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Child Labour

Issues, Causes and Interventions

Child Labor

Issues, Causes and Interventions

Hazardous Child Labour in Latin America

Springer Science & Business Media *In order to bridge the lack of information on child labour and to stimulate policy interventions the IREWOC Foundation (International Research on Working Children) has undertaken action-based research in the field of the worst forms of child labour in Latin America. In 2006 and 2007 a comparative study on the Worst Forms of Child Labour was carried out in 7 different economic sectors in Bolivia, Guatemala and Peru focussing on the hazardous worst forms. The central research objectives were as follows: • to map the working and living situations of children who are working in specific economic sectors and what the consequences of this work are for their physical and emotional wellbeing. • to investigate the reasons why these children are working in these worst forms sectors. The research results were expected to give important insights into the currently polarised debate between those who state child labour is above all related to cultural considerations and those who state that economic reasons are fundamental to the phenomena of child labour. • to map the existing policy initiatives for child labourers in the worst forms and to identify the best practices. In the face of challenges imposed by achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set by the UN, specific attention was paid to educational initiatives. Is education a useful tool in combating child labour, and vice versa, is child labour a significant obstacle to achieving universal primary education? Although the evidence from the various cases discussed in the book illustrate positive trends in terms of the worst forms of child labor, thousands of children were still found to be engaged in activities that form a direct threat to their physical, mental and moral health and jeopardize their education. This book proposes several practical recommendations for possible interventions.*

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Child Neglect

A Guide for Prevention, Assessment, and Intervention

Child Labour in South Asia

Routledge *Child labour is a serious and contentious issue throughout the developing world and it continues to be a problem whose form and very meaning shifts with social, geographical, economic and cultural context. While the debate about child labour practice in developing countries appears to be motivated by growing competition in labour intensive products brought about by globalization, studies on this issue are both sparse and lopsided. This important book aims to shed light on this debate by documenting the experience of South Asian developing countries which have experienced rapid income and export growth. Based on evidence from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, this volume aims to improve our understanding about the link between trade, growth and child labour practices, as well as management of child labour in developing countries.*

Gender Issues in Child Labor

This note reviews the available evidence on developing effective policies against child labor, outlining it requires attention to gender differences among working children. This is so because standard definitions of child labor tend to underestimate girls' work, because economic activities of boys and girls differ by country and industry; because determinants of child labor may differ by gender; and, because the consequences of child labor may differ by gender. A number of policy implications stem from evidence presented in this note, i.e., that including time use modules in household surveys would capture unpaid household chores performed by children, thereby providing more accurate estimates of total work time; interventions to reduce child labor should address its specific causes, and should recognize that these causes may differ by gender. The determinants of child labor should be examined by running separate regressions for boys and girls, or by interacting the gender dummy, with the main explanatory variables. Furthermore, investing in water infrastructure, providing low-cost child care, and increasing access to health care facilities can significantly reduce the time that girls spend on household chores, thereby increasing their school attendance. Finally, interventions aimed directly at increasing children's schooling—such as providing subsidies for school fees, reducing distance to schools, and improving school quality—are also likely to reduce the prevalence of child labor.

Field Trials of Health Interventions

A Toolbox

Oxford University Press, USA *Before new interventions can be used in disease control programmes, it is essential that they are carefully evaluated in "field trials", which may be complex and expensive undertakings. Descriptions of the detailed procedures and methods used in trials that have been conducted in the past have generally not been published. As a consequence, those planning such trials have few guidelines available and little access to previously accumulated knowledge. In this book the practical issues of trial design and conduct are discussed fully and in sufficient detail for the text to be used as a "toolbox" by field investigators. The toolbox has now been extensively tested through use of the first two editions and this third edition is a comprehensive revision, incorporating the many developments that have taken place with respect to trials since 1996 and involving more than 30 contributors. Most of the chapters have been extensively revised and 7 new chapters have been added.*

State Fragility and Resilience in sub-Saharan Africa

Indicators and Interventions

Routledge *This book focuses on the indicators of fragility and the resilience of state-led interventions to address them in sub-Saharan Africa. It analyzes the 'figure' of fragile states as the unit the analysis and situates the study of fragility, governance and political adaptation within contemporary global and local political, economic and socio-cultural contexts. The chapters offer an indispensable, econometrically informed guide to better understanding issues that have an impact on fragility in governance and nation-building and affect policy-making and program design targeting institutions in various circumstances. These issues, as they relate to the indicators of fragility, are the contexts and correlates of armed conflicts on statehood and state fragility, the poverty-trap, pandemics and household food insecurity, and child labor. Case studies from across 46 sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries are assessed to offer clear, broad and multidisciplinary views of what the future holds for them and the international donor communities at large. Regarding state-led interventions, the authors utilize insightful statistical methods and epistemologies to explain the correlates of behavioral language frames and conflict de-escalation on battle-related deaths across the conflict zones within the sub-region, the regional and country-level interventions to end child labor, the institutional frameworks and interventions in the advancement of food security and health. This book will be of interest to scholars of economics, development, politics in developing countries, Area and African Studies, peace, conflict and security studies.*

Causes and Effects in Communication and Language

Intervention

Paul H Brookes Publishing Company *The first volume in a transdisciplinary series addressing language problems associated with communication disorders and developmental disabilities. Fourteen contributions address such issues as: parent- focused intervention strategies, assessment of communication skills, conversational interaction between children and adults, communication and social skills, children with severe mental retardation, and intervention for learners with autism. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR*

Developing Practice Guidelines for Social Work Intervention

Issues, Methods, and Research Agenda

Columbia University Press *And efficiency in practice.*

Disease Control Priorities, Third Edition (Volume 2)

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health

World Bank Publications *The evaluation of reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health (RMNCH) by the Disease Control Priorities, Third Edition (DCP3) focuses on maternal conditions, childhood illness, and malnutrition. Specifically, the chapters address acute illness and undernutrition in children, principally under age 5. It also covers maternal mortality, morbidity, stillbirth, and influences to pregnancy and pre-pregnancy. Volume 3 focuses on developments since the publication of DCP2 and will also include the transition to older childhood, in particular, the overlap and commonality with the child development volume. The DCP3 evaluation of these conditions produced three key findings: 1. There is significant difficulty in measuring the burden of key conditions such as unintended pregnancy, unsafe abortion, nonsexually transmitted infections, infertility, and violence against women. 2. Investments in the continuum of care can have significant returns for improved and equitable access, health, poverty, and health systems. 3. There is a large difference in how RMNCH conditions affect different income groups; investments in RMNCH can lessen the disparity in terms of both health and financial risk.*

Handbook of Political Violence and Children Psychosocial Effects, Intervention, and Prevention Policy

Oxford University Press *Political violence has disrupted the lives of millions of children around the world. Responding to the gravity and scale of this phenomenon, this volume is intended to stimulate discussion and research on children's exposure to political violence and its psycho-social effects. It brings together for the first time in a single volume three areas of scientific activity in different disciplines: research on effects, programs for intervention, and laws and policy for prevention of political violence to children. Section I presents reviews of research on children exposed to political violence, including child soldiers and refugee children, as well as an examination of methodology and ethics. Section II contains research on interventions with children exposed to political violence, including individual therapy and school, family, and community interventions. Section III covers legal and social issues in deterring the recruitment of children to violent causes and protecting children in armed conflict. Pulling together the work of leading scholars and practitioners in the social sciences and international law, this volume argues that the prevention of political violence to children is possible, and it provides a crucial basis for ideas for prevention.*

What Can We Learn from Nutrition Impact Evaluations? Lessons from a Review of Interventions to Reduce Child Malnutrition in Developing Countries

World Bank Publications *Evaluation Summary What Can We Learn from Nutrition Impact Evaluations? High levels of child malnutrition in developing countries contribute to mortality and have long-term consequences for children's cognitive development and earnings as adults. Recent impact evaluations show that many different interventions have had an impact on children's anthropometric outcomes (height, weight, and birth weight), but there is no simple answer to the question What works? to address the problem. Similar interventions have widely different results in different settings, owing to differences in local context, the causes and*

severity of malnutrition, and the capacity for program implementation. Impact evaluations of programs supported by the Bank, which are generally large-scale, complex interventions in low-capacity settings, show equally variable results. The findings confirm that it should not be assumed that an intervention found effective in a randomized medical setting will have the same effects when implemented under field conditions. There are many robust experimental and quasi-experimental methods for assessing impact under difficult circumstances often found in field settings. The relevance and impact of nutrition impact evaluations could be enhanced by collecting data on service delivery, demand-side behavioral outcomes, and implementation processes to better understand the causal chain and what part of the chain is weak, in parallel with impact evaluations. It is also important to understand better the distribution of impacts, particularly among the poor, and to document better the costs and effectiveness of interventions. High levels of child malnutrition in developing countries are contributing to mortality and present long-term consequences for the survivors. An estimated 178 million children under age 5 in developing countries are stunted (low height for age) and 55 million are wasted (low weight for height). Malnutrition makes children more susceptible to illness and strongly affects child mortality. Beyond the mortality risk in the short run, the developmental delays caused by undernutrition affect children's cognitive outcomes and productive potential as adults. Micronutrient deficiencies vitamin A, iron, zinc, iodine, for example are also common and have significant consequences. Progress in reducing malnutrition has been slow: More than half of countries are not on track to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of halving the share of children who are malnourished (low weight for age) by 2015. The food price and financial crises are making achievement of this goal even more elusive. The World Bank has recently taken steps to expand its support for nutrition in response to the underlying need and the increased urgency due to the crises.

WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT REDUCING MALNUTRITION? The increased interest and resources focused on the problem of high and potentially increasing rates of undernutrition raises the question, what do we know about the causes of malnutrition and the interventions most likely to reduce it? The medical literature points to the need to intervene during gestation and the first two years of life to prevent child malnutrition and its consequences. It suggests that investments in interventions during this window of opportunity among children under 2 are likely to have the greatest benefits. Recently published meta-analyses of the impact evaluation literature point to several interventions found effective for reducing undernutrition in specific settings. However, there are limitations to the generalizability of those reviews findings, particularly in the context of large-scale government programs most likely to be supported by the World Bank. The reviews tend to disproportionately draw on the findings of smaller, controlled experiments; there are few examples of evaluations of large-scale programs, over which there is less control in implementation. In reviewing a large number of studies, interventions, and outcomes, they tend to focus on average impacts. They generally do not explain the magnitude or variability of impacts across or within studies. Very few address the programmatic reasons why some interventions work or don't work, nor do they assess the cost-effectiveness of interventions.

Objectives of the Review This paper reviews recent impact evaluations of interventions and programs to improve child anth-

ropometric outcomes height, weight, and birth weight with an emphasis on both the findings and limitations of the literature and on understanding what might happen in a non-research setting. It further reviews in greater detail the experience and lessons from evaluations of the impact of World Bank-supported programs on nutrition outcomes. Specifically, the review addresses four questions. First, what can be said about the impact of different interventions on children's anthropometric outcomes? Second, how do these findings vary across settings and within target groups, and what accounts for this variability? Third, what is the evidence of the cost-effectiveness of these interventions? Finally, what have been the lessons from implementing impact evaluations of Bank-supported programs with anthropometric impacts? While there are different dimensions of child nutrition that could be explored, the report focuses on child anthropometric outcomes -- weight, height, and birth weight. These are the most common nutrition outcome indicators in the literature and the most frequently monitored by national nutrition programs supported by the World Bank. Low weight for age (underweight) is also the indicator for one of the MDGs. Methodology and Scope Forty-six nutrition impact evaluations published since 2000 were systematically reviewed. These evaluations assessed the impact of diverse interventions community nutrition programs, conditional and unconditional cash transfers, early child development programs, food aid, integrated health and nutrition services, and de-worming. All of the evaluations used research designs that compared the outcomes among those affected by the project to the counterfactual that is, what would have happened to a similar group of people in the absence of the intervention. About half used randomized assignment to create treatment and control groups, while the remainder used matching and various econometric techniques to construct a counterfactual. Among the 46 evaluations, twelve assessed the impact of World Bank-supported programs on nutrition outcomes in eight countries. While the broader review relies on the analysis of the published impact evaluations as the main source of data, for these twelve evaluations project documents and research outputs were reviewed and World Bank staff, country officials and the evaluators and researchers who conducted the studies were interviewed. Findings A wide range of interventions had a positive impact on indicators related to height, weight, wasting, and low birth weight. There were a total of 10 different outcome indicators for the four main anthropometric outcomes. A little more than half of the evaluations addressing a height-related indicator found program impacts on at least one group of children, and this was true for about the same share of interventions aimed at improving weight-related and wasting (low weight for height)-related indicators. About three-quarters of the 11 evaluations of interventions that aimed at improving birth weight indicators registered an impact in at least one specification, including five out of seven micronutrient interventions. There was no clear pattern of impacts across interventions in every intervention group there were examples of programs that did and did not have an impact on a given indicator, and with varying magnitude. Evaluations of the nutritional impact of programs supported by the World Bank, which are generally large-scale, complex, and implemented in low-capacity settings, show equally variable results. Even controlling for the specific outcome indicator, studies often targeted children of different age groups that might be more or less susceptible to the interventions. It is thus difficult to point to

inter-ventions that are systematically more effective than others in reducing malnutrition across diverse settings and age groups. Differences in local context, variation in the age of the children studied, the length of exposure to the intervention, and differing methodologies of the studies account for much of the variability in results. Context includes factors like the level and local determinants of malnutrition, differences in the characteristics of beneficiaries (including their age), the availability of service infrastructure, and the implementation capacity of government. Outside of a research setting in the context of a large government program there are many things that can go wrong in either service delivery or the demand response that can compromise impact. Beyond this, there are social factors like the status of women or the presence of civil unrest that can affect outcomes. These findings underscore the conclusion that it should not be assumed that an intervention found effective in a randomized controlled trial in a research setting will have the same effects when implemented under field conditions in a different setting. They also point to the need to understand the prevailing underlying causes of malnutrition in a given setting and the age groups most likely to benefit in selecting an intervention. Further, impact evaluations need to supplement data measuring impact with data on service delivery and demand-side behavioral outcomes to demonstrate the plausibility of the findings, to understand what part of a program works, and to address weak links in the results chain to improve performance. There is scant evidence on the distribution of nutrition impacts who is benefiting and who is not or on the cost-effectiveness of interventions. Just because malnutrition is more common among the poor does not mean that they will disproportionately benefit from an intervention, particularly if acting on new knowledge or different incentives relies on access to education or quality services. Only a third of the 46 evaluations looked at the distribution of impacts by gender, mother's education, poverty status, or availability of complementary health services. Only nine assessed the impacts on nutritional outcomes of the poor compared with the non-poor. Among the evaluations that did examine variation in results, several found that the children of more educated mothers or in better-off communities are benefiting the most. Bank-supported cash transfers, community nutrition, and early child development programs in six of eight countries had some impact on child anthropometric outcomes. Of the 12 impact evaluations of Bank support, all but one were of large-scale government programs with multiple interventions and a long results chain. Three-quarters found a positive impact on anthropometric outcomes of children in at least one age group, although the magnitude was in some cases not large or applied to a narrow age group. Most of the impact evaluations involved assessment of completely new programs and involved World Bank researchers. Most used quasi-experimental evaluation designs and two-thirds assessed impact after at most 3 years of program implementation. Only half of the evaluations documented the distribution of impacts and only a third presented information on the costs of the intervention (falling short of cost-effectiveness analysis). In two of the countries (Colombia and the Philippines) the evaluations likely had an impact on government policy or programs. Lessons A number of lessons for development practitioners and evaluators arose from the review of impact evaluations of World Bank nutrition support. For task managers: Impact evaluations of interventions that are clearly beyond the

means of the government to sustain are of limited relevance. The complexity, costs, and fiscal sustainability of the intervention should figure into the decision as to whether an impact evaluation is warranted. Impact evaluations are often launched for the purpose of evaluating completely new pro-grams, but they may be equally or even more useful in improving the effectiveness of ongo-ing programs. There are methods for obtaining reliable impact evaluation results when randomized assignment of interventions is not possible for political, ethical, or practical reasons. For evaluators: In light of the challenges of evaluating large-scale programs with a long results chain, it is well worth the effort to assess the risks to disruption of the impact evaluation ahead of time and identify mitigation measures. The design and analysis of nutrition impact evaluations need to take into account the likely sensitivity of children of different ages to the intervention. For the purposes of correctly gauging im-pact, it is important to know exactly when delivery of an intervention took place in the field (as opposed to the official start of the program). Evaluations need to be designed to provide evidence for timely decision-making, but with sufficient elapsed time for a plausible impact to have occurred. The relevance of impact evaluations for po-licymakers would be greatly enhanced if im-pact evaluations were to document both the

Child Advocacy

Psychological Issues and Interventions

Springer *The author analyzes the nature of child advocacy and reviews relevant social science research.*

Play Therapy Treatment Planning and Interventions

The Ecosystemic Model and Workbook

Academic Press *Play Therapy: Treatment Planning and Interventions: The Ecosystemic Model and Workbook, 2e, provides key information on one of the most rapidly developing and growing areas of therapy. Ecosystemic play therapy is a dynamic integrated therapeutic model for addressing the mental health needs of children and their families. The book is designed to help play therapists develop specific treatment goals and focused treatment plans as now required by many regulating agencies and third-party payers. Treatment planning is based on a comprehensive case conceptualization that is developmentally organized, strength-based, and grounded in an ecosystemic context of multiple interacting systems. The text presents guidelines for interviewing clients and families*

as well as pretreatment assessments and data gathering for ecosystemic case conceptualization. The therapist's theoretical model, expertise, and context are considered. The book includes descriptions of actual play therapy activities organized by social-emotional developmental levels of the children. Any preparation the therapist may need to complete before the session is identified, as is the outcome the therapist may expect. Each activity description ends with a suggestion about how the therapist might follow up on the content and experience in future sessions. The activity descriptions are practical and geared to the child. Case examples and completed sections of the workbook are provided. It provides the therapist with an easy-to-use format for recording critical case information, specific treatment goals, and the overall treatment plan. Workbook templates can be downloaded and adapted for the therapist's professional practice. Presents a comprehensive theory of play therapy Clearly relates the theoretical model to interventions Provides examples of the application of both the theory and the intervention model to specific cases Describes actual play therapy activities Workbook format provides a means of obtaining comprehensive intake and assessment data Case examples provided throughout

Parenting Matters

Supporting Parents of Children Ages 0-8

National Academies Press *Decades of research have demonstrated that the parent-child dyad and the environment of the family—“which includes all primary caregivers”—are at the foundation of children's well-being and healthy development. From birth, children are learning and rely on parents and the other caregivers in their lives to protect and care for them. The impact of parents may never be greater than during the earliest years of life, when a child's brain is rapidly developing and when nearly all of her or his experiences are created and shaped by parents and the family environment. Parents help children build and refine their knowledge and skills, charting a trajectory for their health and well-being during childhood and beyond. The experience of parenting also impacts parents themselves. For instance, parenting can enrich and give focus to parents' lives; generate stress or calm; and create any number of emotions, including feelings of happiness, sadness, fulfillment, and anger. Parenting of young children today takes place in the context of significant ongoing developments. These include: a rapidly growing body of science on early childhood, increases in funding for programs and services for families, changing demographics of the U.S. population, and greater diversity of family structure. Additionally, parenting is increasingly being shaped by technology and increased access to information about parenting. Parenting Matters identifies parenting knowledge, attitudes, and practices associated with positive developmental outcomes in*

children ages 0-8; universal/preventive and targeted strategies used in a variety of settings that have been effective with parents of young children and that support the identified knowledge, attitudes, and practices; and barriers to and facilitators for parents' use of practices that lead to healthy child outcomes as well as their participation in effective programs and services. This report makes recommendations directed at an array of stakeholders, for promoting the wide-scale adoption of effective programs and services for parents and on areas that warrant further research to inform policy and practice. It is meant to serve as a roadmap for the future of parenting policy, research, and practice in the United States.

Child Sexual Abuse

Intervention and Treatment Issues

Diane Publishing Company *Addresses the needs of professionals who encounter child sexual abuse in the course of their work. Describes professional practices in sexual abuse and discusses how to address the problems of sexually abused children and their families. Meets the needs of child protection workers, the front line staff mandated to investigate reports of child maltreatment. Also benefits educators and health care professionals, social workers, psychologists, psychiatrists, and legal professionals. Charts, glossary, bibliography, and list of resources.*

The Child Ragpickers

Socio-economic Perspectives and Intervention Strategies

The Book Is A Multidisciplinary Investigation Into Various Aspects Of Pressing Socioeconomic Problems Facing Child Ragpickers And Welfare Mechanism We Have For Them In India It Provides A Comprehensive Evaluation Of Children S Participation At Work And

The Sociology of Social Problems

Theoretical Perspectives and Methods of Intervention

Cambridge University Press *This book develops a theoretical framework for the analysis of social problems.*

Handbook of Early Intervention for Autism Spectrum Disorders

Research, Policy, and Practice

Springer Science & Business Media *Current rates of autism diagnoses have been cause for concern and research as well as rumor and misinformation. Important questions surround the condition: how early can an accurate diagnosis be made? At what age should intervention start? How can parents recognize warning signs? And what causes autism in the first place? There are no easy answers, but the Handbook of Early Intervention for Autism Spectrum Disorders gives researchers, practitioners, and academics the science and guidance to better understand and intervene. Background chapters survey the history of professional understanding of the disorders and the ongoing debate over autism as a single entity or a continuum. Chapters on best methods in screening, assessment, and diagnosis reflect the transition between the DSM-V and older diagnostic criteria. And at the heart of the book, the intervention section ranges from evidence-based strategies for developing core skills to ethical concerns, cultural considerations, and controversial treatments. Included in the Handbook's broad-based coverage: Designing curriculum programs for children with autism spectrum disorders (ASD). Mainstream education for children with ASD. Teaching independent living skills to children with ASD. Social skills and play. Behavioral and mental health disorders in children with ASD. Training and supporting caregivers in evidence-based practices. Teaching cognitive skills to children with ASD. The Handbook of Early Intervention for Autism Spectrum Disorders is a comprehensive reference for researchers, professors, and graduate students as well as clinicians and other scientist-practitioners in clinical child and school psychology, child and adolescent psychiatry, social work, rehabilitation, special education, and pediatric medicine.*

Child Neglect

Planning and Intervention

Bloomsbury Publishing *Neglect is the most common form of child maltreatment in developed countries and it comes in many forms. From evaluating the effects of neglect on the child to looking at root causes, this wide-ranging book offers evidence-based, practical guidance to support all practitioners in their work with neglected children. In particular: - It assesses a range of methods of intervention and how these best apply to the various needs of different families - It explores the tensions and dilemmas that practitioners can face when working with neglected children - It demonstrates ways that practitioners can work together to promote better outcomes for the child. - It provides frameworks and prompts, such as engaging case studies and reflective questions that can assist practitioners in their work* Written by a leading authority on child neglect, this book is essential for all students taking courses in child welfare and will also prove an invaluable handbook for practitioners working with families where there are signs of child neglect.

From Neurons to Neighborhoods

The Science of Early Childhood Development

National Academies Press *How we raise young children is one of today's most highly personalized and sharply politicized issues, in part because each of us can claim some level of "expertise." The debate has intensified as discoveries about our development-in the womb and in the first months and years-have reached the popular media. How can we use our burgeoning knowledge to assure the well-being of all young children, for their own sake as well as for the sake of our nation? Drawing from new findings, this book presents important conclusions about nature-versus-nurture, the impact of being born into a working family, the effect of politics on programs for children, the costs and benefits of intervention, and other issues. The committee issues a series of challenges to decision makers regarding the quality of child care, issues of racial and ethnic diversity, the integration of children's cognitive and emotional development, and more. Authoritative yet accessible, From Neurons to Neighborhoods presents the evidence about "brain wiring" and how kids learn to speak, think, and regulate their behavior. It examines the effect of the climate-family, child care, community-within which the child grows.*

Handbook of Interventions that Work with Children and Adolescents

Prevention and Treatment

John Wiley & Sons *Handbook of Interventions that Work with Children and Adolescents*, considers evidence-based practice to assess the developmental issues, aetiology, epidemiology, assessment, treatment, and prevention of child and adolescent psychopathology. World-leading contributors provide overviews of empirically validated intervention and prevention initiatives. Arranged in three parts, Part I lays theoretical foundations of “treatments that work” with children and adolescents. Part II presents the evidence base for the treatment of a host of behaviour problems, whilst Part III contains exciting prevention programs that attempt to intervene with several child and adolescent problems before they become disorders. This Handbook presents encouraging evidence that we can intervene successfully at the psychosocial level with children and adolescents who already have major psychiatric disorders and, as importantly, that we can even prevent some of these disorders from occurring in the first place.

Play Therapy Interventions with Children's Problems

Case Studies with DSM-IV-TR Diagnoses

Jason Aronson *This is an easy-to-use reference to the most effective play therapy techniques and their substantiated results. Play therapy is not an approach based on guess, trial and error, or whims of the therapist at the moment. It is a well-thought-out, philosophically conceived, developmentally based, and research-supported method of helping children cope with and overcome the problems they experience in the process of living their lives. Concise digests of play therapy procedures explore the most difficult, as well as the most common problems encountered by play therapists. These digests cover play therapy approaches based on a variety of theoretical positions for dealing with a broad range of specific problems. Because they often do not have access to substantiated results, play therapists sometimes doubt themselves and the effectiveness of their work. This book, an invaluable resource, puts an*

end to such questioning.

Disadvantaged Childhoods and Humanitarian Intervention

Processes of Affective Commodification and Objectification

Springer *This book explores how humanitarian interventions for children in difficult circumstances engage in affective commodification of disadvantaged childhoods. The chapters consider how transnational charitable industries are created and mobilized around childhood need—highlighting children in situations of war and poverty, and with indeterminate access to health and education—to redirect global resource flows and sentiments in order to address concerns of child suffering. The authors discuss examples from around the world to show how, as much as these processes can help achieve the goals of aid organizations, such practices can also perpetuate the conditions that organizations seek to alleviate and thereby endanger the very children they intend to help.*

Assessment & Intervention in Social Work

Preparing for Practice

SAGE *Chris Beckett's new book on assessment and intervention in social work practice covers the core topics for qualifying social work students. The book provides a thorough understanding of the issues and skills essential for effective practice. Each of the nine chapters defines a key concept, including Assessment; Intervention; Risk and Efficacy. Case studies and 'practice questions' throughout make the connections between theory and practice explicit. Suggestions as to further reading are made at the end of each chapter. This important book is essential reading for undergraduate and postgraduate social work students throughout all three years*

of their training, but it will be particularly useful for students who are on placement, or who are reflecting on their experiences on placement. It is also a useful resource for practice teachers who need a framework for discussing practice with students they supervise on placement.

Practical Psychodermatology

John Wiley & Sons *The aim of Practical Psychodermatology is to provide a simple, comprehensive, practical and up-to-date guide for the management of patients with psychocutaneous disease. The scope of the book will be inclusive and will aim to cover all aspects of psychocutaneous disease, in an accessible way so that non-dermatologists and non-psychiatrists will be easily able to understand the text. The book will apply a practical facilitative approach to diagnosis and management, and will be summarised by clear boxed texts and algorithms to assist readers. In addition there will be a reference and website section at the end of each chapter to which the reader can refer for more in depth study.*

Child Survival, Health and Social Work Intervention

Concept Publishing Company

Progress in Behavioral Health Interventions for Children and Adolescents, An Issue of Pediatric Clinics of North America, E-Book

Elsevier Health Sciences *In this issue of Pediatric Clinics of North America, guest editors Drs. Xiaoming Li and Sayward Harrison bring their considerable expertise to the topic of Progress in Behavioral Health Interventions for Children and Adolescents. Nearly three-quarters of adult mental health disorders have their onset during childhood, where treatment becomes more difficult and has greater social, educational, and economic consequences over time. This issue provides the information and resources needed to identify and treat mental health and clinical issues in children, with the goal of improving outcomes. Contains 16 relevant, practice-oriented topics including leveraging technology in novel interventions for autism spectrum disorder; childhood obesity prevention and*

treatment; parental rules, parental routines, and children's (0-12 years) sleep and screen time; family-based preventions and interventions for child emotional and behavioral functioning in families facing stress/trauma; integrating behavioral health in primary care; and more. Provides in-depth clinical reviews on behavioral health interventions for children and adolescents, offering actionable insights for clinical practice. Presents the latest information on this timely, focused topic under the leadership of experienced editors in the field. Authors synthesize and distill the latest research and practice guidelines to create clinically significant, topic-based reviews.

Couple, Family And Group Work: First Steps In Interpersonal Intervention

McGraw-Hill Education (UK) *Couple, group, and family therapies are usually viewed as three completely different disciplines. In fact, they have much in common. Couple, Family and Group Work reveals the similarities and the real differences among these topics. Employing real-life examples of therapy sessions involving more than one patient, it bridges the gap between psychodynamic and group system approaches and shows one-on-one counselors and therapists how to work with various types of groups.*

Parent-Child Separation

Causes, Consequences, and Pathways to Resilience

Springer Nature *This book examines the similarities in children's short- and long-term development and adjustment when they have been separated from their parents because of larger institutional forces. It addresses the unique circumstances and the similarities faced by parents and children under three different institutional contexts of separation: parental migration and deportation, parental incarceration, and parental military deployment. Chapters describe the difficulties faced by families in each of these circumstances, along with the challenges in conducting research under the multidimensional and dynamic complexities of parent-child separation. Finally, the volume offers recommendations for creating supportive structures and interventions for families facing separation that can bolster youth well-being in childhood and beyond. Featured areas of coverage include: · Parental migration. · Parental incarceration. · Parental military deployment. · Undocumented migration and deportation. · Child-parent relationship and child resilience and*

adjustment. Parent-Child Separation is a must-have resource for researchers, professors, clinicians, professionals, and graduate students in developmental psychology, family studies, public health, clinical social work, educational policy, and migration studies as well as all interrelated disciplines, including sociology, criminology, demography, prevention science, political science, and economics.

Crisis Intervention and Crisis Management Strategies that Work in Schools and Communities

Psychology Press *First Published in 2004. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.*

Handbook of Developmental Psychopathology

Springer *Developmental psychopathology is the new child on the block. As yet not an overly sturdy child, but one clearly out of the cradle, an active toddler and an enterprising explorer of the boundaries of its province. It wasn't always so. Only 15 years ago Thomas Achenbach in publishing the first edition of his book used a recently coined title, Developmental Psychopathology, and began the volume with a provoking first sentence: "This is a book about a field that hardly exists yet. " Seven years later when the second edition appeared, that sentence had been deleted. In place of the original 13-page chapter, on the "Developmental Approach to Psychopathology in Children," there was a 40-page chapter focused on the biological, cognitive, social-emotional, and educational perspectives in development, together with a lengthy account of developmental periods and an integrative statement on the constituents of a developmental framework. Other signs and symptoms began to appear. Child Development, a doyen for developmentalists, devoted a special issue, under the guest editorship of Dante Cicchetti, to an emergent developmental psychopathology. This year saw the publication of a new journal, Development and Psychopathology (1989), edited by Cicchetti and Nurcombe. And attendees at recent meetings of the Society for Research in Child Development can attest to the growing interest of the membership in the linkage of development and psychopathology as seen and heard via posters, symposia, and guest speakers.*

Collaborative Cognitive-behavioral Intervention in Social Work Practice

A Workbook

Oxford University Press, USA *Collaborative Cognitive-Behavioral Social Work Intervention presents the collaborative process of delivering behavioral and cognitive interventions. An abundance of examples and exercises allows the reader to see the diverse range of applications cognitive-behavioral interventions might have to social work.*

Child Abuse Intervention

Family-Based Intervention for Child and Adolescent Mental Health

A Core Competencies Approach

Cambridge University Press *An overview of the core competencies for the delivery of evidence-based family interventions for child and adolescent mental health issues.*

Brief Interventions with Bereaved Children

Oxford University Press, USA *This book approaches working short term with bereaved children and families from a variety of perspectives and in a variety of settings. The first part of the book focuses on the historical and theoretical background and current*

context, and the second on the different methods of intervention.

Empirically Based Interventions Targeting Social Problems

Springer Nature *This unique volume demonstrates the effectiveness of applying an evidence-based practice process to the solution of selected social problems. It focuses on social work interventions addressing family, community, and societal factors. Research indicates that reinforcement for positive behavior at the group, organizational, and community levels, as opposed to interventions focusing on the individual, are more likely to result in meaningful improvement in well-being. Chapters address issues such as child maltreatment, educationally disadvantaged children, violence in schools, adolescent sexuality, substance abuse, crime, urban decline and homelessness, unemployment, marital conflict, and chronic medical problems. Empirically Based Interventions Targeting Social Problems is a relevant resource for practitioners and counseling professionals whose work involves interventions with children and families as well as communities. It also is a useful text for graduate students in social work as well as students preparing for other helping professions including psychology, sociology, marital and family counseling, and child development.*

Chronic Mental Illness and the Changing Scope of Intervention Strategies, Diagnosis, and Treatment

IGI Global *Although the epidemiology of mental illnesses is innately complex, there have been many strides in the diagnosis and treatment of chronic mental illnesses as more research is being conducted in the field. As more information becomes available, mental health professionals are able to develop more effective plans for caring for their patients. Chronic Mental Illness and the Changing Scope of Intervention Strategies, Diagnosis, and Treatment examines emergent research on the identification and epidemiology of various mental illnesses. Featuring information on the prevalence of the disease, psychopharmacological advancements, and strategies for the management of chronic mental illnesses, this book is ideally suited for students, psychiatrists, psychologists, neurologists, social workers, rehabilitation therapists, and other health professionals interested in learning more about shifting practices in the mental health sector.*