**Government Legislation Acts of Social Worker are :**

* Social Security Act 1964
* New Zealand Superannuation and Retirement Income Act 2001 (Part 1 and Schedules 1)
* Social Welfare (Transitional Provisions) Act 1990
* Social Welfare (Reciprocity Agreements, and New Zealand Artificial Limb Service) Act 1990
* Student Allowances Regulations 1998 and Part 25 of the Education Act 1989
* Social Workers Registration Act 2003
* Vulnerable Children Act 2014 (Part 2 only)
* Children’s Commissioner Act 2003
* Families Commission Act 2003
* New Zealand Sign Language Act 2006
* Disabled Persons Community Welfare Act 1975 (except Part 2A)
* Employment Services and Income Support Integrated Administration Act 1998
* Family Benefits (Home Ownership) Act 1964
* Department of Child, Youth and Family Services Act 1999
* Department of Social Welfare Act 1971.

Regulatory Impact Statements - Social Security Act 1964 Rewrite

<https://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/about-msd/legislation/index.html>

**What is Social work?**

Social work is a profession concerned with helping individuals, families, groups and communities to enhance their individual and collective well-being. It aims to help people develop their skills and their ability to use their own resources and those of the community to resolve problems. Social work is concerned with individual and personal problems but also with broader social issues such as poverty, unemployment and domestic violence.

Human rights and social justice are the philosophical underpinnings of social work practice. The uniqueness of social work practice is in the blend of some particular values, knowledge and skills, including the use of relationship as the basis of all interventions and respect for the client’s choice and involvement.

In a socio-political-economic context which increasingly generates insecurity and social tensions, social workers play an important and essential role.

**Where Do Social Workers Work?**  
Social workers work in a variety of settings: family services agencies, children’s aid agencies, general and psychiatric hospitals, school boards, correctional institutions, welfare administration agencies, federal and provincial departments. An increasing number of social workers work in private practice.

"93% of those in the social worker occupational category are employed either in the health and social services or government industries, with 74% in the former and 19% in the latter. Relatively few social workers are employed in private practice offices, but the number almost doubled between 1991 and 1996.

**What Do Social Workers Do?**  
Social workers provide services as members of a multidisciplinary team or on a one-to-one basis with the client. The duties performed by social workers vary depending on the settings in which they work.

Social workers employed by child welfare agencies (public and private) investigate cases of family violence, child abuse and neglect and take protective action as required. They may recruit foster parents or supervise the placement of children in protective care. Others work on adoption cases.

Many school boards hire social workers to help students adjust to the school environment. They help students, parents and teachers to deal with problems such as aggressive behaviour, truancy and family problems, which affect the students’ performance.

In general and psychiatric hospitals, social workers are members of the treatment team. They provide a link between the team and the family as well as with community resources. In these settings they contribute to the care, treatment and rehabilitation of the aged and of physically or mentally ill individuals, as well as the care of disabled persons.

In health and community services centres, social workers are involved in the provision of counselling to individuals or families and in providing services to seniors. Some work as community developers helping citizens to identify their needs and proposing ways of meeting these needs. Others may assist with parent-child relationships and marriage counselling. The services may be offered on an individual basis or in groups.

In the correctional field, social workers may be part of a team concerned with the social rehabilitation of young or adult offenders. They may work as classification officers. Others work as probation officers or as parole officers. Parole officers help ex-prisoners adjust to life in the community while conforming to the conditions of their parole.

Social workers in private practice offer their services on a fee-for-service basis to individuals, families and organizations. Their services include counselling, psychotherapy, mediation, sex therapy, policy and program development, organizational development, and employee assistance programs.

Social workers involved in policy analysis, policy development and planning are usually working in federal and provincial departments or social planning councils. Researchers are found in universities and governments. Others are teaching in universities and community colleges.

**Future**

Employment opportunities in Social Work do exist. The situation changes from province to province. For more information contact the individual provincial/territorial social work organizations.

**Working Conditions**  
Most social workers work full-time although it is possible to work part-time. Recent graduates in social work practise under supervision for administrative and professional development purposes. Many employers offer staff development training. Social workers providing direct services spend most of their time with clients in their offices or in the client’s home. They also spend time in consultation with other professionals such as psychologists, teachers, physicians, lawyers or other persons concerned in a specific case.

Earnings may vary substantially among provinces and even within a province. The provincial organization of social workers may be able to provide more information on wages in a particular province.

**Training**  
Social work education consists of theoretical courses and practical training at the undergraduate or graduate level.

In most provinces the Bachelor of Social Work is the minimum educational requirement for entry into the profession. Postgraduate education leading to a master’s or doctoral degree is also available.

A four-year undergraduate program is required for a bachelor’s degree. Persons who have a Bachelor of Social Work degree may obtain a master’s degree after one year of postgraduate studies. Those who have a degree in another discipline would require a two-year postgraduate program in social work to obtain the master’s degree in social work.

The Canadian Association for Social Work Education (CASWE) has the responsibility for accrediting university-based social work programs. This association publishes a directory of accredited programs. As admission requirements and program orientation vary among schools, interested persons should consult the directory or communicate with the school of their choice.

As a preparation at the secondary school level, courses such as economics, social policy, sociology, psychology and philosophy are useful. Voluntary work in a social service agency is a plus.

<http://www.casw-acts.ca/en/what-social-work>

**Code of ethics Of social worker:**

Standard 1

The social worker adheres to the Code of Ethics and the Objects of Aotearoa New Zealand Association of Social Workers. This standard is met when the social worker demonstrates knowledge of:

1. The ANZASW Code of Ethics

2. The Association’s Objects

3. The IFSW Code of Ethics

4. The Global Definition of Social Work (2014) including the Commentary and when the social worker:

5. Is committed to professional standards, principles and practices;

6. Upholds their ethical responsibilities through their conduct and decision making;

7. Demonstrates knowledge about the value base of their profession, its ethical standards and relevant law;

8. Demonstrates knowledge and impact of own personal strengths, weaknesses, values and beliefs on their practice;

9. Acts consistently with the Code of Ethics when faced with ethical problems, issues and dilemmas.

anzasw.nz/wp-content/uploads/Code-of-Ethics.pdf

**Main Ethical Principles:**

In the Code there are 10 main principles and/or core values. They are:

• Respect for human dignity

• Beneficence (doing good) and non-maleficence (avoiding harm)

• Confidentiality and privacy

• Trust

• Promotion of autonomy

• Honesty & Integrity

• Fairness

• Skilfulness

• Professionalism

• Cultural praxis

<http://www.dapaanz.org.nz/vdb/document/20>

Applying the main ethical principles

The core contextual elements of the Code allied with the main ethical principles provide a framework for the standards of ethical behaviour in practice. The following chart should assist the practitioner to more easily translate these main principles/core values into action.

You are encouraged to:

• Study the recommended client focussed statements of intent and practice based implications under each main element of the Code.

• Reflect on what each main principle/core value means to you. Think about how you can apply ethics in your own practice, education, research or management activities.

• Discuss the Code with co-workers and others.

• Use a specific example from experience to identify ethical dilemmas and standards of conduct as outlined in the Code. Identify how you would resolve the dilemma.

• Work in groups to clarify ethical decision making and reach a consensus on standards of ethical conduct.

• Collaborate with dapaanz, co-workers, and others in the continuous application of ethical standards in your dapaanz activities.

<http://www.dapaanz.org.nz/vdb/document/20>