

Abstracts:
Zusammenbrüche von Pflegeverhältnissen

2006 – 1997

AN: 2005-04179-004

TI: Typologies and Outcomes for Foster Children.

AU: Strijker,-J; Zandberg,-Tj; van-der-Meulen,-B.-F

SO: Child-and-Youth-Care-Forum. Vol 34(1) Feb 2005, 43-55.

IS: 1053-1890

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study reports on the use of the Child Behaviour Checklist for children aged 4-18 (CBCL/4-18) as a tool for creating typologies for children and relating these to foster care outcomes. Findings regarding outcomes were consistent with previous studies that focused on child variables rather than profiles, however profiles do appear to be helpful with identifying to categories of children who are most vulnerable to foster placement breakdown: withdrawn children and aggressive-delinquent children. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2005-04179-006

TI: The Special Youth Carer Program: An Innovative Program for At-Risk Adolescents in Foster Care.

AU: Gilbertson,-Robyn; Richardson,-David; Barber,-James

SO: Child-and-Youth-Care-Forum. Vol 34(1) Feb 2005, 75-89.

IS: 1053-1890

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Placement instability is a pervasive and long-standing problem which adversely affects outcomes for many young people in foster care. The Special Youth Carer (SYC) program, developed in South Australia in response to the needs of at-risk adolescents, is an innovative model aimed at reducing placement instability and promoting positive behavior change. Based primarily upon the Treatment Foster Care (TFC) model, SYC incorporates an additional defining feature: in the event of a placement breakdown, it is the carer and not the young person who leaves the home. This report includes a description of the program, an overview of outcomes for eight of the first program participants who were monitored over a 12-month period, and interviews with two carers who experienced the breakdown of an SYC placement. Positive behavioral change was reported for most participants, and there were some noteworthy improvements in placement stability. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

→ auch bei „Präventive Interventionen bei Pflegefamilien bzw. Pflegekindern“

AN: 2005-02563-005

TI: Foster Carer Strain and its Impact on Parenting and Placement Outcomes for Adolescents.

AU: Farmer,-Elaine; Lipscombe,-Jo; Moyers,-Sue

SO: British-Journal-of-Social-Work. Vol 35(2) Mar 2005, 237-253.

IS: 0045-3102

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Drawing on recently completed research funded by the Department of Health, this article examines the extent of strain on the foster carers of adolescents, its influence on parenting practices and the overall impact on placement outcomes. The research findings show that foster-carers' parenting capacity was markedly reduced in a number of specific areas when they had experienced a high number of stressful life events in the six months prior to the young person's arrival or were under considerable strain during the placement. Conduct problems, hyperactivity and violent behaviour by the young people increased carer strain, as did contact difficulties with the children's families. Problems in contacting social workers were linked to elevated strain, whilst strain was lessened when carers received help from friends or from local professionals. Significantly higher disruption rates were experienced by strained carers and these placements were also less beneficial to the young people. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-21916-004

TI: Why Do Foster Care Placements Disrupt? An Investigation of Reasons for Placement Change in Foster Care.

AU: James,-Sigrid

SO: Social-Service-Review. Vol 78(4) Dec 2004, 601-627.

IS: 0037-7961

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study examines the reasons for placement changes in foster care and analyzes determinates of the rate of behavior-related placement change. Findings indicate that 20 percent of all changes are behavior related. Older age, externalizing behaviors, and emotional abuse increase the hazard of behavior-related changes. The risk is lower when the child spends more days in kinship care. Having numerous system- or policy-related moves does not increase risk of behavior-related changes. Risk is highest during the 100 days after entry into care, suggesting that factors contributing to behavior-related placement change might be present when a child enters care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-13423-004

TI: Placement movement in out-of-home care: Patterns and predictors.

AU: James,-Sigrid; Landsverk,-John; Slymen,-Donald-J

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 26(2) Feb 2004, 185-206.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The present study examines retrospectively the placement patterns of a cohort of 430 children between the ages of 1-16 who entered out-of-home care in San Diego County between May 1990 and October 1991, and were still in placement after 18 months. It investigates movement through out-of-home care across different placement settings for children who spent an equal amount of time in out-of-home care. Using an inductive methodology, patterns of movement are classified along two main dimensions: The timing and duration of the longest placement and movement along degree of restrictiveness. This paper describes the development of the pattern criteria. It further presents findings of subsequent polychotomous logistic regression analysis, which identifies significant nonclinical and clinical predictors of these patterns. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-17356-001

TI: Predictors of Outpatient Mental Health Service Use-The Role of Foster Care Placement Change.

AU: James,-Sigrid; Landsverk,-John; Slymen,-Donald-J; Leslie,-Laurel-K

SO: Mental-Health-Services-Research. Vol 6(3) Sep 2004, 127-141.

IS: 1522-3434

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study examined the relationship between placement change and outpatient mental health service use. It is based on (1) conceptual propositions about the impact of the foster care living context on mental health service use, and (2) empirical knowledge about the adverse consequences of placement change. Results of the study, which were based on a cohort of 570 children in foster care in San Diego County, suggest an association between placement changes in child welfare and use of outpatient mental health services. Specifically, an increase in the number of placement changes predicted a greater rate of outpatient mental health visits. The study further found that children who experienced behavior-related placement changes received more outpatient mental health visits than children who experienced placement changes for other reasons. Follow-up analyses of the 144 children who experienced any behavior-related placement changes further indicated that the rate of outpatient mental health service use almost doubled in the 90 days following the first behavior-related placement change. Findings from this study have implications for the practice, policy and research fields in child welfare as well as mental health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-12358-002

TI: Breakdown of teenage placements in Swedish foster and residential care.

AU: Sallnas,-Marie; Vinnerljung,-Bo; Westermark,-Pia-Kyhle

SO: Child-and-Family-Social-Work. Vol 9(2) May 2004, 141-152.

IS: 1356-7500

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This article deals with the problem of breakdown in different types of out-of-home care (foster care/residential care) for Swedish teenagers. How often are such placements prematurely terminated against the wishes and intentions of child welfare authorities? Which factors appear to increase or decrease the risk of placement breakdown? The sample consists of a national cohort of 776 youths who started 922 placements during 1991. Every placement was followed in municipal case files for a maximum period of five years. Between 30 and 37% of all placements were prematurely terminated, the exact figure depending on whether a narrow or wide definition of breakdown was applied. The lowest rates of breakdown were found in kinship care and secure units, the highest in non-kinship foster homes. Teenagers who display antisocial behaviour and/or have mental health problems constitute a high-risk category for most types of out-of-home care, but especially in non-kinship foster homes. Risk factors in relation to breakdown were analysed in the four main forms of Swedish out-of-home care separately. The analysis pointed out that risk factors are not the same in all types of care, but antisocial behaviour at time of placement increased the risk in most forms of care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2004-13217-003

TI: Historical, Developmental, and Behavioral Factors Associated with Foster Care Challenges.

AU: Holland,-Patrick; Gorey,-Kevin-M

SO: Child-and-Adolescent-Social-Work-Journal. Vol 21(2) Apr 2004, 117-135.

IS: 0738-0151

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Three agency-based studies explored the associations of traumatic child histories, as well as their developmental, health and behavioral problems with foster care challenges such as placement instability. The findings represent the convergent perspectives of child welfare workers and foster parents in small cities in Ontario. Alone and in aggregate, child and familial traumas and problems were very strong predictors of various foster care challenges. Foster parent training and other support needs are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2003-99640-002

TI: Placement Stability and Movement Trajectories.

AU: Wulczyn,-Fred; Kogan,-Joseph; Harden,-Brenda-Jones

SO: Social-Service-Review. Vol 77(2) Jun 2003, 212-236.

IS: 0037-7961

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: We discuss placement stability and movement patterns among children placed in family and group foster care. Although placement stability has been a focus of child welfare policy and practice, little research explores the actual patterns of movement while a child is in out-of-home care. We apply event count and movement trajectory models to unravel these patterns. The models were tested with a group of children placed out of home in New York City. We provide the results of these analyses, with a description of the latent movement trajectories that characterize the movement histories of the children in the study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2003-09120-002

TI: Matches and Mismatches: The Contribution of Carers and Children to the Success of Foster Placements.

AU: Sinclair,-Ian; Wilson,-Kate

SO: British-Journal-of-Social-Work. Vol 33(7) Oct 2003, 871-884.

IS: 0045-3102

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Data were collected on 472 foster children at an interval of 14 months. The children's social workers, the family placement social workers and the foster carers reported on disruptions, and the reasons for placement success or lack of it. These views, combined with comments from the children, led to hypotheses about the origins of successful placements. Statistical tests of these hypotheses suggested that success depended on three aspects of the placement. First of these was the children's characteristics. Children, who wanted to be fostered (had attractive characteristics and low levels of disturbance), did better. Second were the qualities of the foster carer. Placements with warm, child-oriented carers were more successful. Third was the interaction between carer and child. The findings

emphasize the crucial importance of the foster carers to outcomes. They also support the need to pay close attention to children's views, and the potential importance of early intervention to prevent negative spirals of interaction between carer and child. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2003-08437-002

TI: Foster family resources, psychosocial functioning, and retention.

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

SO: Social-Work-Research. Vol 27(3) Sep 2003, 135-150.

IS: 1070-5309

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The chronic shortage of foster families is exacerbated by the fact that many families discontinue during the first year. This longitudinal study examined the effect of family resources and psychosocial problems on retention. Almost 50 percent of families who started preservice training did not complete it. Of the 131 families who completed training, 46 percent had already discontinued or planned to discontinue at six-months. Families with more resources, especially income, were more likely to continue. African American and single-parent families were less likely to continue, but not when controlling for income. Families with more psychosocial problems and fewer resources were more likely to express uncertainty about continuing. These results have important implications for recruitment and retention of foster families. (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 **“Entwicklungsverläufe von Pflegekindern“**

AN: 2002-04567-004

TI: Adolescent runaway behavior in specialized foster care.

AU: Fasulo,-Samuel-J; Cross,-Theodore-P; Mosley,-Peggy; Leavey,-Joseph

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 24(8) Aug 2002, 623-640.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study examined the characteristics and predictors of running away for a sample of 147 adolescents (10-18 yrs old) in specialized foster care in a managed child welfare agency. Specialized foster care (SFC) provides a more intensive intervention than regular foster care, but adolescents in SFC may be at high risk of running away because of more troubled histories and previous failures in foster care. Forty-four percent of adolescents ran away at least once during SFC and 22% ran permanently. In multivariate logistic regression analyses, being female and having fewer psychotherapy sessions were associated with running away. These findings can guide program improvements designed to prevent future running away. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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: 2002-10900-006
TI: Indicators for placement in foster care.
AU: Strijker,-J; Zandberg,-Tj; van-der-Meulen,-B.-F
SO: British-Journal-of-Social-Work. Vol 32(2) Apr 2002, 217-231.
IS: 0045-3102
PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal
AB: In order to develop a typology of indicators for long-term treatment in foster care, a cluster analysis was carried out on the items of a standardized questionnaire which is used by foster care centres in the province of Zuid-Holland. Ss were 120 foster children (43% boys, mean age 9.5 yrs) who were placed in foster families in the Netherlands over a 1.5 yr period. Results show 2 types of indication for placement on the basis of the children's problems on referral: externalizing and internalizing behaviors. In combination with the foster child's age, these 2 types discriminate effectively between unsuccessful, prematurely terminated placements after 18 months and continued placements. The authors claim that the employment of this procedure can effect a reduction in the number of unsuccessful, prematurely terminated placements. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2001-11310-006
TI: Placement disruption in treatment foster care.
AU: Smith,-Dana-K; Stormshak,-Elizabeth; Chamberlain,-Patricia; Bridges-Whaley,-Rachel
SO: Journal-of-Emotional-and-Behavioral-Disorders. Vol 9(3) Fal 2001, 200-205.
IS: 1063-4266
PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal
AB: Explored contextual factors, individual child and caregiver characteristics, and risk factors thought to influence rates of placement disruption in traditional and treatment foster care (TFC). The authors describe a model for TFC and present data on disruption rates for this program. Ss were 90 youth (51 male, 39 female; aged 2-16 yrs at time of placement) referred to TFC by child welfare. Ss were coded for Axis I mental health diagnoses and number of placements prior to TFC referral, and placement disruptions were assessed for the 1st and 2nd 6 mo of treatment. Results indicate that the likelihood of placement disruption is 2 times higher during the 1st 6 mo (17.8%) compared to the 2nd 6 mo (9.2%) of treatment. Taken together across the 1st and 2nd 6 mo of treatment, 23 of 90 youth (25.5%) experienced a placement disruption. Findings indicate that age and gender play a role in disruption, with older girls (≥ 13 yrs) at the greatest risk for placement disruption. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2001-09075-002
TI: Finnish children in foster care: Evaluating the breakdown of long-term placements.
AU: Kalland,-Mirjam; Sinkkonen,-Jari
SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 80(5) Sep-Oct 2001, 513-527.
IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Identified risk factors associated with placement disruption or breakdown in cases where long-term family foster care was intended for neglected or abused children. The retrospective study of 234 foster care placements in Finland was conducted from 1993-1997, and results are based on questionnaires completed by social workers. Results show that before their placement in 180 foster families, 75% of the children had experienced neglect. The followup time after initial placement averaged 4.2 yrs. Mean age at placement was 45 mo, and 85% of the children had experienced previous placements. The final percentage of breakdowns in placement (11%) involved 25 children from 20 families. A particular risk factor for disruption was the foster parents' having birth children. There was no association between severity of abuse and placement disruption. The child's (older) age was a risk factor. Recommendations for prevention of placement breakdown include evaluation of foster family support needs and assessment before returning children to birth parents. Background characteristics and reasons for placement breakdown are outlined for 10 children reunited with biological parents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2001-14654-002

TI: Outcomes of permanent family placement for children of minority ethnic origin.

AU: Moffatt,-Peter-G; Thoburn,-June

SO: Child-and-Family-Social-Work. Vol 6(1) Feb 2001, 13-21.

IS: 1356-7500

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Explores the outcomes of permanent family placement for children of minority ethnic origin, using a sample of 254 (aged 7-13 yrs) placements drawn, in the main, from a cohort of 1165 British children placed between 1980-1985. Statistical techniques are used to explore the relationship between 'success' (defined, for the purposes of this paper, as the placement not known to have broken down) and a range of variables, including the characteristics of the child, the birth parents and the adoptive parents, and the type of placement. The results show age at placement is found to have an important effect, with success least likely for children placed in the middle age range. Lack of problem behaviors in the children at the time of placement is also found to be associated with success. Variables which are found to have no effect on the probability of success include ethnic origin of the child, whether it is an adoptive or permanent foster placement, and whether contact with birth parents continued after placement. It is noted that there was a gender effect in that boys did better in 'transracial' than in 'matched' placements, but the opposite was the case for girls. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2001-03201-009

TI: Children and youth in foster care: Disentangling the relationship between problem behaviors and number of placements.

AU: Newton,-Rae-R; Litrownik,-Alan-J; Landsverk,-John-A

SO: Child-Abuse-and-Neglect. Vol 24(10) Oct 2000, 1363-1374.

IS: 0145-2134

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined the relationship between change in placement and problem behaviors over a 12-month period among a cohort of foster children. The sample contained 415 youth, and was part of a larger cohort of children who entered foster care in San Diego, California and remained in placement for at least 5 months. The Child Behavior Check List was used to assess behavior problems. Every change of placement during the first 18 mo after entry into the foster care system was abstracted from case records. Results suggest that volatile placement histories contribute negatively to both internalizing and externalizing behavior of foster children, and that children who experience numerous changes in placement may be at particularly high risk for these deleterious effects. Initial externalizing behaviors proved to be the strongest predictor of placement changes for the entire sample and for a sub-sample of those who initially evidenced problem behaviors on at least one broad-band CBCL scale. Findings also suggest that children who initially score within normal ranges on the CBCL may be particularly vulnerable to the detrimental effects of placement breakdowns. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

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

AN: 2000-08376-002

TI: 'The past, the present, but never the future': Thematic representations of fostering disruption.

AU: Butler,-Sandra; Charles,-Marian
SO: Child-and-Family-Social-Work. Vol 4(1) Feb 1999, 9-19.
IS: 1356-7500

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Discusses some of the findings of a small-scale exploratory research project with 3 16-20 yr olds and their caregivers which analysed the dynamics involved in substitute family care placements for young people, and assessed the processes demonstrated in fostering breakdowns in terms of the interactions, negotiations and adjustments between the respective parties over time. The paper concentrates on 3 core and interlocking themes: 1st, the perception of foster placements as 'second best'; 2nd, the 'images of family life' permeating placements; and finally, the 'nature vs. nurture' debate which affected the ability of users and carers to sustain placements. These themes were selected for their significance in the development of an explanatory framework for understanding the interactional dynamics involved in placement disruption. The paper concludes with a discussion of the key implications for social work practice, considering foster carer training, sustaining placements, and partnership arrangements between the young people, their natural families, foster carers and social work professionals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1999-13380-001

TI: Pathways in substitute care: Representation of placement careers of children using event history analysis.

AU: Fernandez,-Elizabeth

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 21(3) Mar 1999, 177-216.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The research reported here examines the issue of duration of care experienced by children and examines factors associated with particular substitute care outcomes: restoration, replacement, and continuance in care. Research carried out in Australia examined the placement careers of 201 children (aged 5-18 yrs) using event history analysis to express statistically the changing likelihood that children will be reunited with biological parents, and/or experience re-placements within given intervals of time. There was support for the proposition that the probability of restoration decreases as the child spends more time in care. The influence of different characteristics (child-related, parent-related or placement-related) in varying the likelihood of children experiencing different outcomes is discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

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

AN: 1997-35732-007

TI: Exploration of criteria for residential and foster care.

AU: Scholte,-E.-M

SO: Journal-of-Child-Psychology-and-Psychiatry. Vol 38(6) Sep 1997, 657-666.

IS: 0021-9630

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: In this paper the psychosocial characteristics of children (aged 18 yrs and under) in foster and residential care in Holland are analyzed to identify some provisional criteria that can increase the success of foster family placements. Successful placement was found to be associated with young age of the child, and with the absence of serious emotional and behavioral difficulties at the time of the placement. Further factors influencing success were a low involvement of the birth parents, a careful selection of foster parent families, a "good" match between the problems of the foster child and the capacities of the foster family to care and rear, a good preparation of all parties involved during the process of placement, and professional guidance during the whole process of foster care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

1996 – 1987

AN: 1997-07280-001

TI: Placement stability and inclusive practice in foster care: An empirical study.

AU: Palmer,-Sally-E

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 18(7) 1996, 589-601.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Analyzed the placement experiences of 184 4-17 yr olds in 4 Ontario Children's Aid Societies. The research provides an empirical test of theories of attachment and development regarding the importance of family relationships, as applied to children in out-of-home care, by seeking links between inclusive practice and placement stability. Baseline information was collected from 46 placement workers on preparation to handle separation issues and degree of inclusiveness in their placement practice. Demographic characteristics, difficulty of child's behavior toward caregivers, reasons for being in care and parents' attitudes toward placement were also measured. Children's placement changes were tracked for the following 18 mo. A significant percentage of variability in placement stability was accounted for by 2 conditions: the children's behavior and the involvement of their parents in preparing them for placement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1989-71876-001

TI: "Careers of placement" of youths in educational establishments / Plazierungskarrieren von Jugendlichen in Erziehungsheimen.

AU: Graf,-Erich-O

SO: Vierteljahresschrift-fur-Heilpadagogik-und-ihre-Nachbargebiete. Vol 56(1) Mar 1987, 47-60.

IS: 0017-9655

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Studied the placement histories of adolescents living in residential remedial education facilities for youths with severe behavior problems. Human subjects: 258 Swiss adolescents (12-20 yrs) (behavior disorders) (residential treatment). The Ss' records were reviewed for data concerning their placement (from birth to the present) in various systems outside the nuclear family (e.g., extended family, foster care, or correctional facilities). The interaction among age and frequency and type of placement was analyzed. (English & French abstracts) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1989-20144-001

TI: The preventive utilization of foster care.

AU: Steinhauer,-Paul-D

SO: Canadian-Journal-of-Psychiatry. Vol 33(6) Aug 1988, 459-467.

IS: 0706-7437

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Discusses 8 biological, psychological, and social factors that the literature considers responsible for the failures of long-term foster care. The clinical picture presented by such failures is summarized, noting how changes in the nature of children coming into care have necessitated shifts in the type of foster care required to meet their needs. Strategies for preventing psychological and social deterioration for children in care are described. (French abstract) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1988-14939-001

TI: Variables associated with disrupted placement in a select sample of abused and neglected children.

AU: Cooper,-Carolyn-S; Peterson,-Nancy-L; Meier,-John-H

SO: Child-Abuse-and-Neglect. Vol 11(1) 1987, 75-86.

IS: 0145-2134

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined the placement history of 172 abused and/or neglected children (aged 2-14 yrs) who had been placed in a residential home for maltreated children. Data were collected on number of

placements, time in transition, placement rate, and S and family characteristics. Analysis indicates that the following Ss underwent the more disruptive experience in foster care: (1) Ss with severe behavior problems, (2) Ss who were very young when first removed from their natural home, and (3) Ss with drug addicted and/or alcoholic parents. (French abstract) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

1986 – 1977

Reviews

AN: 1986-29840-001

TI: Placement disruption: A review of research.

AU: Proch,-Kathleen; Taber,-Merlin-A

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 7(4) 1985, 309-320.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Reviews research related to the incidence of placement disruption in foster care, causes and consequences of disruption, and prevention of disruption. Placement disruption is characterized by repeated moves among foster care placements that reflect a pattern of reciprocal alienation and rejection between a child and successive caregivers. It is suggested that disruption interferes with psychosocial development and achievement of permanency goals in children affected by the process. Research that has examined the relationship between number of placements and ratings of well-being and social effectiveness has not produced conclusive results regarding harm. Among correlates of moving, only the child's length of time in care and presence of emotional and behavioral problems in the child have consistently appeared in findings. Methodological problems associated with studies regarding placement disruption are described. Combined findings suggest that placement disruption is not simply a function of length of time or of problematic behavior but involves the outcome of interaction between the child, caregiver, and caseworker. (20 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1983-27898-001

TI: The prediction of successful foster placement.

AU: Stone,-Norman-M; Stone,-Susan-F

SO: Social-Casework. Vol 64(1) Jan 1983, 11-17.

IS: 0037-7678

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined the incidence and causes of foster home breakdowns--the unplanned removal of children from foster care--using the case records of 64 children (mean age 8 yrs 9 mo) selected from 3 child welfare units. A questionnaire consisting of 63 variables was developed from a literature review to assess the most pertinent variables related to foster-placement outcome. The variables were grouped into 4 categories: (1) characteristics of the agency, (2) characteristics of the natural parents and their household, (3) characteristics of the foster children, and (4) characteristics of the foster parents and their household. Ss' records were selected on the basis of the following: (1) removal of Ss from their natural home was required due to physical or sexual abuse, neglect, or abandonment; (2) Ss' minimum age was 3 1/2 yrs; and (3) the cases could reliably be classified as successful or failed foster placement. Results indicate that successful placement was most highly associated with the caseworker's expenditure of energy and with the degree of contact and rapport building. Findings are discussed in terms of the influence of the caseworker, foster parent-agency rapport, behavior of the child, and predicting placements. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1998-01864-004

TI: Profile of the foster child likely to experience unstable care: A re-examination.

AU: Pardeck,-John-T; Murphy,-John-W; Fitzwater,-Laura

SO: Early-Child-Development-and-Care. Vol 22(2-3) 1985, 137-146.

IS: 0300-4430

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This research reports on a profile of the child likely to experience unstable foster care based on data on 4288 foster children from the US Children Bureau. A questionnaire of 16 items was sent to 128 foster care workers (70% return rate) in a mid-Southern state. Based on Ss responses, the foster child likely to experience replacement in foster care tends to be older, is likely to be White, is in care for an extended period of time, often has behavioral and emotional problems, has biological parents likely to be alcoholic, and often experiences a high number of caseworkers. Social workers felt that

foster children with emotional problems are more likely to be in unstable care situations and that the foster family, biological parents, and caseworker play significant roles in the stability of care. Respondents also indicated limited availability of foster homes make it more likely that replacement will occur. It was noted that foster parents need specialized training to better deal with the special needs child who is likely to experience placement breakdown. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1986-20486-001

TI: An exploration of factors associated with the stability and continuity of the foster care system in the United States.

AU: Pardeck,-John-T

SO: International-Social-Work. Vol 27(1) 1984, 5-9.

IS: 0020-8728

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Analyzed factors associated with multiple foster home placement in 414 foster children (mean age 10.3 yrs). Results indicate that variables having the strongest positive association with foster care instability (multiple foster homes) were race of the child (with instability highest for White children), the amount of time in foster care, and caseworker turnover. Suggestions for attempting to diminish multiple placement and avoid its potentially damaging effects are presented. (11 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1984-01639-001

TI: An empirical analysis of behavioral and emotional problems of foster children as related to re-placement in care.

AU: Pardeck,-John-T

SO: Child-Abuse-and-Neglect. Vol 7(1) 1983, 75-78.

IS: 0145-2134

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Even though the research evidence supports the negative impact of re-placement on the foster child, little empirical research has dealt with identification of factors associated with children likely to be replaced. The present study focused on 4,288 foster children with behavioral and emotional problems and analyzed the association of these problems with placement stability and continuity. Findings indicate that Ss with behavioral and emotional problems were re-placed in foster care more often than those children without similar problems. (French abstract) (14 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1983-04178-001

TI: The relationship of family background and casework involvement to placement stability.

AU: Robinson,-JoAnn-L

SO: Journal-of-Social-Service-Research. Vol 4(3-4) 1982, 51-68.

IS: 0148-8376

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Considers the stability of foster family placements to be a function of the types of families foster children come from and the involvement of caseworkers in the children's cases. Two groups of 9-yr-olds (N = 30) whose foster care histories differed in the number of placements they had experienced were compared: Ss with no more than 2 placements (continuity group) or more than 2 placements (discontinuity group). Results show that Ss who experienced discontinuity came from single-parent families more often and were visited less often in their foster homes by their caseworkers than Ss who experienced continuity. Families of Ss in the discontinuity group received significantly fewer placement services on the average than did families of the continuity group. The identification of children prior to their 1st placement as "at risk" for instability in foster care is recommended, with the targeting of intensive casework activities on those children to follow as a means of lessening the likelihood of later placement changes. (19 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

1976 – 1967

AN: 1973-06566-001

TI: Success and failure in foster care.

AU: Napier,-Harry

SO: British-Journal-of-Social-Work. Vol. 2(2) Sum 1972, 187-204.

IS: 0045-3102

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Presents results of a study examining the influence of a child's legal status, age at placement, legitimacy, behavior problems, institutional care, previous experience with fostering, family interactions and the characteristics of the foster home on the success or failure of foster home placement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1972-23458-001

TI: Predicting success of foster placements for school-age children.

AU: Kraus,-Jonathan

SO: Social-Work. Vol. 16(1) Jan 1971, 63-72.

IS: 0037-8046

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Correlated certain objective characteristics of foster parents and children with success or failure of the child's 1st foster home placement. The sample consisted of 157 families with foster children aged 6 yr. and older. Data included the child's sex, date of placement, and scores on the WISC or WAIS, and foster parents' religion, occupation, and reasons for wanting a foster child. Results indicate that successful placements (i.e., those that had survived 2 or more years) were related to several interacting factors, including (a) older age of the parents, (b) presence of other foster or natural children, and (c) parents' general interest in helping a child. Prediction tables of success with various combinations of characteristics are presented. (27 ref.) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)