

ABSTRACTS

УДК 347.61

O. Pushkina, S. Lozits'ka

FOSTER FAMILY: THE AMERIKAN EXPERIENCE

The article presents a review of the data on the organization and functioning of the reception (a foster) families living arrangement as an effective means of orphans and children left without parental care in the United States. The features of the programs for these children on the basis of United States law.

It is not only children who have been orphaned due to premature death or the death of parents, but also children from disadvantaged families, where young people were forced to pick up the staff of social services. Significant numbers also make minor whose parents were in prison or in forced treatment in psychiatric hospitals, children of alcoholics and drug addicts. Age range – from infants to 18-year-old high school graduates. The general setting is that the child is in « foster » family live long, that is, as much as you to make the permanent home. Options may be returning to the parents if the situation was resolved in the family, staying with relatives who have expressed a desire to take the child to education, adoption. In fact, a child can live in position adoptee and month and year, or even longer, only to end up in another family.

Currently foster (reception) family is one of the leading ways to care for orphans and children left without parental care in the United States. The main reasons for the child's placement in foster care are: to ensure its security, threat to life and health due to extraordinary circumstances (for example, the fact of abuse); difficult life situation of parents (job loss, lack of permanent income, loss of residence and much more).