

**Abstracts:  
Besondere Formen der Pflege  
(z.B. Verwandtenpflege, Pflege bei schwerbehinderten Kindern)**

**2006 – 1997**

**Reviews**

AN: 2003-03453-002

TI: Managing sexually abused and/or abusing children in substitute care.

AU: Farmer,-Elaine; Pollock,-Sue

SO: Child-and-Family-Social-Work. Vol 8(2) May 2003, 101-112.

IS: 1356-7500

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Reports on the characteristics, management, and therapeutic treatment of sexually abused and/or abusing children in foster care or residential establishments. Of the 40 sexually abused and/or abusing young people aged 10 yrs or over in the interview sample, two-thirds showed sexual behaviors in the placement but one-third did not. The range of sexual behaviors is described. Analysis shows that 4 key components of effective management are supervision, adequate sex education, modification of inappropriate sexual behavior and therapeutic attention to the needs that underlie such behavior. Supervision includes planning for safe care before placement, preparing other children in the setting, teaching young people how to keep themselves safe when out on their own, and careful monitoring of contact with birth family members. Effective management approaches to masturbation, sexualized behavior, and sexually abusing behavior are discussed. Obstacles to effective care include the processes of denial and minimization of sexual abuse and the development of high thresholds for action when looked after children are abused or at risk. The importance of addressing children's deeper needs is emphasized, including a regular review of their need for counseling. Two case examples are given. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2002-08071-007

TI: Kinship foster care.

AU: Flynn,-Ronny

SO: Child-and-Family-Social-Work. Vol 7(4) Nov 2002, 311-322.

IS: 1356-7500

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This review covers UK but mainly English research from the past 20 yrs. It concentrates in detail on studies that have been carried out in the past 5 yrs but it should be noted that there are very few studies that focus exclusively on kinship care and the subject is usually located within wider studies of foster care or children looked after. Non-UK research will be included if it identifies and fills gaps in UK knowledge and practice. The review looks at the legislative and policy contexts surrounding kinship placements, and who uses and provides kinship foster care. It then examines research on outcomes in kinship care, and looks at the barriers and tensions surrounding take-up and implementation of this type of care. Finally, it looks at different models of kinship care and social work practice that are emerging, and the social work skills and training needed to facilitate kinship placements. The debates about current availability of personnel with these skills have wider application in work with families. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2002-10293-002

TI: African-American extended families and kinship care: How relevant is the foster care model for kinship care?

AU: Brown,-Stephanie; Cohon,-Don; Wheeler,-Rachel

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 24(1-2) Jan-Feb 2002, 53-77.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: In supporting kinship care as a "new" solution to old child welfare problems, we should acknowledge the history of the extended family and informal kinship care in individual families. African

American families appear to have particularly diverse and flexible family forms. In this article, the authors review the role of extended family in the lives of 30 African American youth (9-17 yr olds) currently residing in kinship care households. These youth are found to have extensive experience living with kin prior to their formal placement in kinship care and they continue to rely on extended family networks after their official placement with kin. This familiarity with extended family households suggests that youth in kinship care may find these arrangements neither novel nor disruptive. The authors recommend that service providers and researchers working with kinship care understand the adaptable and flexible nature of the family and acknowledge that this flexibility often protects families facing social and economic adversity. They further suggest that continued idealization of the nuclear family--including its use in the conceptualization of foster care--may hinder service provision because it obscures the resources of extended families. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2001-06180-005

TI: Gay and lesbian adoptive and foster care placements: Can they meet the needs of waiting children?

AU: Brooks,-Devon; Goldberg,-Sheryl

SO: Social-Work. Vol 46(2) Apr 2001, 147-157.

IS: 0037-8046

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Although the number of children in need of adoptive homes is growing, the number of prospective adoptive parents is decreasing. On the basis of an extensive review of relevant literature, the present study explored a potentially viable although controversial and little-researched option for increasing the pool of prospective parents: adoptions by gay men and lesbians. Data for this study were collected from child welfare workers and gay and lesbian adoptive and foster parents. A content analysis of the data suggests that gay men and lesbians experience considerable and seemingly unjustified obstacles in their efforts to become adoptive and foster parents. Major implications for practice and policy are offered, as are future directions for research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2000-02794-001

TI: Grandparents as parents: Research findings and policy recommendations.

AU: Thomas,-Jeanne-L; Sperry,-Len; Yarbrough,-M.-Sue

SO: Child-Psychiatry-and-Human-Development. Vol 31(1) Fal 2000, 3-22.

IS: 0009-398X

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Presents an overview of research on grandparenthood in the latter decades of the 20th century. Psychological and sociological theories contributing to understanding of the grandparenting role are discussed, and significant factors affecting the grandparenting experience--including sex, age, retirement status, race, and ethnicity--are reviewed. The special case of grandparents raising grandchildren is explored through a review of demographics, outcomes for children in grandparent foster care, and the impact of raising grandchildren on grandparents. Interventions supporting custodial grandparents and the grandchildren in their care are examined. Drawing on the findings and implications of this overview, recommendations for policy, clinical practice, professional education, and future research are offered. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1997-43768-007

TI: Problems in educating abused and neglected children with disabilities.

AU: Weinberg,-Lois

SO: Child-Abuse-and-Neglect. Vol 21(9) Sep 1997, 889-905.

IS: 0145-2134

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined the thesis by R. M. Goerge et al (1992) that the reason special education (SED) needs of abused/neglected children in foster care are not met appropriately is that provided services revolve around their need for protection. A case study was done of 12 children (aged 5-16 yrs) with mental &/or developmental disabilities who were removed from their parents' home because of abuse/neglect. Primary data were legal interventions made on the children's behalf and were collected via interviews and a case file review. The thesis is supported in instances where the child welfare agency did not take into account SED needs when placing the child, but only considered appropriateness of the living

situation to protect and care for the child. However, some dysfunctions in the agencies appeared to be part of a routine lack of compliance with areas of SED and not related specifically to the children's need for protection. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

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AN: 2005-07217-003

TI: A comparison of mental health problems in kinship and nonkinship foster care.

AU: Holtan,-Amy; Ronning,-John-A; Handegard,-Bjorn-Helge; Sourander,-Andre

SO: European-Child-and-Adolescent-Psychiatry. Vol 14(4) Jul 2005, 200-207.

IS: 1018-8827

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Objective: Knowledge of the emotional and behavioural problems of children in kinship foster care is scarce. No data on such problems in European countries have been published. This study compares child psychiatric problems and placement characteristics of children living in kinship and nonkinship foster care. Methods: A total of 214 children in kinship and nonkinship foster care, aged 4-13, participated in the study. The Child Behavioral Checklist (CBCL) was completed by their foster parents and demography and placement information was collected. Results: Of the nonkinship group, 51.8 % scored above the borderline on the CBCL Total Problem score, as did 35.8 % of the kinship group. The kinship group had fewer previous placements, were more often fostered within their local community and had more contact with their biological parents. Kinship foster parents had lower social status, in terms of educational level. Variables significantly related to high level of the CBCL Total problems score were male gender and location of foster home outside community of birth family. Positive outcome was significantly associated with placement within the child's own community, which in turn was related to kinship placement. Conclusions: Placement in kinship foster care should be considered as a viable possibility. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

→ auch bei „*Problembelastung von Pflegekindern*“

→ auch bei „*Vergleichende Studien*“

AN: 2005-10890-009

TI: Service Needs of Foster Families with Children who have Disabilities.

AU: Brown,-Jason-D; Moraes,-Sabrina; Mayhew,-Janet

SO: Journal-of-Child-and-Family-Studies. Vol 14(3) Sep 2005, 417-429.

IS: 1062-1024

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: We examined the service needs of foster families with children who have disabilities. Foster parents in a large Canadian city were asked "What services or supports would be helpful to you?" The responses to this question were edited for clarity and to eliminate redundancies, and sorted into piles of like statements by a group of 15 foster care professionals. Two types of statistical analysis were applied to the sorting of the statements to describe the relationship between statements and their groupings. The major concepts were identified according to the contents of the cluster and a map was constructed to provide a graphic representation of the conceptualization process. The major services and supports identified in this study were: support in the community, financial support, accommodating school system, good relationships with social workers, responsive professionals, information, comprehensive medical care, services for aboriginal children and families, transitional services, and respite. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2005-03180-002

TI: True ambivalence: Child welfare workers' thoughts, feelings, and beliefs about kinship foster care.

AU: Peters,-Jay

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 27(6) Jun 2005, 595-614.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Despite generally positive research findings on kinship placement, rates of kinship foster care have risen only modestly. Because workers' thoughts and attitudes may influence their placement decisions, this article presents a content analysis of child welfare workers' responses during kinship foster care training. The analysis reveals that workers simultaneously have strong positive feelings toward kinship foster care along with negative reactions related to the greater time consumed by

kinship foster care placements, the frequent difficulty of dealing with triangulation, the lack of clear and coherent policy regarding work with kin, and a resulting increased feeling of risk. These results extend and amplify prior findings. For example, prior studies have noted workers' difficulties with the frequently complicated family dynamics of kinship foster care. In this study, workers identified triangulation as the most difficult manifestation of those dynamics. The enormous time consumed and the frequent allegations made by family members during triangulation often caused workers to distrust family members and to worry that they could not adequately protect the child. The article includes numerous recommendations for training and changes in policy that would reduce worker anxiety and thus increase their effectiveness and willingness to work with kinship foster care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-22160-005

TI: Training kinship foster families / La formacion para el acogimiento en familia extensa.

AU: Amoros,-Pere; Fuentes,-Nuria; Garcia,-Olga

SO: Infancia-y-Aprendizaje. Vol 27(4) 2004, 447-455.

IS: 0210-3702

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: One of the challenges that the welfare system must assume is training kinship foster families to optimise childhood protection resource. The present training programme was carried out by a team of three professionals, and it has been possible thanks to the collaboration agreement between the Department of Health and Social Services of the Government of La Rioja and the Foundation "La Caixa". The Programme has targeted two groups, on the one hand, kinship foster families and, on the other, youths in foster care. The paper reviews the conceptual bases of kinship foster care, the most relevant elements of the training programme, and the most relevant aspects of the evaluation. The results show that youngsters were able to express their doubts, feelings and interests within a framework of support and understanding and, at the same time, they have become more aware of their situation. During training, families learned and were given guidelines on how to behave and also improved their self-confidence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

→ **auch bei „Therapeutische oder präventive Interventionen“**

TI: Foster parent perceptions of placement needs for children with a fetal alcohol spectrum disorder.

AU: Brown,-Jason-D; Sigvaldason,-Nadine; Bednar,-Lisa-M

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 27(3) Mar 2005, 309-327.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: A random sample of 63 foster parents from a central Canadian province was asked "What do you need for a successful placement for a child who has a fetal alcohol spectrum disorder?". The responses to this question were edited for clarity and sorted into piles of like statements by foster parents. Two types of statistical analysis were applied to the sorting of the statements to describe the relationship between statements and their groupings. The major concepts were identified according to the contents of the cluster, and a map was constructed to provide a graphic representation of the conceptualization process. Foster parents described the need for social support, material support, a structured home environment, professionals, other foster parents, understanding of fetal alcohol spectrum disorders, the right kind of personality, and organization skills. Discrepancies between the existing literature and study results were described, and suggestions for future research were made. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2005-01451-001

TI: Out-of-home Placement of School-age Children with Disabilities and High Support Needs.

AU: Llewellyn,-Gwynnyth; McConnell,-David; Thompson,-Kirsty; Whybrow,-Samantha

SO: Journal-of-Applied-Research-in-Intellectual-Disabilities. Vol 18(1) Mar 2005, 1-6.

IS: 1360-2322

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Background: This study explored the relationship between family life variables and out-of-home placement tendency for families of school-age children with disabilities and high support needs. Method: This study was a prospective cohort study of 81 families with children with disabilities and high support needs aged between 6 and 13 years. There were two waves of data collection 12-18 months apart involving in-depth interviews with the primary carer. Results: Out-of-home placement

tendency was associated with three interrelated family life variables: (i) difficulty balancing the demands of caring and the needs of other family members; (ii) sharing workload and responsibility; and (iii) integrating the child into the everyday world. Conclusion: Family capacity to continue balancing the demands of caring and the needs of other family members is central to maintaining family-based placement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-15183-007

TI: The Evolution of Kinship Care Policy and Practice.

AU: Geen,-Rob

SO: Future-of-Children. Vol 14(1) Win 2004, 131-149.

IS: 1054-8289

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Kin caregivers can provide continuity and connectedness for children who cannot remain with their parents. This is one reason kinship care has become the preferred placement option for foster children. However, despite the growing reliance on kin caregivers, kinship care policies have evolved with little coherent guidance. This article examines kinship care and finds: Kinship foster parents tend to be older and have lower incomes, poorer health, and less education than non-kin foster parents. As a result, kin caregivers face more challenges as foster parents than non-kin caregivers. The links between payment and licensure, and the haphazard evolution of licensing policies and practices, complicate efforts to provide fair compensation for kin caregivers. Kinship caregivers receive less supervision and fewer services than non-kin caregivers, thus kin may not receive the support they need to nurture and protect the children in their care, even though their needs for support may be greater. Kinship foster care questions many traditional notions about family obligation, governmental responsibility, and the nature of permanency for children in care. The article concludes by discussing these concerns, and calls for more thoughtful consideration of the uniqueness of kinship care in developing policies and best practices. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-17178-005

TI: The long-term emotional and physical wellbeing of women who have lived in kinship care.

AU: Carpenter,-Sara-C; Clyman,-Robert-B

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 26(7) Jul 2004, 673-686.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Objective: Three percent of America's children are living with a relative, without their biological parent (termed kinship care). Some of these arrangements are formally court-ordered while others are informally arranged. Little is known about the lasting impact of these living arrangements. This study investigated the relationship between childhood kinship care and adult physical and emotional wellbeing. Methods: Data from 8760 women in the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth were analyzed. Kinship (N=471) and comparison (N=8289) groups were identified. The outcome variables were health status, limitation in life activities, presence of anxiety, and unhappiness with life. Results: After adjusting for multiple predictor variables, kinship care was associated with greater unhappiness with life (OR 2.3, CI 1.5-3.6) and with the presence of prolonged anxiety (OR 1.6, CI, 1.1-2.2). Despite significant differences in bivariate analyses, kinship care was not associated in logistic regression models with either poor health status or limitations in life activities. Conclusions: Childhood kinship care is associated with poor emotional but not physical wellbeing in adulthood. Recognition of this risk factor by child welfare agencies and health care providers may facilitate intervention among adolescents prior to emancipation to permit more efficient diagnosis and treatment of mental health disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

→ auch bei "Entwicklungsverläufe von Pflegekindern"

AN: 2004-17178-003

TI: Developing a network of support for relative caregivers.

AU: Strozier,-Anne-L; Elrod,-Brent; Beiler,-Pam; Smith,-Aaron; Carter,-Kate

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 26(7) Jul 2004, 641-656.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: As kinship care arrangements become more common, providing services that address the needs of both relative caregivers and the children in their care is a growing concern for social workers and other family-service professionals. This study describes a sample of kinship caregivers who received computer training. The study presents quantitative and qualitative data regarding the effectiveness of the computer-training program which was designed to benefit kin caregivers by improving self-efficacy, enhancing career skills, augmenting social support and increasing confidence in their ability to help educate the children in their care. Forty-six kinship caregivers completed The Caregiver Computer Efficacy Scale (a 20-item instrument using a one-directional five-value Likert scale) before and after an 8-week computer-training course. Qualitative data was also collected during and after training sessions. The results indicate that this intervention was effective and can be used with kinship caregivers to increase self-efficacy, teach computer skills, enhance social support and build common ground between children and caregivers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

→ **auch bei "Therapeutische oder präventive Interventionen"**

AN: 2004-16410-006

TI: Breaking Through the Bars: Exploring the Experiences of Addicted Incarcerated Parents Whose Children Are Cared For By Relatives.

AU: Smith,-Aaron; Krisman,-Kerry; Strozier,-Anne-L; Marley,-Marsha-A

SO: Families-in-Society. Vol 85(2) Apr-Jun 2004, 187-195.

IS: 1044-3894

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Researchers conducted a series of open-ended semistructured interviews with 25 incarcerated men and women who received substance abuse treatment while their children were being cared for by relatives. Research questions were developed on the basis of the gaps in knowledge identified in the available data on addicted incarcerated parents whose children are in kinship care. Respondents in this study were asked questions designed to explore issues such as parent-child bonding, relationships with caregivers, and the impact of drug abuse and incarceration on the family. Results of this study indicate that there is a need for a multidisciplinary, wraparound approach to designing services for affected parents, children, and caregivers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-17178-002

TI: Kinship family foster care: A methodological and substantive synthesis of research.

AU: Cuddeback,-Gary-S

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 26(7) Jul 2004, 623-639.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Over the last decade or longer, the number of children in kinship care has increased dramatically. There is evidence that kinship foster families have fewer resources and receive less training, services, and support, as well as concern that kinship families are less qualified to foster than their non-kinship counterparts. However, the kinship literature has methodological limitations and significant gaps that restrict our knowledge. In this context, it is important to synthesize substantive findings and methodological limitations in an attempt to evaluate what we know about kinship family foster care as a child welfare service, and such an evaluation can shape practice, policy, and research. Therefore, this article presents a methodological and substantive synthesis of kinship care research. Suggestions for directing future research are made. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-16927-003

TI: Challenging Children in Kin Versus Nonkin Foster Care: Perceived Costs and Benefits to Caregivers.

AU: Timmer,-Susan-G; Sedlar,-Georganna; Urquiza,-Anthony-J

SO: Child-Maltreatment:-Journal-of-the-American-Professional-Society-on-the-Abuse-of-Children. Vol 9(3) Aug 2004, 251-262.

IS: 1077-5595

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study uses social exchange theory as a framework for examining 102 kin and 157 nonkin foster parents' perceptions of their foster children, their relationships with them, and their own

functioning. The authors argue that these perceptions reflect perceived costs and benefits of parenting these children, which may influence their investment in them. All children in the study were referred to Parent-Child Interaction Therapy (PCIT) for treatment of the children's behavior problems, participating with their foster parents. Analyses showed that nonkin caregivers rated their foster children's behavior problems as significantly more severe than kin caregivers but rated themselves as significantly less stressed. Analyses predicting early treatment termination showed that kin caregivers were more likely than nonkin caregivers to complete the course of treatment in PCIT, particularly if they reported elevated levels of parental distress. The authors discuss the implications of these findings for foster children's placement stability and long-term success. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

→ auch bei "Vergleichende Studien"

AN: 2004-15246-001

TI: African American children in the child welfare and kinship system: From exclusion to over inclusion.

AU: Smith,-Carrie-Jefferson; Devore,-Wynetta

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 26(5) May 2004, 427-446.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: African American children have had a unique relationship to the development of the formal child welfare system. Originally excluded from the system, their numbers grew in later years of the system's development. Currently, as a group they represent the largest proportion of children in out-of-home care nationally. This pattern of overrepresentation has extended to the emerging practice of kinship care. Attention is needed to insure that these children are served in a manner that reflects sensitivity to culture as well as serious consideration for the support and permanency of children in kinship families. The purpose of this paper is to describe the relationship of African American children and families to the formal child welfare system and to the practice of kinship care as an integral part of foster care planning in the child welfare system. In addition, it encourages social workers to become more culturally competent practitioners. The evolution of kinship care policy is reviewed and the implication for culturally competent social work practice to enhance the potential for effective permanency planning is considered within an ecological theoretical perspective. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2003-09648-002

TI: Willingness to foster children with emotional or behavioral problems.

AU: Cox,-Mary-Ellen; Orme,-John-G; Rhodes,-Kathryn-W

SO: Journal-of-Social-Service-Research. Vol 29(4) 2003, 23-51.

IS: 0148-8376

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: There is a large and growing number of children in family foster care with emotional or behavioral problems, but fewer families are willing to foster such children. We know virtually nothing about families who are willing to foster such children. This longitudinal study of 142 foster family applicants found that most families were at least willing to discuss fostering children with most kinds of problems. Children who set fires, behave destructively, or act out sexually were the least acceptable. In general, families with more resources were more willing to foster children with emotional or behavioral problems. Also, families who were more willing to foster such children were more likely to have children placed fourteen months after pre-service training. These results have important implications for recruiting, training, and providing support and services to foster families. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2003-05928-005

TI: Placement of children born to drug using mothers: A preliminary study in Israel.

AU: Davidson-Arad,-Bilha; Mussel,-Orit

SO: Journal-of-Social-Work-Practice-in-the-Addictions. Vol 2(2) 2002, 15-28.

IS: 1533-256X

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The aim of the study was to track the placement of babies born to drug addicted mothers in Tel Aviv, Israel. Records of 120 children born to drug addicted mothers between 1990 and 1998 were examined to ascertain their placements. Data were collected on withdrawal symptoms in the newborn

and on the mothers' socioeconomic features. Fifty percent of the infants were placed in temporary settings, and sixty percent of the children initially entrusted to their mother remained in her care. Mothers whose infants were drug free were most likely to keep their infants at birth and to provide the greatest permanency. Those who were better educated and financially better off were also more likely to keep their newborn children, although they did not provide greater permanency. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2003-05360-008

TI: The Meaning of Quality in Kinship Foster Care: Caregiver, Child, and Worker Perspectives.

AU: Chipman,-Robert; Wells,-Susan-J; Johnson,-Michelle-A

SO: Families-in-Society. Vol 83(5-6) Sep-Dec 2002, 508-520.

IS: 1044-3894

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Though principles, guidelines, and procedures for assessing the quality of foster care in kinship settings have been introduced, research on the factors that mediate the quality and outcome of kinship care has been minimal. To provide insight into these factors from the perspectives of kinship stakeholders, this article presents findings from a qualitative study conducted with kinship caregivers, children living with relatives, and caseworkers of children in kinship placements. Their views on quality care in kinship homes, including factors to consider in the selection and evaluation of kinship placements and opinions of how kinship and nonkinship foster care differ, make unique contributions to the development of standards and measures for kinship foster care assessment. Findings confirm the salience of specific factors present in existing guidelines, build on existing recommendations for the selection and evaluation of kinship homes, and highlight important policy and practice issues for consideration with kinship families. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2002-06357-007

TI: Program evaluation of the CREST Project: Empirical support for kinship care as an effective approach to permanency planning.

AU: Hawkins,-Catherine-A; Bland,-Tammy

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 81(2) Mar-Apr 2002, 271-292.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: It is noted that the number of children, especially from ethnic minority groups, in substitute care is growing rapidly even as the number of foster care homes is steadily decreasing. Kinship care has quickly become the permanency planning option of choice. This article describes a model kinship care project, the Comprehensive Relative Enhancement Support and Training Project (CREST) and the results of an extensive program evaluation. The sample included 304 relative caregivers, along with child welfare caseworkers, kinship workers, and caseworker supervisors. Data were gathered from process and outcome measures, number of placements, number of placement disruptions, number of cases closed, child well-being, customer satisfaction, and cost-effectiveness. Results show that the project enhances functioning of relative caregivers and reduces the cost of care. Implications for contemporary permanency planning are presented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2002-15757-005

TI: Kinship care providers: Designing an array of supportive services.

AU: Scannapieco,-Maria; Heger,-Rebecca-L

SO: Child-and-Adolescent-Social-Work-Journal. Vol 19(4) Aug 2002, 315-327.

IS: 0738-0151

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Notes that kinship care, the placement of children with their relatives, has become an integral part of the child welfare system in the US. It is also becoming a more established way of meeting the needs of children in care in other western countries (R. Greeff, 1999). Regardless of the impetus behind the increased use of kinship care, states must now incorporate kinship foster care into the traditional foster care system in order to qualify them for federal funding (M. M. O'Laughlin, 1998). The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 amended federal law to require that states give priority to relatives when deciding with whom to place children who are in the foster care system (GAO, 1999). The apparent paradigm shift from traditional foster parents to kinship care parents (R. Heger, 1999) requires that agencies use both different approaches to assessment (M. Scannapieco and R. Heger, 1996) and provide different types of intervention and services. This

article draws from research concerning kinship care to provide a profile of kinship caregivers. Adapting placement services to the needs of kinship care providers is the focus of this article. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ **auch bei "politische Belange"**

AN: 2002-10293-003

TI: The gift of kinship foster care.

AU: Testa,-Mark-F; Slack,-Kristen-Shook

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 24(1-2) Jan-Feb 2002, 79-108.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined kinship foster care as a gift relationship. Reunification rates and replacement rates into non-related foster care were analyzed within the statistical framework of competing risks to examine the effects of reciprocity, payment, empathy, and duty on the dynamics of kinship foster care. The study used a set of survey data on 983 kinship foster children in Cook County, Illinois. Survey responses were linked to computerized administrative records from the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services to create a 5-yr longitudinal file on placement changes from June 30, 1994 to June 30, 1999. Children whose parents were reported as regularly visiting and working toward regaining custody (reciprocity) were more likely to be reunified and less likely to be replaced than children whose parents were reported as non-cooperative with visitation and service plans. Controlling for reciprocity, children were also less likely to be replaced if caregivers retained the full foster care subsidy (payment), reported a good relationship with the child (empathy), grew-up in the American South, and attended church regularly (duty). The sensitivity of these findings to alternative specifications of the competing risks of foster care replacement and kinship transfers is reported. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2002-10293-001

TI: Kin and non-kin foster care: Findings from a national survey.

AU: Ehrle,-Jennifer; Geen,-Rob

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 24(1-2) Jan-Feb 2002, 15-35.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This article used data from the 1997 National Survey of America's Families to look at the differences between children (aged 5-17 yrs) in kinship and non-kinship care arrangements. Three groups were compared: children in non-kin foster care, children in kinship foster care, and children in "voluntary" kinship care. Children in voluntary kinship care have come to the attention of child welfare services; they are placed with kin, but unlike those in kinship foster care, these children are not in state custody. The groups were compared as to the child's characteristics and environment and the receipt of public support. Findings suggest that children in the kin arrangements faced greater hardships than those in non-kin care. They more often lived in poor families and experienced food insecurity. They were more likely to live with a non-married caregiver who was not working and did not have a high school degree. And fewer kin than expected received services to overcome these hardships. In addition, nearly 300,000 children lived in voluntary kinship care arrangements; these children are of particular concern because they are not in state custody and therefore may or may not be monitored by a child welfare agency. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ **auch bei "Vergleichende Studien"**

AN: 2002-12743-002

TI: Kinship care and permanency.

AU: Testa,-Mark-F

SO: Journal-of-Social-Service-Research. Vol 28(1) 2001, 25-43.

IS: 0148-8376

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined whether kinship foster care should be favored as a form of permanency in and of itself or whether it should be avoided as a barrier to more binding forms of legal permanency (adoption, guardianship) in the child welfare system. The issue was examined using data from Cook County, Illinois, based on event history methods to analyze placement histories for 1992-1995 cohorts of 23,685 children and a 1994 matched, cross-sectional sample of 1,910 children. Results show that kin

placements were more stable than non-kin placements, but that the advantage diminished with lengthier durations of care. It is suggested that current trends indicate a greater potential for legal permanency with kin than earlier literature has suggested. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ **auch bei "Vergleichende Studien"**

AN: 2001-16599-001

TI: Foster care for children with mental retardation and challenging behaviour: A follow-up study.

AU: Laan,-N.-M.-A; Loots,-G.-M.-P; Janssen,-C.-G.-C; Stolk,-J

SO: British-Journal-of-Developmental-Disabilities. Vol 47(92,Pt1) Jan 2001, 3-13.

IS: 0969-7950

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Discusses the results of a 2-yr follow-up study conducted to assess a Dutch program to place children with mental retardation and challenging behavior in foster care as an alternative to institutionalization. Besides selection and matching of children with prospective families, the program also offers extra support in the form of intensive and specialized counseling to the foster parents (FPs). The research group consisted of 78 children who had been entered in the project at least 2 yrs before the start of the study. The case notes of these children were studied. In addition, 42 of the FPs returned questionnaires that assessed factual data concerning the child, the situation in the child's family of origin, place of residence before program placement, topics that arose in counseling with the FPs, and the FPs' satisfaction with the counseling. Findings indicate that children with mental retardation and challenging behavior can live successfully in a foster family: 74% of the placements were successful. The judgments of the FPs were also positive: 79% regarded the placement as successful. Most of the FPs gave high scores for the counseling. Foster placement was least successful for children with severe personality and psychiatric problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2001-06398-001

TI: The self-concept of adolescent girls in non-relative versus kin foster care.

AU: Mosek,-Atalia; Adler,-Leah

SO: International-Social-Work. Vol 44(2) Apr 2001, 149-162.

IS: 0020-8728

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examines the self-concept of 38 adolescent girls (aged 12-18 yrs) in Israel as an indication of their relative well-being. This article compares self-concept of girls cared for by kin with those cared for in non-related foster families. Self-concept was defined phenomenologically and measured using the Offer Self Image Questionnaire. Results indicate significant differences in psychological self-image, in social relations, sexual self-image and ability to adapt to new situations; adolescents placed with their relatives scored better on all criteria. Results are interpreted according to the girls' characteristics, biological and adoptive families and relations with them. The authors suggest pointers for future policy and clinical intervention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ **auch bei "Vergleichende Studien"**

AN: 2002-18972-001

TI: Who goes into kinship care? The relationship of child and family characteristics to placement into kinship foster care.

AU: Grogan-Kaylor,-Andrew

SO: Social-Work-Research. Vol 24(3) Sep 2000, 132-141.

IS: 1070-5309

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study used administrative child welfare data from California to examine the relationship of the characteristics of children and their families to whether children were placed in kinship foster care or in some other form of child welfare placement. It was found that many characteristics of children and their families--such as children's age and race, children's health status, type of family from which children were removed, Aid to Families with Dependent Children eligibility of the family from which children were removed, and the reason for which the children were removed from their caregivers--are related to the type of foster care setting in which children were placed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ **auch bei "Vergleichende Studien"**

AN: 2001-00610-002  
TI: Living with a child with fetal alcohol syndrome.  
AU: Gardner,-Janelle  
SO: MCN:-The-American-Journal-of-Maternal/Child-Nursing. Vol 25(5) Sep-Oct 2000, 252-257.  
IS: 0361-929X  
PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal  
AB: Described the experiences of foster parents who are living with a child diagnosed with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS). Eight foster mothers (ages 30-62 years) living with children with FAS were interviewed about their experiences with the child. There was a collective total of 17 children with FAS, between the ages of 2 and 16. Parents were Each in-depth interview was unstructured and consisted of open-ended questions. Data were analyzed using content analysis. Foster parents described many difficulties in children with FAS. Cognitive concerns included diminished memory/comprehension, lack of understanding of consequences, and the absence of fear. Behavioral management was a problem due to the frequent occurrence of hyperactivity, aggressiveness, destructiveness, and high pain tolerance. Parents also described problems coping with family realities of life with a child with FAS including the necessity of providing consistency, coping strategies, and fears for the child's future. Understanding the daily realities of living with children with with FAS facilitates realistic assessments of children' abilities, maximizes their development, and provides for their needs more effectively and aids families in coping with the behavioral and cognitive issues apparent to children with FAS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2000-15664-004  
TI: The heterogeneity of children and their experiences in kinship care.  
AU: Leslie,-Laurel-K; Landsverk,-John; Horton,-Mark-B; Ganger,-William; Newton,-Rae-R  
SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 79(3) May-Jun 2000, 315-334.  
IS: 0009-4021  
PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal  
AB: Increasingly, children in need of out-of-home care are being placed in kinship care, yet few studies have followed their placement histories longitudinally to determine if these children constitute a homogeneous group or heterogeneous subgroups. This study of 484 children (mean age 4.8 yrs) in kinship care in San Diego County, California, indicates that children in kinship care have markedly different sociodemographic and maltreatment histories, as well as heterogeneous placement experiences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2000-13616-002  
TI: Factors affecting placement of children in kinship and nonkinship foster care.  
AU: Beeman,-Sandra-K; Kim,-Hyungmo; Bullerdick,-Susan-K  
SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 22(1) Jan 2000, 37-54.  
IS: 0190-7409  
PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal  
AB: Using logistical regression, this study examined the relationship of child and case characteristics to the placement in kinship and nonkinship foster care of over 2,044 children over the age of 2. The analysis indicates that older children, children without disabilities, children of color, children court-ordered into placement, and children whose reason for placement was parental substance abuse are more likely to be placed in kinship foster care. Recommendations are made for future research on the decision to place children in kinship foster care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)  
→ **auch bei "Vergleichende Studien"**

AN: 1999-13597-003  
TI: Kinship support network: Edgewood's program model and client characteristics.  
AU: Cohon,-J.-Donald; Cooper,-Bruce-A  
SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 21(4) Apr 1999, 311-338.  
IS: 0190-7409  
PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal  
AB: Describes development of the Kinship Support Network (KSN), an outreach effort of the Edgewood Center for Children and Families, a private nonprofit agency in San Francisco. KSN

provides community-based, case-managed, supportive services to kinship caregivers, filling gaps in public social services and providing an alternative to foster care. The KSN program service delivery model is described, including intake and case plans, case managed and supportive services, training and supervision, and case termination. The authors discuss strengths and weaknesses of privatizing public services and present demographic data, client needs, and health information relating to 340 adult kin caregivers and 725 0-21 yr old relative children in their homes. Future research directions are suggested. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ auch bei *“Therapeutische oder präventive Interventionen”*

AN: 1999-05059-001

TI: Child welfare professionals' attitudes toward kinship foster care.

AU: Beeman,-Sandra; Boisen,-Laura

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 78(3) May-Jun 1999, 315-337.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Reports on a survey of 261 urban, metropolitan, and rural social workers and other child welfare professionals regarding their perceptions of kinship foster care, including differences by worker race. The survey included questions about foster parent functioning, children's well-being, kinship foster parents' motivations, roles, responsibilities, attitudes toward adoption, and relationships with the social worker, agency roles and responsibilities, and practice and policy issues. Most professionals had generally positive perceptions of kinship foster parents' motivations and competence, and of kinship foster care. Participants also believed that kinship placements were more difficult to supervise than nonkin placements, and that agencies needed to make changes in practice and policy to accommodate kin. Differences in perceptions by race of the child welfare professional show that a significantly larger proportion of non-Caucasian respondents believed that children in kinship foster care demonstrate a stronger sense of belonging than children in nonkinship care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1999-00213-005

TI: The impact of drug-exposed children on family foster care.

AU: McNichol,-Theresa

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 78(1) Jan-Feb 1999, 184-196.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Explored whether or not 160 infants (shortly after birth to 15 mo of age) exposed to drugs during gestation (vs 44 not exposed) presented special challenges in family foster care. 126 of the drug-exposed Ss were verified via toxicology, the other 34 were cases of suspected drug exposure. Developmental functioning, health and caregiving needs, visits by biological parents, and case dispositions were compared across drug-exposure groups. Ss with verified drug exposure presented with significantly more health and caregiving needs, had fewer biological parent visits, and were more frequently placed with relatives after family foster care. Findings are discussed in terms of their impact on family foster care in the next century. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1998-04233-001

TI: Child well-being in kinship foster care: Similar to, or different from, non-related foster care?

AU: Altshuler,-Sandra-J

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 20(5) Jun 1998, 369-388.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined whether the well-being of children in kinship foster care (KFC) could be explained with factors that predict child well-being in nonrelated foster care. The author conducted a secondary analysis of data collected through case-specific interviews with caseworkers about 62 children (aged 2.7-19.1 yrs) placed in KFC. Few of the variables identified in previous literature on nonrelated foster care were significant predictors of well-being of children placed in KFC. Higher levels of child well-being were associated with the child's birth mother being unmarried and not having housing problems. Lower levels of child well-being were associated with kinship caregivers having identified problems that affect their ability to care for the child. Caseworker ratings of child well-being were not significantly

associated with the child's individual case history or with the level of children's input to the decision-making process. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ auch bei **“Vergleichende Studien”**

AN: 1998-10563-001

TI: A prospective study of out-of-home placement tendency in families of children with autism.

AU: Perry,-Adrienne; Black,-Anne

SO: Journal-on-Developmental-Disabilities. Vol 5(1) Jun 1997, 1-23.

IS: 1188-9136

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Little is known about the process parents go through in deciding to seek out-of-home placement and to what extent the process is affected by particular child characteristics, family characteristics, and support services received. This study examined, at Time 1, the placement tendency of 20 parents of children with autism or pervasive developmental disorders (6-23 yrs old) living at home; that is, how far along a continuum of planning for out-of-home placement parents were. Follow-up data were collected 18 mo later (Time 2) on the incidence of actual out-of-home placement, which was examined as a function of variables measured at Time 1. The results indicate that placement tendency scores significantly predicted who had, in fact, placed their child outside the home. However, few of the services or subjective variables parents had reported as being helpful in coping with the child at home actually differentiated between families who had placed and those who had not. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1997-43808-002

TI: Understanding the complexity of practice in kinship foster care.

AU: Gleeson,-James-P; O'Donnell,-John; Bonecutter,-Faith-Johnson

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 76(6) Nov-Dec 1997, 801-826.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: In-depth interviews with caseworkers serving children in kinship foster care identified potential obstacles to permanency planning. 41 caseworkers were interviewed about 77 kinship foster care cases. These were children (96% African American) aged 19 mos to 19 yrs who had been in out-of-home placement for at least 1 yr, thus excluding those children most likely to return home. Selected data from follow-up questionnaires completed by caseworkers 2 yrs after the interviews are also included. The interview protocol elicited information about case background and permanency planning status, caseworker knowledge of and interactions with those involved, case planning activities and services, caseworker supervision, and caseworker perceptions and recommendations. A result viewed as positive is that caseworkers considered adoption by relatives as a permanency option for more children than would have been predicted. The bad news is seen in little evidence that caseworkers involve others, such as extended family, in the planning process. This may be one reason, in addition to bureaucracy, the slow process of terminating parental rights, or failure to discuss adoption soon enough, for the low rate of achievement of permanency plans within a 2-yr time period. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1997-03257-001

TI: Annotation: Transracial family placements.

AU: Rushton,-Alan; Minnis,-Helen

SO: Journal-of-Child-Psychology-and-Psychiatry. Vol 38(2) Feb 1997, 147-159.

IS: 0021-9630

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Provides a critical account of all the available literature on the transracial family placement (TFP) of children. Data were collected from other bibliographies and 2 British databases (CAREDATA and BIDS). The authors provide a background history to TFP, examining placement in the US and the UK, discussing the concept of racial identity, and describing the context of TFP. The authors describe the arguments for or against TFP, which resolve themselves into 2 main stands: the psychological and the political. The authors examine both arguments and present psychological, political, and social questions regarding TFP, including developmental outcomes, survival strategies, and acceptance by minority communities. Unanswered questions, future research strategies, and implications for practice are considered. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

## 1996 – 1987

### Reviews

AN: 1989-06310-001

TI: Special foster care for exceptional children: A review of programs and policies.

AU: Hampson,-Robert-B

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 10(1) 1988, 19-41.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Discusses the issue of alternative home care for exceptional and special-needs foster children. The major procedural underpinnings of successful programs are identified with some focus on program evaluation and efficacy in specialized foster homes. Factors underlying successful programs include (1) appropriate selection of qualified therapeutic patients; (2) preservice training of parents; (3) matching of child to abilities of parents; (4) high-intensity and high-frequency casework and consultation; and (5) professional status for the specialized foster parents. It is argued that the special foster care programs yield greater success at lower cost than does institutional care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

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AN: 1996-94000-003

TI: A nontraditional assessment framework for formal kinship homes.

AU: Scannapieco,-Maria; Hegar,-Rebecca-L

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 75(5) Sep-Oct 1996, 567-582.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This article presents an ecological framework for assessing kinship homes that differs from traditional family foster home evaluations. Because kinship care families and situations are usually quite different from those of other prospective foster parents, distinctive criteria for approving placement of children in kinship homes are needed. The 1st set of factors in the assessment framework focuses a social worker's attention on the family system, the physical environment, and the developmental history of the caregiver. The 2nd set of factors, that associated with selecting a permanent placement, directs the worker to assess more complex transactions between and among systems over time. This framework allows for a contextual emphasis, incorporating an examination of the complex interactions and interdependencies of each individual family network. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1996-94000-002

TI: Adult functioning of children who lived in kin versus nonrelative family foster homes.

AU: Benedict,-Mary-I; Zuravin,-Susan; Stallings,-Rebecca-Y

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 75(5) Sep-Oct 1996, 529-549.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Explored associations between the type of placement in out-of-home care (kinship vs nonrelative) and selected outcomes in adulthood. Interviews were conducted with 214 19-31 yr old adults formerly in foster care (40% kinship placed), who reported on parameters of their current functioning, including education and employment, physical and mental health, stresses and supports, and risk-taking behaviors. Although the social services records reported significant differences in functioning during out-of-home care between children in kinship care and those in nonrelative family foster care, few differences were found in adult functioning. Explanations for these findings are explored. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ **auch bei "Vergleichende Studien"**

AN: 1996-02264-001

TI: Kinship care and nonrelative family foster care: A comparison of caregiver attributes and attitudes.

AU: Gebel,-Timothy-J

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 75(1) Jan-Feb 1996, 5-18.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: 111 non-relative foster parents (FPS) and 82 kinship caregivers (KCs) completed surveys used to gather demographic information and to determine caregivers' attitudes toward physical discipline, their perceptions of the children in their care, their behaviors, and the level of support from the agency. 79% of KCs were African-American. The KCs were more likely to be between 41 and 60 yrs old or over 60 yrs of age than were FPS. KCs had lower levels of education. FPs were more likely to work outside the home. 59.7% of KCs had annual household incomes of less than \$10,000 compared to only 10.2% of FMs. FMs were more likely to be visited at home monthly and were more likely to have at least monthly phone contact with caseworkers. KCs rated more of the children as good-natured. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ **auch bei "Vergleichende Studien"**

AN: 1995-34504-001

TI: Specialized family care for children with developmental disabilities: The Finnish experience.

AU: Szymanski,-Ludwick-S; Seppala,-Heikki-T

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 74(2) Mar-Apr 1995, 367-381.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Describes features of Finland's specialized family care for children with disabilities, including professionalization and training of foster parents and the establishment of municipal employee-like status for them. Long-term placements and the preservation of relationships with biological families whenever possible are discussed. A case example of a 12-yr-old boy with mental retardation and autistic disorder who is in specialized care is presented. In contrast to generic foster home care, specialized family care is not merely a replacement for a dysfunctional biological family but a professional treatment resource, which is still as close as possible to the normalcy of a typical home. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1995-28764-001

TI: We live here too: Birth children's perspectives on fostering someone with learning disabilities.

AU: Reed,-Janet-Ames

SO: Children-and-Society. Vol 8(2) 1994, 164-173.

IS: 0951-0605

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Reports some results from a British study of foster care of young people with severe learning disabilities, focusing on the views and experiences of 23 birth children in the foster families. Ss were interviewed in small-group discussions. About three-quarters talked about the disabled young person living with their family in a very affectionate way; however, one-quarter of the Ss made it clear that they found being part of a foster family difficult. The findings demonstrate how fostering involves everyone in the family, not just the adult carers. Results highlight some of the rewards and difficulties of fostering from the birth children's point of view. Factors that make fostering a positive experience are listed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1995-11001-001

TI: Shared family care: Child protection and family preservation.

AU: Barth,-Richard-P

SO: Social-Work. Vol 39(5) Sep 1994, 515-524.

IS: 0037-8046

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Describes programs that fall under the rubric of "shared family care." Shared family care involves the planned provision of out-of-home care to parents and children so that both the parents and the host caregivers care for the child and work toward independent in-home care by the parents. Shared family care includes residential adult programs with provisions for children, mother and child group homes, drug-treatment group homes for women and children, and child care homes for families. Two programs based on shared foster family care are also discussed. Shared family care serves the same

purposes as intensive family preservation services, but critical differences call for their mutual use. Concerns about cost are also addressed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1994-27079-001

TI: The role of the kinship foster parent: A comparison of the role conceptions of relative and non-relative foster parents.

AU: Le-Prohn,-Nicole-S

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 16(1-2) 1994, 65-84.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Investigated the role conceptions of relative foster parents in a sample of 82 relative and 98 non-relative foster families. Demographic differences between the foster families are presented. Relative foster parents were significantly more likely to state that they were responsible for ensuring the foster child's continued contact with his or her birth parents than were non-relative foster parents. Recommendations for practice include the need to clarify the foster parent role for all foster families. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ **auch bei "Vergleichende Studien"**

AN: 1994-27075-001

TI: Kinship foster care: Placement, service, and outcome issues.

AU: Iglehart,-Alfreda-P

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 16(1-2) 1994, 107-122.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Data from a Los Angeles County study of 990 adolescents in foster family care are used to compare 352 adolescents in kinship care to 638 adolescents in non-relative foster family care. The two groups are compared on placement history, placement adjustment, and agency monitoring. In addition, 160 foster adolescents with legal guardians were studied. Results indicate that the kinship placement is more stable and that adolescents in a relative's care are less likely to have a serious mental health problem. Overall, kinship care teens are doing no less well than their counterparts in foster family care. Neither group, however, is problem free. The data on monitoring and legal guardianship do suggest that services should be supplied with equal vigor to the kinship foster care minors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ **auch bei "Vergleichende Studien"**

AN: 1994-27069-001

TI: Children in kinship care: How do they fare?

AU: Dubowitz,-Howard; Feigelman,-Susan; Harrington,-Donna; Starr,-Raymond-H; et-al

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 16(1-2) 1994, 85-106.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Presents a comprehensive assessment of the physical and mental health and educational status of children (N = 524; aged 5.1 yrs at 1st placement) in kinship care (duration in care [median] 2.0 yrs). The anticipated high risk status of these children was supported by study findings in all areas of assessment. However, the number of physical health problems did not correlate significantly with either achievement test scores or with behavior problems. These findings are discussed and recommendations are offered for policy, practice, and future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1993-42759-001

TI: Foster care vs. extended family care for children of incarcerated mothers.

AU: Gaudin,-James-M; Sutphen,-Richard

SO: Journal-of-Offender-Rehabilitation. Vol 19(3-4) 1993, 129-147.

IS: 1050-9674

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Compared the quality of the substitute care being provided to 31 children in the care of relatives by reason of their mothers' incarceration with care provided to 9 children by foster parents. The quality of care from the foster families, assessed with the Home Observation for Measurement of the Environment Inventory, was rated significantly better than from relatives for the 3-6 yr old children but equal for the infants and toddlers. The comparatively higher SES foster care providers also reported more available support from informal social networks and more appropriate expectations and nonabusive discipline toward the children in their care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1993-14991-001

TI: Fostering homeless children and their parents too: The emergence of whole-family foster care.

AU: Nelson,-Krista-M

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 71(6) Nov-Dec 1992, 575-584.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Children should not be placed in out-of-home care simply because their families lack the means to provide for their basic needs, yet this practice continues nationwide. A new program is described that gives county social service departments the placement option of whole-family foster care. The target population is adult parents and minor children without stable residences, where the children are at risk of placement in out-of-home care. These are mainly families with physical or mental illness, developmental delays, or chemical dependency. In this program, foster families act as a housing source as well as an extended family, directing parents in crisis to community resources and offering emotional support while the family reestablishes itself. The design of the program is described, and policy questions are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1992-06752-001

TI: Permanency planning for children in kinship foster homes.

AU: Thornton,-Jesse-L

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 70(5) Sep-Oct 1991, 593-601.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined the issue of permanency planning in kinship foster homes when adoption is the case plan. Questionnaires were completed by 86 social workers, and 20 kinship foster parents were interviewed. The idea of adopting related foster children was not popular with most kinship foster parents. The permanency goal for almost all the children placed in 19 of the 20 kinship foster homes was discharge to independent living. Only 3 children placed with a grandmother had the goal of adoption. 70% of the foster parents felt that adoption was not necessary because they were already a family. 30% said that adoption would cause conflict in their relationships with the child's biological parents. 91% of the social workers agreed that kinship foster parents show little interest in adopting. 54% felt that adoption would not make the child's situation any more permanent than it already was. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1992-06725-001

TI: Parental reasons for out-of-home placement of children with severe handicaps.

AU: Bromley,-Barbara-E; Blacher,-Jan

SO: Mental-Retardation. Vol 29(5) Oct 1991, 275-280.

IS: 0047-6765

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: 58 mothers, 3 fathers, and 2 grandmothers (aged 19-68 yrs) of 63 children with severe handicaps (aged 2-16 yrs) who were recently placed out of the home were interviewed regarding their reasons for placement. Children's diagnoses included Down's syndrome, other genetic causes, autism, and mental retardation due to unknown causes. Parents perceived daily stress, the child's low level of functioning, and child behavior problems as strong influences on the placement decision. Lack of appropriate supportive services were only moderately influential in the decision. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1990-08341-001

TI: The sexually abused child in specialized foster care.

AU: McFadden,-Emily-J

SO: Child-and-Youth-Services. Vol 12(1-2) 1989, 91-105.

IS: 0145-935X

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Outlines some of the issues that foster parents must understand to provide specialized foster care to children who have been sexually abused, including the message sexually abused children have typically received from their environments, the nature of sexual abuse as a progression of events and the context of the specific abuse experience of the child being placed, the difference between male and female abuse victims, and typical behavioral patterns of sexually abused children. How to manage these behaviors in light of the developmental needs of all children and to structure family activities in a way that sets clear boundaries to both protect the foster child and parents are described. The foster parents' therapeutic role in helping the child learn to appropriately express sexuality and to live comfortably within a family setting is discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1990-08326-001

TI: Foster parents of mentally retarded and physically handicapped children.

AU: Downs,-Susan-W

SO: Child-and-Youth-Services. Vol 12(1-2) 1989, 107-119.

IS: 0145-935X

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Presents results of 2 surveys of 874 foster parents (FPTs), including those fostering mentally retarded and physically handicapped children. A substantial number of current FPTs were receptive to the idea of offering care to disabled children, although the extent of the child's disability was a factor in the decision. Barriers to providing care to such children include maternal employment outside the home, FPTs' concerns about demands that would be made on them, and their ability to cope. FPTs generally found agency services regarding foster care of disabled children adequate, although the level of reimbursement may be too low to cover the costs of care and may negatively affect retention of experienced FPTs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1990-08351-001

TI: Treatment foster home care for autistic children.

AU: Rosen,-Clarice-E

SO: Child-and-Youth-Services. Vol 12(1-2) 1989, 121-132.

IS: 0145-935X

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: A foster parent describes how therapeutic foster parents can provide autistic children with a consistent, structured, warm, nurturing, and supportive family atmosphere that stimulates growth. Teaching autistic children desired tasks and behaviors requires breaking tasks down into small components and teaching on a step-by-step basis; gentle but consistent firmness is asserted to assure that the child follows through on the desired task. Consistency between the child's outside-of-home and inside-of-home experiences is essential. Thus, foster parents need to work closely with schools, birth parents, and others who are in contact with the child to assure that the child is experiencing a consistent, nurturing environment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1998-11211-019

TI: The SOS children's villages: Behaviour of children in a permanent foster care.

AU: Dumaret,-Annick

SO: Early-Child-Development-and-Care. Vol 34 1988, 267-277.

IS: 0300-4430

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined potential risk factors for the development of behavior problems in 157 foster children (aged 7-15 yrs) raised in SOS children's villages in France. Three hypotheses were tested: (1) that of a higher rate of behavioral problems in relation with parental antecedents; (2) that of influence of age

at admission on behavior; and (3) that of increased risk of behavioral problems in relation with the number of siblings or groups raised together. Results show that family background, parental alcoholism, and number of previous placements had long-term effects on children's behavior. Age at admission to SOS foster homes had no effect on future behavior. More behavioral problems appeared among children raised in SOS homes composed of 2 or 3 groups of siblings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ **auch bei "Entwicklungsverläufe von Pflegekindern"**

AN: 1998-11211-016

TI: The SOS children's villages: School achievement of subjects reared in a permanent foster care.

AU: Dumaret,-Annick

SO: Early-Child-Development-and-Care. Vol 34 1988, 217-226.

IS: 0300-4430

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Assessed the school achievement and level of education of Ss reared in SOS children's villages in France. Before admission, Ss had suffered from different adverse circumstances and socio-family difficulties. Results show that for both school achievement (199 Ss aged 7-15 yrs) and educational level (331 Ss aged 15+ yrs), these Ss attained a level superior to that which would have been expected in traditional foster care. However, beneficial influences of placement in the SOS villages on school achievement were not observed for children admitted after they were 6 yrs old. Particularly after age 10, school failure was irreversible. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ **auch bei "Entwicklungsverläufe von Pflegekindern"**

## 1986 – 1977

### Reviews

AN: 1983-01698-001

TI: Adoption and foster care rates in pediatric disorders.

AU: Dalby,-J.-Thomas; Fox,-Sharon-L; Haslam,-Robert-H

SO: Journal-of-Developmental-and-Behavioral-Pediatrics. Vol 3(2) Jun 1982, 61-64.

IS: 0196-206X

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined research on the adoption rates or foster care arrangements with specific pediatric disorders, such as the finding that the proportion of hyperactive children who were adopted by nonrelatives revealed an overall rate of 17%, an 8-fold increase over that expected in the general population. The present authors studied 14 groups of pediatric patients, including hyperactive and dyslexic children. Results show a significant elevation of adoption and foster care rates among half the groups. Data also confirm the C. K. Deutsch et al (in press) finding that children adopted by nonrelatives are overrepresented in the diagnostic category of "hyperactivity." (18 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1982-21852-001

TI: Selection and differentiation of foster families for behaviorally disturbed children / Unterbringung von verhaltensauffälligen Kindern in Pflegefamilien--Erfahrungen bei der Auswahl und Differenzierung im Rahmen eines Pflegeelternprojektes.

AU: Budde,-Hildegard; Rau,-Hartmut

SO: Praxis-der-Kinderpsychologie-und-Kinderpsychiatrie. Vol 30(5) Jul 1981, 165-174.

IS: 0032-7034

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Describes procedures developed for selecting foster parents for children who cannot return to their families after treatment in a residential home. Diagnostic, matching (for assessing compatibility between family dynamics and personality), group training for foster parents, supervision and counseling, and evaluative procedures are outlined. Data from a 2-yr evaluation of the program, which has placed 12 children in 9 families, are presented. (20 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1979-34386-001

TI: Corrective socialization in foster care of children.

AU: Christensen,-Glen; Fine,-Paul

SO: Child-Psychiatry-and-Human-Development. Vol 10(1) Fal 1979, 15-34.

IS: 0009-398X

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Discusses the problems of long-term foster care and the conditions for conducting it therapeutically. The participants were 3-13 yr old foster children who had become homeless catastrophically. Most of them had at least 1 major physical handicap or illness. The authors suggest that a focus on maintaining and preserving love relationships is vital to helping the most difficult orphans thrive in family settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1979-24266-001

TI: Components of foster care for handicapped children.

AU: Arkava,-Morton-L; Mueller,-David-N

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 57(6) Jun 1978, 339-345.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Studied the specific demands of foster care for handicapped children. Results of the study provide a basis for guidelines on foster parent training and casework practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1979-06254-001

TI: Foster home care for mentally retarded children: Can it work?

AU: Freeman,-Henry

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 57(2) Feb 1978, 113-121.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Investigated whether retarded children reared in foster care program could adjust to life in the community. Only children who were so damaged organically that they were unlikely to move beyond the stage of needing complete care and those whose organic damage interfered with developing control were restricted from the program. Of a total of 40 children studied, 12 were tested as trainable to low trainable, 14 were tested as educable, and 14 had recorded IQs of over 70 but were functioning at a very low level and had serious organic problems that interfered with personality functioning. The first complete physical, mental, and social evaluation revealed that although 1 S showed some regression on the IQ test, all but 4 other Ss showed increases up to 10 or 11 points, several moving from trainable to educable. Much of the improvement was, as expected, pseudoimprovement, with subsequent progress predicted to be much slower. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1978-25048-001

TI: A case for permanent foster placement of dependent, neglected, and abused children.

AU: Derdeyn,-Andre-P

SO: American-Journal-of-Orthopsychiatry. Vol 47(4) Oct 1977, 604-614.

IS: 0002-9432

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Since the number of children entering foster care continues to rise, and despite efforts to rehabilitate families and to place children for adoption, for many children foster care tends to be interminable. Return to the home is often impeded by a paucity of parental resources; adoption is often blocked by the courts' reluctance to terminate parental rights. Permanent foster placement is suggested as an alternative arrangement for better meeting the needs of some of these children. (49 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

**1976 – 1967**

**1966 – 1917**