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Social Workers between Care, Proximity and Community

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Contents

Dimensions of analysis_

- 1. Territorial welfare involves different policies and actors
- → The role of social workers in territorial planning of services with third sector.

2. Political dimension of social work

→ How the mediation role of social workers changes, such as professional skills and emerging vocational training contents.

Presentation_

- 1. The territorial dimension of welfare policies and the place-based approach
- 2. The third dimension of community social workers
- 3. Situated knowledge and policy practice evaluation
- 4. Research perspective



"The Cure" (Emanuele Orma Mannisi), Ponticelli - Naples



The territorial dimension of welfare policies and the place-based approach

Care and proximity work + the social infrastructure of services: how does social work change?

- 1. A different approach focused on capacities, of people and places.
- 2. A method of programming and governance of local welfare, considering:
 - ✤ Access.
 - Upscaling.
 - ✤ Generativity.
- 3. Cohesive welfare policies, social infrastructure and the role of social work at local level.

→ Two cases: "Micro-aree" in Trieste + QuBì Program in Milan.

Make a place-based approach in local welfare

- 1. Reorganize territorial services based on mechanisms of rescaling between state and public actors.
- 2. Social construction of information and data analysis.
- 3. Assume the territory as a reference for policies.
- 4. Address in a targeted and integrated way a set of problems social, physical, economic in delimited and fragile areas.
- 5. Building community welfare to counter the traditional limits of local welfare through citizens voice.
- 6. Co-planning is a process that must be supported.
- 7. Municipalities and planning offices need to redefining their role, acting, and thinking of themselves as facilitators (and not as regulators) of community processes.
- 8. New services and new professional figures in response to new needs.



The third dimension of community social workers

- Social innovation mechanisms social workers are «agents of change», between professionalism and SLB.
- The relevance of context often overlooked by research.

Tab. 1 - Types of social workers from the perspective of local welfare with *place-based approach*

	Strong Social Innovation	Weak Social Innovation
Local Welfare with place-based approach	Community social worker (policy practice as "political soul" and policy change)	Street-level worker (discretion as agency)
Local Welfare without place-based approach	Situated agent (innovation broker and advocacy strategies)	Professional social worker (bureaucrat)



How do social workers become agents - reflective and critical - of change, capable of deconstructing policy practices, promoting social innovation, affecting decision-making processes and communities?

- 1. Community welfare approach and different use of Evidence-Based Practice (EBP).
- 2. EBP must be both technical and instrumental, with a focus on «what works».
- 3. Working from a community perspective asks to social workers to invest in knowledge of contexts and in the analysis of what is done.
- 4. Integrating professional actions with research and using evaluation with "street level" approach and positive terms.

Research perspective

"It is not the economy that drives the social, but the opposite"

- 1. Analyse the interdependencies between local welfare and social work to improve content of policies.
- 2. Study in deep local welfare policies and community processes where social workers are involved, strengthening local actors, networks, and infrastructures through a participatory and co-planning method with data analysis at local level.
- 3. Strengthen and use the systems of monitoring and evaluation as a strategic analysis of local welfare policies (and European resources).





Thank you

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