

Abstracts:

Erwachsene Problemgruppen mit Pflege als möglichem Einflussfaktor in der Biographie

2006 – 1997

AN: 2005-06107-014

TI: Comparison of drug use and psychiatric morbidity between prostitute and non-prostitute female drug users in Glasgow, Scotland.

AU: Gilchrist,-Gail; Gruer,-Laurence; Atkinson,-Jacqueline

SO: Addictive-Behaviors. Vol 30(5) Jun 2005, 1019-1023.

IS: 0306-4603

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Aims: To compare psychiatric morbidity between 176 female drug users with lifetime involvement in prostitution (prostitutes) and 89 female drug users with no involvement (non-prostitutes) in Glasgow, Scotland. Method: The Revised Clinical Interview Schedule (CIS-R) measured current neurotic symptoms. Results: Prostitutes were more likely to report adult physical (OR 1.8) or sexual abuse (OR 2.4), to have attempted suicide (OR 1.7) and to meet criteria for current depressive ideas (OR 1.8) than non-prostitutes. Seventy-two percent of prostitutes and sixty-seven percent of non-prostitutes met criteria for a level of current neurotic symptoms likely to need treatment (CIS-R \geq 18). Being in foster care (OR 8.9), being prescribed medication for emotional problems in the last 30 days (OR 7.7), adult sexual abuse (OR 4.5), poly drug use in the last 30 days (OR 3.6) and adult physical abuse (OR 2.6) were significantly associated with a CIS-R score of \geq 18 for prostitutes using multiple logistic regression. Conclusions: Higher rates of adulthood abuse among prostitutes may explain the greater proportion of prostitutes than non-prostitutes meeting criteria for current depressive ideas and lifetime suicide attempts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2005-05955-004

TI: Homelessness and drug abuse among young men who have sex with men in New York city: A preliminary epidemiological trajectory.

AU: Clatts,-Michael-C; Goldsamt,-Lloyd; Yi,-Huso; Gwadz,-Marya-Viorst

SO: Journal-of-Adolescence. Vol 28(2) Apr 2005, 201-214.

IS: 0140-1971

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The objective of this paper is to profile the role of homelessness in drug and sexual risk in a population of young men who have sex with men (YMSM). Data are from a cross-sectional survey collected between 2000 and 2001 in New York City (N = 569). With the goal of examining the import of homelessness in increased risk for the onset of drug and sexual risk, we compare and contrast three subgroups: (1) YMSM with no history of homelessness, (2) YMSM with a past history of homelessness but who were not homeless at the time of the interview, and (3) YMSM who were currently homeless. For each group, we describe the prevalence of a broad range of stressful life events (including foster care and runaway episodes, involvement in the criminal justice system, etc.), as well as selected mental health problems (including past suicide attempts, current depression, and selected help-seeking variables). Additionally, we examine the prevalence of selected drug and sexual risk, including exposure to a broad range of illegal substances, current use of illegal drugs, and prevalence of lifetime exposure to sex work. Finally, we use an event history analysis approach (time-event displays and paired t-test analysis) to examine the timing of negative life experiences and homelessness relative to the onset of drug and sexual risk. High levels of background negative life experiences and manifest mental health distress are seen in all three groups. Both a prior experience of homelessness and currently being homeless are both strongly associated with both higher levels of lifetime exposure to drug and sexual risk as well as higher levels of current drug and sexual risk. Onset of these risks occur earlier in both groups that have had an experience of housing instability (e.g., runaway, foster care, etc.) but are delayed or not present among YMSM with no history of housing instability. Few YMSM

had used drugs prior to becoming homeless. While causal inferences are subject to the limitations of a cross-sectional design, the findings pose an empirical challenge to the prevailing assumption that prior drug use is a dominant causal factor in YMSM becoming homeless. More broadly, the data illustrate the complexity of factors that must be accounted for, both in advancing our epidemiological understanding of the complexity of homelessness and its relationship to the onset of drug and sexual risk among high risk youth populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-12090-003

TI: Psychopathic traits in adolescent offenders: An evaluation of criminal history, clinical, and psychosocial correlates.

AU: Campbell,-Mary-Ann; Porter,-Stephen; Santor,-Darcy

SO: Behavioral-Sciences-and-the-Law. Vol 22(1) 2004, 23-47.

IS: 0735-3936

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Although a large body of research has established the relevance of psychopathy to adult offenders, its relevance to adolescent offenders is far less clear. The current study evaluated the clinical, psychosocial and criminal correlates of psychopathic traits in a sample of 226 male and female incarcerated adolescent offenders. According to an 18-item version of the Psychopathy Checklist--Youth Version (PCL-YV; Forth, Kosson, & Hare, 2003), only 9.4% exhibited a high level of psychopathic traits (PCL-YV \geq 25). Consistent with past research, higher PCL-YV scores were positively associated with self-reported delinquency and aggressive behavior and were unrelated to emotional difficulties. Although higher PCL-YV scores were associated with the experience of physical abuse, the only psychosocial factor to predict PCL-YV scores was a history of non-parental living arrangements (e.g. foster care). In terms of criminality, a violent/versatile criminal history was positively associated with psychopathic traits. However, PCL-YV scores were unrelated to participants' official criminal records for total, nonviolent, violent, and technical violation convictions. In conclusion, the data partially support the construct validity of psychopathy with adolescent offenders, but some inconsistencies with prior adult and adolescent psychopathy research were evident. These issues are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-20000-001

TI: Stressful life event experiences of homeless adults: A comparison of single men, single women, and women with children.

AU: Zugazaga,-Carole

SO: Journal-of-Community-Psychology. Vol 32(6) Nov 2004, 643-654.

IS: 0090-4392

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This article describes stressful life events experienced by a multi-shelter sample of 162 homeless adults in the Central Florida area. Participants included homeless single men (n =54), homeless single women (n =54), and homeless women with children (n =54). Subjects were interviewed with a modified version of the List of Threatening Experiences (Brugha & Cragg, 1990). Findings indicate that the two groups of women were more likely to have been both physically and sexually abused as children than single men. Single women were more likely to have experienced sexual violence over the age of 18, experienced domestic violence, and been hospitalized in a psychiatric facility. Single men were more likely to have abused drugs and alcohol, and to have been incarcerated. Women with children were more likely to have lived in foster care. Overall, single women experienced significantly more stressful life events than single men and women with children. These findings suggest that the three groups are unique and would benefit from prevention and/or treatment approaches developed for the specific subgroup. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2001-14842-004

TI: Medically unexplained symptoms, illness perception and childhood experience in neurology outpatients.

AU: Targosz,-Sarah-A; Kapur,-Navneet; Creed,-Francis

SO: Irish-Journal-of-Psychological-Medicine. Vol 18(1) Mar 2001, 16-20.

IS: 0790-9667

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Investigated the role of anxiety, depression, cognitive factors and early experience in the development of medically unexplained symptoms. 56 new patients (aged 17-74 yrs) at a neurology outpatient clinic were studied. Demographic details were recorded, and a Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, an Illness Perception Questionnaire, and a Childhood Development Questionnaire were administered. An assessment was made by trained medical investigators as to whether the patients' symptoms were medically unexplained or accounted for by organic pathology. The study found that 17 out of 56 patients (30%) had medically unexplained symptoms. Such patients complained of a greater number of symptoms, were more anxious, were more likely to have a past history of depression, and were more likely to attribute their illness to stress than patients with a presumed organic basis for their disease. They were also more likely to have been in foster care as children. High levels of depression and anxiety were strongly associated with the number of physical symptoms and the perceived negative consequences of the illness. The authors conclude that the recognition and treatment of anxiety and depressive disorders may contribute to the management of patients with medically unexplained symptoms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2000-00042-001

TI: Childhood risk factors for criminal justice involvement in a sample of homeless people with serious mental illness.

AU: Desai,-Rani-A; Lam,-Julie; Rosenheck,-Robert-A

SO: Journal-of-Nervous-and-Mental-Disease. Vol 188(6) Jun 2000, 324-332.

IS: 0022-3018

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Assessed the prevalence of childhood conduct disorder behaviors as a risk factor for adult criminal activity and the extent and types of adult criminal justice contact in 7,222 homeless seriously mentally ill adults (mean age 38.57). The interview assessed demographics, childhood risk factors for criminal activity such as conduct disorder behaviors, foster care, and parental abuse, current illness severity and recent criminal justice contact. The 2-mo arrest rate in this sample was much higher than national rates (11% compared with 1% annually in the general population). 10.8% of arrests were for minor crimes, and rates of arrest were 2.7% for major and 2% for substance-related charges. The prevalence of a history of conduct disorder behavior was also substantial (55% in males, 40% in females), and conduct disorder was a strong predictor of recent criminal justice involvement, even after controlling for other predictors of arrest. These data indicate that at least some proportion of arrests in this population are of people who have been exhibiting antisocial behavior since early adolescence, and that early antisocial behavior is a strong predictor of all types of recent arrests in this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2000-08726-006

TI: Young offenders' experiences of child protection services.

AU: Haapasalo,-Jaana

SO: Journal-of-Youth-and-Adolescence. Vol 29(3) Jun 2000, 355-371.

IS: 0047-2891

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Young adult offenders' experiences of child protection services (CPS) from birth to 16 yrs of age were examined using early files from various agencies. File data concerning childhood abuse and neglect, family problems (e.g., parental alcoholism and criminality), and CPS interventions were available for 78 offenders. Majority of offenders had been clients of CPS, most entered the system first when older than 13 yrs, and half had been placed in foster care. Hierarchical cluster analysis revealed 2 groups: 23 offenders with an early onset of foster care and multiple interventions and 55 offenders with a late-onset of outpatient services and a lower rate of interventions. A significantly higher proportion of the early-onset foster care group than the late-onset outpatient care group had records of psychological abuse and neglect, and of criminal and alcoholic parents. When parental mental health problems, alcoholism, and criminality were entered first in the regression equation, maternal alcoholism and father's criminality predicted the number of interventions. When childhood maltreatment was first controlled for, neglect and father's criminality were significant predictors. The possible linkages between parental problems, maltreatment, and CPS interventions are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1999-01541-003

TI: The impact of childhood foster care and other out-of-home placement on homeless women and their children.

AU: Zlotnick,-Cheryl; Robertson,-Marjorie-J; Wright,-Marguerite-A

SO: Child-Abuse-and-Neglect. Vol 23(11) Nov 1999, 1057-1068.

IS: 0145-2134

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Compared homeless women who had childhood histories of foster care or other out-of-home placement to those who had not. 179 homeless women received structured interviews. One-third of homeless women reported being raised apart from their parents. Among women with children under age 18, most had children who had lived in foster care or other out-of-home placements. Variables associated with homeless mothers' children living in foster care or other out-of-home placements were: child was school-age, mother was aged 35 yrs or older, mother had a current alcohol or drug-use disorders, mother experienced childhood sexual abuse, and mother ran away from home when under aged 18 yrs. Results show that parenting is difficult for homeless mothers who may need to place their children with others to facilitate school attendance. Parent-child interaction may be problematic in family shelters where privacy is rare. Thus, programs promoting family preservation for homeless mothers should provide parenting support as well as permanent housing. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1999-15574-031

TI: Cognitive-affective preparation for homelessness: Quantitative and qualitative analysis of childhood out-of-home placement and child abuse in a sample of homeless men.

AU: Sumerlin,-John-R

SO: Psychological-Reports. Vol 85(2) Oct 1999, 553-573.

IS: 0033-2941

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Patterns of homelessness were examined against histories of childhood out-of-home placement and abuse in a sample of 146 homeless men (aged 19-69 yrs). It was speculated that out-of-home placement and abuse influenced needs for love and belonging and were related to preparation for adult homelessness. Main effects of a 2 x 2 (placement by abuse) multivariate analysis of variance were significant with longer periods of time since first homeless and greater lengths of a current episode of homelessness associated with childhood out-of-home placement. Homeless men who had experienced abuse as a child had more episodes of homelessness than those who had not experienced abuse. Mean Brief Index of Self-actualization scores were not different for those with out-of-home placement or abuse; however, self-actualization scores were minimally lower with greater number of homeless episodes but not with total time homeless. Case histories supported the quantitative findings that loss of feelings of belonging in childhood were preparatory for chronic homelessness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 1997-03227-004

TI: Homelessness in female-headed families: Childhood and adult risk and protective factors.

AU: Bassuk,-Ellen-L; Buckner,-John-C; Weinreb,-Linda-F; Browne,-Angela; Bassuk,-Shari-S; Dawson,-Ree; Perloff,-Jennifer-N

SO: American-Journal-of-Public-Health. Vol 87(2) Feb 1997, 241-248.

IS: 0090-0036

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Identified risk and protective factors for family homelessness (FH) in a case-control study of 220 homeless mothers (aged 16-30 yrs and older) enrolled from family shelters in Worcester, Massachusetts, and 216 low-income never-homeless mothers receiving welfare. Interviews covered socioeconomic, social support, victimization, mental and physical health, and substance use domains. Childhood predictors of FH included foster care placement and respondent's mother's use of drugs. Independent risk factors in adulthood included minority status, recent move to Worcester, recent eviction, interpersonal conflict, frequent alcohol or heroin use, and recent hospitalization for a mental health problem. Protective factors for FH included being a primary tenant, receiving cash assistance or housing subsidy, graduating from high school, and having a larger social network. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

1996 – 1987

AN: 1997-07213-005

TI: Demographic and parental characteristics of youthful sexual offenders.

AU: Graves,-Roger-B; Openshaw,-D.-Kim; Ascione,-Frank-R; Ericksen,-Susan-L

SO: International-Journal-of-Offender-Therapy-and-Comparative-Criminology. Vol 40(4) Dec 1996, 300-317.

IS: 0306-624X

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study, employing meta-analysis, investigates 20 years (1973-1993) of empirical data involving demographic and parental correlates of youthful sexual offenders. Three offender subtypes, pedophilic, sexual assault, and mixed offense youth, are identified. Pedophilic youth are described as being principally Caucasian, living in foster care, and having an education of <= sixth grade. They tend to be from lower to mid socioeconomic status (SES) maladaptive families. Mothers of these youth have been physically abused as children, and fathers abuse drugs. Sexual assault youth come from low- to mid-SES, single parent, dysfunctional families with fathers abusing alcohol. These youth are most often Caucasian. Mixed offense offenders are predominately from lower SES families, are Caucasian, Protestant, and have <= high school education. Families are dysfunctional with paternal substance abuse. Fathers report being neglected as children, whereas mothers indicate physical abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 1995-09166-001

TI: Predictors of past and current homelessness.

AU: Calsyn,-Robert-J; Roades,-Laurie-A

SO: Journal-of-Community-Psychology. Vol 22(3) Jul 1994, 272-278.

IS: 0090-4392

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Interviewed 300 residents of homeless shelters to determine variables that predicted the length of time since they first became homeless and the length of the current episode of homelessness. Predictors measuring lack of human capital were education and income. Social alienation predictors included prior homelessness, marital status, and childhood foster care or institutional placement. Psychiatric predictors included prior hospitalization and current level of functioning. Age, race, gender, and military veteran status were assessed. Lack of education and prior psychiatric hospitalization predicted length of time since 1st homelessness. Age was the most powerful predictor; it significantly affected both length of time since 1st homelessness and length of current homelessness. Hypothesized causes of homelessness (i.e., lack of human capital, social alienation, and psychiatric pathology) were not good predictors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1994-29389-001

TI: Social science research and contemporary studies of homelessness.

AU: Shlay,-Anne-B; Rossi,-Peter-H

SO: Annual-Review-of-Sociology. Vol 18 1992, 129-160.

IS: 0360-0572

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Research shows that the homeless population is diverse, although most homeless persons are young and single. Many have severe chronic problems including mental illness, alcoholism, physical disabilities, and poor health. A significant number have criminal histories. Many were raised in foster care situations. All suffer from economic deprivation, and many have experienced long-term unemployment. Debate over the causes of homelessness is caught up in whether the focus of research should be on structural forces that permit homelessness to occur or the immediate reasons why people become homeless. Research now suggests that homelessness may be most accurately portrayed as the result of the convergence of many factors, including housing market dynamics, housing and welfare policy, economic restructuring and the labor market, and personal disabilities. Policies designed to ameliorate homelessness have been inadequate. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1994-15068-001

TI: Childhood risk factors in dually diagnosed homeless adults.

AU: Blankertz,-Laura-E; Cnaan,-Ram-A; Freedman,-Erica

SO: Social-Work. Vol 38(5) Sep 1993, 587-596.

IS: 0037-8046

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Determined the impact of 5 childhood risk factors ([CRFs] childhood sexual abuse, childhood physical abuse, parental mental illness, parental substance abuse, and out-of-home placement) on 156 dually diagnosed homeless adults enrolled in rehabilitation programs. The authors assessed (1) the prevalence of each of the risk factors and their combination, (2) the individual effects and the effects of 2 co-occurring CRFs on the social functioning of the Ss when they entered rehabilitation, and (3) the impact of single CRFs on the ability of clients to benefit from rehabilitation. 89.6% of the Ss were subjected to at least 1 CRF. In almost all associations (except in engagement with staff), Ss subjected to a specific CRF performed worse than those who were not exposed to this CRF. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1993-35027-001

TI: Methadone maintenance: Predictors of outcome in a Canadian milieu.

AU: Lehmann,-Francois; Lauzon,-Pierre; Amsel,-Rhonda

SO: Journal-of-Substance-Abuse-Treatment. Vol 10(1) Jan-Feb 1993, 85-89.

IS: 0740-5472

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Attempts to identify patient characteristics predicting the successful outcome of methadone maintenance in the treatment of narcotic addiction. The sociodemographic characteristics and the general emotional health of 51 addicted individuals in Montreal were studied at entry into the program and are correlated with success 1 yr after entry. The success of the Montreal program, defined as retention in the program and urine samples negative for opiates, is comparable to results reported from many North American clinics. A history of foster care before age 15 is the only characteristic significantly correlated with both retention and negative urines. Emotional health, previous treatment experiences, job status, and level of education do not correlate with success. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1992-01575-001

TI: Childhood antecedents of homelessness in psychiatric patients.

AU: Susser,-Ezra-S; Lin,-Shang-P; Conover,-Sarah-A; Struening,-Elmer-L

SO: American-Journal-of-Psychiatry. Vol 148(8) Aug 1991, 1026-1030.

IS: 0002-953X

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined the relationship between childhood experience and homelessness in psychiatric patients. Three large and diverse samples (N = 512) of homeless patients were compared with 271 patients who had never been homeless, with respect to childhood experience of foster care, group home placement, and running away. One of the homeless samples and the never homeless sample were drawn from patients admitted to a state mental hospital. In this state hospital population, risk ratios for lifetime prevalence of homelessness could be derived. In the 3 homeless samples, over 15% had a history of foster care, over 10% had a history of group home placement, and over 20% had a history of running away. These figures compared with 2, 1, and 5% respectively, in the never homeless sample. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1991-18187-001

TI: Homelessness among adults raised as foster children: A survey of drop-in center users.

AU: Mangine,-Steven-J; Royse,-David; Wiehe,-Vernon-R; Nietzel,-Michael-T

SO: Psychological-Reports. Vol 67(3, Pt 1) Dec 1990, 739-745.

IS: 0033-2941

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: 74 homeless persons (aged 20-58 yrs) were asked if they had ever been in foster care. 12 Ss (16%) answered affirmatively. Compared with the estimated baseline of adults who had been in foster care in the same locality, these Ss reported histories of foster care at 4 times the base rate in the general population. Using Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-III) criteria, 32

Ss were diagnosed as having alcohol dependence or abuse at the time of the interview. 20 Ss reported a history of psychiatric hospitalization. Other psychiatric conditions revealed widespread psychiatric morbidity in these Ss. This finding suggests that children in foster care are at risk of serious dysfunction as adults. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1989-22046-001

TI: A comparison of childhood backgrounds of teenage mothers and their non-mother peers: A new formulation.

AU: Oz,-Sheri; Fine,-Marshall

SO: Journal-of-Adolescence. Vol 11(3) Sep 1988, 251-261.

IS: 0140-1971

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Investigated the demographic and childhood backgrounds of 39 teenage mothers and 35 nonmothers. Results show that teenage mothers experienced foster care, family violence, parental substance abuse, lower educational achievements, as well as violence, alcohol abuse, and lower education among their boyfriends to a greater extent than did nonmothers. Results are discussed in terms of a new formulation of antecedents to teenage pregnancy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1988-13627-001

TI: Childhood experiences of homeless men.

AU: Susser,-Ezra; Struening,-Elmer-L; Conover,-Sarah

SO: American-Journal-of-Psychiatry. Vol 144(12) Dec 1987, 1599-1601.

IS: 0002-953X

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: 695 homeless men, 223 of whom were first-timers in New York City shelters, were interviewed about their childhood experiences. Data show a high frequency of a history of institutional separation from the family during childhood. A childhood history of delinquency and/or running away was also common. It is contended that a combination of scarce family resources and conflictual family relationships is an important determinant of such childhood experiences as well as of adult homelessness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)