

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

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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...

Ethische beoordeling	Niet van toepassing
Status	Werving nog niet gestart
Type aanpak	-
Onderzoekstype	Interventie onderzoek

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON25352

Bron

NTR

Aandoening

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

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: University of Amsterdam

Forensic Child and Youth Care Studies

Nieuwe prinsengracht 130

1018 VZ Amsterdam

Overige ondersteuning: ZonMw

Co-finance:

1) Bureau Jeugdzorg Agglomeratie Amsterdam (BJAA)

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

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

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

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.

Doel van het onderzoek

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.

Onderzoeksopzet

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

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

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

Contactpersonen

Publiek

[default]

The Netherlands

Wetenschappelijk

[default]

The Netherlands

Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

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

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

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

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

Type:	Interventie onderzoek
Onderzoeksmodel:	Anders
Toewijzing:	Gerandomiseerd
Blinding:	Open / niet geblindeerd
Controle:	N.v.t. / onbekend

Deelname

Nederland	
Status:	Werving nog niet gestart
(Verwachte) startdatum:	14-01-2014
Aantal proefpersonen:	300
Type:	Verwachte startdatum

Ethische beoordeling

Niet van toepassing

Soort: Niet van toepassing

Registraties

Opgevolgd door onderstaande (mogelijk meer actuele) registratie

Geen registraties gevonden.

Andere (mogelijk minder actuele) registraties in dit register

Geen registraties gevonden.

In overige registers

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

Resultaten

Samenvatting resultaten

N/A