

Abstracts:
Vergleichende Studien

2006 – 1997

Reviews

AN: 2001-09499-004

TI: A literature review comparing the outcomes of residential group care and therapeutic foster care.

AU: Curtis,-Patrick-A; Alexander,-Gina; Lunghofer,-Lisa-A

SO: Child-and-Adolescent-Social-Work-Journal. Vol 18(5) Oct 2001, 377-392.

IS: 0738-0151

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Describes the evidence regarding the discrepant claims that both residential group care and therapeutic foster care programs serve the most troubled children and youth, respectively. The authors also describe the research literature pertaining to program effectiveness, and a means for empirically evaluating the impact of residential group care and therapeutic foster care. The authors conclude that although research in group care and therapeutic foster care has been plagued by methodological problems and there remains a need for a conceptual framework that focuses on protective and targeting of services and their relationship to outcomes, there appear to be far more similarities between the two types of care than there are differences, especially in the crucial areas of abuse history, current behavior, and mental health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

Pilotprojekte – staatliche Verbesserungsprojekte:

AN: 2005-08684-006

TI: Impact of Flexible Funds on Placement and Permanency Outcomes for Children in Child Welfare.

AU: Lehman,-Constance-M; Liang,-Shu; O'Dell,-Kirstin

SO: Research-on-Social-Work-Practice. Vol 15(5) Sep 2005, 381-388.

IS: 1049-7315

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This article presents findings from the evaluation of Oregon's Title IV-E Waiver Demonstration Project. The 5-year waiver was approved by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and initiated in 1997. Results showed that children from waiver branches were 3 times more likely to remain with their families 1 year after service target date than children from nonwaiver branches. In contrast, no significant association was found between access to flexible funds and likelihood of children returning home or establishing permanent placement with relatives. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2005-08684-005

TI: Evaluation of Michigan's Foster Care Case Management System.

AU: Johnson,-Kristen; Wagner,-Dennis

SO: Research-on-Social-Work-Practice. Vol 15(5) Sep 2005, 372-380.

IS: 1049-7315

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Objective: In 1997, Michigan's Family Independence Agency piloted case management procedures designed to expedite permanency and improve services to children in foster care. Method: A 3-year evaluation examined outcomes in nine pilot and nine comparison counties to determine if children in the pilot counties achieved permanency, either returned home or another permanent arrangement, more rapidly than those in the comparison counties. Preceding implementation, pilot and comparison counties employed the same case management procedures and had similar records of achieving permanency for children entering foster care. Results: After implementation, pilot counties attained permanency for a significantly greater proportion of children entering foster care than did

comparison counties. This difference was observed for subgroups defined by child ethnicity, initial placement type, and child age, although the differences were not always significant. Conclusion: Pilot counties were more likely to reunify children postimplementation than were comparison counties, and these children were no more likely to reenter foster care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2005-07217-003

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

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

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

IS: 1018-8827

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

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

→ auch bei „*Problembelastung von Pflegekindern*“

→ auch bei „*Besondere Formen der Pflege*“

AN: 2005-06248-003

TI: Behavioural and emotional problems of children by type of out-of-home care in Croatia.

AU: Ajdukovic,-Marina; Franz,-Branka-Sladovic

SO: International-Journal-of-Social-Welfare. Vol 14(3) Jul 2005, 163-175.

IS: 1369-6866

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The aim of this article is to compare the kinds of behavioural and emotional problems of youth in relation to type of out-of-home placement in Croatia. Children living in children's homes manifest significantly more behavioural and emotional problems than other groups of children in out-of-home care or children living in their primary families. Children living in foster families or in family-type homes integrated in the community do not differ from a comparative group of children living in primary families. Regardless of differences among sub-samples regarding behavioural and emotional problems, the current problems of individual children in all groups of children in out-of-home placement were connected more to currently experienced stressors than to unfavourable circumstances before their removal. This indicates that there are benefits to be gained by improving services in the children's present care environment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2005-05203-006

TI: Patterns of child fosterage in rural northern Thailand.

AU: Taylor,-Lisa-Rende

SO: Journal-of-Biosocial-Science. Vol 37(3) May 2005, 333-350.

IS: 0021-9320

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Evolutionary theory guides an investigation of foster parent selection in two northern Thai villages with different biosocial environments: one village has high levels of labour migration and divorce, and growing numbers of parental death due to HIV/AIDS, while the other village has lower migration, divorce and parental mortality levels. Focus groups examine mothers' and fathers' motivations and ideals regarding foster caretaker selection, and quantitative family surveys examine real fostering

outcomes: specifically, the laterality (matrilateral versus patrilateral) and genetic distance of the foster caretakers of all ever-fostered children in these two villages. As predicted, in environments of high marital stability and paternity certainty, parents seem to prefer close genetic kin from either side as foster parents for their children. In low marital stability and paternity certainty environments, parents trust their own lateral kin, regardless of genetic distance, over close genetic kin from the other side. The striking exception to this pattern, however, occurs in the case of parental death, in which case children are fostered to the deceased parent's kin, regardless of the child's sex or other factors. In general, the foster parents for girls are selected with more care, reflecting the daughter/female preference expected in traditionally matrilineal, matrilocal societies. An ordered decision-making pathway for foster parent selection is proposed, taking into consideration the key factors of (a) the circumstances driving the fostering decision, (b) the gender of the child, (c) the gender of the key decision-making parent, and (d) the degree of marital and population fluidity (and subsequent paternity certainty) in the village. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2005-04901-007

TI: Association with Delinquent Peers: Intervention Effects for Youth in the Juvenile Justice System.

AU: Leve,-Leslie-D; Chamberlain,-Patricia

SO: Journal-of-Abnormal-Child-Psychology. Vol 33(3) Jun 2005, 339-347.

IS: 0091-0627

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Although association with delinquent peers is a recognized precursor to ongoing delinquency problems, youth in the juvenile justice system are commonly prescribed intervention services that aggregate delinquent youth. However, little is known about the process variables that mediate the relationship between aggregating youth in intervention settings and poor subsequent outcomes. We examined data from two randomized intervention trials (one male sample and one female sample) with delinquent adolescents placed either in Multidimensional Treatment Foster Care (MTFC) or in group care. Path analyses suggested that the MTFC youth had fewer associations with delinquent peers at 12 months than did the group care youth. Further, associating with delinquent peers during the course of the intervention mediated the relationship between group condition and 12-month delinquent peer association. Implications for the development of interventions with delinquent youth are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

AN: 2005-02807-009

TI: A 2-year follow-up of orphans' competence, socioemotional problems and post-traumatic stress symptoms in traditional foster care and orphanages in Iraqi Kurdistan.

AU: Ahmad,-Abdulbaghi; Qahar,-J; Siddiq,-A; Majeed,-A; Rasheed,-J; Jabar,-F; von-Knorrning,-A.--L

SO: Child:-Care,-Health-and-Development. Vol 31(2) Mar 2005, 203-215.

IS: 0305-1862

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Background: This paper aims to compare orphans' development in two different care systems. Methods: Based on age, sex, psychological trauma scores, competence and psychological problem scores, two comparable samples were found representing orphans in the traditional foster care (n = 94) and the orphanages (n = 48) in a middle-large city in Iraqi Kurdistan. At an index interview, Child Behaviour Checklist (CBCL), Harvard-Uppsala Trauma Questionnaire for Children and Posttraumatic Stress Symptoms for Children (PTSS-C) were administered to the caregivers. After 1 year the CBCL, and after 2 years both the CBCL and the PTSS-C, were re-administered, consecutively. Results: Although both samples revealed significant decrease in the means of total competence and problem scores over time, the improvement in activity scale, externalizing problem scores and posttraumatic stress disorder-related symptoms proved to be more significant in the foster care than in the orphanages. While the activity scale improved in the foster care, the school competence deteriorated in both samples, particularly among the girls in the orphanages. The improvement of boys' activity scores in the foster care, and deterioration of girls' school competence in the orphanages were the most significant gender differences between samples over time. Conclusions: Even if the two orphan care systems showed more similarities than differences, the foster care revealed better outcomes over time. The results are discussed in relation to gender, age, socio-economic situation, cultural values and the characteristics of each care system. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

→ auch bei „*Entwicklungsverläufe von Pflegekindern*“

AN: 2004-21726-006

TI: Effects of childhood foster care and adoption on adulthood childbearing.

AU: Schmitz,-Mark-F

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 27(1) Jan 2005, 85-98.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY), latent growth curve modeling was used to examine the trajectories of adulthood childbearing. Respondents consisted of 195 subjects who were raised by an adoptive family, 78 who raised by a foster family for 4 months or more, 200 who were raised by stepparents for 4 months or more, and 200 who were raised by both biological parents until age 18. In the first-stage analyses, foster-parented respondents showed significantly greater linear increases in the number of childbirths per year and significant deceleration in childbirth, as compared with biological- and adoptive-parented respondents. In the second-stage analyses, there were significant differences between the groups in the effects of education on the initial level of childbirth, with step- and adoptive-parented respondents having significantly more negative relationships for education than did biological-parented respondents. Likewise, adoptive-parented respondents showed a significantly more positive relationship between persistent poverty status and the initial level of childbirth, as compared with biological- and foster-parented respondents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2005-01288-003

TI: Does family-centered out-of-home care work? Comparison of a family-centered approach and traditional care.

AU: Lewandowski,-Cathleen-A; Pierce,-Lois

SO: Social-Work-Research. Vol 28(3) Sep 2004, 143-151.

IS: 1070-5309

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This research assessed the effectiveness of a family-centered approach to out-of-home care in reunifying children with their families by comparing differential exit rates of children whose families received family-centered services with children whose families received routine child welfare services. The sample included 472 children who were in foster care from 1994 to 1996 in Missouri. Survival analysis was used to calculate the probability that a child would be reunified with his or her family at a particular time and to compare the differential exit rates for the children who experienced subsequent placement during the study period. The authors used Cox regression analysis to compare the likelihood of reunification between the two groups. Findings indicate that during the latter part of the study, family-centered out-of-home care counties reunified children at a faster rate than comparison counties. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-16573-004

TI: Comparing the Health Status of Low-Income Children in and out of Foster Care.

AU: Hansen,-Robin-L; Mawjee,-Fatema-Lakhani; Barton,-Keith; Metcalf,-Mary-B; Joye,-Nancy-R

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 83(4) Jul-Aug 2004, 367-380.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Children in foster care face poverty, family dysfunction, neglect, and abuse, with high rates of chronic health, emotional, and developmental problems. This study compared the overall health status of a group of children entering foster care with a group of Medicaid-eligible children living with their parents, matched for age and gender. It identified significantly more health and developmental problems in children in foster care than in the comparison group. Possible contributors to the higher percentage of problems among foster care children may be that the foster children have more problems related to the underlying risk factors resulting in placement, or that the foster care physicians conducted a more comprehensive assessment or had lower clinical thresholds. Further research is necessary to identify and treat the problems of this high-risk group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-17178-004

TI: Kith and kin care: Parental attitudes and resources of foster and relative caregivers.

AU: Harden,-Brenda-Jones; Clyman,-Robert-B; Kriebel,-Dawn-K; Lyons,-Mary-E
SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 26(7) Jul 2004, 657-671.
IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Children in the custody of local child welfare systems are increasingly placed with relatives, rather than in traditional foster care. Scholars and practitioners have called for an examination of these care environments, as a step toward determining how beneficial they are to children in out of home placement. The present study compared a group of traditional (n=51) and kinship (n=50) foster parents in four domains: (1) parenting attitudes; (2) social resources; (3) economic resources; and (4) health. The caregivers were interviewed in their homes, via a standardized parenting questionnaire and a background questionnaire designed for this study. Kinship care providers endorsed more problematic parental attitudes than traditional foster parents did (i.e. less warmth/respect, more parent-child conflict/anger, more strictness/overprotectiveness). Because kinship parents were found to be older than traditional foster parents in this study, differences between the two groups on parenting attitudes were examined controlling for age. These analyses resulted in non-significant differences between the two groups on parenting. However, even when controlling for age, kinship care providers reported that they have fewer economic and social resources, and poorer health than traditional foster parents reported. These results are considered in terms of the literature on the quality of family contexts and its relation to child outcomes. The implications of these findings for child welfare practice are also discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-18279-007

TI: Multimodal treatment for ADHD among youths in three medicaid subgroups: Disabled, foster care, and low income.

AU: dosReis,-Susan; Owens,-Pamela-L; Puccia,-Karen-B; Leaf,-Philip-J

SO: Psychiatric-Services. Vol 55(9) Sep 2004, 1041-1048.

IS: 1075-2730

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Objective: This study compared the use of treatments for attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) among three distinct subpopulations of Medicaid-insured youths who have very different mental health needs and patterns of service use: those with federally documented disability, those in foster care, and those in families with low income. Methods: This one-year, cross-sectional study of community mental health services used administrative data. Individuals who were younger than 20 years, who were continuously enrolled in one Mid-Atlantic state Medicaid program, and who had two or more medical encounters associated with an ADHD diagnosis in 1998 were identified (N= 1,296). Measures of the use of mental health services were the number of different classes of psychopharmacologic medications, the psychopharmacologic regimen, and the combined use of pharmacotherapy and psychotherapy treatments (multimodal treatment). Results: Use of multiple psychopharmacologic agents was greater in the disabled and foster care groups compared with the low-income group. Significantly fewer mental health provider visits, but greater use of stimulant treatment only, were observed in the low-income group compared with the other groups. Youths in the disabled group were significantly more likely than youths in the low-income group, but not more likely than youths in the foster care group, to receive multimodal treatments. Children in foster care were significantly more likely than those in the other groups to use a substance abuse service. Conclusions: Among a cohort of Medicaid-enrolled youths with ADHD, co-existing psychiatric disorders and complex psychopharmacologic treatments were more common in the disabled and foster care groups than in the low-income group. Youths with disabilities were significantly more likely than youths in the low-income group to receive multimodal treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

→ auch bei *“Problembelastung von Pflegekindern”*

AN: 2004-14791-002

TI: Improving access to health care for foster children: The Illinois model.

AU: Jaudes,-Paula-Kienberger; Bilaver,-Lucy-A; Goerge,-Robert-M; Masterson,-James; Catania,-Charles

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 83(3) May-Jun 2004, 215-238.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Children in foster care have lower health status than do their peers and limited access to health care. The Illinois Department of Children and Family Services developed Health Works, a separate primary care preferred provider system for children in foster care. This study compared claims data for children in Health Works with children not enrolled in HealthWorks and with children in Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) who had never entered foster care. Children enrolled in Health Works were more likely than were other children to receive all of the services except general inpatient hospitalizations. They had greater odds of receiving general exams and physicians' services and were more likely to visit the emergency room than children who were not enrolled. They were more likely to receive all of the measured services when compared with children receiving Medicaid through AFDC. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-16927-003

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

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

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

IS: 1077-5595

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study uses social exchange theory as a framework for examining 102 kin and 157 nonkin foster parents' perceptions of their foster children, their relationships with them, and their own functioning. The authors argue that these perceptions reflect perceived costs and benefits of parenting these children, which may influence their investment in them. All children in the study were referred to Parent-Child Interaction Therapy (PCIT) for treatment of the children's behavior problems, participating with their foster parents. Analyses showed that nonkin caregivers rated their foster children's behavior problems as significantly more severe than kin caregivers but rated themselves as significantly less stressed. Analyses predicting early treatment termination showed that kin caregivers were more likely than nonkin caregivers to complete the course of treatment in PCIT, particularly if they reported elevated levels of parental distress. The authors discuss the implications of these findings for foster children's placement stability and long-term success. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

→ **auch bei "Besondere Formen der Pflege"**

AN: 2004-14927-016

TI: Use of psychotropic medications by youths in therapeutic foster care and group homes.

AU: Breland-Noble,-Alfiee-M; Elbogen,-Eric-B; Farmer,-Elizabeth-M.-Z; Dubs,-Melanie-S; Wagner,-H.-Ryan; Burns,-Barbara-J

SO: Psychiatric-Services. Vol 55(6) Jun 2004, 706-708.

IS: 1075-2730

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This article examines the use of psychotropic medications among youths in residential community-based placements. Data are from a study funded by the National Institute of Mental Health of therapeutic foster care (June 1999 through May 2001) and group homes (January through June 2001). Data were collected from staff by means of in-person interviews. Many youths in both settings received psychotropic medications, and approximately one-half were taking multiple psychotropic medications. After the authors controlled for demographic and clinical factors, the youths in group homes were nearly twice as likely as the youths in therapeutic foster care to receive medication. However, residential setting was not related to polypharmacology. Additional work is needed to study the appropriateness of use and implications of such patterns for research on intervention outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2003-09594-001

TI: Kinship foster care and foster care in the Netherlands.

AU: Strijker,-Johan; Zandberg,-Tjalling; van-der-Meulen,-Bieuwe-F

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 25(11) Nov 2003, 843-862.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study examines the similarities and differences between foster parents and kinship foster parents in the Netherlands. Both parents and caseworkers have filled out questionnaires for the

purpose of this study. No evidence has been found to support the argument that kinship foster care holds advantages over foster care. No statistically significant differences were found between the two types of foster families on all the indices measured. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2003-07798-003

TI: Short-term follow-up of children at risk: Comparison of the quality of life of children removed from home and children remaining at home.

AU: Davidson-Arad,-Bilha; Englechin-Segal,-Dorit; Wozner,-Yochanan

SO: Child-Abuse-and-Neglect. Vol 27(7) Jul 2003, 733-750.

IS: 0145-2134

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Objective: To follow up the well-being of children at risk after a decision on their removal was made. Method: Social workers assessed the quality of life (QOL) of three groups of children (n = 92): children they had decided to keep at home, children whom they had removed to alternative care, and children who remained at home despite the decision to remove them. This is a prospective study, in which assessments were made at two points of time: first when the workers began to consider whether or not to remove the child, and again 6 months later. Results: The findings show that even though the QOL of the children in the three groups was similarly low at the first measure, it differed in the second. The QOL of the children who were removed from home had improved, that of the children who remained at home in accord with the workers' decisions remained roughly the same, and that of the children for whom the decision to remove was not implemented declined. Conclusions: The findings suggest that children at risk may fare better in terms of QOL in alternative placement than at home, and highlight the high price paid by children for whom a decision to remove them from home is not implemented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2003-99694-009

TI: Thinking About and Managing Contact in Permanent Placements: The Differences and Similarities Between Adoptive Parents and Foster Carers.

AU: Neil,-Elsbeth; Beek,-Mary; Schofield,-Gillian

SO: Clinical-Child-Psychology-and-Psychiatry. Vol 8(3) Jul 2003, 401-418.

IS: 1359-1045

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Children permanently separated from their birth families have to manage life-long issues of attachment, identity and loss. This article focuses on the issue of postplacement contact and discusses the qualities of foster carers and adopters that can best help children negotiate such issues when contact occurs. Two linked research studies provide data on young adopted children, and children in middle childhood placed in long-term foster care. Almost all foster children were found to be having frequent face-to-face contact, compared with only a small minority of adopted children. However, face-to-face contact was found to be more straightforward in the adoptive families, largely because such young children had less complex relationships with their birth relatives and easier relationships with their new parents. Adopters were centrally involved in contact meetings and able to act autonomously, whereas the experience of foster carers was much more varied, with some feeling excluded from decision-making. In both placement types, sensitive and empathic thinking and accepting values of foster carers and adopters were vital in helping children use contact meetings to make sense of their membership of two families. When such parental attributes were present, a wide range of... (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

→ **auch bei "Umgangskontakte bei Pflegekindern"**

AN: 2003-00869-005

TI: Racial/ethnic disparities in mental health service use among children in foster care.

AU: Garland,-Ann-F; Landsverk,-John-A; Lau,-Anna-S

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 25(5-6) May-Jun 2003, 491-507.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Children in foster care show elevated need for mental health services, and there is some evidence of greater unmet need among racial/ethnic minority youth compared to Caucasian youth. This paper reviews the evidence for racial/ethnic disparities in mental health service use among children in foster care, including previously published data, as well as new, unpublished data, and

examines the extent to which the disparities persist when the effects of other service use predictors are accounted for. Potential explanations for racial/ethnic disparities in service use are also explored, including cultural differences in help seeking and factors associated with decision-making processes in child protective service systems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2003-00869-003

TI: The interaction of race, ethnicity, and family structure with respect to the timing of family reunification.

AU: Harris,-Marian-S; Courtney,-Mark-E

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 25(5-6) May-Jun 2003, 409-429.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This exploratory study examines the impact of the interaction of race/ethnicity and family structure on the timing of family reunification of three groups of children in the California foster care system: African American, Caucasian, and Hispanic children. Race/ethnicity had a different estimated effect on family reunification in two-parent families than in single-parent families. Specifically, in single-parent families, being African American was associated with a significant disadvantage with respect to the likelihood of family reunification relative to being Caucasian or Hispanic. In two-parent families, being Hispanic conferred a significant advantage in the timeliness of family reunification compared to being African American or Caucasian. These findings suggest that the association between race/ethnicity and family reunification cannot be accurately understood without taking into account family structure. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

AN: 2002-11443-003

TI: Long-term follow-up of young children placed in foster care: Subsequent placements and exposure to family violence.

AU: Litrownik,-Alan-J; Newton,-Rae; Mitchell,-Barbara-E; Richardson,-Kelly-K

SO: Journal-of-Family-Violence. Vol 18(1) Feb 2003, 19-28.

IS: 0885-7482

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined the quality or characteristics of permanent placements at 6 yrs of age for 254 children who had been removed from their homes prior to attaining 3.5 yrs of age. Three a priori comparisons (i.e., reunified vs nonreunified, adopted vs foster care, relative vs nonrelative foster care) were conducted for caregiver and child reports of exposure to family violence. This sample was drawn from a larger LONGSCAN longitudinal study that enrolled children and adolescents who had been placed in out-of-home care. Results indicate that both reunified children and their parents report more family violence (witnessed and child victimization) than do nonreunified children and their caregivers. Adoptive parents did report that they used more minor violence in disciplining their children than did foster caregivers, but their children reported witnessing significantly less physical violence in the home. Recognizing that the development of children removed from their homes because of maltreatment is likely a function of both the maltreatment as well as the quality of subsequent family experiences (i.e., violence exposure), implications of the findings for determining placements are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2003-09561-005

TI: Differences Between Sexually Abused and Non-Sexually Abused Adolescent Girls in Foster Care.

AU: Edmond,-Tonya; Auslander,-Wendy; Elze,-Diane-E; McMillen,-Curtis; Thompson,-Ron

SO: Journal-of-Child-Sexual-Abuse. Vol 11(4) 2002, 73-99.

IS: 1053-8712

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This descriptive study examines the differences between sexually abused and non-sexually abused adolescent females in the foster care system who were participating in an independent living program. Fifty-four percent of the 190 girls met the criteria for being categorized as sexually abused. Those who experienced sexual abuse had also experienced significantly more of other types of child maltreatment. In addition, those who had been sexually abused were much more likely to be living in a congregate living setting, such as a group home or residential center, than those who were not sexually abused. The girls who had been sexually abused exhibited significantly more behavioral

difficulties, including internalizing and externalizing problems, with 51% of them having clinically significant scores on the Youth Self-Report version of the Child Behavior Checklist. When co-occurrence of substance use and mental health problems were examined, sexually abused girls were significantly more likely than the non-sexually abused girls to meet the established criteria. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2002-06359-002

TI: Problem-solving communication in foster families and birthfamilies.

AU: Vuchinich,-Sam; Ozretich,-Rachel-A; Pratt,-Clara-C; Kneedler,-Blythe

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 81(4) Jul-Aug 2002, 571-594.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Assessed child behavior problems and parent-child communication behaviors during problem solving in 3 groups of families with adolescent children (foster families, birth families with a child at risk for behavior problems, and birth families with a child not at risk). Subjects were 69 family triads (2 parents and 1 child), for a total of 207 individuals. The children were in early and middle adolescence. The authors also studied how positive and negative communication was related to child behavior problems. Levels of positive and negative communication behaviors in the foster families were similar to those in the lower-risk families and were significantly related to foster child behavior problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2002-06025-007

TI: Children's satisfaction with out-of-home care in South Australia.

AU: Delfabbro,-Paul-H; Barber,-James-G; Bentham,-Yvonne

SO: Journal-of-Adolescence. Vol 25(5) Oct 2002, 523-534.

IS: 0140-1971

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Two studies were undertaken to assess children's satisfaction with their current placement experiences in South Australian alternative care. A total of 99 children (mean age 11 yrs) were interviewed while still in care. Over 80% of children reported being satisfied with both their case-worker and their placement, although children in residential (group) care reported being less satisfied than their counterparts in foster care. Foster homes were generally considered secure, happy and supportive, and case-workers were considered helpful, caring and willing to listen. Comparisons of background characteristics, measures of adjustment and demographic characteristics suggested that the samples interviewed were highly representative of the population of children referred for placements during the study period. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2002-10293-004

TI: Foster parent and teacher assessments of youth in kinship and non-kinship foster care placements: Are behaviors perceived differently across settings?

AU: Shore,-Nancy; Sim,-Kelly-E; Le-Prohn,-Nicole-S; Keller,-Thomas-E

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 24(1-2) Jan-Feb 2002, 109-134.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study evaluated teacher ratings of problem behaviors exhibited in school by youths in kinship and non-kinship foster care and then examined whether correspondences between parent and teacher ratings of problem behaviors across home and school settings differ by kinship status. The 185 youth represented an ethnically diverse sample, with significantly more children of color in kinship placements. Across the majority of problem behavior scales on the Teacher's Report Form (TRF), teacher perceptions of youth behavior did not differ significantly according to kinship or non-kinship care placement. Furthermore, the youths in this study had elevated scores relative to general population norms on only a few TRF problem behavior scales. A sub-sample of 122 with foster parent assessments on the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL) permitted comparison of perceptions of youth behavior across the home and school settings for youths in kinship and non-kinship placements. Correlations between the TRF and CBCL composite scale scores (internalizing, externalizing, and total problem behaviors) indicate slightly higher agreement between teacher and foster parent ratings for kinship placements. The non-kinship foster parents reported higher levels of problem behavior at home relative to school. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2002-10293-001

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

AU: Ehrle,-Jennifer; Geen,-Rob

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

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

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

→ auch bei "*Besondere Formen der Pflege*"

AN: 2002-00975-003

TI: Long-term foster care or adoption? The evidence examined.

AU: Triseliotis,-John

SO: Child-and-Family-Social-Work. Vol 7(1) Feb 2002, 23-33.

IS: 1356-7500

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Based on an examination of the research literature, this paper contrasts 6 variables connected with the outcome of adoption and long-term fostering. It provides some answers to the question often being asked by policy makers and family placement workers, as well as judges, about the relative merits and limitations of these 2 forms of substitute parenting for children (aged 5-12 yrs) who cannot return to live with their birth families. Because of the type of child currently adopted or fostered, breakdown rates by themselves are increasingly an unreliable outcome measure. The main defining difference found between these 2 forms of substitute parenting appears to be the higher levels of emotional security, sense of belonging and general well-being expressed by those growing up as adopted compared with those fostered long term. However, for reasons outlined in the paper, long-term fostering still has a definite place for a range of children who require long-term plans. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2002-12743-002

TI: Kinship care and permanency.

AU: Testa,-Mark-F

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

IS: 0148-8376

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined whether kinship foster care should be favored as a form of permanency in and of itself or whether it should be avoided as a barrier to more binding forms of legal permanency (adoption, guardianship) in the child welfare system. The issue was examined using data from Cook County, Illinois, based on event history methods to analyze placement histories for 1992-1995 cohorts of 23,685 children and a 1994 matched, cross-sectional sample of 1,910 children. Results show that kin placements were more stable than non-kin placements, but that the advantage diminished with lengthier durations of care. It is suggested that current trends indicate a greater potential for legal permanency with kin than earlier literature has suggested. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ auch bei "*Besondere Formen der Pflege*"

AN: 2002-10101-002

TI: Competencies and problem behaviors of children in family foster care: Variations by kinship placement status and race.

AU: Keller,-Thomas-E; Wetherbee,-Kathleen; LeProhn,-Nicole-S; Payne,-Vincent; Sim,-Kelly; Lamont,-Elena-R

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 23(12) Dec 2001, 915-940.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Evaluated the behavior of kinship foster children (KFC) in comparison to non-relative foster children and children in the general population. A geographically and ethnically diverse sample of 240 foster children (mean age 14 yrs) was assessed for competence and problem behaviors using the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL). KFC closely resembled children in the general population but differed significantly from their counterparts in non-relative foster care, who consistently scored lower on competence and higher on problem behaviors. Substantial proportions of non-relative foster children were in the clinical range on most CBCL measures, but KFC were no more likely than children from the general population to score above clinical cutoffs. Differences between KFC and non-kinship foster children became less dramatic after accounting for child race and gender, which were both associated with kinship status. Child race had a strong main effect for almost all types of problem behaviors, with children of color showing significantly less problematic behavior. Discussion of these results centers on potential explanations for the observed variations in child behavior by kinship status and race. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2001-17734-005

TI: Determinants of service placements for youth with serious emotional and behavioral disturbances.

AU: Sheppard,-Vanessa-B; Benjamin-Coleman,-Richardean

SO: Community-Mental-Health-Journal. Vol 37(1) Feb 2001, 53-65.

IS: 0010-3853

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This paper examines the association between race and type of service placement for youth with serious emotional and behavioral disturbances. Placements were reviewed for 2,803 Black and White youth served in the community mental health system. Differences were found between Black and White youth in the type of out-of-home placements they received after controlling for sociodemographic variables and presenting problems. Black youth were more likely than Whites to be placed in correctional facilities and foster care while White youth were more likely than Blacks to be hospitalized. This variation in placement may not be clinically warranted. Placement criteria and outcome assessments are needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2001-06789-002

TI: Outreach to birthfathers of children in out-of-home care.

AU: Franck,-Ellen-J

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 80(3) May-Jun 2001, 381-399.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Presents findings from a study of casework outreach to birthparents of children in out-of-home care, and explores whether the birthfather was being ignored as a resource for discharge planning. The sample of 143 children in foster care with 286 birthparents was drawn from cases where both birthparents of the child were identified and located. Data were gathered through a questionnaire completed by caseworkers. The author found that caseworkers provided more services to mothers than to fathers, and mothers accepted more services than did fathers. Caseworkers had more difficulty meeting with fathers than mothers, and fathers experienced more difficulty visiting their children. The analysis shows that when there was greater outreach, there was great response, and when there was greater response, there was greater outreach. The article discusses the nature and value of more specific outreach toward birthfathers of children in care, and the risk of ignoring men in the birthfamily system. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2001-06452-009

TI: Ethnic differences in risk behaviors and related psychosocial variables among a cohort of maltreated adolescents in foster care.

AU: Taussig,-Heather-N; Talmi,-Ayelet

SO: Child-Maltreatment:-Journal-of-the-American-Professional-Society-on-the-Abuse-of-Children. Vol 6(2) May 2001, 180-192.

IS: 1077-5595

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study examined the cross-ethnic equivalence of measures and the relationships between psychosocial variables and risk behaviors in an ethnically diverse sample of 149 maltreated 13-17 yr olds 6 yrs after their placement in foster care. Overall, there was cross-ethnic measurement equivalence, except for the self-destructive behavior and perceived opportunities constructs, which did not demonstrate internal consistency for African American youth. The authors found few differences between White (non-Latino), Hispanic, and African American youth on levels of engagement in risk behaviors and across domains of psychosocial functioning. The relationships between the psychosocial variables and risk behaviors were then examined across ethnic groups. The pattern of results was different as a function of ethnicity, as fewer of the psychosocial variables were significantly related to the risk behavior variables for African American youth. Possible explanations for these differences are presented and implications for intervention discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2001-06398-001

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

AU: Mosek,-Atalia; Adler,-Leah

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

IS: 0020-8728

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

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

→ auch bei *"Besondere Formen der Pflege"*

AN: 2002-18972-001

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

AU: Grogan-Kaylor,-Andrew

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

IS: 1070-5309

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

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

→ auch bei *"Besondere Formen der Pflege"*

AN: 2000-13616-002

TI: Factors affecting placement of children in kinship and nonkinship foster care.

AU: Beeman,-Sandra-K; Kim,-Hyungmo; Bullerdick,-Susan-K

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 22(1) Jan 2000, 37-54.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Using logistical regression, this study examined the relationship of child and case characteristics to the placement in kinship and nonkinship foster care of over 2,044 children over the age of 2. The analysis indicates that older children, children without disabilities, children of color, children court-

ordered into placement, and children whose reason for placement was parental substance abuse are more likely to be placed in kinship foster care. Recommendations are made for future research on the decision to place children in kinship foster care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ auch bei *“Besondere Formen der Pflege”*

AN: 2000-05130-001

TI: Racial and ethnic variations in mental health care utilization among children in foster care.

AU: Garland,-Ann-F; Hough,-Richard-L; Landsverk,-John-A; McCabe,-Kristen-M; Yeh,-May; Ganger,-William-C; Reynolds,-Beth-J

SO: Children's-Services:-Social-Policy,-Research,-and-Practice. Vol 3(3) 2000, 133-146.

IS: 1093-9644

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined racial and ethnic differences in caregiver-reported mental health service utilization rates among a sample of 659 youth (aged 2-17 yrs) in foster care. Data on subject characteristics, mental health service need (i.e., emotional and behavioral problems), and mental health service use were collected from case records and interviews with Ss's caregivers. A multivariate analysis examining the relative significance of all possible predictors of mental health service utilization was also conducted. Results indicate that White American youth were significantly more likely to receive services compared to African American and Latino youth, even when the effects of possible confounding variables were controlled. Possible explanations and implications for racial and ethnic disparities in service utilization are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2000-13921-011

TI: Adult outcome of children abandoned at birth in Algeria: A comparative study of the outcome of adults raised in foster families and those raised in an institution / Devenir adulte des enfants abandonnes a la naissance en Algerie. Etude comparative du devenir des adultes eleves en famille d'accueil et ceux eleves en institution.

AU: Moutassem-Mimouni,-Badra

SO: Psychiatrie-de-l'Enfant. Vol 42(2) 1999, 623-645.

IS: 0079-726X

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Conducted an epidemiological study of the academic, social, and professional outcome of adults abandoned at birth in Algeria and raised in foster families vs institutions. The records of 478 male and female Ss abandoned at birth between 1963 and 1978 were examined. 26% of institutionalized Ss vs 5.2% of Ss in foster families were severely mentally handicapped (psychoses or mental retardation). The results indicate that institutional placement put abandoned children at a greater disadvantage academically, socially, and professionally. The marital relationships and work experiences of Ss from family placements were more positive and more stable than those of Ss from institutions. Some brief case studies are included. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2000-02470-005

TI: Impact of childhood out-of-home placement on a Southwestern American Indian tribe.

AU: Robin,-Robert-W; Rasmussen,-Jolene-K; Gonzalez-Santin,-Edwin

SO: Journal-of-Human-Behavior-in-the-Social-Environment. Vol 2(1-2) 1999, 69-89.

IS: 1091-1359

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined relationships between psychiatric disorders and the 4 out-of-home childhood placement types of adoption, foster care, boarding school, and missionary programs. 580 American Indians (aged 21+ yrs) of a single tribe completed questionnaires regarding social and family histories, childhood sexual abuse, and out-of-home placement. Results show that the majority of Ss were separated from their home environments at some point during their childhood or adolescence. Males who attended boarding school were more likely to be diagnosed with drug use disorders. Affective disorders for males and antisocial personality disorder for females were associated with missionary placement. Foster care was associated with more disorders than other types of out-of-home placement. History of reported child sexual abuse was associated with multiple psychiatric disorders twice as often as no reported history. Factors complicating the relationship of out-of-home placement

and adult psychological disorder include Ss' age at initial out-of-home placement and events prior to placement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1999-11445-007

TI: Sharing and compassion: Fosterage in a Polynesian society.

AU: Donner,-William-W

SO: Journal-of-Comparative-Family-Studies. Vol 30(4) Fal 1999, 703-722.

IS: 0047-2328

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This article is primarily an ethnographic description of fosterage on Sikaiana. However, the author also used this analysis as a comparative lens for examining and reconsidering certain features of family life in contemporary, Western industrialized societies. The ethnographic data presented integrates information from census data, common Sikaiana terms and idioms, structured interviews, casual conversations, and the authors' familiarity with the culture as a result of participant-observation research. Findings suggest that fosterage in Sikaiana is a way to express, maintain and define significant social relations. Sikaiana family obligations and emotional attachments are not exclusive to the natal family, but extend to a wide range of kin and associates. For the Sikaiana, caring for other people's children is a valued opportunity to maintain relations between adults and to develop special relations with future adults. Fosterage from a comparative perspective is presented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1999-11265-003

TI: A clinical model for parenting juvenile offenders: A comparison of group care versus family care.

AU: Chamberlain,-Patricia; Moore,-Kevin

SO: Clinical-Child-Psychology-and-Psychiatry. Vol 3(3) Jul 1998, 375-386.

IS: 1359-1045

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Treatment foster care, an intervention model that offers an alternative to group residential care for serious chronic juvenile offenders, was described along with a study comparing outcomes for 39 boys who participated in treatment foster care (TFC) and 40 in group care (GC) placements (aged 12-17 yrs). The TFC approach has been shown to be effective in working with children with aggression and antisocial behavior problems. In TFC, community families were recruited and trained to provide placements for study boys. One boy was placed per home. GC boys were placed with 6-15 others with similar delinquency problems. For boys in both conditions, they and their adult caretakers participated in an assessment 3 mo after initial placement, designed to evaluate key treatment process variables thought to predict later outcomes: the extent to which the boy was well supervised, the level of consistent discipline he received, the extent to which he associated with delinquent peers, and the quality of the boy's relationship with his adult caretaker. Results on outcomes were also presented: subsequent arrests, program completion rates, rates of running away from placement and number of days incarcerated in follow-up. A brief case study is included to illustrate the TFC treatment approach. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1999-10686-005

TI: Placement restrictiveness and educational achievement among emancipated foster youth.

AU: Mech,-Edmund-V; Fung,-Carrie-Che-Man

SO: Research-on-Social-Work-Practice. Vol 9(2) Mar 1999, 213-228.

IS: 1049-7315

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Investigated the relationship between measures of placement restrictiveness and educational achievement for a sample of emancipated foster youth. Information was collected on 171 foster adolescents in Illinois. The permanency plan for each ward was independent living. Three methods were used to calculate the cumulative restrictiveness levels of various living arrangements while in placement. Initial interviews were conducted at age 18. Follow-up information on educational progress was collected at age 21. Two thirds of the youths in less restrictive placements attended postsecondary education, compared to one third who were placed in highly restrictive settings. Overall, nearly 85% of the enrollees in postsecondary education or training programs came from placements rated as low in restrictiveness. Placements rated as low in restrictiveness such as foster

family homes and transitional apartments are probably the most effective settings in which to prepare foster wards for independence. Overall, the most useful method for calculating restrictiveness was the Predominant Placement Type formula. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1999-05004-004

TI: The influence of mentoring on the peer relationships of foster youth in relative and nonrelative care.

AU: Rhodes,-Jean-E; Haight,-Wendy-L; Briggs,-Ernestine-C

SO: Journal-of-Research-on-Adolescence. Vol 9(2) 1999, 185-201.

IS: 1050-8392

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined the influence of a mentoring program (Big Brothers-Big Sisters) on the peer relationships of 90 foster youth in relative and nonrelative care and 90 nonfoster youth. Ss were randomly assigned to either the treatment or control condition, and changes in their peer relationships were assessed after 18 mo. Foster parents were more likely than nonfoster parents to report that their child showed improved social skills, as well as greater comfort and trust interacting with others, as a result of the intervention. In addition, whereas the peer relationships of nonfoster youth remained stable, treatment foster youth reported improvements in prosocial and self-esteem enhancing support, and control foster youth showed decrements over time. When the foster youth were differentiated further on the basis of their placement, a pattern of findings emerged in which treatment youth in relative foster care reported slight improvements in prosocial support, whereas treatment youth in nonrelative foster care reported slight declines. All foster youth in the control group reported decrements in peer support over time, with nonrelative foster youth reporting the sharpest declines. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

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

AN: 1998-10879-005

TI: The relationship between program restrictiveness and youth behavior problems.

AU: Handwerk,-Michael-L; Friman,-Patrick-C; Mott,-Mariam-A; Stairs,-Jayne-M

SO: Journal-of-Emotional-and-Behavioral-Disorders. Vol 6(3) Fal 1998, 170-179.

IS: 1063-4266

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: A key concept in the continuum-of-care model is matching the restrictiveness of treatment to the level of youth behavior problems. Restrictiveness refers to the degree that treatment and setting constrain choices and limit freedoms of patients. Only a few investigators have examined this relationship, and the findings have been equivocal. Extending their initial study of the relationship between youth behavior problems and program restrictiveness (P. C. Friman et al, 1993), the authors examined the relationship across 7 programs with a total of 875 4-18 yr old participants spanning the continuum of care: parent training program, outpatient clinic, family preservation program, treatment foster care, residential group home, acute-care shelter, and inpatient psychiatric hospital. Results indicate a high level of correspondence between restrictiveness and youth behavior problems, with the least restrictive programs serving children with fewer behavior problems and highly restrictive programs serving children with more behavior problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1998-10207-004

TI: Comparison of two community alternatives to incarceration for chronic juvenile offenders.

AU: Chamberlain,-Patricia; Reid,-John-B

SO: Journal-of-Consulting-and-Clinical-Psychology. Vol 66(4) Aug 1998, 624-633.

IS: 0022-006X

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The relative effectiveness of group care (GC) and multidimensional treatment foster care (MTFC) was compared in terms of their impact on criminal offending, incarceration rates, and program completion outcomes for 79 male adolescents who had histories of chronic and serious juvenile delinquency. Results show that boys who participated in MTFC had significantly fewer criminal referrals and returned to live with relatives more often. Multiple regression analyses showed that assignment to a treatment condition (i.e., GC or MTFC) predicted official and self-reported criminality in follow-up beyond other well-known predictors of chronic juvenile offending (i.e., age at 1st offense,

number of previous offenses, age at referral). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 1998-04888-001

TI: Characteristics and outcomes of drug-exposed and non drug-exposed children in kinship and non-relative foster care.

AU: Brooks,-Devon; Barth,-Richard-P

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 20(6) Jul 1998, 475-501.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study described the characteristics and outcomes of drug-exposed and non drug-exposed children in kinship and non-relative foster care. Outcomes included educational performance, emotional development, and problem behavior. Children were an average of 7.9 yrs old and were either non drug-exposed children placed with kin (139 Ss), drug-exposed children placed with kin (103 Ss), non drug-exposed children placed with non-relatives (155 Ss), or drug-exposed children placed with non-relatives (155 Ss). Data were collected with a mailed questionnaire completed by Ss' foster caregivers. Findings showed both similarities and differences among groups in foster family and child characteristics. Findings also showed that educational performance was similar among groups, while emotional and behavioral development differed significantly. Multivariate analysis revealed that non drug-exposed children placed with kin were less likely than other children to exhibit problem behavior. The study confirms that drug-exposed foster children can and do achieve positive educational, emotional, and behavioral outcomes similar to their non drug-exposed counterparts. It also suggests that placement in kinship care may have different implications for drug-exposed and non drug-exposed children. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

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 "Geschwister im Pflegesystem"**

AN: 1998-04233-001

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

AU: Altshuler,-Sandra-J

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

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

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

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

→ auch bei *“Besondere Formen der Pflege”*

AN: 1998-00033-015

TI: Minority populations in the child welfare system: The visibility hypothesis reexamined.

AU: Garland,-Ann-F; Ellis-MacLeod,-Elissa; Anonymous-; Ganger,-William; Johnson,-Ivory

SO: American-Journal-of-Orthopsychiatry. Vol 68(1) Jan 1998, 142-146.

IS: 0002-9432

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Tests the visibility hypothesis, which suggests that there is a higher probability for minority children to be placed in foster care when living in geographic locations where their proportions in the population are relatively low, compared to areas where their proportions are high. 1,332 Ss (aged 0-16 yrs) comprised the final cohort from a longitudinal study of children placed in out-of-home care. Referral logs maintained by the county's child and adolescent receiving facility were collected weekly over an 18-mo referral period. Six wks after entry, followup data were collected to determine whether a minor had been placed in out of home care. Results support the hypothesis for African-American youth only. Explanations of the findings, and their implications for research and practice, are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2001-09122-006

TI: Assessing quality of care in kinship and foster family care.

AU: Berrick,-Jill-Duerr

SO: Family-Relations:-Interdisciplinary-Journal-of-Applied-Family-Studies. Vol 46(3) Jul 1997, 273-280.

IS: 0197-6664

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study includes a sample of 29 kin and 33 non-kin foster parents who participated in an in-home interview to assess quality of care. The sample was restricted to those homes that included a child aged 5-12 yrs in care. On a number of measures relating to the home environment, non-kin homes were rated as more safe. Family relations between children and their caregivers were similar for kin and non-kin. Trends in the data point to the need for further research; changes in policy and practice that might strengthen the resources currently available to dependent children are also suggested. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1997-06655-003

TI: The effect of the primary caretaker's distress on the sexually abused child: A comparison of biological and foster parents.

AU: Lipton,-Marjorie

SO: Child-and-Adolescent-Social-Work-Journal. Vol 14(2) Apr 1997, 115-127.

IS: 0738-0151

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Secondary trauma experienced by sexually abused children has only recently been explored in the literature. The scant findings suggest that out-of-home placement, the family's reaction to disclosure, and the emotional functioning of mothers may impact upon the emotional well-being of the sexually abused child. This study reports findings of data collected from 26 biological and 45 non-relative primary caretakers of 71 molested children (mean age 11.1-11.6 yrs). The data indicate significant differences between the two groups of caretakers with regard to maternal distress and support, and a strong relationship between the distress of the caretaker and symptomatology of the child. Significant predictors of child symptomatology and maternal support are reported, and recommendations for practice and policy applications are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

1996 – 1987

Reviews

AN: 1996-06345-007

TI: The effectiveness of child welfare services for poor, neglected children: A review of the empirical evidence.

AU: Smokowski,-Paul-R; Wodarski,-John-S

SO: Research-on-Social-Work-Practice. Vol 6(4) Oct 1996, 504-523.

IS: 1049-7315

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Attempts to formulate a comprehensive assessment of the effectiveness of child welfare services. First factors that would put a family at risk of child welfare service intervention are examined. Then various levels of service intervention, including family preservation, foster care, group care and residential treatment, are analyzed. Because they are arguably the fastest growing population with the greatest needs, neglected and abused children whose family backgrounds involve multiple problems are focused on as the yardstick for judging program effectiveness. Finally, social work research and practice applications are discussed, and recommendations are given. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1990-02504-001

TI: Modes of exit from foster family care and adjustment at time of departure of children with unstable life histories.

AU: Fanshel,-David; Finch,-Stephen-J; Grundy,-John-F

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 68(4) Jul-Aug 1989, 391-402.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined the modes of exit of 585 children who left the care of a program for children who are judged unable to be reunited with their families. Case readers rated Ss' adjustment at time of departure based on a review of the circumstances of departure found in case records. Five modes of exit were identified: emancipation at 18 yrs, emancipation at 17 yrs or less, return to parents, return to court and/or public social service agency, or running away. Ss who left at 18 were in the best exit condition (EC). Disrupted adoptions were not associated with EC. Ss who entered the program from foster families were in better EC, and Ss with difficult problems at entry were in poorer EC. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1997-07170-002

TI: Use of the public mental health system by children in foster care: Client characteristics and service use patterns.

AU: Blumberg,-Elaine; Landsverk,-John; Ellis-MacLeod,-Elissa; Ganger,-William; et-al

SO: Journal-of-Mental-Health-Administration. Vol 23(4) Fal 1996, 389-405.

IS: 0092-8623

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined client crossover from the social services (DSS) to the mental health (SDMHS) system in San Diego County. Public mental health service use was examined in 1,352 Ss (aged 0-16 yrs) participating in a longitudinal study of children in foster care. Overall, 235 children in DSS were also served in SDMHS. Children in DSS who also received services from SDMHS (multiple-system youth) were compared with children only served in DSS (single-system youth). Multiple-system youth were significantly older and had different removal and placement histories than single-system youth. Within multiple-system youth, analyses compared demographic and diagnostic data of subgroups defined by the number of episodes and/or the levels of mental health care received. These analyses revealed that a small group of multiple-system youth (16.6%) were the most severely disturbed and received the most services. Methodological issues related to tracking clients across service sectors are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1997-03661-023

TI: The orphans of Eritrea: A comparison study.

AU: Wolff,-Peter-H; Tesfai,-Bereket; Egasso,-Habtab; Aradom,-Tefay

SO: Annual-Progress-in-Child-Psychiatry-and-Child-Development. 1996, 567-582.

IS: 0066-4030

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: (This reprinted article originally appeared in Journal of Child Psychology & Psychiatry & Allied Disciplines, 1995, Vol 36[4], 633-644. The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 82-40053.). Compared the social-emotional state and cognitive development of 74 Eritrean orphans (aged 4-7 yrs) with 74 case-matched Eritrean refugee children living in families. Both groups had been exposed to the chronic stresses of war and drought and the orphans had, in addition, lost both parents to the violence of war and were living in an overcrowded orphanage. Contrary to expectations, there were few clinically significant differences between groups. The orphans showed more behavioral symptoms of emotional distress, but performed at a more advanced level on cognitive and language performance measures. Findings suggest that when group care is child-centered, it can under some circumstances be a viable solution for unaccompanied children in countries where adoption and foster care are not realistic alternatives. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1997-02993-002

TI: The socioemotional development of orphans in orphanages and traditional foster care in Iraqi Kurdistan.

AU: Ahmad,-Abdulbaghi; Mohamad,-Kirmanj

SO: Child-Abuse-and-Neglect. Vol 20(12) Dec 1996, 1161-1173.

IS: 0145-2134

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Compared the socioemotional development of 41 4-16 yr old male and female Iraqi Kurdistan orphans who were either in traditional foster care or in modern orphanages. Ss were examined at an index test and at a 1-yr followup regarding competency scores and behavioral problems at both test occasions, and posttraumatic stress reactions after 1 yr. The Achenbach Child Behavioral Check List and 2 posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) measures were used. While competency scores improved in both samples at the followup test, the problem scores increased in the orphanage sample and decreased among the foster care Ss. Moreover, the orphanage sample reported higher frequency of PTSD than the foster care children. The results are discussed with regard to the value of the Kurdish society's own traditions in taking care of orphans. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1996-94179-001

TI: Late consequences of psychological deprivation and subdeprivation III: Children born from unwanted pregnancy, children from children's homes and children from foster-parent care in long term follow-up study / Pozdni nasledky psychicke deprivace a subdeprivace: III. Deti narozene z nechteneho tehotenstvi, deti z detskych domovu a deti z nahradni rodinne pece v dlouhodobem sledovani.

AU: Matejcek,-Zdenek; Bubleova,-Veduna; Kovarik,-Jiri

SO: Ceskoslovenska-Psychologie. Vol 40(2) 1996, 81-94.

IS: 0009-062X

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Compared the development of 4 groups of adults who grew up in a nonstandard psychosocial environment characterized by varying levels of psychological deprivation. Human Ss: 220 male and female Czech adults (born from unwanted pregnancies). 220 normal male and female Czech adults (control Ss, matched by age and sex at age 9 yrs with Ss born from unwanted pregnancies). 45 male and female Czech adults (raised in children's homes). 116 male and female Czech adults (raised in children's villages). 93 male and female Czech adults (raised by foster parents). Ss born from unwanted pregnancies were studied at ages 9 yrs, 14-16 yrs, 21-23 yrs, and 25-27 yrs. 201 Ss aged 28-31 yrs from this group, 191 Ss aged 28-31 yrs from the control group, and all Ss who were raised in children's homes or by foster parents were administered a questionnaire on their family relationships, marital history, employment history, level of independence, self-image, and psychosocial adaptation. This article is Part 3 of the report. (English abstract) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1996-94000-002

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

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

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

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

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

→ **auch bei "Besondere Formen der Pflege"**

AN: 1996-94000-001

TI: Informal and formal kinship care populations: A study in contrasts.

AU: McLean,-Beth; Thomas,-Rebecca

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 75(5) Sep-Oct 1996, 489-505.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: In this article, one program's response to the needs of informal kinship care providers is presented. Specifically, the article contrasts a group of 60 informal kinship care families (aged 22-77 yrs) with families from 2 "formal" kinship care programs, examining similarities and differences in child (aged 3 mo-21 yrs) and caregiver demographics and service needs. An analysis of the 3 programs showed similar numbers of children in each home, and similar child and caregiver demographics. Those families outside the public welfare system were found to have dramatically less access to necessary resources. Most informal kinship caregivers relied on Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) funds to support the children in their care. These caregivers also had to shoulder a large responsibility for identifying and coordinating necessary services. Implications for the public child welfare system are noted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ **auch bei "Besondere Formen der Pflege"**

AN: 1996-90858-001

TI: Readiness for independence: Comparison of foster care, kinship care, and non-foster care adolescents.

AU: Iglehart,-Alfreda-P

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 17(3) 1995, 417-432.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Compared 63 nonfoster care adolescents (aged 16+ yrs) with 42 age-matched Ss placed in kinship care and 69 age-matched Ss in nonrelative foster care (NRFC) in their readiness for independent living. Data were obtained from interviews with the Ss. Results show that all 3 groups are not different in perceptions of independent living skill levels, type of employment they held, or perceived overall preparation for independent living. Ss in NRFC were more likely than other Ss to believe particular skills were self-taught, to work full-time, to work more than 40 hrs a week, and to not expect to live with a relative after emancipation/high school. Ss in foster care were more likely to worry about their future and expect to support themselves after emancipation/high school. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1996-28212-001

TI: A preliminary description of nonschool-based friendship in young high-risk children.

AU: Smith,-Maureen-C

SO: Child-Abuse-and-Neglect. Vol 19(12) Dec 1995, 1497-1511.

IS: 0145-2134

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Explored friendships formed outside the classroom setting in foster children. 51 Ss (aged 3-6 yrs) were divided into 3 groups: those separated from their siblings, placed with 1 older sibling, and those receiving preventive services but living with biological parents. Their mothers selected a friend (FR), with whom the S spent time with on a regular basis, seemed to prefer as a playmate, and had a mutual relationship. The quality of the child FR relationship, child's behavior to the FR, his behavioral and emotional problems, and social competence were assessed using various scales. Results show that placement in foster care was associated with the child's interaction with a FR. Ss separated from their siblings were found to direct more negative behavior toward their FR. Time spent with the FR was not associated with differences in age between the child and the FR. (French & Spanish abstracts) (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 "Geschwister im Pflegesystem"**

AN: 1996-06537-001

TI: Correlates of therapy referral in foster children.

AU: Cantos,-Arthur-L; Gries,-Leonard-T; Slis,-Vikki

SO: Child-Abuse-and-Neglect. Vol 20(10) Oct 1996, 921-931.

IS: 0145-2134

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: In order to identify the correlates of the behavioral maladjustment of children in foster care, a group of children in foster care who had been referred for therapy was compared to a group of children who had never been in therapy during their foster care placement on several relevant variables. Referred and nonreferred children (aged 5-18 yrs) differed on several important behavioral indicators: number of externalizing and internalizing behavior problems, behavioral competence, and mental age. Results of this comparison suggest that the age of the child when first placed in care, the number of different placements the child experiences during care, and the type of foster care placement (kinship vs. nonkinship) may all be related to the need for clinical services in this population. Theoretical and practical implications of these relationships are explored. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 1996-05755-002

TI: The reported health and functioning of children maltreated while in family foster care.

AU: Benedict,-Mary-I; Zuravin,-Susan; Somerfield,-Mark; Brandt,-Diane

SO: Child-Abuse-and-Neglect. Vol 20(7) Jul 1996, 561-571.

IS: 0145-2134

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The ability to assess accurately risk factors for maltreatment while in family foster care is essential for developing prevention and intervention strategies. Yet information about children involved in maltreatment episodes while in foster care is severely limited. The correlational study reports on characteristics, health, and functioning parameters of all 78 children with substantiated maltreatment reports between 1984-1988 in an urban foster care program as compared to a random sample of 229 nonmaltreated children in foster care in the same time period. Almost 50% of the substantiated

maltreatment was sexual abuse with the remainder physical abuse and neglect. Problems in health, development, and functioning were reported in the social services record for a large number of all children, but children sexually abused while in care were significantly more likely to have a nonkinship placement, and to have mental health and development problems identified. Physical abuse and neglect while in foster care were not associated with child health and functioning characteristics. The implications of these results are discussed within the context of the data source used. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 1996-03048-004

TI: Family-centered intensive case management: A step toward understanding individualized care.

AU: Evans,-Mary-E; Armstrong,-Mary-I; Kuppinger,-Anne-D

SO: Journal-of-Child-and-Family-Studies. Vol 5(1) Mar 1996, 55-65.

IS: 1062-1024

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Of 42 seriously emotionally disturbed children (aged 5-12 yrs) who were referred for out-of-home placement in treatment foster care, 15 were assigned to treatment foster care or family-based treatment (FBT), while 27 were assigned to family-centered intensive case management (FCICM). FCICM used teams of case managers and parent advocates to provide in-home services. Flexible service dollars, respite care, and behavior management skills training were available to assist teams in individualizing care. Ss in FCICM did as well or better than Ss assigned to FBT in their functioning and symptom reduction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

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

AN: 1996-02606-004

TI: School-related problems of special education foster-care students with emotional or behavioral disorders: A comparison to other groups.

AU: Smucker,-Karen-Shelly; Kauffman,-James-M; Ball,-Donald-W

SO: Journal-of-Emotional-and-Behavioral-Disorders. Vol 4(1) Jan 1996, 30-39.

IS: 1063-4266

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined school archival records and interviewed school personnel to obtain measures of the school-related problems of 32 students. Ss were equally divided into groups receiving foster care and special education for emotional or behavioral disorders (FCED), foster care only (FC), special education only (ED), or no services. Data suggest that Ss in foster care are at risk for problems in school. These students are likely to move from school to school, have higher retention rates, and be perceived by school staff in a more negative manner. Ss in the FCED group had more school related problems than did other groups. The combined effects of foster care and emotional or behavioral disturbance placed Ss in the FCED group at highest risk for school-related problems. Ss in the no services group had fewer problems than the comparison groups. There were no differences in Ss in the FC and ED groups. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1996-02264-001

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

AU: Gebel,-Timothy-J

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

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

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

→ **auch bei "Besondere Formen der Pflege"**

AN: 1995-41831-001

TI: Specialist foster family care for delinquent youth.

AU: Galaway,-Burt; Nutter,-Richard-W; Hudson,-Joe; Hill,-Malcolm

SO: Federal-Probation. Vol 59(1) Mar 1995, 19-27.

IS: 0014-9128

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Used data collected from 220 US, 18 Canadian, and 28 UK specialist foster family care (SFC) programs to determine differences between delinquent and nondelinquent youth (aged 12-17 at time of admission) at the time of placement and discharge. Delinquent youth were integrated into SFC programs serving other youth and usually comprised less than half of the programs' populations. Delinquent youths were slightly older than other youths in SFC programs, and were more likely to be male. There were no other differences in terms of ethnicity, parents' legal rights, preplacement living arrangements, or successful outcome. Programs in the UK were more likely to take White delinquents or delinquents from institutional settings than other youth. Canadian SFC programs were more likely to accept Aboriginal youth and those from situations where parental rights had been permanently terminated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1995-40053-001

TI: The orphans of Eritrea: A comparison study.

AU: Wolff,-Peter-H; Tesfai,-Bereket; Egasso,-Habtab; Aradom,-Tesfay

SO: Journal-of-Child-Psychology-and-Psychiatry. Vol 36(4) May 1995, 633-644.

IS: 0021-9630

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Compared the social-emotional state and cognitive development of 74 Eritrean orphans (aged 4-7 yrs) with 74 case-matched Eritrean refugee children living in families. Both groups had been exposed to the chronic stresses of war and drought and the orphans had, in addition, lost both parents to the violence of war and were living in an overcrowded orphanage. Contrary to expectations, there were few clinically significant differences between groups. The orphans showed more behavioral symptoms of emotional distress, but performed at a more advanced level on cognitive and language performance measures. Findings suggest that when group care is child-centered, it can under some circumstances be a viable solution for unaccompanied children in countries where adoption and foster care are not realistic alternatives. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1995-34531-001

TI: Relationship between discharge outcomes for treatment foster-care clients and program characteristics.

AU: Galaway,-Burt; Nutter,-Richard-W; Hudson,-Joe

SO: Journal-of-Emotional-and-Behavioral-Disorders. Vol 3(1) Jan 1995, 46-54.

IS: 1063-4266

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Reports findings of a secondary analysis of data from the 2nd survey of North American treatment foster care (TFC) programs (B. Galaway et al, 1993; J. Hudson et al, 1992). Data were available for 1,521 youths (aged <18 yrs) discharged from 210 TFC programs in the US and Canada. 60% of the discharges were planned and 63% of the Ss were discharged to settings less restrictive than TFC. Ss were more likely to be discharged on a planned basis from high-cost, low-caseload programs than from low-cost, high-caseload programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1997-86927-001

TI: A comparative study of language communication skills and of the impacts they have on socialization in children reared in families versus as opposed to state care / Csaladban, illetve allami gondozásban elo ovodaskoru gyermekek nyelvi kommunikativ keszsegenek es e keszseg szociabilitast befolyasolo szerepenek osszehasonlito vizsgalata.

AU: Julia,-Sugarne-Kadar

SO: Pszichologia:-Az-MTA-Pszichologiai-Intezetenek-folyoirata. Vol 13(2) 1993, 225-286.

IS: 0230-0508

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Identifies those aspects of language communication and sociocognitive relationships which are greatly affected by communicative experiences gained in the intimate relationships between parent

and child. At the same time, the author also aims to point out certain characteristics of communication resulting from the absence of such intimate situations, and of the absence of the experiences these situations offer. Four groups of 5-yr-old children participated in the experiment: (1) 73 Ss who lived in 2- parent, underprivileged families; (2) 35 Ss who lived in boarding conditions during the week and went home for the weekend; (3) 45 Ss in state foster homes with places for kindergarten-age children only; and (4) 47 Ss in state foster care designed for children 3-28 yrs of age. Several measures were used including a measure of psychophysiological and psychosocial development, as well as the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC). Results show that the time of separation from the family bore an impact on the subsequent course of language development. The level of language communication skills was closely related to the depth and variability of interpersonal relationships available for the children. The active speech of children living in state care was more redundant than that of those living in families. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1995-34485-001

TI: Treatment foster care programs: A review of evaluation research and suggested directions.

AU: Hudson,-Joe; Nutter,-Richard-W; Galaway,-Burt

SO: Social-Work-Research. Vol 18(4) Dec 1994, 198-210.

IS: 1070-5309

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Reviews 11 evaluation research studies on treatment foster care (TFC) programs from Canada, the UK, and the US. These included a parent-therapist program, a parent counselors program, a family placement project, a comparison of specialized foster and institutional care, a social learning center program, and a comparison of therapeutic and regular foster care. Findings show that TFC programs successfully served youths experiencing serious problems in living. Youths experienced positive in-program changes; most family care placements were completed as planned. Youths who were discharged from TFC care programs compared favorably with youths discharged from other settings. Furthermore, TFC programs were less costly than other programs. Findings also indicate a need for more institutional programs for the youths. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ auch bei *“Therapeutische oder präventive Interventionen”*

AN: 1995-05744-001

TI: Types and frequency of child maltreatment by family foster care providers in an urban population.

AU: Benedict,-Mary-I; Zuravin,-Susan; Brandt,-Diane; Abbey,-Helen

SO: Child-Abuse-and-Neglect. Vol 18(7) Jul 1994, 577-585.

IS: 0145-2134

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Reported types and frequencies of child abuse and neglect reports in family foster care in Baltimore, Maryland, compared with reports among nonfoster families. Data on 443 maltreatment incidents in foster homes were abstracted from Child Protective Services investigation records for the years 1984-1988 and compared with community reports. Foster families had over a 3-fold increased frequency of maltreatment reports compared with nonfoster families. Report frequency was highest for physical abuse, with a 7-fold risk of report compared with nonfoster families. Overall, 20% of foster care reports were substantiated compared with 35% of nonfoster reports, although the risk of having a substantiated report was significantly higher in foster care. Physical abuse was the most frequent allegation in foster care compared with neglect as the most frequent allegation in the community. (French & Spanish abstracts) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1994-42691-001

TI: Two models of preparing foster youths for emancipation.

AU: Waldinger,-Gloria; Furman,-Walter-M

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 16(3-4) 1994, 201-212.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Compared evaluative data from 3 studies on the programmatic, structural, and client outcomes of the 2 models for delivering emancipation preparation services in Los Angeles County, California. The Categorical Independent Living Services (CILSs) and the Integrated Services Pilot (ISP) models differ

in size, control over program, and type of intervention. Outcome data on program participation, caseworker role, and readiness to emancipate in the CILSs and ISP models are presented. A salient distinction between the models is the level of caseworker involvement in the delivery of services. The ISP model is casework intensive, uses reduced workloads, emphasizes school linkages, and offers foster wards a consistent focus on planning for emancipation. It appears that there are increased benefits when responsibility for child welfare and emancipation planning are integrated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1994-42611-001

TI: Life-skills knowledge: A survey of foster adolescents in three placement settings.

AU: Mech,-Edmund-V; Ludy-Dobson,-Christine; Hulseman,-Frances-Spann

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 16(3-4) 1994, 181-200.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Compared life skills knowledge levels among 534 adolescents (aged 17-19 yrs) in foster homes, group homes/institutions, and 2 types of apartment settings, scattered site and cluster site, to determine the influence of placement setting on skill acquisition. On a 50-item inventory of life skills, Ss in scattered-site apartments scored highest, followed by Ss in foster homes. Ss in group homes scored lowest. The results suggest a need to upgrade the life skills preparation of wards in congregate placements, to target minority males in all placement settings, and to offer apartment placements as a supplement to traditional settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1994-29436-001

TI: Foster mothers' stress, coping, and social support in parenting drug-exposed and other at-risk toddlers.

AU: Soliday,-Elizabeth; McCluskey-Fawcett,-Kathleen; Meck,-Nancy

SO: Children's-Health-Care. Vol 23(1) Win 1994, 15-32.

IS: 0273-9615

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Assessed differences between 29 foster mothers of 18 drug-exposed or 11 nonexposed toddlers (aged 12-36 mo) on parenting stress and satisfaction. Relations among stress, satisfaction, social support, and coping were also examined. Ss completed standardized measures and semistructured interviews. No differences were found on overall parenting stress for Ss with exposed or nonexposed foster children. All Ss reported high parenting satisfaction. Both parenting stress and satisfaction were significantly correlated with social support, but stress was positively correlated with support, and satisfaction was negatively correlated with support. Higher stress and lower satisfaction were also associated with higher levels of support seeking. Ss who were dissatisfied with their intimate relationships made greater use of problem-focused coping and support seeking, although the coping alternative was not particularly useful. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1994-18935-001

TI: Specialized foster care and group home care: Similarities and differences in the characteristics of children in care.

AU: Berrick,-Jill-D; Courtney,-Mark; Barth,-Richard-P

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 15(6) 1993, 453-473.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined the behavioral, health, and educational characteristics of children in group care and specialized foster care (SFC), using a sample of 196 licensed group care agencies, 48 SFC agencies, and 123 SFC homes in California. Children's level of behavioral disturbance was measured using the Behavior Problems Index. Children in both types of care exhibited problematic behaviors including acting out, aggression, sexual promiscuity, and substance abuse. Children in SFC seemed to be less seriously disturbed, but have more medical problems, than children in group care. A significant proportion of children in both groups evidenced special need including refugee trauma, monolingualism, and racial victimization. Over 80% of the parents indicated that their children had changed schools when placed in foster care. Reunification outlooks for the whole sample of children were poor. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1994-34984-001

TI: Differences in risk factors and adjustment for male and female delinquents in treatment foster care.

AU: Chamberlain,-Patricia; Reid,-John-B

SO: Journal-of-Child-and-Family-Studies. Vol 3(1) Mar 1994, 23-39.

IS: 1062-1024

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined differences by gender in the presence of risk factors, patterns of previous delinquency, and response to treatment in 51 boys and 37 girls (all aged 12-18 yrs) who were placed in a foster care program designed to be an alternative to incarceration. The program emphasized therapy focusing on such things as interpersonal skills, practicing anger control strategies, and methods for problem solving and negotiation. The biological (or adoptive) parents of the Ss also participated in therapy emphasizing discipline, encouragement, and supervision strategies. Girls had fewer foster parent-reported problem behaviors than did boys during the 1st month of treatment. By month 6, problem behavior levels for boys had dropped, while scores for girls had increased to the level of the boys at Month 1. No differences in pre-post arrest data or program completion rates for boys and girls were found. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

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

AN: 1994-27079-001

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

AU: Le-Prohn,-Nicole-S

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

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

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

→ auch bei **“Besondere Formen der Pflege”**

AN: 1994-27075-001

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

AU: Iglehart,-Alfreda-P

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

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

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

→ auch bei **“Besondere Formen der Pflege”**

AN: 1993-42759-001

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

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

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

IS: 1050-9674

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Compared the quality of the substitute care being provided to 31 children in the care of relatives by reason of their mothers' incarceration with care provided to 9 children by foster parents. The quality

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

→ auch bei *“Besondere Formen der Pflege”*

AN: 1993-26992-001

TI: Carers of children: A comparative study of the practices of residential and foster carers.

AU: Colton,-Matthew-J

SO: Children-and-Society. Vol 6(1) Spr 1992, 25-37.

IS: 0951-0605

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Compared 12 residential children's homes (RCHs) and 12 special foster homes (SFHs) in the UK along several dimensions of care practice. Research focused on children aged 12 yrs and over. While the number of children living in RCHs varied from 6 to 26, the number of children (including the natural children of foster parents) living in SFHs varied from 1 to 8. An index of child-management and an index of control and sanctions were developed to measure care practice along a continuum from child-oriented to institutionally-oriented. RCHs were less child-oriented than the SFHs. Although RCHs achieved a reasonable degree of success in containing and modifying problem behaviors, data on SFHs show that similar results are possible without the institutionally oriented approach of RCHs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1993-10985-001

TI: Special-education experiences of foster children: An empirical study.

AU: Goerge,-Robert-M; Van-Voorhis,-John; Grant,-Stephen; Casey,-Katherine; et-al

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 71(5) Sep-Oct 1992, 419-437.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Compared the demographic characteristics and service experiences of children in Illinois who were both in foster care and receiving special education (SE) with those of children who were in only one of these systems. Information on the handicaps of the foster children (FC) who were served by the special-education system was gathered. More than 6 times as many FC received SE services as had been identified. FC in SE were older, on average, than the general SE population, in part because there was a different distribution of the types of handicap in the FC population compared with that of the SE population. FC suffered disproportionately from emotional disturbance as their primary handicapping condition. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1993-10980-001

TI: Enhanced services and stipends for foster parents: Effects on retention rates and outcomes for children.

AU: Chamberlain,-Patricia; Moreland,-Sandra; Reid,-Kathleen

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 71(5) Sep-Oct 1992, 387-401.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Measured the impact on 72 children (aged 4-7 yrs) of a \$70-per-mo supplement to the foster parent's (FP's) normal reimbursement and of the training and support of FPs. The children were placed in foster care between 1988 and 1990 and had been in foster care for at least 3 mo. Foster parents (FPs) were assigned to 1 of 3 groups: (1) 31 into enhanced support and training (EST) plus an increased payment of \$70 a mo; (2) 14 into increased payment of \$70 a mo only; and (3) 27 into neither EST nor increased payment. The study demonstrated that the retention rate of FPs could be increased by providing them with EST services and a small increased monthly stipend. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1993-02927-001

TI: Including birth families in foster care: A Canadian-British comparison.

AU: Palmer,-Sally-E

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 14(5) 1992, 407-425.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Compared Canadian and British social workers in terms of the level of inclusiveness reflected in child placement practices. Social workers completed questionnaires focusing on the handling of child placement; 227 child cases from Canada and 141 child cases from the UK were reviewed. Inclusiveness was operationalized as (1) involvement in preparation for placement and (2) number of contacts between birth families and children, as well as worker contacts with birth families. British children were more likely to have their parents present at the time of placement, to be accompanied by parents to the foster home, and to have more contact with their extended families. Contact with birth parents was equivalent in the 2 countries. British social workers had more contacts with children. Overall, British agencies were more inclusive. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ auch bei *“Umgangskontakte bei Pflegekindern“*

AN: 1992-27613-001

TI: What do foster parents think of the natural parents? A comparative study.

AU: Corser,-Alison-S; Furnell,-James-R

SO: Child:-Care,-Health-and-Development. Vol 18(2) Mar-Apr 1992, 67-80.

IS: 0305-1862

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Compared attitudes of 26 short-term foster parents (FPs), 15 professional social workers, and 22 parents in the general population (all Ss aged 20-60 yrs) toward birth parents of abused children received into foster care. Ss responded to a questionnaire composed of demographic details, 6 fictitious vignettes of child abuse or neglect, and 24 statements (e.g., child should be taken into foster care) following each vignette. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) indicates significant differences between the FPs and comparison groups on issues relating to the desirability of foster care, restrictions on contact with birth parents, and conditions under which the abused child might return to his/her family. Variation occurred both between individual FPs and also in the degree of correspondence of views between the FPs and each of the comparison groups on individual dimensions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1991-76049-001

TI: Recovery from psychological developmental lag after the disappearance of harmful environmental factors / Recuperation des retards du developpement psychologique apres disparition des facteurs environnementaux neefastes.

AU: Dumaret,-Annick; Stewart,-John

SO: Psychiatrie-de-l'Enfant. Vol 32(2) 1989, 593-615.

IS: 0079-726X

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Studied the recovery from developmental lag due to the long term stress of deprived environments in 2 groups of children. The children were removed from a deprived milieu at about age 7 yrs and were reared in private permanent special foster care (the SOS children's village). Group 1 had a mean IQ of 76; Group 2 had a mean IQ of 112. These children were reevaluated 5-10 yrs after their placement in terms of IQ, school achievement, and behavior. The 2 groups were compared with children of identical intellectual levels who remained in their deprived homes or in traditional foster care. The SOS groups returned to normal developmental functioning in cognitive areas, but the affective problems were more difficult to ameliorate. The age of placement had differential effects upon the developmental processes in action (i.e., on cognitive development and social behaviors). (English & Spanish abstracts) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ auch bei *“Entwicklungsverläufe von Pflegekindern“*

AN: 1991-24616-001

TI: Foster care for sexually abused children: A comparative study.

AU: Lie,-Gwat-yong; McMurtry,-Steven-L

SO: Child-Abuse-and-Neglect. Vol 15(1-2) 1991, 111-121.

IS: 0145-2134

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Compared 110 children (aged 2.4-17.0 yrs) placed in foster care as a result of sexual abuse with a matched sample of children who entered foster care for other reasons. Ss in both groups had similar profiles in terms of behavioral problems and other attributes. However, sexually abused children exited foster care for planned permanent living arrangements at a significantly faster rate than nonsexually abused Ss. Though foster care should remain a last-resort option in most cases, results suggest that it can be concluded more quickly for sexually abused children than for victims of other types of maltreatment, given that adequate controls are also implemented to avoid revictimization. (French & Spanish abstracts) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1991-02382-001

TI: Attitudes of special foster parents and residential staff towards children.

AU: Colton,-Matthew

SO: Children-and-Society. Vol 3(1) Spr 1989, 3-18.

IS: 0951-0605

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Compares the attitudes of foster parents and residential staff toward the children in their care. The exercise was undertaken as part of a comparative study of care practice in special foster homes and children's homes for older children in public care. The attitudes of 33 special foster and 40 residential staff from 23 local authorities were compared via the use of an additive scale: the Staff/Foster Parent Attitude Scale. Although the attitudes of residential staff appeared more conducive to the provision of child oriented care than did those of foster parents, care practice in the foster homes was significantly more child oriented than in the children's homes visited. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1990-28900-001

TI: Comparative impacts of alternatives to adolescent placement.

AU: Rosenthal,-James-A; Glass,-Gene-V

SO: Journal-of-Social-Service-Research. Vol 13(3) 1990, 19-37.

IS: 0148-8376

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Assessed in a longitudinal, quasi-experimental study the impacts of day treatment (DT) and family treatment (FT) as alternatives to adolescent placement. 93 children (aged 12-17 yrs) who were 1st-time admissions to long-term placement, DT, or FT services served as Ss. Alternative services were effective in reducing the extent of out-of-home placement. Cost savings were associated with FT. Postintervention delinquency rates, relative to preintervention rates, were lowest for Ss initially served in out-of-home placement as opposed to alternatives. School performance among Ss receiving all 3 types of service was poor, and differences in school performance were small. Telephone follow-up interviewing suggested that parents of FT Ss found services somewhat less helpful than did parents in the other programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1990-20706-001

TI: The Foster Care Research Project: Clinical impressions.

AU: Steinhauer,-Paul-D; Johnston,-M; Hornick,-J.-P; Barker,-P; et-al

SO: American-Journal-of-Orthopsychiatry. Vol 59(3) Jul 1989, 430-441.

IS: 0002-9432

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Reports clinical aspects of a 2-yr prospective study comparing individual and group models of support for foster parents of 59 children. Program design, techniques, and evaluation instruments are reported by P. Barker and B. Kane (1985). The group model provided support to, assisted, and enriched the development of foster parents, both in biweekly meetings and in the informal contacts they spawned. While suggesting trends favoring the group model, data did not prove it superior to individual service in decreasing the incidence and severity of emotional disturbance in foster children, in reducing placement breakdowns and foster home closures, or in cutting demands for inpatient mental health care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1990-15770-001

TI: The educational progress of children in and out of care.

AU: Heath,-Anthony; Colton,-Matthew; Aldgate,-Jane

SO: British-Journal-of-Social-Work. Vol 19(6) Dec 1989, 447-460.
IS: 0045-3102

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Compared the educational progress and behavior of 49 foster children (aged 8-14 yrs) with that of 58 age-matched children whose families were receiving help from social services, using reading, vocabulary, and mathematics tests. Educational attainment of both groups generally fell below the national average. Both groups also manifested relatively high levels of behavioral problems, although behavioral and emotional problems appeared more often among the social services group. Data on the current home environments of both groups are presented. Explanations for the foster care group's low educational attainment may lie in the social disadvantage and trauma experienced before coming into care, histories of educational disruption once in care, or the continuing stresses and uncertainty associated with care itself. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1990-02499-001

TI: Foster and residential children's perceptions of their social environments.

AU: Colton,-Matthew

SO: British-Journal-of-Social-Work. Vol 19(3) Jun 1989, 217-233.

IS: 0045-3102

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Compared foster and residential children's perceptions of their social environments. Hypothesis 1 predicted that there would be characteristic variations between care practices in special foster homes and in children's homes for older children in local authority care. Hypothesis 2 specified that the responses manifested by the children would vary according to the care practice they experience. 26 foster and 34 residential children completed a revised version of the Social Climates Scales. Foster children's perceptions of their placements compared favorably with those of residential children. Foster children rated their satisfaction with their placements higher than residential children and witnessed less antisocial behavior at their placements than did their residential counterparts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1989-16854-001

TI: Dimensions of foster and residential care practice.

AU: Colton,-Matthew-J

SO: Journal-of-Child-Psychology-and-Psychiatry. Vol 29(5) Sep 1988, 589-600.

IS: 0021-9630

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined 4 aspects of care of children aged 12+ yrs in 12 foster and 12 residential children's homes in northwest England. Studied were the management of recurrent social events; community contacts; physical amenities; and controls and sanctions employed by foster parents and staff. Children's homes included 3 types of residences: multipurpose, hostel, and family-group style. Care practice in foster homes was generally found to be significantly more child-oriented than in children's homes on each dimension of care. Very little overlap was observed between the results obtained for the foster homes and children's homes; differences between the 2 forms of provision were more or less uniform. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1988-27606-001

TI: Blending informal and formal helping networks in foster care.

AU: Lewis,-Robert-E; Fraser,-Mark

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 9(3) 1987, 153-169.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Describes the use of informal helping networks in foster care. Specific foster family placements drawn from the informal social networks of children needing placement are compared to 355 "regular" foster care placements (homes unknown to children before placement). The benefits and problems of placing of children within their informal social networks are discussed. Foster-parent and placement-worker interview data show that specific homes were similar to regular homes in most respects, but they were less professionalized. No support was found for the argument that specific home placements reduce quality of care. Data also suggest that specific homes may reduce the negative

impact of out-of-home placement and contribute to permanency. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1988-17972-001

TI: Modelling the initial placement decision for children received into care.

AU: Knapp,-Martin; Baines,-Barry; Bryson,-Dave; Lewis,-John

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 9(1) 1987, 1-15.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined the initial placements of 93 children (mean age 7.8 yrs) received into the care of an English local authority over a 3-mo period. 65 of the Ss were immediately placed in a foster home, 20 were placed in a residential home, 4 were received into care in hospital, and 4 remained home on trial. Discussion focuses on the 85 Ss initially placed in either a substitute family home (a foster placement) or a residential home. A consistent pattern of placement emerged through statistical analysis; a small number of factors explained or predicted the initial placement decision. These factors include such child characteristics as age and health, family size and accommodation, and previous care experience of a child and his/her siblings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

1986 – 1977

Reviews

AN: 1988-08600-001

TI: Impacts of alternatives to out-of-home placement: A quasi-experimental study.

AU: Rosenthal,-James-A; Glass,-Gene-V

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 8(4) 1986, 305-321.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Compared the progress of 125 8-17 yr old children (41.2% were female) who entered out-of-home placements before the implementation of alternative programs to that of 115 age-matched children (36.5% were female) who entered placements following the introduction of programs designed to prevent or reduce the risk of placement. The Adams County Department of Social Services in Colorado provided the placement services for both S groups. Only small differences were found in treatment impacts on school performance and delinquency. However, the alternative programs resulted in a marked reduction in the time children spent in placement, less restrictive placements, and moderate cost savings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1987-32440-001

TI: Prognosis of children admitted to institutional care during infancy.

AU: Larsson,-Gunilla; Bohlin,-Ann-Britt; Stenbacka,-Marlene

SO: Child-Abuse-and-Neglect. Vol 10(3) 1986, 361-368.

IS: 0145-2134

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Studied 3 groups of children admitted to institutional care: 46 who were in adoptive homes, 38 in foster homes, and 87 in biological homes at the time of the investigation. Approximately 50% of the total population was treated in the hospital after the neonatal period. More Ss in foster and biological homes were hospitalized because of trauma. At 4 yrs of age, the psychomotor development was considered normal in 77% of the adopted Ss compared to approximately 55% in the other 2 groups. Ss in foster and biological homes demonstrated a higher rate of psychological or behavioral disturbances. Ss who were in foster homes had experienced more separations, and 39% of them had been subjected to 6 or more placements. The determining factors for optimal development seem to be permanency of care and parenting capability. (French abstract) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1987-27906-001

TI: Loco parentis and locus of control.

AU: Wiehe,-Vernon-R

SO: Psychological-Reports. Vol 59(1) Aug 1986, 169-170.

IS: 0033-2941

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Administered the Children's Locus of Control Scale to 45 pregnant adolescents (mean age 16.5 yrs) who had experienced the removal of custody from their biological parents and had been living in foster care and to 45 adolescents (mean age 16.8 yrs) who had become pregnant while living with their biological parents. The former group showed a significantly higher mean score on the locus of control scale that reflected a more external locus-of-control orientation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1985-30426-001

TI: IQ, scholastic performance and behaviour of sibs raised in contrasting environments.

AU: Dumaret,-Annick

SO: Journal-of-Child-Psychology-and-Psychiatry. Vol 26(4) Jul 1985, 553-580.

IS: 0021-9630

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Studied the medium- and long-term effects of types of adoption placement on the offspring of low-SES families in terms of IQ, academic performance, and behavior. 102 children of low-SES mothers were divided into 3 comparison groups: Ss abandoned and adopted early in privileged environments, Ss remaining in their disadvantaged social environments, and Ss raised in institutional or foster homes. At the time of the present study, the mean ages of these groups were 9 yrs 3 mo, 11 yrs, and 11 yrs 9 mo, respectively. Ss completed IQ measures (e.g., the WISC), and information on IQ, scholastic performance, and behavior was obtained from Ss' teachers. Results reveal that adopted Ss evidenced higher IQs and less scholastic failures than the other 2 groups, showing that Ss' environments had definite effects. Adoption permitted the development of intellectual potentials to a degree that was not paralleled in disadvantaged or institutional environments. (35 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1985-12747-001

TI: An analysis of variables affecting length of stay in foster care.

AU: Gibson,-Terry-L; Tracy,-George-S; DeBord,-Mark-S

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 6(2) 1984, 135-145.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Studied whether the relationship between type of contact with agency and/or child in foster care and average number of contacts over time makes any difference in length of stay in foster care. Four types of contacts were examined: family-agency, family-initiated-agency, social-worker-initiated, and family-child. Results from evaluators of 48 children who entered foster care over a 2-yr period in one parish in Louisiana indicate that critical statistical values for each contact type tended to reduce the length of the child's stay in foster care. The importance of contact during the 1st mo of placement is emphasized. (9 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1985-11839-001

TI: Identity and security in adoption and long-term fostering.

AU: Triseliotis,-John

SO: Early-Child-Development-and-Care. Vol 15(2-3) Jun 1984, 149-170.

IS: 0300-4430

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Reports on interviews conducted with 44 adoptees and 40 persons who grew up in foster homes. Both groups came from disadvantaged natural families and were in their early or mid-20's. Interviews focused on childhood experiences of feeling wanted and loved, knowledge about their background and personal history, and experiences of being perceived by others as a worthwhile person. Compared to Ss who grew up in foster homes, adoptees appeared generally more confident and secure, with fewer doubts about themselves and their ability to cope with life. The adoptees' identification with their adoptive families was complete, with none of the ambiguity found in the foster-home situation. Policy implications for long-term foster care are considered. (13 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1979-28419-001

TI: Differences in achievement motivation of youth from different family structures.

AU: Sauer,-Joachim; Wildbichler,-Sebastian

SO: Zeitschrift-fur-Entwicklungspsychologie-und-Padagogische-Psychologie. Vol 9(4) Oct 1977, 290-293.

IS: 0049-8637

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Compared the strength and orientation of the achievement motivation of 68 17-yr-old males and females living in children's communities (with foster mothers only or with both foster parents) with that of apprentices living with their own parents. As expected, male juveniles in fatherless foster families revealed a lower achievement motivation than juveniles in a complete foster family. Results underline the importance of a father or father-substitute for the development of male juveniles' achievement motivation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

1976 – 1967

1966 – 1917

AN: 1965-05492-001

TI: Treatment of disturbed children in Foster care.

AU: De-Fries,-Zira; Jenkins,-Shirley; Williams,-Ethelyn-C

SO: American-Journal-of-Orthopsychiatry. 34(4) 1964, 615-624.

IS: 0002-9432

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This paper reports on the findings of a 3-yr. study to evaluate the results of special treatment services to an experimental group of disturbed children in foster care as compared to a control group of children who received traditional services of a public welfare agency. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1950-04646-001

TI: Achievement of a group of children in foster homes as revealed by the Stanford Achievement Test.

AU: Feinberg,-Henry

SO: Journal-of-Genetic-Psychology. 75 1949, 293-303.

IS: 0022-1325

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: 50 boys and 50 girls (mean age 12 yrs.) who were living in foster homes, were given the Stanford Achievement Test. Their mean IQ was 104.9. This group was compared with a maladjusted group from another experiment. It was found that "with the exception of arithmetic reasoning the foster home children achieve on a higher level in all subjects when compared with the institutionalized maladjusted despite the fact that the foster home child is younger." Foster care children tend to accomplish better in subjects requiring a lesser amount of mental integration. The performance of children lacking normal quality and amount of love and affection can be detected on the achievement test by noting the pattern of a child's performance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ auch bei "Entwicklungsverläufe von Pflegekindern"

AN: 1948-02559-001

TI: Effects of institutional vs. boarding home care on a group of infants.

AU: Levy,-Ruth-J

SO: Journal-of-Personality. 15 1947, 233-241.

IS: 0022-3506

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Results favor the boarding home, since institutional placement in early life not only affects personality in later life, but slows down development at the inception of placement. Until such an institution can be abolished it is suggested that it simulate the normal milieu as much as possible. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1945-03527-001

TI: Effects of psychological deprivation in infancy and subsequent stimulation.

AU: Goldfarb,-W

SO: American-Journal-of-Psychiatry. 102 1945, 18-33.

IS: 0002-953X

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Results are presented of a comparative study of matched groups of foster-home children and institutional children who were subsequently transferred to foster homes. The factors studied included intellect, language, motor co-ordination, social maturity, and personality. The author concludes as follows: "There is cumulative evidence that an extensive period of deprivation of babies in an infant institution is profoundly detrimental to their psychological growth. There is also evidence that the pernicious effects of the early experience persist even in the face of careful placement in selected foster homes, casework supervision and, in some cases, psychiatric treatment. The extreme

deprivation experience of the institution children has apparently resulted in a quasi-constitutional fixation on the most primitive levels of conceptual and emotional behavior." (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1944-03915-001

TI: Effects of early institutional care on adolescent personality: Rorschach data.

AU: Goldfarb,-W

SO: American-Journal-of-Orthopsychiatry. 14 1944, 441-447.

IS: 0002-9432

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Rorschach data confirm the results of previous studies (see 17: 3268; 18: 2307, 2636) which show that institutional rearing of infants has a deep and permanent effect. The tendency to extremely loose perceptions is the most distinctive trait of the institution group on the Rorschach. In contrast to the foster-home group, the institution child may be described as less controlled and less capable of developing logical constructs. The Rorschach agrees with other experimental and clinical findings in showing that, in contrast to the foster-home children, the institutional children tend to be (1) less mature, less controlled, less differentiated, and more impoverished, and (2) more passive and apathetic, less ambitious, and less capable of adjustment related to conscious intention or goal. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1944-02637-001

TI: The effects of early institutional care on adolescent personality (graphic Rorschach data.).

AU: Goldfarb,-W

SO: Child-Development. 14 1943, 213-223.

IS: 0009-3920

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The author compares the responses made in the graphic Rorschach examination by adolescents who shortly after birth, were placed in foster homes with the responses made by adolescents whose rearing in the first 3 years had been in an institution and whose subsequent experience was in foster homes. The results from this examination agree with previously developed hypotheses regarding the effects of institutional rearing. The children in the latter group show a greater tendency to deviate from the normal pattern than do the children in the former group. This deviation is represented in an unusual adherence to the "concrete" attitude. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1944-02307-001

TI: The effects of early institutional care on adolescent personality.

AU: Goldfarb,-W

SO: Journal-of-Experimental-Education. 12 1943, 106-129.

IS: 0022-0973

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: A group of 15 girls and boys from 10 to 14 years of age, who, although now in foster homes, had had institutional care for the greater part of their first 4 years of life, were paired for age and sex with 15 children who had entered foster homes when only 1 to 21 months old. Numerous tests were given both groups. The children who had not been in institutions were significantly higher in intelligence as tested by the Wechsler-Bellevue and the Ellis designs. They were superior also in 5 concept formation tests. Examiners rating them in personality traits found the institution children more fearful, less thoughtful, less ambitious, and less capable of sustained effort. Further data were secured from results of a standardized frustration experiment. In this the institution children showed a tendency to apathy and a lack of susceptibility to guilt or shame and to the spur of competition. Case workers reported that most of the institution children were low in capacity for personal ties or relationships. Measures of school adjustment, social maturity, and speech were also in favor of foster-home children. The author concludes that infant institutions in their present form may produce permanent harm to personality. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1943-03268-001

TI: Infant rearing and problem behavior.

AU: Goldfarb,-W

SO: American-Journal-of-Orthopsychiatry. 13 1943, 249-266.

IS: 0002-9432

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This experiment studied some aspects of personal and social adjustment of foster children as these relate to their rearing experience during the first 3 years of life. The influences on later adjustment of institutional and foster home experience are contrasted. With the exception of withdrawal behavior and anxieties relating to intra-family relationships, foster home children show less problem behavior than institutional children. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1939-05402-001

TI: A comparative study of the adjustment made by foster children after complete and partial breaks in continuity of home environment.

AU: Cowan,-E.-A; Stout,-E

SO: American-Journal-of-Orthopsychiatry. 9 1939, 330-339.

IS: 0002-9432

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study investigates the relationship between the type of break in environmental continuity in the life of a child and behavior problems indicating lack of emotional security. Case histories of a child-placement agency were studied. There appeared a reliable difference in favor of partial breaks, as being less likely to be followed by symptoms of insecurity. The practical implications of this are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)