

Rückführung von Pflegekindern in die Herkunftsfamilie

2006 – 1997

Reviews

AN: 2005-00517-016

TI: When Family Reunification Works: Data-Mining Foster Care Records.

AU: Cordero,-Antonia-E

SO: Families-in-Society. Vol 85(4) Oct-Dec 2004, 571-580.

IS: 1044-3894

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Concurrent permanency planning policy mandates heighten the need to evaluate effective family reunification practices. This retrospective practice-based study examines positive family reunification outcomes at a New York City foster care agency. It uses a qualitative clinical data-mining methodology and the Professional Review Action Group case review model to conduct an intensive examination of 18 families' case records. Families were mandated into care for neglect, domestic violence, or substance abuse. This paper identifies family characteristics and strength-based casework practices that emerge during examination of the foster care reunification process. The family characteristics examined include (a) family attachment bonds, (b) separation anxiety, (c) reunification ambivalence, and (d) intergenerational family patterns. In addition, 3 casework practices emerge: (a) the worker's active support of resiliency in family attachment; (b) the worker's attention to the resolution of placement separation anxiety and family reunification ambivalence, and (c) the worker's attention to intergenerational family patterns. Practice implications for refinement of foster care best practices are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2005-06929-003

TI: Termination of parental rights: Which foster care children are affected?

AU: Noonan,-Kelly; Burke,-Kathleen

SO: Social-Science-Journal. Vol 42(2) 2005, 241-256.

IS: 0362-3319

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: In 1997, the Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA) was passed with a primary goal of expediting the process of placing foster children with permanent or adoptive families. In order to meet this goal, ASFA requires states to terminate parental rights if a child has been in foster care for 15 of the most recent 22 months. Prior empirical research on foster care dependence supports the provision in ASFA to expedite the discharge process because over time children are progressively less likely to be discharged from foster care. However, very little research has examined what impact terminating parental rights will have on this goal. One of the first steps is to examine which children are most likely to see the rights of their parents terminated and how these children differ from those children who are returned home. Using a competing risks hazard model we find many differences between the children who are sent home and those children whose parents have their rights terminated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2005-05946-011

TI: A Resilience-Based Model of Reunification and Reentry: Implications for Out-of-Home Care Services.

AU: Thomas,-M; Chenot,-David; Reifel,-Barbara

SO: Families-in-Society. Vol 86(2) Apr-Jun 2005, 235-243.

IS: 1044-3894

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study presents a resilience-based model for the successful reunification of children in out-of-home care services. Individual, familial, and environmental risk and protective factors associated with

reunification and reentry into out-of-home care were gleaned from relevant literature and inform the construction of the model. The resilience-based model demonstrates that high levels of protective factors can buffer or even weaken the hold of risk factors, thereby reducing the likelihood of reentry. The importance of resilience-informed interventions in preventing reentry and promoting the continued reunification of children is highlighted. The implications of this resilience-based model for practice and research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-15183-005

TI: Family Reunification.

AU: Wulczyn,-Fred

SO: Future-of-Children. Vol 14(1) Win 2004, 95-113.

IS: 1054-8289

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Reunifying children placed in foster care with their birth parents is a primary goal of the child welfare system. Yet, relatively little is known about the reunification process. This article analyzes new data on trends in family reunification and discovers: Although most children still exit foster care through family reunification, exit patterns have changed over the last 8 years. Currently, reunification takes longer to happen, whereas adoptions happen earlier. A child's age and race are associated with the likelihood that he or she will be reunified. Infants and adolescents are less likely to be reunified than children in other age groups, and African-American children are less likely to be reunified than children of other racial/ethnic backgrounds. Although many children who are reunified exit the system within a relatively short period of time, reunifications often do not succeed. Nearly 30% of children who were reunified in 1990 reentered foster care within 10 years. The principle of family reunification is deeply rooted in American law and tradition, and reunification is likely to continue as the most common way children exit foster care. Thus, greater efforts should be made to ensure that reunifications are safe and lasting. The article closes with a discussion of changes in policy and practice that hold promise for improving the safety and stability of reunified families, such as instituting better measures of state performance, and continuing to provide monitoring and supports for families after a child is returned home. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-13808-004

TI: Reunification of foster children before and after welfare reform.

AU: Wells,-Kathleen; Guo,-Shenyang

SO: Social-Service-Review. Vol 78(1) Mar 2004, 74-95.

IS: 0037-7961

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This article reports the results of a descriptive study of the speed with which foster children are returned home before and after welfare reform. The study relies on administrative data, has a prospective multiple-cohort design, and includes a sample of 903 children. Event history analysis identifies several factors that are associated with reunification speed. The analysis shows that mothers' incomes have a greater effect on the speed of reunification after welfare reform than before. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-15570-005

TI: The role of welfare and work in predicting foster care reunification rates for children of welfare recipients.

AU: Kortenkamp,-Katherine; Geen,-Rob; Stagner,-Matthew

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 26(6) Jun 2004, 577-590.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Most research on children's experiences in foster care has focused on child and system level factors related to length of stay and returns home. This article reports results from an analysis of family factors--welfare and work activities--that predict foster care reunification. The sample is 133 children of welfare recipients in California who entered foster care after December 1, 1992. In this sample, 42% of children reunified with their parents during the observation period, while 27% remained in foster care. We used a Cox proportional hazards model to predict reunification rates. We focused on the welfare and work activities of the families from which the children had been removed, examining welfare history, welfare and work at the time of placement, loss of welfare after placement and work

during placement. Control variables included child's age and race, mother's marital status, education and health, county, removal reason, placement type, number of placements and whether there were siblings placed. We found that work at the time a child was placed increased the likelihood of reunification and losing welfare benefits following a placement decreased the likelihood. Findings are discussed in terms of implications for welfare and child welfare policy and practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

→ auch bei *“Demographische Merkmale von Pflege”*

AN: 2003-05504-001

TI: Going home: The complex effects of reunification on internalizing problems among children in foster care.

AU: Lau,-Anna-S; Litrownik,-Alan-J; Newton,-Rae-R; Landsverk,-John

SO: Journal-of-Abnormal-Child-Psychology. Vol 31(4) Aug 2003, 345-358.

IS: 0091-0627

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: When children in foster care are reunified with their families of origin they encounter changes that may influence their well-being in both positive and negative ways. We examined the effects of reunification among 218 children in foster care to test an integrative model of the effects of reunification using structural equation modeling. We hypothesized that reunification would exert indirect effects on subsequent child adjustment via changes in adverse life events, perceived social isolation, and mental health service utilization. Results indicated no direct effect of reunification on subsequent internalizing problems, but reunification was related to increased adverse life events that, in turn, were related to elevated symptoms. Second, reunification was negatively associated with mental health service use. Finally, reunification was associated with decreased child perceptions of social isolation. In summary, reunification with biological parents is associated with multiple environmental changes, with most but not all effects indicating negative consequences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2003-01505-002

TI: Predictors of Short-Term Reunification in South Australian Substitute Care.

AU: Delfabbro,-Paul; Barber,-James; Cooper,-Lesley

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 82(1) Jan-Feb 2003, 27-51.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study examines the factors that contribute to short-term reunification for 235 children placed in South Australian substitute care from 1998 to 1999. Proportional hazard analyses showed that non-Aboriginal children and those placed because of parental incapacity were significantly more likely to go home, whereas neglected and Aboriginal children were significantly less likely to go home. A detailed profile analysis highlighted the specific case characteristics or changes thought to have contributed to reunification in each case. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2002-06359-003

TI: Parental visiting and family reunification: Could inclusive practice make a difference?

AU: Leathers,-Sonya-J

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 81(4) Jul-Aug 2002, 595-616.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined whether inclusive practice, or parental involvement in foster children's lives while in placement, is correlated with more frequent visiting and a greater likelihood of reunification. Current adaptation to foster care was also studied. Subjects were a random sample of 230 young people (aged 12-13 yrs) placed in traditional nonrelative family foster care. Results show that mothers who visit their child in the foster home and are involved in case reviews and child care activities visit more frequently than mothers who visit in settings such as agency offices and have no other types of involvement. In addition, visiting frequency is highly predictive of reunification. These associations are not explained by maternal substance abuse, mental illness, or the child's placement history. Inclusive practice is not found to be associated with either better or worse child adaptation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ auch bei *„Umgangskontakte bei Pflegekindern“*

AN: 2002-06357-006

TI: Judges', caseworkers', and substance abuse counselors' indicators of family reunification with substance-affected parents.

AU: Karoll,-Brad-R; Poertner,-John

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 81(2) Mar-Apr 2002, 249-269.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The decision to reunify children with their substance-affected parent is highly complex and requires a tremendous amount of work and change on the part of the affected parent. This exploratory study identified indicators for safe reunification of children placed in foster care due to parental substance abuse. Judges who hear juvenile cases, private agency child welfare caseworkers, and substance abuse counselors from a large midwestern state were surveyed using an instrument composed of a preliminary list of indicators identified through focus groups with these professional groups. Responses from 196 professionals who rated the importance of each item and subsequent factor analysis resulted in identification of 97 indicators. These indicators were grouped into the categories of motivation, recovery, competency, and reliability; social support; parenting skills; and legal issues. Implications of the findings for practice are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2000-12233-001

TI: Understanding reentry to out-of-home care for reunified infants.

AU: Frame,-Laura; Berrick,-Jill-Duerr; Brodowski,-Melissa-Lim

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 79(4) Jul-Aug 2000, 339-369.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Although many children placed in out-of-home care are reunified with their families of origin, a significant portion reenter care, reflecting continued family problems and weaknesses within the child welfare system. For infants, the stability of reunification is particularly crucial, given their developmental stage. This study reviewed the case records of 88 randomly selected infants who had been reunified with their families. 32% of those infants reentered care within 4-6 yrs of their reunification. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2000-05214-002

TI: In-home family-focused reunification: A six-year follow-up of a successful experiment.

AU: Walton,-Elaine

SO: Social-Work-Research. Vol 22(4) Dec 1998, 205-214.

IS: 1070-5309

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The services provided to 120 children (62 experimental and 58 control; mean age 10.8 yrs) by state welfare agencies were followed for 6 yrs. When identified initially, all of the children were in out-of-home placements. After a 12-mo follow-up of an experimental 90-day intensive in-home, family-based intervention, 75% of the children in the experimental group were reunified with their families, compared with 49% of the children in the control group who received routine child welfare services. Over 6 yrs, using state computer databases, it was determined that the children in the experimental group required less supervision time, lived at home longer, and were in less- restrictive placements than those in the control group. At the time all public agency involvement was terminated, two-thirds of the experimental families were classified as "stabilized," compared with approximately one-third of the control group. The experimental treatment had a substantial effect on families, which continued throughout the 6-yr follow-up period. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)
→ auch bei "Therapeutische oder präventive Interventionen"

AN: 1999-15144-008

TI: The efficacy of family reunification practices: Reentry rates and correlates of reentry for abused and neglected children reunited with their families.

AU: Terling,-Toni

SO: Child-Abuse-and-Neglect. Vol 23(12) Dec 1999, 1359-1370.

IS: 0145-2134

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Since the 1980s Child Protective Services (CPS) has increasingly relied on family reunification for abused/neglected children rather than long term foster care or adoption. This study explores the efficacy of these practices by utilizing 2 CPS data sources and both quantitative and qualitative methodologies to identify reentry rates and correlates of reentry for abused and neglected children returned to their families by CPS. System reentry due to additional maltreatment is considerable. 37% of the children reunited with their families reenter the system within 3.5 yrs. Correlates of reentry are identified as: abuse type, CPS history, parental competency, race, criminal history, substance abuse, and social support. Notably, assessments of risk made by caseworkers are found to be unrelated to reentry. The high reentry rate and the limitations of current risk assessment procedures suggest that CPS family reunification practices have not been entirely successful. The identification of specific risks of reentry will be helpful in assessing risk on cases. In addition, future studies should explore the systemic deficiencies that contribute to the additional maltreatment that occurs for a sizable proportion of the children served by the system. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1999-13597-001

TI: Reunification and reentry of foster children.

AU: Wells,-Kathleen; Guo,-Shenyang

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 21(4) Apr 1999, 273-294.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined child, family, and placement use characteristics associated with the timing of foster children's reunification with biological families and reentry into foster care. The case study sample included 2,616 children aged under 1 yr to 15 yrs who entered care in 1992 and 1993 in Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Variables included the year and child's age at foster care entrance, gender, ethnicity, health status, home at removal, reason for placement, and type of initial placement. A proportional hazards model was used to analyze the effect of these factors on number of months between foster care entrance and reunification, and on timing of reentry to foster care. Children who were African American, in poor health, from mother-only homes, or entered care because of dependency or neglect had a slower reunification rate. Children who were African American, older at exit, first entered care because of dependency, or had unstable placements in care, spent relatively few months in care, and whose last placement was a nonrelative or group home had a comparatively faster rate of reentry than comparison groups. Future research and policy contexts are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1999-13380-001

TI: Pathways in substitute care: Representation of placement careers of children using event history analysis.

AU: Fernandez,-Elizabeth

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 21(3) Mar 1999, 177-216.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The research reported here examines the issue of duration of care experienced by children and examines factors associated with particular substitute care outcomes: restoration, replacement, and continuance in care. Research carried out in Australia examined the placement careers of 201 children (aged 5-18 yrs) using event history analysis to express statistically the changing likelihood that children will be reunited with biological parents, and/or experience re-placements within given intervals of time. There was support for the proposition that the probability of restoration decreases as the child spends more time in care. The influence of different characteristics (child-related, parent-related or placement-related) in varying the likelihood of children experiencing different outcomes is discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ **auch bei "Zusammenbrüche von Pflegeverhältnissen"**

AN: 1998-02387-002

TI: The social and family correlates of successful reunification of children in foster care.

AU: Jones,-Loring

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 20(4) May 1998, 305-323.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Describes the social and environmental characteristics of families that prevent successful reunification efforts. Social and environmental characteristics include income, economic, housing, social support, and family structure variables. Ss were 445 children ages 0-12 yrs, removed from their homes for more than 72 hrs from April 04, 1990 to October 01, 1991, who were followed during the period they received services and, for 9 mo after they were reunified with their parents. Analysis focused on identifying factors that predicted reinvolvement with the service system. Findings show that poverty and economic deprivation, as expressed by inadequate housing, might be the greatest risk from the social environment for successful reunification. Most notable among the social variables in determining outcomes are the receipt of Aid to Families with Dependent Children and removal from a home with inadequate housing. The number of parents in the household did not predict either a referral or a reentry into foster care. A child with medical or behavioral problems was more likely to reenter foster care. Non-white children were more likely to re-enter out-of-home care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1998-02289-003

TI: Shared parenting: Assessing the success of a foster parent program aimed at family reunification.

AU: Landy,-Sarah; Munro,-Sheila

SO: Child-Abuse-and-Neglect. Vol 22(4) Apr 1998, 305-318.

IS: 0145-2134

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Assessed the effectiveness of a model of family reunification which united the role of parent aide and foster parent and determined which characteristics of the families with children in care were associated with reunification. A multisite Shared Parenting Project recruited 13 families from 5 child protection agencies to participate in a program in which foster parents became extended rather than substitute families. Families were tested before the program began on a number of sociodemographic, psychological, and family measures. Success of the program was determined by whether the child was able to return home or if the program facilitated permanency planning (PP). Success was also examined by considering the relationship between returning home and a number of sexual abuse and neglect risk factors measured in the families with children in care. Only 31% of the participants completed the program and returned home. PP was facilitated in another 50% of the cases. More stable families with fewer risk factors were more likely to complete the program and to have their children return home. Results indicate that although the treatment model has excellent potential with less at-risk families, it could not meet the treatment needs of the majority of families with children in foster care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ *auch bei "Therapeutische oder präventive Interventionen"*

1996 – 1987

Reviews

AN: 1996-04656-006

TI: Family reunification with high risk children: Lessons from research.

AU: Farmer,-Elaine

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 18(4-5) 1996, 403-424.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The article reports on selected findings from a national study of reunification practice in the UK. The sample consisted of 321 children reunified with their families after compulsory removal through the courts. Data were gathered through review of the children's social work files and in-depth interviews with a small number of parents and social workers. Two markedly different groups of children emerged: the Disaffected adolescents who had been removed for offending and truanting and the younger Protected children removed for abuse, neglect or family breakdown. The most successful reunifications in both groups were first attempts. Second or subsequent placements at home had higher failure rates. For the Disaffected adolescents appropriate special educational provision helped

make reunification work. For the Protected children a number of factors were associated with successful outcomes and these are discussed in the article. Given the extent of disruption experienced by the children and their families prior to reunification, social work intervention aimed at maximising continuities for children during separation is seen as crucial. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 1996-04656-008

TI: Impact of child psychosocial functioning on reunification from out-of-home placement.

AU: Landsverk,-John; Davis,-Inger; Ganger,-William; Newton,-Rae

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 18(4-5) 1996, 447-462.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study examined the impact of child psychosocial functioning on the probability of reunification over an eighteen month period for 669 children, ages 2-16, who had been removed from their birth home and placed in either kinship care or foster care. Psychosocial functioning was measured from two sources, a standardized measure of behavior problems, and information abstracted from case files on emotional/behavioral problems, developmental/learning problems, and physical handicap or acute medical problems. Results indicated a separate and significant negative impact of externalizing behavior problems and behavioral/emotional problems on reunification from out-of-home placement. Children with problems were one-half as likely to be reunified as children without problems, even after controlling for background characteristics and type of maltreatment. The impact of externalizing behavior problems was observed in foster care but not in kinship care. Developmental and medical problems were not significantly related to reunification. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 1996-04656-005

TI: Going home and returning to foster care.

AU: Festinger,-Trudy

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 18(4-5) 1996, 383-402.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The study describes 210 children and families returning home from foster homes and group facilities in 20 agencies in New York City. It examines whether a child's reentering care within one and two years of discharge, as opposed to not reentering care, was associated with certain child, caregiver, and situational factors. At discharge, caseworkers assigned to each case filled out an 18-page questionnaire on child and family characteristics, child and family assessments, service needs and provision, and worker characteristics. Children's placement histories and reentry data were obtained from New York State's computerized files. A total of 19.5% of the children reentered within two years. Multivariate analyses showed lower ratings of caregivers' parenting skills and less social support the strongest predictors of reentry within 12 months of leaving care. Reentry during the second year was linked to the number and severity of caregiver problems. Implications for child welfare practice are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 1996-04656-004

TI: Parental visiting and foster care reunification.

AU: Davis,-Inger-P; Landsverk,-John; Newton,-Rae; Ganger,-William

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 18(4-5) 1996, 363-382.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Correlated parental visiting with permanency planning outcomes and developed a logistic regression model predicting family reunification. Findings show that the majority of children with maternal and paternal visits at the level recommended by the court were reunified, but no association was found between parental visiting and recidivism of reunified children at a 12 mo follow-up. Maternal visiting at the recommended level was the strongest predictor of reunification among the five study variables included in the regression model, indicating that a child visited by the mother as

recommended was approximately 10 times more likely to be reunified. Information is also included on parental visiting in traditional and kinship foster homes and across three ethnic groups. Implications of study findings for child welfare practice are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 1996-04656-003

TI: An experiment in family reunification: Correlates of outcomes at one-year follow-up.

AU: Fraser,-Mark-W; Walton,-Elaine; Lewis,-Robert-E; Pecora,-Peter-J

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 18(4-5) 1996, 335-361.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The purpose of this article is to describe findings from an evaluation of a program developed to reunify foster children with their biological parents. In a study with random assignment of foster children to a "routine services" control group or an experimental family reunification service, the experimental condition was found to be effective in returning children to their homes. This report focuses on the rate at which children in experimental and control groups returned home during the service period and afterwards. In addition, the correlates of reunification during the treatment period and return to foster care during the follow-up period are examined. The data suggest that relatively brief and intensive family-centered services can significantly affect reunification rates. The experimental service was superior to routine reunification at the close of treatment and throughout the one-year follow-up period. Consisting of building strong and motivating alliances with family members, the provision of skills training, and assistance with meeting family members' concrete needs, family reunification services appear to offer new promise to children who are placed in family foster care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 1995-45084-001

TI: Examining family reunification services: A process analysis of a successful experiment.

AU: Lewis,-Robert-E; Walton,-Elaine; Fraser,-Mark-W

SO: Research-on-Social-Work-Practice. Vol 5(3) Jul 1995, 259-282.

IS: 1049-7315

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Explored the central processes of an intervention that was designed to reunify families after an out-of-home placement. Two randomly assigned groups of foster children (aged 1-17 yrs) were compared: 57 Ss received an in-home reunification intervention, while 53 received routine welfare services. A Goal Checklist and a Worker Case Termination Survey were completed for each S. The service model synthesized 3 major treatment approaches: relationship-building clinical skills, behavioral interventions, and concrete services (e.g., providing transportation). Findings suggest that reunification services offer a promising alternative to existing placement prevention programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

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

AN: 1995-45078-001

TI: An intensive reunification program for children in foster care.

AU: Gillespie,-James-M; Byrne,-Barbara; Workman,-Lynda-J

SO: Child-and-Adolescent-Social-Work-Journal. Vol 12(3) Jun 1995, 213-228.

IS: 0738-0151

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The intensive family preservation services (IFPS) model is widely used in preventing out-of-home placement, but its application to reunifying foster children with their families has produced mixed results. This pilot project combined elements of the IFPS model with foster care-related services that included foster parent training and support, foster parent-parent linkage, and frequent parental visiting. Of 42 participating foster children (aged 5-17 yrs), 79% were successfully reunified. At follow-up 1 yr after their exit from the project, 91% of reunified children were still living with their family. Reunification was significantly associated with several characteristics of the families studied, including the mother's attitude toward the child's return home. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

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

AN: 1993-30823-001

TI: Last best chance: Findings from a reunification services program.

AU: Fein,-Edith; Staff,-Ilene

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 72(1) Jan-Feb 1993, 25-40.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Evaluated (for 2 yrs) a program for family reunification after foster care. 110 children were served by the program during this period. 68 Ss were the focus of analyses. 26 Ss were reunified with their families. At the end of the 2nd yr, 13 of the children were home and still receiving services; 6 were home after the program closed their cases; and 7 were returned to care. Thus, 28% of the families remained unified by the end of the 2nd yr of the program. Issues addressed include the impact of timeliness of service on outcome, reunification or case closing, services after reunification, and how decisions are made. Two cases illustrate that early predictions of outcomes for specific children, based on patterns established in monthly ratings, may be inaccurate. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

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

AN: 1988-13716-001

TI: The negative social work network: When friends are foes.

AU: Van-Meter,-Mary-J; Haynes,-O.-Maurice; Kropp,-Joseph-P

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 66(1) Jan-Feb 1987, 69-75.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Used posthoc analysis of descriptive data for 32 clients seeking to regain custody of at least 1 child in foster care to examine differences between successful and unsuccessful foster care returns. Focus was on social support network differences (e.g., persons in the home and number and frequency of contacts with friends and relatives). Of 9 variables examined, 3 formed the discriminant function--total number of persons in the home, number of friends in the neighborhood, and number of times per week neighborhood friends were seen. These variables identified successful or unsuccessful foster care return with 87.5% accuracy. Mothers who had a child returned had fewer people in the home, more friends in the neighborhood, and saw friends less frequently. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

1986 – 1977

AN: 1987-13757-001

TI: A study of 185 foster children 5 years after placement.

AU: Lawder,-Elizabeth-A; Poulin,-John-E; Andrews,-Roberta-G

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 65(3) May-Jun 1986, 241-251.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Explored variables affecting length of time in placement and final disposition of cases in 185 children placed in foster care. Five years after placement, 5 professional social workers coded 10 variables on case summary forms for each child. Findings show that Ss (61.7%) who were returned to their families spent the least amount of time in care, followed by Ss (about 16%) who were adopted. Six variables were found to be significantly related to the dispositional status of return vs continued foster care: the frequency of visits between the child and natural family members, the number of behavioral problems exhibited by the child, and 4 variables regarding reasons for placement (family crisis or emergency, parental mental health problems, parental neglect, and teenage parent). The strongest predictor was the frequency of family member visitation. (13 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1986-29854-001

TI: Successful reunification of foster care children with their biological parents: Characteristics of parents and children.

AU: Turner,-John

SO: Child-Care-Quarterly. Vol 15(1) Spr 1986, 50-54.

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Contrasted 50 children who were successfully reunited with their biological parents upon return home from foster care with 50 children who returned to foster care following their return home. The relationship between characteristics of parents and children and the outcome of reunification is emphasized. Findings suggest that multiproblem families and families requesting their child's initial foster care placement are more at risk for recidivism. Home-bound services for the provision of support following the return home of the child are recommended. (6 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1985-23464-001

TI: Reuniting children in foster care with their biological parents.

AU: Turner,-John

SO: Social-Work. Vol 29(6) Nov-Dec 1984, 501-505.

IS: 0037-8046

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Compared 50 children who successfully remained at home after return from foster care with 50 children who returned to the foster care system. Ss returning to foster care had significantly more parental problems, most frequently in the areas of finances, parenting skills, housing, and physical neglect. The community services most commonly provided were family and personal adjustment counseling. Nonrecidivists received social casework services significantly more frequently than did recidivists. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1985-23440-001

TI: Children leaving foster care: Outcomes of permanency planning.

AU: Fein,-Edith; Maluccio,-Anthony-N

SO: Child-Abuse-and-Neglect. Vol 8(4) 1984, 425-431.

IS: 0145-2134

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Presents findings of a longitudinal study of the outcomes of permanency planning, which is designed to return foster children to the stability of a family as quickly as possible. 187 children under 14 yrs of age were studied. 53% of the Ss were returned to their biological families, and 78% were still in their permanent placements 12-16 mo later. Adoptions were more frequent for White than for Black

Ss. Although most Ss were functioning well, there was a marked need for services for the families. Discussion focuses on implications for foster care practice and child welfare policy, including the importance of relatives, the impact of foster care placements, the needs of biological families, and the provision of services and supports for reunified families. (French abstract) (8 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)