**1 Page Summary Analysis of Theories that CA is interested in Exploring for inclusion in Practice Model**

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| **Theory** | **How it explains the root of the problem of child maltreatment** | **Level of Explanation** | **Attributions** | **Implications for child welfare practice** |
| **ORIENTING THEORIES** |  |  |  |  |
| **Conflict Theories** | Explains why our families, particularly those who are poor, African American, Native American, Japanese and Latinos struggle as a result of historical and present oppression and traumatization. (Process) | Macro | External, stable and largely uncontrollable(e.g. past oppression is uncontrollable, much of present is uncontrollable but with changes in laws, policies and social action can change) | 1) Empathy and compassion for our families2) Infusion of culturally sensitive engagement strategies and tools that include extended family and community members3) Advocacy  |
| **Humanistic Theory e.g. Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs, Person-Centered🡪****Strengths Based****Solution Focused****Motivational Interviewing** |  Parents who do not have their own physiological, safety or belonging needs met have a difficult time meeting these needs in their children. Parents who did not receive unconditional positive regard from their own families, teachers etc. thus they have difficulty giving that to their children. | Macro and Micro | External, stable and uncontrollable causes in society prevent people from meeting their needs.Proximal cause is low self- esteem and a focus on the negative which is internal, unstable and controllable | 1)Maslow forms the foundation of child outcomes – meet primary needs of children and families in order to assist them in higher levels of need attainment2) Honor client self -determination, see clients as experts in own lives, join with them with respect, genuineness, empathy so they can be their best selves3) Build on strengths4) Track solutions, reinforce times problem is absent, celebrate small changes |
| **BIO/DEVELOPMENTAL**  |  |  |  |  |
| **Family Life Cycle Theory** | Task of parenting is complex, challenging and difficult for all families who struggle from time to time- especially with certain aspects of family life. | Meso-Micro | External but controllable and unstable- family can learn skills | 1)Normalize issues in context of everyday life events3)Maltreatment usually focused on key milestones and transitions as well as discipline4)Can be multigenerational |
| **Stress/Traumatic Event Effects on Brain and Coping Mediated by Protective and Risk Factors** | Being traumatized can create the context for harsher punishment of children and child maltreatment is a traumatic event for a child. So trauma is both a cause and an effect of child maltreatment | Micro | Mix of external, stable, uncontrollable and internal attributions | 1)Empathy2)Prevent re-traumatization through how treat clients3)Identify risk and protective factors, use natural supports and resources to surround family3)Intervene with EBPs focused on trauma (TF-CBT, TG-CBT, TST, FFT) |
| **Attachment Theory** | Focus on nature and impact of child maltreatment and how to intervene (not why child maltreatment occurs).Children need consistent nurturance and protection.  | Micro | External, controllable and unstable | 1)Engage parents and other family to keep families together2)Removal has great potential to harm children. Work to minimize disruptions in attachment. 3)It matters where children are placed – assure that children have opportunities for health attachment |
| **Theory** | **How it explains the root of the problem of child maltreatment** | **Level of Explanation** | **Attributions** | **Implications for child welfare practice** |
| **INTERVENTION** |  |  |  |  |
| **BEHAVIORISM****Social Learning Theory****Tie with Cognitive Processes****CB Family Therapy****CBT, TF-CBT, etc.****Relapse Prevention** **Empowerment**  | Cause of maltreatment is a result of parents’ own conditioning and social learningCognitive distortions and emotions can exacerbate the problem | Mico | External, stable (or unstable), uncontrollableBut can take control (self-efficacy) | 1)Sequence of events2)Understand triggers3)Interrupt pattern, reinforce new behavior to prevent relapse4)Use of CBT and other therapies to give parents tools5)Case plans include ILOs as well as FLOs |