

NEDERLAND - NETHERLANDS

Overview of residential child care

Journal abstracts

Instruments of Science and Citizenship: Science Education for Dutch Orphans during the Late Eighteenth Century.

Author: Roberts, Lissa L.

Publication info: Science and Education 21. 2 (February 2012): 157-177.

Abstract: One of the two most extensive instrument collections in the Netherlands during the second half of the eighteenth century - rivaling the much better known collection at the University of Leiden--belonged to an orphanage in The Hague that was specially established to mould hand-picked orphans into productive citizens. (The other was housed at the Mennonite Seminary in Amsterdam, for use in the education of its students.) The educational program at this orphanage, one of three established by the "Fundatie van Renswoude," grew out of a marriage between the socially-oriented generosity of the wealthy Baroness van Renswoude and the pedagogical vision of the institute's director and head teacher--a vision that fit with the larger movement of "oeconomic" patriotism. "Oeconomic" patriotism, similar to "improvement" and "oeconomic" movements in other European countries and their colonies, sought to tie the investigation of nature to an improvement of society's material "and" moral well-being. Indeed, it was argued that these two facets of society should be viewed as inseparable from each other, distinguishing the movement from more modern conceptions of economics. While a number of the key figures in this Dutch movement also became prominent Patriots during the revolutionary period at the end of the century, fighting against the House of Orange, they did not have a monopoly on "oeconomic" ideas of societal improvement. This is demonstrated by the fact that an explicitly pro-Orangist society, "Mathesis Scientiarum Genitrix," was organized in 1785 to teach science and mathematics to poor boys and orphans for very similar reasons: to turn them into productive and useful citizens. As was the case with the "Fundatie van Renswoude," a collection of instruments was assembled to help make this possible. This story is of interest because it discusses a hitherto under-examined use to which science education was put during this period, by revealing the link between such programs and the highly charged question of citizenry.

Transition secured? A follow-up study of adolescents who have left secure residential care.

Author: Harder, Annemiek T; Knorth, Erik J; Kalverboer, Margrite E.

Publication info: Children and Youth Services Review 33. 12 (Dec 2011): 2482-2488.

Abstract: Many adolescents who make the transition to adulthood experience problems after their departure from secure residential care. Research suggests that these young people are often in need of support after they have left secure care. Little is known about the experiences and perceptions of adolescents during and after this transition. The aim of this article is to assess these experiences for a group of 24 adolescents in the Netherlands that have left secure residential care. The results show, in line with previous studies, that many adolescents experience problems during their transition from secure care, especially with regard to finances, school and employment, and living arrangements. In contrast to other studies, a majority of the adolescents reports to have received support in the year following their departure. Relatively few adolescents move to independence after their departure, which suggests that many adolescents are not ready for making a true transition into adulthood yet.

Basics of the psychosocial diagnostic in child-and youth care in the Netherlands: developments and tasks.

Author: Bergh, P.M. van den; Knorth, E J; Tausendfreund, T; Klomp, M.

Publication info: Praxis der Kinderpsychologie und Kinderpsychiatrie 53. 9 (Nov 2004): 637-651.

Abstract: ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH: Much has been invested in the development of dealing with problematic childrearing situations in a professional diagnostic way in the Netherlands over the past few decades. In this article three developments that have been of importance in this respect will be discussed. In connection with these developments the so-called Hypothetical Testing Model (HTM) has been drawn up. Beside the fact that the Hypothetical Testing Model can provide precise guidelines for the training of future professionals as well as for the work of current professionals, general underlying assumptions of the model will be discussed in regard to the qualitative improvement of the care and the active involvement of the clients. // ABSTRACT IN GERMAN: In den Niederlanden ist in den letzten Jahrzehnten viel investiert worden in die Professionalisierung diagnostischen Handelns im Kontext problembehafteter Erziehungssituationen. In diesem Artikel werden drei Entwicklungslinien aufgezeigt, die in diesem Zusammenhang von besonderer Bedeutung sind. In inhaltlicher Verbindung hierzu wird im Anschluss das so genannte Hypothesen Testende Modell (HTM) vorgestellt. Neben der Tatsache, dass das Hypothesen Testende Modell deutliche Richtlinien für die Diagnostikerausbildung und die in der Diagnostik tätigen Professionellen bieten kann, werden die dem Modell zugrunde liegenden Annahmen der qualitativen Verbesserung nachfolgender Interventionen und des aktiven Einbezugs der Klientel zur Diskussion gestellt. Reprinted by permission of Vandenhoeck and Ruprecht

Treatment planning for residential and non-residential care: a study on indication-for-treatment statements as input to the care process.

Author: Knorth, Erik J; Konijn, Carolien; Metselaar, Janneke; Noom, Marc J; Van Yperen, Tom A.

Publication info: Child and Youth Care Forum 33. 3 (Jun 2004): 151-173.

Abstract: The central issue in this contribution is the analysis of indication-for-treatment statements (IFT's) in Dutch child and youth care. In the Netherlands under the new Youth Care Act, clients can only obtain intensive forms of child and youth care on the basis of a so-called written IFT-statement. Two studies are presented: one investigating the general quality of the IFT-statements, the other focusing in more detail on the quality of IFT-statements. The main question in both studies is to what extent IFT-statements meet the basic requirements that represent a well-founded and explicit decision, and by meeting that requirement, create a firm basis for treatment planning in residential and non-residential child and youth care services. The authors advocate to make IFT-statements more explicit and, by doing so, to contribute to an increased transparency of the decision-making process at the entrance into child and youth care services. (Original abstract)

Indications for Treatment in Child and Youth Care: Results from Two Complementary Empirical Studies.

Author: Knorth, E J; Metselaar, J; Josias, H J; Konijn, C; Noom, M J; et al.

Publication info: International Journal of Child and Family Welfare 6. 4 (Dec 2003): 167-184.

Abstract: The central issue in this contribution is the analysis of indications for treatment (IFT) in Dutch child and youth care. In the Netherlands under the new Youth Care Act, clients can only obtain intensive forms of child and youth care on the basis of a so-called written IFT-statement. Two studies are presented: one investigating the general quality of the IFT-statements (N = 270), the other focusing in more detail on the quality of IFT-statements (N = 227). The main question in both studies is to what extent IFT-statements meet the basic requirements that represent a well-founded and explicit decision. The first study reveals that the assessment of IFT-statements by a committee of experts yields the verdict 'agreed' in only two out of three cases. Some IFT-statements receive the stamp 'agreed' even though the case is insufficiently substantiated. In the second study IFT-statements are being assessed by applying objective standards, as well as by consultation with case managers and clients themselves. It turns out that the assessment of the IFT-statements by use of the objective standards paints a more disadvantageous picture than consulting the case managers. The latter, in turn, are more critical about the IFT-statements than the clients. The authors advocate to make IFT-statements more explicit and, by doing so, to contribute to an increased transparency of the decision-making process at the entrance into child and youth care services.

Kinship Foster Care and Foster Care in the Netherlands.

Author: Strijker, Johah; Zandberg, Tjalling; Van der Meulen, Bieuwe F..

Publication info: Children and Youth Services Review 25. 11 (Nov 2003): 843-862.

Abstract: This study examines the similarities and differences between foster parents and kinship foster parents in the Netherlands. Both parents and caseworkers have filled out questionnaires for the purpose of this study. No evidence has been found to support the argument that kinship foster care holds advantages over foster care. No statistically significant differences were found between the two types of foster families on all the indices measured.

Residential Child and Youth Care in the Netherlands: Developments and Challenges.

Author: Knorth, Erik J.

Publication info: International Journal of Child and Family Welfare 5. 3 (Sep 2002): 84-95.

Abstract: This paper presents an overview of the three categories of residential care in the Netherlands, including information (number, gender, age, and ethnic background) on the young people served within each category. Developments and innovations in Dutch residential care are examined from two angles: developments in treatment content and organizational developments. Two types of treatment programs are discussed: basic programs, serving the entire group; and supplementary programs, serving targeted groups. Organizational innovations are illustrated through the use of a process flowchart showing the progress of a young person referred to the Youth Care Bureau. Finally, the paper explores the problems still facing Dutch residential care: waiting lists, premature termination of young people from programs, the position of group workers, and the suboptimal involvement of parents as partners.

Taxonomy of Foster Children in Foster Homes

Author: Strijker, J; Zandberg, T; Van der Meulen, B. F.

Publication info: International Journal of Child and Family Welfare 5. 1-2 (Mar 2002): 18-27.

Abstract: There is a lack of a reliable, valid, and clinically useful classification system of behavior problems displayed by foster children in foster homes. The aim of this study was to develop and to initiate the validation of a classification system in order to categorize behavior problems of foster children. Child Behavior Checklists (CBCL, Achenbach, 1991) were gathered from 91 foster children in the Netherlands. A cluster analysis was performed on the eight CBCL narrow-band syndromes. Four groups were found: normal, aggressive-delinquent-social problems, attention-social problems, and withdrawn-social problems. These taxa corresponded well with Achenbach's general taxonomy. However, both taxonomies lacked predictive validity for foster care.

Foster care for children with mental retardation and challenging behaviour: a follow-up study

Author: Laan, N M A; Loots, G M P; Janssen, C G C; StolK, J.

Publication info: *British Journal of Developmental Disabilities* 47. 1 (Jan 2001): 3-13.

Abstract: The follow-up study in the Netherlands showed that the 78 children of the research group had extreme challenging behaviour in addition to a very unfavourable history in their family of origin. An intensive form of special counselling, that was appreciated by the foster parents, was given. 74% of the children spent more than 2 years in the foster family. The mean number of years spent in foster care of all children was 5.2 at the end of the study. The foster parents were satisfied, especially with the emotional support given. Foster care was least successful for children with severe personality and psychiatric problems and for girls who had experienced sexual abuse in their family of origin.

Determinants of Institutionalization of Orphans in a Nineteenth-Century Dutch Town.

Author: Van Solinge, Hanna; Walhout, Evelien; Van Poppel, Frans.

Publication info: *Continuity and Change* 15. 1 (May 2000): 139-166.

Abstract: Focuses on individual orphans and their families in the Netherlands, and the choices that had to be made within the kin network or local community regarding the care of these minors. The approach was longitudinal: 525 minor children who were orphaned between 1860 and 1879 in Delft were followed in the population registers until they reached adulthood or died. The longitudinal character of the data shows whether an orphan entered a specific living arrangement at some point in the life course. The role of institutional care is highlighted among the various alternative solutions, as well as the determinant of institutionalization. In other words, what caused certain children to be raised in the family circle and others to enter an orphanage?

Perceptions of stigma and user involvement in child welfare services.

Author: Scholte, E M; Colton, M; Casas, F; Drakeford, M; Roberts, S; et al.

Publication info: *British Journal of Social Work* 29. 3 (Jun 1999): 373-391.

Abstract: Explored the perceptions of social disqualification of 'stigma' that service users attributed to public child welfare services in random samples of service users taken from the Netherlands, Catalonia (Spain) and Wales (UK). In all 3 samples, foster and residential care invoked the greatest sense of stigma, while the health related and the preventive family services were perceived as the least stigmatizing types of public welfare services. Comparative analysis also revealed that a positive attitude towards the use of public welfare services, a perception of supportive or non-stigmatizing social norms regarding the use of such services, and of public welfare services as helpful correlated in all 3 samples with higher levels of user satisfaction and involvement.

Training for Residential Child Care Workers in Europe: Comparing Approaches in the Netherlands, Ireland and the United Kingdom.

Author: Crimmens, Dave.

Publication info: *Social Work Education* 17. 3 (Sep 1998): 309-320.

Abstract: The professional education and training of residential child care staff has once again become a controversial issue in the UK. Significant investment has been made in research and the development of training programs and materials without apparently resolving these issues. Worker training issues are examined here, and the potential of a European model is considered in the context of the contribution of social pedagogy. The Netherlands and Republic of Ireland exemplify different approaches that are then contrasted with contemporary approaches in the UK. The Netherlands is an example of a more developed welfare state, having among the longest periods of professional education and the highest proportion of qualified staff working in residential child care in the European Union. In marked contrast, welfare services in the Ireland have traditionally been provided by the Catholic Church. Recent developments in the professional education of child care workers in Ireland could provide learning consistent with the institutional and legal traditions of child care in the UK.

Child and youth care in the Netherlands: services and developments.

Author: Smit, M; Knorth, E J; Klomp, M.

Publication info: *Child and Youth Care Forum* 26. 5 (Oct 1997): 311-321.

Abstract: Child and youth care is in a state of flux. There are initiatives to arrive at one coherent youth care system and a more systematic approach. New target groups and new areas require extra attention, and new methods are being used. Describes these developments and the field of youth care, and introduces the contributions in this special issue.

Staying alive in a changing environment.

Author: Seur, H C.

Publication info: *Residential Treatment for Children and Youth* 14. 4 (1997): 33-47.

Abstract: Comments on his experience working in 4 different institutions before working in a centre for residential psychotherapy. 3 institutions did not succeed in staying alive in a changing environment, and the fourth, an institute for outpatient mental health care, is struggling to find its form. Analyses the history of this last institute, using psychodynamic,

group dynamic, and organisational points of view. Extrapolates his experiences with organisation and reorganisation in the setting of residential psychotherapy and makes recommendations relevant to staying alive.

Caring for troubled children in Flanders, The Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

Author: Colton, M; Bullock, R; Hellinckx, W; Bruel, B van den.

Publication info: British Journal of Social Work 21. Aug 91 (Aug 1991): 381-392.

Abstract: Reviews research on residential care and other services. Includes an account of the organization of services and a critical evaluation of initiatives resulting from the growing dissatisfaction with residential care over recent years. There are clear similarities in the issues surrounding the residential care of children in the 3 countries. Concludes by outlining likely future developments in residential child care.

The International Transfer of Foster Parent Selection and Preparation Technology: The Example of the Netherlands and the United States.

Author: Van Pagee, Rob; Van Miltenburg, Wim; Pasztor, Eileen Mayers.

Publication info: Child Welfare 70. 2 (Mar 1991): 219-227.

Abstract: With the assistance of the International Foster Care Organization, a US foster parent selection/preparation program called the Model Approach to Partnerships in Parenting (MAPP), produced by the Child Welfare Institute, was adapted for use in the Netherlands. The process of this international experience and the initial impact of the MAPP-derived program in the Netherlands are described.

Structural Problems in Institutional Care for Youth.

Author: Angenent, Huub L W; Beke, Balthasar M. W. A.; Shane, Paul G.

Publication info: Journal of Health and Social Policy 2. 4 (1991): 83-98.

Abstract: An investigation of the relationship of caregiver emotional responsiveness and authoritarianism to the success of child welfare institutions as measured by running away behavior; structural factors relating to both are discussed. Questionnaire data from 100 runaway and 100 non-runaway residents of child welfare institutions in the Netherlands are examined using the circular dimensional model; warmth/coldness and dominance/indulgence were also measured. It is concluded that level of authoritarianism alone does not precipitate runaway behavior; levels of perceived emotional warmth or coldness were found to be of greater significance.

The Role of Temporary Marginalization. Reformatories and Insane Asylums: The Netherlands in the Nineteenth Century.

Author: Dekker, Jeroen J.

Publication info: Paedagogica Historica 26. 2 (1990): 125-146.

Abstract: Examines nineteenth-century psychiatric institutions in the Netherlands, focusing on institutions for difficult and neglected children. Considers these areas: (1) background and character of committals; (2) scientific, professional, legal, and financial contexts; and (3) the scope and course of reformatory schooling and healing.

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