.1

TI: **Educationally-Based, Culturally-Sensitive, Theory-Driven Mentorship Intervention with At-risk Native American Youth in South Dakota: A Narrative Review.**

AU: Aschenbrener, Crystal; Johnson, Sherry

SO: Journal of Child & Family Studies; Jan2017, Vol. 26 Issue 1, p14-27

Keywords: At-risk youth; Mentorship programs; Native American youth; Social learning theory; Strengths perspective.

Abstract:

Native American youth struggle with many social issues such as poverty, drug and alcohol abuse, teen pregnancy, and dropping out of high school, as a result of historical trauma and the current conditions on the reservation. This narrative review found that existing mentorship programs lack adequate research, particularly with Native American youth and youth from rural settings, yet the limited research does demonstrate potential promise. Available research findings suggest that mentorship programs are supporting at-risk youth generally, particularly with increasing their self-worth as well as having educational benefit for the youth. Two theoretical frameworks, strengths perspective and social learning theory, have been determined to offer support to increase the value of mentorship programs for Native American youth. This narrative review concludes that by understanding the social issues and the impact of historical trauma as well as understanding the use of applied theories, strong programming, and helpful factors or considerations, a culturally-sensitive, educationally-based mentorship intervention has potential to support at-risk Native American youth feel motivated to move forward with their educational futures.

2.

TI: **Invitational Theory and Practice Applied to Resiliency Development in At-Risk Youth.**

AU: Lee, R. Scott

Keywords: At-risk behavior; At-risk youth; Social development; Invitational education

Abstract:

Resilience development is a growing field of study within the scholarly literature regarding social emotional achievement of at-risk students. Developing resiliency is based on the assumption that positive, pro-social, and/or strength-based values inherent in children and youth should be actively and intentionally developed. The core values of Invitational Theory and Practice of trust, optimism, care, intentionality, and respect can be applied to the values in other theories of resilience development. This paper argues that Invitational Theory and Practice also applies to the practices of resiliency development and should be considered a useful theory for culture change in pubic schools, alternative schools, and other educational organizations that serve at-risk children and youth

3.

TI: **Predicting Suicidal Tendencies Among High Risk Youth With the General Theory of Crime**

AU: Nofziger, Stacey; J. Callanan, Valerie

Abstract:

This study examines whether suicidal tendencies among a group of juveniles who have come to the attention of Child Protective Services can be predicted by self-control theory. Using data from the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being, we find that self-control predicts suicidal tendencies. In addition, the effect of self-control remains significant even when controlling for the juveniles' depression and previously reported suicidal thoughts and behaviors. This study lends further support to the claim that self-

4.

TI: **Effective Substance Abuse Prevention: School Social Workers As Catalysts for Change**

SO: Benard, Bonnie; Fafoglia, Barbara; McDonald, Mary.

SO: Social Work in Education; Jan91, Vol. 13 Issue 2, p90-114

This article describes trends and problem indicators relating to the rapidly increasing population of youths at risk for educational failure who will, in turn, fail in the labor market. Schools and other social institutions-the family, the community, the media, and the state and federal governments-have failed to socialize and integrate youths. In response to this failure, the authors challenge all community systems to address the multitude of social problems facing youths by collaborating to develop comprehensive, coordinated health education programs including substance abuse prevention efforts at the community, state, and federal levels. Components of effective prevention efforts, conclusions from model prevention programs, and implications for social workers in school settings are discussed

5.

TI: **Mental Health Practitioners' Perceived Levels of Preparedness, Levels of Confidence and Methods Used in the Assessment of Youth Suicide Risk.**

AU: Schmidt, Robert C

SO: Professional Counselor; 2016, Vol. 6 Issue 1, p76-88

Abstract:

Mental health practitioners working within school or community settings may at any time find themselves working with youth presenting with suicidal thoughts or behaviors. Although always well intended, practitioners are making significant clinical decisions that have high potential for influencing a range of outcomes, including very negative (e.g., completed suicide) to very positive (e.g., on

path to recovery). This study used an exploratory descriptive survey design to determine practitioner levels of preparedness, levels of confidence and methods used to assess suicide risk in youth. Practitioner respondents (N = 339) to a 23- item survey included professional counselors, school counselors, social workers, school psychologists and psychologists. Key findings indicate insufficient and inconsistent levels of preparedness and confidence, with respondents predominantly using an informal, non-structured interview method to obtain suicide risk level. Implications suggest a need for increased graduate training, supervision and ongoing skill development in suicide prevention and assessment.

6.

TI: **Outreach social workers for at-risk youth: A test of their attitudes towards crime and young offenders in Hong Kong.**

SO: Chui, Wing Hong; Chan, Heng Choon

SO: Children & Youth Services Review; Dec2012, Vol. 34 Issue 12, p2273-2279

Abstract:

In Hong Kong, outreach social workers, a distinct group of social workers, are encouraged to initiate and maintain contact with young people who are perceived as "at-risk" of undesirable influences. In this study, 80 outreach social workers (45 females and 35 males) are recruited to explore their attitudes towards crime and young offenders in Hong Kong. Four measures (Attitudes towards the Causes of Crime Scale, Attitudes towards the Prevention of Crime Scale, Attitudes towards the Treatment of Crime Scale, and Attitudes towards Prisoner scale were self-administered by the participants. Overall, male and female participants are relatively similar in their perception in these four measures, with an exception that female participants are more likely than their male counterparts to perceive crimes as caused by nature (heredity and individual) factors. An ordinary least square regression indicates that the increase in years working as social workers is equally likely to reduce their probability to perceive crimes as caused by nature and nurture (social and environmental) factors. More research is required to explore further for such trend. As expected, the increase in years working as outreach social workers is likely to increase their likelihood to support for social intervention preventive measures. Finally, age is a salient attitudinal predictor of offender

treatment approach, with older participants likely to hold more punitive attitudes towards offenders. Limitations and implications for future research are also discussed

7.

TI: **Managing Risk: Self-Regulation Among Homeless Youth.**

AU: MacDonald, Sue-Ann

SO: Child & Adolescent Social Work Journal; Dec2014, Vol. 31 Issue 6, p497-520,

Abstract:

While homeless youth are characterized by their risky behaviours we know little about how they conceptualize and manage risk in their everyday lives. This article will flesh out one aspect of a doctoral study that explored homeless youth's conceptualizations of risk, by unearthing their self-regulation practices. Deploying an ethnographic lens, 18 youth were followed over a 1-4 year period to capture their risk perception and practices as they unfolded. The findings question the relevancy of the prominence of expert discourses in theories of risk. The study's empirical findings run counter to the thesis that expert systems predominate in practices of self-regulation. In contrast, practices of self-regulation were not so much in response to expert discourses or social norms but were balanced by personal experience, intuition, and situated knowledges. Results provide valuable insights into the interplay of lay and expert knowledges in the construction of risk among an identified risky and at-risk group. Lessons can also be drawn for clinical practice and the relevancy of the expert role that social workers play in the lives of homeless youth.

8.

TI: **Youth workers' use of Facebook for mediated pastoralism with juvenile delinquents and youths-at-risk**

AU: Lim, Sun Sun

SO: Children & Youth Services Review; Oct2017, Vol. 81, p139-147

Abstract:

Youth work seeks to rehabilitate juvenile delinquents for re-entry into mainstream society and to prevent youths-at-risk from falling into delinquency, thus necessitating that youth workers assiduously monitor their clients. With the avid use of social media by youths, youth workers must also adopt these communication platforms to reach out to their young clients. Drawing from interviews with youth workers, this study analyses how they use Facebook to communicate with their clients and monitor their activities. Surveillance forms a key thrust of youth workers' professional use of Facebook, enhancing their ability to oversee these youths' personal development for the purposes of mentoring and rehabilitation. Contrary to dystopian, power-centric conceptions of surveillance, the study finds that the youth workers' surveillance of their clients is undergirded by care and beneficence, better understood using Foucault's concept of pastoralism. Through mediated pastoralism via Facebook, these youth workers can derive a more extensive picture of their clients, including their emotional state and peer interactions. With this knowledge, the youth workers can then calibrate their interventions more strategically and only step in when their clients engage in behaviour that poses significant risks or danger. In so doing, the youth workers foster sustainable social capital with their clients that they can still leverage over time. Facebook communications also help the youth workers to bridge communication gaps with these youths. The study also examines how the youths resist the youth workers' oversight in various ways

9.

TI: **The Efficacy of the RENEW Model: Individualized School-to-Career Services for Youth At Risk of School Dropout.**

AU: Malloy, JoAnne M; Sundar, Vidyalakshmi; Hagner, David

SO: Journal of At-Risk Issues; 2010, Vol. 15 Issue 2, p19-26

This article describes the results of a research project designed to assess the efficacy of a secondary transition model, RENEW (Rehabilitation, Empowerment, Natural supports, Education and Work), on the social and emotional functioning of 20 youth at risk of dropping out of high school using the Child and Adolescent Functional Assessment Scale (CAFAS) supplemented by a case study to illustrate one student's experience. The study indicates that youth who engaged in the RENEW process had significant improvements in functioning in school and at home, and overall positive gains in several behavioral health domains

10.

TI: **Mobilities, aesthetics and civic engagement: Getting at-risk youth to look at their communities**.

AU: Pariser, David; Castro, Juan Carlos; Lalonde, Martin

SO: International Journal of Education through Art; Jun2016, Vol. 12 Issue 2, p211-225

This article describes a mobile media art curriculum for engaging at-risk students with their schooling and with civic engagement. The pilot study was conducted with at-risk youth who were seeking their high school diplomas. The curriculum encouraged participants to use mobile media in school and outside. Students examined aspects of their neighbourhoods and sometimes explored themes suggested by the workshop leader. Data consisted of participants' images, their posts and interview responses. We noted that civic engagement grew out of participants' initial interest in, and concern for, the formal, technical and aesthetic aspects of their images. Our participants recognized that, if an image is well made, it will be that much more effective in communicating its civic message. In this article, we will consider the primacy of the aesthetic as a promising principle for developing curricula that reorient at-risk youth

11.

TI: **Community violence exposure and severe posttraumatic stress in suburban American youth: risk and protective factors**
AU: Löfving-Gupta, Sandra; Lindblad, Frank; Stickley, Andrew; Schwab-Stone, Mary; Ruchkin, Vladislav
SO: Social Psychiatry & Psychiatric Epidemiology. Apr2015, Vol. 50 Issue 4, p539-547

Purpose: The psychological effects of community violence exposure among inner-city youth are severe, yet little is known about its prevalence and moderators among suburban middle-class youth. This study aimed to assess the prevalence of community violence exposure among suburban American youth, to examine associated posttraumatic

stress and to evaluate factors related to severe vs. less severe posttraumatic stress, such as co-existing internalizing and externalizing problems, as well as the effects of teacher support, parental warmth and support, perceived neighborhood safety and conventional involvement in this context. Method: Data were collected from 780 suburban, predominantly Caucasian middle-class high-school adolescents in the Northeastern US during the Social and Health Assessment (SAHA) study. Results: A substantial number of suburban youth were exposed to community violence and 24 % of those victimized by community violence developed severe posttraumatic stress. Depressive symptoms were strongly associated with higher levels and perceived teacher support with lower levels of posttraumatic stress. Conclusion: Similar to urban youth, youth living in suburban areas in North American settings may be affected by community violence. A substantial proportion of these youth reports severe posttraumatic stress and high levels of comorbid depressive symptoms. Teacher support may have a protective effect against severe posttraumatic stress and thus needs to be further assessed as a potential factor that can be used to mitigate the detrimental effects of violence exposure.

12.

TI: **Risk, Protection, and Resilience Among Youth Residing in Public Housing Neighborhoods.**
AU: Forrest-Bank, Shandra; Nicotera, Nicole; Anthony, Elizabeth; Gonzales, Brian; Jenson, Jeffrey
SO: Child & Adolescent Social Work Journal; Aug2014, Vol. 31 Issue 4, p295-314

Constructs of risk, protection, and resilience were examined from the perspectives of 20 ethnically diverse elementary and middle school children residing in urban public housing neighborhoods. Participants attended an afterschool program at locations in each of the neighborhoods. Analyses generated five themes: (1) challenges (community-neighborhood, peer, school, family, and personal); (2) coping (behavioral, emotional, spiritual, and cognitive); (3) health (community-neighborhood, peer, school, family, and personal); (4) connection (relationships that provide companionship, esteem, information, and instrumental support); and (5) aspirations. Implications of the findings for preventing problem behavior and promoting healthy development among young people in public housing settings are identified

13.

TI: **Evidence for Site-Specific, Systematic Adaptation of Substance Prevention Curriculum With High-Risk Youths in Community and Alternative School Settings**.
AU: Holleran Steiker, Lori K.;Hopson, Laura M.; Goldbach, Jeremy T; Robinson, Charletta
SO: Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse; 2014, Vol. 23 Issue 5, p307-317

The problem of substance use among older youths is often disregarded in prevention research. The prevailing perception has been that prevention programming is developmentally inappropriate for those who are actively experimenting with substances. This project examines the differential effectiveness of youth-driven adaptations of the evidence-based prevention program, keepin' it REAL (kiR). During Phase I, high-risk youths in a variety of community settings (social,

therapeutic, and academic) tailored kiR workbooks/videos to increase the relevance for their peers, older adolescents who are likely to have already initiated drug use. Phase II, discussed here in detail, evaluates the effectiveness of the adapted versions of kiR compared with the original and comparison condition using a quasi-experimental pretest-posttest design with a 6-week follow-up and focus groups. Data suggest that participants receiving the adapted version of the curriculum experienced greater improvement in acceptance and use of substances than youths in the other two groups

14.

TI: **Creating Youth-Supportive Communities: Outcomes from the Connect-to-Protect (C2P) Structural Change Approach to Youth HIV Prevention.**
AU: Miller, Robin; Janulis, Patrick; Reed, Sarah; Harper, Gary; Ellen, Jonathan; Boyer, Cherrie
SO: Journal of Youth & Adolescence; Feb2016, Vol. 45 Issue 2, p301-315

Reducing HIV incidence among adolescents represents an urgent global priority. Structural change approaches to HIV prevention may reduce youth risk by addressing the economic, social, cultural, and political factors that elevate it. We assessed whether achievement of structural changes made by eight Connect-to-Protect (C2P) coalitions were associated with improvements in youth's views of their community over the first 4 years of coalitions' mobilization. We recruited annual cross-sectional samples of targeted youth from each C2P community. We sampled youth in neighborhood venues. We interviewed a total of 2461 youth over 4 years. Males (66 %) and youth of color comprised the majority (52 % Hispanic/Latinos; 41 % African Americans) of those

interviewed. By year 4, youth reported greater satisfaction with their community as a youth-supportive setting. They reported their needs were better met by available community resources compared with year 1. However, these findings were moderated by risk population such that those from communities where C2P focused on young men who have sex with men (YMSM) reported no changes over time whereas those from communities focused on other at-risk youth reported significant improvements over time in satisfaction and resource needs being met. Internalized HIV stigma increased over time among those from communities serving other at-risk youth and was unchanged among those from YMSM communities. The very different results we observe over time between communities focused on YMSM versus other at-risk youth may suggest it is unreasonable to assume identical chains of structural causality across youth populations who have such different historical relationships to HIV and who encounter very different kinds of entrenched discrimination within their communities.

15.

TI: **Cumulative Social-Environmental Adversity Exposure as Predictor of Psychological Distress and Risk Behavior in Urban Youth.**
AU: Day, Joseph; Ji, Peter; DuBois, David; Silverthorn, Naida
SO: Child & Adolescent Social Work Journal; Jun2016, Vol. 33 Issue 3, p219-235

The present study examines exposure to adversity as a predictor of psychological distress and risk behavior among 266 elementary students in 14 low income neighborhood schools in Chicago. Two indices of adversity exposure were created, reflecting neighborhood, school, and peer group risk (NSP) and the lack of protective resources

within the family and neighborhood (LPR). Regression analyses investigated these indices as independent and potentially interacting predictors of self-reported symptoms of depression and anxiety, frequency of substance use, and involvement in violence-related behavior. The LPR index was found to be a linear predictor of greater reported anxiety and exhibited a significant curvilinear association with reports of depression, substance use, and violence-related behavior. Similarly, the NSP index was a linear predictor of greater reported levels of substance use and violence-related behavior. Significant interaction between the two indices was found. Implications for research and school clinicians (social workers and psychologists) are offered

16.

TI: **Hooked on a feeling: education, guidance and rehabilitation of youth at risk**
AU: Brunila, Kristiina
SO: Critical Studies in Education; Jun2013, Vol. 54 Issue 2, p215-228

Education in Finland is facing new challenges in the form of two related trends: 'therapisation' and 'projectisation'. The concept of therapisation describes the ways in which ideas, discourses and practices from counselling, therapy, psychiatry, educational and clinical psychology become internalised and normalised in education. Projectisation represents a disciplinary and productive form of power related to project-based activities that have permeated education in Finland. The alliance between projectisation and therapisation specifies the parameters of what can be said and done in project-based education. This article analyses the shift in Finnish education towards individually targeted, project-based and therapeutic activities, such as those for

mental health and emotional well-being, as well as activities for emotional and psychological support and raising self-esteem. These short-term educational activities targeting youth at risk of social exclusion represent a form of regulative and productive power that intertwines with young adults' education, guidance and rehabilitation. The article is informed by a Foucauldian discourse-analytic methodology and on an empirical study. Through analysis of interviews and ethnographic research with young people and project workers involved in education, guidance and rehabilitation activities, I draw critical attention to the alliance between therapisation and projectisation in education and some of its educational and social implications

17.

TI: **Summer Engagement for At-Risk Youth: Preliminary Outcomes from the New York State Workforce Development Study**
AU: Naccarato, Toni; Brophy, Megan; LaClair, Kirsten
SO: Child & Adolescent Social Work Journal; Dec2013, Vol. 30 Issue 6, p519-533

The goal of engaging high-risk youth in pro-social activities is to reduce involvement in the criminal justice system and create experiences that increase the youth's chance of success in education and employment in the future. However, the literature does not support this assumption. The current study looks at the Summer Youth Engagement Program in New York State (NYSYEP). NYSYEP attempts to engage youth in a variety of pro-social activities including employment; education programs; organized recreation programs; and, volunteer work or community service. The hypothesis for the study was that youth who were engaged in pro-social activities would be more likely to be

rearrested than youth who were not engaged. The number of hours of youth engagement was found to reduce the odds of being rearrested, but by only 2 %

18

TI: Evidence-Based Mental Health Practices with Children Self-Efficacy Scale: Development and Preliminary Findings

AU: McMeel, Lorri S; Leathers, Sonya J.; Strand, Tonya C..

SO: Journal of Social Work Education; Jan-Mar2017, Vol. 53 Issue 1, p3-17

Abstract:

This article reviews existing measures related to evidence-based practices with children and self-efficacy and describes the development and psychometric properties of the Evidence-Based Mental Health Practices With Children Efficacy Scale. This scale was developed to assess students' and clinicians' self-efficacy in their abilities to use evidence-based practices with children. Pre- and posttests were compared for five cohorts of master's of social work students enrolled in a child and adolescent mental health course. Results provide initial support for the psychometric properties of this scale. Exploratory factor analysis results support retaining all items, and internal consistency of the scale was excellent. Results also provide support for criterion-related validity, with knowledge predicting an increase in self-efficacy. Implications and uses of the scale are discussed.

19.

TI: Understanding Student Perspectives on Self-Efficacy, Scholarship & Library Research in Graduate Social Work Distance Learning: A Pilot Study.

AU: Van Kampen-Breit, Doris; Campbell, Michael; Gould, Renee

SO: Internet Reference Services Quarterly; Oct-Dec2017, Vol. 22 Issue 4, p167-179

Abstract:

Graduate distance learning programs are charged to find creative ways to foster student engagement and learning. Faculty and Library Sciences professionals are increasingly collaborating to achieve this end. In this study, faculty from the Masters in Social Work program and the Library collaborated to explore student's perceptions about how to best engage the library, its resources and trained staff to improve perceived self-efficacy and scholarship in research methodology. Survey data (n = 28) suggests that these students have a surprisingly high level of discomfort and anxiety related to the information search process, the library, and their own academic self-confidence. Students present as less confident in their ability to locate needed information, more anxious about using the library and asking for help, and appear to have less developed search skills. Implications for student engagement and integration of information literacy skills are presented and discussed

20.

TI: **Invisible Illness Increases Risk of Suicidal Ideation: The Role of Social Workers in Preventing Suicide**.

AU: Pederson, Cathy L; Gorman-Ezell, Kathleen; Hochstetler-Mayer, Greta

SO: Health & Social Work; Aug2017, Vol. 42 Issue 3, p183-185

Abstract:

The authors convey their views on the impact of chronic, invisible illnesses that involve chronic pain on both physical and mental health. Topics mentioned include percentage of people with chronic pain who also suffer from depression, obligation of social workers to confront invisible illnesses and minimize the risk of suicidality, and Section 504 of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

21.

TI: **Training Social Workers and Human Service Professionals to Address the Complex Financial Needs of Clients.**

AU: Frey, Jodi Jacobson; Hopkins, Karen; Osteen, Philip

SO: Journal of Social Work Education; Jan-Mar2017, Vol. 53 Issue 1, p118-131

In social work and other community-based human services settings, clients often present with complex financial problems. As a need for more formal training is beginning to be addressed, evaluation of existing training is important, and this study evaluates outcomes from the Financial Stability Pathway (FSP) project. Designed to prepare professionals with the knowledge, attitudes, and skills to effectively assess and respond to clients' financial problems, we evaluated the FSP using a one-group pre-, post-, and follow-up design. Results suggest that with training and ongoing booster sessions including peer support, professionals' preparedness and confidence increased, which strongly predicted the use of practice behaviors learned during training. Implications for professional education and training are discussed

22.

TI: **Permanency-Focused Supervision and Workers' Self-Efficacy: Exploring the Link**.

AU: Julien-Chinn, Francie J; Lietz, Cynthia A

SO: Social Work; Jan2016, Vol. 61 Issue 1, p37-44

Child welfare agencies are charged with the mission of establishing timely legal permanency for all children in out-of-home care. National data indicate that the field of child welfare continues to struggle to fulfill this mission. Pragmatic strategies to improve permanency outcomes are essential. This study used cross-sectional data (N = 427) to examine the relationship between workers' self-efficacy in making permanency decisions and the supervision they receive. Child welfare supervisors monitor and mentor their supervisees' work and are responsible for practice outcomes, including establishing timely permanency. Supervision also contributes to the self-efficacy of frontline child welfare workers. Findings suggest that when supervisors focus their supervision on permanency outcomes, workers report a higher level of self-efficacy in making permanency decisions. This finding provides encouraging implications for child welfare agencies in developing innovative approaches to improving permanency outcomes while relying on existing resources

23.

TI: **Professional and practice characteristics associated with self-efficacy in assessment and intervention among social workers in aging.**

AU: Simons, Kelsey; An, Sofiya; Bonifas, Robin

This study examined professional and practice characteristics associated with assessment and intervention self-efficacy among gerontological social workers in Ontario, Canada who participated in online surveys. Results from multivariate analyses indicated that higher client acuity, longer duration of practice experience, smaller caseloads, and a greater proportion of clients 85 and over were significantly associated with greater assessment self-efficacy. Greater client acuity and smaller caseloads were also significantly associated with greater intervention self-efficacy. Implications for education include the importance of providing practical experience with the oldest old and with clients with greater biopsychosocial complexity. Also recommended is the need for manageable caseloads, especially when older adults with complex needs are part of the practice milieu.