

## **Field Supervisor Reference Sheet: Core Social Work Field Modalities & Practice Models**

This guide is designed to support Field Supervisors in integrating key social work practice models and field modalities into supervision and student learning. It provides definitions and examples to help facilitate discussions, set expectations, and promote competency development.

### **How to Use This Sheet**

Supervisors can use this reference during weekly supervision to:- Introduce and discuss different practice models.- Identify real-world examples from the student's caseload.- Plan learning activities that align with CSWE competencies.- Document application of models in the learning contract and evaluations.

### **Core Field Modalities**

- Individual Supervision: One-on-one, structured meetings between the student and Field Instructor (minimum one hour per week). Focus on skill-building, ethics, and professional growth.
- Group Supervision: Supervision with multiple students to share learning, problem-solve, and discuss cases collectively.
- Task Supervision: Guidance from staff for specific tasks or projects; coordinated with the Field Instructor to ensure alignment with learning goals.
- Direct Practice: Opportunities to engage with clients, families, and groups to deliver services and interventions.
- Macro/Administrative Practice: Involvement in policy work, community organizing, program evaluation, and organizational leadership.
- Hybrid/Integrated Practice: A mix of direct service and macro practice experiences in a single placement.
- Seminar-Based Learning: Classroom or liaison-led discussions that integrate field experiences with theory and ethics.
- Reflective Practice: Use of journals, logs, or discussion to promote critical thinking, self-awareness, and professional use of self.

### **Core Social Work Practice Models**

- Task-Centered Practice: Break client concerns into smaller, achievable tasks and track progress.
- Strengths-Based Practice: Identify and utilize client or community strengths and assets.
- Ecological / Person-in-Environment Model: Analyze how environmental and systemic factors influence client well-being.
- Narrative Practice: Understand and work with client stories to reframe or challenge dominant narratives.
- Systems Theory: Map and assess the interaction of different systems affecting the client or agency.
- Generalist Practice: Apply the Engage, Assess, Intervene, Evaluate (E-A-I-E) cycle in practice.

- Trauma-Informed Practice: Implement strategies that ensure emotional and physical safety for clients.
- Anti-Oppressive Practice (AOP): Identify and address systemic inequities in service delivery.
- Critical Reflective Practice: Analyze ethical or challenging moments using structured reflection methods.
- Solution-Focused Practice: Use goal-oriented techniques like scaling or miracle questions to promote client progress.