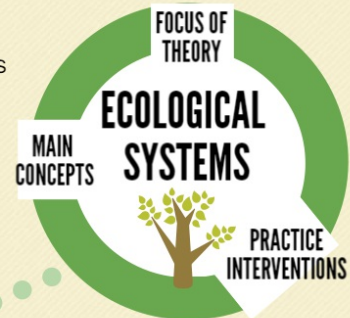


Macro

THEORIES OF HUMAN BEHAVIOUR IN SOCIAL WORK

How persons interact with the environment.



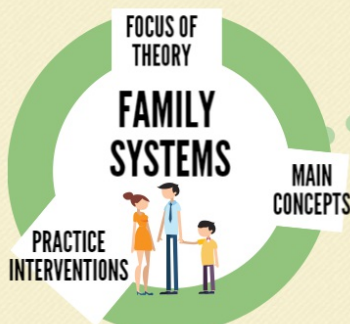
- Persons are in continual transaction with their environment.
- Systems are interrelated parts or subsystems constituting an ordered whole.
- Each subsystem impacts all other parts and whole system.
- Systems have closed or open boundaries.
- Systems tend toward equilibrium

- Strengthen one part of the system or subsystem to impact the whole system.

- Ecomaps & genograms for understanding system dynamics.

- Networking & referrals to facilitate change.

How the family system affects the individual and family functioning across the life-span.



- Individual functioning shapes family functioning and family systems can create pathology within the individual.

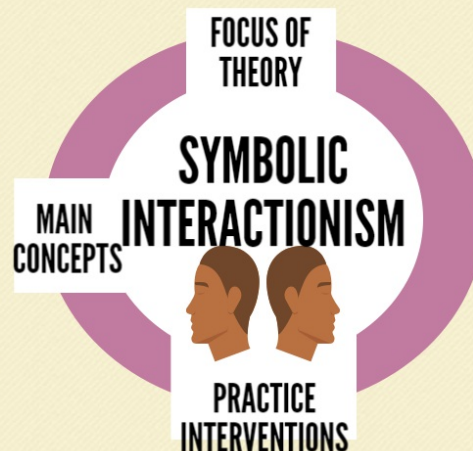
- Boundaries, roles, communication, family structure influence family functioning.



- Assessment of family development and life-cycle transitions.

- Use of multi-generational genograms.

How the "self" is perceived.



- Human action is caused by complex interaction between and within individuals.

- Dynamic social activities take place among persons and we act according to how we define our situation.

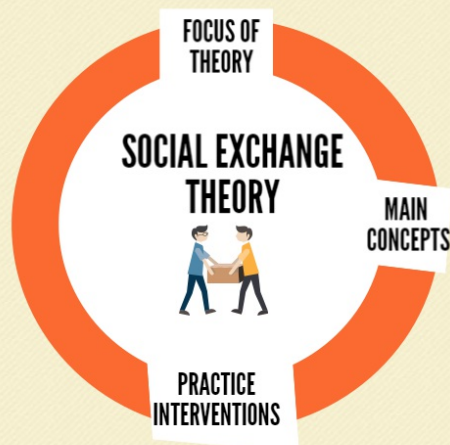
- We act in the present, not the past.

- Individuals are actors on the stage and take on roles, interacting with the environment.

- Formulate assessment and intervene through understanding roles assumed by individuals and groups through individual and society interaction.

- Focus on diminishment of the sense of stigma for individuals, families, groups, and communities.

How persons minimize costs and maximize rewards through social exchange.



- Antecedents, consequences, personal expectations, and interpretation shape and maintain behavior in the present.

- Self-interest determines social exchange.

- Unequal resources determine power inequities and reciprocity is essential.

- Six propositions:

- (1) Success proposition
- (2) Stimulus proposition
- (3) Value proposition
- (4) Deprivation-satiation proposition
- (5) Aggression-approval proposition
- (6) Rationality proposition.

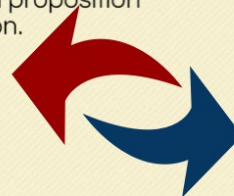


Scan for more information about the propositions (page 124)

- Assess resources and power inequities at the meso-macro level.

- Facilitate group and community interaction.

- Maximize costs, minimize rewards in the macro environment.



How power structures & power disparities impact people's lives.

- All societies perpetuate some forms of oppression & injustice and structural inequity.

- Power is unequally divided & some groups dominate others.

- Social order is based on manipulation and control by dominant groups.

- Social change is driven by conflict, with periods of change interrupting periods of stability.

- Life is characterized by conflict not consensus.



- Listen for evidence of oppression within individuals, groups, and communities.

- Pay attention to the role of conflict leading to client vulnerability.

- Organize to alter power relationships.

- Recognize that dominant and subordinate groups compete for resources.