Effekt av tiltak rettet mot å rekruttere fosterforeldre

Notat fra Kunnskapssenteret
Systematisk litteratursøk med sortering
Oktober 2014

IIIkunnskapssenteret

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Hovedfunn

Nasjonalt kunnskapssenter for helsetjenesten fikk i oppdrag av Barne-, ungdoms- og familiedirektoratet (Bufdir) å utarbeide en systematisk oversikt om effekt av tiltak for å rekruttere fosterforeldre. For å kartlegge forskningslitteraturen i forkant av oppstart, utførte vi et systematisk litteratursøk med sortering.

Metode

Vi utarbeidet en søkestrategi og søkte i medisinske/sosialfaglige databaser etter empiriske studier uavhengig av studiedesign. Søket ble utført i juli 2014.

Resultater

- Vi identifiserte totalt 4 600 referanser (uten dubletter), i tillegg til at vi gikk gjennom de første 200 treffene i Google/Google scholar. Av disse vurderte vi 33 som mulig relevante.

- De inkluderte referansene ble gruppert i tre kategorier: 1) tiltak for både å rekruttere og beholde fosterforeldre over tid, 2) tiltak for rekruttering av fosterforeldre/-familier, 3) tiltak for å beholde fosterforeldre/-familier over tid.

- Vi har identifisert 2 referanser som omhandler tiltak for både å rekruttere og beholde fosterforeldre over tid, 10 referanser som omhandler tiltak for rekruttering av fosterforeldre og 21 referanser som omhandler tiltak for å beholde fosterforeldre/-familier over tid.

- Vi har funnet en systematisk oversikt om kartleggings- og vurderingsinstrumenter som kan brukes ved rekruttering av fosterforeldre. Den systematiske oversikten inkluderte og analyserte fem standardiserte vurderingsinstrumenter.

- For tiltak som omhandler rekruttering av fosterforeldre ser det ikke ut til at det finnes tilstrekkelig forskning for å utarbeide en systematisk oversikt

- En mulighet for oppfølging er å utarbeide en systematisk oversikt over primærstudier knyttet til det andre delspørsmålet om tiltak for å beholde fosterforeldre over tid.

Key messages

The Norwegian Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs commissioned the Norwegian Knowledge Centre for the Health Services to conduct a systematic literature search and mapping of studies on the effect of interventions to recruit and retain foster parents.

Method

We designed a research strategy for a systematic literature search. The research librarian searched for all kinds of empirical studies in medical databases and databases of the social sciences. The literature search was conducted in July 2014.

Results

- We identified 4 600 references. In addition, we screened the first hits in Google/Google scholar. Among these we identified 35 as possibly relevant.

- We categorized the included references into 1) interventions to recruit and retain fosterparents, 2) interventions to recruit fosterparents, and 3) interventions to retain fosterparents.

- We identified 2 potentially relevant references on interventions to recruit and retain fosterparents, 10 potentially relevant referances on recruitment of fosterparents and 21 potentially relevant references on retaining fosterparents.

- We have found one systematic review dealing with screeing instruments to be used in the process of recruiting fosterparents. The systematic review included and analysed five standardized screening instruments.

- For interventions to recruit fosterparents the findings of our systematic search indicate that there are not sufficient primary studies of adequate methodological quality to conduct a systematic review.

- One possibility to follow up our report is to conduct a systematic review of primary studies dealing with the second question on interventions to retain fosterparents over time.

Innhold

Forord

Seksjon for velferdstjenester ved Nasjonalt kunnskapssenter for helsetjenesten fikk i oppdrag fra Barne-, ungdoms- og familiedirektoratet (Bufdir) å utarbeide en systematisk oversikt om effekt av tiltak for å rekruttere fosterforeldre. For å kartlegge forskningslitteraturen i forkant av oppstart, utførte vi et systematisk litteratursøk med sortering.

Prosjektgruppen har bestått av:

- Sabine Wollscheid (prosjektleder), forsker, Kunnskapssenteret
- Nora Blaasvær, forsker, Kunnskapssenteret
- Victoria Ingrid Einagel, forsker, Kunnskapssenteret
- Karianne T. Hammerstrøm, seksjonsleder, Kunnskapssenteret

Gro Jamtvedt

Avdelingsdirektør

Karianne Thune Hammerstrøm

Seksjonsleder

Sabine Wollscheid

Prosjektleder

Innledning

Bakgrunn

Både i Norge (1) og internasjonalt , f.eks. i Spania (2) og USA (3), har antall barn og unge med behov for fosterhjem økt over tid. Samtidig har det blitt rapportert en nedgang i antall fosterhjem (4, 5). Rekruttering av *tilstrekkelig antall* fosterforeldre, og ikke minst, rekruttering av *egnede* fosterforeldre er derfor en stor utfordring for barnevernet. I Norge har gjennomsnittlig rundt 700 nye barn og unge blitt plassert i fosterhjem hvert år de siste ti årene (1). Samtidig vises det til at plassering av barn i kortvarige beredskapshjem varer lenger på grunn av mangel på fosterhjem (1). Rekrutteringen av både tilstrekkelig antall fosterhjem og egnede fosterhjem er derved en stor utfordring for det kommunale barnevernet og Bufetat.

I et langsiktig perspektiv omfatter rekrutteringsprosessen identifisering av egnede fosterforeldre (rekruttering i streng forstand) samt prosessen med å beholde egnede fosterforeldre. Langsiktig rekruttering av egnede fosterforeldre er avgjørende for å forhindre kontaktavbrytelse mellom fosterforeldre og barna for tidlig, noe som kan ha uheldige konsekvenser for barnas videre utvikling (6).

Hovedmålet med prosjektet var å gjennomføre et systematisk littursøk med sortering for å kartlegge effekter av ulike tiltak rettet mot

1) å rekruttere (egnede) fosterforeldre

2) å beholde fosterforeldre over tid/ bidra til at fosterforeldre ikke avslutter kontakten med fosterbarnet over tid

Metode

Litteratursøking

Vi søkte systematisk etter litteratur i følgende databaser:

- Bibsys
- The Campbell Library
- Cochrane Library, alle databasene
- DARE
- ERIC
- EPPI-Centre evidence library
- ISI Web of Science
- Ovid Medline
- Ovid PsycINFO
- Ovid EMBASE
- Sociological Abstracts
- Social Care Online
- Social Science Research Network (SSRN) eLibrary
- Social Services Abstracts
- CINAHL

Forskningsbibliotekarene Marita Heintz og Ingjerd Bøhaugen planla og utførte samtlige søk. Den fullstendige søkestrategien er gitt ut i vedlegg til denne rapporten. Søk etter studier ble avsluttet juli 2014.

I tillegg søkte prosjektlederen etter grå litteratur i OpenGrey – System for Information on Grey Literature in Europe og Google/Google scholar.

Inklusjonskriterier

Populasjon: (potensielle) fosterforeldre og potensielle adoptivforeldre

Tiltak: 1) tiltak for å rekruttere interesserte som kan tenke seg å være fosterforeldre eller adoptivforeldre. Eksempler på slike tiltak kan være ulike informasjonstiltak, f.eks. foredrag eller medie-kampanjer (rekruttering i streng forstand)

2) tiltak for å beholde fosterforeldre over tid, tiltak som for-hindrer at fosterforeldre avslutter sine relasjoner til fosterbar-net sitt over tid. Eksempler på slike tiltak kan være ulike type kurstilbud, løpende støtte (f.eks. i form av psykologisk rådgiv-ningstjeneste), møteforum for fosterforeldre (rekruttering i bred forstand)

Sammenlikning: alternative tiltak, ingen tiltak.

Utfall: 1) å bli fosterforeldre/avgjørelse om å bli fosterforeldre

2) tilfredshet med å være fosterforeldre, lengde på tidsrom po-pulasjonen er fosterforeldre/'frafall'

Studiedesign   Ingen begrensing

Språk: Ingen begrensing

Eksklusjonskriterier

Vi ekskluderte studier som var rettet mot fosterforeldre (f.eks. foreldrekurs), og som kun målte utfall hos fosterbarn (f.eks. utfall knyttet til kognitive eller sosiale ferdig-heter). I tillegg ekskluderte vi studier som verken hadde *rekruttering* i streng eller bred forstand som sitt hovedmål.

Artikkelutvelging

To forskere gikk gjennom alle titler og sammendrag for å vurdere relevans i henhold til inklusjonskriteriene. Vurderingene gjorde de uavhengig av hverandre og sam-menlignet deretter disse. Der det var uenighet om vurderingene, ble inklusjon eller eksklusjon avgjort ved konsensus.

Utvelging av litteratur ble kun gjort basert på tittel og sammendrag. Vi bestilte ikke fulltekst av artiklene.

Resultat

Identifikasjon av relevante referanser

Søket fra de elektroniske databasene resulterte i 4 600 referanser. I tillegg gikk vi gjennom det første 200 treff fra Google-søket. Av de identifiserte referansene vurderte vi 33 til å være mulig relevante i henhold til inklusjonskriteriene.

Figur 1. Flytskjema over identifisert litteratur
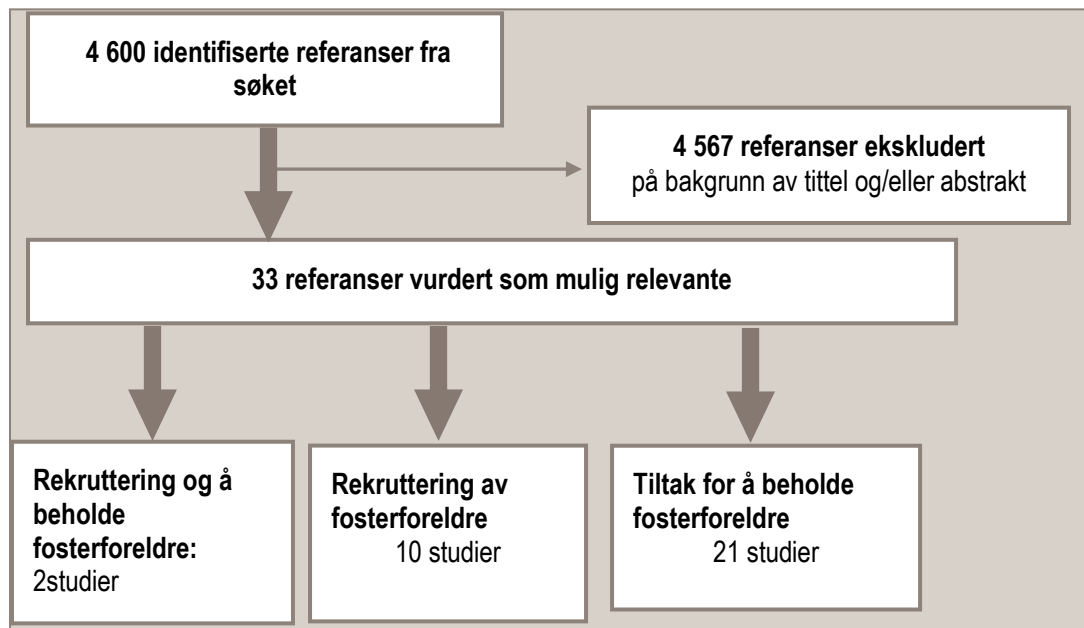
Sortering av relevante referanser

De mulig relevante referansene ble i første steg sortert i to kategorier etter intervensjon, dvs. 1) rekruttering av fosterforeldre og 2) tiltak for å beholde fosterforeldre over tid (se tabell 1). Det så ut at noen referanser rettet seg mot begge tiltak, og vi opprettet derfor en egen kategori: t*iltak for å rekruttere og beholde fosterforeldre.* Deretter ble de relevante referansene sortert etter publiseringsperiode.

Tiltak for å rekruttere og beholde fosterforeldre

For 'tiltak for å rekruttere og beholde fosterforeldre identifiserte vi to potensiell relevante studier (Johnson, 2011; Ramsay, 1996).

Rekruttering av fosterforeldre

Blant de identifiserte primærstudiene som omhandlet tiltak for å rekruttere fosterforeldre var økonomiske insentiver, 'matching av fosterforeldre og barn' og bruk av erfarne fosterforeldre som rollemodeller; kun én referanse omtalte kampanjer i massemedia. Sammendragene av de identifiserte primærstudiene gir lite informasjon om studiedesign.

Vi identifiserte dessuten én systematisk oversikt som gir en beskrivelsen av ulike vurderingsmetoder ('screeningverktøy') knyttet til rekruttering av fosterforeldre og deres psykometriske egenskaper, men ikke av tiltak for å øke rekruttering. Oversikten var fra Sverige (Enell, Hultman, Jergeby, 2009) Den systematiske oversikten inkluderte og analyserte fem standardiserte vurderingsinstrumenter. Blant disse tilhørte tre vurderingsinstrumentet 'Casey fosterfamilien Assessments'. De to andre vurderingsmetoder med vitenskapelig støtte, potensial for 'Foster Parenthood Skala' og 'Foster Parent Potential Scale', som er forløperen til Casey Foster Familie vurderinger.

Tiltak for å beholde fosterforeldre

Vi identifiserte flere studier om effekt av veiledningsprogrammer rettet mot fosterforeldre som allerede var rekruttert, f.eks. Brief Motivational Interviewing rettet mot 'ferske' fosterforeldre, Incredible Years og Keeping Foster Parents Trained and Supported (KEEP) og Lifted Up – As respite program for foster parents. Disse studiene anvendte i større grad et mer robust studiedesign.

Tabell 1: *Antall referanser sortert etter tiltakstype, publiseringsår, studiedesign*

Tiltak	Antall referanser: 52
Tiltak for å rekruttere og beholde fosterforeldre	2
Tiltak for å rekruttere fosterforeldre	10
Tiltak for å beholde fosterforeldre over tid	23
Publiseringsperiode	
2010-14	8
2005-09	12

2000-04	3
1995-99	1
1990-94	1
1985-89	2
1970-84	5
Uten år	1

Tiltak for å rekruttere og beholde fosterforeldre

2010-2014

Johnson EC. California foster care: Recruitment, training, and retention of foster care homes. Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences 2011;71(7-A):2541.

Abstract: Purpose. Children that are placed in California's foster care system continue to need permanent foster care homes that are available, suitable, and best support permanency. There have been studies performed statewide that explore the issue of unavailable foster care homes, but no real empirical research has been performed that address the core reasons for the shortage. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the recruitment method of foster care homes, to assess the training methods for foster care homes, to determine whether the retention methods use for foster care homes is effective, and to make recommendations for enhancing the recruitment, training, and retention efforts in California. Theoretical Framework. The theoretical framework of this study is based on research theories of: theory constructs, program theory, implementation theory, and decision-making theory and practice. Methodology. The study utilized an ex post factor research method focusing on the use of secondary data. The study focused on the State of California's recruitment, training, and retention of foster care families during the period 2004-2007. Research questions were answered using comparative quantitative analysis over program years. The longitudinal process conducted multiple measurements of foster care families over time. The information was assessed over 3 years and entered annually into an electronic research database. Findings. The examination of the data from the state of California public database system indicated that in areas of recruitment, training, and retention of foster care homes, there was an unstable increase and decrease in all three areas over program years. Conclusions. The study supports the conclusion that in spite of every effort by the state of California to implement new methods that would increase the recruitment, training, and retention of foster care homes, the efforts fell short of the intended outcome. The study recommends that current policies and procedures be reviewed annually, further research is advised, and that each county in the state of California be mandated to fol-

low the same strategic plan of action. Recommendation. The study recommends that the barriers to recruitment, training, and retention be monitored on a quarterly basis. The study recommends that the results be shared with the state of California of possible implementation. The study recommends that payment for respite and the recruitment for mentoring programs across the state be funded and implemented immediately. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved).

1995-1999

Ramsay D. Recruiting and retaining foster carers: implications of a professional service in Fife. Adoption and Fostering 1996;20(1):42-46.

Abstract: Since 1990 all foster carers in Fife have been paid a professional fee plus maintenance allowances, and the fostering service has been managed by two specialist teams of social workers. Using findings from a recent survey of foster carers in the region, compares the characteristics of the carers with earlier British studies, and assesses the impact on turnover and recruitment of the financial and professional support they receive.

Tiltak for å rekruttere fosterforeldre

2005-2010

Enell S, Hultman M, Jergerby, U. Bedömningsmetoder vid rekrytering av familjehem: en systematisk kunskapsöversikt. Stockholm: Socialstyrelsen; 2009. http://www.socialstyrelsen.se/Lists/Artikelkatalog/Attachments/8741/2008-126-117_2008126117_rev.pdf

MS har fått i uppdrag av Socialdepartementet att göra en systematisk kunskapsöversikt över internationella utrednings- och bedömningsinstrument som används i bedömningsfasen vid rekrytering av familjehem. Sökningar i sex databaser resulterade i 1 788 träffar. Efter att ej relevanta träffar uteslutits återstod 43 artiklar. Ytterligare elva skrifter inkluderades via referenser i de 43 artiklarna och via internationella kontakter. I 14 av dessa totalt 54 skrifterna beskrevs fem standardiserade bedömningsmetoder med vetenskapligt stöd och två som inte är vetenskapligt prövade. Samtliga instrument är utvecklade i USA. Av de standardiserade bedömningsmetoderna med vetenskapligt stöd tillhör tre ett system, Casey Foster Family Assessments. De två andra bedömningsmetoderna med vetenskapligt stöd, Potential for Foster Parenthood Scale och Foster Parent Potential Scale, är föregångare till Casey Foster Family Assessments. Samtliga instrument i Caseysystemet har utvecklats särskilt för att användas i bedömningsfasen vid rekrytering av familjehem. Den första delen består av två introducerande formulär, ett som besvaras av familjehemsföräldrarna (Applicant version; CFAI-A) och ett som besvaras av familjehemsutredaren (Worker version; CFAI-W). Den andra delen (Self Report; CHAP-SR) består av 18 instrument som används vid behov av fördjupning

inom ett eller flera frågeområden i samband med utbildning eller för uppföljning under placering. Instrumenten varierar i omfattning och täcker områden som alkoholbruk, engagemang i fostran, fysisk och psykisk hälsa, familjerelationer, socialt stöd, familjens resurser, kulturell kompetens samt beredskap att bli familjehem. Den tredje delen i systemet (Fostering challenges; CHAP-FC) består av ett antal vinjetter som den blivande familjehemsföräldern får ta ställning till. Vinjetterna är korta beskrivningar av situationer som kan vara svåra att hantera för ett familjehem. Samtliga instrument i Caseysystemet är vetenskapligt prövade och med något undantag har de befunnits ha god reliabilitet och validitet. Däremot saknas studier av om instrumenten faktiskt medverkar till att familjehemsplacerade barn får en bättre tillvaro än om bedömningsinstrumenten inte används. Det fortsatta utvecklingsarbetet av en standardiserad metod för bedömning vid rekrytering av familjehem kommer att utgå från ett eller flera av de amerikanska instrumenten. Stor vikt kommer också att läggas vid synpunkter och behov hos familjehemsutredare innan en psykometrisk prövning genomförs.

Hansen ME. Using subsidies to promote the adoption of children from foster care. Journal of Family and Economic Issues 2007;28(3):377-393.

Abstract: Since 1978 the federal government has implemented a variety of programs to promote the adoption of children from foster care. A key part of these programs has been the use of subsidies to lower the cost of adopting and parenting children who have been in foster care. Although subsidies are a key part of federal policy, there has been little empirical research on the effect of subsidies on adoption rates. This paper uses data from the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System to estimate the impact of subsidy rates on adoption rates. Subsidies to families have a positive and statistically significant effect on adoption rates. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract).

2000-2004

Blackstone EA, Buck AJ, Hakim S. Privatizing adoption and foster care: Applying auction and market solutions. Children and Youth Services Review 2004;26(11):1033-1049.

Abstract: Hard to adopt children remain in foster care for a long time and are often shifted from one temporary arrangement to another. In this paper, we present and evaluate the privatization of the administrative aspects of adoption and foster care in Kansas, Michigan, and Illinois. The Illinois model which permitted the most competition among private and public providers achieved the best results in increasing adoptions and eliminating inefficient providers. A national adoption market with ubiquitous information is recommended. Then, we apply a modern economic theory of auctions to the adoptive process. This will help solve the problem of children languishing in foster care and provide additional resources to assist adoption of hard to

place children. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract).

Baum AC, Crase SJ, Crase KL. Influences on the decision to become or not become a foster parent. Families in Society 2001;82(2):202-213.

Abstract: Examined the influences on 182 individuals' (aged 21-73 yrs) decision to become or not become a foster parent. Interviews were conducted with participants who had completed preservice training in preparation to become a foster parent. Participants described how training and other factors helped them decide whether or not to become foster parents. Data indicate that in addition to the methods used in training, the content presented in training was viewed as useful in helping individuals decide whether or not to become foster parents. The implications for foster care professionals are related both to foster parent training and to foster parent recruitment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved).

1985-1989

Moore B. Foster Home Recruitment: A Market Research Approach to Attracting and Licensing Applicants. Child Welfare 1988; 67(2):147-160.

Abstract: This report from Hennepin County, Minnesota, examines the findings of a three-year recruitment study which involves a large sample and includes well-detailed findings. (Author/RWB)

< 1985

Palmer D. Comparing home-finding methods. *Adopt Foster*. 1981;106:41–43
http://aaf.sagepub.com/content/106/4/41.extract

Pedosuk L, Ratcliffe E. Using Foster Parents to Help Foster Parents: A Canadian Experiment. Child Welfare 1979;58(7):466-470.

Abstract: Describes a Canadian social service pilot program which employed experienced foster parents as foster family workers to recruit, screen, and train prospective foster parents. (CM)

An Evaluation of the Test of Regional Planning in Adoption. Final Report. 1978.

Abstract: This report presents findings from the evaluation of the Regional Adoption Program in New York, a program designed to recruit adoptive families for hard-to-place children. Two hundred children averaging 11 years in age constituted the project's target population. Nearly half these children had a diagnosed medical problem, one fourth a diagnosed psychological problem, and more than half a caseworker-

noted behavioral problem. Of the 108 families initially recruited, 61 continued on to a second group session in which background information relevant to adoption of such children was provided. Data from the analysis of the project children are compared with data from the target population of Operation Placement, a similar demonstration project in another geographic area. The relationships between medical, psychological or behavior problem conditions noted in the children and their length of time in foster care, their placement likelihood, and placement disruptions are examined. The effects of the children's sex and race on placement likelihood is also examined. Data for project-recruited families are compared to data for families who had been approved as potential adoptive families by the agency prior to the inception of the Regional Adoption Program. The two family groups are compared on: (1) age, (2) education, (3) income, (4) whether both parents work, (5) whether they already had children, and (6) how many were matched with an adoptive child. The mode of publicity most effective in recruiting project families is also examined. Evaluation and program barriers are described and the feasibility of replicating the project is discussed. (CM)

Coyne A. Techniques for recruiting foster homes for mentally retarded children. Child Welfare 1978;57(2):123-131.

Abstract: A survey indicates that a mass media campaign increases awareness of a foster care program for mentally retarded children, but personal contact, especially with a current or former foster parent, is a decisive factor in the decision to apply.

Uten årstall

Christenson BL. An empirical-based evaluation model of recruitment, pre-service training, support, and retention of kinship and non-kinship foster/adoptive families. p. 1915.

Abstract: This non-traditional dissertation researches and reports on the recruitment, training, support, and retention of kinship and non-kinship foster/adoptive families in the state of Idaho and the United States. Three studies are presented: Chapter 3: Identified Gaps and Strengths in Recruitment, Resources, Training, and Support Provided to Foster/Adoptive Families in the United States Impacting Retention and Child Welfare Outcomes; Chapter 4: An Empirical-Based Comparative Evaluation of the Recruitment and Pre-Service Training of Kinship and Non-Kinship Foster/Adoptive Families in Idaho; and Chapter 5: An Empirical-Based Evaluation of the Pre-Service Training and Retention of Kinship and Non-Kinship Foster/Adoptive Families in Idaho. Key findings of the three studies include: 'Negative child welfare outcomes witnessed as the result of gaps in resources, supports, and training provided by the child welfare system include children being abused in foster homes, children's needs not being met, foster parents quitting, and it is very hard to recruit foster parents' (Delphi participant, 2005); a significant high rate of foster/adoptive parent retention rates when they

feel supported, are well prepared through training, and are included as members of the professional child welfare team; and that the Foster PRIDE/Adopt PRIDE pre-service training and resource family development program provides a standardized, structured, and effective framework for recruiting, preparing, selecting, and retaining kinship and non-kinship foster and adoptive families in the state of Idaho.

Tiltak for å beholde fosterforeldre over tid

2010-2014

Loree AM, Beliciu D, Ondersma SJ. KinCareTech: Interactive, Internet-Based Software to Support Kinship Caregivers. Journal of Family Social Work 2014;17(2):154-161.

Abstract: Kinship care has advantages over traditional foster care, but kinship caregivers have fewer resources and receive less support or training. Technology may be one way to evaluate needs and provide support. KinCareTech is a collaboratively developed, single-session Internet-based program designed to promote early reading and/or parenting skills through an interactive, caregiver-focused brief intervention. KinCareTech was used by a group of 10 kinship caregivers who then provided quantitative and qualitative feedback regarding the acceptability and helpfulness of the software. Feedback from these kinship caregivers suggested that they saw the software as easy to use, helpful, and relevant to their concerns. Adapted from the source document.

Bywater T, et a. Incredible Years parent training support for foster carers in Wales: a multi-centre feasibility study. Child: Care 2011;37(2):233-243.

Abstract: The Incredible Years parenting programme consists of 12 weekly 2 hour sessions involving facilitator-led group discussion, videotape modelling and rehearsal of intervention strategies. It focuses on strengthening parenting skills with the aim of preventing, reducing and/or treating conduct problems among children aged 2 to 8 years. This study aimed to establish the feasibility of delivery and the effectiveness of the Incredible Years programme in supporting carers in managing difficult behaviour in looked after children. It was a 12 month trial study involving 46 foster carers in 3 local authorities in North and Mid Wales. This article sets out the findings, including analysis showing a significant reduction in child problem behaviour and improvement in carers' depression levels for intervention families at follow-up, and findings on foster carer health and social care costs and looked after children's health and social care costs. The researchers concluded that initial foster carer training could incorporate the Incredible Years programme to support carers in establishing positive relationships and managing difficult child behaviour, and that programme participation may lead to reduced service use and improved placement stability.

Cohen JL. Enhancing retention of foster parents: The role of motivational interviewing. Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering 2011;71(11-B):7081.

Abstract: About half of new foster parents quit fostering in their first year, which contributes to the national shortage of foster parents. The purpose of this longitudinal project was to implement and then evaluate a brief motivational interviewing (MI) intervention for new foster parents to support them in their transition to foster parenting. The study participants are a community sample of 112 new foster parents, half of whom were randomly selected to receive two sessions of MI and half of whom served as a control group. The goal was to improve the retention rates and the quality of the fostering experience of new foster parents, but the result was that neither retention nor quality of experience was different between the MI and control groups. Ambivalence about fostering was reduced in the MI group, and the MI group's commitment to fostering was greater than the control group's commitment by the one-year follow-up. A somewhat surprising observation was that only 47 of the 78 families in the study actually got licensed during the one-year study period, and it took participants about 125 days, on average, to get licensed. This suggests that licensing is taking too long and that many participants, without support and encouragement along the way, are abandoning the idea of fostering before they even begin. The results from this study are mixed and somewhat inconclusive, but what is evident is that more support and guidance for new foster parents is surely needed. Further study is warranted to try to create a more effective intervention to support new foster parents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved).

McDaniel B, Braiden HJ, Onyekwelu J, Murphy M, Regan H. Investigating the effectiveness of the incredible years basic parenting programme for foster carers in Northern Ireland. Child Care in Practice 2011;17(1):55-67.

Abstract: Children who are looked after experience significantly higher levels of social, emotional and behavioural difficulties than children who live with their family of origin. Such difficulties tend to be pervasive and can have detrimental consequences for placement stability, and ultimately for the child's ability to reach their potential. Government documents such as Care matters highlight the importance of providing ongoing training and support to foster carers to equip them with the necessary skills to manage the complex needs presented by children who are looked after. The nature of this training and support is often debated. With this in mind, Barnardo's Professional Fostering Service piloted the Incredible Years Basic Parenting Programme with 13 foster carers. The 12-week programme was evaluated using the Eyberg Child Behaviour Inventory pre and post intervention. Results provide a promising insight into the potential of the Incredible Years Basic

Parenting Programme as a method of training and supporting foster carers. (journal abstract).

Rork KE, McNeil CB. Evaluation of foster parent training programs: A critical review. Child & Family Behavior Therapy 2011;33(2):139-170.

Abstract: Foster parents have special needs which must be addressed to retain them in the child welfare system. Several of these needs may be addressed within their foster parent training experience; however, little research is available to determine the effectiveness of these training programs. What little research is available is frought with methodological limitations, calling into question the reliability, validity, or generalizability of study results. This article provides a comprehensive review of 17 studies, published between 1980 and 2007, investigating foster parent training programs. The studies reviewed include 1 investigation relying solely on case records, 1 case study, and 15 group studies (5 using no control group and 10 utilizing a control group). This article points out research deficiencies and outlines several suggestions for future research. (journal abstract).

Wassall, S.Evaluation of an attachment theory based parenting programme for adoptive parents and foster carers. 2011. Thesis. University :University of Birmingham.

Abstract :The review examined the efficacy of parenting group programmes for foster and adoptive parents at improving the attachment relationships of fostered / adopted children. The reviewed evaluations of the programmes' efficacy were mostly of a low methodological quality. The quality of the evidence base is currently considered too limited to make conclusions regarding the programmes' efficacy. An evaluation of the efficacy of the 'Fostering Attachments' programme for foster and adoptive parents is reported. Twenty-five carers / parents were allocated to one of two groups which attended the programme, one of which remained on a waiting-list for six months before the programme. Participants were assessed pre-, post-, and eight months following invention and over the waiting-list period. Outcome variables included: children's emotional and behavioural difficulties and relational security; placement stability; carers' stress levels, mind-mindedness, sense of self-efficacy, competence and confidence in their parenting. Carers' sense of competence and confidence improved immediately and eight months following intervention. Sense of self-efficacy improved eight months following, but not immediately post-intervention. In conclusion, the intervention appears affective at improving carers' sense of competence and confidence, but not at improving the other outcome variables considered. Confidence in this conclusion is moderated by the methodological limitations. ;

2005-2009

Christenson BL, McMurtry J. A longitudinal evaluation of the preservice training and retention of kinship and nonkinship foster/adoptive families one and a half years after training. Child Welfare 2009;88(4):5-22.

Abstract: A comprehensive evaluation of the Parent Resources for Information Development and Education (PRIDE) foster/adopt preservice training and resource family development program was conducted one and a half years after training. Results indicate PRIDE is an effective training, family development, and retention program whose lessons stay with the participants well after they have completed the program. Knowledge tests were administered to participants before PRIDE training, at graduation from training, and 18 months after the completion of training. This is the subsequent study to the Christenson and McMurtry (2007) publication titled "A Comparative Evaluation of Preservice Training of Kinship and Non-Kinship Foster/Adoptive Families."

Christenson, B; McMurtry, J. A Comparative Evaluation of Preservice Training of Kinship and Nonkinship Foster/Adoptive Families. Child Welfare , Vol. 86, No. 2 , March/April 2007.

In 2003, Idaho selected the Foster PRIDE/ Adopt PRIDE preservice training and resource family development program. PRIDE participants (n = 228) completed a pre and posttest survey based on the PRIDE training competencies in 2004-2005. Results indicate that PRIDE is an effective training and resource family development program. Providing and evaluating foster/ adoptive parent preservice training programs can assist child welfare programs in making a positive difference in the lives of families and children involved in the child welfare system while increased cost-savings by retaining foster/adoptive families over time.

Tabor AR. Retaining foster parents through respite care: A program evaluation of LiftedUp. Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering 2009;69(8-B):5061.

Abstract: While the number of foster children in the United States increases annually, the number of foster parents willing to provide homes continues to decrease. Foster parents drop out at an alarming rate due to factors such as burnout, poor communication with caseworkers, or a lack of resources. One solution is to work on retaining foster parents through extra support, such as respite care. LiftedUp, a faith-based program in Washington County, Oregon works to retain foster parents through a respite care program providing a monthly break to foster families. A program evaluation was conducted to answer the general research question: How effective is LiftedUp at meeting the needs of foster parents and accomplishing the objectives of its mission statement? Both foster parents and respite care providers were generally satisfied with how the program functions.

Many foster parents have more than one foster child in the home and thus the respite time was spent watching other children. Even so, they felt the program was a useful resource. Foster parents thought that LiftedUp volunteers were flexible, helpful, and reliable. Respite care providers reported receiving many personal benefits from volunteering through the program. Suggestions for improvement of the program include organizing data about the volunteers and keeping an updated directory. Matching respite care providers and foster families geographically would be helpful for all participants. Also, developing a system so that all foster children can be taken at the same time, such as through a monthly night out would be helpful to providing time off for the foster parents.

Hong G. Differential effects of subsidized guardianship on placement stability for children in kinship care. Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences 2008;68(10-A):4478.

Abstract: For over three decades, placement stability of children in foster care has been a serious concern for policy makers as well as the general public. Frequent placement disruption has been found to have negative impacts on children's psychological development and educational progress. Yet, a substantial proportion of children in foster care have experienced three or more placements while they are in foster care. The objective of this dissertation is to examine the effects of guardianship subsidy availability on placement stability for a cohort of children in the Maryland Guardianship Assistance Demonstration Project (GAP) who were placed with relative caregivers before May 2000 in Baltimore City. The evaluation of GAP was a true experiment in which study participants were randomly assigned to either the experimental group or the control group. Members of the experimental group were eligible for a monthly subsidy for guardianship participation. Members of the control group, on the other hand, were ineligible for the subsidy. This study examines the differential effects of the eligibility of the subsidy on placement stability between four distinctive groups of children who were placed in Kinship Care at the beginning of the project and in the absence of the subsidy: (1) Those who would remain in Kinship Care in the absence of the subsidy; (2) Those who would move to restricted foster care in the absence of the subsidy; (3) Those who would exit out-of-home care through guardianship in the absence of the subsidy; and (4) Those who would exit out-of-home care through reunification. Subgroups are defined using the propensity score matching method and number of placement changes is examined using a Poisson regression model. The study did not find any subsidy effects on placement stability regardless of children's permanency outcome in the absence of the subsidy. This dissertation demonstrates that propensity score matching has the potential to improve sample balance. The estimates of program effects obtained with the propensity score methods, however, are sensitive to the selection of predictors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved).

Houston DM, Kramer L. Meeting the long-term needs of families who adopt children out of foster care: a three-year follow-up study. Child Welfare 2008;87(4):145-170.

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to assess the extent to which agency and nonagency supportive resources contributed to the stability and well-being of 34 newly adoptive families over 3 years. Results revealed significant pre- to post-adoption declines in families' contact and satisfaction with formal and informal helping resources. Greater pre-adoption contact with formal adoption agency staff predicted adoption stability and lower levels of family conflict at the 3-year assessment. The results highlight the importance of providing adoptive families with formal and informal support that meets their evolving needs.

Price JM, Chamberlain P, Landsverk J, Reid JB, Leve LD, Laurent H. Effects of a foster parent training intervention on placement changes of children in foster care. Child Maltreatment 2008;13(1):64-75.

Abstract: Placement disruptions undermine efforts of child welfare agencies to promote safety, permanency, and child wellbeing. Child behavior problems significantly contribute to placement changes. The aims of this investigation were to examine the impact of a foster parent training and support intervention (KEEP) on placement changes and to determine whether the intervention mitigates placement disruption risks associated with children's placement histories. The sample included 700 families with children between ages 5 and 12 years, from a variety of ethnic backgrounds. Families were randomly assigned to the intervention or control condition. The number of prior placements was predictive of negative exits from current foster placements. The intervention increased chances of a positive exit (e. g., parent/child reunification) and mitigated the risk-enhancing effect of a history of multiple placements. Incorporating intervention approaches based on a parent management training model into child welfare services may improve placement outcomes for children in foster care.

Havik T. Stolt av PRIDE: en evaluering av PRIDE-grunnopplæring. Jakobsen R, Moldestad B, Barnevernets utviklingssenter på V, Helse U, eds. Bergen: Barnevernets utviklingssenter på Vestlandet; 2007.

Abstract: PRIDE grunnopplæring er et opplæringsprogram som forbereder, utvikler og støtter fosterhjem. Evalueringen skal blant annet gi grunnlag for vurderinger og anbefalinger om hvordan PRIDE kan styrkes og videreutvikles. Evalueringen konkluderer med at det bør etableres faste strukturer på nasjonalt og regionalt nivå for kompetanseoppbygging, samt for veiledning på kursgjennomføring. Evalueringen anbefaler videre at det etableres standarder for sertifisering av PRIDE-

ledere - See more at: http://evalueringsportalen.no/evaluering/stolt-av-pride-en-evaluering-av-pride-grunnopplaering#sthash.vusFFe3W.dpuf

Herbert M, Wookey J. The Child Wise Programme: a course to enhance the self-confidence and behaviour management skills of foster carers with challenging children. Adoption & Fostering 2007;31(4):27-37.

Abstract: Looked after children with a history of maltreatment and abandonment are prone to develop high rates of mental health difficulties. They tend to suffer from multiple impairments, sometimes involving cognitive deficits and extremes of antisocial behaviour. Foster carers' management skills and emotional resources are tested to the limit. A further concern is the contribution of challenging behaviour to the unplanned termination of foster placements. Carers, if they are not to feel deskilled by the increasing numbers of children with special needs placed with them, require a more focused preparatory and follow-up training than they usually receive. This study questioned whether a broadly based cognitive behavioural programme could, by increasing carers' behaviour management skills and self-assurance, reduce the challenging behaviour of looked after children and the resultant instability of placements. The answers were sought from a randomised controlled study of foster carers attending the parent training Child Wise Programme (CWP) designed by the authors. The programme combines course leaders' professional experience of working with challenging children and parent groups, and foster carers' personal expertise based on living with and caring for challenging children. The intervention, with an experimental group of 67 foster carers and a comparative waiting-list control group of 50 carers, succeeded in meeting just over half of its key aims. An increase in the confidence of the carers was a significant gain. Also positive was the majority of personal reports indicating improvements in looked after children's behaviour, changes generally attributed to the acquisition of new behaviour management skills. Although some of the statistical comparisons were disappointing in their failure to reach significant levels (eg the reduction in placement breakdowns), they provided useful information about ways of improving the training. Qualitative methods were used to explore the subjective responses of participants to the Webster-Stratton and Herbert (1994) collaborative style of training employed. These produced valuable insights into the personal and professional dilemmas of a foster carer's role, as well as data which contributed to the evaluation of the training programme.

Suyama SI. A comprehensive intervention for foster parents to reduce burn out. Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences 2006;67(5-A):1918.

Abstract: The purpose of the program is to reduce foster parent burnout by providing a comprehensive intervention to address factors that contribute to dissatisfaction in fostering. This will be accomplished by providing a supportive

group atmosphere in which participants are made aware of what is found in the literature as contributing to dissatisfaction in foster parenting which in turn promotes burn out. Supporting studies indicate that foster care is indeed generally advantageous for the children who require its services and that foster children are generally satisfied with the care they receive. It is important to provide support to the foster parents who are rendering this much needed service. The research identifies a wide spectrum of difficult experiences which trouble foster parents. It is helpful in pointing out stressors that exacerbates the difficulties of fostering. There is ample evidence of a growing trend that foster parents are burning out and that their desire to continue fostering is in jeopardy. There is a strong need for a comprehensive intervention to address factors that facilitate or inhibit the fostering process and that provides foster parents with the tools to cope with daily stressors. Given the findings of what contributes to foster parent dissatisfaction and satisfaction it is important to provide this much needed intervention so that characteristics that facilitate the fostering process can be built upon and inhibiting factors can be alleviated. The implementation of this intervention would ultimately, reduce foster parent burn out. In addition it would indirectly improve foster family retention, increase foster children's well being, and foster family satisfaction and efficacy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved).

Malik S. Application of attachment theory for training foster parents: A model program. Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering 2005;66(4-B):2311.

Abstract: Training and retaining foster parents is an area that continues to challenge the child welfare system. Training programs currently being used are not strongly grounded in any particular theory. This dissertation proposes a nine-week group training model with additional individual training during home visits using attachment theory as its foundation. The model was developed to address the complexities in the formation of attachments between foster parent-foster child dyads. A review of the literature briefly examines the history of foster care, foster parent training, attachment theory, and the attachment organization of maltreated children. A number of themes were derived from the literature providing direction for the development of this program. Themes for each session include forming attachments, understanding attachment and trauma, developmental guidance and expression of feelings, providing support to foster children, managing behaviors, understanding the role of the foster parent, and providing support to foster parents. Activities for each session were created using each theme as a guide to achieve the overall goals for the training program. Activities developed for the program include using a parent attachment diary, life history book, large and small group discussions, videos, vignettes, and role-plays. Program evaluation measures have been developed to provide feedback after each session and upon completion of the training program from both participants and instructors. The goal of this proposed model program is to provide foster parents with the skills and tools they need to

effectively manage and care for children in their care. The provision of education, support, and specific guidance about disrupted attachments will enhance foster parents ability to challenge rejecting behaviors and facilitate the formation of positive, secure attachments.

2000-2004

Baranzelli-Yoder AM. Traditional and nontraditional foster parenting. Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences 2003;63(8-A):2797.

Abstract: Foster parents in nontraditional foster care programs receive more extensive, ongoing training and support than foster parents in traditional foster care programs. This study examined whether differences exist in the levels of perceived parenting stress, satisfaction, and efficacy among traditional and nontraditional foster parents. Twenty-four foster parents completed the Parenting Stress Index (PSI) and the Parenting Sense of Competence scale (PSOC). Nontraditional foster parents reported higher levels of overall parenting stress and lower levels of foster parent role satisfaction than did traditional foster parents. However, response profiles indicated that nontraditional foster parents had children with more emotional and behavioral problems than traditional foster parents, which likely impacted stress and satisfaction scores. Qualitative information regarding foster parent perceptions was collected through phone interviews with 12 participants. Traditional foster parents reported low levels of agency satisfaction and frustration with inadequate support, while nontraditional foster parents reported satisfaction with type and amount of support and training. Implications of the findings and recommendations for nontraditional foster care communities, traditional foster care programs, and foster care professionals are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved).

1990-1994

Chamberlain P. Enhanced Services and Stipends for Foster Parents: Effects on Retention Rates and Outcomes for Children. Child Welfare 1992;71(5):387-401.

Abstract: Studied the impact of a $70-per-month increase in payment to foster parents, and other incentives, on the stability of foster care and the behavior of 4- to 7-year-old children in foster care. Children whose foster parents received payments exhibited a lower foster care dropout rate than other children.

< 1989

Hampson RB, Schulte MA, Ricks CC. Individual Vs Group Training for Foster Parents - Efficiency Effectiveness Evaluations. Family Relations 1983;32(2):191-201.

Diskusjon

Hensikten med dette prosjektet var å kartlegge forskning om effekt av tiltak for å rekruttere fosterforeldre for å lage et grunnlag for å nærmere spesifisere en problemstilling for en systematisk oversikt over primærstudier.

Problemstillingen var todelt og vi har sett på studier om effekt av tiltak for 1) å rekruttere (egnede) fosterforeldre og for 2) å beholde fosterforeldre over tid/ bidra til at fosterforeldre ikke avslutter kontakten med fosterbarnet over tid og studier som omhandler både rekruttering og det å beholde fosterforeldre over tid. Gjennom det systematiske søket har vi i alt identifisert 33 referanser som vi valgte å gruppere etter type tiltak som beskrevet over, og når de ble publisert. Vi har funnet en systematisk oversikt om kartleggings- og vurderingsinstrumenter som kan brukes ved rekruttering av fosterforeldre. Den systematiske oversikten inkluderte og analyserte fem standardiserte vurderingsinstrumenter.

For tiltak som omhandler rekruttering av fosterforeldre ser det ikke ut til at det finnes tilstrekkelig forskning for å utarbeide en systematisk oversikt. En mulighet for oppfølging er å utarbeide en systematisk oversikt over primærstudier knyttet til det andre delspørsmålet om tiltak for å beholde fosterforeldre over tid.

Gjennom litteratursøk fant vi noen studier om kinship care (slektsfosterhjem) som vi ikke inkluderte siden disse ikke dreier seg om et tiltak for å rekruttere fosterforeldre. Det finnes imidlertid systematiske oppsummeringer om slektsfosterhjem, e.g. fra Jayasekara (2013) og én registrert i Campbell-nettverket (Winokur m.fl. 2014: http://www.campbellcollaboration.org/lib/project/51/).

Begrensning

En begrensing ved et systematiske litteratursøk med sortering er at de inkluderte artiklene hverken ble lest i fulltekst eller kvalitetsvurdert. Dette betyr at vi har inkludert og sortert referansene basert på den informasjonen som er gitt i titler og sammendrag. I noen tilfeller fantes det kun begrenset informasjon ut fra sammendrag, og studiene lo seg dermed vanskelig gruppere.

Referanser

Vedlegg

Vedlegg 1: Søkestrategier

Database: Ovid MEDLINE(R) In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations, Ovid MEDLINE(R) Daily and Ovid MEDLINE(R) 1946 to Present

Dato: 09.07.14

Antall treff: 557

#	Searches	Results
1	Foster Home Care/	3025
2	(((Foster or Substitute or "substitute for") adj1 (home? or care or caregiver? or parent? or mother? or father? or famil*)) or (Kinship adj1 (Care or Caregiver?))).tw.	2643
3	1 or 2	4320
4	Marketing/	3582
5	Advertising as Topic/	12897
6	Social Marketing/	2072
7	Public Relations/	6789
8	"Retention (Psychology)"/	7913
9	or/4-8	32363
10	(Marketing or Advert* or "public relation*" or Promot* or campaign* or "mass communi-cat*" or information* or Recruit* or retain* or retention* or "drop out?" or dropout? or Continu* or Quitting or quit or Stability or Stable).tw.	2926643
11	9 or 10	2942988

#	Searches	Results
12	((((Foster or Substitute or "substitute for") adj1 (home? or care or caregiver? or parent? or mother? or father? or famil*)) or (Kinship adj1 (Care or Caregiver?))) adj9 (Marketing or Advert* or "public relation*" or Promot* or campaign* or "mass communicat*" or information* or Recruit* or retain* or retention* or "drop out?" or dropout? or Continu* or Quitting or quit or Stability or Stable)).tw.	159
13	3 and 9	6
14	1 and 11	520
15	or/12-14	557

Database: Embase 1974 to 2014 July 08

Dato: 09.07.14

Antall treff: 706

#	Searches	Results
1	Foster care/	3557
2	(((Foster or Substitute or "substitute for") adj1 (home? or care or caregiver? or parent? or mother? or father? or famil*)) or (Kinship adj1 (Care or Caregiver?))).tw.	3080
3	1 or 2	4858
4	Marketing/	15863
5	Advertizing/	16051
6	social marketing/	2594
7	public relations/	53956
8	Mass communication/	11617
9	or/4-8	96560
10	(Marketing or Advert* or "public relation*" or Promot* or campaign* or "mass communicat*" or information* or Recruit* or retain* or retention* or "drop out?" or dropout? or Continu* or Quitting or quit or Stability or Stable).tw.	3504919

28

11	9 or 10	3573808
12	((((Foster or Substitute or "substitute for") adj1 (home? or care or caregiver? or parent? or mother? or father? or famil*)) or (Kinship adj1 (Care or Caregiver?))) adj9 (Marketing or Advert* or "public relation*" or Promot* or campaign* or "mass communicat*" or information* or Recruit* or retain* or retention* or "drop out?" or dropout? or Continu* or Quitting or quit or Stability or Stable)).tw.	186
13	3 and 9	49
14	1 and 11	658
15	or/12-14	708

#	Searches	Results
1	Foster Care/	4085
2	Foster Parents/	839
3	((((Foster or Substitute or "substitute for") adj1 (home? or care or caregiver? or parent? or mother? or father? or famil*)) or (Kinship adj1 (Care or Caregiver?))).tw.	6784
4	or/1-3	7356
5	Marketing/	14817
6	Advertising/	7987
7	Social Marketing/	665
8	Public Relations/	1299
9	or/5-8	22803

10	(Marketing or Advert* or "public relation*" or Promot* or campaign* or "mass communi-cat*" or information* or Recruit* or retain* or retention* or "drop out?" or dropout? or Continu* or Quitting or quit or Stability or Stable).tw.	749004
11	9 or 10	751888
12	(((((Foster or Substitute or "substitute for") adj1 (home? or care or caregiver? or parent? or mother? or father? or famil*)) or (Kinship adj1 (Care or Caregiver?))) adj9 (Marketing or Advert* or "public relation*" or Promot* or campaign* or "mass communicat*" or infor-mation* or Recruit* or retain* or retention* or "drop out?" or dropout? or Continu* or Quit-ting or quit or Stability or Stable)).tw.	556
13	4 and 9	5
14	(1 or 2) and 11	1296
15	12 or 13 or 14	1406

Database: CINAHL

Dato: 10.07.2014

Antall treff: 248 treff

Search ID#	Search Terms	Actions
S11	S7 OR S8 OR S9 Exclude Medline records	248
S10	S7 OR S8 OR S9	429
S9	TI (((((Foster or Substitute or "substitute for") N1 (home# or care or care-giver# or parent# or mother# or father# or famil*)) or (Kinship N1 (Care or Caregiver#)))) N9 TI ((Marketing or Advert* or "public relation*" or Pro-mot* or campaign* or "mass communicat*" or information* or Recruit* or retain* or retention* or "drop out#" or dropout# or Continu* or Quitting or quit or Stability or Stable)) OR AB (((((Foster or Substitute or "substitute for") N1 (home# or care or caregiver# or parent# or mother# or father# or	125

	famil*)) or (Kinship N1 (Care or Caregiver#)))) N9 AB ((Marketing or Advert* or "public relation*" or Promot* or campaign* or "mass communicat*" or information* or Recruit* or retain* or retention* or "drop out#" or dropout# or Continu* or Quitting or quit or Stability or Stable))	
S8	S1 AND S6	397
S7	S3 AND S4	33
S6	S4 OR S5	350,003
S5	TI ((Marketing or Advert* or "public relation*" or Promot* or campaign* or "mass communicat*" or information* or Recruit* or retain* or retention* or "drop out#" or dropout# or Continu* or Quitting or quit or Stability or Stable)) OR AB ((Marketing or Advert* or "public relation*" or Promot* or campaign* or "mass communicat*" or information* or Recruit* or retain* or retention* or "drop out#" or dropout# or Continu* or Quitting or quit or Stability or Stable))	338,554
S4	(MH "Marketing") OR (MH "Social Marketing") OR (MH "Advertising") OR (MH "Public Relations") OR (MH "Stability")	18,423
S3	S1 OR S2	3,535
S2	TI (((((Foster or Substitute or "substitute for") N1 (home# or care or caregiver# or parent# or mother# or father# or famil*)) or (Kinship N1 (Care or Caregiver#)))) OR AB (((((Foster or Substitute or "substitute for") N1 (home# or care or caregiver# or parent# or mother# or father# or famil*)) or (Kinship N1 (Care or Caregiver#))))	1,607
S1	(MH "Foster Home Care") OR (MH "Foster Parents")	2,945

Database: Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (CDSR) Issue 7 of 12, July 2014, Other Reviews (DARE) Issue 2 of 4, Apr 2014, Central Register of Controlled Trials : Issue 6 of 12, June 2014, Methods Studies Issue 3 of 4, July 2012, Technology Assessments Issue 2 of 4, Apr 2014, Economic Evaluations Issue 2 of 4, Apr 2014.

Dato: 10.07.2014

Antall treff: 55 (CDSR: 6, Trials: 49)

ID	Search	Hits
#1	MeSH descriptor: [Foster Home Care] this term only	84
#2	(((Foster or Substitute or "substitute for") near/1 (home or home? or care or caregiver or caregiver? or parent or parent? or mother or mother? or father or father? or famil*)) or (Kinship near/1 (Care or Caregiver or Caregiver?))):ti,ab,kw	202
#3	#1 or #2	202
#4	MeSH descriptor: [Marketing] this term only	29
#5	MeSH descriptor: [Advertising as Topic] this term only	160
#6	MeSH descriptor: [Social Marketing] this term only	136
#7	MeSH descriptor: [Public Relations] this term only	9
#8	MeSH descriptor: [Retention (Psychology)] this term only	562
#9	(Marketing or Advert* or "public relation*" or Promot* or campaign* or "mass communicat*" or information* or Recruit* or retain* or retention* or "drop out*" or dropout* or Continu* or Quitting or quit or Stability or Stable):ti,ab,kw	136117
#10	#4 or #5 or #6 or #7 or #8 or #9	136117
#11	#3 and #10	55

Database: CRD-databasene (DARE, NHS EED, HTA)

Dato: 10.07.2014

Antall treff: 13 (DARE: 8, NHS EED: 5)

Line	Search	Hits
1	MeSH DESCRIPTOR Foster Home Care	7
2	(((Foster or Substitute or "substitute for") near0 (home or home? or care or caregiver or caregiver? or parent or parent? or mother or mother? or father or father? or famil*)) or ((home or home? or care or caregiver or caregiver? or parent or parent? or mother or mother? or father or father? or famil*) near0 (Foster or Substitute or "substitute for")) or (Kinship near0 (Care or Caregiver or Caregiver?)) or ((Care or Caregiver or Caregiver?) near0 Kinship))	23
3	#1 OR #2	23
4	MeSH DESCRIPTOR Marketing	2
5	MeSH DESCRIPTOR Advertising as Topic	11
6	MeSH DESCRIPTOR Social Marketing	26
7	MeSH DESCRIPTOR Public Relations	0
8	MeSH DESCRIPTOR Retention (Psychology)	10
9	(Marketing or Advert* or "public relation*" or Promot* or campaign* or "mass communicat*" or information* or Recruit* or retain* or retention* or "drop out*" or dropout* or Continu* or Quitting or quit or Stability or Stable)	21723
10	#4 OR #5 OR #6 OR #7 OR #8 OR #9	21723
11	#3 AND #10	13

Database: ERIC

Dato: 10.07.2014

Antall treff: 760 (Faktisk antall treff)

Set#	Searched for	Results
S1	SU.EXACT("Foster Care")	1883°
S2	AB,TI(((Foster or Substitute or "substitute for")N/0 (home or home? or care or caregiver or caregiver? or parent or parent? or mother or mother? or father or father? or famil*)) or (Kinship N/0 (Care or Caregiver or Caregiver?)))	2331°
S3	S1 OR S2	2937°
S4	SU.EXACT("Marketing") OR SU.EXACT("Advertising") OR SU.EXACT("Public Relations") OR SU.EXACT("Recruitment") OR SU.EXACT("Retention (Psychology)") OR SU.EXACT("Dropouts")	26795*
S5	AB,TI(Marketing or Advert* or "public relation*" or Promot* or campaign* or "mass communicat*" or information* or Recruit* or retain* or retention* or "drop out*" or dropout* or Continu* or Quitting or quit or Stability or Stable)	387106*
S6	S4 OR S5	393383*
S7	S1 and S6	655°
S8	S3 and S4	64°
S9	AB,TI((((Foster or Substitute or "substitute for")N/0 (home or home? or care or caregiver or caregiver? or parent or parent? or mother or mother? or father or father? or famil*)) or (Kinship N/0 (Care or Caregiver or Caregiver?))) N/9 (Marketing or Advert* or "public relation*" or Promot* or campaign* or "mass communicat*" or information* or Recruit* or retain* or retention* or "drop out*" or dropout* or Continu* or Quitting or quit or Stability or Stable))	271°
S10	S7 or S8 or S9	771°

Database: Social Services Abstracts og Sociological abstracts

Dato: 10.07.2014

Antall treff: 1031 (Faktisk antall treff)

Set#	Searched for	Results
S1	SU.EXACT("Surrogate Parents") OR SU.EXACT("Foster Care")	3665°
S2	AB,TI(((Foster or Substitute or "substitute for")N/0 (home or home? or care or caregiver or caregiver? or parent or parent? or mother or mother? or father or father? or famil*)) or (Kinship N/0 (Care or Caregiver or Caregiver?)))	4673°
S3	S1 OR S2	5486°
S4	SU.EXACT("Marketing") OR SU.EXACT("Advertising") OR SU.EXACT("Public Relations") OR SU.EXACT("Recruitment") OR SU.EXACT("Retention") OR SU.EXACT("Dropouts") OR SU.EXACT("Stability")	8765*
S5	AB,TI(Marketing or Advert* or "public relation*" or Promot* or campaign* or "mass communicat*" or information* or Recruit* or retain* or retention* or "drop out*" or dropout* or Continu* or Quitting or quit or Stability or Stable)	228790*
S6	S4 OR S5	229882*
S7	S1 and S6	1096°
S8	S3 and S4	55°
S9	AB,TI((((Foster or Substitute or "substitute for")N/0 (home or home? or care or caregiver or caregiver? or parent or parent? or mother or mother? or father or father? or famil*)) or (Kinship N/0 (Care or Caregiver or Caregiver?))) N/9 (Marketing or Advert* or "public relation*" or Promot* or campaign* or "mass communicat*" or information* or Recruit* or retain* or retention* or "drop out*" or dropout* or Continu* or Quitting or quit or Stability or Stable))	519°
S10	S7 or S8 or S9	1240°

Database: ISI Science/Social Science Citation Index

Dato: 10.07.2014

Antall treff: 413

#1	(((Foster or Substitute or "substitute for") NEAR/1 (home$ or care or caregiver$ or parent$ or mother$ or father$ or famil*)) or (Kinship NEAR/1 (Care or Caregiver$))) NEAR/9 (Marketing or Advert* or "public relation*" or Promot* or campaign* or "mass communicat*" or information* or Recruit* or retain* or retention* or "drop out$" or dropout$ or Continu* or Quitting or quit or Stability or Stable)	413

Database: Bibsys Oria

Dato: 11.10.2013

Antall treff: 13 treff

Kommentar: Avgrenset til treff for BIBSYS

(fosterforeld* OR fosterfamilie* OR fosterhjem) AND (rekrutter* OR markedsføre* OR reklame* OR kampanje* OR fortsette OR slutte* OR stabil* OR forbli* OR promoter*)

Database: Campbell Library

Dato: 11.07.2014

Antall treff: 33

kinship OR foster – in all tekst - I gruppen Social Welfare

Database: SSRN – Social Science Research Network e-library

Dato: 11.10.2013

Antall treff: 300 med dubletter

Kommentar: Grunnet manglende funksjoner for eksportering av resultater og liten mulighet for avansert søking vil det være en del dubletter i dokument med referanser. Trefflisten sendes separat.

"foster home" 1 treff

"foster homes" 6 treff

"foster care" 204 treff

"foster caregiver" 0 treff

"foster caregivers" 0 treff

"foster parent" 6 treff

"foster parents" 28 treff

"foster mother" 1 treff

"foster mothers" 1 treff

"foster father" 0 treff

"foster fathers" 1 treff

"foster family" 4 treff

"foster families" 9 treff

"Substitute home" 2 treff

"Substitute homes" 0 treff

"Substitute care" 5 treff

"Substitute caregiver" 0 treff

"Substitute caregivers" 0 treff

"Substitute parent" 3 treff

"Substitute parents" 2 treff

"Substitute mother" 0 treff

"Substitute mothers" 0 treff

"Substitute father" 0 treff

"Substitute fathers" 0 treff

"Substitute family" 2 treff

"Substitute families" 4 treff

"Substitute for home" 3 treff

"Substitute for homes" 0 treff

"Substitute for parent" 0 treff

"Substitute for parents" 2 treff

"Substitute for mother" 0 treff

"Substitute for mothers" 0 treff

"Substitute for father" 0 treff

"Substitute for fathers" 0 treff

"Substitute for family" 2 treff

"Substitute for families" 0 treff

"kinship care" 12 treff

"kinship caregiver" 0 treff

"kinship caregivers" 2 treff

Database: Social Care online

Dato: 11.07.2014

Antall treff: 1227 treff uten dubletter

Kommentar: Søk delt i flere deler pga begresninger i søkemotoren og øvre grense på antall poster man eksportere til EndNote ad gangen

(foster OR kinship OR Substitute) AND (Promot*) 397 treff

(foster OR kinship OR Substitute) AND (Marketing OR Advert* OR campaign* OR information* OR Recruit*) 371 treff

(foster OR kinship OR Substitute) AND (retain* OR retention* OR drop OR dropout* OR Continu*) 375 treff

(foster OR kinship OR Substitute) AND (Quitting OR quit OR Stability OR Stable) 259 treff

Database: EPPI-Centre evidence library

Dato: 11.07.2014

Antall treff: 0

Kommentar: Ingen søkefunksjon derfor kun søkt på forekomst av ord på denne siden: http://eppi.ioe.ac.uk/cms/Default.aspx?tabid=62

Foster: 0 treff

Substitute: 0 treff

Kinship: 0 treff

Database: OpenGrey

Dato: 26.08.2014

Antall treff: 48

foster parent*

Google/Google scholar

Dato: 02.09:2014

Antall treff: de første 200

"foster parent*" AND recruitment AND "intervention"

Vedlegg 2: Referanser av de inkluderte studiene

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