

Silberman School of Social Work



Child Welfare Practice II

Welcome Back!

Silberman School of Social Work



Session 1: Permanency

Please Read:

<https://www.childwelfare.gov/topics/permanency/overview/history>

<https://greenbook-waysandmeans.house.gov/book/export/html/303>

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/cb/afcars-report-29.pdf>

<https://www.casey.org/effective-strategies-achieving-permanency>

Historical Permanency

The history of child welfare in the United States can be characterized by a continuous thematic shift between family preservation and child safety.

Kids came into out-of-home care and stayed until they were 18 years old

1959 Maas and Engler spoke and wrote about 'Foster Care Drift'

Historical Permanency

The 1970s saw a number of efforts to reduce children's time in foster care and expedite paths to permanency.

The 1997 Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA) (P.L. 105–89) marked the first time issues related to permanency were explicitly stated in legislation, which was pivotal in changing the landscape of child welfare practice.

Historical Permanency

In 2008, the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act (P.L. 110–351) amended the Social Security Act to improve outcomes for children in foster care, connect and support relative caregivers, and offer incentives for adoption.

Fostering Connections enhanced services for youth aging out of care and created new programs to help children and youth in or at risk of entering foster care to reconnect with family members.

The act also provided the opportunity for federally recognized Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and Tribal consortia—for the first time in history—to directly operate title IV-E programs.

Defining Permanency

Permanence is not a philosophical process, a plan, or a foster care process, a plan, or a foster care placement, nor is it intended to be a placement, nor is it intended to be a family relationship that lasts only until the youth turns age 18

Defining Permanency

Permanence is about locating and supporting a lifetime family.

For young people in out--of home of home placement, planning for permanence should begin at entry into care, and be youth--driven,, family--focused, culturally competent, continuous, approached with the highest degree of urgency.

Defining Permanency

Permanence should bring physical, legal and emotional safety and security within and emotional safety and security within the context of a family relationship and allow multiple relationships with a variety of caring adults.

Defining Permanency

Permanence is achieved with a family relationship that offers safe, stable, and committed parenting, unconditional love, and lifelong support, and legal membership status.

Permanence can be the result of:

Preservation of the family;

Reunification with birth family;

Legal guardianship with kin/fictive kin;

Adoption

APPLA

In Home Services

https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubPDFs/inhome_services.pdf

Sustained at home with family with support and referrals

Intensive Family Preservation Services

Intensive Home Based Services

Out of Home Services

Children should be placed in the least restrictive settings

Placed with relatives in their home

Placed with licensed foster parents in their home

Agency Operated Boarding Homes – AOBH

Group Homes

Congregate Care Facilities

Residential Treatment Centers

Residential Treatment Facilities – OMH

Psychiatric Hospitalization

Next Session:

All About Foster Homes

Read:

<https://ocfs.ny.gov/programs/fostercare>

<https://www.nyc.gov/site/acs/child-welfare/become-foster-adoptive-parent.page>