

Abstracts:

Entwicklungsverläufe von Pflegekindern

(vor, während und nach der Pflege, auch follow-up Untersuchungen von Pflegekindern, Bindungsentwicklung, gesundheitliche, sozioemotionale, kognitive und schulische Entwicklung)

2006 – 1997

Reviews

AN: 2001-01352-001

TI: A review of the effects of living long-term in substitute care in the context of a discussion of outcome criteria.

AU: Minty,-Brian

SO: Social-Work-and-Social-Sciences-Review. Vol 8(3) 2000, 169-193.

IS: 0953-5225

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This article sets out some principles for measuring outcomes for interventions in the lives of children and families, and presents research which strongly suggests that long-term and permanent replacement in foster care and adoption work out well for most children, provided they are placed early enough. The article reviews the following outcomes for children: (1) the well-being of children in accommodation and care, (2) adult outcomes, (3) abuse in care and in the birth family, (4) breakdown in placement, and (5) feedback from the children themselves. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2000-02459-004

TI: Child welfare outcomes revisited.

AU: Poertner,-John; McDonald,-Thomas-P; Murray,-Cyndie

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 22(9-10) Sep-Oct 2000, 789-810.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The use of outcome measures in child welfare has been part of agency and academic discussions for at least two decades. In 1989, T. McDonald et al. contributed to the implementation of an outcome focus through the publication of "Child Welfare Standards for Success." That paper presented the results of a comprehensive review of published and unpublished research that reported on outcomes of the major public child welfare programs: protective services, substitute care and adoption. The purpose of this paper is to revisit the field to gather additional outcome studies and to determine if broader agreement can be reached on both the definitions of outcome measures and standards for evaluating success. Discussion is included on issues of the use of outcome data for management decision-making, court monitoring, and community involvement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2000-03681-008

TI: Research review: The education of looked after children.

AU: Goddard,-Jim

SO: Child-and-Family-Social-Work. Vol 5(1) Feb 2000, 79-86.

IS: 1356-7500

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Discusses the poor educational participation and performance of 'looked after' children and young people in the UK, which has now become a standard, and usually significant, item of discussion in official publications in the field. This review of the literature considers the development of issues related to the education of children in public care, in both official and academic contexts. It

concentrates on mainstream provision, particularly in secondary education, since this has been the focus of most policy and academic interest. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2000-03681-003

TI: Investing in children's futures: Enhancing the educational arrangements of 'looked after' children and young people.

AU: Francis,-Joe

SO: Child-and-Family-Social-Work. Vol 5(1) Feb 2000, 23-33.

IS: 1356-7500

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Reports on the findings of a study which examined the educational experiences of 27 children 'looked after' away from home in the former Lothian Regional Council. While it is claimed that the advent of a new Scottish parliament heralds an opportunity to construct a more inclusive society in Scotland, it is clear from the research conducted to date that one excluded group, children who are in public care, experience significant educational disadvantages and that both the scale and persistence of the problem demand urgent measures. A brief review of the literature is offered and a number of explanations for the poor educational performance of this group of children are considered. It is argued that the difficulties experienced by looked after children arise from the interplay of a variety of social, structural and professional factors and that efforts to redress the disadvantages must take account of all these factors. The paper briefly considers the origins and philosophy of the Scottish Children's Hearings System and argues that it could fulfill a more proactive role in safeguarding and promoting looked after children's educational interests. Finally, the key features of a strategic approach are outlined, highlighting the need for effective collaboration in policy and practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1998-03010-003

TI: Peer relationships of foster children: Developmental and mental health service Implications.

AU: Price,-Joseph-M; Brew,-Valerie

SO: Journal-of-Applied-Developmental-Psychology. Vol 19(2) Apr-Jun 1998, 199-218.

IS: 0193-3973

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: In this review article it is argued that peer relationships are important for the development and mental health functioning of children who have been placed into foster care, and therefore, warrant attention from mental health service providers. Recent research suggests that interactions with peers facilitates children's cognitive, moral, affective and social development, and that problematic relationships are related to a variety of adjustment and mental health problems. Recent research (e.g., D. Cicchetti and M. Lynch, 1995) on the peer relationships of foster children reveals that many foster children exhibit social behavioral patterns that undermine their relationships with peers. Consequently, they experience difficulties in forming positive and supportive relationships with peers. In light of this evidence, it is recommended that foster children's peer relationships should be given consideration in decisions concerning placement and in determining the mental health needs of foster children. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2005-10729-003

TI: The influence of foster parent investment on children's representations of self and attachment figures.

AU: Ackerman,-John-P; Dozier,-Mary

SO: Journal-of-Applied-Developmental-Psychology. Vol 26(5) Sep-Oct 2005, 507-520.

IS: 0193-3973

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study examined associations between foster mothers' emotional investment, assessed when foster children were age 2, and foster children's representations of self and others, assessed when children were age 5. Caregiver investment was assessed using a semi-structured interview called the "This is My Baby" interview (TIME; Bates, B., & Dozier, M. (2002). The importance of maternal state of mind regarding attachment and infant age at placement to foster mothers' representations of their

foster infants. *Infant Mental Health Journal*, 23, 417-431.) administered to foster mothers when their foster children were age 2. Self-representations were assessed using a projective puppet interview (Cassidy, J. (1988). Child-mother attachment and the self in six-year olds. *Child Development*, 59, 121-134.) when children were age 5. Children's ability to cope with separations from caregivers was examined using the Separation Anxiety Test (SAT; Main, M., Kaplan, N., & Cassidy, J. (1985). Security in infancy, childhood and adulthood: A move to the level of representation. In I. Bretherton & E. Waters (Eds.), *Growing points in attachment theory and research. Monographs of the Society for Research in Child Development*, 50, (Serial No. 209), 66-104.). As predicted, foster mothers who were more accepting of their children early in the child-caregiver relationship had foster children who developed more positive self-representations than children whose foster mothers were less accepting. Additionally, caregiver acceptance was associated with children's quality of coping responses in response to caregiver separations, with high caregiver acceptance associated with effective solutions to separation scenarios. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2005-09534-002

TI: The economic self-sufficiency of Wisconsin's former foster youth.

AU: Dworsky,-Amy

SO: *Children-and-Youth-Services-Review*. Vol 27(10) Oct 2005, 1085-1118.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study uses administrative data to examine the self-sufficiency of 8511 former foster youth who were discharged from Wisconsin's out-of-home care system between 1992 and 1998 and were at least 16 years old at the time they were discharged. Three indicators of self-sufficiency were measured: employment, earnings and public assistance receipt. The youth were followed from the quarter in which they were discharged through the fourth quarter of 2000. Most were employed in at least one of the first eight quarters after their discharge, but relatively few had earnings in all eight. Quarterly earnings increased over time, but remained very low. Earnings were still below the poverty threshold even eight years post-discharge. Nearly one fifth of the youth received AFDC/TANF cash assistance in at least one of their first eight quarters after their discharge, and nearly one third received food stamps. Implementation of welfare reform was associated with a reduction in public assistance receipt, although other economic factors are also likely to have contributed to this downward trend. Relationships between these outcome measures and both the demographic characteristics and out-of-home care experiences of these former foster youth were examined using multivariate statistical techniques. The policy and practice implications of the findings are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2005-08168-004

TI: Former Foster Youth Attending College: Resilience and the Transition to Young Adulthood.

AU: Hines,-Alice-M; Merdinger,-Joan; Wyatt,-Paige

SO: *American-Journal-of-Orthopsychiatry*. Vol 75(3) Jul 2005, 381-394.

IS: 0002-9432

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The primary purpose of this study was to further research and theory development in the area of risk and resilience by exploring factors associated with academic success among former foster youth--a group at high risk for developmental failure. Using data obtained from in-depth qualitative interviews with 14 former foster youth currently attending a 4-year university, the study described in this article explored factors related to their academic success. Results indicated that factors at the individual, family, and community levels and encompassing more than 1 system at a time were integral in understanding developmental pathways of these youth. Results further suggested that resilience in 1 developmental or functional domain was not necessarily reflected in others. Findings are discussed in terms of conceptual and theoretical directions for further research in the area of resilience and the transition to young adulthood, with a particular emphasis on former foster youth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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-Knorring,-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 "Vergleichende Studien"

AN: 2005-02352-005

TI: Infants in foster care: Relational and environmental factors affecting attachment.

AU: Cole,-Susan-A

SO: Journal-of-Reproductive-and-Infant-Psychology. Vol 23(1) Feb 2005, 43-61.

IS: 0264-6838

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The present study investigated the effect of relational and environmental factors affecting attachment security in 46 infants placed in foster homes. The study found that a majority of infants (67%) in the participant group were securely attached. Additionally, of the insecurely attached, a larger percentage of infants than anticipated displayed disorganized/disoriented patterns of attachment. The study found that organization of the foster home environment and appropriate learning materials predicted secure attachment while foster caregiver childhood trauma and involvement predicted insecure attachment. Strategies are proposed for better training and support of foster caregivers for developing secure relationships with the infants. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2005-01801-006

TI: Children's adjustment to long-term foster care.

AU: Barber,-James; Delfabbro,-Paul

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 27(3) Mar 2005, 329-340.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The psychosocial adjustment of children to long-term foster care was investigated in two studies. The first study tracked 235 children over 2 years and obtained repeated measures of foster child well-being, while the second study employed semistructured interviewing to obtain consumer feedback of 48 children in the care system. Taken together, results suggested that children adjust well to long-term foster care as reflected by the overall positive developmental trajectory in standardized measures of psychological adjustment and by the generally very positive feedback of the children interviewed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2005-01801-001

TI: Child maltreatment and juvenile delinquency: Investigating the role of placement and placement instability.

AU: Ryan,-Joseph-P; Testa,-Mark-F

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 27(3) Mar 2005, 227-249.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Children who experience maltreatment are at increased risk of engaging in delinquent behavior. Although little is known about the mechanisms responsible for this increased risk, the use of substitute care placement and placement instability are often identified as correlates. It is not clear from prior studies, however, whether delinquency precedes or follows placement instability. The current study adds significantly to the literature by identifying selected factors related to child maltreatment and delinquency and disentangling the timing of delinquency petitions relative to movements within the child welfare system. The results indicate that substantiated victims of maltreatment average 47% higher delinquency rates relative to children not indicated for abuse or neglect. In addition, approximately 16% of children placed into substitute care experience at least one delinquency petition compared to 7% of all maltreatment victims who are not removed from their family. Placement instability further increases the risk of delinquency for male foster children, but not for female foster children. Other characteristics related to delinquency include race, age, and recurrence of maltreatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2005-02314-007

TI: Predicting the quality of attachment relationships in foster care dyads from infants' initial behaviors upon placement.

AU: Bernier,-Annie; Ackerman,-John-P; Stovall-McClough,-K.-Chase

SO: Infant-Behavior-and-Development. Vol 27(3) Oct 2004, 366-381.

IS: 0163-6383

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The aim of this study was to examine the predictive links between foster infants' initial attachment behaviors upon placement with a foster family and their later, consolidated attachment behaviors. Twenty-four foster infants and their foster mothers participated. The mothers completed an attachment diary for 7 days, starting as close as possible to the infant's arrival. The diary yields scores of Security, Avoidance and Resistance, as well as a score of day-to-day instability in attachment behaviors. All foster dyads also completed the Strange Situation, 5 months later on average. The Security, Avoidance and Instability diary scores were found to be lawfully related to the SS behavioral scores. Furthermore, the Instability score discriminated between children who later developed organized versus disorganized attachment patterns. The first weeks into the formation of an attachment relationship with a foster caregiver thus appear to take on special importance for the later quality of this relationship. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-21924-001

TI: Outcomes of Specialized Foster Care in a Managed Child Welfare Services Network.

AU: Cross,-Theodore-P; Leavey,-Joseph; Mosley,-Peggy-R; White,-Andrew-W; Andreas,-Jasmina-Burdzovic

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 83(6) Nov-Dec 2004, 533-564.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study (N = 384) presents results from outcome measurement in a services network providing specialized foster care (SFC) to children in child protective service custody. A majority of participants improved on most outcomes. Global improvement was associated with increased length of stay up to two years, five months, and with younger age, fewer problems, and, paradoxically, the presence of a trauma history. Results suggest the value of SFC within managed services and of research using outcome measurement systems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

AN: 2004-16041-006

TI: Who Takes Care of Education 18 months on? A follow-up study of looked after children's perceptions of support for educational progress.

AU: Harker,-Rachael-M; Dobel-Ober,-David; Akhurst,-Sofie; Berridge,-David; Sinclair,-Ruth

SO: Child-and-Family-Social-Work. Vol 9(3) Aug 2004, 273-284.

IS: 1356-7500

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This paper represents a follow-up publication to the findings of a previous paper by documenting the views of a follow-up sample of 56 young people, aged 12-19 years, looked after in three English

local authorities. Young people were interviewed on two separate occasions, 18 months apart, to assess their perceptions of educational progress and identify factors that might support or hinder their education. The interviews took place as part of an ongoing evaluation of the Taking Care of Education project, a development programme designed to facilitate improvements in the education of looked after children. Most young people were aware of individual project-related activities and a number of these were seen to contribute towards educational progress. Perceptions of educational progress were significantly higher at follow-up interview and an increased proportion of young people reported that being looked after had had a positive impact upon their education. Carers and teachers continued to be the most frequently mentioned providers of educational support, but the proportion of comments relating to educational support from social workers increased at follow-up. The most consistent explanation given for improved educational progress was the availability of support and encouragement for educational progress and acknowledgement of young people's achievements. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-21148-004

TI: Perceptions of Family: Complexities Introduced by Foster Care Part 2: Adulthood Perspectives.

AU: Gardner,-Helen

SO: Journal-of-Family-Studies. Vol 10(2) Oct 2004, 188-203.

IS: 1322-9400

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This article builds on research into child-related perceptions of family when foster care has occurred (Gardner, 2004). It compares each adult participant's retrospective childhood family representation with the representation they constructed of their adult family. It presents a quasi-longitudinal perspective on ways in which perceptions of family developed as the participants matured. The 39 adults who had been fostered as children, provided a representation of current, childhood, and ideal family, and participated in an in-depth interview. The development of relationships with biological and foster family was followed from a retrospective representation of childhood through to adulthood. Adult biological relationships tended to be with siblings, while foster relationships were mostly with parents. Findings show many similarities between childhood and adult representations. However, some participants established or re-established relationships with biological parents or siblings, while other participants did so with selected foster parents. It is suggested that options be kept open to provide maximum opportunity for relationships to flourish. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-21148-003

TI: Perceptions of Family: Complexities Introduced by Foster Care Part 1: Childhood Perspectives.

AU: Gardner,-Helen

SO: Journal-of-Family-Studies. Vol 10(2) Oct 2004, 170-187.

IS: 1322-9400

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This article is the first of two drawn from the same study and describes two sets of data on perceptions of family: (a) those held by 43 children who were in long-term family foster care at the time of the study, and (b) retrospective recollections of perceptions of childhood family held by 39 adults who had been in foster care as children. Children completed a representation of current and ideal family using the Kvebaek Family Sculpture Technique (KFST). The adults provided a representation of childhood, current, and ideal family, and information following an in-depth interview. Comments by the participants show that relationships were complex and options need to be kept open to enable children in foster care to maximise opportunities for connection with either foster or biological family. The fact that the two data sets were shown to be remarkably similar, both quantitatively and qualitatively, strengthens the credibility of the representation of childhood by the adults, despite its retrospective nature. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-20819-007

TI: Use of population measures and norms to identify resilient outcomes in young people in care: An exploratory study.

AU: Flynn,-Robert-J; Ghazal,-Hayat; Legault,-Louise; Vandermeulen,-Gail; Petrick,-Susan

SO: Child-and-Family-Social-Work. Vol 9(1) Feb 2004, 65-79.

IS: 1356-7500

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The purposes of this study were to derive a new method for identifying resilience (i.e. positive adaptation in spite of serious adversity) among young people in care and to determine the percentage of the latter who experienced resilience on selected outcomes, as conceptualized from within the developmental approach of Looking After Children. The participants comprised two samples of young people who were living in out-of-home care (mainly foster care) in the province of Ontario, Canada, 340 aged 10-15 years and 132 aged 5-9 years. Virtually all had experienced severe adversity in their families of origin, such that in most cases the legal custody, care, and control of the young people had been permanently transferred from their parents to a local Children's Aid Society. Corresponding to each in-care sample was a general-population sample of the same age range that served as a normative comparison group and was drawn from the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY). The NLSCY is an ongoing, long-term social-policy study of the development of a nationally representative sample of Canadian children into adolescence and early adulthood. The general-population samples were composed, respectively, of 5539 young people aged 10- 15 years and 11 858 children aged 5-9 years. Resilience among the young people in care was operationally defined, on each outcome variable, as average or above-average functioning relative to that of the general-population sample of the same age range. The percentage experiencing resilience was relatively high on the outcomes of health, self-esteem, and pro-social behaviour, moderate on the outcomes of relationship with friends and anxiety and emotional distress, and low on the outcome of academic performance. The implications of the findings are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-20631-009

TI: Adoption, fostering and identity.

AU: Grosso,-Wanda; Nagliero,-Gianni

SO: Journal-of-Child-and-Adolescent-Mental-Health. Vol 16(1) 2004, 45-48.

IS: 1728-0583

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The authors propose to look at how identity is formed in young adopted or foster-children. On the basis that the identity results from a relational process, two criteria will be considered as key elements for the individual's sense of self: the necessity of belonging and the need for differentiation. In the case of adopted/foster children, this process acquires particular characteristics. The condition of non-biological filiation not only requires parents and children to employ different methods and time-frames as they construct a bond of secure attachment, but also asks parents to have a greater awareness of relationship. As an internal model for the psyche, the modulation between belonging and differentiation will shape the child's identity. It presents itself to both adoptive and foster children and parents as a particularly delicate journey in relationships that often needs professional help so as to avoid another failed relationship. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-19825-005

TI: Predictors of attachment styles of children in foster care: An attachment theory model for working with families.

AU: McWey,-Lenore-M

SO: Journal-of-Marital-and-Family-Therapy. Vol 30(4) Oct 2004, 439-452.

IS: 0194-472X

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The purpose of this study was to examine the attachment styles of children in foster care and to use this information to inform clinical practice (N=110). When examining the relationship between attachment style and child characteristics, no significant differences were found. A structural equation model hypothesizing the relation of individual characteristics, losses, and family contact to avoidant attachment was then tested. Results provided tentative support for the hypothesized model. Implications for therapists include being attentive to attachment injuries, and working to create safe therapeutic environments when working with families involved in the foster care system. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-18714-004

TI: Developmental Outcomes of Vulnerable Youth in the Child Welfare System.

AU: Shin,-Sunny-Hyucksun

SO: Journal-of-Human-Behavior-in-the-Social-Environment. Vol 9(1-2) 2004, 39-56.

IS: 1091-1359

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Adolescent development of youth in foster care holds great interest for society. This article examines a random sample of 200 adolescents currently placed in foster care on developmental outcomes. Using face-to-face interviews, the present study found that a majority of foster youth have biological families experiencing multiple problems and experience many developmental difficulties. A large percentage of the sample youth experience mental illness, school failure, substance abuse, and other antisocial behaviors. This paper considers implications from the study findings for policy and interventions designed to foster better developmental outcomes among youth in the child welfare system. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-17178-005

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

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

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

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

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

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

AN: 2004-16798-008

TI: Children's Voices: The Perceptions of Children in Foster Care.

AU: Chapman,-Mimi-V; Wall,-Ariana; Barth,-Richard-P

CA: National-Survey-of-Child-and-Adolescent-Well-Being-Research-Group,-US

SO: American-Journal-of-Orthopsychiatry. Vol 74(3) Jul 2004, 293-304.

IS: 0002-9432

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Scant research exists on how abused and neglected children view the foster care experience and how these perceptions vary by demographic characteristics and placement type. Data come from a national probability sample of children placed in child welfare supervised foster care for at least 1 year. These findings indicate that children generally feel positively toward their out-of-home care providers and maintain hope for reunification with their biological family. Differences are present between children in family foster care, group care, and kinship care placements. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-13735-004

TI: Academic Achievement of Students in Foster Care: Impeded or Improved?

AU: Evans,-Larry-D

SO: Psychology-in-the-Schools. Vol 41(5) May 2004, 527-535.

IS: 0033-3085

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Foster care's impact on academic development was investigated for 392 students reentering foster care. Psychoeducational evaluation was performed at initial and return placements. Average achievement increased .22 points between placements. Students reentering care did not show

differences in achievement or IQ compared to control students with a single placement. Although average achievement showed a small increase between placements, some students showed large changes. Declining achievement was directly related to above-average initial achievement ($p < .001$), and indirectly related to not being in special education ($p < .001$) and nonminority race ($p < .02$). Results provide evidence that overall academic development appears neither enhanced nor hindered by foster care placement, but specific groups may be at risk for poor gains. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2003-10130-004

TI: Transition from Care: Status and Outcomes of Youth Who Age Out of Foster Care.

AU: Reilly,-Thom

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 82(6) Nov-Dec 2003, 727-746.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study shows that a significant portion of youth exiting the foster care system face serious difficulty transitioning to life on their own. Many live on the streets, lack the money to meet basic living expenses, fail to maintain regular employment, are involved with the criminal justice system, are unable to obtain health care, and experience early pregnancies. Although youth reported exposure to independent living training while in care, few reported concrete assistance. Multiple placements while in care and less education correlated with more difficult postdischarge functioning. Training, services, positive supportive networks, and job experience in care are associated with more positive adjustments. The article advances implications for program and policy interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2003-08230-005

TI: Building Evidence to Promote Educational Competence of Youth in Foster Care.

AU: Shin,-Sunny-Hyucksun

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 82(5) Sep-Oct 2003, 615-632.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Although the academic difficulties of students living in foster care are well documented, few studies have examined factors influencing academic achievement of youth in foster care. This article reports the results of a study of educational competence in a sample of 152 foster youth in one midwestern state. Using five standardized instruments, the study explored predictors of reading ability of youth in foster care. Multiple regression analyses indicated that four factors--aspiration for higher education, placement in kinship care, participation in extracurricular activities, and drug use--accounted for 39% of the variance in reading ability scores. The article discusses implications of these findings for practice, research, and policy development. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2003-99394-004

TI: Educational Experiences and Aspirations of Older Youth in Foster Care.

AU: McMillen,-Curtis; Auslander,-Wendy; Elze,-Diane; White,-Tony; Thompson,-Ronald

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 82(4) Jul-Aug 2003, 475-495.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study documents the school experiences of 262 youth referred for independent-living preparation from the foster care system of one midwestern U.S. county. Of the youth, 73% had been suspended at least once since the seventh grade, and 16% had been expelled. In the past year, 58% had failed a class, and 29% had physical fights with students. Yet the group reported high educational aspirations: 70% wanted to attend college. Those in congregate care and family settings often had school behavior problems. The results support the need for a system of education advocates who work to maintain proper education placements for youth in foster care and help them receive the academic resources they need to graduate from high school and proceed to college. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2003-08801-002

TI: Preferentially rejected children and their development in permanent family placements.

AU: Rushton,-Alan; Dance,-Cherilyn
SO: Child-and-Family-Social-Work. Vol 8(4) Nov 2003, 257-267.
IS: 1356-7500

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Several studies of family placements have indicated poorer outcomes for children who are placed singly in new families. In an effort to understand why this may be so, this paper explores differential outcome among a group of children who were placed singly with adoptive or long-term foster families during middle childhood. A small number of these children were 'only children' at the time of placement but most had siblings living elsewhere. Particular attention is paid to preferential rejection by birth parents in the children's backgrounds. Preferential rejection indicates that one child has been rejected while siblings are accepted. This was found to be associated with poorer progress in placement. The methodological and statistical detail of the analyses are to be found in another paper. We focus here on describing the patterns which emerged and the ways in which the findings may assist practitioners in making and supporting permanent placements. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2003-00661-003

TI: The first four months in a new foster placement: Psychosocial adjustment, parental contact and placement disruption.

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

SO: Journal-of-Sociology-and-Social-Welfare. Vol 30(2) Jun 2003, 69-85.

IS: 0191-5096

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Intake and four-month follow-up measures were obtained for 235 children referred into a new foster care placement over a 12-month period in the Australian State of South Australia. Twenty-five percent of the sample returned home within 4-months, and for those who remained in care throughout, there had been modest gains in behavior, psychological adjustment and adjustment at school. On the other hand, there were considerable levels of placement disruption, a high degree of non-compliance with parental visiting plans, and a high proportion of children fell outside ninety-five percent confidence intervals for the general adolescent population on most well-being measures, particularly conduct disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

→ **auch bei "Zusammenbrüche von Pflegeverhältnissen"**

AN: 2003-99694-008

TI: Parenting Late-Placed Children: The Development of New Relationships and the Challenge of Behavioural Problems.

AU: Rushton,-Alan; Mayes,-Deborah; Dance,-Cherilyn; Quinton,-David

SO: Clinical-Child-Psychology-and-Psychiatry. Vol 8(3) Jul 2003, 389-400.

IS: 1359-1045

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This article reports on the development of new relationships and the presence of behavioural and emotional problems in a study of 61 five- to nine-year-old children placed from care with the intention of permanence in new, unrelated families during middle childhood. When interviewed, new parents reported that 73% of the children had formed an attached relationship with one or both parents by the end of their first year in placement. The children who were not regarded as attached showed more behavioural and emotional problems and overactive/restless behaviour, and were also more likely to have been actively rejected by their birth parents. More detailed aspects of possible difficulties in the new parent/child relationships were investigated by means of a parent-completed questionnaire which explored the children's expression of feelings. The non-attached children had many more difficulties in communicating their feelings and in specific interactions with their new parents by the end of the first year of placement. The new parents of these children tended to find it difficult to relate to them in a warm, responsive manner early in the placement and this worsened by the end of the year. There was considerable overlap between behavioural and relationship problems... (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2003-06573-003

TI: Drift as Adaptation: Foster Care and Homeless Careers.

AU: Penzerro,-Rose-Marie

SO: Child-and-Youth-Care-Forum. Vol 32(4) Aug 2003, 229-244.

IS: 1053-1890

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Tension between policies mandating permanency planning and those requiring treatment in the least restrictive setting leaves many children labeled seriously emotionally disturbed, drifting through placements. An ethnographic study of boys in a residential treatment center in Central Texas suggests that the overrepresentation of former out-of-home care youth among the long-term homeless population may be viewed as the continuation into adulthood of a pattern of drift that began earlier while in out-of-home care. A close-up view of 12 residents of a residential treatment center suggests that forces of drift are more powerful than caseworkers and youth. Implications for policy and practice aimed at breaking the pattern are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2003-06437-006

TI: Bridging the attachment transmission gap: The role of maternal mind-mindedness.

AU: Bernier,-Annie; Dozier,-Mary

SO: International-Journal-of-Behavioral-Development. Vol 27(4) Jul 2003, 355-365.

IS: 0165-0254

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The intergenerational transmission of attachment patterns is one of the most reliable yet least understood findings of attachment research. The aim of this report was to examine the capacity of maternal mind-mindedness to account for the relation between adult attachment state of mind and infant attachment security. Sixty-four foster children (aged 6-30 months) participated with their foster mothers. The mother's tendency to use mental features in describing her child (mind-mindedness) was negatively related to the security of both maternal state of mind and infant attachment. Further, mind-mindedness accounted for the totality of the predictive power of state of mind on infant attachment. The results suggest that age-appropriate representations of the child may help explain intergenerational transmission, through their interplay with parental interactive behaviours. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2003-06240-001

TI: Placement stability and the psychosocial well-being of children in foster care.

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

SO: Research-on-Social-Work-Practice. Vol 13(4) Jul 2003, 415-431.

IS: 1049-7315

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Objective: This article assesses one of the key assumptions underlying the philosophy of permanency planning--that placement instability adversely affects the psychosocial development of children in foster care. Method: The placement movements and psychosocial well-being of foster care were assessed over an 8-month period. Ss included 130 boys and girls (aged 4-17 yrs) from both metropolitan and rural areas of South Australia. Measures were obtained from the conduct disorder, hyperactivity, and emotionality subscales of the Child Behavior Checklist for each child. Results: Most of the children who remained in care throughout the period could be assigned to one of three groups: 1 (stable throughout), 2 (unstable throughout), 3 (initially unstable, then stable) Results were generally consistent with a linear trend toward improvement in Groups 1 and 2, whereas Group 3 children displayed improvement only while their placements were unstable. Conclusions: Although results for Group 3 permit more than one interpretation, results for Group 2 suggest that placement instability up to at least the 8-month point is not necessarily damaging to the child. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2003-03861-001

TI: Foster care and future risk of maltreatment.

AU: Jonson-Reid,-Melissa

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 25(4) Apr 2003, 271-294.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Previous studies of future risk of maltreatment for children exiting foster care have been limited to studies of re-entry into foster or group care. The present study adds significantly to the literature by expanding the inquiry into the risk of future maltreatment following foster care to include any re-report or a substantiated re-report of maltreatment in addition to re-entry into care within 4.5 years of exiting

a first spell. These forms of recidivism were examined according to all reasons for exiting care (excluding death, emancipation, and movement out-of-state). The group of children who experienced a subsequent maltreatment report was over two times larger than the group who later re-entered care. Children with shorter lengths of stay (under 3 months) were more likely to experience a recidivism event at each level measured. Placement with relatives was associated with longer stays in care and a lower risk of recidivism. The provision of in-home services prior to foster care was associated with longer stays in care, but in-home services following foster care did not moderate later recidivism. Prior AFDC history, multiple placements in the first spell, and the type of maltreatment reported prior to the first spell were associated with re-entry into care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2003-01266-007

TI: Catch-up growth assessment in long-term physically neglected and emotionally abused preschool age male children.

AU: Olivan,-Gonzalo

SO: Child-Abuse-and-Neglect. Vol 27(1) Jan 2003, 103-108.

IS: 0145-2134

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Longitudinally assessed the catch-up growth of 20 long-term physically neglected and emotionally abused preschool male children (aged 30-42 mo) who had entered foster residential care and remained 1 yr after initial placement. Weight, height, and head circumference were established upon entry and re-assessed 1 yr after initial placement, calculating the annual growth velocity. Results were compared with normal regional longitudinal standards of reference. At placement, the analyzed parameters were below the normal standards, showing a statistically significant difference for height and weight. The annual growth velocity for all parameters was above the normal standards, showing a statistically significant difference for height. One year after initial placement, the significant differences for height and weight with respect to the normal standards disappeared, though still remained below, showing a significant catch-up growth for height. Long-term physically neglected and emotionally abused male preschoolers showed a mild form of chronic malnutrition with growth failure. Growth failure was reversible after the first year, which demonstrates that this delay in growth was secondary to nutritional and psychosocial factors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2002-11196-003

TI: Children entering out-of-home care in South Australia: Baseline analyses for a 3-year longitudinal study.

AU: Delfabbro,-Paul-H; Barber,-James-G; Cooper,-Lesley

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 24(12) Dec 2002, 917-932.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study examined the characteristics of 235 children (aged 4-17 years) placed into out-of-home care in South Australia during 1998-1999. Overall, the results were consistent with previous studies conducted in North America and the United Kingdom, and showed that children could be separated into two broad clusters. These were: (a). Adolescents placed on longer-term orders with unstable placement histories and with a higher incidence of mental health and behavioural problems; and (b). Younger children placed on shorter term orders as a result of parental incapacity, abuse or neglect. Placement type, expected duration and the type of legal order were significantly predicted by a number of child characteristics including age, gender and the reason for referral. The limitations of cross-sectional analyses and implications of this study for ongoing longitudinal research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2002-08610-002

TI: Coitarche and care: Does experience of the "looked after" system affect timing of a woman's sexual debut?

AU: Crocker,-A.-R; Carlin,-E.-M

SO: International-Journal-of-STD-and-AIDS. Vol 13(12) Dec 2002, 812-814.

IS: 0956-4624

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Investigated whether women ever in care differed from women never in care in terms of coitarche and sexually transmitted infections using self-reported data from women (aged 14-66 yrs) attending

Genitourinary Medicine clinics. Of the 336 women participating 17 women had experienced care, of whom 13 had coitarche below 16 years of age; of these five had used a condom at coitarche and three with genital infections had gonorrhoea, chlamydial infection or pelvic inflammatory disease. This compared with 112, 70 and 29, respectively for women not in care. Women in care are more likely to have early coitarche; if this is below 16 yrs subsequent genital infections are more likely to be fertility-threatening. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2002-18923-006

TI: Maltreatment reports and placement outcomes for infants and toddlers in out-of-home care.

AU: Frame,-Laura

SO: Infant-Mental-Health-Journal. Vol 23(5) Sep 2002, 517-540.

IS: 0163-9641

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study examines the relationship between child and family characteristics, child abuse and neglect reporting histories, and placement outcomes for a sample of 1,357 infants and toddlers who were placed in foster care prior to the implementation of the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-89). A cohort of children entering foster care in six California counties were followed for an average of four years, using data drawn from two management information systems (child protective services and foster care). Among the findings: children with documented prenatal drug and/or alcohol exposure were among those more likely to remain in care during the entire study period, and if they did reunify with their families, were more likely to subsequently reenter care. All children who remained in care were placed after a single report to child protective services. These child welfare outcomes are considered in light of existing child welfare policy and research about developmental risk, yielding practice, policy, and research implications. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2002-18015-006

TI: Child abuse and future criminality: The role of social service placement, family disorganization and gender.

AU: McMahon,-Jennifer; Clay-Warner,-Jody

SO: Journal-of-Interpersonal-Violence. Vol 17(9) Sep 2002, 1002-1019.

IS: 0886-2605

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study examines the extent to which family disorganization moderates the effect of social service placement on juvenile and adult arrests. Using C. Widam's (1994) prospective data containing 749 substantiated cases (male and female; all subjects under age 18 yrs old) of child abuse and neglect, the authors test hypotheses relating to 2 measures of family disorganization: Family separation and family moves. They find that removing an abused or neglected child from the home increased the likelihood of adult arrest for children who experienced a recent family separation. Placement reduced likelihood of arrest for males who experienced frequent moves and increased risk of adult arrest for females who experienced frequent moves. The authors conclude that gender differences in placement outcomes should be explored, and they discuss the implications of this research, for social service agencies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2002-11114-003

TI: The educational attainment of children in care in British Columbia.

AU: Mitic,-Wayne; Rimer,-MaryLynne

SO: Child-and-Youth-Care-Forum. Vol 31(6) Dec 2002, 397-414.

IS: 1053-1890

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The purpose of this study was to determine if there was a difference in academic performance between children in care (referred to in British Columbia as children in continuing custody [CCC]) and the general population of students in Grades 4, 7, and 10 in the areas of writing, reading, and numeracy. Data for the study consisted of merging information on children in continuing custody with the Foundation Skills Assessment scores on all students in the public school system in British Columbia. Academic performance among CCC was found to be significantly lower than in the general population of students. This finding occurs across all grades studied and across all subject categories. Implications of the findings are discussed and a comprehensive strategic model is presented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2002-08071-003

TI: The significance of a secure base: A psychosocial model of long-term foster care.

AU: Schofield,-Gillian

SO: Child-and-Family-Social-Work. Vol 7(4) Nov 2002, 259-272.

IS: 1356-7500

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Long-term foster care has been a much neglected area of social work practice and research. Yet there are obvious challenges that need to be understood when building a family for life in foster care. Is it possible for foster families, where there are no biological or legal ties between carers and children, to provide care, concern and family membership not only through childhood but also into adult life? The study on which this paper is based set out to explore that question by investigating the experiences of 40 adults, aged 18-30 yrs, who grew up in foster families. Qualitative interviews were conducted, transcribed and analyzed. Theoretical frameworks from attachment and resilience were brought together with concepts such as belonging and family membership to make sense of the narratives provided. An integrated and dynamic psychosocial model of long-term foster care was developed, which emphasizes the significance of a secure base and has some important implications for practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2002-06719-005

TI: Risk behaviors in maltreated youth placed in foster care: A longitudinal study of protective and vulnerability factors.

AU: Taussig,-Heather-N

SO: Child-Abuse-and-Neglect. Vol 26(11) Nov 2002, 1179-1199.

IS: 0145-2134

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The current study examined protective and vulnerability factors in a longitudinal study of youth placed in foster care. A cohort of 214 ethnically-diverse youth, ages 7-12 yrs old, were recruited for the Time 1 study if they remained in foster care for at least 5 mo. For the Time 1 study, youth and their caregivers were interviewed and assessed approximately 6 months following their initial placement. Six years later, as adolescents, the youth were re-interviewed regarding their involvement in 4 domains of risk behavior. Bivariate analyses indicated that several Time 1 control variables (e.g., age, ethnicity, type of maltreatment, behavior problems) and Time 1 psychosocial predictor variables (i.e., dimensions of social support and self-perception) were related to the Time 2 risk behavior outcomes. Regression analyses with all variables accounted for between 33 and 46% of the variance, with the psychosocial predictor variables, as a group, significant over and above the control variables. The results suggest that there are some modifiable protective and vulnerability factors present shortly after maltreated youth are placed in foster care that predict their engagement in adolescent risk behaviors 6 yrs later. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2002-04097-005

TI: The plight of disruptive children in out-of-home care.

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

SO: Children's-Services:-Social-Policy,-Research,-and-Practice. Vol 5(3) Jul 2002, 201-212.

IS: 1093-9644

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined the progress of children who experienced transitional difficulty adjusting to foster care. More specifically, this study describes the placement movements and psychosocial adjustment over 12 mo of 40 4-17 yr olds who experienced at least one placement failure in the first 4 mo of care due to their troublesome behavior. Intake data as well as results from various measures of child behavior and adjustment were analyzed. Comparisons between disruptive children who had changed placements and those who had not changed placements due to behavior were compared. Results show that disruptive children have greater mental and behavioral problems at intake, but a similar placement history. Further comparisons of placement movements and psychosocial adjustment scores at intake and 12-mo follow-up show that the prognosis for these initially unstable children is generally poor. A substantial proportion ended up in residential care, and most of those who remained in foster care continued to have significant behavioral problems. It is suggested that placement options, other than conventional family-based care are needed for these children. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ auch bei "Entwicklungsverläufe von Pflegekindern"

AN: 2002-01748-002

TI: Outcomes for young adults who experienced foster care.

AU: Kerman,-Benjamin; Wildfire,-Judith; Barth,-Richard-P

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 24(5) May 2002, 319-344.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Assessed adult developmental outcomes for former foster children for whom reunification was not available, with a focus on the role of extending support during the critical transition through young adulthood. Results of interviews with 115 Ss aged 18 or older (average age 22.8 yrs) show that adoptees and children who remained in foster care into young adulthood were functioning better, in terms of self-sufficiency, well-being, and overall adult functioning, than those who exited at age 18 or before. Moreover, youth who remained for extended support in foster care were doing as well as those who were adopted. It is suggested that these findings be carefully interpreted in view of the many study constraints. Further work is recommended to address limitations in study design, to identify the children most likely to succeed along the different permanency service paths, and to clarify critical services needed by youth remaining in care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2002-00336-001

TI: Foster youth transitions to adulthood: A longitudinal view of youth leaving care.

AU: Courtney,-Mark-E; Piliavin,-Irving; Grogan-Kaylor,-Andrew; Nesmith,-Ande

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 80(6) Nov-Dec 2001, 685-717.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Investigated the post-care experiences and well being of youths who had relatively long stays in out-of-home care. The Foster Youth Transitions to Adulthood Study is tracking the experiences of 141 17-18 yr olds who left care in Wisconsin in 1995 and 1996. The authors describe these youths and their experiences in the 1st 12-18 mo after leaving foster care. Issues discussed during interviews include history of maltreatment and reasons for foster care placement, relations with family of origin and foster parents, social support, necessity of foster placement, experiences in out-of-home care, attitudes toward foster care, independent living training and services, educational attainment and aspirations, mental health and mental health care services, health status and health care service availability, delinquency and post-discharge crime, living arrangements, finances and employment, public assistance, and indicators of difficult transitions to independence. The findings suggest that the transition to independence is a difficult time for youth leaving the out-of-home care system. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2001-05557-013

TI: Attachment for infants in foster care: The role of caregiver state of mind.

AU: Dozier,-Mary; Stovall,-K.-Chase; Albus,-Kathleen-E; Bates,-Brady

SO: Child-Development. Vol 72(5) Sep-Oct 2001, 1467-1477.

IS: 0009-3920

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The concordance between foster mothers' attachment state of mind and foster infants' attachment quality was examined for 50 foster mother-infant dyads. Infants (aged 12-24 mo) had been placed into the care of their foster mothers (aged 26-69 yrs) and was assessed for attachment quality, atleast 3 mo after the infants' placement into foster care. The two-way correspondence between maternal state of mind and infant attachment quality was similar to the level seen among biologically intact mother-infant dyads. Contrary to expectations, age at placement was not related to attachment quality. Rather, concordance between maternal state of mind and infant attachment was seen for relatively late-placed babies, as well as early placed babies. These findings have two major implications. First, following a disruption in care during the first year and a half of life, babies appear capable of organizing their behavior around the availability of new caregivers. Second, these data argue for a nongenetic mechanism for the intergenerational transmission of attachment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2001-01742-004

TI: Educational attainment of siblings in stepfamilies.

AU: Case,-Anne; Lin,-I-Fen; McLanahan,-Sara

SO: Evolution-and-Human-Behavior. Vol 22(4) Jul 2001, 269-289.

IS: 1090-5138

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Compared the effects of birth vs other types of parental figures on children's educational attainment. 6,199 children (aged 23+ yrs) with both mother and father figures were classified as living with birth, step, adoptive, or other parental figures. Results show that Ss raised by step, adoptive, or foster mothers obtained significantly less education, on average, than did the birth children of the same mothers. Nonbirth children of a mother received, on average, 1 yr less schooling than did her birth children, with the educational break occurring at the time between finishing high school and beginning college. Father types did not exert such an effect on children's educational attainment. Findings are consistent with results of other studies showing increased risks faced by stepchildren. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2001-07561-008

TI: Interactional models of learning disabilities: Evidence from students entering foster care.

AU: Evans,-Larry-D

SO: Psychology-in-the-Schools. Vol 38(4) Jul 2001, 381-390.

IS: 0033-3085

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Children are increasingly entering foster care due to primary or secondary neglect in the home environment. They provide a unique opportunity to examine the relationship between learning and extrascholastic environments. Achievement and intelligence scores were obtained for 3,483 school-age children during the first 30 to 60 days of foster care placement. Results show average to low-average mean achievement and IQ, with primary academic deficits in basic skill areas. One or more severe regressed discrepancies was found for 25.4% of children, and 76.6% showed one or more areas of academic underachievement. Results are interpreted as supporting interactional models of learning disability etiology that recognize environmental, neurologic, instructional, and behavioral variables. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2001-00597-007

TI: Parental substance abuse and the development of children in family foster care.

AU: McNichol,-Theresa; Tash,-Constance

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 80(2) Mar-Apr 2001, 239-256.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: To determine the impact of parental substance abuse on children, the cognitive skills and behavior ratings of 268 school-age children placed in family foster care were examined. As a group, the children in family foster care presented with low average cognitive skills and made significant improvement in cognitive functioning during placement. The children with prenatal exposure to drugs scored significantly lower in cognitive skills at the beginning of placement but made significantly more progress than the other children during placement. Behavior ratings by the foster parents and teachers revealed that 29% of the children had scores in the significant range, and the children exposed prenatally to drugs had a higher incidence of behavior problems at school compared to family foster care peers. Recommendations for further study of these factors and for enhancing outcomes for children in care are provided. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2002-10476-003

TI: The developmental implications for children of life in public care: Irish and international perspectives.

AU: Gilligan,-Robbie

SO: Irish-Journal-of-Psychology. Vol 21(3-4) 2000, 138-153.

IS: 0303-3910

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Discusses the Irish care system for children in state care (residential and foster) and considers implications for children's development. The Irish and international evidence about the impact of care

is examined in 3 stages: evidence about in-care experiences; evidence about life following discharge from care; and longer term follow up studies that may include comparison groups. Some of the risks facing young people who are or have been in the care system are examined, including a heightened risk of educational failure and later social disadvantage. While the author argues that living in public care can usefully be regarded as a risk status, it is also acknowledged that some children value and manage to benefit from public care. A policy and research agenda for this area in Ireland is discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2002-04518-003

TI: Examining issues of child abuse in Irish foster children.

AU: Browne,-D.-C; Moloney,-A; Taylor,-M

SO: Irish-Journal-of-Psychology. Vol 21(1-2) 2000, 32-49.

IS: 0303-3910

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The implications of child abuse have been studied for many years. Psychologists have been slower to look at the specific issues regarding children in foster care who have histories of abuse, despite the growing numbers of such children. This paper looks specifically at a sample of Irish foster children (aged from birth to 20 yrs) and discusses issues that pertain to the Irish context. The study examined 127 foster placements, involving 71 placements in which the children had a history of child abuse and/or neglect. It was found that children who had such a history were far less likely to experience successful foster placements. While no significant relationship was found between gender and placement outcome, and age and placement outcome, possible reasons for these results are discussed. The problems, from a psychological perspective, of viewing foster care data based on child abuse as a reason for admission to care are highlighted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2000-07399-003

TI: Children's adjustment over time in foster care: Cross-informant agreement, stability and placement disruption.

AU: McAuley,-Colette

SO: British-Journal-of-Social-Work. Vol 30(1) Feb 2000, 91-107.

IS: 0045-3102

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Reports on part of a prospective study of all children entering new planned long-term foster placements in Northern Ireland within a 7 month period. This part of the study charted the competencies and behavior of 19 4-11 yr olds over time in the home and school environments. The authors examined 3 questions in particular: (1) the extent, if any, of cross-informant agreement in ratings between foster mothers, foster fathers and teachers, (2) the stability of rated adjustment over time, and (3) the relationship, if any, between rated adjustment early in placement and placement outcome by the 2-yr point. Foster mothers and fathers completed the Achenbach Child Behaviour Checklist in relation to the foster children, and teachers completed the companion Teacher's Report Form in relation to both the foster children and their classroom peers. All the adult informants completed the tests at 4 months and again at 1 yr into placement. Findings indicate strong agreement between foster mothers and fathers but not between foster carers and teachers. Stability of rated adjustment over time was found with all informants. There was some evidence that foster carers' ratings of the children's externalizing behaviour at 4 months predicted placement outcome at 2 yrs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2000-05881-001

TI: The long-term correlates of family foster care.

AU: Bueler,-Cheryl; Orme,-John-G; Post,-James; Patterson,-David-A

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 22(8) Aug 2000, 595-625.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined long-term correlates of experiencing family foster care sometime before the age of 19 yrs. Three groups were compared: (1) 101 adults (mean age 36.9 yrs) experiencing family foster care, (2) 101 adults selected at random (mean age 44.1 yrs), and (3) 101 adults (mean age 37.0 yrs) matched to those experiencing family foster care on age, race, gender, parent's educational attainment, and the presence of a stepparent. Within the areas of self-sufficiency, behavioral

adjustment, family and social support, and personal well-being, 36 indicators of adult adjustment were examined. When compared with the adults in the randomly selected comparison group, adults experiencing family foster care were less adjusted on 20 of 36 indicators, particularly in the areas of education, economic well-being, marital relations, and community involvement. Adults in the foster care group were similar to the adults in the matched comparison group on almost all indicators of adjustment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2000-05786-001

TI: The adult well-being of individuals reared in family foster care placements.

AU: Cook-Fong,-Sandra-K

SO: Child-and-Youth-Care-Forum. Vol 29(1) Feb 2000, 7-25.

IS: 1053-1890

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The object of the present study was to examine the well-being of adults who were in family foster care placements during childhood. The data for analyses were a part of the National Survey of Families and Households. The study compared the adult well-being of 107 individuals formerly in foster care and 12,910 adults never placed in foster care. All Ss were 19 yrs of age or older. It was predicted that former foster care placement would be associated with poorer adult functioning. The results of the study indicate that individuals formerly in family foster care placements did report significantly poorer functioning on 5 of the 7 measures of well-being. The data revealed significantly higher depression scores, lower scores on marital happiness, less intimate parental relationships, and higher incidence of social isolation than adults who were never in foster care placements. These findings persisted after controlling for background variables, socioeconomic status, and marital status. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2000-02459-003

TI: Outcomes after child welfare services: Implications for the design of performance measures.

AU: Barth,-Richard-P; Jonson-Reid,-Melissa

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 22(9-10) Sep-Oct 2000, 763-787.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Reinvigorated efforts to develop performance measures for child welfare services have largely ignored a critical aspect of child welfare outcomes--what happens to children after their involvement with child welfare services ends. The authors present data from studies of post-child welfare services mortality and incarceration to indicate the vital need to incorporate information about post-child welfare services into a broad research agenda and into performance measures. Specific recommendations are advanced about the inclusion of safety indicators in performance indicator schemes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ ***auch bei "Politische Belange"***

AN: 1999-05301-004

TI: A prospective study on quality of life and traumatic events in early life--A 30-year follow-up.

AU: Ventegodt,-S

SO: Child:-Care,-Health-and-Development. Vol 25(3) May 1999, 213-221.

IS: 0305-1862

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This prospective, longitudinal study with questionnaire-based follow-up survey investigated the connection between early life trauma and the quality of life some 30 yrs later in Denmark. In 'The Quality of Life Research Study of 10,000 Danes,' a newly designed questionnaire was mailed to 7,222 persons from the Prospective Paediatric Cohort of persons born at the State University Hospital in Copenhagen between 1959 and 1961. Response rate was 64% (4,626 people, aged 31-33 yrs). Variables investigated included mother's attitude toward her pregnancy; child being placed in a children's home; mother using antipsychotic drugs indicating acute, mental illness; child adopted in the 1st year of life; and quality of life of the child 31-33 yrs later. Of the early life traumas studied, only relatively weak connections to the quality of life in later life were found. These relatively weak findings suggest that the children that survive to adulthood are resilient to many adverse events in early life. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1999-05059-002

TI: The status of older adolescents at exit from out-of-home care.

AU: McMillen,-J.-Curtis; Tucker,-Jayne

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 78(3) May-Jun 1999, 339-362.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Assessed the exit status of 252 youths aged 17 yrs or older leaving out-of-home care and custody of the Missouri Division of Family Services, using administrative data and case record reviews that included placement histories. Exit status factors included high school completion, educational progress, employment status, parenthood, substance abuse, criminal involvement, living arrangements, and planned vs unplanned exits. Results show that most left without a job or a high school diploma, and that many left with neither. The most common living arrangement at the time of exit was with relatives, some through planned reunification and some through unplanned reunification. The majority of the youths exited out-of-home care in unplanned ways. The number of placements and the completion of high school predicted employment status. High school completion was associated with age and a history of inpatient psychiatric care, running away, and mental retardation. Implications for independent living programs for older youths are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1999-13107-005

TI: Behaviorally impaired children in out-of-home care.

AU: Kupsinel,-Morgan-M; Dubsy,-Darnel-D

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 78(2) Mar-Apr 1999, 297-310.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study was undertaken to determine the nature of the out-of-home care placement experience for 131 behaviorally impaired children entering care over the course of a year in Nebraska. Variables analyzed included behavioral impairment, age at entry, age at termination, gender, race/ethnicity, family violence, geographical area before and at termination, closeness to home of most recent placement, and length of time in care. Multiple regression analysis showed that behavioral impairment was the strongest predictor of length of time in care, accounting for 2.4% of the variability. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1999-00213-001

TI: Satisfaction of children in out-of-home care.

AU: Wilson,-Leslie; Conroy,-James

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 78(1) Jan-Feb 1999, 53-69.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: 1,100 children (aged 5-18 yrs) in out-of-home care in Illinois from 1993 to 1996 were interviewed in person regarding their satisfaction with the homes in which they lived and with their caregivers. Ss were also asked whether they felt loved and safe, and rated the quality of their lives before and after placement into care. Out-of-home care consisted of kinship and nonrelated family foster care and group homes. Ss rated their satisfaction with their living arrangements and with their caregivers as high, especially those who had lived in family foster care. Ss in group care gave significantly lower satisfaction ratings than did the other Ss. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1998-11536-001

TI: The concept of family: Perceptions of adults who were in long-term out-of-home care as children.

AU: Gardner,-Helen

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 77(6) Nov-Dec 1998, 681-700.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Explores perceptions of family membership held by adults who had been in long-term out-of-home care as children, and investigated their relationships to the various people included and excluded from their portrayal of their family. 39 adults (aged 19-65 yrs) completed a modified version of the Kvebaek Family Sculpture Technique and an interview. Those who included biological parents among their family members reported conflicted relationships, but also spoke of love. In contrast,

those who omitted their biological parents seemed angrier, were more likely to have been abused, and were visited less by their biological parents. Those who included their foster parents described feeling loved, said they were not discriminated against, and received ongoing support after leaving care. Those who omitted members of their foster families overwhelmingly described feeling unloved and uncared for; said they were abused, devalued, and discriminated against; and received no continuing support. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1998-10702-001

TI: Social information-processing patterns as predictors of social adaptation and behavior problems among maltreated children in foster care.

AU: Price,-Joseph-M; Landsverk,-John

SO: Child-Abuse-and-Neglect. Vol 22(9) Sep 1998, 845-858.

IS: 0145-2134

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The goal of this longitudinal investigation was to determine if social information-processing patterns were predictive of later social adaptation and behavior problems within a group of maltreated children in foster care. Ss were 124 maltreated children (aged 5-10 yrs) who had been placed into foster care. 12 mo following entrance into foster care, Ss were presented with age-relevant hypothetical vignettes to assess the quality of the way in which they process social information. Six to 8 mo following this assessment, caregivers completed the Vineland Adaptive Scales and the Child Behavior Checklist. Measures reflecting unbiased and competent processing were predictive of social adaptation, whereas measures reflecting biased and incompetent processing were predictive of behavior problems. In aggregate, processing measure accounted for a significant proportion of the variance in the outcome measures. Findings suggest that the manner in which maltreated children process social information has a bearing on their later social adaptation and behavioral adjustment. Therefore, maltreated children in foster care may benefit from interventions that target the manner in which they process social information. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1998-01295-003

TI: Short term placement outcomes for children adopted after age five.

AU: Pinderhughes,-Ellen-E

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 20(3) Mar 1998, 223-249.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Explored the preplacement life histories and short term outcomes of 53 children adopted after age five. First, relations between children's birth family and foster care experiences and child characteristics at placement and placement status, child adjustment and placement satisfaction were examined. Second, children's emotional adjustment was compared with two groups of matched peers. Data were collected from adopted children, parents, and caseworkers. Findings highlight the importance of understanding birth family histories, even when foster care experiences and other preplacement characteristics are accounted for. Birth family experiences predicted child adjustment and placement satisfaction, revealing that children from more stable birth parents tended to have more behavior problems and greater satisfaction. Although parent and child satisfaction were high, they were differentially predicted. Findings revealing healthier histories and outcomes for less severely disturbed children and African American children are interpreted in light of historical inequities in adoptive placement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2001-09122-005

TI: Adolescent identity development in foster care.

AU: Kools,-Susan-M

SO: Family-Relations:-Interdisciplinary-Journal-of-Applied-Family-Studies. Vol 46(3) Jul 1997, 263-271.

IS: 0197-6664

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined the impact of long-term foster care on adolescents. Dimensional analysis was used to investigate adolescent perceptions of impact. Ss included 17 15-19 yr olds who had been in foster care for 2-11 yrs. Data were collected using interviews with the adolescents, observations in group home settings, and analysis of case records. Foster care was found to have a negative impact on identity development. The institutional structure of group foster care, diminished status, and

stereotypical view of the foster child, contribute to devaluation of the adolescent's self by others. Suggestions for clinical practice and program development are made to reduce devaluating experiences and promote normative adolescent development. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1998-00191-002

TI: Drug exposed children and the foster care system: In the best interests of the child?

AU: Wallace,-Pamela-M; Belcher,-Harolyn-M.-E

SO: Journal-of-Child-and-Adolescent-Substance-Abuse. Vol 7(1) 1997, 17-32.

IS: 1067-828X

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Explored the developmental status of a group of drug (cocaine) exposed infants and toddlers in foster care. 27 children placed through a church-based foster care program were observed. All but one of the children were African-American and nearly half (48%) had been placed shortly after birth. The children ranged in age from 1 to 29 mo. Home environment and caregiver-child interaction was assessed using the HOME Inventory and the NCAS Feeding and Teaching Scales. Children were also given physical, neurological, and developmental assessments (Mean age = 11.7 months). While the majority of the children fell within normal limits on developmental testing, 28% were considered at risk for cognitive delay and over half exhibited suspect or abnormal neurological signs. Many were felt to be at further risk because of poor home environment and/or caregiving. Implications for intervention and policy changes are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

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

AN: 1997-43569-005

TI: Early language development in children with prenatal exposure to stimulant drugs.

AU: Dixon,-Suzanne; Thal,-Donna; Potrykus,-Julie; Dickson,-Tracie-Bullock; Jacoby,-Jill

SO: Developmental-Neuropsychology. Vol 13(3) 1997, 371-396.

IS: 8756-5641

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Early language development was assessed in 60 children (aged 8-30 mo) of substance-abusing mothers born at term and without other pre- or postnatal complications. Only 13% of the children resided with their birth mothers, the rest were either in adoptive homes or in a foster care arrangement. The MacArthur Communicative Developmental Inventory (L. Fenson et al, 1993) was used in 2 studies. Laboratory measures of a subset of 12 children (aged 20 and 28 mo) living in long-term foster or adoptive homes in Study 2 replicated and extended the results of Study 1. Results show significant delays in all aspects of language measured for a sizable proportion of the Ss. Neither type of drug nor general developmental status predicted language ability. The small number of children in birth homes showed the best performance on all language measures. Those in foster care, including relative care, showed the worst. In both studies, older children did more poorly than younger ones. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

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

AN: 1997-43074-002

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

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

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

IS: 0300-4430

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

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

abuse increased emotional and/or behavioral problems in a statistically significant way. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ auch bei **“Demographische Merkmale von Pflege“**

AN: 1997-42406-001

TI: Teachers' assessments of children in foster care.

AU: Stein,-Eleanor

SO: Developmental-Disabilities-Bulletin. Vol 25(2) 1997, 1-17.

IS: 1184-0412

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Compared a sample of 98 male and 80 female school-aged children (aged 4-16 yrs) living in foster situations with a normative community sample (N = 1,751) on multiple indicators of school functioning. Classroom teachers rated the Ss using the Standardized Client Information System questionnaires which include 5 indicators of school functioning: child behaviour checklist, prosocial behaviour scale, academic achievement ratings, possession of special skills, and relational abilities with peers and teachers. 21% of the foster care Ss were developmentally delayed and 40% were receiving special education. Teachers rated foster care Ss as having significantly more emotional and behavioural problems, fewer prosocial behaviours, poorer academic performance, fewer special skills, and poorer peer and teacher relationships than the community sample. The fact that such significant intergroup differences were found, using teacher administered checklists, supports the role of teachers in identifying children's strengths and weaknesses. Teachers' perspectives are crucial for both school programming and case management of children in foster care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1997-39150-001

TI: Adult outcome of children reared for long-term periods in foster families.

AU: Dumaret,-Annick-Camille; Coppel-Batsch,-Marthe; Couraud,-Simone

SO: Child-Abuse-and-Neglect. Vol 21(10) Oct 1997, 911-927.

IS: 0145-2134

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Studied the long-term impact of adverse childhood experiences after a family breakup followed by a stable foster care environment, and determined the predictive factors for maladjusted psychosocial integration in adulthood. Using old institutional data files, 63 adults (mean age 27.8 yrs) from severely psychosocially dysfunctional families were examined. All Ss had been reared for at least 5 yrs by foster families, were out of care for more than 5 yrs, and were at least 23 yrs old at the time of the study. Based on the semi-structured interviews, adult outcome was assessed in terms of professional status and social and family relationships. Results showed that most of the Ss had managed to overcome their childhood adversities with 56% being socially well-integrated. Difficulties of some Ss were linked to multiple family disturbances and repeated traumatic experiences during childhood. Severe emotional deprivation over a prolonged period was a contributing factor to clinical disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1997-07904-003

TI: What happens to foster kids: Educational experiences of a random sample of foster care youth and a matched group of non-foster care youth.

AU: Blome,-Wendy-Whiting

SO: Child-and-Adolescent-Social-Work-Journal. Vol 14(1) Feb 1997, 41-53.

IS: 0738-0151

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Older youth often "age out" of foster care when they reach 18 or 21. Then what happens to them? How do their educational experiences during and after high school compare with children raised in intact families? This study used existing longitudinal data from 1980 through 1986 to investigate the high school and post high school experiences of a group of foster care youth and a matched group of youth living with at least one parent. The results were unequivocal: the foster youth dropped out of high school at a much higher rate and were significantly less likely to have completed a GED. The foster care high school graduates received significantly less financial assistance for education from their parents or guardians. Foster youth reported more discipline problems in school and experienced more educational disruption due to changing schools. They were significantly less likely to be in a college preparatory high school track. The adults in the lives of the foster care youth were less likely to

monitor homework. These findings have important implications for child welfare policy and practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 1997-04475-012

TI: Foster care's youngest: A preliminary report.

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

SO: American-Journal-of-Orthopsychiatry. Vol 67(2) Apr 1997, 290-299.

IS: 0002-9432

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined the impact of welfare reform on foster care in relation to children's mental health. Information on the physical and mental development status of 125 foster children, aged from birth to 3 yrs old, was obtained. Ss had been randomly assigned to a special Foster Care Program. Ss were tested using the Bayley Scales of Infant Development; Ss' foster parents were tested using the Maternal Social Support Index and the Parenting Stress Index. Results show that half of the Ss rated below normal on mental and psychomotor development, with two-thirds below normal on emotional regulation and motor quality. Results on foster parents indicate that they receive average amounts of support. Implications for social policy and program planning are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1997-04967-001

TI: Children living in substitute families: Historical perspectives on family placement: Patronage or partnership?

AU: Nissim,-Ruth

SO: Educational-and-Child-Psychology. Vol 14(2) 1997, 4-12.

IS: 0267-1611

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Traces the history of placing children in substitute families and highlights some differences between children placed away by their parents as a positive act, and children placed away because they were unwanted by their parents. Existing research in this area is reviewed and the author's current research project, which looks at the links between placement factors and placement outcomes in long-term fostering and adoption, is outlined. The author considers whether the placement of children in substitute families works, and identifies an array of different factors which appear to be associated with better outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2004-15814-003

TI: Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment and Juvenile Crime.

AU: Cuellar,-Alison-Evans; Markowitz,-Sara; Libby,-Anne-M

SO: Journal-of-Mental-Health-Policy-and-Economics. Vol 7(2) Jun 2004, 59-68.

IS: 1091-4358

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Background and Study Aims: There is a large body of literature examining the determinants of juvenile crime, which highlights economic, family, peer, and educational factors associated with delinquency and recidivism, and the important roles of social service and educational systems. Two factors, substance abuse and mental illness are also potentially important. The observed high correlations between crime, substance abuse and poor mental health suggests that factors which reduce substance abuse and improve mental health may also be effective in reducing criminal activities. The purpose of this paper is to examine the effectiveness of mental health and substance abuse treatment in reducing crimes committed by juveniles. Methods: This paper uses detention data in conjunction with substance abuse and mental health treatment data for youth enrolled in the Colorado state foster care program over a three year period. Duration models are used to examine the structural determinants of detention. We analyze the impact of treatment in delaying or preventing this group of at-risk youth from engaging in criminal behavior. Violent crimes are analyzed separately. We also include the price of beer in all models to gauge the effectiveness of higher beer prices in reducing crime, holding treatment constant. Results: The analysis finds that individuals who receive treatment have lower probabilities of being detained for any offence. Accounting for the unobserved heterogeneity makes the magnitude of these effects larger. Also consistent with our theory, higher beer prices lower the detention hazard. Conclusion: Results of this study suggest that expansion of health services targeted at these youth may be effective at reducing crime. For violent crime, where the literature shows that substance abuse plays a significant role, stricter alcohol-regulatory policies

may also be highly effective. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

1996 – 1987

Reviews

AN: 1993-34869-001

TI: Empirical studies on foster care: Review and assessment.

AU: Horan,-Susan; Kang,-Gay; Levine,-Murray; Duax,-Caroline; et-al

SO: Journal-of-Sociology-and-Social-Welfare. Vol 20(1) Mar 1993, 131-154.

IS: 0191-5096

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Reviews 20 articles published between 1974 and 1989 which investigate psychosocial characteristics of children in foster care. Discussion focuses on behavioral characteristics and emotional/health problems of the children. A general methodological critique of research is provided. Policy recommendations incorporate those variables/factors most frequently studied and suggest direction for further research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1996-03514-003

TI: The concept of family: Perceptions of children in family foster care.

AU: Gardner,-Helen

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 75(2) Mar-Apr 1996, 161-182.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: 43 children in family foster care (aged 8-15 yrs) and 42 matched controls living with their biological parents completed the Kvebaek Family Sculpture Technique (R. Cromwell et al, 1980), choosing figures to represent family members and placing these on a board to indicate how close they felt to each. Each child's ideal family representation was also obtained. The children in care consistently related to their foster family, rather than their biological kin, as family. There was no evidence that these children in care preferred to live with their biological family. These findings are limited to children in long-term care. Results have implications for family foster care policy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1996-02343-009

TI: A closer look at self-image in male foster care adolescents.

AU: Lyman,-Susan-B; Bird,-Gloria-W

SO: Social-Work. Vol 41(1) Jan 1996, 85-96.

IS: 0037-8046

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Determined if differences in self-image existed between foster care youths and other adolescents and if self-image could be explained by foster care history and individual characteristics. 58 (80% White, 20% African American) 12-19 yr old boys in foster care completed the Offer Self-Image Questionnaire for Adolescents. Ss had lower family self-image and emotional health, and higher social self-image when compared with 1,385 adolescents used to establish standardized norms for the test (D. Offer et al; 1982). Lower scores on several self-image domains were associated with lower academic achievement and with being younger and White, more placements, and longer stay at current placement. Number of placements was the strongest explainer of self-image in the domains of morals and family relations. Length of time in current placement was inversely related to self-image domains of morals and vocational and educational goals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1996-02343-008

TI: Pathways of older adolescents out of foster care: Implications for independent living services.

AU: Courtney,-Mark-E; Barth,-Richard-P

SO: Social-Work. Vol 41(1) Jan 1996, 75-83.

IS: 0037-8046

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined final discharge outcomes of 2,653 foster youth (aged 17+ yrs) who had spent at least 18 mo in care and had been discharged between July 1991 and December 1992. Number of placements in foster care, time spent in care, and type of placement in which the S last resided were related to final discharge status. Youths who were in and out of care were more likely to experience poor discharge outcomes than those with fewer foster care spells. Increased length of time in care increased the odds of emancipation in comparison to unsuccessful discharge. Placement with kin at the time of discharge significantly improved the odds of both types of successful outcomes. Group home placement decreased the odds of reaching the age of majority over unsuccessful discharge. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1995-41626-001

TI: Children in foster care: Their present situation and plans for their future.

AU: Benbenishty,-Rami; Oyserman,-Daphna

SO: International-Social-Work. Vol 38(2) Apr 1995, 117-131.

IS: 0020-8728

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined the situation of 590 children (aged 1-18 yrs) in foster care in Israel. Findings are based on social workers' annual reports on childrens' situation and on the plans for their immediate and long-term future. Results showed very few cases of severe problems such as delinquency, drug abuse, running away from home, and sexual neglect. Problems of identity and belonging, self-esteem, and school achievement were more frequent. Boys were found to have significantly more behavior problems than girls, and older Ss had more problems than younger Ss up to 9 yrs old, with preadolescents (aged 10-22 yrs), having the most. Findings show that children in foster care in Israel are expected to remain in care, with few children returning to their biological homes. The low incidence of extreme and/or disturbed behavior may be related to their relatively long stay in care and to plans to keep them in their present placement. (French and Spanish abstracts) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1999-00602-005

TI: Deprivation and its reparation in children of Czechoslovakia.

AU: Koluchova,-Jarmilla

SO: Child-Abuse-Review. Vol 1(1) Apr 1992, 49-51.

IS: 0952-9136

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: In the years 1971-1990, a psychological observation of a group of 100 children in foster-families was carried out. Its aim was to verify the reparability of emotional or psychic deprivation, which occurred in varying degrees in all the children at the time of their placement into these families. Each child was examined individually and evaluated within both the foster-family milieu and a wider social background. The research contributed to the development of substitute family care and helped to improve the diagnostics of both the children and the applicants. The foster-families were provided with psychological and advisory guidance. The study verified the possibility of reparation of psychic deprivation, even if it started at an early age and severely damaged the development of the child. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1995-34502-001

TI: Child-rearing practices associated with better developmental outcomes in preschool-age foster children.

AU: Smith,-Maureen-C

SO: Child-Study-Journal. Vol 24(4) 1994, 299-326.

IS: 0009-4005

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined the association between developmental outcomes (e.g., social competence) and child-rearing practices and attitudes in a sample of 38 foster children (aged 3-6 yrs) and their foster mothers. Measures included the Child Behavior Checklist, the Adaptive Social Behavior Inventory, and

the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test--Revised (PPVT--R). Higher quality child-rearing practices were consistently associated with fewer emotional and behavioral problems. Social competence and receptive vocabulary were not associated consistently with child-rearing practices and attitudes. Results suggest that variety of stimulation is an important variable to assess when looking at some types of psychosocial outcomes in young foster children. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1995-29471-001

TI: The abused and neglected foster child: Determinants of emotional conflict and oppositional behavior.

AU: Greene,-Beverly; Pilowsky,-Daniel

SO: Journal-of-Social-Distress-and-the-Homeless. Vol 3(3) Jul 1994, 283-297.

IS: 1053-0789

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examines the origins and nature of the intrapsychic dilemma faced by foster children. Individual, familial, and systemic contributions to this dilemma are discussed. Particular emphasis is placed on the manifestations of a conflict of loyalty in the child and its relationship to the oppositional behavior of these children in foster care. Additional considerations include the impact of inconsistent parenting, abuse and neglect by the natural (now absent) parents, the assumption of a parental role by the child and a concomitant renunciation of the child's dependency needs, as well as an examination of the role of the foster parent's fantasy of what it will be like to parent a traumatized child. Case illustrations of 2 African-American girls (aged 6 and 9 yrs old), separated from natural parents who were seriously neglectful or abusive, are provided. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1995-28860-001

TI: Childhood out-of-home care and current depressive symptoms among homeless adults.

AU: Herman,-Daniel-B; Susser,-Ezra-S; Struening,-Elmer-L

SO: American-Journal-of-Public-Health. Vol 84(11) Nov 1994, 1849-1851.

IS: 0090-0036

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined whether out-of-home care experiences (e.g., foster, group, or institutional care) during childhood are associated with self-reported depressive symptoms among a sample of 1,849 homeless adults. Ss with evidence of severe mental disorders such as schizophrenia were excluded. Those with out-of-home care during childhood were significantly more likely than those without such care to report current severe depressive symptoms, according to scores on the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression scale. The effects of out-of-home care on depressive symptoms was stronger among older adults (≥ 30 yrs). Findings, which held up in multivariate analysis when potential confounders were statistically controlled, support the theory that certain developmental experiences are risk factors for subsequent depressive symptoms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1995-07592-001

TI: School performance of children in kinship care.

AU: Sawyer,-Richard-J; Dubowitz,-Howard

SO: Child-Abuse-and-Neglect. Vol 18(7) Jul 1994, 587-597.

IS: 0145-2134

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The educational programs, academic achievement, and cognitive and language skills of 372 children (aged 5-19 yrs) placed in the care of a relative were assessed with a teacher questionnaire and standardized tests. Compared to their peers, high rates of grade retention and participation in special and remedial education, as well as significant academic achievement, cognitive, and language deficits were found. Most teachers, however, reported that educational services were appropriate, and several interventions had proven successful. Analyses of predictor variables showed that placement at a later age and fewer children in the home were associated with higher academic achievement. (French & Spanish abstracts) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1995-03090-001

TI: Failure to escape: A longitudinal study of foster children's educational attainment.

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

SO: British-Journal-of-Social-Work. Vol 24(3) Jun 1994, 241-260.

IS: 0045-3102

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined whether 49 foster children (aged 8-14 yrs) had lower educational attainment than a control group of 58 children. Data indicate that even those foster children in long-term, settled placements in middle-class environments failed to escape from disadvantage. The notion of self-fulfilling prophecies arising from low teacher expectations is rejected, but a history of child abuse or neglect before entering care appears to have lasting effects. Results are compared with French work on adoption, where an escape from disadvantage does seem to occur. Data suggest that exceptional educational inputs are required. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1994-42684-001

TI: Identity development and self-esteem of young adolescents in foster care.

AU: Salah-Din,-Sakinah-N; Bollman,-Stephan-R

SO: Child-and-Adolescent-Social-Work-Journal. Vol 11(2) Apr 1994, 123-135.

IS: 0738-0151

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Suggests that, for adolescents in foster care, progress toward achieving the developmental tasks of adolescence may be more challenging because of the additional stress of being separated from their birth families. This article proposes that young adolescents in foster care who have higher levels of identification (ID) with their birth families will have higher self-esteem than will youth with lower levels of ID. 116 youth (aged 11-15 yrs) in the custody of a social service agency responded to the Baltimore Self-Esteem Scale (M. Rosenberg, 1979). Ss with high ID had significantly higher self-esteem than did the Ss with low ID. Results suggest that helping placed adolescents understand that they are a part of more than 1 family and thus should maintain positive relationships with each family may facilitate development of a positive ID with the family, a healthy self-identity, and consequently, positive self-esteem. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1994-42657-001

TI: Readiness for independence: A study of youth in foster care.

AU: English,-Diana-J; Kouidou-Giles,-Sophia; Plocke,-Martin

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 16(3-4) 1994, 147-158.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Studied the readiness for independence (RFI) of 500 adolescent Ss (aged 16+ yrs) placed in substitute care, but not receiving formal independent living skills (ILSs) services as required. Data are presented on Ss' characteristics, caregiver assessments of RFI, and self-reports of RFI and actual performance since emancipation in 4 ILSs areas: employment, education, economic planning, and ability to manage daily living. Findings suggest that almost half of the Ss exhibit serious behavior problems as manifested by truancy, running away, aggression, or suicide attempts. One in 4 use multiple services systems. Educationally most are at grade level for their age and have experienced employment. However, it is concluded that the skills Ss lack at the time they emancipate seriously impact their transition to independence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1994-42653-001

TI: The separation experience of children in long-term care: Theory, research, and implications for practice.

AU: Eagle,-Rita-S

SO: American-Journal-of-Orthopsychiatry. Vol 64(3) Jul 1994, 421-434.

IS: 0002-9432

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Reviews research and theory on how abused and neglected children in long-term care experience separation from their families and develop new attachments. The thesis that children must mourn former caretakers in order to form new attachments is examined, and its validity for children in care is discussed. It is suggested that children's reactions to prolonged or permanent separation from living parents in a child-welfare context, due to abuse or neglect, may involve a different process than does bereavement following death. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1994-42642-001

TI: Graduating from care: A missed opportunity for encouraging successful citizenship.

AU: Aldgate,-Jane

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 16(3-4) 1994, 255-272.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Reviews current research on social and practical problems of adolescents emancipating from out-of-home public care in the UK in 7 areas: education, health, self-image, employment, homelessness, poverty, and lack of family support. Educational practices to improve opportunities for graduates of foster care are discussed and the related features of the British Children Act of 1989 are outlined. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1994-18948-001

TI: Adolescents in foster care: Predicting behavioral maladjustment.

AU: Iglehart,-Alfreda-P

SO: Child-and-Adolescent-Social-Work-Journal. Vol 10(6) Dec 1993, 521-532.

IS: 0738-0151

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Investigated the behavior adjustment of 152 adolescents (aged 16+ yrs) in foster care. Maladjustment was operationalized as the incidence of internal (self-destructive) and external (acting out) behaviors reported by the youths' caretakers. Child-related variables (entry-level characteristics) and organization-related variables (structural characteristics) were then used to predict foster care maladjustment. White youths and those in group homes were more likely to have dysfunction in both areas. Youths placed at older ages and those who had spent more time in their current placement were more likely to exhibit external maladaptive behaviors. Results indicate that foster care maladjustment may need to be further distinguished from the problems that accompany the youths into care. Further, service delivery systems may interact in particular ways with particular clients to yield varying outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1993-30819-001

TI: Educational attainment and stability in long-term foster care.

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

SO: Children-and-Society. Vol 6(2) Sum 1992, 91-103.

IS: 0951-0605

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined the relationship between the reading attainment of 49 children (aged 8-14 yrs) in long-term foster care and factors in their histories and current home environments. Results suggest that children's early histories before entry to care may have an effect on their educational attainment in middle childhood. Some amelioration of early childhood experience may be found in a stable foster home placement which has an expectation of permanence. The type of permanent placement seems less important than the expectation of stability. There was no difference in progress between children where the eventual outcome might be adoption or custodianship and those who would remain foster children. Foster children's educational attainment was not related to contact with their birth parents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1993-19089-001

TI: Identity formation and social maladaptation in foster adolescents.

AU: Yancey,-Antronette-K

SO: Adolescence-. Vol 27(108) Win 1992, 819-831.

IS: 0001-8449

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Summarized the literature on identity formation in individuals from socially devalued racial and ethnic groups in the US. Implications are discussed for at-risk adolescents in foster care residential group homes. The majority, in large urban centers, are African-American or Latino. These young people bear a disproportionate burden of such societal problems as unintended pregnancy and childbearing, academic underachievement, and early educational discontinuation, substance abuse, and, ultimately, homelessness and more individually and socially costly forms of dependency (criminal justice, welfare, or mental health systems). It is postulated that their social maladaptation is reflective

of identity disturbances created by the negative images of African-Americans and Latinos perpetuated by the dominant society and unfiltered by optimal parental racial socialization. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1992-28712-001

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

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

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

IS: 0009-398X

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

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

→ auch bei **“Demographische Merkmale”**

AN: 1992-23076-001

TI: Attribution of control and ego development: Marker variables for a model of foster care risk.

AU: McIntyre,-Anne

SO: Journal-of-Applied-Developmental-Psychology. Vol 12(4) Oct-Dec 1991, 413-428.

IS: 0193-3973

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Two studies of attribution of control and ego development (ED) identified foster risk marker variables (personality characteristics) pertinent to both foster status and psychopathology useful for assessing increased or decreased risk as a function of experiences. External attributions were greater among 62 foster adolescents (aged 9-18 yrs) than 41 home-reared adolescents (aged 11-28 yrs). Early stages of ED (impulsive or self-protective stages) were more frequent among 28 foster adolescents (mean age 15 yrs 10 mo) than 31 home-reared adolescents (mean age 16 yrs 20 mo). Instability and noncontingency of relationships during foster care are stresses; low verbal intelligence is a vulnerability factor; and suggestive, independence-supportive foster parenting styles are a buffer in the risk for psychopathology associated with foster care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1992-21071-001

TI: The attachments of children in foster care.

AU: Marcus,-Robert-F

SO: Genetic,-Social,-and-General-Psychology-Monographs. Vol 117(4) Nov 1991, 365-394.

IS: 8756-7547

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined whether the quality of relationships (QOR) between 52 foster children (aged 4.2-13.2 yrs) and significant others was the dominant factor that helped them to adjust to disruptions in their lives. Foster parents completed a parent-child reunion inventory, and foster mothers completed the Child Behavior Checklist. Measures of adult empathy were collected from both foster parents. Foster care workers rated the quality and intensity of attachment between the child and all parents. Finally, foster children were interviewed concerning their social supports, perception of affection from adults, and QOR with adults and friends. Behavior and school achievement problems were predictable from the quality of attachment with parents. Ss' mean number of behavior problems were midway between clinical and nonclinical norm groups. Ss' perceptions of friends' behavior and degree of control over friends were related to adjustment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1991-25522-001

TI: The role of placement experiences in mediating the criminal consequences of early childhood victimization.

AU: Widom,-Cathy-S

SO: American-Journal-of-Orthopsychiatry. Vol 61(2) Apr 1991, 195-209.

IS: 0002-9432

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined foster-home placement experiences in 709 juvenile court cases (aged 18-33 yrs) of child abuse and neglect in relation to delinquent, adult criminal, and violent criminal outcomes. More males than females and more White than Black Ss were placed in foster care. Ss with indications of behavior problems were significantly more likely to be placed than Ss without such problems. Out-of-home placement did not necessarily have negative effects. A small group of abused and neglected children with behavior problems may experience frequent placement moves. The presence of these children may account for the high rates of delinquency, adult criminality, and violent criminal behavior associated with children in foster care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1991-23220-001

TI: The Parent/Child Reunion Inventory: A measure of attachment for children beyond the infancy years.

AU: Marcus,-Robert-F

SO: Psychological-Reports. 67(3, Pt 2) Dec 1990, 1329-1330.

IS: 0033-2941

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Three samples of children were rated for their attachments to parents using the Parent/Child Reunion Inventory (M. Main and J. Cassidy; see record 1988-26244-001). The samples included 42 parents and their children (mean age 74.8 mo), 34 foster mothers and 23 foster fathers and their 34 foster children (mean age 94.9 mo), and 73 children (mean age 3.9 yrs) and their parents whose reunions were rated by preschool teachers. Scores for insecure and secure attachment correlated with criterion measures and showed adequate reliability and validity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1991-08112-001

TI: Predicting success in foster placement: The contribution of parent^child temperament characteristics.

AU: Doelling,-Jenny-L; Johnson,-James-H

SO: American-Journal-of-Orthopsychiatry. Vol 60(4) Oct 1990, 585-593.

IS: 0002-9432

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined parent and child temperament variables in an interactive "goodness-of-fit" model with respect to foster placement (FP) outcome. 51 foster children (aged 5-10 yrs) and their foster mothers (aged 21-69 yrs), teachers, and foster care case workers participated. Data were provided about child's temperament, foster mothers' temperament and satisfaction with foster parenting, success of FPs, and family environment. The "mismatch" of a rigid foster mother and a child of negative mood was predictive of less successful FP outcome, as was the placement of a child of more negative mood than expected by the foster mother. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1990-29201-001

TI: Foster children in life-course perspective: The Casey Family Program experience.

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

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 68(5) Sep-Oct 1989, 467-478.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examines the foster care (FC) experiences of 585 children placed in a family program between 1966 and 1984. 106 Ss were interviewed 7 yrs after leaving the program. Ss were apt to live in FC homes until emancipation, experience school failure, need a confidant, and follow predictable life courses in FC. Physically abused boys were more likely than abused girls to engage in criminal behaviors as adults. Ss with little chance for family reunification had more complex problems. Failed adoptions affected Ss' adaptation to FC and adult well-being. Other findings focus on the effects of interruptions in FC placements, the role of group care, and experiences of pain common to minority and White Ss. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1990-02553-001

TI: The use of a modified repertory grid technique for assessing the self-concept of children in local authority foster care.

AU: Hicks,-Carolyn; Nixon,-Stephen

SO: British-Journal-of-Social-Work. Vol 19(3) Jun 1989, 203-216.

IS: 0045-3102

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined whether children who had experienced major life changes by being placed in Local Authority (LA) foster care had significantly poorer self-concepts than a comparable group of children who had not been moved from their natural homes and studied the relationship between the number of caretaker changes a child had experienced and their self-esteem. Study 1 included 10 LA children (aged 8 yrs 2 mo to 12 yrs 8 mo) and 10 controls (aged 8 yrs 1 mo to 12 yrs 11 mo) from disadvantaged backgrounds. Study 2 included 11 additional LA children (aged 8 yrs 2 mo to 13 yrs 3 mo) admitted to care for physical and emotional neglect. Results show that (1) the self-esteem of LA Ss was significantly lower than that of Ss from disadvantaged, but natural homes; (2) LA Ss had fewer positive perceptions about themselves than Ss living with their natural parents; and (3) the more foster care placements an S experienced, the lower the self-esteem. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1989-37733-001

TI: The Foster Care Clinic: A community program to identify treatment needs of children in foster care.

AU: Simms,-Mark-D

SO: Journal-of-Developmental-and-Behavioral-Pediatrics. Vol 10(3) Jun 1989, 121-128.

IS: 0196-206X

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Describes a community-based multiagency and multidisciplinary clinic developed to perform comprehensive evaluations of preschool children in foster care. 113 children, aged 1 mo to 6 yrs old, were seen during the 1st 2 yrs. Behavioral problems were found in 39% of the children, and chronic medical problems in 35%. 61% of the children were delayed in one or more portions of the developmental assessment, and 60% of these Ss were not involved in any community educational or therapeutic program. Because of the high mobility of this population, continuity of care by social workers, foster parents, and physicians was hard to achieve. The evaluation model facilitated the identification of children in need of additional services, enhanced cooperation between community agencies, and provided a site for monitoring Ss' status and progress. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ auch bei **"Problembelastung von Pflegekindern"**

AN: 1998-11211-019

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

AU: Dumaret,-Annick

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

IS: 0300-4430

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined potential risk factors for the development of behavior problems in 157 foster children (aged 7-15 yrs) raised in SOS children's villages in France. Three hypotheses were tested: (1) that of a higher rate of behavioral problems in relation with parental antecedents; (2) that of influence of age at admission on behavior; and (3) that of increased risk of behavioral problems in relation with the number of siblings or groups raised together. Results show that family background, parental alcoholism, and number of previous placements had long-term effects on children's behavior. Age at admission to SOS foster homes had no effect on future behavior. More behavioral problems appeared among children raised in SOS homes composed of 2 or 3 groups of siblings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

(auch bei "Besondere Formen der Pflege"

AN: 1998-11211-016

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

AU: Dumaret,-Annick

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

IS: 0300-4430

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

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

AN: 1988-35428-001

TI: Psychosocial characteristics of foster children.

AU: McIntyre,-Anne; Lounsbury,-Karen-R; Berntson,-Deborah; Steel,-Holly

SO: Journal-of-Applied-Developmental-Psychology. Vol 9(2) Apr-Jun 1988, 125-137.

IS: 0193-3973

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Explored, in Exp I, differences between 29 foster children (mean age 98.6 mo) and 140 children (mean ages 107.2 and 103.4 mo, respectively) home reared in both poverty and nonpoverty. Ss were administered, individually, the Tasks of Emotional Development test, and results were subjected to discriminant function analysis. A function unique among foster children was found and interpreted as reliance on and exploitation of externally determined events. Exp II investigated whether subjective peer social deficits identified with the projective test were paralleled by objective peer social deficits relative to home-reared classmates. On the basis of peer sociometric data generated by classmates, 17 foster children (enrolled in kindergarten through 7th grade) were more often disliked and rejected than were home-reared peers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1988-19811-001

TI: Psychosocial functioning of adolescents in foster care.

AU: Timberlake,-Elizabeth-M; Verdieck,-Mary-J

SO: Social-Casework. Vol 68(4) Apr 1987, 214-222.

IS: 0037-7678

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Studied the psychosocial functioning of 71 adolescents (average age 17.3 yrs) in foster care by interviewing foster parents. 53 Ss were White; 18 were Black; and 41% were female. Academic achievement was above average in 25%, average in 15%, and below average in 24%. Results show that 50% or more of the Ss demonstrated 61% of the 41 behavioral strengths or assets identified by a psychosocial functioning inventory (PFI) that was incorporated into the parent interview. 25% of the Ss did not possess 19 of the 41 behavioral strengths identified by the PFI. Six of the 19 behavioral items were identified as absent in 32.4-40.8% of the Ss. Almost 40% of the Ss had difficulty accepting things not going their way and coping with failure. About 33% of the Ss did not work up to their potential. (0 ref)
(PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1988-01212-001

TI: Locus of control in foster and nonfoster children.

AU: Wiehe,-Vernon-R

SO: Journal-of-Genetic-Psychology. Vol 148(2) Jun 1987, 183-187.

IS: 0022-1325

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: 28 female and 28 male foster children (aged 12-18 yrs) from a public metropolitan social service agency and a comparable group of 28 female and 82 male nonfoster children from the same community completed the Nowicki-Strickland Internal-External Locus of Control Scale for Children and a brief demographic questionnaire. Results indicate a significant difference in external control orientation for female foster children but not for males as compared to their nonfoster counterparts. The difference was present regardless of the number of years in foster care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

Reviews

AN: 1986-17081-001
TI: Growing up in foster care.
AU: Maluccio,-Anthony-N; Fein,-Edith
SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 7(2-3) 1985, 123-134.
IS: 0190-7409
PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal
AB: Reviews research on the impact of growing up in foster care. The available evidence does not support the prevailing view that placement in foster care has an adverse impact on children: Researchers have consistently reported that foster care graduates function well or that no negative effects on the child's adjustment can be detected. (28 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1985-26290-001
TI: Juvenile delinquency in an Austrian sample of foster-children without a father substitute: Review of the literature and some findings.
AU: Renner,-Walter
SO: Personality-and-Individual-Differences. Vol 5(5) 1984, 587-589.
IS: 0191-8869
PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal
AB: Examined the records of 163 former residents (aged 14-18 yrs) of foster homes for evidence of criminal activity from 1977 to 1980. Comparisons with data on juvenile delinquency for the same area (Tyrol, Austria) and period of time showed that the former residents were significantly less frequently delinquent than the nonresident controls as long as they stayed in the institution but showed the reverse pattern after leaving. Findings are discussed in terms of the effects of father absence on subsequent delinquency. (46 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1985-04898-001
TI: Growing up in foster care.
AU: Rest,-Ellen-R; Watson,-Kenneth-W
SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 63(4) Jul-Aug 1984, 291-306.
IS: 0009-4021
PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal
AB: Interviewed 13 19-31 yr olds who had come under the care of a foster agency as young children and reached adulthood under the agency's program, which included supportive counseling. Findings indicate that Ss' experience of impermanence did not impair their abilities to lead independent, outwardly satisfactory lives but left them at risk of an impaired self-image from the deeply felt stigma of foster care, a difficulty in establishing emotional intimacy, and an unresolved sense of loss. (33 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1984-29517-001
TI: Non-organic failure to thrive: Decision for placement and videotaped evaluations.
AU: Haynes,-Clare-F; et-al
SO: Child-Abuse-and-Neglect. Vol 7(3) 1983, 309-319.
IS: 0145-2134

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Infants hospitalized for nonorganic failure to thrive (FTT) in the 1st 6 mo of life are in a life-threatening situation and are already at risk for poor bonding with mother. The present study, presented at the Fourth International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect in Paris, France in September 1982, investigated the meaning and use of foster care and how this separation affects the developing mother-child relationship through examination of 16 cases in which 8 of the infants were placed in foster care and 8 discharged home after the FTT hospitalization. The following were examined: (1) maternal histories of pregnancy, labor, and delivery and the neonatal status of placed and nonplaced Ss; (2) the developmental and weight status of placed Ss; (3) the nature of the decision criteria for after-hospital care; and (4) the mother-infant relationship at initial intake in terms of mother's report of events and observations of feeding and play interactions during a videotaped assessment process. Findings indicate that the interactions between mother and infant in those situations that required foster care were clearly more dysfunctional when compared to those in which the baby was discharged home to mother. The 2 groups were comparable in weight status at the time of hospitalization, although Ss in foster placement had slightly lower scores on the Bayley Scales of Infant Development. Maternal histories of pregnancy, labor, and delivery were similar for the 2 groups as were the birth and neonatal histories of Ss. (French abstract) (15 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1984-22943-001

TI: After foster care: Outcomes of permanency planning for children.

AU: Fein,-Edith; Maluccio,-Anthony-N; Hamilton,-V.-Jane; Ward,-Darryl-E

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 62(6) Nov-Dec 1983, 485-558.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Conducted a longitudinal study of 187 children under 14 yrs of age who were discharged from foster care to a permanent placement. Interviews were conducted with parents or caretakers on 3 occasions over a 16-mo period postplacement. Issues examined included the actual permanency of placements; Ss' family adjustment and emotional and developmental functioning; the services required by the Ss and families in relation to stressful life events; the characteristics of different types of permanent homes; the effects of caseworker planning; and the roles of relatives and foster parents. (47 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1983-21730-001

TI: An exploratory study of self-esteem and quality of care of 100 children in foster care.

AU: Gil,-Eliana; Bogart,-Karen

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 4(4) 1982, 351-363.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined children's perception of themselves, their situation, career aspirations, and hopes for the future. 100 8-18 yr olds in foster care were interviewed and filled out a questionnaire. 50 of the Ss lived in foster family care, 50 in group homes. The questionnaire contained 2 standardized tests, the Self-Esteem Inventory and Career Role Inventory. A section was written by the authors to examine how children in care spend their time and how they feel about where they live and their foster care status. The last part, an open-ended section, asks them which foster care setting they liked best, why, and what they would suggest to improve the foster care system. An additional question was designed to elicit children's understanding of why they lived in foster care rather than their biological home. Findings indicate that children need the opportunity to understand the events that led up to placement; they should be assisted to come to terms with their current life situation. Ideally, the child should feel that someone cares. (10 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1982-10048-001

TI: Experiencing child abuse: Effects on emotional adjustment.

AU: Kinard,-E.-Milling

SO: American-Journal-of-Orthopsychiatry. Vol 52(1) Jan 1982, 82-91.

IS: 0002-9432

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The impact of abuse and subsequent intervention strategies on emotional development was examined for a group of 30 physically abused children aged 5-12 yrs. Using the Piers-Harris Children's

Self-Concept Scale, Tasks of Emotional Development Test, and Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study, 5 aspects of development were examined: aggression, self-concept, socialization, trust, and separation from the mother figure. Results indicated that Ss' emotional adjustment was differentially affected by characteristics of the abuse experience (e.g., the frequency and severity of injuries and the length of time between abuse and testing) and by the chosen intervention (i.e., outside placement and psychiatric referral for the mother or child). Implications for the use of psychiatric treatment and foster care placement in the management of child abuse cases are discussed. (23 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1980-30177-001

TI: Long term effects of early institutional care: A prospective longitudinal study.

AU: Bohman,-Michael; Sigvardsson,-Soren

SO: Journal-of-Child-Psychology-and-Psychiatry. Vol 20(2) Apr 1979, 111-117.

IS: 0021-9630

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Investigated the possible long-term effects of early institutional care. Ss were 579 children whose mothers had registered them for adoption. About two-thirds had been in infants' homes from soon after birth up to the age of 12 mo. At 15 yrs of age there were no significant differences between those who had been cared for and those who had not been cared for in infants' homes concerning their adjustment or performance at school. An analysis of the relation between length of stay in an institution and school performance or adjustment showed no association among Ss who had been restored to their biological mothers. On the other hand, Ss who had been subsequently placed in an adoptive or foster home had slightly lower performance or were less well adjusted if they had stayed in a home for more than 6 mo before placement. It is conceivable that these contradictory findings reflect selective factors in the placement of children who went to nonbiological homes. (12 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1980-12560-001

TI: Treatment needs of children in foster care.

AU: Frank,-George

SO: American-Journal-of-Orthopsychiatry. Vol 50(2) Apr 1980, 256-263.

IS: 0002-9432

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Explored the psychosocial problems and treatment needs of 50 children who were 6-12 yrs of age when entering placement and who remained in foster care for 5 yrs. Data were collected at 4 time intervals and included extensive interviews with each S's social worker, school reports, and research forms on adaptation, health, emotional state, and progress. Judges who rated the severity of psychosocial problems for each S found a deterioration in functioning over the 5-yr period. An attempt was made to rate the quality of treatment received in relation to judgments of treatment needed. Results raise questions about the appropriateness and adequacy of foster care and residential placement for these children. (2 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

1976 – 1967

1966 – 1917

AN: 1966-12357-001

TI: Thematic productions of children in foster homes.

AU: North,-George-E; Keiffer,-Robert-S

SO: Psychological-Reports. 19(1) 1966, 43-46.

IS: 0033-2941

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The TAT productions of 12 school-age, nonhandicapped, but repeatedly placed foster-home children in a semirural area were compared with those of a control group closely matched for age, sex, race, and grade. It was expected that foster children would be more concerned with affiliation, with death and departure, and with damaged and handicapped persons. Ample evidence was found that foster children are concerned with affiliation, and some evidence found suggests that they are more depressed. No support was found for the expectation of concern with handicap. Foster children were clearly more productive in terms of quantity of verbalization. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1951-06075-001

TI: The influence of constitution and environment upon the development of adopted children.

AU: Zur-Nieden,-Margarete

SO: Journal-of-Psychology:-Interdisciplinary-and-Applied. 31 1951, 91-95.

IS: 0022-3980

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This is a continuation of two previous investigations, and is claimed to be the first study in which adopted illegitimate children have been followed through to maturity, ages 25-30. 138 cases had been adopted in Dresden, Hamburg, and Leipsig, more than half by the age of 5. Judgments as to outcome were both by opinion and certain objective facts, largely school progress and scores on an intelligence test. 60% of the children had made good progress, and only 8% were poor in school. Hence the conclusion is that adopting parents must give very special care, time, and money for the sake of the child, thus trying in every way to further its education and intellectual progress. (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 "Vergleichende Studien"**

AN: 1949-01212-001

TI: Children with inferior social histories; their mental development in adoptive homes.

AU: Skeels,-Harold-M; Harms,-Irene

SO: Journal-of-Genetic-Psychology. 72 1948, 283-294.

IS: 0022-1325

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: A study was made of the later intelligence of 229 children with inferior social histories placed in foster homes. 87 children had mothers with IQ's below 75; 111 fathers who were unskilled or slightly skilled laborers; and 31 both of these. On the basis of the data it was concluded that children with these types of background attain a mental level equaling or exceeding that of the population as a whole. Further, children showing mental retardation were fewer and those showing superior intelligence were more frequent than would be expected from a sampling of the population as a whole. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1945-02784-001

TI: Psychological privation in infancy and subsequent adjustment.

AU: Goldfarb,-W

SO: American-Journal-of-Orthopsychiatry. 15 1945, 247-255.

IS: 0002-9432

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Following earlier experimental studies comparing institution and foster-home children (see 17: 3268; 18: 2307, 2637, 3915), the author has made intensive investigations of the life histories of 15 adolescent institution children. These life histories tend to confirm the previous conclusion that infant deprivation results in a basic defect of total personality manifest especially as a defect in concept formation and as an attitude of passivity and emotional apathy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1945-01058-001

TI: Adolescent performance in the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scales and the Revised Stanford-Binet Examination, Form L.

AU: Goldfarb,-W

SO: Journal-of-Educational-Psychology. 35 1944, 503-507.

IS: 0022-0663

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Both the Wechsler-Bellevue Scale and the Revised Stanford-Binet, Form L, were administered to 60 foster-home children within the age range of 11 years, 4 months, and 17 years, 10 months. The correlations between IQ scores of the two tests were: .86 between Form L and the full Wechsler-Bellevue Scale, .80 between Form L and the Verbal W-B IQ, and .67 between Form L and the Performance W-B IQ. However, appreciable discrepancies were found: the Stanford IQ was higher than the W-B IQ in 70 percent of all the cases studied, and the mean IQ of Form L was almost 5 points higher than that of the IQ on the full W-B Scale. The author holds that the relatively low scores of Wechsler-Bellevue make that test relatively ineffective in discriminating among a group of superior adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1942-03837-001

TI: IQ changes in older-age children placed for foster-home care.

AU: Layman,-J.-W

SO: Journal-of-Genetic-Psychology. 60 1942, 61-70.

IS: 0022-1325

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: 120 foster children, 6-10 years old, took various forms of the Stanford-Binet test 2 or 3 times. Percentage of change from the first test to others ranged from 0 to 25.6. The differences seemed related to changes in underlying emotional adjustments; they were not limited by initial IQ level in amount or direction of change. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1941-01128-001

TI: The intelligence of foster children.
AU: Speer,-G.-S
SO: Journal-of-Genetic-Psychology. 57 1940, 49-55.
IS: 0022-1325
PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: 184 children from economically underprivileged homes, placed in foster homes definitely superior to their own, were classified according to age at placement, hence approximately according to length of residence in poor environment. Their initial IQ's showed continuous decrease from the youngest group (0-2 years) to the oldest (12-15 years), especially in the case of children of feeble-minded mothers. A group of 59 cases re-examined after placement showed median IQ gains of 5.1 points. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1940-06259-001
TI: A clinical study of children under foster care.
AU: Layman,-J.-W
SO: Journal-of-Psychology:-Interdisciplinary-and-Applied. 10 1940, 107-120.
IS: 0022-3980
PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: A clinical evaluation is made of the progress of 83 children placed in foster homes by two child agencies. Investigation and classification of original and foster homes, types of behavior problems, age at placement and length of foster care, psychometric data, and present status of adjustment are considered. Foster home treatment was found effective in overcoming behavior and personality difficulties, showing greater improvement with younger than with older children from the same background, and least improvement with older children of highly unstable family background. The most noticeable change was in reduction of overt problems and symptoms. The I.Q. may change slightly in an upward direction. Insight of the child, acceptance into the foster home, strength of attachment to own home, previous influences and attachments, and presence of activities challenging the interest of the child are related factors in the foster home situation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1931-02497-001
TI: A study of one hundred problem children for whom foster care was advised.
AU: Hopkins,-C.-D; Haines,-A.-R
SO: American-Journal-of-Orthopsychiatry. 1 1931, 107-128.
IS: 0002-9432
PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: 100 cases, brought to the Institute for Juvenile Research during 1927, were removed from their own homes because of "thoroughly unsatisfactory home situations" and placed in foster homes. A control group of non-problem children in foster homes was secured from the main child-placing agencies in Chicago. With one exception the children were American-born, and exactly half were of native stock. The mean IQ for the boys was 90 and for the girls 84. The group was composed of 67% boys and 33% girls, ranging from 1 to 17 years, with a concentration at the 10-year level. Of the group 72% were judged successful in the foster home (i.e., a progressive improvement in overcoming faults) while 19% were judged unsuccessful (i.e., delinquencies persisted and personality difficulties remained, so that they did not adjust to family life), and 9% were indeterminate. Several of the children had to be tried from 2 to 12 times in different homes before they fitted into the home group. In the control group, however, the same trial-and-error method had to be used. There is a very slight tendency for the younger children to adjust more successfully than the older. Children of average intelligence are more likely to succeed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1929-00500-001
TI: An evaluation of the evidence in Part I of the Yearbook and its bearing on the interpretation of intelligence tests.
AU: Freeman,-F.-N
SO: Journal-of-Educational-Psychology. 19 1928, 374-380.
IS: 0022-0663
PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Reviews the Chicago study of foster children and considers a gain of 10 points in IQ, due to improved home conditions, as being extremely significant. Finds the coefficient of correlation between sibs who have been separated to be about .34. Furthermore, he finds that the correlation between unrelated foster children in the same family is .37. "Thus, unrelated children in the same house resemble each other fully as much as do brothers and sisters who are in different homes." After reviewing the other phases of the report bearing on this subject the writer concludes that the scores on intelligence tests are influenced to a marked degree by the character of the home and the other circumstances which go with it. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)