

The effectiveness of Family Group Conferencing in The Netherlands, implementation and effectiveness: the role of family managers, method characteristics and family factors

No registrations found.

Ethical review	Not applicable
Status	Pending
Health condition type	-
Study type	Interventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON25352

Source

NTR

Health condition

child safety, family functioning, empowerment/helplessness, out of home placement

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: University of Amsterdam

Forensic Child and Youth Care Studies

Nieuwe prinsengracht 130

1018 VZ Amsterdam

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: ZonMw

Co-finance:

1) Bureau Jeugdzorg Agglomeratie Amsterdam (BJAA)

2) Family Group Conferencing NL (Eigen Kracht Centrale)

Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

child safety (decrease in out of home-placements, abuse/neglect, shorter periods of supervision order)

increased commitment of social network
parents are in control/empowered
less professional care

Secondary outcome

characteristics of the carrying out of the program

characteristics of family managers

characteristics of participating families

Study description

Background summary

Evidence for the effectiveness of Family Group Conferencing in Dutch Youth Care is thus still lacking.

The present study aims to find out whether Family Group conferencing and the carrying out of the FG plans are effective. Goals are thus to find out whether Family Group Conferences and the carrying out of the FG plans indeed lead to: 1) sufficient safety of the children in the family; 2) increased commitment of the social network; 3) increased control of the family regarding family problems, empowerment of the parents; less professional care. A second aim is to examine whether the effectiveness of Family group conferencing is affected by characteristics of the method, characteristics of the Family Managers or characteristics of participating families.

Study objective

Family Group Conferencing is regularly carried out in the Netherlands as a decision making procedure in youth care. Aim is to allow families to develop their own help plan, aiming to address the problems in such way that the family continues to be leading (instead of a professional worker), however, with one condition?: that the safety of the children in the families is guaranteed. At the end of a Family Group Conference, there has to be agreement

between the family members, members of the broader social network, of the coordinator Family Group conferencing and family Manager of Bureau Youth Care on the carrying out of the help plans that have been developed during the family group conference.

Question is, however, whether the Family Group conferences and the FG plans that have been developed are effective in terms of 1) more safety for children in the families, 2) an increased commitment of the social network, 3) increased control of the family (empowerment), and less use of professional care. Most research shows positive results, based on pre-post test assessments. Those studies that did include a control group show negative or contradictory findings. The only Dutch study using a comparison group concludes that the reported positive results cannot be attributed to Family Group Conferencing with certainty. Evidence for the effectiveness of Family Group Conferencing in Dutch Youth Care is thus still lacking.

The present study aims to find out whether Family Group conferencing and the carrying out of the FG plans are effective. Goals are thus to find out whether Family Group Conferences and the carrying out of the FG plans indeed lead to: 1) sufficient safety of the children in the family; 2) increased commitment of the social network; 3) increased control of the family regarding family problems, empowerment of the parents; less professional care. A second aim is to examine whether the effectiveness of Family group conferencing is affected by characteristics of the method, characteristics of the Family Managers or characteristics of participating families.

Study design

T1 = pre-test

T2 = post-test (1 month after FGC) - by telephone

T3 = post-test 2 (3 months after FGC) - by telephone

T4 = post-test 3 (6 months after FGC) - questionnaire

T5 = follow-up assessment, 12 months after FGC

Intervention

Family Group Conferencing and Functional Family Parole Service case management method of BYCA versus Functional Family Parole Service case management method of BYCA versus

Contacts

Public

[default]

The Netherlands

Scientific

[default]

The Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

all families referred to Bureau Youth Care Amsterdam and Surroundings, meeting the inclusion criteria to be helped by BYCA

Exclusion criteria

Families whose problems are not sufficiently severe to be offered help by BYCA

Study design

Design

Study type:	Interventional
Intervention model:	Other
Allocation:	Randomized controlled trial
Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	N/A , unknown

Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Pending
Start date (anticipated):	14-01-2014
Enrollment:	300
Type:	Anticipated

Ethics review

Not applicable

Application type:

Not applicable

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL4150
NTR-old	NTR4303
Other	: EK-c
ISRCTN	ISRCTN wordt niet meer aangevraagd.

Study results

Summary results

N/A