

Theories, models and perspectives - Cheat sheet for field instructors

Major Theories – Used in Social Work Practice

- Systems Theory
- Psychodynamic
- Social Learning
- Conflict

Developmental Theories

- Theories of moral reasoning (Kohlberg, Gilligan)
- Theories of cognition (Piaget)
- Transpersonal theories of human development (Transpersonal – means beyond or through the persona or mask. Going beyond identity rooted in the individual body or ego to include spiritual experience or higher levels of consciousness.)
- Stage theories – Erikson

Primary Perspectives

- Strengths
- Feminist
- Eco-Systems

Current Social Work Practice Models

- Problem Solving
- Task-Centered
- Solution – Focused
- Narrative
- Cognitive-Behavioral
- Crisis

In brief, social work practice models are like recipes. They are step-by-step guides for client sessions. Perspectives represent what aspects of the session are emphasized or highlighted in a session (i.e. questions asked or time spent). Theories are overall explanations of the person-in-environment configuration. Theories help explain why the problem is occurring and where the most efficient intervention should take place.

Definitions:

Theory – A general statement about the real world whose essential truth can be supported by evidence obtained through the scientific method. – Must explain in a provable way why something happens. Ex: Learning theory explains behavior on the basis of what organisms have learned from the environment.

Model – Is a blueprint for action. It describes what happens in practice in a general way. Ex: The behavioral model (based on learning theory) gives specific guidelines

for how to effect change. If a parent complains that his child is having difficulty staying in his own bed at night and the parent has been allowing the child to sleep in his/her bed(thereby reinforcing the child's difficulty) the practitioner would help the parent to extinguish the behavior by removing the reinforcement.

Perspective – A way of perceiving the world flows from a value position. Note: The perspective will influence choice of theory and model.

Note: Payne (1997) argues that social work theory succeeds best when it contains all three elements of perspective, theory and model.

Example: Men who batter their partners

Theory: Social learning theory – men learn their violent behavior in their family of origin, and from a culture that rewards anger and violence in men; cognitive theory – what men say to themselves in situations of stress increases their anger and their propensity to be violent.

Model: Cognitive-behavioral Perspective: Feminist

Definitions are from Syers & Boisen (2003) Course handout Payne, M. (1997).
Modern Social Work Theory. Lyceum Books

1. **Systems theories** – Those concepts that emphasize reciprocal relationships between the elements that constitute a whole. These concepts also emphasize the relationships among individuals, groups, organizations, or communities and mutually influencing factors in the environment. Systems theories focus on the interrelationships of elements in nature, encompassing physics, chemistry, biology, and social relationships (general systems theory, ecological perspective, life model, and ecosystems perspective).

2. **Psychodynamic Theory** –

- Psychodynamic psychotherapy is concerned with how internal processes such as needs, drives, and emotions motivate human behavior.
- Emotions have a central place in human behavior.
- Unconscious, as well as conscious mental activity serves as the motivating force in human behavior.
- Early childhood experiences are central in the patterning of an individual's emotions, and therefore, central to problems of living throughout life.
- Individuals may become overwhelmed by internal and/or external demands.
- Individuals frequently use ego defense mechanisms to avoid becoming overwhelmed by internal and/or external demands.

Note: In current social work practice psychodynamic theory is what the social worker uses when s/he looks at early attachment relationships and the developmental history of the client which includes past trauma or abuse. In addition, social workers use this theory

in supervision to understand the dynamics of the helping relationship (transference, countertransference).

3. **Social Learning** -

- Social learning theory suggests that human behavior is learned as individuals interact with their environment.
- Problem behavior is maintained by positive or negative reinforcement.
- Cognitive-behavioral therapy looks at what role thoughts play in maintaining the problem. Emphasis is on changing dysfunctional thoughts which influence behavior.
- Methods which stem from this theory are the gradual shaping of new behavior through positive and negative reinforcement, modeling, stress management: biofeedback, relaxation techniques, cognitive restructuring, imagery and systematic desensitization.

4. **Conflict Theory** –

- This theory draws attention to conflict, dominance, and oppression in social life.
- Groups and individuals try to advance their own interests over the interests of others.
- Power is unequally divided, and some social groups dominate others.
- Social order is based on the manipulation and control of nondominant groups by dominant groups.
- Lack of open conflict is a sign of exploitation.
- Social change is driven by conflict, with periods of change interrupting long periods of stability.

Note: Social workers use this theory to understand clients who are experiencing oppression in some form or another in our capitalist society.

Primary Perspectives

- **Strengths** – Stems from the work of Saleeby (1996) – The social worker assumes that the client has multiple strengths. The social worker tries to assess the strengths of the client and emphasizes these strengths in the helping relationship.

- Feminist – This perspective takes into account the role of gender and the historical lack of power experienced by women in our society. Feminist social workers emphasize the collaborative relationship between the social worker and the client and place an emphasis on equality and empowerment of women in our society.

Current Social Work Practice Models

- Problem Solving – The problem solving model focuses on understanding the problem, brainstorming possible solutions, having the client pick a solution, having the client try out a solution and then evaluating how the solution worked.
- Task-Centered – This model focuses on breaking down the problem into small tasks that the client can accomplish. The social worker may use rehearsal, deadlines, and contracts, in order to help the client feel successful and motivated towards solving the problem.
- Solution – Focused – This model starts with the solution and then helps the client establish the steps that will lead to the solution. This model is the one that uses the miracle question to help clients envision the future that they want to obtain.
- Narrative – This model uses letters and other methods to help the client re-author their lives. For a more in-depth explanation I suggest a very short user-friendly book titled, “What is Narrative Therapy?” by Alice Morgan (2000).

Developmental Theories

Developmental theories focus on how behavior changes and stays the same across the life cycle. Stage theories are usually characterized by the following:

- Human development occurs in clearly defined stages
- Each stage of life is qualitatively different from all other stages.
- Stages of development are sequential, with each stage building on earlier stages.
- Stages of development are universal.
- All environments provide the support necessary for development.
- Theories of moral reasoning (Kohlberg, Gilligan)
 - Kohlberg’s stages of moral development
 - Preconventional – Heteronomous morality – Accepting what the world says is right – Instrumental purpose – Defining the good as whatever is agreeable to the self and those in the immediate environment.
 - Conventional – Interpersonal experiences – Seeking conformity and consistency in moral action with significant others. The societal point of view – Seeking conformity and consistency with what one perceives to be the opinions of the larger community.
 - Post-conventional – Ethics – Observing individual and group (societal) rights. Conscience and logic – Seeking to apply universal principles of right and wrong.
 - Formal operations (11- adulthood) – The person becomes able to solve real and hypothetical problems using abstract concepts.
- Theories of cognition (Piaget)
- Transpersonal theories of human development (Transpersonal – means beyond or through the persona or mask. Going beyond identity rooted in the individual body or ego to include spiritual experience or higher levels of consciousness.)
- Stage theories – Life stages –
 - Eriksson’s Stages of psychosocial development*
 - Infancy– Trust vs. mistrust
 - Early childhood – Autonomy vs. Shame and doubt
 - Play age – Initiative vs. guilt
 - School age – Industry vs. Inferiority
 - Adolescence – Identity vs. Identity diffusion
 - Young adulthood – Intimacy vs. isolation
 - Adulthood – Generativity vs. self-absorption
 - Mature age – Integrity vs. Disgust and despair