

Résumé : Ce chapitre fait la récension de la documentation, publiée depuis 20 ans, sur les programmes de prévention des mauvais traitement auprès des enfants. Il est découpé en trois sections qui présentent les programmes de prévention universelle, sélective et indiquée de la négligence et des abus physiques. La conclusion met l’accent sur le caractère complexe et multidimensionnel de la négligence et des abus physiques des jeunes enfants. Elle souligne que les programmes récensés rapportent en général des effets positifs, mais que de nombreux problèmes méthodologiques rendent difficile l’interprétation des résultats concernant l’efficacité des interventions préventives. De plus, peu de programmes semblent tenir compte des facteurs parentaux associés à la négligence et aux abus physiques (toxicomanie, dépression, traumatisme affectifs, déficience intellectuelle, etc. et leur durée semblent nettement insuffisante.


Résumé : Empowerment evaluation is the use of evaluation concepts, techniques, and findings to foster improvement arid self-determination. Program participants-including clients-conduct their own evaluations: an outside evaluator often serves as a coach or additional facilitator depending on internal program capabilities. Empowerment evaluation has three steps: 1) establishing a mission; 2) taking stock; and 3) planning for the future. These three steps build capacity. They, also build a sense of community; often referred to as communities of practice. Empowerment evaluation also helps to create a culture of learning arid evaluation within an organization or community.


Résumé: Mothers and fathers of 163 5-year-olds were observed interacting with their children in
dyads on 2 separate occasions on a familiar and unfamiliar cognitive activity. Within- and between-family comparisons were conducted. Few differences in the instruction provided by mothers and fathers appeared, and those that did were on the unfamiliar task. On this task, instruction by mothers, within and across families, was more responsive to children’s changing skill than was instruction by fathers. Directive and disapproving comments by parents were related to poorer posttest performance by the child. High level of instruction by both parents was related to better posttest performance than was low level of instruction by parents. Contributions of parents to their children’s cognitive development are discussed.


Résumé: South Korea has had remarkably high incidence and prevalence rates of physical violence against children, yet the problem has received only limited public and professional attention until very recently. This article represents the first attempt in English to systematically analyze South Korea’s recent epidemiological studies on child maltreatment. Discussed are sociocultural factors that have contributed both to delays in child protection laws and a low public awareness of the problem of child abuse. The article highlights methodological issues concerning the definition of physical abuse in South Korea and the complex attitudes toward violence. It also examines the role of the Korean women’s movement in the reform of family laws and the recent establishment of new child protection legislation. Suggestions for future directions for the problem of child maltreatment within South Korea are presented.


Résumé: Some professionals have hypothesized that the observed problems in children who have been maltreated may actually be a result of the combination of risk factors surrounding the child, including but not limited to direct results of the abuse itself. This article examines the complexity of hypothesized pathways to poor adjustment after physical and sexual abuse. The literature on the impact of major risk factors associated with maltreatment is reviewed in an attempt to clarify the potential contributions of these contextual variables on the development of psychopathology in physically and sexually abused children. The implications this analysis may yield for prevention, intervention, and research in this field are also discussed.


Résumé: Parents of preterm, very low birthweight (VLBW <1,500 grams) babies are often uncertain about the relative merits (versus risks) of preschool experience for their infant. To examine this issue, the academic and social functioning at age seven, of 74 VLBW infants who had attended an informal preschool setting was compared to that of 42 VLBW nonattenders of equivalent neonatal medical severity and family milieu, as well as to that of 154 normal birthweight children (NBW >
2,500 grams) of similar background. VLBW attenders scored significantly higher than VLBW nonattenders on the cognitive measures of Mean School Performance, Works Hard, and Learns a Lot (Teacher Report Form-Achenbach, 1991), and also on Cognitive Competence (Teacher’s Rating Scale-Harter & Pike, 1984). In the case of girls, but not boys, attenders also had lower social nonparticipation scores than nonattenders on the Selective Classmate Evaluation Procedure (Hoy, Sykes, Bill, Halliday, McClure, & McReid, 1992) completed by classmates. While attenders still scored less optimally than the NEW group, their better scores suggest the need to examine prospectively whether exposing VLBW toddlers to child-paced preschool experience prior to more formal teaching may encourage their openness to new experience and learning.


particulièrement aux questions de la planification du programme, du recrutement des participants, et la rétention des parents en cours de programme.


Résumé : Child neglect is the most prevalent form of child maltreatment in the US, yet it has received comparatively little research attention. This is no doubt in part due to difficulty defining and operationalizing the construct of neglect. Despite these challenges, a small body of literature investigating risk factors for child neglect has accumulated. This paper reviews this literature, providing effect sizes when possible. Parental demographic, psychological, and behavioral characteristics as well as child, family, and neighborhood factors are reviewed. Although few factors have been examined in more than one study, when taken together, the findings suggest that parental behavioral and psychological characteristics may have the largest relations to neglect, and that limited socioeconomic resources are the most consistently documented risk factor for neglect.


Résumé: Reviews the past 10 yrs of research relevant to psychiatry on injuries in children and adolescents. A literature search of databases for "wounds and injuries, excluding head injuries," was done with Medline and PsycINFO, yielding 589 and 299 citations, respectively. Further searching identified additional studies. Progress is occurring in prevention, pain management, acute care, psychiatric treatment, and outcomes. The emotional and behavioral effects of injuries contribute to morbidity and mortality. Psychiatric assessment, crisis intervention, psychotherapy, psychopharmacological treatment, and interventions for families are now priorities. Research offers new interventions for pain, delirium, posttraumatic stress disorder, depression, prior maltreatment, substance abuse, disruptive behavior, and end-of-life care. High-risk subgroups are infants, adolescents, maltreated children, suicide attempters, and substance abusers. Staff training improves quality of care and reduces staff stress. Despite the high priority that injuries receive in pediatric research and treatment, psychiatric aspects are neglected.


Résumé: A set of hypotheses derived from Belsky’s process model of the determinants of parenting was tested in a sample of 129 Dutch parents with their 15-month-old infants. Parental ego-resiliency and education, partner support, and infant social fearfulness were found to explain significant and unique portions of variance in the observed quality of parental behavior, which, in turn, was linked to the infants’ attachment security and cognitive development. Parental intelligence was both indirectly-through parenting-and directly related with infant Bayley Mental Developmental Index, whereas parental ego-resiliency was both indirectly and directly linked with infant Attachment Q-Set security. Belsky’s claim that parents’ personal resources are most effective and
child characteristics are least effective in buffering the parenting system was not empirically confirmed.


Note : Toutes ces références sont disponibles au centre de documentation du GRAVE pour photocopie ou consultation.

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