

## **Abstracts: Politische Belange**

**2006 – 1997**

### **Reviews**

AN: 2005-00971-001

TI: Child Welfare Reform in the United States: Findings from a Local Agency Survey.

AU: Mitchell,-Lorelei-B; Barth,-Richard-P; Green,-Rebecca; Wall,-Ariana; Biemer,-Paul; Berrick,-Jill-Duerr; Webb,-Mary-Bruce

CA: National-Survey-of-Child-and-Adolescent-Well-Being-Research-Group,-US

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 84(1) Jan-Feb 2005, 5-24.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Efforts to improve the public welfare and child welfare system sparked an unprecedented amount of federal legislation in the 1990s, including the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (ASFA), the Multiethnic Placement Act of 1994 and Interethnic Adoption Provisions of 1996 (MEPA-IEP), and welfare reform. Such reforms allow an unprecedented degree of flexibility, but little is known about their implementation. Researchers administered the Local Agency Survey to the first national probability sample of public child welfare agencies from 1999 to 2000. Findings indicate that ASFA has had the most effect on child welfare service delivery. Welfare reform has had less effect, and MEPA-IEP seems to have had little effect at all. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

TI: The Need for Educational Assessment of Children Entering Foster Care.

AU: Evans,-Larry-D; Scott,-Susan-S; Schulz,-Eldon-G

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 83(6) Nov-Dec 2004, 565-580.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Comprehensive medical and mental health evaluations of children in foster care are recommended within 30 days of entering care. What constitutes a comprehensive evaluation has yet to be established. This study examines the need to include educational assessment as a component of the comprehensive evaluation. Rates of achievement and language problems for Arkansas school-age children are compared with rates of medical and psychiatric disorders to assess the relative need for including educational assessment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-20365-005

TI: Enhancing services to youths leaving foster care: Analysis of recent legislation and its potential impact.

AU: Collins,-Mary-Elizabeth

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 26(11) Nov 2004, 1051-1065.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Recent federal legislation has provided funding to states to provide additional services and supports for youth and young adults leaving foster care. The Foster Care Independence Act of 1999 and the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program allow states to design enhanced programming in the areas of education, housing, life skills and other needed supports. Additionally, the Education and Training Voucher Program specifically provides financial assistance to former foster youth attending post-secondary education. This article is designed to examine the implementation status of these policies, potential areas of strength and weakness, and further steps in policy development to support youth transitioning from foster care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

→ auch bei „*Therapeutische und präventive Interventionen*“

AN: 2004-20365-003

TI: Putting teeth into ASFA: The need for statutory minimum standards.

AU: Lowry,-Marcia-Robinson

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 26(11) Nov 2004, 1021-1031.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This article examines the child welfare environment in which the Adoption and Safe Families (ASFA) was enacted. It reviews the key provisions of ASFA with regard to the safety, well-being, and permanency of children in foster care and then discusses how effective ASFA has been in addressing the issues that led to the passage of the statute. In light of the continuing poor outcomes for children in state foster care custody, the article outlines where ASFA has fallen short and what additional steps are necessary to achieve the goal of foster care reform. It begins with a consideration of current proposals to change the financing structure for foster care services and then discusses strategies that are more likely to ensure that the foster care system effectively serves children, guaranteeing their safety and well-being, and assuring that permanency is achieved for each child in care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-16041-009

TI: Policy Digest: New initiatives in out-of-home placements in Israel.

AU: Zeira,-Anat

SO: Child-and-Family-Social-Work. Vol 9(3) Aug 2004, 305-307.

IS: 1356-7500

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The author discusses the history, trends, and new initiatives in the policies and practices of child placement services in Israel. Treatment planning and placement decisions for each child are made by a multidisciplinary and inter-organizational decision committee. In the mid-1990s, the Service for Children and Youth initiated an intensive effort to redefine the role and functions of the decision committees. The author explores the results of this new initiative on placement services, concluding that the majority of needy children are currently referred to residential settings with fewer referred to foster family care. The new regulations effectively mean that the community must be ready to absorb children returning from out-of-home placements, while at the same time guaranteeing a safe and nurturing environment for the children's development with their families. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2004-15183-003

TI: Safety and Stability for Foster Children: The Policy Context.

AU: Allen,-MaryLee; Bissell,-Mary

SO: Future-of-Children. Vol 14(1) Win 2004, 49-73.

IS: 1054-8289

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Even though federal laws have had a major influence on foster care and child welfare policy for more than 40 years, additional reforms are needed to ensure safe and stable families for children in care. This article describes the complex array of policies that shape federal foster care and observes: A number of federal policies addressing issues such as housing, health care, welfare, social security benefits, taxes, and foster care reimbursement to the states, form the federal foster care policy framework. The Adoption and Safe Families Act significantly altered federal foster care policy by instituting key changes such as defining when it is reasonable to pursue family reunification, expediting timelines for making permanency decisions, recognizing kinship care as a permanency option, and providing incentives to the state for increasing the number of adoptions. Courts play a key and often overlooked role in achieving safety and permanency for children in foster care. Efforts to improve court performance have focused on increasing the responsiveness and capacity of courts. The article concludes with policy recommendations that are needed to improve the lives of children in foster care, such as increasing investments in children and families, redirecting funding incentives, addressing service gaps, and enhancing accountability. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-15183-001

TI: Children, Families, and Foster Care: Analysis and Recommendations.

AU: Bass,-Sandra; Shields,-Margie-K; Behrman,-Richard-E

SO: Future-of-Children. Vol 14(1) Win 2004, 5-29.

IS: 1054-8289

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This journal issue focuses on the challenges of helping children after abuse and neglect has occurred by strengthening the web of supports for children and families in foster care. This journal issue examines the current state of the foster care system and finds that it is really not a cohesive system but a combination of many overlapping and interacting agencies, all charged with providing services, financial support, or other assistance to children and their families. Lack of coordination among agencies, chronic underfunding, and low morale have led to a system that exacts a toll on everyone it touches. Children may suffer, as the incidents described above suggest. Too few of the players in the system have adequate training for their responsibilities and, as a result, children and families frequently do not receive the services and supports they need. Instead the child welfare system labors in an atmosphere of distrust, impending failure, and reflexive, uniform solutions that rarely succeed for anyone. Recent reforms have shifted some of the priorities within the system, but much more needs to be done. This article discusses the major challenges faced by the child welfare system and offers policy and practice recommendations that can improve how children and families experience foster care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2004-18124-004

TI: Social services provided for physically abused children in Sweden: Background factors and interventions.

AU: Lindell,-Charlotta; Svedin,-Carl-Goran

SO: International-Journal-of-Social-Welfare. Vol 13(4) Oct 2004, 340-349.

IS: 1369-6866

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study aims at describing and analysing what kinds of social services are provided for physically abused children in Sweden. The social services files were examined for 113 children under 15 years of age (67 boys and 46 girls) who had been reported to the police as having been physically abused by a parent or equivalent caretaker in a particular police district. The children's social services files indicated an increased risk of a parental abusive behaviour prior to the abuse incident. There had been former interventions in 81 percent of the families and previous reports on neglect or abuse in 44 per cent of the 113 families. After the abuse incident, investigations were opened in 80 per cent of the cases. The three most common interventions were placement in foster care, referrals to Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Service and Social Services support contacts. The study shows that there was a tendency towards more proactive work with injured children, children of immigrant parents and children of mentally ill parents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-19945-002

TI: Providing for the best interests of the child?: The Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997.

AU: Kernan,-Emily; Lansford,-Jennifer-E

SO: Journal-of-Applied-Developmental-Psychology. Vol 25(5) Sep-Oct 2004, 523-539.

IS: 0193-3973

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (ASFA) was passed to increase rates of adoptions and other permanent placements for children in foster care. Through acceleration of timelines for terminating the rights of biological parents and for developing permanency plans, ASFA has the potential to reduce the length of time children spend in foster care as well as the number of disruptions in placements they experience there, yet still promotes reunification when this can be accomplished expeditiously and safely. Developmental research suggests that foster care often results in better outcomes for children than does reunification with their biological families but that adoption often leads to better outcomes than does foster care. These findings indicate that the overall goals outlined in ASFA are appropriate and likely serve the best interests of many children; however, a number of problems with the child welfare system remain. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-18696-006

TI: The role of contract design in privatization of child welfare services: the Kansas experience.

AU: Unruh,-Jennifer-K; Hodgkin,-Dominic

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 26(8) Aug 2004, 771-783.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: In recent years, many states have privatized parts of their child welfare systems. This paper examines experience with privatization in Kansas, a pioneer of this approach, and discusses the lessons to be learned about the design of public-private contracts in human services. We describe the contracting approach initially taken and evaluate the incentives it created. Crucially, the state decided to contract separately for family preservation, foster care and adoption, and to hold each group strongly accountable for performance via fixed payments per case. These choices proved problematic given that the various contractors' performances are somewhat interdependent. While contractor performance with regards to specific measures of child well-being indicates some improvement in Child Welfare services, contractors have experienced significant financial hardships under the new system. Subsequent reforms have reduced contractors' exposure to financial risk via the payment rates, but retained the separate contracting approach. Future refinement of this system must protect the ability of contractors to provide quality services to children while ensuring their own financial viability in the long term. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-10453-001

TI: Interjurisdictional Placement of Children in Foster Care.

AU: Freundlich,-Madelyn; Heffernan,-Maureen; Jacobs,-Jill

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 83(1) Jan-Feb 2004, 5-26.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: As the population of children in foster care has increased and more children are freed for adoption, foster and adoptive families are needed in ever increasing numbers. One avenue for expanding the pool of families is through placement of children with families in other counties and states. This article considers the policy and practice implications of interjurisdictional placement in the context of foster care, adoption, and kinship care and suggests directions for interjurisdictional adoption practice and policy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2003-07589-004

TI: The ABCs of foster care: Building blocks to cost accountability and management.

AU: Menefee,-David; Schagrin,-Judith

SO: Administration-in-Social-Work. Vol 27(2) 2003, 39-55.

IS: 0364-3107

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Authors propose a systems model for foster care cost accountability and management that monitors inputs, work processes, and outputs on a continuous basis. Six months of cost performance data for five separate foster care units are presented and analyzed using activity-based costing techniques. Resource consumption patterns, service and activity cost behavior, and repeated measures of unit of service costs are presented and compared. Variances in service costs over time are analyzed at multiple levels and used to understand variances in output costs. Activity-based costing tools, statistical quality control techniques, and total quality management form the basis of the cost accountability and management model. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2003-08025-006

TI: Foster care beyond the crossroads: Lessons from an international comparative analysis.

AU: George,-Shanti; van-Oudenhoven,-Nico; Wazir,-Rekha

SO: Childhood:-A-Global-Journal-of-Child-Research. Vol 10(3) Aug 2003, 343-361.

IS: 0907-5682

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This article provides new inputs to the debate and practice of foster care. Lessons are drawn by analysing experience from a range of countries at different stages of economic development. Foster

care is looked at in the context of the family, social networks, the state, non-governmental organizations and from the point of view of professional support provided in different contexts. It is argued that foster care should not be seen as an isolated process. Instead, it should be addressed within the context of wider child protective and child development measures and looked upon as one of a range of options. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2003-05360-007

TI: Family Characteristics and Child Welfare Services: Does the Assessment Drive Service Provision?

AU: Cash,-Scottye-J; Berry,-Marianne

SO: Families-in-Society. Vol 83(5-6) Sep-Dec 2002, 499-507.

IS: 1044-3894

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: A process study was performed on a program that was designed to prevent ineffective foster placement, to determine the match between family problems identified during assessment and subsequent services provided to the family. The individualization and "fit" of services to specific family needs is the foundation of assessment practice, but little research has documented the extent to which fit occurs. This study of 115 families and their services found that fit is best when concrete, rather than clinical, services are provided, but that parenting issues continue to drive the provision of all services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

→ **auch bei "Therapeutische oder präventive Interventionen"**

AN: 2003-05115-002

TI: Fostering action research and action research in fostering.

AU: Metcalfe,-Fiona; Humphreys,-Cathy

SO: Qualitative-Social-Work:-Research-and-Practice. Vol 1(4) Dec 2002, 435-450.

IS: 1473-3250

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Action research by social work practitioners provides a particularly direct means of overcoming the often cited practice/research divide within the profession. This article draws from a project within a UK local authority fostering recruitment team that examined aspects of recruitment including the impact of foster carer involvement. Characteristics of the project that contributed to its effectiveness as an action research process are discussed. These include: the important role of 'critical conversations' that shift and define the research direction; the advantages created by an 'insider perspective'; maintaining flexible, but identifiable, research aims and objectives; maximizing the links between action research and practice; maintaining enthusiasm; a supportive organizational context; and the attention to 'diffusing' the research findings through the organization and beyond. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2002-06359-004

TI: Services for maltreated children: Variations by maltreatment characteristics.

AU: Kinard,-E.-Milling

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 81(4) Jul-Aug 2002, 617-645.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Explored how relationships between services targeted to maltreated children varied according to maltreatment characteristics in cases reported to a state child protective service (CPS) agency. The study also examined relationships between referrals for services and measures of child behavioral and academic functioning. Recommended services were classified as physical health care, mental health care, education, child care, and foster care. Subjects were 198 elementary school-age maltreated children (aged 6-12 yrs) and their mothers. The author interviewed mothers and children at 2 points in time, one year apart. Data were also collected from CPS case records. Results indicate that mental health services were the most frequently recommended service for maltreated children known to a CPS agency, but more than one-fourth of the children with serious behavioral problems did not receive referrals for such services. Children with long histories of maltreatment were more likely to be referred for some services, especially out-of-home care. Service gaps remain, underscoring a need for research on interventions for maltreated children involved with CPS agencies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2002-18923-009

TI: Evaluating maltreated infants, toddlers, and preschoolers in dependency court.

AU: Malik,-Neena-M; Crowson,-Mary-M; Lederman,-Cindy-S; Osofsky,-Joy-D

SO: Infant-Mental-Health-Journal. Vol 23(5) Sep 2002, 576-592.

IS: 0163-9641

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Work in the child welfare system is rarely informed by research, particularly in the court system. Resources are limited, despite the fact that it is in juvenile dependency courts that the most serious cases of maltreatment are heard and decisions made about the safety and treatment of maltreated children. Although a disproportionate number of dependent or foster children are infants and toddlers, courts rarely have access to specialized expertise in understanding the needs of young children. In this article, a court-based evaluation program called PREVENT (Prevention and Evaluation of Early Neglect and Trauma) is presented. The PREVENT protocol is described and the intervention implications for the program are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2002-18805-004

TI: Using the 'Looking After Children' dimensions to collect aggregate data on well-being.

AU: Bailey,-Sue; Thoburn,-June; Wakeham,-Hilary

SO: Child-and-Family-Social-Work. Vol 7(3) Aug 2002, 189-201.

IS: 1356-7500

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The Department of Health (UK) has funded the development of a set of schedules for collating information on and monitoring the progress of children looked after by local authorities. An additional aspiration underlying official encouragement of the use of these 'Looking After Children' (LAC) materials was that they would provide aggregate data to feed into national and local policy and planning. Progress on this aim has been slow, in part because instruments designed to aid practice in individual cases have not adapted easily to the hoped for dual role, and in part because completion rates have been patchy and often poor. This paper describes an action research project designed to use the children's reviewing system to collect aggregate data on the LAC dimensions of well-being. It comments on the viability of this method of aggregate data collection as well as locating the information on a cohort of 96 children in the context of other studies, and debates about whether the state can be a good parent. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2002-18537-006

TI: Promoting the participation of children and young people in care.

AU: Cashmore,-Judy

SO: Child-Abuse-and-Neglect. Vol 26(8) Aug 2002, 837-847.

IS: 0145-2134

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: There are particular reasons why it is important for children and young people in care to have some say in the decisions that are made about their lives. This paper outlines these and reviews the developments and the research concerning the participation of children in care in processes and decisions that affect them. Literature is reviewed from the UK, North America, Australia and New Zealand. The article explores the perceptions of children and young people in care concerning the extent to which they have been able to participate in decisions that affect them, the reasons they want to do so, and what is required to make it effective. Children and young people in care wish to have some say in the way decisions are made about their lives and generally do not believe that they have adequate appropriate opportunities to do so. Genuine and effective participation depends on several conditions: opportunity and choice in ways to participate, access to relevant information, the availability of a trusted advocate, proper resourcing, and supportive policy and legislation. Feedback from children and young people is also required to indicate whether it is happening. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2002-15757-005

TI: Kinship care providers: Designing an array of supportive services.

AU: Scannapieco,-Maria; Heger,-Rebecca-L

SO: Child-and-Adolescent-Social-Work-Journal. Vol 19(4) Aug 2002, 315-327.

IS: 0738-0151

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Notes that kinship care, the placement of children with their relatives, has become an integral part of the child welfare system in the US. It is also becoming a more established way of meeting the needs of children in care in other western countries (R. Greeff, 1999). Regardless of the impetus behind the increased use of kinship care, states must now incorporate kinship foster care into the traditional foster care system in order to qualify them for federal funding (M. M. O'Laughlin, 1998). The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 amended federal law to require that states give priority to relatives when deciding with whom to place children who are in the foster care system (GAO, 1999). The apparent paradigm shift from traditional foster parents to kinship care parents (R. Hegar, 1999) requires that agencies use both different approaches to assessment (M. Scannapieco and R. Hegar, 1996) and provide different types of intervention and services. This article draws from research concerning kinship care to provide a profile of kinship caregivers. Adapting placement services to the needs of kinship care providers is the focus of this article. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ auch bei **“Besondere Formen der Pflege”**

AN: 2002-01659-001

TI: Professionals' decision-making about out-of-home placements following instances of child abuse.

AU: Britner,-Preston-A; Mossler,-Daniel-G

SO: Child-Abuse-and-Neglect. Vol 26(4) Apr 2002, 317-332.

IS: 0145-2134

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Studied how different groups of child welfare professionals prioritize and use information to make placement decisions following instances of child abuse. The 90 Ss (mean age 40.2 yrs) included juvenile court judges and guardians ad litem, Court Appointed Special Advocates, social workers, and mental health professionals. Ss responded to a questionnaire describing 4 case studies of child physical abuse in which a parent was the perpetrator, the child was either 2 or 6 yrs of age, and the abuse was either 1st time or chronic. Results show that professional groups used different kinds of information in making decisions about foster care placements. Social workers and mental health providers relied on information about the severity and pattern of abuse, and about past services and parental responses. Judges and guardians ad litem relied more heavily on information about the likelihood of a reoccurrence of abuse and the child's ability to recount the abuse. Court Appointed Special advocate volunteers relied on information about the stability of the family. It is concluded that professional group membership accounts for differences in prioritizing and using information in decisions about child placement. Implications for community-based training and intervention are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2002-01209-001

TI: Looking for a better way to care for children: Cooperation between the State and civil society in China.

AU: Shang,-Xiaoyuan

SO: Social-Service-Review. Vol 76(2) Jun 2002, 203-229.

IS: 0037-7961

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Orphaned or abandoned children, most of them also disabled, are the most vulnerable group in Chinese society. This article examines the new policy movement in China, from institutional care to foster care. Moving to foster care should cost the government little more than it spends now, but it could lead to a revolutionary change in the system of supporting these children. The policy process behind this change is characterized by an interaction among the state, civil society, and citizens. Both international and domestic non-governmental organizations have been actively involved in the process. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2001-03152-002

TI: What progress has been made in meeting the needs of seriously maltreated children? The course of 200 cases through the Boston Juvenile Court.

AU: Bishop,-Sandra-J; Murphy,-J.-Michael; Hicks,-Roger; Quinn,-Dorothy; Lewis,-Paul-J; Grace,-Martha; Jellinek,-Michael-S

SO: Child-Abuse-and-Neglect. Vol 24(5) May 2000, 599-610.

IS: 0145-2134

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined child, parent, and case characteristics in a sample of 200 cases of serious child maltreatment brought before the Boston Juvenile Court (BJC) on Care and Protection petitions in 1994. Whether recent changes in Massachusetts law have been effective in reducing delays in adjudication and helping children achieve permanent placements more quickly was also examined. Data were abstracted from court records, and the 200 cases were followed prospectively for 4 yrs. Retrospective data on the families' previous involvement with the protective service system were also abstracted from the records. Data from these cases were compared to that obtained from a sample of cases brought before the BJC in 1985-86. Children permanently removed from parental custody in these cases required less time post-disposition to achieve permanent placements. However, overall, time frames for the 1994 cases remained remarkably similar to 1985-86 cases: children were in the protective service system an average of 5 yrs; cases required an average of 1.6 yrs in court; and half of the children permanently removed from parental custody were still in "temporary" foster care at 4-yr follow-up. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2000-08044-005

TI: Definitions of successful education for the 'looked after' child: A multi-agency perspective.

AU: Coulling,-Nicola

SO: Support-for-Learning. Vol 15(1) Feb 2000, 30-35.

IS: 0268-2141

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined how those working across agency boundaries can be helped to develop a shared understanding of what counts as successful practice for each agency in relation to the education of "looked after" children. 25 individuals, comprising 5 different groups or disciplines were interviewed: teachers, social workers, home-finding officers, foster carers and children in foster care. Using Personal Construct Psychology as a tool to explore this, the author finds that while there is consensus among the professional disciplines and children she interviewed, the resources and support required to ensure successful educational outcomes for "looked after" children are inadequate. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2000-02459-003

TI: Outcomes after child welfare services: Implications for the design of performance measures.

AU: Barth,-Richard-P; Jonson-Reid,-Melissa

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 22(9-10) Sep-Oct 2000, 763-787.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Reinvigorated efforts to develop performance measures for child welfare services have largely ignored a critical aspect of child welfare outcomes--what happens to children after their involvement with child welfare services ends. The authors present data from studies of post-child welfare services mortality and incarceration to indicate the vital need to incorporate information about post-child welfare services into a broad research agenda and into performance measures. Specific recommendations are advanced about the inclusion of safety indicators in performance indicator schemes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ auch bei *"Entwicklungsverläufe von Pflegekindern"*

AN: 2000-02459-002

TI: Research needed to improve the prospects for children in out-of-home placement.

AU: Courtney,-Mark-E

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 22(9-10) Sep-Oct 2000, 743-761.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This paper identifies several priorities for organizing research that is needed to significantly improve the prospects for children in out-of-home care. These priorities include: (1) program evaluation research on services provided to children in out-of-home care, (2) organizational studies of various aspects of the child welfare system and the relationships between child welfare services and other systems, (3) research on child welfare decision making, (4) examination of the role of race and ethnicity in outcomes of care, and (5) attention to recurring methodological issues. Accomplishing this

research agenda will most likely require a sustained federal commitment to funding research on out-of-home care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2000-02459-001

TI: Children in substitute care: Some conceptual considerations and research implications.

AU: Rutter,-Michael

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 22(9-10) Sep-Oct 2000, 685-703.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Children in substitute care have a much increased rate of psychosocial problems but also they come from high risk backgrounds. Risk and protective influences include: genetic factors, physical traumata, preadmission psychosocial experiences, experiences 'in care', and experiences after leaving care. Interplay among these is usual. Follow-up studies show the reality of resilience in the face of adversity but also they indicate persistent sequelae in some cases in spite of major environmental improvements. Key challenges for the present and future are considered with respect to: societal responses to parenting failure, adoption, family foster care, kinship foster care, and residential group care. Mainstream research needs to pay greater attention to policy and practice questions and action research needs to take better advantage of improvements in research methodology. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2005-06238-006

TI: No place like home: Lessons learned and lessons forgotten--The Children Act 1948.

AU: Wilson,-Kate; Petrie,-Steph

SO: Child-and-Family-Social-Work. Vol 3(3) Aug 1998, 183-188.

IS: 1356-7500

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The Children Act 1948 emphasizes foster care as the alternative provision for children who cannot be cared for by their own families; it also underlines the responsibility of the state to provide good alternative homes where necessary. The Act reflects contemporary developments in psychological thinking about the importance of attachment relationships, and a recognition, derived in part from the experiences of evacuation, of the harmful effects on children of separation from their families. However, greater awareness, from the 1970s on, of the deficiencies of the state as parent and the complexity of relationships between children, their birth parents and foster families led to the promulgation of 'inclusive' and 'task-centred' models of foster care, reflected in the shift of nomenclature from foster 'parenting' to foster 'caring'. These approaches may, however, be in danger of minimizing both the attachment needs of many children and young people within the foster placement and the parenting role which is appropriate in many placements. A model of foster care, derived directly from the first Children Act, which stresses these core relationships, should be developed alongside that which emphasizes task-centred, time-limited provision. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2000-03015-003

TI: Mix and match: Planning to keep looked after children safe.

AU: Farmer,-Elaine; Pollock,-Sue

SO: Child-Abuse-Review. Vol 8(6) Nov-Dec 1999, 377-391.

IS: 0952-9136

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Studied risks associated with placement into substitute care for sexually abused or abusing children. If children's safety in care is to be maximized, then placement planning needs to focus on the risks and vulnerability of both the child to be placed and others already in the setting. It should also ensure that full information is given to the caregivers. In an interview sample of 40 looked after sexually abused and/or abusing young people aged 10 yrs or over, most of the young abusers were placed in foster care and the majority of the sexually abused young people went into children's homes. However, in fewer than a third of these placements was consideration given to how the young person would fit in with others in that setting. This meant that the potential risks which that child posed to others or vice versa were not addressed, and in many cases no information about the young person's history of sexual abuse or abusing behavior was given to the caregivers. Thus caregivers were unable to plan to provide the level of supervision that might have averted a number of instances of abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1999-13395-004

TI: Improving child welfare through a children's ombudsman.

AU: Bearup,-Richard-S; Palusci,-Vincent-J

SO: Child-Abuse-and-Neglect. Vol 23(5) May 1999, 449-457.

IS: 0145-2134

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined the changes in a child welfare system created by establishing an ombudsman's office to investigate complaints regarding children in the foster care, adoption, and child protection systems. Serving as a complaint office, the Michigan Office of Children's Ombudsman investigated 443 cases involving 820 children during its first 18 months of operation. Information was collected regarding the nature of abuse and system concerns identified in child protective services, foster care, or adoption agencies from across our state. Information was also collected regarding changes in agency practices or procedures or legislation resulting from case investigation. The Children's Ombudsman in Michigan identified 209 cases in which "administrative acts" of child protective services, foster care, or adoption agencies led to real or potential harm to children. Through investigation of these complaints, a number of areas of concern in the child welfare system were identified, resulting in changes in case management, investigation, or service provision. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1999-13339-003

TI: Psychological parent theory reconsidered: The New Jersey "JC" case, part II.

AU: Johnson,-Matthew-B

SO: American-Journal-of-Forensic-Psychology. Vol 17(2) 1999, 41-56.

IS: 0733-1290

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Psychological parent theory has been cited in court decisions and by psychologists in their testimony regarding questions of child placement. There has also been considerable criticism of psychological parent theory. The New Jersey Supreme Court (in the "JC" case) noted the controversy regarding psychological parent theory in overturning a trial decision to terminate the parental rights of a mother who was a recovered drug abuser. The case was remanded to the original court where testimony was heard regarding the 2 children's relationship with their foster/preadoptive parents and their birth mother. This article reports on the psychological examinations and testimony in the remand of the JC case. The presentation illustrates how the opposing views held by the expert psychologists, with regard to psychological parent theory and bonding, influenced the examination approach, findings, and recommendations. The trial court's findings and decision on remand are discussed, with a focus on how the uncritical acceptance of psychological parent theory can mislead the child welfare agency and the family court's effort to reduce risks to children. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1998-02413-010

TI: Changing the culture of child and family welfare services in Australia.

AU: Deal,-Russell

SO: Journal-of-Family-Studies. Vol 4(1) Apr 1998, 109-110.

IS: 1322-9400

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Describes the changes in organizational culture that occurred after a social service agency in Australia created integrated family work teams, each with multiskilled workers who worked across the domains of foster care, family counseling, youth accommodation, and subsequently, intensive family services. The effects on child and family welfare services are also discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1998-02387-003

TI: Foster parent involvement in service planning: Does it increase job satisfaction?

AU: Sanchirico,-Andrew; Lau,-W.-Josephine; Jablonka,-Kary; Russell,-Stephen-J

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 20(4) May 1998, 325-346.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Discusses the substantial decline in the number of qualified foster homes and the sharp increase in the number of children in need of foster care which has led child welfare professionals to place greater emphasis on foster parent retention. It is noted that while agencies can do little to retain foster parents who leave the system for personal reasons, those who leave because of dissatisfaction with agency policies and practices can be retained if the reasons for their dissatisfaction are identified and eliminated. One factor commonly identified as being responsible for foster parent dissatisfaction is lack of foster parent involvement in service planning. The role of foster parents in service planning was examined using survey data collected from 616 New York State foster parents to determine if participation in the service planning process increases job satisfaction as hypothesized. The study's findings provide evidence that the quality of foster parent involvement in service planning has a positive effect on job satisfaction. The study also identifies factors that enhance the quality of involvement in service planning and increase the level of foster parent satisfaction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1997-39108-001

TI: Child and youth care in the Netherlands: Services and developments.

AU: Smit,-Monika; Knorth,-Erik-J; Klomp,-Martin

SO: Child-and-Youth-Care-Forum. Vol 26(5) Oct 1997, 311-321.

IS: 1053-1890

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Reports that in the Netherlands, child and youth care is in a state of flux. There are initiatives to arrive at one coherent youth care system and a more systematic approach. New target groups and new areas require extra attention, and new methods are being used. Four main types of youth care can be distinguished: ambulant care, day treatment, family foster care, and residential care. These types of care occur in a voluntary form but can also be imposed by a juvenile court. A recent trend is to provide care in as short a period of time as possible, as close to home as possible, and as "light" as possible in nature. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

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AN: 2005-05846-003

TI: "We Need To Talk": A Study of Working Relationships Between Field Social Workers and Fostering Link Social Workers in Northern Ireland.

AU: Sheldon,-John

SO: Child-Care-in-Practice. Vol 10(1) Jan 2004, 20-38.

IS: 1357-5279

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Foster care in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland has been in crisis throughout the past decade. This is most clearly demonstrated in the shortage of placements for children. The difficulty in recruiting new carers has taken a new significance for most agencies that struggle with more referrals than placements. As it becomes more difficult to recruit new carers, it becomes essential to retain existing carers. This research has focused on the working relationships between field workers and link workers and the role these relationships play in supporting carers. Previous research by the author (Sheldon, 2002) has indicated that carers wish to be treated with respect and as partners in a process of caring for children. It follows, therefore, that when social workers fail to work in this way carers become dissatisfied and this may lead to them ceasing to foster. The study was carried out via a postal questionnaire to all 80 field and link social workers within South and East Belfast Health and Social Services Trust, and this was followed by a series of 13 face-to-face interviews, nine with field workers and four with link workers. The results of the research have indicated a mixed picture of practice within the Trust. Foster carers are unanimously held in high regard by social workers and the task they fulfil is highly valued. There are many examples of successful working practices between field and link workers, but there are also examples of little or no communication. Many field workers have little idea of the problems facing fostering at the moment and this can be frustrating for their link work colleagues. New social workers have little or no preparation for working with carers and there is confusion as to the nature of the working relationship with them. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-20819-006

TI: Using the case study approach for improved programme evaluations.

AU: Spath,-Robin; Pine,-Barbara-A

SO: Child-and-Family-Social-Work. Vol 9(1) Feb 2004, 57-63.

IS: 1356-7500

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This paper discusses the case study approach to programme evaluation in the human services and its multiple benefits to the evaluator and to the various stakeholders in the programme being evaluated. Of particular importance is the use of a case study to examine programme processes which then inform the design of the outcome study of programme effects. Following a brief overview of the case study approach in research and its applications, the authors delineate its benefits and illustrate these using the evaluation of a model programme designed to reunify families separated by a child's placement in foster care. The results of the case study more clearly defined the programme's processes for both the researchers and the programme staff, and illuminated the desired outcomes which then were delineated in measurable terms. The result was a design for an outcome evaluation that was consistent with programme goals, processes, and intended benefits. The case study also facilitated communication and collaboration between the researchers and the programme's stakeholders, provided important information for agency decision-makers, and contributed greatly to the potential for the success of the overall evaluation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

## 1996 – 1987

### Reviews

AN: 1992-40508-001

TI: Reliability of the foster care placement decision: A review.

AU: Lindsey,-Duncan

SO: Research-on-Social-Work-Practice. Vol 2(1) Jan 1992, 65-80.

IS: 1049-7315

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Reviews the scientific and clinical knowledge base developed to warrant professional intervention by the child welfare caseworker in the situation surrounding the removal of children from their families. Intervention does not appear to have a sufficient scientific or clinical basis in the social work literature to suggest that this is a professional judgment that the child welfare caseworker should be called on to make. When a child welfare caseworker is deciding whether or not to remove a child from his or her biological parent or parents and to place the child in foster family care, the worker is making 1 of the most important decisions in both the parent's and the child's life. At a minimum, court involvement in the decision-making process is required to provide sufficient justification for state involvement in family life until a firmer base for professional judgment can be demonstrated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1996-24098-001

TI: Young people's views on being looked after in out-of-home-care under The Children Act 1989.

AU: Buchanan,-Ann

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 17(5-6) 1995, 681-696.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Describes a project (1992) aimed at informing and eliciting views of 45 young people (10-17 yrs) living in out-of-home care (foster homes), on The Children Act 1989, enacted in the UK. Ss from 3 demographically diverse localities were divided into 2 groups per area. They discussed 10 issues of current concern over 3 meetings, and completed a personal questionnaire. Immediate carers also took part in a similar meeting, discussing the same list of topics. Results show that young people wanted information, but had very little knowledge about their rights under the Children Act. They were consulted about their future plans in a nominal manner, if at all. Their opinions about contact with their families were usually not heeded. They were anxious about several issues, such as aftercare, stigma, money, and education. Both the young people and local authorities recognized the value of organizing forums for discussing common issues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1995-24907-001

TI: Principles and practice in the permanent placement of older children.

AU: Rushton,-Alan

SO: Children-and-Society. Vol 8(3) 1994, 245-256.

IS: 0951-0605

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: A questionnaire- and interview-based survey of 7 principal adoption and fostering officers in English social services departments explored viewpoints about policy implementation and practice in the permanent family placement of older children. Variations and commonalities of opinion are described in relation to topics such as recruitment policy, contact with birth parents, race matching, and postadoption support. The reaction of the agencies to new proposals will be important in the consultation process that is to follow the recent Government White Paper on Adoption. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1995-22810-001

TI: Residential and foster care in the European Community: Current trends in policy and practice.

AU: Colton,-Matthew; Hellinckx,-Walter  
SO: British-Journal-of-Social-Work. Vol 24(5) Oct 1994, 559-576.  
IS: 0045-3102  
PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal  
AB: Compares residential care, foster care, and their alternatives in the 12 countries of the European Community (EC). The following common trends in policy and practice are examined: the decline of residential child care accompanied by an increase in the use of foster care, changes in the population of separated children, the trend toward small-scale provision, the development of an ecological perspective that takes into account children's origins and cultural environments, increasing differentiation of care provision, professionalization of child-care workers, and alternatives to residential and foster care. The pace of development is uneven across EC countries. Overall, the trends highlighted are more apparent in the northern countries than in the southern ones. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1994-42663-001  
TI: The use of assessment procedures in foster care to evaluate readiness for independent living.  
AU: Hahn,-Andrew  
SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 16(3-4) 1994, 171-179.  
IS: 0190-7409  
PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal  
AB: Argues for wider use of skill assessment in foster care to identify the educational, social, and employment competencies of youth and to promote program accountability. The hard and soft independent living skills of 206 Ss (aged 16-19 yrs) were tested with 4 assessment tools: the Test of Adult Basic Education, Tests for Everyday Living, Daniel Memorial Independent Living Assessment for Life Skills, and Effective Social Skills. Results show that from one-fifth to one-third of Ss are in serious need of special services, independent living planning, follow-up, and aftercare. It is recommended that states use systematic skills assessment to document the competency levels of youth and to stimulate reform of programs and practices. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1991-70227-001  
TI: "Outside placement" and self-determination / "Fremdplatzierung" und Selbstbestimmung.  
AU: Specht,-Friedrich  
SO: Praxis-der-Kinderpsychologie-und-Kinderpsychiatrie. Vol 38(6) Jul-Aug 1989, 190-194.  
IS: 0032-7034  
PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal  
AB: Discusses the issue of self-determination in long-term placement of children into foster care. The history and current status of childrearing outside the family of origin are described, with emphasis on German laws and institutions. The importance of involving all parties, including the children, in making decisions concerning placement outside the family, is discussed; and protective factors that promote optimal development of children placed into foster care are identified. (English abstract) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1990-18118-001  
TI: An outlook for foster care in the United States.  
AU: Woolf,-Gaetana-D  
SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 69(1) Jan-Feb 1990, 75-81.  
IS: 0009-4021  
PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal  
AB: Outlines an outlook of possibilities for the future of the foster care system in the US, based on current trends including Public Law 96-272, society's changing demographics, and changing community demographics. The development of a placement continuum (e.g., assessment shelter, regular foster home, therapeutic foster home) is advocated to lead to more effective treatment of children and families and to help agencies to improve assessment and treatment services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1988-33747-001

TI: Child placement conflicts: New approaches.

AU: Solnit,-Albert-J

SO: Child-Abuse-and-Neglect. Vol 11(3) 1987, 455-460.

IS: 0145-2134

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examines the concept of the best interests of the child and the implications of that concept for those concerned with child placement. The issue of a definition of the child's best interests as well as fairness to adults is discussed, along with an emphasis on the shifting needs, capacities, and tolerances of children as they develop from infancy to adolescence. The role of the child expert is described, focusing on the expert's interpretations of best interest, avoidance of unrealistic recommendations, the detrimental effects of the passage of time on the child in question, and the limitations of the role of the expert. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

## 1986 – 1977

### Reviews

AN: 1988-02379-001

TI: Negligence in placement and supervision of children in foster care: Are social workers liable?

AU: Schroeder,-Leila-O

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 8(3) 1986, 219-226.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Discusses the monetary liability of social workers for negligent performance of placement and supervision of foster children. In states where the state retains sovereign immunity, professional activities may be considered ministerial rather than discretionary functions and so not entitled to the immunity from suit that the state enjoys. It is recommended that careful attention to designated procedures may protect the worker from allegations of negligence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1986-18223-001

TI: Permanency planning for children: Obstacles and remedies.

AU: Gambrill,-Eileen-D; Stein,-Theodore-J

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 7(2-3) 1985, 243-257.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Discusses recent changes in legislation and policy that have removed some of the obstacles to use of permanency-planning procedures for foster children. Obstacles that remain include personal obstacles, such as conceptions of and attitudes about permanency planning, lack of knowledge about human development and methods of change, and use of ineffective assessment and intervention methods, as well as environmental obstacles such as inappropriate incentive systems. (41 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1985-17212-001

TI: Government leadership to protect children from foster care "drift."

AU: Hartley,-Elizabeth-K

SO: Child-Abuse-and-Neglect. Vol 8(3) 1984, 337-342.

IS: 0145-2134

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Discusses the widespread public concern in the US about foster care "drift." "Drift" means lengthy placement away from the natural family, without a clear goal to return the child or find some other permanent home. Concern is focused on the negative effect of lengthy foster care on the psychological health of the child and on the increasing cost of such placement. Recently, the federal government, in response to extensive testimony about these issues, passed landmark legislation designed to reduce foster care drift, the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Funding Act of 1980. The law requires a reporting and tracking system so that no child already in placement becomes "lost in the system." In addition, all proposed foster placements are now hedged with requirements that there be clear purposes and goals to be achieved by such placements. Placements must be defended, tracked, and reviewed periodically. The current policy of the government of the US is to provide protection of the family from excessive foster care placements by child welfare agencies. This is support for greater autonomy for the family, a more conservative approach than the policies of the Carter administration. Unfortunately the regulations may also deter placements that are needed, leaving some children at risk within their families. The regulations also seek to curb the rising cost of foster care placements, now a major part of child welfare funding. (French abstract) (21 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

## 1976 – 1967

### Reviews

AN: 1975-28196-001

TI: The place of fostering in social work.

AU: Holman,-Robert

SO: British-Journal-of-Social-Work. Vol 5(1) Spr 1975, 3-29.

IS: 0045-3102

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Argues that more types of children are now being assessed as requiring fostering at a time when social service departments are finding it difficult to expand their number of foster homes. This greater demand for foster homes coincides with recent studies which help to clarify the nature of fostering. Accordingly, a distinction can be made between "exclusive" and "inclusive" fosterings. It is pointed out that a conflict exists between popularity of exclusive fostering and research findings which stress the value of inclusive fostering. Research is also identifying the contribution which social workers can make in the fostering field. However, the desired inputs of training, low caseloads, and staff stability pose problems for social work management. The research findings discussed in the paper are used to argue that the forthcoming British Children Bill is not only based on false assumptions about the behavior of natural parents but will also promote exclusive rather than inclusive fosterings. It is also argued that child welfare policy should be seen in a larger context of social reform. (43 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1974-20752-001

TI: Foster care: In whose best interest?

AU: Mnookin,-Robert-H

SO: Harvard-Educational-Review. Vol. 43(4) Nov 1973, 599-638.

IS: 0017-8055

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Notes that judges currently have wide discretionary authority to remove "neglected" children from their natural parents. This coercive process is examined in detail and it is concluded that the standards require predictions which cannot possibly be made on a case by case basis. It is suggested that too much discretion is given to individual judges to inject their own values into the decision-making process. Corrective measures are proposed and delineated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

## 1966 – 1917

AN: 1963-02907-001

TI: Role phenomena and foster care for disturbed children.

AU: Ambinder,-Walter; Fireman,-Laura; Sargent,-Douglas; Wineman,-David

SO: American-Journal-of-Orthopsychiatry. 32(1) 1962, 32-41.

IS: 0002-9432

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Interviews with 50 foster parents who care for "hard to place" juvenile court wards indicate vagueness about respective roles of foster parents, caseworkers, and agencies. A clearer role image must be constructed for foster parents and for caseworkers. Foster parents' role must be redefined in a manner consistent with the rehabilitative goal of their tasks. Caseworkers must be prepared to give specific support to foster parents who perform in the redefined role and be available for consultation, advice, and active intervention where these activities are pertinent. Someone should define the role the foster child should play in the system. In the discussion Catherine Berwald suggests that perhaps classes and study groups should be established for child welfare workers so that they could learn what foster parents need to know. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)