

Historical Timeline

- 1989: New Zealand legislates the Children, Young Persons and Their Families Act, which introduced the family group conference (FGC). The FGC process: originates from indigenous ways of decision making, originates oppressive cosework practice, changes oppressive cosework practice, recognizes family as its own best expert.
- 1991: FGDM and other models hit the US
- 1995-2005: Great expansion in North America, Europe
- · 2008: FGDM further defined
- 2008: FGDM grants program in the Fostering Connections legislation
- 2010: Implementation: Starts and stops



Terminology

Family Involvement and Decision Making Models:

- Family Group Conference or FGC (New Zealand, 1989)
- Family Unity Meeting Model or FUM (Oregon, 1990)
- Family Team Conferencing (FTC) as developed by the Child Welfare Practice and Policy Group
- Team Decision Making (TDM)
- ► Family Team Meetings (FTM)► Rapid Case Planning Conference
- Hybrid Models that combine FGC, FTC, FUM, and other models



Six Core Elements of FGDM

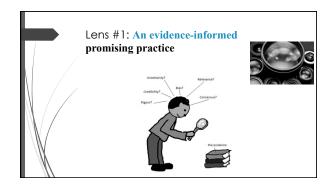


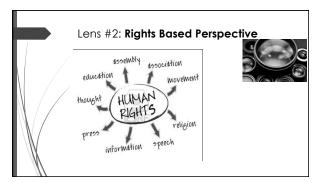
- 1. An independent Coordinator
- Family group as key decision making partner—resources put towards finding and preparing
- Private family time
- When plan meets agency concerns, preference to the plan developed by the family
- 5. Services and resources available to meet agreed upon plans
- 6. Follow up activities occur until outcome is achieved

The National Center on Family Group Decision Making (2008; revised in 2013)

Mother, After the FGC

It made a huge difference 'cause when all these people walked in, the people from [child protection] were there and then the lawyers and there were just so many people, and when I walked in I was feeling a little intimidated cause I felt outnumbered. And then all my friends and family showed up and then they were probably feeling outnumbered.

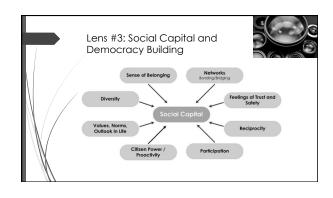




Extended Family/Social Network

This [FGC] is a great concept. The State takes children away from entire families and not just [from the] parents. [Experienced non-relative foster parent after her first FGDM for one of her foster children.

When you think about it, why wouldn't extended family and friends be included in planning for a family? [Experienced social worker after her first FGDM.

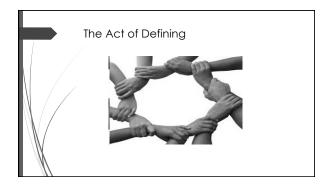


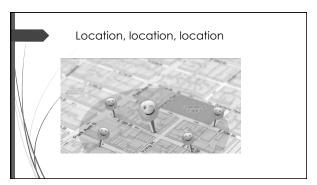
Some other outcomes: Do they matter?

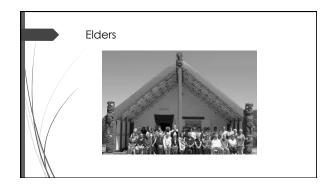
- Family satisfaction
- Conflict decreased
- Empowement increased
- Listened to/Respected

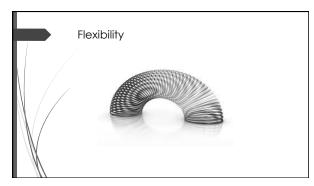
- Worker satisfaction
- Belief in sately outcomes and the wider circle
- Having a say
- Child and youth input
- Paternal input
- Paternal input
- Connections
- Mobilized family network
- Re-knitting family connections
- Less formal proceedings
- Services—faster and fled to needs



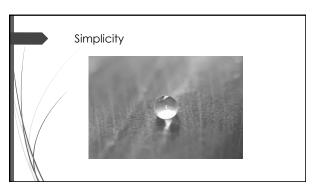














Trends in "family meetings"

■Under engaged

- ■Role of family group in decision making is
- elusive
- ► Faster and more meetings
- ■Transparency of information
- ■Trends relationship to: FGDM as a practice, procedure or a legal right