Adshead, Gwen and Bluglass, Kerry. *A vicious circle: transgenerational attachment representation in a case of factitious illness by proxy.* Attachment & Human Development. 2001; 3 (1) : 77-95.

Récupéré : Attachment theory offers a robust way to investigate transgenerational child maltreatment: first because there is a coherent theoretical hypothesis of how this might be mediated by the development of insecure working models of relationships, and second, because there is existing evidence from prospective studies that transgenerational attachment patterns can be predicted. Specifically, attachment theory may be particularly useful in cases of Fictitious Illness by Proxy, where the maltreating behavior is characterized by disordered illness behavior and care-eliciting. The authors present a case history, using the Adult Attachment Interview, which examines attachment and child maltreatment in 3 generations. A single case history allows for hypothesis generation about the genesis of Fictitious Illness by Proxy behavior.


Table des matières:
1- introduction au système et présentation de notre approche
2- Bref historique de la protection des enfants aux États-Unis
3- Créer un contexte de changement
4- Au départ, un appel téléphonique : Réagir et aller au-delà
5- Des instruments efficaces : lesquels choisir et comment les utiliser
6- L’enquête comme intervention et prévention
7- Fermeture d’un cas : jusqu’où faut-il aller ?
8- Supervision, consultation et formation continue
9- Quand vous devez placer un enfant hors de son foyer


Récupéré : Non disponible

Résumé : Non disponible

Bugental, Daphne Blunt (Université de Californie). Prévention de l’abus envers les enfants. Conférences d’hiver : Perceptions danseureuses... relations pétrieuses; Montréal. Acétates de la conférence.

Résumé : Non disponible


Résumé : This chapter presents an overview of the social disorganization model in an attempt to account for neighborhood variation in delinquency rates. Then, the extensions and revisions of this theory that have led to recent revitalization of modern local community approaches will be presented. Discussion of the most complicated issue in this theoretical tradition; the relationship between the level of a community’s economic deprivation and its delinquency rates are included.


Résumé : Examined how neighborhood and individual factors are related to child maltreatment. Using an ecological framework, a multilevel model was used to analyze neighborhood structural conditions and individual risk factors for child abuse and neglect. 400 parents of children under the age of 18 yrs were systematically selected from 20 randomly selected block groups with different risk profiles for child maltreatment report rates. Parents were administered the Neighborhood Environment for Children Rating Scales, the Child Abuse Potential Inventory, the Zimet measure of social support, and the Conflict Tactics Scales as a measure of childhood experience with violence. Neighborhood factors of impoverishment and child care burden significantly affected child abuse potential after controlling for individual risk factors. However, neighborhood effects were weaker than they appeared to be in aggregate studies of official child maltreatment reports. Variation in child abuse potential within neighborhoods is greater than between neighborhoods. However, adverse neighborhood conditions weakened the effects of known individual risk and protective factors, such as violence in the family of origin.


Résumé : Research suggests that fathers’ involvement in their children’s lives is associated with enhanced child functioning. The current study examined (a) whether presence of a father was associated with better child functioning, (b) whether childrens perceptions of fathers’ support was associated with better functioning, and (c) whether the above association was moderated by the father’s relationship to the child, the child’s race, and the child’s gender. Participants included 855 six year-old children and their caregivers. Father presence was associated with better cognitive development and greater perceived competence by the children. For children with a father figure, those who described greater father support had a stronger sense of social
competence and fewer depressive symptom. The associations did not differ by child’s gender, race, or relationship to the father figure. These findings support the value of fathers’ presence and support to their children’s functioning. Priorities for future research include clarifying what motivates fathers to be positively involved in their children’s lives and finding strategies to achieve this.


Résumé: This chapter provides a comprehensive overview of the victimization of children and youth. The authors demonstrate that victimization has enormous consequences for children, derailing normal and healthy development trajectories. It can affect personality formation, have major mental health consequences, impact on academic performance, and also is strongly implicated in the development of delinquent and antisocial behavior. It is clear that because of several factors such as children’s special developmental vulnerability to victimization, its differential character during childhood, and the presence of specialized institutions to deal with it (like child protection agencies), the victimization of children and youth deserve both more attention and specialized attention within the larger fields of criminology, justice studies, and even developmental psychology. The authors propose that this field be called developmental victimology.


Table des matières :
1-Planifier tôt sa présentation orale
2-Se situer dans le cadre de la rencontre
3-Cerner son sujet
4-Proposer une communication
5-Choisir son mode de présentation
6-Élaborer un plan détaillé
7-Viser la performance orale : Impact, clarté et suspense
8-Apprivoiser les aides visuelles
9-Achever ses aide-mémoire ou son texte
10-Répéter et s’évaluer
11-Progresser par les exercices continus
12-Prendre la parole
13-Tirer profit de la période de questions
14-Réaliser une présentation par affiches

Résumé: Research on child development has increasingly emphasized the complexity of developmental processes, and this reconceptualization is reflected in recent research on the effects of child maltreatment as well. The articles in this special issue by A. Radhakrishna et al., D. B. Marshall et al., and H. Dubowitz et al. illustrate the value of studying maltreatment in the context of children’s relationships, not only with their biological mothers, but with biological fathers and father figures as well. The current author feels that ambiguities remain, suggesting that there is a need to know much more about the quality and longevity of the relationships between these men and both their partners and surrogate children to understand their roles and impact more fully.


Résumé: Drawing on intergenerational transmission and cultural (attitudinal) theories, this study examines the extent to which attitudes help explain (1) the relationship between experiencing violence while growing up and subsequent violence against one’s children and spouse, and (2) demographic differences in violence. Structural equation modeling techniques are used to examine data from a representative sample of 245 Ss (mean age 37.06 yrs) from the general population and a sample of 141 ex-offenders (mean age 26.89 yrs). The findings indicate that experiencing violence while growing up is related to favorable attitudes towards violence against spouses. The experience of violence while growing up and attitudes are related to violence against both children and spouses. The relationship between experiencing violence while growing up and engaging in violence against spouses is mediated by attitudes. The results also suggest that men and nonwhites are more approving of violence towards spouses. However, attitudes do not account for demographic differences in violence against children and spouses.


Résumé: This study examined some possible effects of the presence and quality of parent-child interaction of fathers and father figures on the behavior of 261 young children in a sample of families reported to child protective services. Data was obtained during interviews with the primary caregiver and child when the child was 4 and 6 years of age. Whereas the presence or absence of a father or father figure seemed to make little difference in child behavioral problems at age 4, lower levels of aggression and depression were observed for children by age 6 if an adult male in some form of father-like relationship was present in the child’s life. When controlling for mother’s ethnicity, child’s gender, the number of referrals to child protective services, and the presence of domestic violence, the direct effect of a father/father figure was no longer significant but remained in the multivariate models as a significant interaction term.

Résumé : Most research on the effect of father figures in the home on the incidence of child maltreatment has been cross-sectional and has focused on sexual abuse. This prospective study’s purpose is to determine if the presence of a father surrogate in the home affects the risk of a subsequent child maltreatment report. In a longitudinal sample of at-risk children, North Carolina’s Central Registry for Child Abuse and Neglect was used to determine the maltreatment history of children from birth to age 8 years. The participants were a subset of 788 mother-infant pairs that were recruited at birth in 1986-1987. Children who had a father surrogate living in the home were twice as likely to be reported for maltreatment after his entry into the home than those with either a biological father or no father figure in the home.


Résumé : This chapter offers suggestions for direction to guide future research in the area of child abuse and neglect over the course of the next decade. However, this chapter is limited in its scope, since it focuses on the connections between the experiences of early childhood abuse (physical and sexual abuse) and childhood neglect and delinquency and youth violence. The first part of this chapter describes some of the background literature on this topic and more recent findings from the author’s own research as well as that of others on the relationship between child abuse and neglect, and youth violence. The second part of the chapter highlights six research needs that warrant more attention : 1) examine the consequences of child abuse and neglect by gender and race/ethnicity; 2) pay more attention to neglected children; 3) examine the role of the juvenile system in the processing and handling of child abuse and neglect cases; 4) examine the role of criminal sanctions in cases of child abuse and neglect; 5) consider the effects on children of witnessing violence in the home and community; and 6) identify protective factors or intervention experiences.


Résumé : Explores the language and history in America of rights for children, highlighting the dual roles of children’s needs and children’s capacities in defining their emerging rights. The author suggests key principles, shared with human rights initiatives generally, that have driven modern movements for children’s rights. The chapter concludes by discussing the international movement to articulate children’s specific human rights, which resulted in the 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the child, and its implications for.

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