

According, (2017)  
figures show that in  
england



According, to Evers et al. (2005) Germany children social services had always been the local responsibilities constructed agreements of the central which has been explained to the newlander. Whereas in England children social services have been the matter for the local government, in England during the 18th century the neo-liberal approaches of the market in the result of the massive progress in the private sector distribution, while in England the new process of the management which was tracked by the neo-liberal modification whilst in Germany corporations department of social services has been over the mixed economy of welfare which resulted the social agreement building rather than market.

In England, the private sector has been the strongest whereas in Germany it has been the weakest. To quote from Janze, (1999) that both in England and Germany decrease the children who are at risk and should be accommodated out of home for instance in a foster care or residential care. Referring to Nowacki, (2017) the figures show that children who live in foster care in Germany are altogether 133,603 placement of those 58,690 in residential care, 54,429 in foster families. Comparison to Germany, Department of Education, (2017) figures show that in England 53,420 of children who were in foster placements, the 62% of the fostered children were placed in residential care and 17% were fostered by relative, 380 children were placed with carer adopter.

In contrast Germany, there are 3,880 children who are adopted altogether, 1,692 of those children are adopted by non-relative, 2,011 of those by step parents and 185 who are adopted by relatives according, to (Nowacki, 2017). Department for Education, (2017) show that in England the amount of

looked after children is increasing fast over the last few years' research done on March 2017 showed that 72, 670 of children are being looked after, there are 4, 350 of children who are adopted by 8%. Janze, (1999) show that In England if a child is abused or at risk of abuse the social workers would remove the child from the family and put them into foster care, in contrast Germany if a child is abused or at risk of abuse the social workers put the child into residential care because its more preferred than foster care. In Germany under the child and youth services act of 1990 provisions which are offered for children with problems is socio-education, with that children and their families law states the differences of out of home placements has been offered. On the other hand, in England the children act of 1989 imposes a responsibility on local authorities to deliver accommodation and safeguarding for any child whom they are looking after or who is in the care under the social services.

Janze, (1999) argues that in England the confidence that foster care is much cheaper than residential care has led to closing of many residential homes, similarly of costs residential care and foster