PUBLICATIONS RÉCENTES DE 2003


Résumé: Disponible sur le web en français version PDF: http://www.cprn.org/rcrpp.html


Résumé:

Differences in maternal characteristics only partially explain the lower birth weights of infants of African-American women. It is hypothesized that economic and social features of urban neighborhoods may further account for these differences. The authors conducted a household survey of 8,782 adults residing in 343 Chicago, Illinois, neighborhoods to assess mean levels of perceived social support and used US Census data to estimate neighborhood economic disadvantage. Data on birth weight and maternal risk factors were gathered from 95,711 birth certificates (1994-1996). Before statistical adjustment of the data, infants born to African-American mothers were found to be, on average, 297 g lighter than those born to White mothers.
After adjustment for individual-level risk factors, this difference was reduced to 154 g. For African-American mothers only, mean birth weight decreased significantly as the neighborhood level of economic disadvantage increased. For White mothers only, a significant positive association was found between perceived levels of neighborhood social support and infant birth weight. Adding these neighborhood-level predictors to the model reduced the adjusted White versus African-American difference in birth weight to 124 g. Results support the hypothesis that neighborhood-level factors are significantly associated with infant birth weight.


Résumé:

Introduction: To identify possible gaps in the child maltreatment literature the present study examined the development of the child maltreatment literature over a 22-year period, including temporal trends for child maltreatment types, the characteristics of the research participants, and sources of participant recruitment.

Method: Child maltreatment articles (N=2090) published from 1977 to 1998 (inclusive) in six specialty journals were coded on type of article, type of child maltreatment, gender and parental status of participants, abuse role of participants, and recruitment source of participants. Results: Across the period studied the annual percentage of quantitative articles (articles with inferential statistics) increased, whereas the annual percentage of theoretical articles decreased. The annual percentage of articles examining child physical abuse (CPA) decreased, whereas the annual percentage of articles examining child sexual abuse (CSA) increased. The percentages of articles examining child neglect (CN) or child emotional abuse (CEA) remained consistently low. Distinguishing child maltreatment types in research articles increased. Males were underrepresented in CPA perpetration and CPA adult victimization articles, but adequately represented in CSA perpetration and CPA child victimization articles. Females were adequately represented in CPA perpetration and CSA child and adult victimization articles. Recruitment from universities and outpatient mental health facilities increased; recruitment from medical settings decreased.

Conclusions: CN and CEA literatures need to be developed first by theoretical, then by quantitative works. In addition, the publication of more research on male subjects for CPA perpetration and adult CPA victimization is needed.


Résumé:

This paper examines the impact of welfare reforms on several measures of child maltreatment. The authors use state-level data from 1990 to 1998 to examine whether recent welfare reforms
have increased or reduced the incidence of reported and substantiated cases of maltreatment, the incidence of specific types of substantiated maltreatment—physical abuse and neglect—and the number of children living in out-of-home care. The welfare reforms considered are the imposition of family caps, lifetime limits, work requirements, sanctions for non-compliance, and, the restriction of welfare benefits to immigrants. How welfare benefit levels and changes in state Earned Income Tax Credit programs affect reports and substantiated cases of maltreatment are also considered. Evidence strongly indicates that reductions in states' welfare benefit levels increase the number of children in out-of-home care, and some evidence indicates that strict lifetime welfare limits and tougher sanctions for noncompliance are related to higher levels of substantiated maltreatment. The evidence on family caps is mixed: family caps appear to be associated with fewer instances of substantiated maltreatment, but more children in out-of-home care. Because most of the welfare reforms examined have been in effect for only a short time, these results should be considered preliminary. Overall, however, they provide some evidence that the recent welfare reforms in the United States may have increased child maltreatment.

VIDÉOCASSETTE DE CONFÉRENCES 2003


PUBLICATIONS RÉCENTES DE 2002


Résumé:

A reanalysis of data from the Gaudin, Polansky, Kilpatrick, and Shilton 1996 study of 185 low-income families combined information from neglectful families with information from the comparison group. Physical neglect was related to maternal depression, more adult problems, stressful life events, negative family affect, and low social support. Multivariate analyses indicated that a combination of higher maternal education, positive family affect, more supportive services, and fewer stressful life events predicted the provision of adequate physical care among low-income families.

Résumé:

Currently available data and concerns about the validity of reports by mothers significantly truncate the ability of researchers to address a myriad of research questions concerning the involvement of fathers in families. This study aimed to inform this concern by examining predictors of, father involvement and father-mother discrepancies in reports of involvement within a low-income, predominantly minority sample of families with both resident and nonresident fathers (n = 228). Paired hierarchical linear models were used to control for the interrelation between pairs of reporters. The results indicate that although fathers' and mothers' reports are similar, mothers consistently report lower levels of involvement than do fathers. Parental conflict, fathers' nonresidence, and fathers' age, as well as mothers' education and employment, predicted larger discrepancies between fathers' and mothers' reports.


Résumé:

Examined the development and implementation of the Seven Circles community substance abuse prevention coalition in Southeast Alaska, which incorporated a youth-adult partnership approach to accomplish its activities. Four annual partnership member surveys were conducted to assess the local projects, assess the value of the partnerships to the participants, and gather feedback about the functioning of the Seven Circles Coalition. Respondents included 22 youths and 36 adults for the 1997-2000 surveys. The results are described as supporting the youth/adult model and are discussed in the context of youth empowerment.


Résumé:

Examined the effects of prevention science community leader training on individual and community attitudes. 203 community leaders (mean age 48.0 yrs) from 21 Pennsylvania communities involved in the Communities That Care (CTC) program underwent CTC training and subsequently completed interviews. Results show that training was positively, albeit modestly, linked with subjects (Ss') attitudes and knowledge, and with internal and external functioning of the CTC coalition. Training was not linked to perceived community readiness or perceived CTC efficacy. Training attendance was associated with Ss' accuracy in correctly identifying risk factors linked to adolescent behavior problems. It is concluded that training in prevention science promotes more favorable perceptions of the internal and external functioning of social services coalitions.

Résumé:

This study explored the relationship between community and coalition characteristics in predicting community-wide rates of adolescent substance use. Coalition characteristics (i.e., ratings of the quality of prevention plans, key informants' ratings of the perceived effectiveness of the coalition in the community) and characteristics of 20 different communities in Rhode Island (i.e., median family income, amount of funding each community received for prevention) were examined to determine which were better predictors of the community-wide variability in eighth grader's self-reported alcohol use between 1993 and 1995. Due to the multilevel nature of the data used in this study, the Hierarchical Linear Modeling program was used for data analysis. This study found that the coalition characteristics were better than the community characteristics in predicting the community-wide variability in eighth grade drinking across the two years. In all of the models tested, neither of the community characteristics were significant predictors of the community-wide variability in eighth grade drinking across the two years. However, the coalition characteristics were close to significance in some models, or were significant predictors of the community-wide variability in eighth grade drinking across the two years in other models. In models where both coalition characteristics were entered together, the ratings of plan quality variable was found to be a significant predictor of the community-wide variability in eighth grade drinking between 1993 and 1995, and the perceived effectiveness variable reached a trend level of significance in predicting the outcome. However, when each variable was entered alone, the ratings of plan quality variable only reached a trend level of significance in predicting the community-wide variability in eighth grade drinking across the two years. No relationship was found between the perceived effectiveness variable and the outcome when this variable was entered alone. The relationship between the coalition characteristic variables and the community-wide variability in eighth grade drinking across the two years was not in the expected direction. Results from this study indicated that eighth grade drinking increased in those communities that had coalitions that wrote high quality plans and received high perceived effectiveness ratings. These results may be due to the timing of data collection or multicollinearity among the variables.


Résumé:

It is rare that a group of community-based non-profit social service providers can successfully develop a coalition that includes not only a range of providers, but the County Health and Human Service Agency as well. This is a case study of a coalition of non-profit agencies that has come together in an attempt to plan and implement a comprehensive service delivery system to address the human service needs of residents in Napa County, California. With the goal of
developing a comprehensive and seamless system of care for all residents of Napa, this non-profit coalition has begun to transform: (1) the way that services are designed and delivered, (2) the way that non-profits work together, and (3) the role of the county health and human services agency. The case study includes a set of obstacles encountered and lessons learned.


Résumé:

Presents the case study of a neighborhood-based substance abuse prevention coalition formed by a neighborhood association comprised primarily of White and older neighbors, and a school-based parents association formed by younger Latino neighbors. 12 key members of the coalitions completed interviews. Differences in the communication and organizational skills of the 2 sets of participants quickly emerged. Although the community initiative had been established primarily as a coalition between the neighborhood association and the parents association, neither community-based organization was ready to venture into the coalition. The parents association was numerically large and vibrant, while the neighborhood association was numerically small and stagnant. There was a clash of cultures, with each organization wanting to operate in a manner that felt right and comfortable. The leaders of both groups were unable to, and, in some cases, unwilling to work with the other.


Résumé:

This study examined variations in the relationships among child characteristics, parenting stress, and parental involvement. Participants were 100 two-parent families with preschool-aged children. Self-report and interview data were collected to measure parental involvement, as well as perceptions of child temperament and parental stress. Analyses revealed significant, yet somewhat different, associations between child temperament and parental stress for mothers and fathers. More significant associations were found between perceptions of child temperament and involvement for fathers than for mothers. The associations between child temperament and parental stress and involvement differed on the basis of child and parent gender. Results are discussed in terms of future research on father involvement, as well as programs designed to encourage fathers to assume more active parental roles.

Table des matières:
1-Children in their own issue: a shift of approach ; 2-researching with children on a sensitive topic ; 3-What children know and understand about domestic violence ; 4-Children's experiences of living with domestic violence ; 5-Children's coping strategies ; 6- Barriers of racism, ethnicity and culture ; 7-The influence of domestic violence on relationships between children and their mothers ; 8-Life with a violent father ; 9- Listening to the children: The way ahead ; Appendix-Children's advice to other children about coping with domestic violence


Résumé:

Social inequalities in psychological status have been attributed to health selection and to social causation. We used data from the 1958 British birth cohort, followed over three decades, to identify causes of inequality in adulthood. Psychological status prior to labour market entry influenced inter-generational mobility, but selection effects were weaker for intra-generational mobility, between age 23 and 33. However, selection failed to account for social differences in risk of distress of approximately threefold in classes IV&V compared with I&II. Both childhood and adult life factors appeared to contribute to the development of inequalities. The principal childhood factors were ability at age 7 for both sexes and adverse environment (institutional care for men and low class for women). Adult life factors varied, with stronger effects for work factors (job strain and insecurity) for men and qualifications on leaving school, early child-bearing and financial hardship for women. Gradients in psychological distress reflect the cumulative effect of multiple adversities experienced from childhood.

Note : Toutes ces références sont disponibles au Centre de documentation GRAVE-Ardec pour photocopie ou consultation.

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