user that is based on the assessment statement Neglects to use appropriate agency and/or community resources in developing a plan of action Is unable to implement a plan of action with an individual, group, community group and/or a family	Be able to develop a plan of action based on the assessment statement Use appropriate agency and community resources in plan Be able to implement a plan of action with an individual, group, community group and/or a family
an individual, group, community group and/or	family

SELF-AWARENESS AND OWNERSHIP OF LEARNING

We'd be concerned if a student	We'd expect a student to
Seldom recognizes own strengths and	Take initiative in examining own performance;
weaknesses and shows little motivation for	be aware of own strengths and weaknesses:
change	when necessary, initiate change
Seldom recognizes the impact of own social	Be aware of the impact of their own social
location	location
	Understand the stressful nature of the work
Appears to struggle to juggle responsibilities	and put plans in place to cope with that stress
and has no plan/implementation around self-	Take an active role in own learning; take
care	responsibility for raising concerns with field
Rarely seeks help; does not prepare for field	instructor(s); be able to use information from
instruction meetings; is overly defensive when	field instructor(s) to improve performance
challenged	Actively seek information and knowledge;
	have initiative and appropriate independence
Rarely does things on own initiative	in carrying out tasks and raising issues
	Make appropriate use of the power inherent
Does not make appropriate use of power	in the helping relationship
inherent in the helping relationship	