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PUBLICATION RÉCENTE DE NOS MEMBRES


Résumé: OBJECTIVES: This paper examines a grant programme developed by the Quebec Social Research Council in the 1990s to encourage the building of research partnerships between researchers, decision-makers and practitioners. In particular, it studies the perceptions of key participants concerning the reasons behind the programme's successful implementation and growth. METHODS: In addition to secondary data about institutional involvement in the programme, 10 researchers and administrators were consulted as key informants. The method of concept mapping was used in order to draw out a consensus on the different factors associated with the successful implementation of the programme. RESULTS: The participants identified 10 main factors that help explain the programme's successful implementation. These factors were then grouped into a model containing four dimensions: the leadership and coherence shown in the programme's implementation; the presence of a favourable political and social conjuncture; the programme's responsiveness to the needs of health and social services institutions; and the programme's responsiveness to the needs of the university milieu. CONCLUSIONS: Although this model remains specific to the prevailing situation in Quebec at the time of its application, it may help stimulate reflection and contribute to an understanding of how research policies can encourage partnerships between researchers, practitioners and decision-makers.
AUTRES PUBLICATIONS RÉCENTES


Table des matières:
INTRODUCTION
MÉTHODOLOGIE
1- Présentation des organisations et des mesures offertes
2- Les contextes dans lesquels s'inscrivent les mesures facilitantes
3- La conciliation Famille-travail: perspectives des personnes interviewées
4- L'évaluation des coûts et des bénéfices des mesures et les mesures souhaitées par les personnes en emploi
EN GUISE DE CONCLUSION
ANEXE BIBLIOGRAPHIE
COMPOSITION DU CONSIL DE LA FAMILLE ET DE L'ENFANCE


Résumé: Among the latest and most important innovations in the field of youth development is the Search Institute's methodology of developmental assets, which offer a set of "benchmarks" for families and communities to follow to help ensure positive child and adolescent development. In 4 parts, it is argued that as powerful as this model is, there are significant limitations to its design and application; and that it does not go far enough in utilizing children as full participants in creating and applying these new benchmarks. Part 1 examines the recent evolution of the social science of children and how this evolution reflects changing understandings and interpretations of children and childhood. Part 2 introduces the theoretical basis for a methodology that both acknowledges and utilizes children's ability to participate. Part 3 describes the authors' own efforts to put this theoretical model into practice with the Young Citizens' Project (YCP). Part 4 examines the future directions of the social science of children, drawing on lessons learned from the YCP. It is concluded that many aspects of the YCP can be used to inform the idea of developmental assets such that this paradigm can become a richer and more nuanced tool for researchers.


Résumé: Non disponible

Résultat: Assesses the relationship of childhood sexual abuse (CSA) to 9 other categories of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), including childhood abuse, neglect, and multiple types of household dysfunction. Retrospective cohort study data were collected from 17,337 adults who responded to a survey questionnaire. Regression models were used to estimate the strength of the association of CSA to each of the other 9 ACEs and a graded relationship between measures of the severity of CSA and the number of other ACEs. CSA was reported by 25% of women and 16% of men. In comparison with persons who were not exposed to CSA, the likelihood of experiencing each category of ACE increased 2- to 3.4-fold for women and 1.6- to 2.5-fold for men. The adjusted mean ACE score showed a significant positive graded relationship to the severity, duration, and frequency of CSA and an inverse relationship to age at first occurrence of CSA. CSA is strongly associated with experiencing multiple other forms of ACEs. The strength of this association appears to increase as the measures of severity of the CSA increases. The understanding of the interrelatedness of CSA with multiple ACEs should be considered in the design of studies, treatment, and programs to prevent CSA as well as other forms of ACEs.


Résultat: Parental awareness refers to parents' perceptions and making sense out of children's responses and behaviors. This study examined a theoretical model on the determinants of disturbed parental awareness, with a central place given to Belsky's buffer hypothesis. Maternal characteristics were hypothesized to have direct effects on parental awareness, whereas effects of negative childhood experiences and low levels of social support were regarded as being mediated by maternal characteristics. The model was examined in a community sample of 101 mothers from different socioeconomic backgrounds with a zero-to-three infant. Social nurses providing home visits reported on parental awareness, childhood experiences, social support, and maternal characteristics. Results supported a modified model that added a direct pathway between childhood experiences and parental awareness, supporting the intergenerational transmission hypothesis.


Résultat: This article critically examines a key tenet of research based on neighborhood effects models (resource, collective socialization, epidemic). This research, based primarily on macro-level demographic data, details the various ways in which inner-city neighborhoods compromise
child development. Using recent qualitative data from low-income African American mothers with young children & who live in a Chicago housing project, we explore how maternal parenting strategies promote the safety & positive development of children in a high-risk, low-resource neighborhood. Findings from in-depth interviews identify buffering strategies (monitoring, cautionary warnings, danger management, chaperonage, confinement) & enhancing strategies (resource-brokering, in-home learning strategies) that protect children from danger & promote positive social, cultural, & academic development. These data expand on narrowly formulated neighborhood effects theories, demonstrating the active role that mothers play in child well-being & growth.


Résumé: This study examined rates of youth-reported maltreatment history and the association between youth-reported maltreatment and foster care history across four racial/ethnic groups in a public system of care. Interviews were conducted with 1,045 youth (European Americans, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, and Asian Pacific Islanders) and their primary caregivers, sampled from one of five service sectors (alcohol/drug services, child welfare, juvenile justice, mental health, and special education) in San Diego. Overall, racial/ethnic differences in youth-reported maltreatment were minimal. However, in the child welfare sector, African American youth self-reported maltreatment less frequently than other youth. There were significant racial/ethnic differences in foster care history, with African Americans far more likely to have been placed, even after controlling for youth-reported maltreatment, income, age, and gender. Furthermore, maltreatment history was associated with placement for all youth except African Americans. These results suggest that the overrepresentation of minority children in child welfare does not stem from greater rates of maltreatment.


Résumé: An exhaustive examination of Canada’s family policy concludes that recent federal and provincial government initiatives are misguided and have not efficiently addressed the problems of child poverty. “The Child Tax Benefit is a dead end” assert Pierre Lefebvre and Philip Merrigan in “Assessing Family Policy in Canada: A New Deal for Families and Children,” released today by the Institute for Research on Public Policy. The authors argue that current programs do not meet their intended objectives and, most troubling, they do not achieve their primary goal, which is to reduce child poverty. Further, when these programs are combined with current welfare and unemployment assistance programs, there is no real incentive for families to increase their employment income, they say. They also find that equity has been reduced for two-child, two-parent, working families.

Lefebvre and Merrigan argue that governments should adopt a life-cycle policy framework and
focus on investing in the human capital of children with programs targeted at early childhood development. These types of programs are especially important for vulnerable children, because they tend to shield them from the negative impact of living in poor or dysfunctional families. In addition, since children are poor because they live with adults who are poor, the only long-term and efficient means of reducing poverty are those that will encourage adults’ entry into and attachment to the job market. Finally, all children are equally worthy of societal support, and the cornerstone of any family policy should be a substantial, universal, non-taxable child benefit.

To complete Canada’s human capital strategy, they also propose the following:

- Increase paid maternity and parental leave and consider introducing maternity allowances to make it financially feasible for all parents to bond with their children during infancy.
- Convert the Child Care Expense Deduction into a refundable tax credit for child-care expenses and reduce the cost of high-quality child care for low income families.
- Introduce full-day kindergarten for five-year olds and gradually introduce full-day junior kindergarten for four-year-olds to eliminate the skill inequalities that hamper the academic success of many children.
- Consider redirecting current subsidies for post-secondary education and public training programs into programs for children. Poor motivation at early stages of development and inadequate academic preparation are much greater barriers to post-secondary education than the affordability of post-secondary tuition.

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Résumé: Presents 3 theoretical models for understanding how neighborhood influences may be transmitted to children and youth; they are through institutional resources, parental relationships, and the norms and collective efficacy model. Institutional resources include learning activities, social and recreational activities, childcare, schools, health care services, and employment opportunities. As an example, neighborhood SES, like family SES, is associated with access to institutional resources, as well as the quality of the resources obtained. Parental relationships include parental characteristics, support networks, behavior, and the home environment, and these may transmit neighborhood effects to children and youth. The authors found that families that moved to more affluent neighborhoods used less harsh behavior than families that remained in poor neighborhoods.

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Résumé: Un analyse de les caréctéristiques métodologiques de le Programme de Développement Complet (CCDP) et ses évaluations suggèrent plusieurs leçons qui pourraient être appliquées à des programmes d'évaluation communautaire, complet, deux-génération service démonstration programmes, et ces leçons sont illustrées avec des données du site CCDP de Pittsburgh. Les recommandations pour les projets futurs sont (1) sélectionner le bloc de sondage de base afin de correspondre au programme de traitement; (2) considérer les limites de l'attribution aléatoire; (3) ne pas évaluer l'efficacité de l'outcome de n'importe quel programme avant qu'il ne soit documenté comme ayant été correctement implanté; (4) les données système d'information de gestion (MIS) doivent être intégrées avec les données de l'outcome pour le groupe de communauté et l'intervenant individuel des participants de manière à ce que les services spécifiques reçus puissent être liés à leurs intentions des résultats; (5) analyser pour les doses de programme; et (6) utiliser les évaluateurs locaux dans un consortium national.


Résumé: La majorité des enfants aux États-Unis expérimentent la violence parentale (PCPA), une stratégie disciplinaire désavantage aux yeux de nombreux experts. Plusieurs décennies de recherche ont documenté un lien entre les caractéristiques communautaires et le mauvais développement des enfants. Plusieurs projets de recherche ont adopté un approche multilevel pour étudier si les caractéristiques des quartiers affectent l'incidence de la violence parentale dans les familles. Les données de cet article ont été recueillies dans le cadre du Projet sur le Développement humain dans les quartiers de Chicago et ont été analysées à l'aide du modèle d'équations linéaires hiérarchiques. Une échelle d'évaluation de l'PCPA a été développée. Les résultats obtenus montrent que plusieurs caractéristiques des quartiers étaient associées à l'PCPA. L'immigration a persisté après avoir contrôlé la composition familiale. Un niveau croisé a été trouvé entre les réseaux sociaux de quartier et le race/ethnicité hispanique. L'article conclut que les caractéristiques des quartiers peuvent influencer la quantité de PCPA utilisée par les familles. Les stratégies d'intervention des quartiers semblent prometteuses.


Résumé: cet article se concentre sur le développement de la langue et la prêre READINESS-TO-LEARN de 30 enfants (âgés de 5-7 ans) dans une communauté Grikua du Sud-Afrique défavorisée. Le Junior South African Individual Scales a été administré pour évaluer le niveau de développement de la langue des enfants. Les données ont été résumées, à l'aide de statistiques descriptives. Les auteurs argumentent que le développement linguistique insuffisant perturbe la prêre READINESS-TO-LEARN de l'enfant dans la situation d'enseignement formel, car ils n'ont pas été enseignés les compétences de pensée d'ordre supérieur via les expériences de médiation linguistique tôt. Les enfants ont montré une incapacité à redefinir et transformer des idées relativement complexes qui conviennent aux exigences d'apprentissage. Parce que l'élaboration verticale et horizontale de la langue ne s'est pas produite, ces enfants font défaut en fluence verbale, raisonnement associatif et compétences de pensée relationnelle. Leur gamme restreinte de vocabulaire a aussi...
adversely affected verbal retention. The preschoolers therefore revealed impaired knowledge-acquisition processes. The authors recommend a transformation of the preschool curriculum into a programme that is devoted to the enhancement of language-based thinking skills to further the preschoolers’ readiness-to-learn skills.

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Résumé: Reviews research on the prevalence of children's exposure to domestic violence, examines the co-occurrence of domestic violence and child maltreatment, and considers the impact of exposure on children. There is clear evidence indicating that both severe and moderate violence occurs frequently in homes and that children are exposed to this violence. However, because of differing definitions of what constitutes domestic violence and variability in research methodologies for collecting the data, there are significant discrepancies in prevalence reports across studies. Of great concern is the immediate impact on the children and the long-term consequences for their later relationships. Fewer studies have been done on the co-occurrence of domestic violence and child maltreatment. However, it is likely that children who live in homes where domestic violence occurs are more likely to be abused and neglected. On the basis of available research, there is little doubt that vast numbers of children are exposed to domestic violence and that children's responses vary widely depending on their risk and vulnerability, as well as the structure of their environments. A developmental risk and protective factors framework will be used to integrate the information on children's exposure to violence.

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Résumé: This paper presents the prevalence and incidence of children in need of social services due to child maltreatment, child poverty, parental incarceration, parental substance abuse problems, and homelessness. Examines early childhood family education and family support approaches in primary prevention designed to meet the needs of these children.

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Résumé: This chapter identifies "context minimization error" as the tendency to ignore the impact of enduring neighborhood and community contexts on human behavior. The error has adverse consequences for understanding psychological processes and efforts at social change. The chapter describes a series of theoretical models of how neighborhoods and community settings are associated with various aspects of human welfare and reviews evidence of associations of contexts with health, psychological distress, risky behaviors, psychological
attitudes, and child development. It suggests that many psychological processes may play out differently in different contexts and that contextual factors interact with sociocultural characteristics of individuals in predicting outcomes. People, in turn, can shape community contexts. A more sophisticated understanding of the effects of contexts depends on more sophisticated approaches to assessing them.


Résumé: Comme le problème de l'articulation emploi-famille s'est intensifié récemment, nous nous sommes intéressée à cette question sous l'angle des mesures de conciliation offertes et, surtout, du temps de travail. Contrairement à la plupart des autres recherches, la nôtre ne se limite pas à la présence de mesures dans les organisations, mais s'intéresse aux critères d'accès et aux modes d'utilisation de ces mesures dans les organisations. Nous montrons que les mesures offertes dans les organisations québécoises sont limitées, en nombre comme sur le plan de l'accès, et que l'usage qu'en font les hommes et les femmes est différent. Enfin, nous conclurons en exposant les limites de cette recherche et présenterons des avenues à explorer dans des recherches futures.

Note : Toutes ces références sont disponibles au Centre de documentation GRAVE-ARDEC pour photocopie ou consultation. Pour plus d'information, vous pouvez joindre Julie Denoncourt ou Magalie Loiselle au (514) 987-3000 (4783)