

NOAS
PreService:
Basics of Placement
Learner Guide

Overview

- ✚ This course helps learners understand how children come into care and are matched with family.

Learning Objectives

- ✚ Life of a Case Parts 1 & 2 – The life of a case from referral to placement
- ✚ Matching Process
- ✚ Making Informed Decisions - What an informed decision is when considering placement
- ✚ Life of a Case Part 3 - Agency's involvement in post placement

NOTES:

Life of a Case Video: Part 1

Write down your key takeaways.

The Life of a Case Video: Part 2

Directions: As you watch the second the video fill in the missing words.

Kin:

Kin are related by _____ or _____, stepparents and stepsiblings, spouses and former spouses of relatives, and legal guardians or custodian. They can also be _____ who have a family and long-standing relationship with the child or the family. Notice of placement must happen within 30 days of removal from the home.

Legally Authorized Out-of-Home Placement:

If removing the child from the home is the only intervention that can ensure child safety, a legally authorized out-of-home placement _____ is required.

Children should be placed in the _____ that can meet their needs and provide safety.

Typical placement settings, in order from least to most restrictive are:

1. Suitable relative
2. suitable non-relative
3. _____
4. Independent Living Arrangement
5. _____
6. Emergency Shelter Care Facility

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Basics of Placement

7. _____

8. Medical or Educational Facility

The _____ allows the family to acknowledge the types of children for which they can and cannot provide care. Family foster

homes provide care for children with _____ needs. Specialized Foster

Homes provide care for children with _____ needs.

Risk Assessment:

Risk refers to the likelihood of _____. Workers use the _____ to complete their risk assessment.

Court Hearing(s):

Adjudicatory hearing is completed _____ days after the complaint is filed.

Dispositional hearing _____ days from the filing of the complaint.

Matching

Pretend you are a caseworker and need to find a home for Max (they/them).

Decide which family you think is the best option for Max and why.

Max

- ✚ Age 12
- ✚ Use pronouns they/them/their
- ✚ Have severe animal allergies
- ✚ Attend therapy weekly and enjoy the therapist
- ✚ Their school has been supportive and works to meet their needs due to a learning disability
- ✚ Have difficulty making friends, but have several good friends at school and an active LGBTQ+ club
- ✚ Are agnostic and do not feel comfortable in a church

Family 1:

Ben and James Marks

- ✚ Prefer a child under the age of 10
- ✚ Have a pet-free home
- ✚ Live at least 45 minutes away from Max's current therapist and are unsure if they could get them to therapy
- ✚ Are Catholic, very active in their church, and want to raise their children Catholic
- ✚ Are members of the LGBTQ+ community
- ✚ Live in a different school district

Family 2:

Marjorie Chambers

- ✚ No preference in gender, would prefer a teenager
- ✚ No pets in the home
- ✚ Lives in the town where Max's therapist practices
- ✚ Describes herself as spiritual but does not belong to any religion
- ✚ Led a campaign in her small town to have the Pride flag flown over city hall during Pride month
- ✚ Lives in Max's current school district

Family 3:


Robert and Elizabeth Clark

- ✚ Prefer a female, age 8 to 12, interested in sibling groups
- ✚ Have two outdoor cats
- ✚ Are skeptical of the benefits of counseling
- ✚ Robert regularly attends a Presbyterian church but Elizabeth only goes occasionally
- ✚ Elizabeth has not spoken to her brother since he "came out" two years ago
- ✚ Live in Max's current school district

Key Terms that are Important

 The Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA)

 The Multi-Ethnic Placement Act (MEPA)

 Title VI of the Civil Rights Act

Making Informed Decisions

Write down how you would feel about _____ living with your family.

- ✓ Eats whatever whenever
- ✓ Avoids physical affection
- ✓ Reverts to “babyish” behaviors
- ✓ Leaves home

Write down how your feelings may have changed after learning more about

_____.

“Being aware of how a behavior emerged from your
child’s world is likely to be the best way to know how to
respond to that behavior” (Hughes & Baylin, 2012).

The Individual Child Care Agreement

 Used in Foster Care

Child Study Inventory

 Used in Adoption

JFS 01443: Child's Education and Health Information

Life of a Case Part 3

How do you envision working with the child's ongoing caseworker?

What things would be helpful to document so you can show how the child is doing in your home?

Resources

Child Characteristics Checklist

<http://www.odjfs.state.oh.us/forms/num/JFS01673-A/pdf/>

Creating Supportive Environments When Scary Things Happen

<https://www.nctsn.org/sites/default/files/resources/fact-sheet/creating-supportive-environments-when-scary-things-happen.pdf>

Creating a Sensory Friendly Home

<https://uphomes.com/blog/homeowners-guide-creating-sensory-friendly-space/>

Foster Youth Bill of Rights

<https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-administrative-code/rule-5101:2-5-35>

Ohio Administrative Code 5101:2-42-90: Information to be provided to caregivers, school districts and juvenile courts; information to be included in individual child care agreement.

<https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-administrative-code/rule-5101:2-42-90>

Ohio's Youth Ombudsman

<https://youthandfamilyombudsmen.ohio.gov/youth/>

The Wounded Spirit: Grief and Loss in Foster Care (Self-directed course)

<https://www.fosterclub.com/foster-parent-course/course/wounded-spirit-grief-and-loss-foster-care>

Types of Court Hearings:



Preliminary Protective, Emergency Removal, or Shelter Hearing:

This hearing is typically held when a child is initially placed outside of their parent's care. Both the parent(s) and the agency may present evidence to the court. A judge decides where the child should stay temporarily. Parents/caregivers get a lawyer.



Fact-Finding or Adjudicatory Hearing:

Evidence is heard specifically about whether the child is abused or neglected as alleged in the petition to determine if the court will continue to be involved in the case. A judge dismisses the case or rules that the child was abused or neglected.



Dispositional Hearing:

This type of hearing may take place immediately after the fact-finding hearing. f A judge will, among other things, decide the visitation plan, order services, and determine where the child will be placed while the case is ongoing.



Review Hearing:

Courts usually hear evidence and make findings regarding whether the agency has offered and provided services to assist the parents in making progress in safely parenting their child and providing permanency and well-being. It also addresses various well-being issues related to the child.



Permanency Planning Hearing:

A judge will determine where the child will live while the case is ongoing; what services will be provided; whether the agency has made reasonable efforts to finalize the permanency plan; and whether the parent has addressed any safety or risk concerns.