Brief Introduction of Content:

The National Child Welfare Resource Center for Organizational Improvement (NRCOI) quarterly literature review is a compilation of current sources relevant to child welfare organizational improvement. Resources cited include: scholarly articles, reports, and book reviews. The research focus of this document involves the following areas of interest: strategic planning, implementation, systemic change, leadership, interagency collaboration, using data, continuous quality improvement, training systems, supervision, charters, workforce development, and recruitment and retention. The search is thorough but not exhaustive. Please feel free to contact us with recent research that fits the search criteria and warrants review. The information captured is intended to present the general concepts of the work to help guide individuals toward current and relevant information.

Summary:

In the scholarly articles portion of the document twenty-one articles were reviewed and their key concepts were summarized. The review captured seven articles on implementation, three on collaboration, four on workforce, one on leadership, one on strategic planning, two on continuous quality improvement, one in regards to data, one on training systems, and one on systemic change. In regards to themes, several of these articles touched upon restructuring or organizational change as a result of budgetary cuts or an attempt at system quality improvement. Language about evidence based practices and preparing for quality assurance reviews was also prevalent. Collaboration as a result of increased privatization, with examples of lessons learned from different agencies and through different theoretical lenses, was also pronounced.

In the reports section of the document five reports were reviewed: two on implementation, one on continuous quality improvement, one on strategic planning, and one on workforce. For this portion of the review, in lieu of findings, an overview of the report focus and a general listing of what the report includes are noted. Several reports focused on overall system improvements.

In the book reviews portion three reviews are noted and all three have general themes in regards to leadership and management. The review concludes with a listing of resources from various Child Welfare Information Gateway subscriptions.

For more information or help with this document please contact Leah Bruns at leah.bruns@maine.edu.
## Articles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>About/Method</th>
<th>Findings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Bennett, R., & Savani, S. (2011). Surviving mission drift: How charities can turn dependence on government contract funding to their own advantage. *Nonprofit Management and Leadership, 22*(2), 217 | Interviews with five individuals representing three separate British charities that have experienced mission drift. | All three charities accepted that the mission drift they experienced was an inevitable consequence of government contract work. As a result they have adopted variations on the following four coping strategies:  
1. Proactive engagement with state agencies  
2. The provision of ancillary services to government funders  
3. Attempts at controlling the direction of projects  
4. The application of strategic account management |
| Desai, U., & Snavely, K., (2012). Three faces of the state and the nonprofit sector. *Administration & Society, 44*(8), 962-984. | This article looks at the recent changes in the non-profit sector toward business and market-based approaches. The authors argue that market-based policies have significantly altered the work of the two policy domains they analyzed; foster care and job training. The authors use examples from the Illinois, Kansas, Michigan and Florida foster care systems in relation to privatization. | The authors note numerous policy changes in both domains and conclude with 5 questions requiring more in-depth research:  
1. What is the mix of state policy models exhibited in different policy domains?  
2. How dependent on state funding must a nonprofit be for state influences on organizational characteristics to be felt?  
3. How dominant is an individual state model in a given policy domain?  
4. How does the actual mix of state models within a policy domain affect nonprofit characteristics?  
5. How does the mix of state funding sources and services of a nonprofit affect state model influences on it? |
| Learning while doing in the human services: Becoming a learning organization through organizational change. *Administration in Social Work*, 36(3), 234. | while implementing the Move to Greater Permanence change initiative. This model blends both first-order and second-order learning while utilizing a “learning while doing” approach. The article highlights how this model impacts organizational change process attempts. | while doing” approach.  
1. LWD is demanding and stressful, but can be rewarding  
2. Clarify definitions and perceptions of change as much as possible from the start  
3. Understand your starting point & honor past traditions  
4. Establishing the foundation for organizational change in social services involves describing the new model at 3 levels...  
5. Implementation may start and the buck may stop with leadership, but organizational change happens because of participation at all levels  
6. Able, committed, and enthusiastic middle managers and direct practice supervisors are the engine of change. They make change happen  
7. Support “good” risk taking  
8. Open communication is essential  
9. Training, coaching, and supervision make for a powerful but potentially fractious combination  
10. Changes in the agency’s core Identity require substantial and purposeful efforts to shape a new identity  
11. Evaluation results are only as valuable as the quality of dissemination and application  
12. No agency or initiative is an island |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goldhaber-Fiebert, J., Bailey, S., et al. (2011). Evaluating Child Welfare Policies with Decision-Analytic Simulation Models. <em>Administration and Policy in Mental Health</em>, 39(6), 466-477. Using a randomized controlled trial, and a nationally-representative observational study, the article compares 3 options in regards to KEEP (Keeping Foster Parents Supported and Trained). Outcomes are relevant to child welfare administrators and in regards to the following child welfare system goals.</td>
<td>The model projected indicates that KEEP can increase permanency and stability. Most notably if used in coordination with targeting higher-risk children. The study also demonstrates with the use of decision-analytic models that planners could gauge the (monetary) value of potential implementations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Meyers, D. C., Durlak, J. A., & Wandersman, A. (2012). The quality implementation framework: A synthesis of critical steps in the implementation process. *American Journal of Community Psychology, 50*(3-4), 462. | From an implementation Science perspective the authors developed a meta-framework, based on a literature synthesis, which they call the Quality Implementation Framework (QIF) identifying critical steps and related actions necessary in the process to achieve quality implementation. Two goals of this research:
1. Summarize the research that exists for QIF
2. Outline practical implications of the findings to improve implementation efforts | 25 frameworks were used in the literature synthesis. Most of these were based on the implementation of evidence-based programs in a wide range of community based work settings.

Summary of existing research led to the development of QIF

QIF: Four phases (also includes 14 detailed steps of this process)

1. Initial considerations regarding the host setting
2. Creating a structure for implementation
3. Ongoing structure once implementation begins
4. Improving future applications

Practical Implications:
The QIF system plays a critical role in deciding whether or how to modify an innovation

| Paarlberg, L. & Meinhold, S., (2011). Using institutional theory to explore local variations in United Way's community impact model. (2012). *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly, 41*(5), 826-849. | This study uses case studies from United Way’s in six communities in the Southeast and Midwest. The researchers study the variations in implementation of UW America’s new philanthropic community impact model, a national top down rebranding effort. The article uses institutional theory to explain why found variations exist. | The research determines that great variation exists across communities. These variations persist even with the use of common community impact language. The variation can likely be attributed to significant differences in allocation processes likely due to differences in local contexts and practices. And although there is a growing belief that global forces are homogenizing organizational practice, this research finds evidence to the contrary.

| Rhoades, B. L., Bumbarger, B. K., & Moore, J. E. (2012). The role of a state-level prevention support system in promoting high-quality implementation | A continuation of the theme illustrating the gap between the science of evidence based programs and the practice of prevention. The authors argue that EBP’s will likely continue to have limited impact on social | The ISF framework being used in Pennsylvania has resulted in model state-level system. By embracing this model has resulted in better connections between researchers, policy-makers, and practitioners. It has also resulted in significant improvements in policy and enforcement.

issues if two key barriers are not addressed. 1. Wide-scale dissemination of EBP. 2. High-quality implementation of EPB. The Interactive Systems Framework (ISF) explicates three systems critical in addressing these barriers. This article expands on the ISF model by focusing on a Prevention Support System (PSS) in Pennsylvania.

**Collaboration**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>About/Method</th>
<th>Findings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carboni, J., &amp; Milward, H., (2012). Governance, privatization, and systemic risk in the disarticulated state. <em>Public Administration Review, 72</em>(s1), 36-44.</td>
<td>An introductory analysis of the concept of systemic risk, which is a result of the increasingly complicated network of services, agencies, and providers contracted by government agencies to achieve public policy goals. This network has continued to grow and become more intricate and complicated as budgets are stretched. The authors compare the failure to be aware of, and insure against, systemic risk in public administration, to the financial system failure of 2008. The authors believe a systemic failure would cause similar adverse effects to clients reliant on these systems.</td>
<td>The article analyzes a number of social service private/public networks and internal and external “shocks” (network issues) that could erode or destroy the functioning of the network. The authors state that if public management agencies were prepared for these issues they could develop shock resilient networks and negative client and service impacts can be avoided. The author’s also note that increasing resilience in some areas of the network (e.g., financial audits) “may hamper network ability to respond to external shocks” (e.g., increased demand for services) in other areas of service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getha-Taylor, H. (2012). Cross-sector understanding and trust. <em>Public Performance &amp; Management Review, 36</em>(2), 216-229.</td>
<td>The author analyzed the role of trust in cross-sector partnerships. This qualitative study used interviews (12 managers: 8 from the private sector and 4 from the nonprofit sector) and secondary data.</td>
<td>The findings highlighted the need for improved cross-sector understanding. The author highlighted that sector affiliation assumption can jeopardize trust building and overemphasis on sector differences can overshadow possible common ground. Narrative of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
sources (56 award-winning public-private partnerships). The interview findings are based on inductive analysis. Of these interviews. The author also used directed-content analysis to examine documents of the public-private partnerships for evidence of trust. Contract-based partnerships demonstrated several distinct features related to trust. Primarily, benevolence and ability as precursors to trust building and successful partnerships.


Based on an extensive multi-disciplinary review and a case study of two child welfare teams in Belgium and their group decision making process. It also presents a framework based on this analysis to guide and evaluate team decision making in child welfare. This article also includes discussion on the difficulty of evaluating decision “quality” in the context of child welfare.

Results of this analysis indicate a better team learning process can be an indication of worse decision quality. This finding suggests a gap in the studies theoretical framework. The findings also demonstrate that engaging in collaborative practice to improve quality of service delivery solely by bringing together a group of professionals is insufficient for achieving better decision making. The study also highlighted the importance of leadership in collective information processing and construction of shared mental models. The study indicates more concrete methods are needed to increase quality feedback from decision making processes in order to improve decision making quality and process.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workforce</th>
<th>About/Method</th>
<th>Findings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>About</strong></td>
<td>The authors use secondary data analysis and structural equation modeling to develop a conceptual framework based on human needs theory (Maslow) - to examine what motivates caseworker turnover intention. Analysis is based on three categories of existence needs; 1. Pay &amp; benefits 2. At work relationships and life-work</td>
<td>Two major findings: 1. Dissatisfaction of existence needs leads to turnover intention only if growth needs are not satisfied as well. 2. Growth needs (referring to a sense of accomplishment, making a difference, and fulfilling personal career goals) have the strongest effect on turnover intention.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Grissom, J. A., Nicholson-Crotty, J., & Keiser, L. (2012). Does my boss’s gender matter? explaining job satisfaction and employee turnover in the public sector. *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory, 22*(4), 649. | The authors analyze concepts influencing high level turnover as it imposes significant cost on organizations. They test whether manager gender influences satisfaction and turnover. The study uses data from a nationally representative sample of public school teachers and principals – employing a fixed effects design and additionally comparing males and female employees in the same school. | Main Results:  
1. Women are more likely to be satisfied with and less likely to leave teaching positions. Additionally, the results confirm conclusions in the turnover literature that women are becoming less likely than men to leave public service jobs.  
2. Teachers on average prefer working for male principals  
3. In organizations where male employees are the minority, gender congruence matters. |
| Scannapieco, M., Hegar, R., & Connell-Carrick, K., (2012). Professionalization in public child welfare: Historical context and workplace outcomes for social workers and non-social workers. *Children and Youth Services Review, 34*(11), 2170-2178. | An empirical review of literature exploring the historical relationship between social work education and financial supports of social work education. This article also includes an evaluative study considering service delivery outcomes, job satisfaction, and staff retention. The evaluative study analyzes nearly 10,000 child welfare workers at three intervals of employment within the Texas child welfare system. | Findings at the 3 Intervals:  
1. At 3 months of employment (Post graduation from basic skills development training including three weeks of on the job training): Those with Social Work degrees felt more capable and had greater overall job satisfaction.  
2. At 18 months: Most of these finding reversed with those with non Social Work degrees reporting being more capable of assessments and with greater overall job satisfaction.  
3. At 3 years: No notable difference in self perception of assessment capability or knowledge remained.  
  
Additional Finding: Those with Social Work degrees were retained at significantly higher rates than non-social workers. (51% vs 43%) |
| Schneiderman, J., Smith, C., & Palinkas, L. (2012). The caregiver as gatekeeper for accessing health care for children in foster care: A Qualitative study examining issues of kinship and unrelated foster caregivers access and ease of use of healthcare services for foster children. | Qualitative study examining issues of kinship and unrelated foster caregivers access and ease of use of healthcare services for foster children. | 4 trends  
1. Caregivers had to advocate persistently for basic health care services for foster children.  
2. Caregivers relied on child welfare, organizations, and their social network to accomplish |
qualitative study of kinship and unrelated caregivers. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 34(10), 2123-2130.

healthcare goals.

3. Caregivers had difficulty securing specialty services to meet the needs of children with complicated, serious, or chronic health problems.

4. Caregivers reported and demonstrated competence in meeting foster children's needs.

Finding: A national adoption of a medical home model would ameliorate some of the access barriers identified. Additionally, systematically collecting feedback from caregivers could improve child welfare services in this regard.

Leadership

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>About/Method</th>
<th>Findings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Faran, D., & Wijnhoven, F., (2012). Critical rationalism and the state of unawareness in managers' theories. (2012). *Management Learning, 43*(5), 495-514. | This essay develops an organizational theoretical system to detect the “unawareness of the major premise of managers’ theories” that obstructs the ability to apply the critical rationalist approach to issues. | Six principal steps of CR:

1. Since managers know best what their firms do and why, the design theory is the most accessible point of departure: depict it in a hierarchal means-ends structure (i.e. from strategy to operations)

2. Assuming that the design theory represents a choice, rationalize the decision twice. One way of rationalization is the ultimate goals to be attained and the top values to be respected, contained in the normative theory. The other is the outside conditions that justify the selected course of action, or in other words the underlying scenario. (If you fail to rationalize the design theory you have already earned a lesson, although beyond the purpose of the method.)

3. Next is the delicate mission: unveil the descriptive theory that mirrors the design theory
and also allows the derivation of the realized scenario. This ‘axiomatization’ is the kernel of the method.

4. Now you have a descriptive theory that explains the past: falsification can be reached by prediction. For this purpose assume different initial conditions and deduce logical scenarios.

5. Once you recognize that one (or more) initial condition has changed, compare the real situation with the predicted scenario. If they match, the descriptive theory is corroborated; otherwise it is false.

6. Have information services that deliver relevant information to critically reflect your theory. Do not request an answer machine, but tools to help to think critically and stay ahead of what can happen.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Planning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| McHatton, P. A., Bradshaw, W., Gallagher, P. A., & Reeves, R. (2011). Results from a strategic planning process: Benefits for a nonprofit organization. *Nonprofit Management and Leadership, 22*(2), 233-249. | Designed for child welfare leaders and administrators this documents highlights the following themes from across the country (and includes examples):  
  - Common practice themes (values and strategies)  
  - Practice Innovations  
  - Lessons learned | Common Practice Themes (values & strategies):  
  - Common values present: client & family engagement, client and family centered, and cooperation and collaboration  
  - Common Strategies or foundational supports present: Organizational capacity, and service delivery  
  Practice Innovations: Examples  
  - Larimer County CO DHS family Engagement  
  - Family Time Coaching VT DCF  
  - Hampton Model, Hampton DHS VA  
  - Trauma Informed practices, Wilson NC DSS  
  - Foster Care Redesign, Family Support Services |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Source</strong></th>
<th><strong>About/Method</strong></th>
<th><strong>Findings</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Martin, E., & Moriarty, R. (2012). An exploratory examination of record keeping policies and procedures in preparation for evidence-based practice. *Administration in Social Work, 36*(5), 520. | A case study using agency specific data in the form of staff interviews, and written policies and procedures (P&P) - As well as NY state record keeping training materials. The study was completed in preparation of the agencies transition to an Evidence Based Practice (EBP) model. The authors pose the question, "What is the staffs’ and supervisors’ knowledge of record keeping practices and how does it relate to record keeping training materials and P&P." Also provides a framework for EBP documentation | Findings:  
1. Although staff and supervisors lacked specific and concrete knowledge of the P&P they were still able to accurately articulate the documented expectations.  
2. Knowledge pathways are undefined and not clear to staff or supervisors as well as not described well in P&P.  
3. P&P does not outline documentation thoroughly or specifically  
4. Supervisors should be made comfortable with the EBP model and required documentation prior to implementation.  
5. Administrators need to revisit P&P for consistency prior to EPB implementation  
6. P&P can often be too vague to support EBP |
| Medina, S., et al. (2012). Tracking Child Abuse and Neglect: The Role of Multiple Major data surveillance tools (5) | 1. CPS agency data  
2. Hospital administrative data |
Data Sources in Improving Child Safety. *Policylab Center to Bridge Research, Practice, and Policy. Action Brief.*

provides an overview of data collection and sources in order to stimulate a broader discussion about the development of more robust surveillance systems. This is divided into three parts:

1. Description of 5 major data surveillance tools used in HHS
2. 3 strategies for improving surveillance and jurisdiction examples
3. Major conclusions

## Data Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>About/Method</th>
<th>Findings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skivenes, M., &amp; Tefre, O., (2012). Adoption in the child welfare system – A cross-country analysis of child welfare workers’ recommendations for or against adoption.&quot; <em>Children and Youth Services Review, 34</em>(11), 2220-2228.</td>
<td>Case study vignette of a three-year old boy presented to caseworkers. This study examines how 299 child welfare workers in three different countries (Norway, England, and the US) decide whether or not to recommend forced adoption. This study illuminates the impact of individual countries policies and guidelines and how they affect outcomes.</td>
<td>This study concludes that policy differences between countries are an integral factor in understanding the variation in these statistics. The authors note that the US and England have a shared approach of, child protection from harm, versus the Nordic model of family centered services. These varied approaches are indicated to have a prodigious impact. Findings:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>38.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>61.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Death Certificate Data
4. Law Enforcement Data
5. Survey Data

Strategies to Improve Surveillance of Child Maltreatment

1. Compare aggregate results from multiple data sources
2. Link case-based data from multiple sources
3. Establish uniform data definitions and data collection protocols

Major Conclusions

- It is imperative that states and agencies consider a wide range of information to develop targeted responses to child abuse and neglect.
- Agencies should compare data sources
- Continued discussion in necessary to improve tracking and better serve children
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training Systems</th>
<th>About/Method</th>
<th>Findings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Source                                                                           | This article is a case study that analyzes how support systems such as training-of-trainers, and proactive technical assistance, support the implementation of evidence based programs in the delivery system. This includes a literature review on TOT and proactive TA strategies. The researcher used the Science-Based Approaches to Teen Pregnancy Prevention Project (PSBA) and its support system the; Healthy Teen Network (HTN),to analyze these concepts. | Findings:  
1. The importance of having a regular schedule for proactive TA contacts  
2. TA recipients who were newest in their jobs and/or had the least previous training experience needed and received) the highest number and intensity of TA contacts  
3. TA providers quickly became aware that a telephone conversation was not an effective means for improving skills while it was sufficient for other needs. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Systemic Change</th>
<th>About/Method</th>
<th>Findings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Epstein reviews current literature within the field of social work in an attempt to demonstrate that, &quot;there is hardly any scientific credible evidence that social work interventions have been effective with any group of recipients under any conditions of practice.” His analysis continues and becomes even more critical of the practice of social work and its practitioners.</td>
<td>Epstein determines that the social work practice, which he compares to a diseased plant and a profession on the verge of suicide, needs to invest capital and energy into the academic practice and rigors of research. Applying academic research to social work in the same fashion you would in any intellectual discipline. He notes that minimal resources and the nature of poverty, substance abuse, and mental health can make this a challenging proposition. He suggests a few graduate programs should, or could be, developed to address social issues through the practice of true research in a academic and non-romanticized way.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation</th>
<th>About/Method</th>
<th>Findings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Source**     | Differential Response (DR) is an approach to child welfare allegations and is based on a response continuum. DR is an attempt to have more “proportionate” responses to allegations and allows for an expanded framework of responses rather than a one size fits all approach. This report is a comparison of 10 welfare jurisdictions implementing DR models. Jurisdictions: Contra Costa County CA, LA County CA, Hawaii, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee | This report includes:  
- Communication & Planning for DR implementation  
- Basic DR system Components  
- Impacts to Child Safety  
- Funding & Costs of DR  
- Changes to DR Systems over Time  
- DR Implementation Resources  
- References |

| **Source**     | A report created in response to the growing interest in QCR approaches as a core component of quality improvement in child welfare systems. The report limited its assessment to jurisdictions currently employing one or more forms of QCR in child welfare or other service systems. Data was collected through a combination of web-based surveys, interviews, and observations. Jurisdiction/Expert Informants: ID, MN, NH, VA Fairfax County, Indiana, AZ, CA, FL, MD, IA, GA, ME, OK, PA, TN, AL, IN, Jackson County, UT, VA, WI, NYC, | This report includes:  
- The first detailed reviews of QCR's  
- Definitions/Study Methodology/ Study Results  
- An Action Agenda  
- A Promising Approach  
- The QCR Experience  
- The CFSR experience  
- Activities: Start-up activity, Capacity-Building Activity, Integration Activities, Sustainability Activities  
- Adaptations within limited State Budgets  
- Recommendations for QCR Proficient Jurisdictions & QCR initiators |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>About/Method</th>
<th>Findings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kanaya, M., (2012). Practice Innovations in Child Welfare. <em>Washington, DC: American Public Human Services Association.</em></td>
<td>This report highlights various practices around the country  - Common Practice Themes  - Practice Innovations  - Lessons Learned  Participants: Larimer County CO, VT Department of Child and Families, Hampton Department of Human Services VA, Wilson County Department of Social Services NC, Family Support Services of North Florida, Albermarle County DSS VA, El Paso County CO, Allegheny County DHS PA,</td>
<td>This report includes:  - Client and family engagement values  - Organizational Capacity Strategies  - Service Delivery Strategies  Lessons Learned:  - Implement multiple tailored continuous improvement models  - One positive agency change can lead to many  - Take time to understand agency culture  - Understand the jurisdictional issues  - Have difficult conversations  - “It does not make sense to do more of the same - that does not work”  - Focus on back end &amp; front end systems  - Change the child welfare model to one that is focused on safety through family and community engagement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategic Planning</strong></td>
<td><strong>About/Method</strong></td>
<td><strong>Findings</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source</strong></td>
<td><strong>About/Method</strong></td>
<td><strong>Findings</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Mitchell, L., Walters, R, et al. (2012). The Children’s Bureau’s Vision for the Future of Child Welfare. *Journal of Public Child Welfare*. 6, 550-567. | Abstract: This article sets forth a broad vision for the future of the Children’s Bureau that focuses on the goals of reducing maltreatment and achieving optimal health and development of children and families. To accomplish these goals the Children’s Bureau charts a path to strengthen the ability of States, tribes, and communities to offer a range of universal, effective services to families within a systems of care framework; improve public policy and financing of Child Welfare services; build public engagement in and support for systemic child welfare changes; and develop initiatives to strengthen and support the child welfare workforce. | This Vision Includes:  
- Moving toward a service system model to reduce incidences of child maltreatment  
- Evidence based comprehensive services will be available to families through local child welfare agencies  
- Planning across systems will be comprehensive and integrated with a “bottom-up approach”  
- Establishing defined and shared outcomes across systems with integrated and coordinated approaches.  
- A long-range national child welfare agenda for ongoing research.  
- Establishment of a national ongoing campaign utilizing social media to reframe child maltreatment as an issue of optimal health and development.  
- Linking funding to the national research agenda  
- Moving toward an excellent child welfare workforce (recruitment, training, and retention) |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Workforce</strong></th>
<th><strong>About/Method</strong></th>
<th><strong>Findings</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source</strong></td>
<td><strong>About/Method</strong></td>
<td><strong>Findings</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Rubin, J., (2012). Building Workforce Capacity through a Child Welfare Practice Model: Lessons from the Field. Washington DC: American Public | Highlights agencies that have been able to build interconnected workforce capacity that have been able to successfully implement child welfare practice models that work toward | This report includes:  
- Organizational Strategies  
- Improving Supervision  
- Front Line Practice Improvement  
- Training Systems |
| Human Services Association. | improved performance and outcomes Participants: Arkansas, Colorado, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, NJ, New Mexico, Pennsylvania Note: Anne Comstock is mentioned in the Acknowledgements | • Recruitment, Retention, and Performance management |

### Book Reviews


“Bednarz's writing is lively and readable. The book is attractively presented and would probably appeal to students of social work administration.” – L. Ginsberg


“Most chapters include summaries and graphics that enhance the book's utility as a practitioners tool. This book would be of particular value as a text in graduate-level coursework and practice, as a personal reference for ascribed and aspiring leaders, and as a source for discussion among management groups and boards” – E. Speck


“The content of the book reflects a current trend to publish texts which are rounded learning resources, in this instance including clearly articulated chapter aims, assignment and discussion topics, as well as a multiplicity of discrete illustrative examples with a distinctively impressive international flavour (though strictly speaking they are vignettes rather than full-blown case studies). But much of the underpinning analysis will conjure up a sense of having been there before for anyone familiar with the system theorist's take on public service reform, to which there is some explicit reference, including the importance of utilizing new knowledge and understanding if organizations are successfully to maintain themselves in a state of equilibrium with their changing external environments.” – C. Painter
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administration: (15 Total)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **American Indian Title IV-E Application Planning Process: Tribal Progress, Challenges, and Recommendations.**  
Casey Family Programs.  
2012  
[http://www.casey.org/Resources/Publications/pdf/AmericanIndianTitleIVe.pdf](http://www.casey.org/Resources/Publications/pdf/AmericanIndianTitleIVe.pdf) |
| **Guide for Child Welfare Administrators on Evidence-Based Practice.**  
Wilson, Charles. Walsh, Cambria Rose.  
2012  
| **Technology in the Workplace: Legal and Ethical Ramifications.**  
Clark, Crystal H.  
2012  
[http://www.pacwrc.pitt.edu/Curriculum/701%20Technology%20in%20the%20Workplace.html](http://www.pacwrc.pitt.edu/Curriculum/701%20Technology%20in%20the%20Workplace.html) |
| **State Child Welfare Legislation 2010 and 2011.**  
2012  
| **Leading the Charge and Leading the Change: Letting the Practice Model Lead the Way.**  
Rubin, Jon.  
2012  
[http://www.pacwcbt.pitt.edu/Curriculum/701%20Leading%20the%20Charge.htm](http://www.pacwcbt.pitt.edu/Curriculum/701%20Leading%20the%20Charge.htm) |
| **The Uses of Research in Policy and Practice.**  
Tseng, Vivian. |
Other Documents Listed

**Adoption/Foster Care (21 Total)**


*AdoptUSKids.*

2012


Other Documents Listed

**Adoption/Foster Care**

- LGBT Prospective Foster and Adoptive Families (2)
- Twitter, Facebook, and social networks articles on reaching prospective families (5)
- Articles on photolistings (2)
- Why are African American children more likely to be in foster care even after controlling for risk factors (1)
- International adoption (2)
- Virtual Schools and foster care (1)
- Severe Abuse and Adopted Children Report (1)
- Kinship care (2)
- Adoption Incentives (1)
- Birth Parents & Open Adoption (1)
- Citizens Review Board Oregon (1)
- Increasing Adoption act (1)

**Child Maltreatment/ Child Protection (11)**

Making the Case for Chronicling System Change.

*Differential Response in Child Protective Services: Research and Practice Advancements.*
*Protecting Children*  
26 (3)  
|---|---|
*Protecting Children*  
26 (3)  
| Other Documents Listed  
Child Maltreatment/Child Protection  
- The Lost Boys and Girls of Central America(1)  
- Differential response (5)  
- Analysis of Costs in a Differential Response Program.(1)  
| Courts/Judicial (6 Total)  
Katz, Lynne.  
2012  
Keeping Kids in the Home: Using Early Intervention and In-Home Supervision [Presentation Slides].  
Family Drug Courts: A National Symposium to Improve Family Recovery, Safety and Stability (2012 : Anaheim, Calif.)  
2012 |
Other Documents Listed

Courts/Judicial
- Working with court-involved military families (slides) (1)
- Drug testing (slides) (1)
- Addressing housing in treatment clients (slides) (1)
- Assessing Children’s Competency to Take the Oath in Court (1)

Prevention (3 total)

http://ncfmr.bgsu.edu/page107701.html


General (2 total)


Other Documents Listed

General
- Activities in Government related to youth - VA
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November 2012 (11/1, 11/8, 11/15, 11/29)</td>
<td>Administration (19 Total)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Author(s)</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>URL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Documents Listed

**Administrative**
- Innovative practice in service delivery – Australia (1)
- Tracking Child Abuse and Neglect: The Role of Multiple Data Sources in Improving Child Safety. (1)
- Voices From the Field: Training Youth Workers to Use an Evidence-Based Practice [Podcast and Transcript]. (1)
- Foster Care Practice Model: Lifelong Families. [Brochure] (1)
- Representing Youth in Foster Care Training Materials. (1)
- NASW Standards for Social Work Practice in Child Welfare. (1)
- A Follow-up Audit Report on Staffing and Caseloads at the Department of Family and Protective Services. (1)
- 2012 Child Welfare Enacted Legislation Database. (1)
- Determining Title IV-E Eligibility. (1)
- Title IV-E Program Final Report. (1)

**Adoption/Foster care (29 Total)**
- Changes to IV-E Adoption and Guardianship Assistance Programs [Slides](1)
- Simple tips for foster parents (1)
- National Adoption Month 2012: Life-Changing Programs for Children and Families. (1)
- Adoption Support and Preservation Services: A Continuing Public Interest. (1)
- Kinship-Grandparent Care (3)
- Post Adoption Marriage Education Project. (1)
- The Challenge of Older Youth Adoptions From Foster Care. (1)
- Creating a Legal Family through Stepparent Adoption. (1)
- Psychotropic Medications for the Treatment of Children in Foster Care. (1)
- Youth Port. [Resource gateway] (1) [http://www.nrcyd.ou.edu/youth-port](http://www.nrcyd.ou.edu/youth-port)
- NDE Committee on Education of Students in Out-of-Home Placements. (1)
- Restraint and Seclusion: Resource Document. (1)
- State Ward Statistical Snapshot Project. (1)
- Turning Dreams into Degrees: Past, Present, and Future of California College Pathways. (1)
- Permanency Planning Toolkit: A Framework for Serving Older Youth in Care. (1)
- 'State Orphans' in the United States: A Failure of Intergenerational Solidarity. (1)
- Reevaluating the Government's Role in Parenting Older Foster Care Youth: An Analysis of the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008. (1)
- Moving Past Abuse. (1)
- Ready, Set, Hired! (1)
- School: Shelter From the Storm. (1)
- Gang Life: The Grime Beneath the Glamour. (1)
- A Healthy Beginning: Important Information For Parents of Internationally Adopted Children [Brochure]. (1)
- Connect Safely: Smart Socializing Starts Here [Website]. (1)

### Child Maltreatment/ Child Protection (14 Total)

| Trauma-Informed Care.  
Connecticut Dept. of Children and Families.  
|---|---|

Documents listed

- Child Maltreatment/ Child Protection
  - Children and Domestic Violence (3)
  - Unfounded Risk & Maltreatment Investigations – Canada (2)
- Characteristics of Children and Families receiving CW services (1)
- Differential Response Implementation [Map].
- Abusive Head Trauma among Children Aged <2 Years: Alaska, 2005-2010. (1)
- Have Sexual Abuse and Physical Abuse Declined Since the 1990s? (1)
- Children and Young People at risk of Social Exclusion: Links Between Homelessness, Child Protection and Juvenile Justice. (1)
- Human Trafficking (2)

### Courts/Judicial (4 Total)

Supreme Court of Missouri. Family Court Committee.  
2012  

2012  
[http://www.nrcpfc.org/teleconferences/2012-11-05.html](http://www.nrcpfc.org/teleconferences/2012-11-05.html)

### Community-Based Services (7 Total)

A Study of Family Involvement in Case Reviews: Messages for Policy and Practice. Executive Summary.  
BASPCAN.  
2012  

### Documents Listed

- Sample Court Orders Related to Education for Court-Involved Students. (1)
- Engaging Faith-based Organizations (3)
- Barriers and Facilitators of Service Use by Low-income Families with Young Children: A Brief Report from the Palm Beach County Family Study. (1)
- Staffed Family Child Care Networks: A Strategy to Enhance Quality Care for Infants and Toddlers. (1)
- Relationships 101 [Webpage]. (1)
### Prevention (8 Total)

**Documents Listed**

**Prevention**
- Supporting parents with learning differences [Webinar] (1) [Article] (1)
- Cultivating parenting practices in Latino Homes (1)
- Evaluation of second generation trainers (1)
- Supporting Infants, Toddlers, and Families Impacted by Caregiver Mental Health Problems, Substance Abuse, and Trauma: A Community Action Guide. (1)
- Change Agents: Cherish the Family (1)
- Tossed on a Sea of Change: A Status Update on the Responsible Fatherhood Field. (1)
- What Can I Do?: Protecting Your Child From Sexual Abuse. (1)

### General (12 Total)

**Document Listed**

**General**
- Latino kids data explorer
- Instability in Three-Generation Family Households and Child Wellbeing. (1)
- Young Children at Risk: National and State Prevalence of Risk Factors. (1)
- Children with Disabilities: State-Level Data From the American Community Survey. (1)
- Changing Demography and Circumstances for Young Black Children in African and Caribbean Immigrant Families. (1)
- Diverse Streams: Black African Migration to the United States. (1)
- Black Immigrant Family issues (5)
- Child Abuse and Neglect. [Resource Paper] (1)

### December 2012

**Administration (6 Total)**

**Common Ground: A Roadmap to Investing in What Works For Children in Tough Fiscal Times.**
Usdansky, Margaret L.
Child Trends.
2012
| Evidence Based Practice, Part 1 (Permanency Planning Today, Spring 2012)  
National Resource Center for Permanency and Family Connections.  
2012  
| Evidence Based Practice, Part 2 (Permanency Planning Today, Winter 2012-13)  
National Resource Center for Permanency and Family Connections.  
2012  
| Other Articles Listed  
**Administration**  
- Social Impact Bonds (3) |
| **Adoption/Foster care (5 Total)**  
**Articles Listed**  
**Adoption/Foster care**  
- The Internet’s Transformative Impact on Adoption. (1)  
- Strategies for Assessing and Intervening with Youth who Run Away from Foster Care Placements [Webinar - includes audio and slides]. (1)  
- Putting Youth Relationship Education on the Child Welfare Agenda. (1)  
- Foster Care and Adoption Legislation in the 112th Congress. (1)  
- Adolescents with a History of Maltreatment Have Unique Service Needs That May Affect Their Transition to Adulthood. (1) |
| **Child Maltreatment/ Child Protection (4 Total)**  
**Articles Listed**  
**Child maltreatment/child protection**  
- Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS). (1)  
- Falling Through the Cracks: The Impact of Immigration Enforcement on Children Caught Up in the Child Welfare System. (1)  
- Child Abuse Hotline Fact Sheet. (1)  
- Confronting the Social Determinants of Health: Obesity, Neglect, and Inequity. (1) |
| **Community-Based Services (1 Total)**  
**Article Listed**  
**Community-Based Services**  
- Immigrant communities and family violence (1) |
Prevention (4 Total)

Emergency Department Visits and Hospitalizations for Injuries Among Infants and Children Following Statewide Implementation of a Home Visitation Model.
*Matural and Child Health Journal* 16 (9) p. 1754-1761

Attorney General’s National Task Force on Children Exposed to Violence. 2012

Other Articles Listed

Prevention
- What if it’s Not ALL About Parenting Practices? (1)
- Good Partner, Good Parent: Responsiveness Mediates the Link Between Romantic Attachment and Parenting Style. (1)
| Title: Children, Families and Poverty: Definitions, Trends, Emerging Science and Implications for Policy.  
Author(s): Aber, Lawrence.; Morris, Pamela.; Raver, Cybele.  
Published: 2012  
Journal Name: Social Policy Report  
v. 26, 3, 2012,  
Printable version (PDF): [Link](http://www.srcd.org/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=1412) | Abstract: Now, more than ever, it is crucial to address the topic of children and poverty in the U.S., given current scientific knowledge about poverty's influence on children and effective strategies to mitigate its negative impact. In this report, we summarize the best available information on definitions and trends in child poverty, policy responses to child poverty and the impact of poverty on children's health and development. Research suggests that various factors exert upward and downward pressure on child poverty rates. Upward pressure is exerted by declining work rates for men, stagnant wages for low-wage workers, increasing rates of children raised in female-headed households, and growing gaps in educational attainment. Downward pressure is exerted by the U.S. system of antipoverty policies and programs, which appears to be cutting "pre-transfer" poverty rates by more than 50%. Nonetheless, child poverty rates in the United States are high by both historical and international comparison. We then review the emerging science on biological and ecological processes by which poverty affects child development and key findings regarding the efficacy of comprehensive strategies to reduce poverty and to promote the human capital development of poor children. In the final section, we reflect on implications for moving forward in science and policy. (Author abstract) |
|---|---|
| Title: Trauma-Informed Practice with Young People in Foster Care.  
Published: 2012  
Printable version (PDF): [Link](http://www.jimcaseyyouth.org/issue-brief%E2%80%94trauma-informed-practice-young-people-foster-care) | Abstract: This brief explains the trauma experienced by youth in foster care and using trauma-informed practices to provide supports and opportunities to promote healthy recovery and optimal brain development throughout adolescence and emerging |
care adulthood. Reasons trauma occurs are discussed, as well as complex trauma, and findings from the Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study that found the conversion of traumatic emotional experiences in childhood into organic disease later in life. Adolescents’ internalizing and externalizing reactions to trauma are considered and the benefits of trauma-informed services for young people in foster care are highlighted. Essential elements of trauma-informed child welfare services are then reviewed and include: an understanding of trauma that includes an appreciation of its prevalence among young people in foster care and its common consequences; individualizing the young person; maximizing the young person’s sense of trust and safety; assisting the young person in reducing overwhelming emotion; and strengths-based services. A list of trauma-related conditions is also included. An appendix provides examples of trauma-specific interventions for adolescents that are supported by clinical and research evidence. 24 references.

Title: How Federal Legislation Impacts Child Welfare Service Delivery
Published: 2012
Available from: Child Welfare Information Gateway
Children’s Bureau/ACYF
1250 Maryland Avenue, SW
Eighth Floor
Washington, DC 20024
Document available online at:
http://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/impacts/
Printable version (PDF):

Abstract: This factsheet provides an overview of the process by which legislative actions and policy changes at the Federal level impact State and Tribal child welfare systems and service delivery. Links to pertinent resources are provided for each step of the process.

Title: Comparison of Experiences in Differential Response (DR) Implementation: 10 Child Welfare Jurisdictions Implementing DR.
Published: 2012
Document available online at:

Abstract: This report provides a snapshot of considerations to help child welfare jurisdictions in planning and communicating the DR approach to stakeholders. This report includes three parts: (1) Analysis of jurisdictions’ implementation experiences; (2) Matrix comparing implementation experiences and additional information across 10 jurisdictions; and (3) Information regarding
resources for jurisdictions considering DR or in the process of implementing DR. The child welfare jurisdictions discussed in this report and highlighted in the matrix were chosen because they have considerable DR experience or because their implementation of DR has been tested in a rigorous evaluation. The choice of these jurisdictions is not intended to serve as an endorsement of the “best” DR jurisdictions, but instead to identify a sampling of diverse jurisdictions including large and small states, state vs. county administered child welfare systems, and various social and political environments. Information was gathered from informational requests from jurisdictions, conversations with agency managers and DR leaders from some jurisdictions, as well as publicly available literature and documents. (Author abstract)

Title: What Works in Child Welfare. Revised Ed.
Author(s): Curtis, Patrick A., ed.; Alexander, Gina., ed.
Published: 2012
Available from: Child Welfare League of America (CWLA)
http://www.cwla.org/pubs

Abstract: This book highlights evidence-based practices in child welfare programs and interventions. It includes 29 chapters divided into six sections that address: prevention, including chapters on what works in the primary prevention of child maltreatment, family preservation services, home visiting programs, in preventing psychological maltreatment of children, and in family support services; child protective services, including chapters on what works in differential response, child welfare decision-making, family group decision-making, treatment services for abused children, and in protecting child witnesses; out-of-home care, including chapters on what works in family foster care, kinship care, treatment foster care, family reunification, and in independent living preparation for youth in out-of-home care; adoption, including chapters on what works in permanency planning, special needs adoption, open adoption, transracial adoption, inter-country adoption, and adoption assistance; child welfare and integrated services, including chapters on how child care works in support of safety, permanency, and well-being, and what works in treatment programs for substance-abusing youth, child welfare and mental health treatment services, and in the prevention and treatment of family violence; and technology, including chapters on child welfare information systems, the impact of Child and Family
Services Reviews and Program Improvement Plans on child welfare, and what works in performance based contracting for foster care. An additional chapter explores strengthening family connections in residential treatment to create empirically-based family support. Chapters report data from the research about a specific service, highlight conflicting findings, and discuss implications for policy and practice. Numerous references, figures, and tables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administration</th>
<th>12/01/2012 -47 Publications Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This review includes 2012+ documents only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Title: Engaging Families in Case Planning |
| Published: 2012 |
| Document available online at: |

| Abstract: Discusses the importance of involving families in case planning and provides strategies for caseworkers and agencies that can encourage and support family engagement. Strategies include family teaming, solution-based casework, and structured decision-making, among others. Outcomes from States’ Child and Family Services Reviews show the need for employing new strategies to engage families. Three examples are provided of innovative ways that agencies are promoting family engagement. |

| Title: AFCARS Assessment Reviews: State AFCARS Assessment Review Reports by Fiscal Year - A listing of state reports by federal fiscal year |
| Published: 2012 |
| Available from: Children’s Bureau |
| Document available online at: |

| Abstract: The Children's Bureau has developed an assessment review process for the purpose of more fully assessing and evaluating States’ AFCARS. The AFCARS assessment review (AAR) process is a "validation and verification" of an automated information system. The AFCARS assessment review encompasses assessing the ability of a State's automated information system to gather, extract and submit the correct AFCARS data accurately. The AFCARS review process is a rigorous evaluation of the State's system and allows the review team to identify problems, investigate the causes, and suggest solutions during the review. This page includes a listing of State AAR reports by Federal fiscal year. |