

Abstracts:
Geschwister im Pflegesystem

2006 – 1997

Reviews

AN: 2005-04260-003

TI: Sibling placement in foster care and adoption: An overview of international research.

AU: Hegar,-Rebecca-L

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 27(7) Jul 2005, 717-739.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This article reviews 17 studies from several countries which address definitions and descriptions of sibling groups in care, characteristics of children placed together or separately, and outcomes of sibling placements. Most studies examining outcomes suggest that joint sibling placements are as stable as, or more stable than, placements of single children or separated siblings and that children do as well or better when placed with siblings. Implications for policy, practice, and research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2005-04260-009

TI: Sibling connections: The importance of nurturing sibling bonds in the foster care system.

AU: Herrick,-Mary-Anne; Piccus,-Wendy

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 27(7) Jul 2005, 845-861.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: It is estimated that over two-thirds of children in out-of-home care have siblings. Because of the significant relationships that children may have with their parents and siblings before being removed from their home, children who enter the child welfare system may experience anxiety, trauma, grief, guilt and loss of identity. The purpose of this paper is to explore the ameliorating effect that sibling connections can have on these factors. It is the authors' position that sibling connections are extremely important to children in out-of-home care and, apart from situations where sibling contact will cause trauma or disruption for the children, professionals should make every effort to maintain sibling relationships. The authors investigate the issue of sibling connections in substitute care by adding a unique perspective to the discussion. Both of the authors are child welfare researchers who also spent a significant amount of time in foster care, together and separated from siblings. As adults who have lived within the child welfare system, the authors offer other professionals an alternative way to look at the issues, and new ideas for practice and policy aimed at resolving the challenges faced by children in out-of-home care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2005-04260-008

TI: The mental health and socialization of siblings in care.

AU: Tarren-Sweeney,-Michael; Hazell,-Philip

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 27(7) Jul 2005, 821-843.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The paper describes sibling-related investigations conducted within the first stage of a prospective study of the mental health of 347 children (aged 4-11) in foster and kinship care in New

South Wales, Australia (the Children in Care Study). Mental health was measured with the Child Behavior Checklist and with a carer-report instrument designed to measure psychopathology specifically observed among children in care (the Assessment Checklist for Children). A large number of study factors were measured, including several confounders of sibling-related data. The analyses include: the distribution and stability of sibling placements; mental health and socialization estimates stratified by sibling placement status; and a within-pairs comparison of oldest-younger sibling dyads in shared placements. Girls separated from all of their siblings were reported to have significantly poorer mental health and socialization than girls residing with at least one sibling. Various hypotheses accounting for this gender-specific finding are proposed, with a view to being tested in the prospective stage of the study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2005-04260-007

TI: Separation from siblings: Associations with placement adaptation and outcomes among adolescents in long-term foster care.

AU: Leathers,-Sonya-J

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 27(7) Jul 2005, 793-819.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Although practice guidelines support the placement of siblings in the same foster home whenever possible, sibling groups are frequently separated. Little empirical knowledge is available to understand why siblings are separated or how different sibling placement patterns are related to children's placement adaptation and permanency outcomes. These questions were investigated using data from a study involving telephone interviews with the caseworkers and foster parents of a cross-sectional sample of 197 randomly selected young adolescents in long-term, traditional family foster care. Placement outcomes, including placement disruption, reunification, and adoption, were followed prospectively for five years. Results of multivariate analyses indicate that adolescents who were placed alone after a history of joint sibling placements were at greater risk for placement disruption than those who were placed with a consistent number of siblings while in foster care. This association was mediated by a weaker sense of integration and belonging in the foster home among youth placed alone with a history of sibling placements. Unexpectedly, youth placed alone, either throughout their stay in foster care or after a history of sibling placements, were less likely to exit to adoption or subsidized guardianship than youth with consistent joint sibling placements. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2005-04260-005

TI: The ties that bind II: Reunification for siblings in out-of-home care using a statistical technique for examining non-independent observations.

AU: Webster,-Daniel; Shlonsky,-Aron; Shaw,-Terry; Brookhart,-M.-Alan

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 27(7) Jul 2005, 765-782.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The present study was undertaken to incorporate sibling information and account for sibling bias when modeling longitudinal child welfare outcomes using a generalized linear model such as logistic regression. The paper is divided into two parts. The first part examines recent studies that have included sibling data in their multivariate models, and references statistical literature that underscores a method--generalized estimating equations (GEE)--that accounts for non-independent, cluster-correlated observations in analyses where logistic regression might otherwise be considered. The second part of the paper applies this technique to examine the likelihood of reunification from foster care for a statewide sample of siblings who entered care for the first time in 2000 (n=15,517). Results indicate that some sibling-specific factors (e.g., being placed together in care) strongly predict reunification, while another (i.e., number of siblings), surprisingly, does not. Implications for child welfare policy, practice, and future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2005-04260-004

TI: Sibling placements in longitudinal perspective.

AU: Wulczyn,-Fred; Zimmerman,-Emily

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 27(7) Jul 2005, 741-763.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Although research that focuses on sibling placements in foster care has increased in recent years, for the most part this research has focused on single samples from a point-in-time perspective. In this paper, we approach the matter of sibling placements with longitudinal data, differentiating between the notions of togetherness and intactness in order to describe the placement experiences of sibling groups. We generally found that, although siblings often enter care on the same day, they make up less than half the groups entering care. We also found that small sibling groups are more likely to be placed intact. So, too, are siblings placed with relatives. We also studied intactness over time. All told, when the movement between statuses is accounted for fully, more sibling groups were intact at 6 months as a percentage of children still in care than at the time of placement. Moreover, there is evidence that separated siblings who remain in care are sometimes brought together over time, sibling group size and placement type affect the likelihood that siblings are brought together, and children who follow their siblings into care are much less likely to be placed with a sibling compared to siblings that enter foster care on the same day. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2005-04260-002

TI: The other kin: Setting the course for research, policy, and practice with siblings in foster care.

AU: Shlonsky,-Aron; Bellamy,-Jennifer; Elkins,-Jennifer; Ashare,-Caryn-J

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 27(7) Jul 2005, 697-716.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The preservation and maintenance of sibling relationships in child welfare settings have begun to come to the forefront of practice and policy considerations. While past research on families coming into contact with the child protective services system has largely focused on the parent-child relationship, an emerging body of literature indicates that the relationship between brothers and sisters cannot be ignored. This paper highlights recent and historical trends in the literature on siblings in foster care, reviews some of the legal issues surrounding conjoint sibling placement, proposes a constitutionally protected right of association among siblings in out-of-home care, and explores the multiple and complex methodological challenges facing researchers in this area. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-11621-004

TI: Siblings and out-of-home placement: Best practices.

AU: Groza,-Victor; Maschmeier,-Connie; Jamison,-Cheryl; Piccola,-Trista

SO: Families-in-Society. Vol 84(4) Oct-Dec 2003, 480-490.

IS: 1044-3894

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This article is based on research and practice experience from projects and cases in both public child welfare agencies and private adoption agencies. Here, the authors summarize the research on sibling relationships, including a description of sibling relationships in families where children have been abused and neglected. The authors also discuss the barriers in child welfare that can result in the separation of siblings. Finally, they offer best practice solutions that support maintaining sibling relationships throughout temporary and permanent placement. An assessment tool to assist in the decision-making process for the placement of siblings is also included. This tool will help practitioners think systematically about the placement of siblings in order to make the best decisions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2003-07642-002

TI: The ties that bind: A cross-sectional analysis of siblings in foster care.

AU: Shlonsky,-Aron; Webster,-Daniel; Needell,-Barbara

SO: Journal-of-Social-Service-Research. Vol 29(3) 2003, 27-52.

IS: 0148-8376

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Research on siblings in foster care has been limited to date, despite the fact that most children in out-of-home care also have siblings in system. Using administrative data, this study examines a cross-section of 35,216 foster children in a large metropolitan area of the Western United States to determine the factors associated with intact sibling placement. Starting care at the same time, placement in relative care, and matched gendered pairs were highly associated with intact sibling placement, while age and placement in group care were negatively associated. A discussion in light of

recent legislation is presented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2002-11339-002

TI: Using attachment theory when placing siblings in foster care.

AU: Whelan,-David-J

SO: Child-and-Adolescent-Social-Work-Journal. Vol 20(1) Feb 2003, 21-36.

IS: 0738-0151

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Attachment theory offers a useful model for determining if siblings removed from their birth parent's home and awaiting placement should remain together or be separated when placed in foster care. The paper draws from the attachment theory literature, social work literature, and the author's experience as an outpatient psychotherapist. Using the concept of a secure attachment environment, this paper argues that siblings can potentially contribute to, or detract from, a secure attachment environment. When siblings are supportive of each other they can contribute to it. When the sibling relationships are chronically abusive, the individual siblings within a sibling-set are precluded from achieving a secure attachment environment. In these cases the need for separation of the siblings is indicated, and must be considered. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 1998-04233-002

TI: Sibling placement in foster care: An exploration of associated concurrent preschool-aged child functioning.

AU: Smith,-Maureen-C

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 20(5) Jun 1998, 389-412.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Explored the concurrent association between basic measures of child functioning (e.g., social competence, emotional and behavioral problems) that may be influenced by placement status (i.e., placement with or separation from older sibling in foster care). Ss were 38 preschool-aged foster children: 25 were placed with and 13 were separated from an older sibling. ANOVA and chi-square tests reveal few significant between-group differences on background and case history variables or between the 2 groups of foster mothers. One exception was that Ss placed with their siblings had a greater frequency of prior psychological problems. With respect to measures of child functioning, the 2 groups did not differ on prosocial behavior. However, the Ss placed with their older siblings tended to have fewer emotional and behavioral problems but lower receptive vocabulary scores than Ss separated from their siblings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ ***auch bei "Vergleichende Studien"***

1996 – 1987

Reviews

AN: 1993-23070-001

TI: Risk and protective factors affecting children in foster care: A pilot study of the role of siblings.

AU: Thorpe,-M.-B; Swart,-G.-T

SO: Canadian-Journal-of-Psychiatry. Vol 37(9) Nov 1992, 616-622.

IS: 0706-7437

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Conducted a retrospective chart review of 115 siblings (from 48 families) simultaneously taken into the care of a Children's Aid Society. The Ss ranged from infancy to 15 yrs of age and were a neglected group at risk of developing mental illness. There was a significant correlation between number of Ss' symptoms while in the receiving home and time spent in foster care. Protective factors correlated with fewer symptoms at home but not in care. Being in care resulted in better performance at school, fewer symptoms, and involvement in more extracurricular activities. While in foster care, 53% of the Ss were eventually separated from their siblings. Ss separated from their siblings had more risk factors and placements but fewer symptoms and better school performance while in foster care and fewer symptoms at discharge than did siblings who stayed together. (French abstract) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1997-02154-003

TI: Maintaining sibling relationships--Neglected dimension in child care practice.

AU: Kosonen,-Marjut

SO: British-Journal-of-Social-Work. Vol 26(6) Dec 1996, 809-822.

IS: 0045-3102

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Evaluated sibling data from a study undertaken to evaluate all foster and adoptive placements (N = 337) in one local authority social work department in Scotland. For the majority of children, placement in foster care led to separation from siblings. The children were most vulnerable to separation at points of entry into and leaving care. Separation from brothers and sisters can have lifelong consequences, as few of the children had plans that included reunification with their siblings. A fragmented picture emerged concerning siblings' living situations. Children had siblings living in a variety of situations, both in and out of the care system. Social workers lacked full information about the family composition where contact with parents was lost or siblings had moved from the area. Children were most likely to be placed with siblings in temporary and relative foster placements. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1996-93910-004

TI: An exploratory survey of foster mother and caseworker attitudes about sibling placement.

AU: Smith,-Maureen-C

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 75(4) Jul-Aug 1996, 357-375.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Placing siblings together when they must enter family foster care is either mandated by state law or is the strong preference of both voluntary and public child welfare agencies. Little empirical research, however, has examined the correlates or effects of this policy on the individuals directly involved with the placements. The attitudes and beliefs of 31 caseworkers and 38 foster mothers about siblings in out-of-home placements were explored in a small survey. Caseworkers and foster mothers differed somewhat in their beliefs about the difficulty of fostering siblings. The majority of caseworkers stated that they believe that siblings and unrelated peers are equally easy/difficult to foster, whereas foster mothers were more evenly split over which groups are harder to foster. Similarly, over half of the foster mothers did not believe that it is easier to help a child incorporate into the family if the child is placed with siblings, whereas the majority of caseworkers believed that the presence of siblings makes it harder for a foster parent to incorporate a child into the family. The results are discussed with respect to training considerations and improving placement decisions for

individual children and sibling groups in out-of-home care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1996-12558-001

TI: How do sibling placements differ from placements of individual children?

AU: Boer,-Frits; Westenberg,-P.-Michiel; van-Ooyen-Houben,-Marianne-M.-J

SO: Child-and-Youth-Care-Forum. Vol 24(4) Aug 1995, 261-268.

IS: 1053-1890

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: A secondary analysis of 140 consecutive out-of-home placements of children up to age 11 yrs in the Netherlands taking into account their sibling (SB) status showed that children placed singly, with other SBs at home, differ from children placed together with SBs with respect to demographic and background characteristics. Singly placed children are older on average than children placed with SBs. Children placed singly are most often boys; they frequently come from 2-parent families and in many cases show behavioral problems. The reason for placement is usually child-related (often in combination with family-related problems). Children placed with SBs show an even gender distribution and are relatively younger than children placed singly. They frequently come from single-parent families, and their parents show severe personal problems and/or have neglected or maltreated their children. The reason for placement is primarily family-related. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ auch bei "Vergleichende Studien"

AN: 1996-01745-001

TI: The association between the quality of sibling relationships and developmental outcomes in preschool-age foster children.

AU: Smith,-Maureen-C

SO: Child-Study-Journal. Vol 25(4) 1995, 237-263.

IS: 0009-4005

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Explored the relation between sibling relationship quality and developmental outcomes. Specifically, the hypothesis was that there would be an association between higher quality sibling relationships and more positive individual outcomes in a sample of 25 preschool-aged foster children (FCs) placed with older siblings (OSs). Mean age of the FCs was 52.2 mo; the OSs were mean age 84.4 mo. The FCs were rated on the Child Behavior Checklist, Adaptive Social Behavior Inventory, the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test--Revised (PPVT--R), and measures of symbolic play. Results do not suggest a strong association between sibling relationship quality and developmental outcome. FCs who direct more negative behavior toward their OSs tend to have more emotional and behavioral problems. Overall, children in sibling relationships in which a great deal of negative behavior directed toward one another were rated as having more internalizing problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1992-36582-001

TI: Together or separate: A study of siblings in foster care.

AU: Staff,-Ilene; Fein,-Edith

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 71(3) May-Jun 1992, 257-270.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Reports on a study of siblings in foster care, exploring factors germane to the placement of the siblings, outcome of sibling placements, and implications for the decision process. Of 262 children placed by a family service agency, 235 had siblings, and 111 were placed with a sibling on the basis of diagnostic decisions, rather than on expedience. Most of the sibling pairs were placed together initially, and about two-thirds remained together. Fewer White siblings were placed together and remained together than those of other races. Placement disruption rates did not differ between siblings and only children, but sibling placement patterns (e.g., whether siblings were placed together or separated) did have some complex interactions with disruption rates. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1991-31373-001

TI: Siblings in foster care: Success and failure.

AU: Boer,-Frits; Spiering,-Stella-M

SO: Child-Psychiatry-and-Human-Development. Vol 21(4) Sum 1991, 291-300.

IS: 0009-398X

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Reports a retrospective study of 59 joint placements of siblings in foster homes, involving a total of 137 children. An overall picture is presented of the agencies' considerations in making these placements. The number of prematurely terminated placements in this group amounted to 14 (23.7%). Several factors that appear related to premature termination are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

1986 – 1977

1976 – 1967

AN: 1976-24559-001

TI: Placing siblings in the same foster home.

AU: Aldridge,-Martha-J; Cautley,-Patricia-W

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 55(2) Feb 1976, 85-93.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Describes the results of placing 115 6-12 yr old children in foster homes with 1 of their siblings. Periodic interviews were held with the foster parents and with the social worker to examine various aspects of the placement including (a) the extent of social work input and the foster parents' attitudes toward the worker, (b) the problems of the foster child and how the foster parents were handling these problems, and (c) the influence and involvement of the child's biological family. While results do not show conclusively that placing siblings in the same foster home either guarantees a successful foster home experience for a child or is predictive of an unsuccessful placement, neither do they show that placing siblings together necessarily undermines the placement. Results also indicate that workers were more likely to place the less-disturbed children and children who had had the fewest previous placements with their siblings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)