# Chapter 1

* Major demographic trends of families and children in the us
  + Recognition to plan for wide spread disasters
  + Increased complexity of the system
  + Globalization of child welfare
  + Historical aspects of child welfare
* There are millennium generation children now than there were in baby boomers in 2006
* Although the number # of children is increasing, the percentage of population is decreasing
* There is an increasing of single parent households
* A growing number of children with foreign born parents
* Problem of children and young people in today’s society
  + Homelessness
  + Negative influence
  + Violence
* principles of child and family services: principles 1 & 2 often come in conflict and collide
  1. a safe and permanent home is the best environment for children
  2. child safety: kids need environments without physical, sexual, and emotional abuse
  3. family and child services should work to strengthen and support family foundation
  4. placement decisions should respect the children’s needs for family
* Classification of services : prevention, support, child protective services, foster care and adoption (the child welfare pyramid)
* classification of services
  + preventive and supportive services
  + protective services
  + foster care services
  + adoption services
* Relationship of race and ethnicity to child welfare services: majority of families involved with the formal child welfare & juvenile justice systems are members of cultural groups of color, particularly African americans, native americans, and Hispanics or latino americans.
  + Disproportionate representation: under/over representation of a specific population of interest.
  + Causes of disproportionate representation: historical, social, and economic factors explain the disparity; e.g. slavery and jim crow laws
    - The majority of orkers and administrators are hite
    - Cultural bias, e.g. setting standards for foster and adoptive families that have the effect of excluding poor families, and families of color
* What is happening in child welfare services That points to the inequity of race and ethnicity
* the over representation of children of color in the child welfare system

# Chapter3

* Some of the special characteristics of the different family structures
  + In preventing child treatment and enhancing family function
  + The definition of prevention services: refers to any program that has as its main goal the prevention of child maltreatment
  + Level of prevention: Levels of preventive service:
  + Primary prevention: activities directed at the general population and attempt to prevent abuse and neglect from occurring, e.g. public service announcements, educational programs, family support programs
  + Secondary prevention: activities directed at families who have risk factors for child abuse and neglect, teen pregnancy, mental health issues, etc.
  + Tertiary prevention: activities directed at families in which abuse/neglect has already occurred
* Attachment theory: provides a foundation for understanding the importance of relationships in attaining healthy development outcomes
  + A strong attachment, reinforced by affectional bonds, is central to the personality development of infants and affects their ability to maintain healthy family relationships throughout life.
  + Attachment starts with the loving relationship that infants first develop with their primary caregiver, and then grows over time to include other family members and a wider circle of relatives and friends
  + Securely attached babies actively seek out contact with their mothers
  + Avoidant behavior, in contrast, try to avoid the mother by such behaviors as refusing eye contact and ignoring her after she returns from a separation
  + Resistant babies alternate between seeking contact and pushing the mother away
  + Disorganized/disoriented behavior act frightened of the caregiver or confused by her
* Social learning theory: explains how people think and learn, and what factors determine their behavior
  + A fundamental learning mechanism is operant conditioning: we learn the consequences that follow behavior and repeat behavior with good consequences and stop behavior with bad consequences
  + Widely used in social work practice and interventions
* Risk and protective factors in child abuse and neglect
  + Common risk factors: social/environmental, stressful life events, lack of medical, child care and social services; parental unemployment, homelessness etc.
  + Common protective factors: mid/high socioeconomic status, etc., opposite of risk factors
* An ecological model: prevention of maltreatment of children with disabilities:
  + Used to link information about the causes and correlates of child maltreatment with strategies for prevention
  + Society risk factors: attitudes, beliefs, and myths about children with disabilities
* how something is enforced in the court of law; how needs are defined by todays knowledge and how they are enforced
* the main characteristic of family support services
  + programs & models & assessments
* main characteristics of sexual abuse prevention & teen pregnancy prevention
  + older men and older women and what are other issues involved when it comes to sexual abuse
    - drugs
* community approaches to child abuse prevention
* major laws that changes the rights of minors
  + abortion rights
  + constitution safe guards
  + key factors in passing the child abuse and prevention act of 1974

# Chapter4

* ensure professional responses
* know how to apply strength and solution approaches to culturally responsive approaches

# Chapter5

* philosophy and purpose of the juvenile court as it was designed and as it is today
  + intent: to focus on the child and not the crime
* the role of the court
  + juveniles classified as delinquents and not as criminals
  + look at the development of the family courts
    - how does the family court have broader jurisdiction than the juvenile court
    - unified family court includes a juvenile justice component
* look at major court decisions
  + Guardianship
  + the Indian child welfare act was passed to curtail the number of children being placed outside of Indian homes
* juveniles can now be charged as an adult
  + standards of proof use to be different for juvenile offenders than it was for adult offenders
  + some of the language that is used in the court system today
    - preponderance of evidence
    - the Indian child welfare act requires that clear and convincing evidence is used to make decision about children
    - beyond a reasonable doubt: proof must satisfy ….?
* Guardianship can be an alternative to a foster home especially if it is a relative
  + It does not terminate parental rights
  + The child is still in the custody of the court
  + The court is still the parent of the child
  + Termination of parental rights means the permanent and final separation of legal ties between a parent and a child

# Chapter6

* + The historical develop of child protective services
  + the aim of public child welfare agencies
  + The role in the prevention of cruelty to children
  + Know the factor and blah of child abuse and neglect, lost, community standards, rearing, CPS
* Child Sexual abuse cases
  + Perpetrates are general males
  + Alcohol & drug abuse
  + Identify the causes from the ecological perspective which takes into account: parental and family care, and two others
  + Neglect is the most common form of child maltreatment according to statistics
  + Neglect is the easiest type of abuse to prove, other types are very hard to prove
* Characteristics of abuse children
  + Substance abuse, relations with other families, maltreatment
  + Domestic violence
  + In 50% of child abuse there is dual exposure to domestic violence
* Reporting loss
  + Recognition of abuse and neglect is improving among those mandated to report
  + Many children have been saved from serious injury or death
  + All states permit every to report
* Know the proper responsibilities of workers
  + Treatment
  + Ongoing services
  + Providing care
  + Facilitating homes
  + Indicated problems of mental and abuse
  + Behavior and function of children and adult

# Chapter8

* What is kinship: caring for children by relatives, strongly tied to family preservation
* The only time in foster care where parental rights may not be terminated
* The US sytem of child welfare were borrowed from new Zealand
* Families often need assistance

# Chapter 9 & 10

* + ASFA: the adoption and safe family act
    - Purpose was to move children into permanent homes
    - Requires the first hearing within 12 months
    - Placement of the child with a family that is expected to be permanent
    - Reunification is the preferred option: taking the child back to the biological parents
  + Problems in system
    - Not enough workers
    - Stress
    - Practitioners operate on a crisis model
* Permanency planning starts from the day the child enters foster care
  + Concurrent planning: two plans that will read to permanency
  + Strict time lines to terminate parental rights or return the child to parent
  + Full disclosure with parents
* Foster-adopt system: a child is placed in foster home that could potentially become the adoptive parents
* Adoptions:
  + What is a special needs adoption: all children form the child welfare system are special needs children
  + Baby have been preferred ass the most preferred form of adoption until the mid-20th century
  + Independent adoption: those that are done primarily by attorneys and done outside the child welfare system
  + Cooperate and open adoptions: the biological parents and the foster parents are involved in doing the exchange or the adoption
  + There are no significant differences form those in-racially or out-racially
  + Help for families from the child welfare system; there is help available to families
  + Culture ethnicity race
    - Transracial adoptions: controversies
    - ICWA: Indian child welfare act: major act that determines and defines who is an Indian child and provides tribes to have exclusive jurisdiction over the child and provides specific procedures