

**Abstracts:**  
**Allgemeine Übersichtsartikel**

AN: 2005-00471-004

TI: Promoting stability and continuity of care for looked after children: A survey and critical review.

AU: Holland,-Sally; Faulkner,-A; Perez-del-Aguila,-R

SO: Child-and-Family-Social-Work. Vol 10(1) Feb 2005, 29-41.

IS: 1356-7500

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This paper reports on a two-pronged research study: a critical review of reported research concerning continuity and stability for children looked after away from home, and a telephone survey of UK managers responsible for looked after children. The review found limited research in this specific field that met the criteria of the critical review, but reports some evidence in favour of sibling co-placement, kinship care, parental participation, professional foster care and individualized, multidimensional support. The survey revealed a culture of innovation in this field in the UK voluntary and statutory sectors, but with little evaluation of the independent effects of new interventions. The paper places the research in the context of current policy initiatives in the UK and discusses the implications of the findings for research and practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2000-02459-004

TI: Child welfare outcomes revisited.

AU: Poertner,-John; McDonald,-Thomas-P; Murray,-Cyndie

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 22(9-10) Sep-Oct 2000, 789-810.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The use of outcome measures in child welfare has been part of agency and academic discussions for at least two decades. In 1989, T. McDonald et al. contributed to the implementation of an outcome focus through the publication of "Child Welfare Standards for Success." That paper presented the results of a comprehensive review of published and unpublished research that reported on outcomes of the major public child welfare programs: protective services, substitute care and adoption. The purpose of this paper is to revisit the field to gather additional outcome studies and to determine if broader agreement can be reached on both the definitions of outcome measures and standards for evaluating success. Discussion is included on issues of the use of outcome data for management decision-making, court monitoring, and community involvement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1988-13710-001

TI: Permanency planning and its effects on foster children: A review of the literature.

AU: Seltzer,-Marsha-M; Bloksberg,-Leonard-M

SO: Social-Work. Vol 32(1) Jan-Feb 1987, 65-68.

IS: 0037-8046

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Reviews research conducted since 1960 into the effects of permanency planning on health, adjustment, and residential stability of foster children. Studies have found that a somewhat higher rate of adoption from foster care is achieved when social workers and agencies accept the philosophy of permanency planning than when their practice is not guided by this approach. Once made, adoptions tend to be stable, while children who are returned to their biological families from foster care are likely to again be placed in foster care. Thus permanency planning seems more effective in ensuring stability in adoptive than in biological homes. Limited evidence suggests that there are no differences in the adjustment of children in permanent placements and those in temporary placements. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1998-01815-001

TI: Foster care: An overview of recent developments.

AU: Jobling,-Megan

SO: Early-Child-Development-and-Care. Vol 26(3-4) 1986, 159-165.

IS: 0300-4430

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Discusses issues and recent developments in foster care in the UK. Specific topics include understanding individual breakdowns, factors for success, vulnerable children, problems to be overcome, and the needs of the substitute parents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1985-23463-001

TI: The management of children admitted to child welfare services in Ontario: A review and discussion of current problems and practices.

AU: Steinhauer,-Paul-D

SO: Canadian-Journal-of-Psychiatry. Vol 29(6) Oct 1984, 473-484.

IS: 0706-7437

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Contends that foster parents and agencies have had to change to meet the needs of the older and more seriously disturbed children coming into the care of the Ontario child welfare system. While the efficacy of foster care continues to be debated, there are ways to improve in-care management including ways of preventing drift; assessing parenting capacity; minimizing emergency placement; and focusing of casework, which deals appropriately both with the deficits and distortions internalized in the child as a result of previous damage and with the ongoing interactional stresses operative within the foster family system. The advantages of planned over emergency placements are discussed. Foster parents' and workers' roles in assisting the work of mourning in foster children are discussed. Soon after admission to care, the practicality of restoration to the natural family must be assessed, and management should then aim toward restoration or freeing the child for adoption or planned permanent foster care, should that represent the least detrimental available alternative. Mechanisms by which the family court system undermines the adjustment and development of vulnerable children and proposed solutions are suggested. It is suggested that the traditional low priority given to child welfare services by governments is unlikely to be altered unless mental health professionals succeed in eliciting more community support for adequate social services than is currently available. (French abstract) (58 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1984-28469-001

TI: A review of selected foster care-adoption research from 1978 to mid-1982.

AU: Murray,-Louise

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 63(2) Mar-Apr 1984, 113-124.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Reviews research in permanency planning, adoption outcomes, roles of foster parents, and recidivism in foster care to show advances in theory and practice in the child welfare field. Findings indicate that changes in child welfare practice can achieve permanence for more children. Behavioral contracting and intensive contact with biological parents expedite return home or adoption. Children adopted transracially or by single parents fare as well as children adopted by families of their own race or by 2-parent families. Recent research suggests that the extended family can have a major influence on a child's adjustment: Adoption workers should consider helping adoptive parents deal with reactions from their extended families. Research on foster parents underscores the importance of training and indicates that social workers should be more sensitive to foster parents' values regarding sex education. Social workers should also be more careful in distinguishing foster care from adoption. Recognition that a proportion of foster children do reenter the system is a necessary step in developing strategies to reduce recidivism. (27 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)