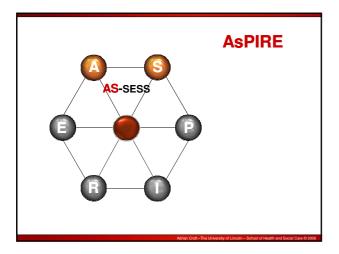
LECTURE 2: Approaches to Assessment
-------------------------------------

Through this lecture and the seminar activities we will:

- Explore definitions of Assessment in Social Work
- Learn why and how to undertake Assessments
- Focus upon the Service User as the central factor
- Introduce types and levels of Assessment
- Identify what constitutes a "Good Assessment"
- Consider Assessment Frameworks



	1
Assessment in a Social Work Context	
The social work profession promotes social change, problem-solving in human relationships and the empowerment and liberation of people to enhance	
well-being. Utilising theories of human behaviour and social systems, social work intervenes at the points	
where people interact with their environments. Principles of human rights and social justice are fundamental to social work.	
(International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW ) 2000. Definition of Social Work)	
Adrian Croft - The University of Lincoln - School of Health and Social Care © 2006	
	•
he Values and Ethics of Assessment	
Assessments should <b>consider</b> and <b>challenge</b> the effects	
of discrimination and oppression. It is important to	
confront and challenge assumptions made by other professionals in determining the best interests of the	
service user. The promotion of self determination and	
quality of life are key to good social work practice.	
You must consider your own thoughts on working with	
drug users, alcoholics, prostitutes, criminals, etc. going	
into dirty and smelly houses. Working with people whose belief systems differ greatly from your own.	
beller systems differ greatly from your own.	
Adrian Croft -The University of Lincoln - School of Health and Social Care © 2006	
	-
ofining Assessment in Casial Mayle	
efining Assessment in Social Work	
Assessment is the <b>analytical process</b> by which decisions	
are made.  Middleton;1997,p.5	
middleters, 1007, p.0	
Assessment is an ongoing process, in which the client	
participates, whose purpose is to understand people in relation to their environment; it is a basis for planning	
what needs to be done to maintain, improve or bring	
about <b>change</b> in the person, environment, or both.	

Coulshed and Orme, 1998

The nature of social problems faced by people and communities **varies widely** according to type, severity, duration, circumstance and urgency.

As social workers then we need to know a great deal about social problems and the effectiveness of programs, practices and policies intended to solve them. In addition, we must possess truly advanced knowledge and expertise in processes needed to help others define, address and resolve social problems.

We need **competence** and **judgement** to select or construct relevant change strategies and the necessary **skills** to apply them in practice.

Cournoyer (2004)

### **Defining Assessment in Social Work**

Assessment is the process by which judgements are made about an individual or family and their **environment** in deciding what their needs are.

The scope of the social work assessment is wide covering many dimensions of a person's life, such as state of mind, family relationships, physical capabilities, housing conditions, and income in relationship to basic needs – involves too many complex variables for diagnostic certainty to be achievable.

Taken from: Collins Dictionary of Social Work (2002)

# A Systems Approach to Assessment Community Self Family Officialdom Society

A Five Element Construct of the Assessment Process:  ASSESSMENT  COLLECT  DESCRIBE  EXPLAIN	
IDENTIFY  EVALUATE  Advan Codt—The University of Lincoln—School of Health and Social Care © 2006	
COLLECT  The information/data upon which to base the assessment.  DESCRIBE  The Service User's living conditions, behaviour or the nature of family relationships.  EXPLAIN  Suggesting possible causes of any problems and probable consequences of unmet needs.	
<ul> <li>IDENTIFY         Problems to be resolved and the individual's or family's strengths or weaknesses in solving those problems.         EVALUATE         How a person's needs might most effectively be met.     </li> </ul>	

## 3 Modes of Assessment

The Procedural (Process) Model

This refers to the format of the standardised tool that a particular agency uses to gather information.

The Questioning Model of Assessment

This model, similar to the Procedural model, is one where questions are a one-way process from worker to service user.

The Exchange Model of Assessment

This is a much more open flow of information and clarification between worker and user.

3 Modes of Assessment

Dominant
Dominant
Procedural
(Process)
Model

Pure Mixed

Attach Call-The University of Lincolm - School of Health and Social Case © 2006

# Assessment as an Ongoing, fluid and dynamic process

Single Event Assessment:

Separation between assessment and commissioning of services

and

Time specific formulations of assessment

Linked to production of court report case conf report etc.

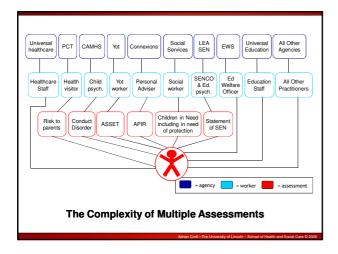
ar det. The children of the art has occasioned when

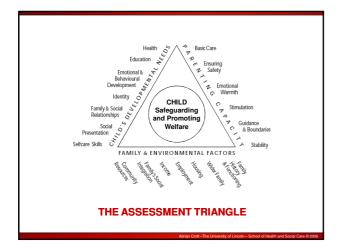
Levels of Assessment
Broad and fluid social, environmental & ecological assessment  Family wide assessment – issue finding  Prioritising of issues  Procus  Doel and Marsh (1992)

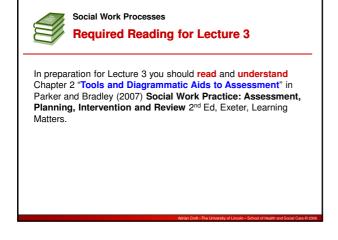
# Frameworks for Undertaking Assessment

- Assessment with Children and Families
- Assessment with Adults
- Assessment of Mental III Health

# Not the Single Assessment Process... JUST A FEW QUESTION, WHO COULD HET TELLAR WORK MET DO ANDW A FEW THOU COULD HET TELLAR WORK MET OF KINTY TOUR DATE OF KINTY TOU









### List of References/Further Reading

Coulshed, V. and Orme, J (1998) **Social Work Practice**, London, British Association of Social Workers (BASW)

Cournoyer, B. (2004) **The Evidence-Based Social Work Skills Book**, USA, Allyn and Bacon

Department of Health ( 2000) The Framework for the Assessment of Children in Need and Their Families, London, HMSO

Doel, M and Marsh, P. (1992) **Task-Centred Social Work,** Aldershot, Ashgate

Adrian Croft -The University of Lincoln - School of Health and Social Care © 2009



### List of References/Further Reading

Gurney, A (1995) **Models of Assessment** Available online at: www.sightlossmatters.com/public/Good-practice/**Assessment/Model**s-of-assesment-Gurney.doc

H.M. Government, (2003) The **Victoria Climbié Inquiry**: Summary Report and Recommendations: Available online at: http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ERO/records/vc/1/1/finreport/downloadreport.htm

HM Government (2006) **Working Together to Safeguard Children**, London, The Stationary Office

International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW ) 2000 **Definition of Social Work**. Available online at: **www.ifsw.org/home** 



# List of References/Further Reading

Middleton, L. (1997) **The Art of Assessment**, Birmingham, Ventura Press

Milner, J. and O'Byrne. P. (2002) **Assessment in Social Work**, 2nd edition, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan

Parker, J. and Bradley, G. (2003) Social Work Practice: Assessment, Planning, Intervention and Review, Exeter, Learning Matters

Parker, J and Penhale, B. (1998) Forgotten People: Positive Approaches to Dementia Care, Aldershot, Ashgate Arena

Pincus, A. and Minahan, A. (1973) **Social Work Practice - Model and Method**, Itasca, IL, Peacock.

Adrian Croft -The University of Lincoln - School of Health and Social Care @ 2006

List of References/Further Reading	
Smale et al (1993) Empowerment, Assessment, Care Management and the Skilled Worker, London: National Institute of Social Work.	
Thomas. M. and Pierson. J. (2002) Collins Dictionary of Social Work, London, Collins	

Adrian Croft -The University of Lincoln - School of Health and Social Care © 2006