

Abstracts:

Demographische Merkmale von Pflege

(z.B. Anzahl der Pflegeverhältnisse, demographische Merkmale von Pflegefamilien, Herkunftsfamilien und Pflegekindern)

2006 – 1997

Reviews

AN: 2005-11578-002

TI: Domestic violence and pathways into child welfare services: Findings from the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being.

AU: Kohl,-Patricia-L; Edleson,-Jeffrey-L; English,-Diana-J; Barth,-Richard-P

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 27(11) Nov 2005, 1167-1182.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Domestic violence (DV) and child maltreatment co-occur in many families and this may lead to involvement with child welfare services (CWS). This study explores the role of domestic violence in CWS using data from the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being, a large, national probability sample of families investigated for child maltreatment. It relies on child welfare worker report of active DV or a history of DV to examine the association of DV with child maltreatment type, substantiation, and placement of children into out of home care. Maltreatment type classification was similar for children with and without exposure to DV. Families with active DV were substantiated for child maltreatment at higher rates than other groups, but DV was not a powerful contributor to the CWS decision-making process. Families with co-occurring DV and maltreatment often had high levels of cumulative risks, and children in families with the highest level of cumulative risk were 10 times more likely to be placed into foster care than children in families assessed with low levels of risk. The policy and practice implications of these findings are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2005-02295-005

TI: Parental and familial characteristics of family foster care applicants.

AU: Orme,-John-G; Buehler,-Cheryl; McSurdy,-Michael; Rhodes,-Kathryn-W; Cox,-Mary-Ellen; Patterson,-David-A

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 26(3) Mar 2004, 307-329.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Foster family applicants form the pool from which caregivers are selected for 75% of the 568 000 children in foster care. We know little about these applicants along dimensions thought to influence the behavioral and emotional adjustment of foster children. This limits our understanding of how best to recruit, assess, train, and support these applicants. This study examined the psychosocial functioning of 161 family foster care applicants in terms of parenting, family functioning, marital quality, psychological problems, and social support. It also examined demographic characteristics. The majority of men and women had one or more problems in psychosocial functioning, but most only had one or two problems. However, approximately 17% of women and 24% of men had three or more problems. Considerable diversity existed in demographic characteristics. Implications of these results for the recruitment, assessment, training, and support of foster family applicants are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-15570-005

TI: The role of welfare and work in predicting foster care reunification rates for children of welfare recipients.

AU: Kortenkamp,-Katherine; Geen,-Rob; Stagner,-Matthew

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 26(6) Jun 2004, 577-590.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Most research on children's experiences in foster care has focused on child and system level factors related to length of stay and returns home. This article reports results from an analysis of family factors---welfare and work activities--that predict foster care reunification. The sample is 133 children of welfare recipients in California who entered foster care after December 1, 1992. In this sample, 42% of children reunified with their parents during the observation period, while 27% remained in foster care. We used a Cox proportional hazards model to predict reunification rates. We focused on the welfare and work activities of the families from which the children had been removed, examining welfare history, welfare and work at the time of placement, loss of welfare after placement and work during placement. Control variables included child's age and race, mother's marital status, education and health, county, removal reason, placement type, number of placements and whether there were siblings placed. We found that work at the time a child was placed increased the likelihood of reunification and losing welfare benefits following a placement decreased the likelihood. Findings are discussed in terms of implications for welfare and child welfare policy and practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

→ auch bei **“Rückführung von Pflegekindern in die Herkunftsfamilie“**

AN: 2004-18696-003

TI: Out-of-home placement for young children with developmental and medical conditions.

AU: Rosenberg,-Steven-A; Robinson,-Cordelia-C

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 26(8) Aug 2004, 711-723.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The impact of the developmental and health problems of young children on child welfare outcomes is studied using 1999 AFCARS data that reports on children in foster care throughout the United States. Study findings indicate that developmental and health problems are associated with higher numbers of out-of-home placements, longer stays in foster care, decreased likelihood of return to parental care, and higher foster care costs. Study findings are interpreted as indicating a need for more research on how young children with developmental and medical conditions are managed within the child welfare system. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-15246-002

TI: Race, ethnicity, and case outcomes in child protective services.

AU: Lu,-Yuhwa-Eva; Landsverk,-John; Ellis-Macleod,-Elissa; Newton,-Rae; Ganger,-William; Johnson,-Ivory

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 26(5) May 2004, 447-461.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study reviews the records of 3936 children and adolescents under the age of 17 who were referred to the public receiving home for suspected maltreatment. The study examines the correlation between background characteristics (i.e. age, gender, race/ethnicity, reasons for referral), and case outcome decisions (i.e. case open to service, out-of-home placement, and family reunification), using bivariate and multivariate analysis. Racial/ethnic differences are observed. Compared to census data, African Americans are the only over-represented group. Latinos, Asians, and Anglos are all under-represented. Significant differences were detected when race/ethnicity was analyzed with respect to the case opened, length of stay in the foster care, and length of time for family reunification. African American subjects are consistently observed in each outcome category at higher proportions than all other racial/ ethnic groups, both mainstream and minority populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2003-10130-002

TI: Attitude, Interest, and Motivation for Adoption and Foster Care.

AU: Tyebjee,-Tyzoon

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 82(6) Nov-Dec 2003, 685-706.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This survey compares prospective foster and adoptive parents' attitudes, willingness, and motivations, and discusses implications for media campaigns. The results show that demographic profiles of targets for adoption and foster placements are the same, an opportunity exists to shape positive attitudes toward foster care in immigrant populations, the most compelling way to attract parents is to focus on the child in need, and testimonials of personal experiences of foster and adoptive parents should address perceived barriers to adopting or fostering. Political, religious, and environmental ideology were unrelated to attitudes or willingness to adopt or foster. Respondents with strong identifications with gay or lesbian lifestyles exhibited a higher than average willingness to adopt or foster. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2003-08143-005

TI: Economic Antecedents of Foster Care.

AU: Catalano,-Ralph; Lind,-Samuel; Rosenblatt,-Abram; Novaco,-Raymond

SO: American-Journal-of-Community-Psychology. Vol 32(1-2) Sep 2003, 47-56.

IS: 0091-0562

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Individual and ecological research suggests that rising unemployment may affect the incidence of violence through two countervailing mechanisms suggested by frustration-aggression theory. The first, or provocation effect, assumes increased violence among persons who feel anger because they believe their job loss was arbitrary. The second, or inhibition effect, posits less violence among employed persons who attempt to reduce their chances of job loss by curtailing behavior objectionable to employers. The literature also reports that these mechanisms affect victimization measured as foster care sought by the state for abused children. The foster care finding, although consistent with theory and important for basic as well as applied reasons, arises from methods that cannot rule out several rival hypotheses. We revisit this research and apply improved methods to test the reported association in Los Angeles and San Francisco counties. We find that, as implied by the provocation and inhibition mechanisms, differences in monthly prevalence of foster care placements increase with modest increases in unemployment but decline when unemployment becomes much higher than usual levels. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2002-18000-006

TI: Mother-child separations among homeless and housed families receiving public assistance in New York city.

AU: Cowal,-Kirsten; Shinn,-Marybeth; Weitzman,-Beth-C; Stojanovic,-Daniela; Labay,-Larissa

SO: American-Journal-of-Community-Psychology. Vol 30(5) Oct 2002, 711-730.

IS: 0091-0562

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined the incidence, characteristics, and predictors of separations of children from mothers in 543 poor families receiving public assistance, 251 of whom had experienced homelessness during the previous 5 yrs. 44% of the homeless mothers and 8% of housed mothers were separated from 1 or more children. A total of 249 children were separated from 110 homeless families and 34 children from 23 housed families. Children were placed with relatives and in foster care but were rarely returned to their mothers. Maternal drug dependence, domestic violence, and institutionalization predicted separations, but homelessness was the most important predictor, equivalent in size to 1.9 other risk factors. The authors infer that policies regarding child welfare and substance abuse treatment should be changed to reduce unnecessary placements. Studies of homeless children who remain with families may be biased if separated children are excluded. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2002-15777-007

TI: Recruitment and foster family service.

AU: Cox,-Mary-Ellen; Buehler,-Cheryl; Orme,-John-G

SO: Journal-of-Sociology-and-Social-Welfare. Vol 29(3) Sep 2002, 151-177.

IS: 0191-5096

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Using data from the National Survey of Current and Former Foster Parents this study examined how foster parents first found out about the need for foster parents (mass media, other foster parents, religious organization, or civic organization) affected foster family service (number of children fostered,

years of fostering service, fostering of children with special needs, and families' in tent to continue fostering). 771 respondents who became aware of the need for foster parents through religious organizations fostered for more years; respondents who became aware through mass media fostered for fewer years. How foster families first found out about the need for foster parents did not differentially affect other foster family service measures. Implications for foster parent recruitment and future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2002-18923-003

TI: The placement of infants in foster care.

AU: Wulczyn,-Fred; Hislop,-Kristen-Brunner; Harden,-Brenda-Jones

SO: Infant-Mental-Health-Journal. Vol 23(5) Sep 2002, 454-475.

IS: 0163-9641

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The fundamental question explored in this study concerns the relationship between age and the risk of placement into foster care, the likelihood a child will leave placement, and the likelihood a child will return to foster care having been discharged. The study is based on the experiences of more than 690,000 children in 11 states over an eight-year period, from 1990 to 1997. The results suggest quite strongly that very young children are at greatest risk of entry into foster care, particularly if they are from urban areas. Specifically, 1% of children under one year and 2.5% of children under the age of four months enter foster care. Moreover, once in care, children under the age of four months at the time of placement remain in foster care longer than other children. The implications of these findings for public policy and future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2002-01748-001

TI: Willingness to foster special needs children and foster family utilization.

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

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 24(5) May 2002, 293-317.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined the extent of foster family underutilization and the relationship between willingness to foster particular types of children and utilization. Data for 876 current foster families (foster parents) were from the National Survey of Current and Former Foster Parents (1993). Findings show that over one-third of licensed families did not have foster children in their homes. Families willing to foster special-needs children and teenagers had fostered more children and more types of special-needs children, had more foster children in their homes, were licensed to care for more children, had fostered longer, and were less likely to report an intention to discontinue fostering. In particular, utilization was predicted by willingness to foster children who were physically handicapped or seriously ill, children who had serious behavioral or emotional problems, or children who were sexually abused. Implications for recruitment, training, placement, and support are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2001-17159-004

TI: The motives of foster parents, their family and work circumstances.

AU: Andersson,-Gunvor

SO: British-Journal-of-Social-Work. Vol 31(2) Mar 2001, 235-248.

IS: 0045-3102

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: In foster care research the focus is generally placed on the children, not on the parents who perform the foster care. In this article the focus is on foster parents of 10-11 year-old children. They were interviewed about their motives for becoming foster parents, which were linked to their family and work circumstances. Among the 21 foster families in the study, four different but equally frequent reasons or motives for taking care of foster children from the very beginning could be distinguished: relatives who feel responsibility for a certain child; couples who want children and do not think they can have children of their own; families where the mother wants to be at home taking care of biological as well as foster children instead of having unskilled employed work outside the home; and parents with grown-up children who want to fill the empty nest' by becoming foster parents--combined with a family business at home or close to home. Changing family and work patterns in Sweden do not seem to have influenced foster families as much as families in general. The worth of acquiring more

knowledge about the families involved in foster care of children and young people in order to improve foster care and reduce breakdowns of care is discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2001-07232-003

TI: Parental features and quality of life in the decision to remove children at risk from home.

AU: Arad,-Bilha-Davidson

SO: Child-Abuse-and-Neglect. Vol 25(1) Jan 2001, 47-64.

IS: 0145-2134

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined the associations between the decisions of child protection officers to remove children at risk from home and a) the features of the children's parents and b) the quality of life the parents make it possible for their children to have. 194 child protection workers completed a parental features questionnaire, child injury questionnaire, and the Systemic Quality of Life Questionnaire on two children, one removed from home, the other remaining. Parental cooperation with the worker, relationship with the child, addiction, and cleanliness were related to both the decision and the assessment of enabling quality of life. Parents' poverty, criminality, psychological problems, and cognitive impairment were related only to the workers assessment of parents enabling quality of life. Family status was related only to the decision. While injury to the child was associated with the decision, it added virtually nothing to the explanation of the decision beyond parental features and enabling. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2001-00514-006

TI: Trends in child and adolescent out-of-home placement in Israel.

AU: Merrick,-Joav

SO: International-Journal-of-Adolescent-Medicine-and-Health. Vol 12(4) Oct-Dec 2000, 337-339.

IS: 0334-0139

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Discusses residential and foster care for children in Israel during the period 1980-1999. Records were examined from the Department of Child and Youth Care of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs for children aged 0-17 yrs. Results show a decrease in child and adolescent placements during the period, from 10,760 placed in 1980 to 8,960 in 1999. Children or adolescents placed in foster care exhibited high rates of medical, mental, or developmental problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2000-12235-004

TI: Psychological assessment of family units: The unique type of foster care in the Czech Republic.

AU: Sobotkova,-Irena

SO: Child-Abuse-Review. Vol 9(3) May-Jun 2000, 217-222.

IS: 0952-9136

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Described the family structure & health of the family functioning for 20 foster family units in the North Moravian region of the Czech Republic. Family units consisted of a parental couple, their own children, and foster children. Methods of investigation included informal home visits and use of the Family Environment Scale B and Family Adaptability and Cohesion Evaluation Scales II. The criteria for optimum functioning of these families and symptoms of unhealthy functioning are identified and evaluated. Family units appeared to be a specific family type oriented toward mutual support and maintaining the family system. 70% of these units were found to be "successful" foster families. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1999-13107-001

TI: Caregiver substance abuse among maltreated children placed in out-come-home care.

AU: Besinger,-Bridgett-A; Garland,-Ann-F; Litrownik,-Alan-J; Landsverk,-John-A

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 78(2) Mar-Apr 1999, 221-239.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Child protective services (CPS) case records of 639 children (aged birth-16 yrs) placed in out-of-home care due to maltreatment were reviewed, and substance abuse by the child's caregiver prior to

the child's placement was evaluated systematically. Based on several different sources of information, 79% of the caregivers were found to meet the criteria for caregiver substance abuse (CSA). Children with and without evidence of CSA differed on age, ethnicity, family composition, and type of maltreatment. The importance of operational specificity in defining CSA and implications for policy and service delivery are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1999-10378-002

TI: Foster families' functioning, experiences and views: Variations by race.

AU: Seaberg,-James-R; Harrigan,-Marcia-P

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 21(1) Jan 1999, 31-55.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Investigated the demographic characteristics of non-kin foster parents, the quality of their family functioning, their experiences with service systems, the sources of support they used, and other factors related to providing foster care. 124 foster mothers responded to a questionnaire assessing family functioning. Differences by race, African-American and Caucasian, were explored for all variables. More similarities than differences were found. Results were compared to what is known from other studies and descriptions of African-American families in general. Practice implications are suggested. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1998-10994-005

TI: Foster care children and family homelessness.

AU: Zlotnick,-Cheryl; Kronstadt,-Diana; Klee,-Linnea

SO: American-Journal-of-Public-Health. Vol 88(9) Sep 1998, 1368-1370.

IS: 0090-0036

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined the association between family homelessness and children's placement in foster care. The prevalence of homelessness in a random sample of 195 young foster children (aged 4 yrs old & younger) was examined. Almost half of the birth parents of the foster children had experienced homelessness. Those children were more likely than other foster children to have siblings in foster care and to be placed with nonrelatives. An extremely high prevalence of family homelessness was found among children in foster care. Policy implications of the association between family homelessness and placement into foster care are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1997-43074-002

TI: Foster children: Risk factors and development at a preschool age.

AU: Dumaret,-A.-C; Duyme,-M; Tomkiewicz,-S

SO: Early-Child-Development-and-Care. Vol 134 1997, 23-42.

IS: 0300-4430

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined the family backgrounds, health, and developmental characteristics of 127 children (mean age 4 yrs 10 mo) from disadvantaged and deprived environments who were adopted after the age of 4. Ss had below-average IQ scores. A second aim was to analyze the origins of IQ variations and the effects of peri- and post-natal variables on behavior problems. Parental psychosocial antecedents, medical and health problems, and difficulties in infancy were more frequent in this group than in the general population. 48% of Ss had emotional and/or behavioral problems. Some risk factors were greater for maltreated children: including maternal alcoholism, mental retardation, and family problems. Peri- and neo-natal risk factors were accompanied by significant decreases in IQ scores for the whole cohort. Cumulative health problems were also correlated with low IQs. After adjustment to account for confounding factors, results show that late age of placement, neglect, and abuse increased emotional and/or behavioral problems in a statistically significant way. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ auch bei „Entwicklungsverläufe von Pflegekindern“

AN: 1998-11107-003

TI: Factors affecting foster care placement of children receiving child protective services.

AU: Zuravin,-Susan-J; DePanfilis,-Diane
SO: Social-Work-Research. Vol 21(1) Mar 1997, 34-42.
IS: 1070-5309

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Research on placement predictors can provide valuable information about factors that drive the decision making of child welfare professionals. This study focused on identifying predictors of placement in a sample of 1,035 physically abusive or neglectful families reported to the public child protection program of a large mid-Atlantic city. Five of nine predictors from three domains, i.e., family demographic characteristics, maltreatment characteristics, and maternal problems, had a unique effect on placement status. Analyses revealed interactions between maternal substance abuse problems and maternal developmental limitations and domestic violence, and between developmental limitations and maternal mental health problems. Recommendations for future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2005-02983-004

TI: Patterns of foster care service delivery.

AU: Unrau,-Yvonne-A; Wells,-Michael-A

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 27(5) May 2005, 511-531.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study explored direct client services provided by one foster care program. A cohort of 44 families was followed for up to 36 months by monitoring the frequency of eight service activity categories (i.e., service planning, therapy, family visits, court hearings, foster child contacts, foster parent contacts, family of origin contacts, collateral contacts) provided by the program's front-line staff. Service activity data recorded by staff on daily time sheets were used to describe the type and frequency of service provided to families between intake and discharge. Findings revealed that service delivery peaked immediately following intake and at regularly scheduled reviews such as the hearing to decide termination of parental rights. Overall, the frequency of foster care services to clients declined over the time that children were in care. Factors associated with the receipt of fewer services were the following: families with young children, relative care placements, placement stability in one foster home, caseworker turnover, and adoption. Race of the birth family was associated with different patterns of service delivery. Overall, the findings suggest that foster care service patterns emerged more from responses to client and system demands than to the program's service model. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

1996 – 1987

Reviews

AN: 1996-06047-001

TI: Committal to care in context.

AU: Backe-Hansen,-Elisabeth

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 17(3) 1995, 401-415.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined the decision-making processes (DMPs) leading to a suggestion of committal to care (CTC) for 46 Norwegian children (aged 0-7 yrs). The definition of child abuse and neglect is seen as socially constructed and related to contextual ambiguities in the child welfare system. Admittance is negotiated through a process of suspicion from the workers met with denial by the parents. Characteristics of parents, primarily substance abuse and psychiatric illness, were the main reasons for suggesting CTC, while Ss were fairly invisible in the process. Preventive services had been offered in 75% of the cases, and most Ss had been known to the social services for most of their lives. Most Ss had CTC due to a crisis situation. A case is described of the DMPs leading to CTC of an older child (aged 1.5 yrs) of a single pregnant woman. This case is used to illustrate a structural model for the analysis of child care decision-making. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1993-38887-001

TI: Reexamining risk factors in foster care.

AU: Slaght,-Evelyn-F

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 15(2) 1993, 143-154.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Investigated factors contributing to children's replacement and length of stay in foster care and the relative importance of substance abuse as a risk factor. 107 cases were tracked over 2 yrs. Parents' mental/emotional problems were the major reason for placement. There were no significant differences among the outcomes of cases in which substance abuse was the primary reason for entry as compared to those in which mental health was the primary risk factor. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1993-02921-001

TI: Improving resources for foster care.

AU: Martin,-Elaine-D; Altemeier,-William-A; Hickson,-Gerald-B; Davis,-Anita; Glascoe,-Frances-P

SO: Clinical-Pediatrics. Vol 31(7) Jul 1992, 400-404.

IS: 0009-9228

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: To gain insight into how to recruit and retain foster homes, 64 foster parents (aged 28-81 yrs) were interviewed. Foster parents had low-to-moderate incomes, were approaching middle age, had underutilized home space, and wanted more children. Most enjoyed foster care and planned to continue. 23% of the 64 had half of all foster children in the study in their homes at interview and had cared for 7 times as many children in the past, including 66% of all the teens and 83% of all the handicapped children who had been in the 64 homes. These "high providers" functioned like group homes for mentally handicapped individuals. Adapting the group-home concept to foster homes could improve care, especially for children with special needs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1992-41383-001

TI: Serious child mistreatment in Massachusetts: The course of 206 children through the courts.

AU: Jellinek,-Michael-S; Murphy,-J.-Michael; Poitras,-Francis; Quinn,-Dorothy; et-al

SO: Child-Abuse-and-Neglect. Vol 16(2) 1992, 179-185.

IS: 0145-2134

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: 206 severely abused and/or neglected children brought before a juvenile court on care and protection petitions were followed prospectively for 4 yrs. Two-thirds of all parents were poor, 84% had 1 or more psychiatric disorders, and 81% had been known to the Department of Social Services prior to their court appearance. The average age of children at the start of the court process was 4.2 yrs, and the average length of temporary foster care was 2.3 yrs. Judges' decision to return children to parental custody or to order permanent removal were most strongly predicted by parental compliance with court-ordered services. Of the 63 cases dismissed from court and returned to biological parents, 18 had substantiated reports of new mistreatment over an approximately 3-yr follow-up period. (French & Spanish abstracts) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1992-28712-001

TI: Characteristics of children and their families at entry into foster care.

AU: Oyserman,-Daphna; Benbenishty,-Rami; Ben-Rabi,-Dalia

SO: Child-Psychiatry-and-Human-Development. Vol 22(3) Spr 1992, 199-211.

IS: 0009-398X

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Provides an overview of children, their families, and their circumstances at the time that the child entered foster care in Israel. Data regarding a representative sample of 800 children were collected as part of the ongoing operation of a clinical information system set up for Israel's foster care service in 1988. The majority of Ss entered care for parent-, especially mother-based problems (e.g., child neglect, financial). Sense of security in their identity and sense of belonging, self-image, and academic achievements of Ss tended to be below that of same aged peers. A subgroup of children with at least 1 deceased parent was identified; these Ss were older and had fewer problems at entry into care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

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

AN: 1992-02946-001

TI: The assessment of imminence of risk of placement: Lessons from a family preservation program.

AU: Berry,-Marianne

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 13(4) 1991, 239-256.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Evaluated 367 cases in an intensive family preservation program to identify the characteristics of children who are deemed at risk of placement, to identify those who were actually placed, and to determine whether these 2 groups were identical. The risk factors used to predict imminence of placement were good at predicting actual placement after leaving the program, but were not as good at predicting which families were actually classified as being at imminent risk at the beginning of treatment. Key predictors of placement included basic demographic characteristics: relatives nearby, a higher number of children, low income, and the presenting problem of child neglect. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1991-28534-001

TI: Correlates of effective therapeutic foster parenting.

AU: Ray,-JoAnn; Horner,-William-C

SO: Residential-Treatment-for-Children-and-Youth. Vol 7(4) 1990, 57-69.

IS: 0886-571X

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Responses of 14 pairs of foster parents to the Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire (16PF) were used to examine the Ss' personality characteristics and their effectiveness in providing severely emotionally disturbed, sexually abused children with a therapeutic environment. The personality profile of these Ss differed from general population norms. Additionally, findings suggest that the more effective couples displayed a different personality profile when compared to their less effective counterparts and that normal, mid-range scoring people seem best suited for foster parenting disturbed children. The profile of successful foster mothers suggests that self-discipline, maturity, ability to face reality, and enthusiasm, combined with ability to make decisions based on logic, were related to better functioning as foster mothers. The profile of successful foster fathers suggests that they are likely to be somewhat more conservative than the norm. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1991-02395-001

TI: Determinants of placement for sexually abused children.

AU: Hunter,-Wanda-M; Coulter,-Martha-L; Runyan,-Desmond-K; Everson,-Mark-D

SO: Child-Abuse-and-Neglect. Vol 14(3) 1990, 407-417.

IS: 0145-2134

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined factors related to the placement experiences of 100 sexually abused children (mean age at referral 11.9 yrs). Child and family demographics, abuse characteristics, and family response were studied as possible determinants of immediate and later placement. At the initial assessment, within a few weeks of the disclosure, 50% of the children had already been removed. A follow-up assessment of 83 children 2 yrs later revealed that 73% had been removed from the abusing home. In a multivariate regression model, only maternal support of the child emerged as a significant predictor of immediate placement and placement over time. The offender's status as a resident in the child's home was an important predictor of immediate placement but was not significant as a predictor of all placements at any time. (French & Spanish abstracts) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1989-32671-001

TI: Assessing effects of foster care on adults raised as foster children: A methodological issue.

AU: Royse,-David; Wiehe,-Vernon-R

SO: Psychological-Reports. Vol 64(2) Apr 1989, 677-678.

IS: 0033-2941

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: A statewide telephone survey of 746 adults (aged 18+ yrs) indicated that 26 had spent time growing up in foster care. Data were collected to establish an estimated baseline for the number of Kentucky adults raised in foster care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1988-32509-001

TI: Not for poverty alone: Foster care population trends in the twentieth century.

AU: Pelton,-Leroy-H

SO: Journal-of-Sociology-and-Social-Welfare. Vol 14(2) Jun 1987, 37-62.

IS: 0191-5096

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examines trends in the size of the national foster care population from 1910 to 1983 in the context of child welfare policy toward dependent and neglected children. Several major turning points in the child placement rate are identified, and the reasons for them are explored. The relationship between poverty and foster care placement is discussed, and it is concluded that the child placement rate is not related to the poverty rate, but rather, to how society chooses to intervene with the children of families living in poverty. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

1986 – 1977

AN: 1987-26176-001

TI: Children in care: The association with mental disorder in the parents.

AU: Isaac,-B.-C; Minty,-E.-B; Morrison,-R.-M

SO: British-Journal-of-Social-Work. Vol 16(3) Jun 1986, 325-339.

IS: 0045-3102

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Studied 31 families of children who had stayed in foster care for at least 12 mo and 26 families from the same district with children who had been in foster care for up to 3 mo. Information about the parents' mental health was obtained from social work records, psychiatric records, and interviews with the parents. The parents of children in foster care for the longer period were more likely to have received psychiatric treatment and appeared to suffer from more severe or longstanding disorders, as evidenced by admissions into psychiatric hospitals and type of psychiatric diagnosis. There was a high rate of past and current psychiatric disorder in the total sample of parents; this appeared to be an important factor influencing children's admissions into and discharge from foster care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1984-17634-001

TI: Foster mothers: Are they unique?

AU: Wiehe,-Vernon-R

SO: Psychological-Reports. Vol 53(3, Pt 2) Dec 1983, 1215-1218.

IS: 0033-2941

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Administered the Holland Vocational Preference Inventory and a questionnaire requesting demographic information to 117 foster mothers and 60 women who had children but were not foster mothers. Data were analyzed by age cohorts of under 41 yrs and 41+ yrs to determine whether foster mothers differed from nonfoster mothers and if younger foster mothers differed from older ones in personality. Foster mothers scored significantly higher than nonfoster mothers on the Social scale and lower on the Enterprising scale. The younger cohort of foster mothers differed from older ones by attaining higher scores on the Realistic, Social, Enterprising, and Artistic scales. Such high scores reflect personality characteristics highly appropriate for substitute parents. These characteristics also suggest that younger foster mothers take a more assertive approach in this role, which may be helpful in making necessary changes in the foster care system. (6 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1983-21750-001

TI: Determinants of foster care placement for the maltreated child.

AU: Runyan,-Desmond-K; Gould,-Carolyn-L; Trost,-Donald-C; Loda,-Frank-A

SO: Child-Abuse-and-Neglect. Vol 6(3) 1982, 343-350.

IS: 0145-2134

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined the records of the North Carolina Central Registry of Child Abuse and Neglect to determine which social, family, and child characteristics were most influential in the decision to place a child in foster care. These records contained all theoretically relevant factors as well as demographic data. Analysis included the computation of odds ratios for foster care for each of 250 variables. A maximum likelihood logistic regression model was constructed to obtain the independent and cumulative contribution of each factor. Some expected variables such as parental stress factors (substance abuse) and types of abuse (burns and scalds) placed a child at a significant risk for placement in foster care. However, less obvious factors such as referral source (law enforcement agencies) or geographic area also placed children at risk. Overall, the model explained little of the variance of these decisions and poorly predicted placement (sensitivity 66.3%, specificity 74.6%). Data did not describe the decision process in selecting foster care. (17 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

1966 – 1917

AN: 1963-00910-001

TI: Factorial dimensions of the characteristics of children in placement and their families.

AU: Fanshel,-David; Maas,-Henry-S

SO: Child-Development. 33(1) 1962, 123-144.

IS: 0009-3920

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: All of the 882 children constituting the sample, had been separated from their families and placed in agency-supervised families or institutions for foster care or adoption. These children were placed because of their dependency and not because of illness or delinquency. Data on the children and their families were factor analyzed. Long time care was found to be one factor of considerable importance to the children's sense of self-identity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1952-07053-001

TI: Evaluating motives of foster parents.

AU: Joselyn,-Irene; Towle,-Charlotte

SO: Child-Welfare. 31(2) 1952, 3-9; 14-15.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This paper given by the first author and discussed by the second seeks to evaluate the motives of prospective foster parents. The authors contend that often the reasons given by people for wanting to be foster parents mask their real, underlying motives. A list of the most commonly expressed motives is given. This is followed by examples of the real, but underlying motives which do not justify the person's desire for a child. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)