Index

3–5–7 model, 117

AACWA (Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act), 245

AAPI-II (Adult-Adolescent Parenting Inventory), 229

abuse (of substances): after aging out of the system, 47; Casey Family Programs young adult survey, 78

abuse (of children), prevention programs, 300–303

ACLSA (Ansell-Casey Life Skills Assessment), 237, 329–30

ACYF (Administration on Children, Youth, and Families), 190

adolescents (11–18): care beyond age eighteen, 55; exit data, 26–28; reunification rates, 90. See also older youth (11–25); youth (13–17)

adolescents (11–18), out-of-home care: group care, 97–99; placement rates, 167; reunification rates, 90–91, 234. See also identity development

—reunification, demonstration program: aging out of the system, 232; collaboration and teamwork, 237–38; concrete services, 238–39; early referral, 237; family meetings, 238; goals and principles, 235–36; in-depth assessment, 237; parent-child visits, 239–40; reunification, definition, 236; reunification rates, 234; service planning, 237–38; services for, 234; staff competency,
236–37; therapeutic services, 238–39; training resources, 237; youth involvement, ethical considerations, 238
Adopt UsKids, 247–48
Adoption: adjustment issues, 253–57; Alaskan Native children, 248; American Indian children, 248; Asian children, 248; behavioral problems, 256–57; Black children, 246, 248–51; caseworkers' attitudes towards, 258; Casey Family Services Postadoption Services, 257; Caucasian children, 248; children's emotional problems, 256–57; disruption of, 254; federal funding, 248; by foster families, 248; Hispanic children, 248; LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender) youth, 251–53; married adopters, vs. single, 248–49; number of previous placements, effects of, 255; outcome study, 114–16; postadoption support services, 255–57; preparation for, 347–48; PTSD (post-traumatic stress disorder), 256–57; race matching policies, 246; racial disparity, 246, 248 (see also specific racial groups): research needs, 257–59, 364–65; support, Title IV-E, Social Security Act, 131–32. See also ASFA (Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997); permanent exits —financial assistance: adoption incentives, 136–37, 247–48; for children with special needs, 129; federal subsidies, 55, 83, 127, 128, 136, 142, 143, 157, 164, 165, 169, 171, 247, 248, 308, 309, 361; state subsidies, 129 —rates: by age, 25–26; from guardianship, 182–83; from kinship care, 162–63, 182–83; Project KEEP, 96; by time since first admission, 25 Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (ASFA). See ASFA (Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997)
Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act (AACWA), 245
Adoption Opportunities Program, 248
ADR (alternate dispute resolution) programs, 216
Adult-Adolescent Parenting Inventory (AAPI-II), 229
Adulthood, transition to: Casey Family Services, 348–51; prerequisites, 4. See also independent living services
AFCARS (Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System), 9, 134–36
AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children), 128
African American children. See Black children
after-care services. See discharge outcomes
age: adoption rates, 25–26; birth to 18, 17–18; childhood, percentage spent in foster care, 17–18; at removal, nonpermanent exits, 36–37. See also adolescents (11–18); alumni (19–25); older youth (11–25); youth (13–17)
—at entry into foster care: duration of stay, effects on, 167; likelihood of staying, 14–18, 26–28; placement type, 21–22; by race or ethnicity, 19–20; reunification, effects on, 292–93; as a factor in reentry, 180
—infants: aging out of the system, 15–17; percent of total admissions, 15; placement rates, 167
age of majority, raising, 83
aggravated circumstances, 132–33
aggression replacement training (ART), 314
aging out of the system: among babies at entry, 15–17; education, 44–45; frequency, 28; health care, 152, 153; kinship care, 166; likelihood, by age at admission, 16–17; number of (2002), 13; out-of-home care, 41–42; reunification demonstration program, 232; risks associated with, 40; vs. adoption, 113–16. See also growing up in foster care
—outcomes: child bearing, 50–51; divorce rates, 50–51; economic self sufficiency, 48–49; education, 44–45; employment, 48–49; family formation, 50–51; family relations, 51–53; homelessness, 49–50; housing, 49–50; involvement with criminal justice system, 48; marriage rates, 50–51; mean earnings, 49; mental health, 45–47; parenting, 50–51; physical health, 45–47; separation rates, 50–51; substance abuse, 47; unemployment, 49
AHA (American Humane Association), 201
Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), 128
AIDS/HIV, effects on foster care, 156–57, 246
Alabama, Family to Family Initiative, 305
Alaska, Family to Family Initiative, 305
Alaskan Native children, adoption, 248
alcohol abuse. See substance abuse
Alexandria, VA, mentor programs, 216
Allerhand, M. E., 59
alternate dispute resolution (ADR) programs, 216
alternative responses, 300–301
alumni (19–25): Casey Family Services study, 114–17; Northwest study, 320–21. See also Casey Family Programs, young adult survey; older youth (11–25); Reilly Nevada study
American Humane Association (AHA), 201
American Indian children, adoption, 248
Annie E. Casey Foundation: Family to Family Initiative, 267, 304; independent living services, 322–23; Making Connections, 302–303; UPS
School to Career Program, 322–23.
See also Casey Family Services
Ansell-Casey Life Skills Assessment (ACLSA), 237, 329–30
APPLA (Another Planned Parenthood Living Arrangement), 350–51, 361
appointment of counsel. See legal representation
ARIES program, 326
Arizona: adolescent-specific training, 200; dual case management, 194;
Family to Family Initiative, 305;
FGDM (Family Group Decision Making), 277–78, 280
ART (aggression replacement training), 314
ASFA (Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997): Adoption Incentive Program, 136–37, 247; adoption provisions, 133–36; aggravated circumstances, 132–33; court reform, 190; effects on adoption, 134–36;
needed research, 137; overview, 246–47; permanence, effects on, 37–38;
“reasonable efforts” provision, 132–33; reunification bypass, 132–33; TPR (termination of parental rights), 100–102, 104–105, 247
Asian children, adoption, 248
assessing performance: child and family well-being, 140; independent living programs, 149–50; permanence outcomes, 140; safety outcomes, 140; state level, 140. See also waiver demonstrations
—CFSRs (Child and Family Service Reviews): assessing state performance, 140; child and family well-being, assessing, 140; monitoring reentries, 104; permanence outcomes, assessing, 140; safety outcomes, assessing, 140
—guardianship subsidies: California, 178–80; Delaware, 164; Georgia, 166; Illinois, 164–65, 177; Maryland, 164, 178; Montana, 164; New Mexico, 164; North Carolina, 164; Ohio, 166; Oregon, 164, 178; Texas, 166; Title IV-E waiver demonstrations, 162, 164–66, 177–78; Washington, D.C., 166
assessment instruments: AAPI-II (Adult-Adolescent Parenting Inventory), 229; ACLSA (Ansell-Casey Life Skills Assessment), 237, 329; NCFAS-R-I (North Carolina Family Assessment Scale for Reunification), 229; TAPIS (Transition to Adulthood Program Information System) Progress Tracker, 329–30; WAI (Worker-Family Alliance), 229
attachment theory, 111–13
attorneys. See legal representation
babies. See infants
“baby boom,” 43
bachelor’s degrees, among former foster children, 45
Barth, R., 65
behavioral problems: adopted children, 256–57; evidence-informed practices, 328; factor in placement instability, 93–94; kinship care, 160; permanence, 118
benchbooks, 215
benchmark permanence hearings, 215–16
best-practice guidelines. See policy directions; practice directions; Resource Guidelines: Improving Practice in Child Abuse and Neglect Cases; resources

BEST (Belonging and Emotional Security) tool, 116–17

Bilaver, L., 68

Black children: adoption, 248–51; in foster care, 246; health rates, 46; identity issues, 294; inequalities in federal policies, 138–40; kinship care, 166–68; likelihood of leaving foster care, 22–24; risk of entry into foster care, 19–21

Bost, N., 70

Brookhart, A., 68

Buffalo, NY, 215–16

California: Family to Family Initiative, 305; guardianship subsidies, 178–80; Kin-GAP, 178–80; Los Angeles, mentor programs, 216; reentry rates, 179; reunification bypass, 133; San Diego study of placement instability, 93–94; San Jose, dispute resolution, 216; studies of placement instability, 93–94; TPR reversals, 103

California Permanency for Youth Project, 350

California Youth Connections, 350

CARE (Court Agency Record Exchange), 197

CASA (court-appointed special advocate), 198, 201

case management: dual, 194; monitoring kinship care, 159; specialized, 84. See also collaboration

case mining, 343

caseload management, court reform, 200–202
caseworkers, attitudes towards adoption, 258

Casey Family Programs, young adult survey: description, 77–78; findings, 78–79; homelessness, 78; housing, 78; mental health, 78–79; physical health, 78; preparation for adulthood, 78; substance abuse, 78

—policy and program implications: after-care services, 84; educational remediation, 80; extending Medicaid coverage, 83; housing funds, 83–84; housing planning, 81; mental health services, 81–84; placement stability, 79; preparation for adulthood, 80–81; providing important documents, 84; raising the age of majority, 83; societal gains, 81; specialized case management, 84

Casey Family Services: alumni (19–25) study, 114–17; BEST (Belonging and Emotional Security) tool, 116–17; evidence-informed practices, 324–25; extended care outcomes, 55; independent living services, 324–25; transitional services, 117–18. See also Annie E. Casey Foundation; reunification, demonstration program

—permanency practices: adoption preparation, 347–48; adulthood, preparation for, 348–51; case mining, 343; collaborative teaming, 338–41; concurrent planning, 344–46; family preservation and support,
351–55; identifying and engaging family resources, 341–43
Casey Family Services Postadoption Services, 257
Center for Community Partnerships in Child Welfare, 301
Center for the Study of Social Policy, 301
CFSRs (Child and Family Service Reviews): assessing state performance, 140; child and family well-being, assessing, 140; monitoring reentries, 104; permanence outcomes, assessing, 140; safety outcomes, assessing, 140
Chafee Act. See FCIA (Foster Care Independence Act)
Chapin Hall Midwest evaluations, 319–20
Chapin Hall Multi-State Foster Care Data Archive, 9
checklists, Model Courts, 215
Chicago, IL, benchmark permanence hearings, 215–16
child advocates, 281
child bearing, after aging out of the system, 50–51
Child Victims Act Model Courts (VAMC), 211
child welfare services, vs. reunification demonstration program, 231–32
childhood, percentage spent in foster care, 17–18
children’s emotional problems: adopted children, 256–57; evidence-informed practices, 328; factor in placement instability, 93–94
Children’s Health Act of 2000, 247–48
CIP (Court Improvement Program): collaboration, forms of, 197; collaboration requirements, 190; establishment of, 189; federal evaluation, 192–93, 197; funding for court reform, 189; funding for data collection, 191; grants, 189, 190
cluster courts, 202
collaboration: court reform, 196–97; between courts and welfare agencies, 190; electronic data sharing, 197; federally mandated, 197; forms of, 197; Model Courts, 213–14; multisystem, 213–14; policy implications, 367; practice implications, 367; recommended, 197; requirements, 190; research implications, 367; reunification demonstration program, 237–38; voluntary joint taskforces, 197; workgroups, 197
Collaboration to Adopt UsKids, 247–48
collaborative teaming, 338–41
Colorado: Denver, FGDM (Family Group Decision Making), 271; Family to Family Initiative, 305; truancy, 194
Commitment to Kin: A Report from the Casey Family Programs, 303–306
community-based practices, research on: abuse prevention programs, 300–303; alternative responses, 300–301; CPPC (Community Partnerships for Protecting Children), 301; differential response, 300–301; early intervention, 303–306; EITC (earned income tax credit), 302; kinship care, 303–306; Making Connections, 302–303; multiple track responses, 300–301; overview, 298–99; poverty, 302; practice and
policy implications, 307–308; research agenda, 306–307
community development, 296–98
community life, independent living services, 322
Community Partnerships for Protecting Children (CPPC), 301
concurrent planning, Casey Family Services, 344–46
congregate care: discharge outcomes, 41–43; kinship care, 97; placement instability, 97; reentry rates, 91, 97; reunification rates, 91, 363–64. See also out-of-home care
Connected by 25 program, 321
Connecticut: legal representation of parents, 199; service coordination, 153–54
connection with birth families, kinship care, 161
Cook, R., 65
Cook, S. K., 66
counsel. See legal representation
Court Agency Record Exchange (CARE), 197
court-appointed special advocate (CASA), 198, 201
court hearings. See hearings
Court Improvement Program (CIP). See CIP (Court Improvement Program)
court performance measures, 190, 212–13
court reform: research, state of, 217–18. See also system reform
—local practice (see also Model Courts): appointment of counsel, 197–99; attorneys, adolescent-specific training, 200; CASA (court-appointed special advocate), 198, 201; caseload management, 200–202; child development knowledge, 199–200; collaboration, 196–97; court hearings, quality of, 195–96; delinquency, 194; docketing system, 202–203; family group conferencing, 203; GAL (guardian ad litem) appointment, 198; independent living services, 193; judges, adolescent-specific training, 200; judicial oversight, 195–96; judicial rotation, 202; juvenile drug courts, 195; legal representation, children and parents, 198–99; mediation, 203; National Resource Center for Youth Development, 200; time-certain docketing, 203; timelines for permanence, 195–96; TPR (termination of parental rights), 198; TPR (termination of parental rights), appeals, 203; training for stakeholders, 200; truancy, 194; youth issues, 199–200
court reform, national efforts: ASFA (Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997), 190; best-practice guidelines, 191; collaboration between courts and welfare agencies, 190; court hearings, sequence of, 188; court performance, tracking, 190; court role in dependency cases, 188; dispute resolution programs, 192; federal evaluation, 192–93; federal funding, 189–90; federal legislation and directives, 190; hearing guidelines, 191; incentives for permanence, 190; judge-to-family ratio, 192; judicial workload measurement,
index

213; legal representation rules, 192; Model Courts, 192; monitoring outcomes, 191; multidisciplinary commissions, 191; no-continuance rules, 192; OJJDP (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention), 192; oversight of dependency cases, 189; permanency planning deadlines, 188; Pew Commission on Children in Foster Care, 165, 191; “reasonable effort” mandate, 188; Resource Guidelines: Improving Practice in Child Abuse and Neglect Cases, 191; SANCA grants, 192; special demonstrations, 192; time-certain docketing, 192; timeline of key dates, 188; timelines for permanence, 190, 213. See also Model Courts—CIP (Court Improvement Program): collaboration, forms of, 197; collaboration requirements, 190; establishment of, 189; federal evaluation, 192–93, 197; funding court reform, 189; funding for data collection, 191; grants, 189, 190

Courtney, M. E., 66, 67, 70

courts, role in dependency cases, 188

CPPC (Community Partnerships for Protecting Children), 301
crack use, effects on foster care, 43, 156–57, 246
cultural identity, family meetings, 282–83
cultural permanence, 111

CWLA Standards of Excellence for Transition … , 238–239

data on child welfare, sources for, 9–10.

See also specific topics

data sharing, 197

Delaware: legal representation of parents, 199; service coordination, 153–54; subsidized guardianship, 164
delinquency, juvenile, 192, 194
delinquency, school, 194
demonstration waivers. See waiver demonstrations

Denney, D. D., 60

Denver, CO, FGDM (Family Group Decision Making), 271
developmental problems, health care for, 152
differential response, 300–301
directions in permanence. See policy directions; practice directions; research directions

discharge outcomes: after-care services, 84, 114–17, 362–63; congregate care, 41–43; extended services, 55; monitoring, 56–57; New York, 40: out-of-home care, 41–43, 90–91; placement instability, effects of, 94, 117; policy directions, 54–57; policy implications, 363; practice directions, 54–57; Project KEEP, 96; research directions, 54–57; research implications, 362–63. See also aging out of the system; leaving foster care; permanent exits

—alumni (19–25) (see also Casey Family Programs, young adult survey): Casey Family Services study, 114–17; Northwest study, 320–21

—for older youth (11–25) (see also adolescents [11–18]; alumni [19–25]): out-of-home care, 90–92;
overview, 41–43; reentry to foster care, 91–92; reunification, 90–91
—studies: alumni (19–25) (see Casey Family Programs, young adult survey; Casey Family Services, alumni study; Reilly Nevada study); summary of, 58–70
disproportionality, 167. See also racial disparity
dispute resolution programs, 192
divorce rates, after aging out of the system, 50–51
DMC (Disproportionate Minority Contact), 139
docketing system, 192, 202–203
Downs, A. C., 69
drug abuse. See substance abuse
duration of foster care. See time in foster care
Dworsky, A., 66, 70
earnings. See employment; income
economic self sufficiency, after aging out of the system, 48–49
Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, 301
education, former foster children: after aging out of the system, 44–45; bachelor's degrees, 45; GED rates, 45; high school completion rates, 45; post-secondary, 45; Reilly Nevada study of discharge outcomes, 76; West Virginia, 45
educational remediation, policy direction, 80
EITC (earned income tax credit), 302
electronic data sharing, 197
emancipation, as case goal, 13
emotional healing, family meetings, 273–74
emotional permanence, 111
emotional problems: adopted children, 256–57; evidence-informed practices, 328; factor in placement instability, 93–94
employment, after foster care: aging out of the system, 48–49; income levels, 49, 76; JCYOI (Jim Casey Youth Opportunities Initiative), 322; Reilly Nevada study of discharge outcomes, 76
English, D., 69
entering foster care: admission rate, by race or ethnicity, 19–21; placement type, by age at admission, 21–22
ethnic identity, family meetings, 282–83
evidence-informed practices: ARIES program, 326; Casey Family Services, 324–25; handling emotional and behavioral disturbances, 328; overview, 323–24; Project RENEW, 325–26; TIP (Transition to Independence Process), 326–29
extended services, discharge outcomes, 55
family-based care: age at first admission, 21–22; MST (Multisystemic Therapy), 90–91; MTFC (Multidimensional Treatment Foster Care), 90–91. See also out-of-home care; placement types
family development theory, 295–96
family formation, after aging out of the system, 50–51
Family Group Conferencing (FGC), 203, 268–71
Family Group Decision Making (FGDM), 271
family meetings: characteristics of, 270; child welfare reform, 283–84; cultural identities, 282–83; ethnic identities, 282–83; FGC (Family Group Conferencing), 268–71; FGDM (Family Group Decision Making), 271; LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender) youth, 282–83; practice implications, 284–86; purpose of, 270; research implications, 284–86; reunification demonstration program, 238; sexual identities, 282–83; TDM (Team Decision Making), 268–71, 274–75; teaming practices, 267–71

—for older youth (11–25): child advocates, 281; family engagement, 278–81; overview, 275–76; permanence planning, 278–81; success predictors, 277–78; support persons, 281; youth engagement, 278–81

—research on: emotional healing, 273–74; family satisfaction, 272–73; overview, 271–72; PTSD (post-traumatic stress disorder), 273–74; Texas study, 272

family preservation, 128, 189, 351–55
Family Preservation and Family Support Program, 128

family relations, after aging out of the system, 51–53

family resources, identifying and engaging, 341–43

family reunification services, 130–31
Family to Family Initiative, 304–305
Fanshel, D., 64
FCIA (Foster Care Independence Act): financial support for transitional services, 149; focus of, 13; monitoring outcomes, 56–57; post-care health care, 150–51; results of, 43, 362

federal funding: adoption incentives, 136–37, 247–48; adoption subsidies, 83, 127, 128, 136, 142, 143, 157, 164, 165, 169, 171, 247, 248, 308, 309, 361; care beyond age eighteen, 55; CIP (Court Improvement Program), 189; coordination of services, 56; court performance, tracking, 190; court reform, 189–90; current, limitations, 55–56; for dependency court reform, 189–90; family preservation, 189; guidelines for expenditures, 130; housing for independent living, 83–84; for independent living, 138; John Chaffee Foster Care Independence Program, 55; OBRA (Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act), 189; primary source of, 55; reforms, 189–90; SANCA-MIS (Strengthening Abuse and Neglect Courts in America-Management Information Systems), 189–90; state use of, guidelines for, 129–31; support services, 189; transitional services, 149. See also Medicaid

federal legislation: Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act (1980), 188; Aid to Families with Dependent Children, 128; court reform, 190; DMC (Disproportionate Minority Contact), 139; Family Preservation and Family Support Program, 128; Foster Care Independent Initiative Act of 1999, 316; ICWA (Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978), 139;
Juvenile Justice and Prevention Act, 139; performance assessment (see CFSRs [Child and Family Service Reviews]); PSSF (Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program), 128; racial inequalities, 138–40. See also ASFA (Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997); court reform; Social Security Act


federal policies, health care: after aging out, 152, 153; after foster care, 150–53; barriers to services, 152; developmental problems, 152; differential access, 151; insurance, 150–51; medical problems, 152; psychiatric disorders, 152; SCHIPs (State Children's Health Insurance Programs), 151. See also Medicaid

federal policies, youth: FCIA (Foster Care Independence Act), 149–51; independent living programs, 148–50; John H. Chaffee Foster Care Independence Program, 149; race-based inequalities, 138–40; service coordination, 153–54

centrally mandated collaboration, 197

Festinger, T., 63

FGC (Family Group Conferencing), 203, 268–71

FGDM (Family Group Decision Making), 271

financial assistance: Kin-GAP program, 165, 177, 178–80. See also federal funding


—kinship care (see also guardianship subsidies): foster care payments, 159; Kin-GAP program, 165, 177, 178–80; TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families), 159

Finch, S. J., 64

Fleischman, E., 65

Florida, independent living services, 328

formal kinship care, 158

Foster Care Independence Act (FCIA). See FCIA (Foster Care Independence Act)

Foster Care Independent Initiative Act of 1999, 316

foster care support, Title IV-E, Social Security Act, 131–32

foster families, types of. See placement types; specific types


Frey, Lauren, 4

Frost, S., 63

funding. See federal funding; financial assistance

GAL (guardian ad litem) appointment, 198
GED rates, former foster children, 45
George, R., 68
Georgia: legal representation, 201; One Child/One Lawyer program, 201; pro bono legal representation, 201; subsidized guardianship, 166
Grief assistance, 117
Grimes, V., 65
Grogan-Kaylor, A., 67
group care: adolescents, 97–99; age at first admission, 21–22; causing impermanence, 99; permanence planning, adolescent involvement, 97–99. See also out-of-home care
growing up in foster care: percentage of childhood, 17–18. See also aging out of the system
—likelihood of staying: by age at entry, 14–18, 26–28; children in care at age sixteen, 26–28
Grundy, J. F., 64
guardian ad litem (GAL) appointment, 198
guardianship: benefits of, 180–82; caregiver demographics, 159, 181; GAL (guardian ad litem) appointment, 198; growth of, contributing factors, 156–57. See also kinship care
guardianship subsidies: effects of, 177–78; Kin-GAP program, 165, 177; TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families), 159
—evaluating: California, 178–80; Delaware, 164; Georgia, 166; Illinois, 164–65, 177; Maryland, 164, 178; Montana, 164; New Mexico, 164; North Carolina, 164; Ohio, 166; Oregon, 164, 178; Texas, 166; Title IV-E waiver demonstrations, 162, 164–66, 177–78; Washington, D.C., 166
guidelines. See policy directions; practice directions; Resource Guidelines: Improving Practice in Child Abuse and Neglect Cases; resources
Harari, T., 61
hard skills, independent living services, 314
Haug, M., 59
Havlicek, J., 70
Hawaii: ADR (alternate dispute resolution), 216; Honolulu, 215–16; legal representation, 201; Model Courts, 215–16; unbundling services, 201
health care: after aging out of the system, 152, 153; after foster care, 150–53; barriers to services, 152; developmental problems, 152; differential access, 151; insurance, 150–51; medical problems, 152; psychiatric disorders, 152; SCHIPs (State Children’s Health Insurance Programs), 151. See also federal policies, health care; Medicaid
health care insurance, 150–51
hearings: benchmark, 215–16; docketing system, 192, 202–203; guidelines for, 191; Model Courts, 215–16; quality of, 195–96; sequence of, 188
Heston, L. L., 60
high school completion rates, former foster children, 45
Hiripi, E., 69
Hispanic children: adoption, 248; inequalities in federal policies, 138–40; risk of entry into foster care,
19–21; HIV/AIDS, effects on foster care, 156–57, 246
Holmes, K., 69
homelessness: after aging out of the system, 49–50; Casey Family Programs young adult survey, 78; Reilly Nevada study of discharge outcomes, 76–77
Honolulu, HI: ADR (alternate dispute resolution), 216; Model Courts, 215–16
housing: after aging out of the system, 49–50; assistance, kinship care, 159; Casey Family Programs young adult survey, 78; funds for, 83–84; independent living services, 322; planning for, 81; Reilly Nevada study of discharge outcomes, 76–77
ICWA (Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978), 139
IEP (Interethnic Provisions), 246
Illinois: Chicago, benchmark permanence hearings, 215–16; discharging older youth (11–25), 41; Family to Family Initiative, 305; guardianship subsidies, evaluating, 177; placement instability studies, 93; service coordination, 153–54; subsidized guardianship, 164–65
ILPs (Independent Living Programs), 314
impermanence. See permanence
important documents, providing, 84
incentives for permanence, 190
income, among former foster children, 49, 76
Independent Living Act (1985), 13
Independent Living Initiative, 138, 316
independent living services: ACLSA (Ansell-Casey Life Skills Assessment), 329–30; ART (aggression replacement training), 314; assessment instruments, 329–31; community life, 322; Connected by 25 program, 321; court reform, 193; effectiveness, assessing, 149–50; employment, 322; federal policies, 148–50; Foster Care Independent Initiative Act of 1999, 316; hard skills, 314; housing, 322; ILPs (Independent Living Programs), 314; Independent Living Strategies…, 238–39; JCYOI (Jim Casey Youth Opportunities Initiative), 321–22; Medicaid coverage, 150–51, 153; money management, 322; NC LINKS, 323; necessary features of, 315–16; Opportunity Passport, 321–22; policy implications, 360–65; practice implications, 360–65; research implications, 360–65; social capital, 315; social life skills, 314; soft skills, 314; strategies for, 321–23; TAPIS (Transition to Adulthood Program Information System) Progress Tracker, 329–30; UPS School to Career Program, 322–23; Westat Project, 317
—evidence-informed practices:
ARIOES program, 326; Casey Family Services, 324–25; handling emotional and behavioral distur-
rances, 328; overview, 323–24; Project RENEW, 325–26; TIP (Transition to Independence Process), 326–29
—program evaluations: Chapin Hall Midwest evaluations, 319–20; early studies, 317–18; North Carolina ILP evaluations, 319; Northwest alumni study, 320–21; recent studies, 318–21
Independent Living Strategies … , 238–39
index of child stability, 161
Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 (ICWA), 139
Indiana, independent living services, 193
infants: aging out of the system, 15–17; percent of total admissions, 15; placement rates, 167
informal kinship care, 158
Interethnic Placement Act
Amendments of 1996 (MEPA-IEPA), 139
Interethnic Provisions (IEP), 246
intervention: behavioral, 118; community-based practices, research on, 303–306; early, 303–306; programs, 96, 118
involvement with the legal system, 48, 77
Jackman, W., 68
JCYOI (Jim Casey Youth Opportunities Initiative), 321–22
John H. Chaffee Foster Care Independence Program, 55, 149
Jones, M. A., 64
Joo Lee, B., 68
judge-to-family ratio, 192
judges: adolescent-specific training, 200; judicial recall, 203; retired, reinstating, 203
judicial oversight, 195–96
judicial rotation, 202
Jurich, A. P., 63
juvenile drug courts, 195
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, 139
Kansas, independent living services, 193
KEEP, 96
Keeping Children and Families Safe Act, 248
Keller, T., 70
Kentucky: Family to Family Initiative, 305; truancy, 194
Kessler, J. R. C., 69
Kin-GAP (Kinship Guardianship Assistance Payment), 165, 177, 178–80
kinship care: abuse reports, 163–64; adoption rates, 162–63, 182–83; age at first admission, 21–22; aging out of the system, 166; “baby boom,” 43; behavioral problems, 160; benefits of, 180–82; Black children, 166–68; caregiver demographics, 159, 181; case monitoring, 159; child care, 159; in communities of color, 305–306; community-based responses, 303–306; connection with birth families, 161; disadvantages, 158; drawbacks, 181–82; effects on foster care, 43; Family to Family Initiative, 304–305; formal, 158; housing assistance,
emancipation, 42. See also aging out; discharge outcomes; nonpermanent exits; permanent exits; running away
—emancipation: as case goal, 13; vs. other exits, 42
—family exits: discharge to relatives (see guardianship; kinship care); frequency, 28
—likelihood of exit: to adoption, 25; Black children, 22–24; children age sixteen, 26–28; by reason, 22–24; to reunification, 24–25; White children, 22–24
legal permanence, 111
legal representation: appointment of counsel, 197–99; ASFA (Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997), 190; best-practice guidelines, 191; caseload management, 200–202; child development knowledge, 199–200; for children, 198–99; collaboration, 190, 196–97; court hearings, quality of, 195–96; court hearings, sequence of, 188; court performance, tracking, 190; court role in dependency cases, 188; delinquency, 194; dispute resolution programs, 192; docketing system, 202–203; family group conferencing, 203; federal evaluation, 192–93; federal funding, 189–90; federal legislation and directives, 190; GAL (guardian ad litem) appointment, 198; hearing guidelines, 191; incentives for permanence, 190; independent living services, 193; indigent parents, 198–99; judge-to-family ratio, 192; judges, adolescent-specific training, 200;
judicial oversight, 195–96; judicial rotation, 202; juvenile drug courts, 195; kinship care, 159; law students as, 201; legal representation rules, 192; mediation, 203; Model Courts, 192; monitoring outcomes, 191; multidisciplinary commissions, 191; National Resource Center for Youth Development, 200; no-continuance rules, 192; oversight of dependency cases, 189; parent facilitators, 201; Parents Representation Program, 199; permanency planning deadlines, 188; Pew Commission on Children in Foster Care, 165, 191; pro bono, 201; “reasonable effort” mandate, 188; Resource Guidelines: Improving Practice in Child Abuse and Neglect Cases, 191; rules for, 192; SANCA grants, 192; special demonstrations, 192; time-certain docketing, 192, 203; timeline of key dates, 188; timelines for permanence, 190, 195–96; TPR (termination of parental rights), 198, 203; truancy, 194; unbundling services, 201; volunteers as, 201; youth issues, 199–200
—CIP (Court Improvement Program): collaboration, forms of, 197; collaboration requirements, 190; establishment of, 189; federal evaluation, 192–93, 197; funding for court reform, 189; funding for data collection, 191; grants, 189, 190—training: adolescent-specific, 200; attorneys, 200–201; stakeholders, 200 legislation. See court reform; federal legislation; policy directions
LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender) youth: adoption, 251–53; family meetings, 282–83 life skills development. See independent living services Living Classrooms Foundation, 322 Local Agency Survey (LAS), 134–35 Los Angeles, CA, mentor programs, 216 Making Connections, 302–303 maltreatment. See abuse; safety marriage rates, after aging out of the system, 50–51 Maryland: Family to Family Initiative, 305; guardianship subsidies, evaluating, 178; independent living services, 322–23; subsidized guardianship, 164; training attorneys, 201; UPS School to Career Program, 322–23 Massachusetts, judicial recall, 203 McCord, J., 58 McCord, W., 58 measurement instruments. See assessment instruments mediation, 203 Medicaid: automatic enrollment in, 151; extending coverage, 83; finding health care providers, 152; former foster youth, 55; for foster youth exiting to independent living, 150–51; limiting targeted case management, 83; losing coverage after foster care, 153; mental health expenditures, 82. See also federal funding medical problems. See health care Meier, E. G., 59 mental health: after aging out of the system, 45–47; Casey Family
Programs young adult survey, 78–79; kinship care, 160; rates, New York, 46; services, kinship care, 159; services, policy direction, 81–84
mentor programs, 216
MEPA (Multi-Ethnic Placement Act of 1994), 139, 246
MEPA-IEPA (Interethnic Placement Act Amendments of 1996), 139
Michigan, Family to Family Initiative, 305
Minnesota, legal representation of children, 198
Model Courts: ADR (alternate dispute resolution) programs, 216; benchbooks, 215; benchmark permanence hearings, 215–16; best-practice guidelines, 211–12; checklists, 215; court performance measures, 212–13; Honolulu, 215; mentor programs, 216; multidisciplinary training programs, 216; multisystem collaboration, 213–14; New York City, 215; resource guides, 215; service provision programs, 216; special demonstrations, 192; VAMC (Child Victims Act Model Courts), 211; youth-focused reform activities, 214–16. See also court reform
money management, independent living services, 322
monitoring: ASFA effects on adoption, 134–35; discharge outcomes, 56–57, 191; placement instability, 104–105
Montana, subsidized guardianship, 164
Morello, S., 69
Moses, B., 64
MST (Multisystemic Therapy), 90–91
MTFC (Multidimensional Treatment Foster Care), 90–91
MTFC-P (Multidimensional Treatment Foster Care—for Preschoolers), 95–96
Multi-Ethnic Placement Act of 1994 (MEPA), 139, 246
multidisciplinary commissions, 191
multidisciplinary training programs, 216
multiple track responses, 300–301
multisystem collaboration, 213–14
National Center for State Courts (NCSC), 191
National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ). See NCJFCJ (National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges)
National Governors’ Association Policy Academy for Youth in Transition, 350
National Resource Center for Youth Development, 200
National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW): ASFA effects on adoption, 134; reentry rates, after reunification, 91–92
National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD), 33
NC LINKS, 323
NCFAS-R-I (North Carolina Family Assessment Scale for Reunification), 229
NCJFCJ (National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges): best-practice guidelines, 191; court performance measures, 212–13; Model Courts, 192; Permanency
Planning for Children Department, 214
NCSC (National Center for State Courts), 191
Nebraska, independent living services, 317
Needell, B., 68
Nesmith, A., 67
net permanence rate, kinship care, 163
Nevada. See Reilly Nevada study
New Hampshire, independent living services, 325–26
New Jersey, benchmark permanence hearings, 215–16
New Mexico: Family to Family Initiative, 305; legal representation of children, 198; subsidized guardianship, 164
New York: Buffalo, benchmark permanence hearings, 215–16; Family to Family Initiative, 305; mental health rates, 46; State Charities Aid, 40; study of discharge outcomes, 40; TPR reversals, 103
New York City, Model Courts, 215
New Zealand, FGC (Family Group Conferencing), 281
Newark, benchmark permanence hearings, 215–16
Newfoundland, FGDM (Family Group Decision Making), 273–74
no-continuance rules, 192
nonpermanent exits: by age at removal, 36–37; demographics, 34–38; by length of stay, 36–37; length of stay at last removal, 36–37; vs. permanent, 34–38; youth (16–18), 27. See also leaving foster care; permanent exits
North Carolina: family meetings, 282; Family to Family Initiative, 305; ILP evaluations, 319; independent living services, 323; NC LINKS program, 323; subsidized guardianship, 164
North Carolina Family Assessment Scale for Reunification (NCFAS-R-I), 229
Northwest alumni study, 320–21
NSCAW (National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being): ASFA effects on adoption, 134; reentry rates, after reunification, 91–92
NYTD (National Youth in Transition Database), 33
OBRA (Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act), 189
O’Brien, K., 69
Ohio: Cincinnati, mentor programs, 216; Family to Family Initiative, 305; placement instability studies, 93, 97; subsidized guardianship, 166
OJJDP (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention), 192
older youth (11–25): kinship care, 166–68. See also adolescents (11–18); alumni (19–25); youth (13–17)
—discharge outcomes: out-of-home care, 90–92; overview, 41–43; re-entry to foster care, 91–92; reunification, 90–91
—family meetings: child advocates, 281; family engagement, 278–81; overview, 275–76; permanence planning, 278–81; success predictors, 277–78; support persons, 281; youth engagement, 278–81
Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA), 189
One Child/One Lawyer program, 201
Opportunity Passport, 321–22
Oregon: ARIES program, 326; Family to Family Initiative, 305; guardianship subsidies, evaluating, 178; independent living services, 326; subsidized guardianship, 164; training, for independent living, 200

Outcomes. See discharge outcomes

Out-of-home care: aging out of the system, 41–42; reentry rates, 91–92; reunification rates, 91–92; unrelated foster families, 91–92. See also adolescents (11–18), out-of-home care; family-based care; placement types

—congregate care: placement instability, 97; reentry rates, 91, 97; reunification rates, 91; vs. kinship care, 97
—discharge outcomes, for older youth (11–25): overview, 41–43; reentry to foster care, 91–92; reunification, 90–91
—group care: adolescents, 97–99; age at first admission, 21–22; causing impermanence, 99; permanence planning, adolescent involvement, 97–99

Parent-child visits, reunification demonstration program, 239–40
Parental incarceration, effects on foster care population, 246
Parenting, after aging out of the system, 50–51
Parents Representation Program, 199
Pauley, J. B., 60
Pecora, P. J., 69
Pennsylvania: Family to Family Initiative, 305; independent living services, 317–18
—Philadelphia: case management conferences, 203; independent living services, 193; pretrial conferences, 203

Performance assessment. See assessing performance

Permanence: cultural, 111; emotional, 111; factors affecting (see placement instability; TPR [termination of parental rights]); grief assistance, 117; identity formation, 117; index of child stability, 161; kinship care, 160–63; legal, 111; new directions (see court reform; policy directions; practice directions; research directions); outcomes (see discharge outcomes); physical, 111; placement rates, reunification demonstration program, 230, 234; planning deadlines, 188; policy implications, 118–19, 359–60; post-permanency practice, 116–18; practice implications, 360; pre-permanency practice, 116–18; relational, 111; research implications, 119–20, 359

—definitions: Barth and Chintapalli, 88; Casey Family Services, 2–3
Permanency Achieved variable, 32–33
Permanency planning: adolescent involvement, 97–99; family meetings, 278–81
Permanency Planning for Children
Department (NCJFCJ), 214
permanency practices, Casey Family
Services: adoption preparation, 347–48; adulthood, preparation for, 348–51; case mining, 343; collaborative teaming, 338–41; concurrent planning, 344–46; family preservation and support, 351–55; identifying and engaging family resources, 341–43
permanent exits: by age at removal, 36–37; demographics, 34–38; factors associated with, 34–38; by last placement setting, 36–37; by length of stay, 36–37; length of stay at last removal, 36–37; outcome data, 33; by reason for discharge, 33–34; trends in, 37–38; vs. nonpermanent, 34–38; youth (16–18), 27. See also adoption; leaving foster care; nonpermanent exits; reunification
Pettiford, P., 62
Pew Commission on Children in Foster Care, 165, 191
Philadelphia, PA: case management conferences, 203; independent living services, 193; pretrial conferences, 203
physical health: after aging out of the system, 45–47; Casey Family Programs young adult survey, 78; kinship care, 160; Reilly Nevada study of discharge outcomes, 77; services, kinship care, 159
physical permanence, 111
Piliavin, I., 67
placement instability: California studies, 93–94; causes of, 93–94; CFSRs (Child and Family Service Reviews), 104; children’s behavior/emotional problems, 93–94; congregant care, 97, 363–64; definition, 92; enhancing placement stability, 95–96; factors associated with, 93–94; Illinois studies, 93; intervention programs, 96, 118; links to negative outcomes, 94; meeting children’s needs, 93; monitoring, 104; MTFC-P (Multidimensional Treatment Foster Care—for Pre-schoolers), 95–96; Ohio studies, 93, 97; policy direction, 79; policy-related issues, 93; by prior placements, 95–96; Project KEEP, 96; role in impermanence, 97–99; San Diego study, 93–94; scope of, 93; system-related issues, 93
placement types: by age at admission, 21–22; association with running away, 100; reentry rates, 91–92; reunification rates, 91–92, 363–64. See also family-based care; out-of-home care
placements: income eligibility criteria, 128; number of, effects on adoption, 255
policy directions: after-care services, 84; Casey Family Programs young adult survey, 79–84; collaboration, 367; community-based responses, 307–308; discharge outcomes, 54–57; educational remediation, 80; extending Medicaid coverage, 83; housing funds, 83–84; housing planning, 81; independent living services, 360–65; kinship care, 169; mental health services, 81–84;
permanence, 118–19, 359–60; placement stability, 79; post-care outcomes, 363; preparation for adulthood, 80–81; providing important documents, 84; raising the age of majority, 83; Reilly Nevada study of discharge outcomes, 79–84; societal gains, 81; specialized case management, 84. See also federal policies; practice directions; state policies


post-care. See discharge outcomes

post-permanency practice, 116–18

post-secondary education rates, former foster children, 45

post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), 256–57, 273–74

poverty, community-based responses, 302

practice directions: after-care services, 84; Casey Family Programs young adult survey, 79–84; collaboration, 367; community-based responses, 307–308 (see also community-based practices); discharge outcomes, 54–57; educational remediation, 80; essential strategies, 366–67; extending Medicaid coverage, 83; family meetings, 284–86; housing funds, 83–84; housing planning, 81; independent living services, 360–65; kinship care, 168–69; mental health services, 81–84; permanence, 360; placement stability, 79;

preparation for adulthood, 80–81; providing important documents, 84; raising the age of majority, 83; Reilly Nevada study of discharge outcomes, 79–84; societal gains, 81; specialized case management, 84. See also policy directions

pre-permanency practice, 116–18

preparation for adulthood: Casey Family Programs young adult survey, 78; policy direction, 80–81; Reilly Nevada study of discharge outcomes, 77. See also independent living services

Preparing Youth for Interdependent Living, 237

pro bono legal representation, 201

Project KEEP, 96

Project RENEW, 325–26

Promoting Safe and Stable Families Amendments of 2001, 247

Prosecution Project, 199

PSSF (Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program), 128

psychiatric disorders, health care for, 152

PTSD (post-traumatic stress disorder), 256–57, 273–74

Public Law 96–272, 188

Public Law 99–272, 138

Public Law 105–89. See ASFA (Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997)

Public Law 108–36, 248

Puerto Rico, legal representation, 199, 201

P.U.S.H. for Youth Goals: Leaving Home Again, 237
race matching policies, adoption, 246
racial disparity: adoption, 246, 248;
federal legislation about, 138–40;
federal policies, 138–40; first entry
into the system, 19–21; kinship care,
166–68. See also specific racial groups
racial overrepresentation, kinship care,
166–68
RAPP (Relatives as Parents Program),
304
“reasonable efforts” mandate, 132–33,
188, 247
recommended collaboration, 197
reentry rates: age as a factor, 180; from
 guardianship, 179; Kin-GAP, 179;
kinship care, 163–64; reunification
demonstration program, 231
—after reunification: association with
 placement types, 91–92; CFSRs
(Child and Family Service Reviews),
104–105; congregate care, 91, 97;
factors affecting, 91–92; kinship
care, 91–92; new abuse/neglect
reports, 104; NSCAW (National
Survey of Child and Adolescent
Well-Being), 91–92; out-of-home
care, 91–92; by placement type,
91–92; prior reentries, effects of, 92;
to relatives outside the foster care
program, 103–104; time spent in
care, effects of, 92
reform. See court reform; system
reform
regulations. See court reform; federal
legislation; policy directions
Reilly Nevada study of discharge out-
comes: education, 76; employment,
76; homelessness, 76–77; housing,
76–77; income, 76; involvement
with the legal system, 77; physical
health, 77; preparedness for adult-
hood, 77; purpose of, 76. See also
Casey Family Programs, young
adult survey; discharge outcomes;
leaving foster care
—policy and program implications:
 after-care services, 84; educational
remediation, 80; extending
Medicaid coverage, 83; housing
funds, 83–84; housing planning, 81;
mental health services, 81–84; place-
ment stability, 79; preparation for
adulthood, 80–81; providing impor-
tant documents, 84; raising the age
of majority, 83; societal gains, 81;
specialized case management, 84
relational permanence, 111
relative caregivers. See family-based
care; guardianship; kinship care
Relatives as Parents Program (RAPP),
304
RENEW, 325–26
research directions: adoption needs,
257–59; collaboration, 367; discharge
outcomes, 54–57; family meetings,
284–86; independent living ser-
dices, 360–65; kinship care, 168;
permanence, 119–20, 359; post-care
outcomes, 362–63
research on:
—community-based practices: abuse
prevention programs, 300–303;
alternative responses, 300–301;
CPPC (Community Partnerships
for Protecting Children), 301;
differential response, 300–301;
early intervention, 303–306; EITC
(earned income tax credit), 302;
—family meetings: emotional healing, 273–74; family satisfaction, 272–73; overview, 271–72; PTSD (post-traumatic stress disorder), 273–74; Texas study, 272

Resource Guidelines: Improving Practice in Child Abuse and Neglect Cases: appointment of counsel, 197; best practices, 191; judicial rotation, 202
—Model Courts: ADR (alternate dispute resolution) programs, 216; benchbooks, 215; benchmark permanence hearings, 215–16; best-practice guidelines, 211–12; checklists, 215; court performance measures, 212–13; Honolulu, 215; mentor programs, 216; multidisciplinary training programs, 216; multisystem collaboration, 213–14; New York City, 215; resource guides, 215; service provision programs, 216; special demonstrations, 192; youth-focused reform activities, 214–16

resources: Commitment to Kin: A Report from the Casey Family Programs, 303–306; CWLA Standards of Excellence for Transition … , 238–39; Independent Living Strategies … , 238–39; Preparing Youth for Interdependent Living, 237; P.U.S.H. for Youth Goals: Leaving Home Again, 237; Uncertain Futures … , 238–39. See also Resource Guidelines: Improving Practice in Child Abuse and Neglect Cases

respite care, 159
reunification: age at entry into foster care, 292–93; definition, 236; research needs, 364. See also permanent exits; reentry rates, after reunification
reunification, demonstration program: core components, 224–27; permanent placement rates, 230; reentry rates, 231; reunification rates, 230; risk factor reduction, 230; safety over time, 230–31; stability over time, 230–32; vs. traditional child welfare services, 231–32
—adolescents in out-of-home care: aging out of the system, 232; collaboration and teamwork, 237–38; concrete services, 238–39; early referral, 237; family meetings, 238; goals and principles, 235–36; in-depth assessment, 237; parent-child visits, 239–40; permanent placement rates, 234; reunification, definition, 236; service planning, 237–38; services for, 234; staff competency, 236–37; therapeutic services, 238–39; training resources, 237; youth involvement, ethical considerations, 238
reunification bypass, 132–33
predictors, 162; Project KEEP, 96; reunification demonstration program, 230; sixteen year olds, 90; by time since admission to care, 24–25
Rhode Island: legal representation of parents, 199; truancy, 194
risk factor reduction, reunification demonstration program, 230
risks associated with aging out of the system, 40
Robins, L. N., 60
running away: association with placement types, 100; contributing factors, 99–100, 112–13; destination, 100, 112; frequency, 28; kinship care, 160; most common age for, 90, 112; reasons for, 100, 112–13
Ruth, G., 70
safety of children: guardianship subsidies, effects of, 178; kinship care, 163–64; reports of maltreatment, causes of reentry, 104; reunification demonstration program, 230–31
San Diego, CA, placement instability study, 93–94
San Jose, CA, ADR (alternate dispute resolution), 216
SANCA grants, 192
SANCA-MIS (Strengthening Abuse and Neglect Courts in America-Management Information Systems), 189–90
SCHIPs (State Children’s Health Insurance Programs), 151
separation rates, after aging out of the system, 50–51
service coordination, 153–54
service planning, reunification demonstration program, 237–38
service provision programs, Model Courts, 216
sexual identity, family meetings, 282–83
sixteen year olds: exit data, 26–28; reunification rates, 90. See also adolescents (11–18); older youth (11–25)
social capital, 315
Social Security Act, Title IV-B: family reunification services, 130–31; federal guidelines for expenditures, 130; purpose of, 128; state use of funds, 129–31
Social Security Act, Title IV-E: adoption support, 131–32; foster care support, 131–32; funding for independent living, 138; Independent Living Initiative, 138, 316; Public Law 99–272, 138; purpose of, 128–29; relevant ASFA provisions, 132; reunification bypass, 132–33
—waiver demonstration: description, 140–41; extension of, 165; guardianship subsidies (see guardianship subsidies, evaluating); service coordination, 153–54; termination of, 164
social skills, 314. See also independent living services
soft skills, independent living services, 314
special demonstrations, 192
stability over time, reunification demonstration program, 230–32
staff competency, reunification demonstration program, 236–37
State Charities Aid of New York, 40
State Children’s Health Insurance Programs (SCHIPs), 151
state legislation. See court reform, local
state policies: class action litigation,
142; effect on permanence, 141–42;
financial assistance for adoption,
129; use of funds, federal guidelines,
129–31
Strengthening Abuse and Neglect
Courts in America-Managment
Information Systems (SANCA-
MIS), 189–90
studies of postdischarge outcomes:
adoption, 114–16; education, 76;
employment, 76; family meetings,
272; homelessness, 76–77; housing,
76–77; independent living services,
320–21; New York, 40; Northwest
alumni study, 320–21; physical
health, 77; placement instability,
93–94; summary of, 58–70. See also
Casey Family Programs, young
adult survey; Casey Family Services,
alumni study; Reilly Nevada study
subsidies. See federal funding; financial
assistance; guardianship subsidies
substance abuse: after aging out of the
system, 47; Casey Family Programs
young adult survey, 78; crack use,
effects on foster care, 43, 156–57;
246
support groups, kinship care, 159
support persons, 281
system reform, 365–66. See also court
reform
TANF (Transition to Adulthood
Program Information System)
Progress Tracker, 329–30
TDM (Team Decision Making), 268–
71, 274–75
teamwork. See collaboration
Temporary Assistance for Needy
Families (TANF), 159
Tennessee: Family to Family Initiative,
305; placement rates, by age, 167;
training, for independent living, 200
termination of parental rights (TPR).
See TPR (termination of parental
rights)
Texas: cluster courts, 202; judicial
rotation, 202; legal representation
for children, 199; Prosecution
Project, 199; research on family
meetings, 272; subsidized
guardianship, 166
Theis, Sophie van Senden, 40, 58
Thurber, E., 58
time-certain docketing, 192, 203
time in foster care: disproportionality
factor, 167; effect on reunification,
92; effects of age at first entry, 167;
kinship care, 161, 182; as portion of
childhood, 15; reentry rates, 92
timelines for permanence, 190, 195–96
TIP (Transition to Independence
Process), 238–39, 326–29
Title IV-B, Social Security Act: family
reunification services, 130–31; fed-
eral guidelines for expenditures, 130;
purpose of, 128; state use of funds,
129–31
Title IV-E, Social Security Act:
adoption support, 131–32; foster
care support, 131–32; funding
for independent living, 138; Independent Living Initiative, 138, 316; Public Law 99–272, 138; purpose of, 128–29; relevant ASFA provisions, 132; reunification bypass, 132–33
—waiver demonstrations: description, 140–41; extension of, 165; guardianship subsidies (see guardianship subsidies, evaluating); service coordination, 153–54; termination of, 164
TPR (termination of parental rights): appeals, 203; ASFA (Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997), 100–102, 104–105, 247; court reform, local, 198, 203; effects on youth, 101–102; fast-tracking, 247; legal implications, 102; legal representation, 198, 203; post-TPR reunification, 102–103; reasonable efforts requirement, exceptions to, 247; reasons for, 101; reforms needed, 105; reversals, 103–104; without adoption, 100–102, 104–105
training: child development knowledge, 199–200; for independent living, 200; Model Courts, 216; multidisciplinary programs, 216; reunification demonstration program, 237; stakeholders, 200; youth issues, 199–200
Transition to Adulthood Program Information System (TAPIS) Progress Tracker, 329–30
Transition to Independence Process (TIP), 238–39, 326–29
transitional services: Casey Family Services, 117–18; federal funding, 149
transitioning to adulthood. See independent living
	truanty, 194

Uncertain Futures … , 238–39
unemployment. See employment
UPS School to Career Program, 322–23
Utah, data sharing, 197
VAMC (Child Victims Act Model Courts), 211
VCIS (Voluntary Cooperative Information System), 9
Virginia: Alexandria, mentor programs, 216; mental health rates, 46; Model Courts, 216
voluntary joint taskforces, 197
volunteer legal representation, 201
WAI (Worker-Family Alliance), 229
waiver demonstrations: description, 140–41; extension of, 165; guardianship subsidies (see guardianship subsidies, evaluating); service coordination, 153–54; termination of, 164
Wales, FGDM (Family Group Decision Making), 281
Washington, D.C.: ADR (alternate dispute resolution), 216; benchmark permanency hearings, 215–16; FTMs (family team meetings), 274; Model Courts, 215–16; subsidized guardianship, 166
Washington State: family group conferences, 278–79; Family to Family Initiative, 305; legal representation, children and parents, 198–99; Parents’
Representation Program, 199; service coordination, 153–54
Weber, R. E., 59
well-being of children: guardianship subsidies, effects of, 177–78; kinship care, 158–60
West Virginia: child bearing, in care, 51; education rates of former foster children, 45
Westat Project, 317
White, C. Roller, 69
White, J., 69
White children: adoption, 248; health rates, 46; likelihood of leaving foster care, 22–24; risk of entry into foster care, 19–21
Wiggins, T., 69
Williams, J., 69
Wisconsin, legal representation of children, 198
Worker-Family Alliance (WAI), 229
workgroups, 197
Wyoming, adolescent-specific training, 200
youth (13–17): definition, 14; engagement in family meetings, 278–81; exit data, 26–28; involvement, ethical considerations, 238
youth-focused reform activities, 214–16
Zimmerman, R. B., 62