



# Foster Care for adults with disabilities/ psychiatric problems



# Clients

Adults with disabilities or psychiatric problems who are not able to live an independent life, can choose to live with a foster family...

# Clients, disabilities

## Disabilities

- Visual disability
- Auditive disability
- Cognitive (intellectual) disability
- Physical disability

## Psychiatric & Psychological Problems

- Clinical Disorder (f.e. depression)
- Personality Disorder (f.e. schizophrenia)

Recognized disorders of DSM IV



# Clients, in reality

Disability	Subtotal
Mild Mental	36
Slight Mental	44
Severe Mental	6
Disabled A	1
Disabled B	1
Autism Spectrum Disorder	6
Acquired brain injury	2
Visual	1
Combination	9
Psychological	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>109</b>



# How to get into Foster Care?

## Condition: attestation of Foster Care

A family can only be a foster family when Foster Care gives them an attestation after a procedure of selection, observation of the network or screening



# How to get into Foster Care?

## 20 % Social Network

When someone in the social network wants to be a Foster Parent of an adult, the screening of the Network is done by the adultteam itself together with someone of the team selection

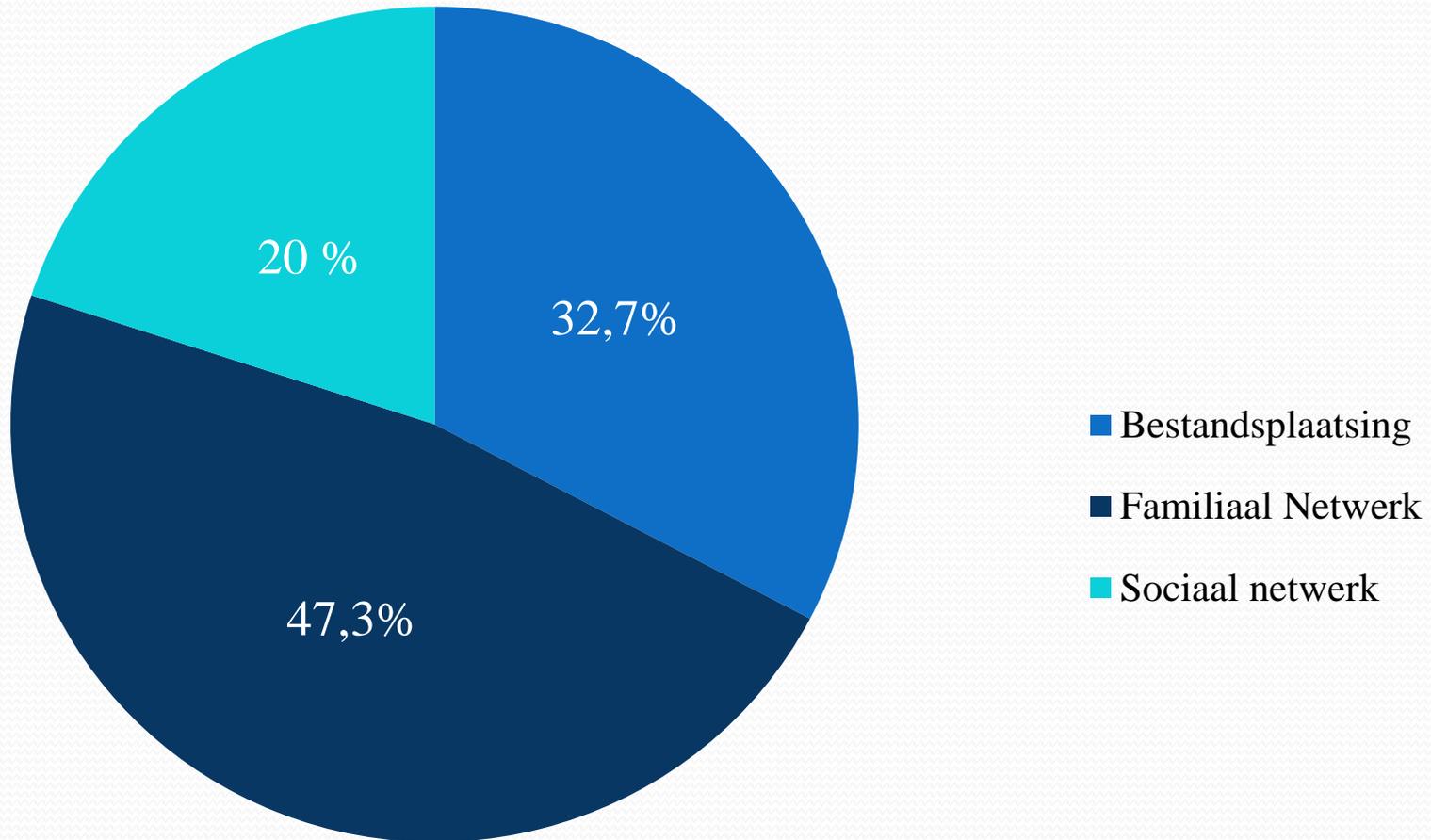
## 32,7 % New family

New families get selected by the team selection

## 47,3 % Family

In families where already lives a client as a foster 'child', an observation is made bij the observation team.

# How to get into Foster Care?





# Kinds of Foster Care

- Perspective searching Foster Care
- Perspective giving Foster Care  
High or low frequency
- Supportive Foster Care  
High or low frequency
- Treatment Foster Care



# Kinds of Foster Care: examples

Moniek (32 years old) has a mental disability and lives with her sister, she stayed a while in a psychiatric institution after a psychotic upsurge.

After adaptation of the medication she got stabilised so she could go and live with her sister and brother in law

-> **Perspective giving foster care, high frequency**  
**(she stays there 7 days a week)**



# Kinds of Foster Care: examples

“Moniek from the former example is now 58 years old. Her sister became a widow and has health problems. It is time to start searching for a different way of living.”

-> **Perspective searching foster care**



# Kinds of Foster Care: examples

Antony (19 years old) stays in a boarding school for minors with a mental disability. During the weekend he stays with his grandparents.

-> **Perspective giving foster care, low frequency**  
**(he stays there 2 days out of 7)**



# Kinds of Foster Care: examples

“John (36 years old) suffers from anxiety disorder and lives with his aged parents. Each month he stays one weekend with a foster family. At Christmas and summer vacation he stays about two weeks with this family.”

-> **Supportive Foster Care, low frequency**



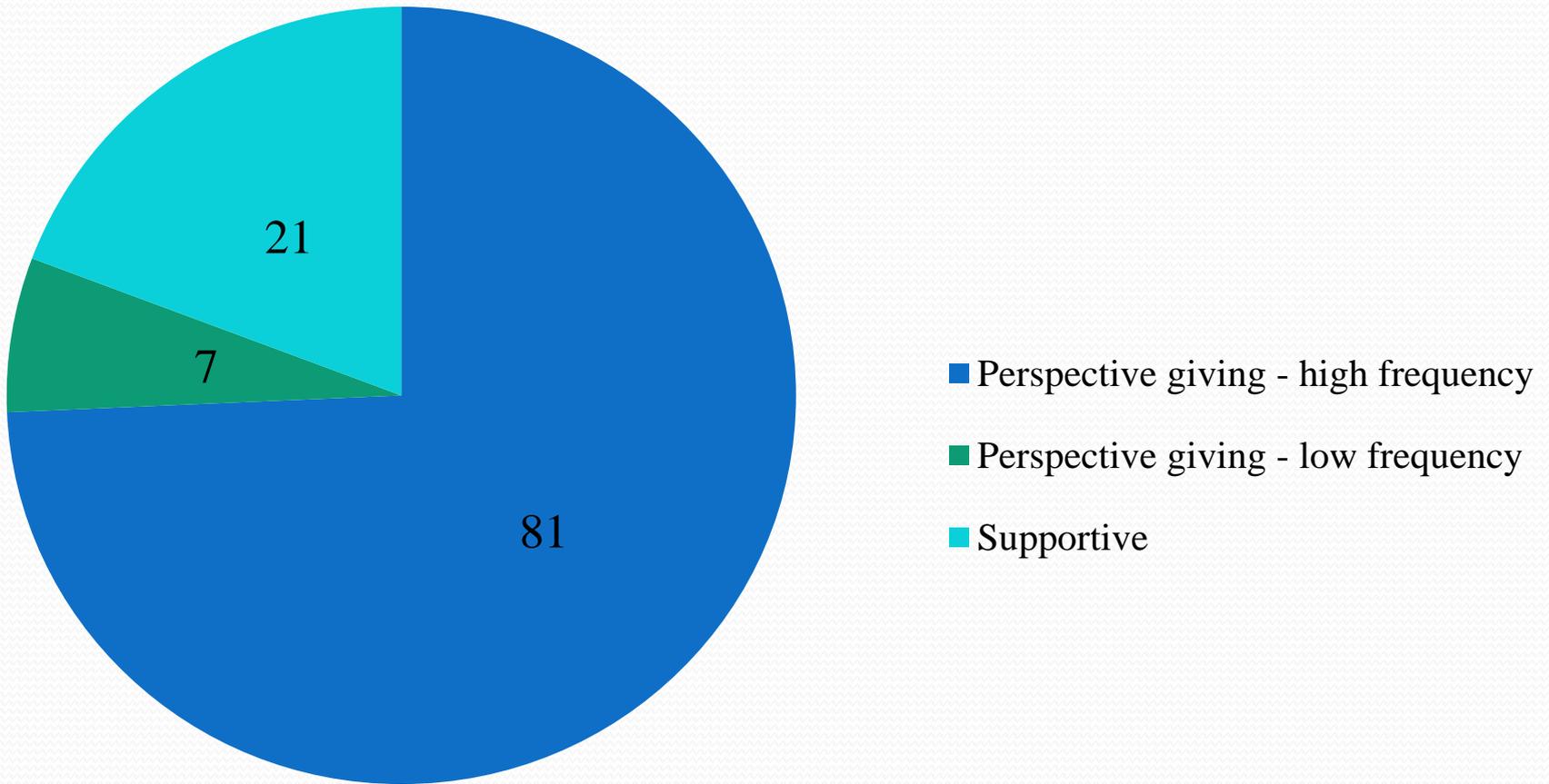
# Kinds of Foster Care: examples

“Daniel (65 years old) has a slightly mental disability and a bipolar disorder. He lives with his elderly father who dies unexpected. Daniel can immediatly but temporarily go live with his brother. After three months he can go live in a resthome.”

-> **Supportive Foster Care, Short term**



# Foster Care @ this moment





# Added value of Foster Care

- Assistency
- Methodology
- Finances

# Assistency

There's a personal assistant for each client:

- He works together with the client and the foster family
- He works together with other involved services and coordinates the care when necessary
- He has monthly contacts (visits or phone calls)
- He has knowledge about disabilities and psychological problems
- He has knowledge about financial, juridical and administrative aspects

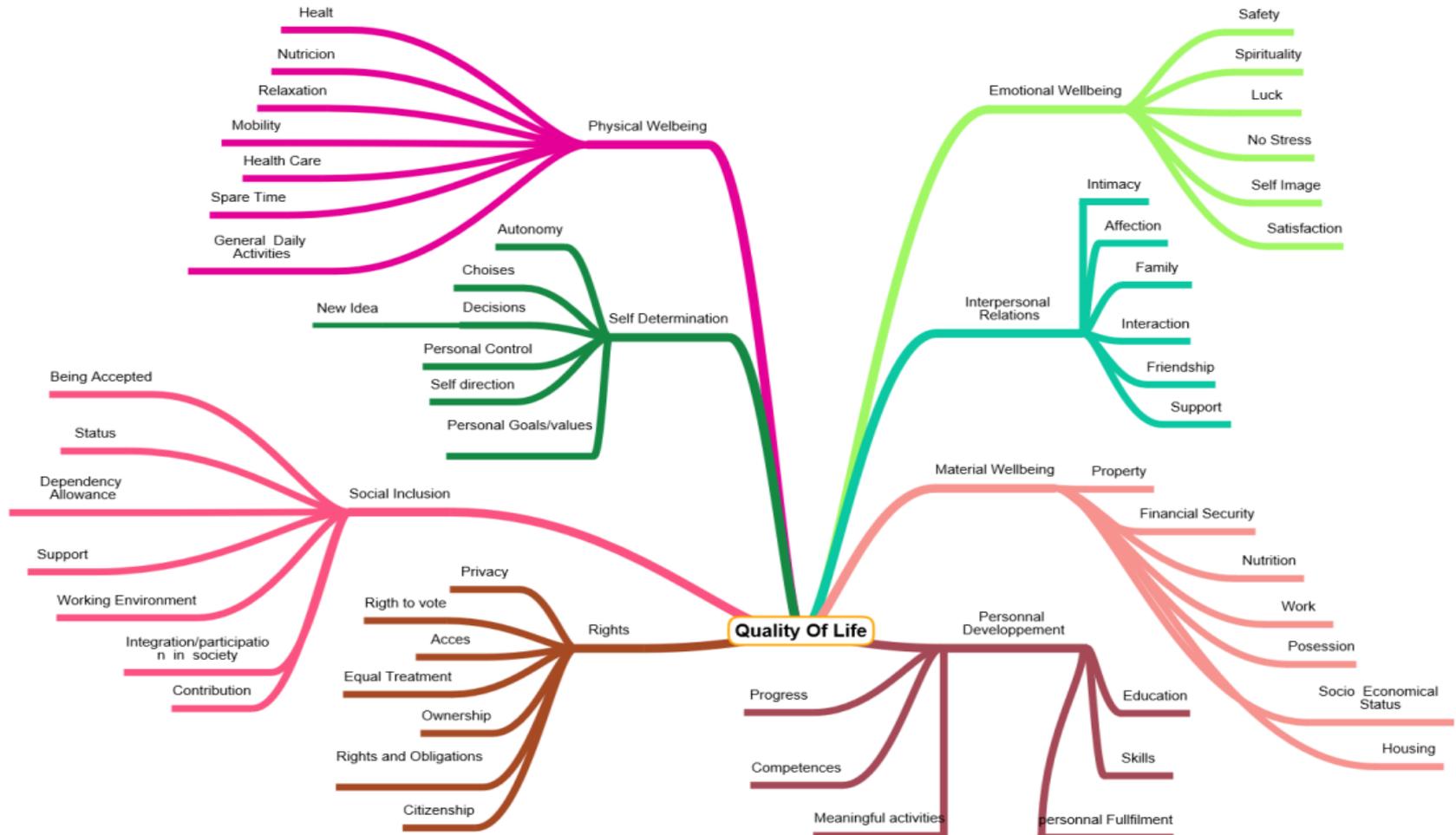


# Methods

The assistant pays attention to the client his quality of life

- Quality of life
- Sonestra
- Seo

# Quality of life (Shalock)





# Sonestra

⇒ Method to expand the network of the client

Giving the opportunity to people to keep control of their live, or get the control back, by making a plan for the future together with their family or/and social network.

Together they make decisions, compose a plan of action and fullfill this plan.

The clients strenghten their independancy by getting aware of their own situation and possibilities.

Afterwards they go looking for answers on their own strength, supplemented with the perspective of their network.

# SEO (Anton Došen)

= Scale of Emotional Development

- It's a different way of looking at behaviour, possibilities and problems for parents, the network and professionals. We are looking for the meaning of the behaviour. Not the IQ and what someone can do, but what someone can manage, is important.
  - What can he manage?
  - What does he need?
  - How close or nearby are you to that person?
  - Which borders and what structure is necessary?
  - How can the person participate at activities?
  - How do you communicate with them?



# Finances

- Foster Care pays €7/day to the Foster Parents
- The client pays €513/month to his Foster Parents of his own income
- The client has the right to an exempt amount of €344



# Future challenges?

- Attracting:
  - New families
  - New clients
- Expand cooperation with psychiatry
- New system of finances