

# Knowledge Review – Out-of Home Placement

Take 5 minutes to complete this quiz. There may be more than one correct answer to some questions. In those cases, circle all of the answers that you think apply.

- 1 ) The outcome of the detention (informal) hearing is a decision on:
  - A. Whether the child should remain in their home.
  - B. Whether the child should be returned home at some future time.
  - C. Whether the child remains in placement pending further court action.
  - D. Whether charges should be brought against the child's parents/caretakers.
  
- 2) Adjudicatory hearings are held:
  - A. Within 10 days of the informal hearing.
  - B. Within 15 days of the informal hearing.
  - C. Within 30 days of the informal hearing.
  - D. Within 45 days of the informal hearing.
  
- 3) In cases of aggravated circumstances, the requirement of providing reasonable efforts to reunify the family may not apply.  
TRUE  
FALSE
  
- 4) Are the following statements about permanency planning true or false?
  - 4a) Permanency planning is a comprehensive case planning process to achieve a goal of a permanent and stable home for a child.
  - 4b) The responsibility for permanency planning should rest with the Foster Care/Adoption worker.
  - 4c) According to ASFA, placement in a foster home cannot be considered a permanent home for a child.
  - 4d) Children should be moved to a permanent safe home at first indication that they may be at risk of abuse or neglect.
  - 4e) Relatives recommended by the child's parents are typically not good permanent placement resources for most children.

## **Knowledge Review – Out-of Home Placement (continued)**

5) Are the following statements about the participation of the child's primary family in the placement process true or false?

- 5a) Parents should be given as little notice as possible when a child is to be removed. This prevents them from hiding him/her, moving away, or threatening the child.
- 5b) The parents should never be informed of the exact location of the child's placement.
- 5c) The parents should be encouraged to suggest relatives or friends who might be good substitute caregivers for the child.
- 5d) The parent's anguish about removal of a child should be reduced by helping the parent make a "clean break" from the child.
- 5e) Involving the parents in all aspects of the placement greatly increases the potential for successful reunification.

6) Which of the following situations are appropriate reasons to place a child into substitute care rather than maintain the child in his own home?

- 6a) The worker's assessment of the family identifies problems that create imminent risk for the child, and the family cannot not assure the safety of the child.
- 6b) The risk to the child is marginal, but the parents totally refuse to cooperate. The worker uses placement to communicate to the family that the agency is serious and expects them to comply.

7) In which of the following situations should pre-placement visits be arranged:

- 7a) When a child is moved from foster care into an adoptive home.
- 7b) When a child is placed in a residential facility.
- 7c) When a child is moved from one foster home to another foster home.

8) A child must be placed in a location closest to their home.

9) All parents are angry when their child is removed from their care.

10) The Multi-Ethnic Placement Act requires that all children be placed with substitute caregivers that have the same ethnic background.