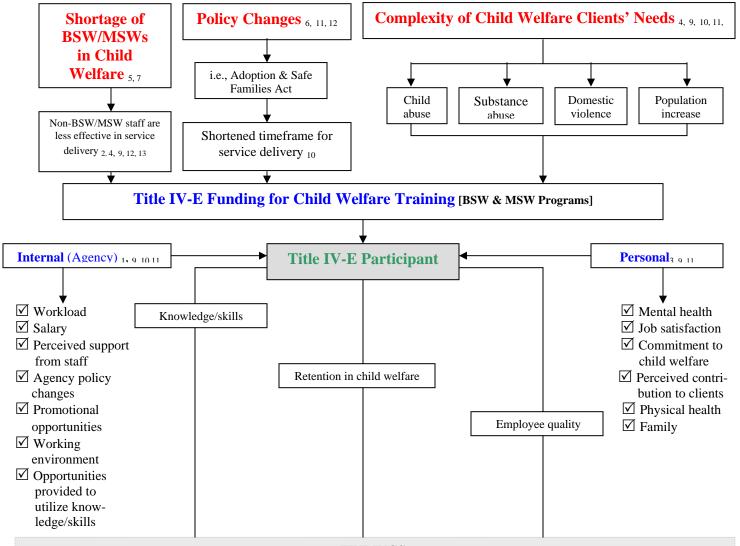
Title IV-E Training Programs: Findings from the Literature

By Nicole Willis & Patrick Leung, University of Houston, 2004



FINDINGS:

- Title IV-E has an impact on retention rates₁₅; around 50% of Title IV-E participants stay in public child welfare_{1, 3, 5, 8}
- Organization factors such as burnout, salary and caseload affect retention₃
- Level of job satisfaction has an impact on retention_{3 10}
- Size of caseload alone does not have a significant effect on employee tenure in public child welfare₃
- Employees who stay in public child welfare were significantly more satisfied than those who left in terms of: supervisor support, personal growth/promotion opportunities, opportunities to improve knowledge/skills, feeling of accomplishment, professional recognition, decision-making autonomy, and opportunities to make a difference in clients' lives_{3, 5, 11}
- Relationships with co-workers serve as a buffer for emotional exhaustion₃
- Title IV-E graduates report having effective skills, the ability to change agency from within, increased knowledge/ethics, coping skills and assertiveness₉; BSW Title IV-E participants are, on average, more knowledgeable about child welfare than non-Title IV-E workers₄
- Administrators rate MSW degree less beneficial than Title IV-E participants did₉ and less than half of administrators find that MSWs were higher than BSWs in terms of professionalism, skills and other job dynamics₉. Administrators should be educated about the professional benefits of MSW degreed workers in child welfare in terms of skills and knowledge.
- Reasons Title IV-E participants leave public child welfare include: salary, workload, supervision and lack of promotional opportunities_{8, 9}
- Reasons Title IV-E participants stay in public child welfare include: commitment to child welfare practice and flexible schedule₉
- Title IV-E had demonstrated effectiveness in helping participants develop skills, values and ethics₁
- Around 90% of Title IV-E graduates secured employment at public child welfare agencies
- Title IV-E participants who leave public child welfare obtain higher paying jobs_{3,8}
- Title IV-E participants have higher core competencies and are better prepared for their jobs than other employees₁₄

Bibliography

- ¹ Brown, J.K., Chavkin, N.F., & Peterson, V. (2002). Tracking process and outcome results of BSW students' preparation for public child welfare practice: Lessons learned. *Journal of Health & Social Policy*, 15(3/4), 105-116.
- ² Clark, S. (2003). The California collaboration: A competency-based child welfare curriculum project for master's social workers. *Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment*, 7(1), 135-157.
- ³ Dickinson, N.S., & Perry, R.E. (2002). Factors influencing the retention of specially educated public child welfare workers. *Journal of Health & Social Policy*, 15(3/4), 89-104.
- ⁴ Gansle, K.A., & Ellett, A.J. (2002). Child welfare knowledge transmission, practitioner retention, and university-community impact: A study of Title IV-E child welfare training. *Journal of Health & Social Policy*, 15(3/4), 69-88.
- ⁵ Jones, L. (2002). A follow-up of a Title IV-E program's graduates' retention rates in a public child welfare agency. *Journal of Health & Social Policy*, 15(3/4), 39-51.
- ⁶ Kopels, S., Carter-Black, J., & Poertner, J. (2002). Reducing conflict between child welfare communities. *Journal of Health & Social Policy*, *15*(3/4), 117-129.
- ⁷ Pierce, L. (2003). Use of Title IV-E funding in BSW programs. *Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment*, 7(1), 21-33.
- ⁸ Robin, S.C., & Hollister, C.D. (2002). Career paths and contributions of four cohorts of IV-E funded msw child welfare graduates. *Journal of Health & Social Policy*, 15(3/4), 53-67.
- ⁹ Scannapieco, M., & Connell-Corrick, K. (2003). Do collaborations with schools of social work make a difference for the field of child welfare? Practice, retention and curriculum. *Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment*, 7(1), 35-51.
- ¹⁰ Smith, B.D. (2002). Evaluating federally-funded child welfare training partnerships: A worthwhile challenge. *Journal of Health in the Social Environment, 15*(3/4), 189-201.
- ¹¹ Wehrmann, K.C., Shin, H., & Poertner, J. (2002). Transfer of training: An evaluation study. *Journal of Health & Social Policy*, *15*(3/4), 23-37.
- ¹² Zlotnik, J.L. (2002). Preparing social workers for child welfare practice: Lessons from an historical review of the literature. *Journal of Health & Social Policy*, 15(3/4), 5-21.
- ¹³ Meezan, W. (2003, October). *Retention in child welfare*. Panel presentation at the Conference on Developing Strategies to Re-professionalize child welfare in America, University of Georgia.
- ¹⁴ Clark, E.J. (2003, Jun 11). Hearing on Bush administration foster care flexible funding proposal. Retrieved November 11, 2004, from, http://www.waysandmeans.house.gov/hearings.asp?formmode=printfriendly&id=1079

Developed by Nicole Willis, MSW and Patrick Leung, Ph.D., Graduate School of Social Work, University of Houston (December 2004). Please address all correspondence to Patrick Leung at pleung@uh.edu.