### CHILD PROTECTION AND CARE REFORM IN THE CONTEXT OF MOLDOVA — EU ASSOCIATION AGENDA



2024 Theme: Ending the placement of young children in institutional care – from policy to action

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COPIL



















### International Conference

### CHILD PROTECTION AND CARE REFORM IN THE CONTEXT OF MOLDOVA — EU ASSOCIATION AGENDA

2024 Theme: Ending the placement of young children in institutional care – from policy to action

Psychiatric problems and competence following severe early deprivation: Early and subsequent experiences that promote well-being

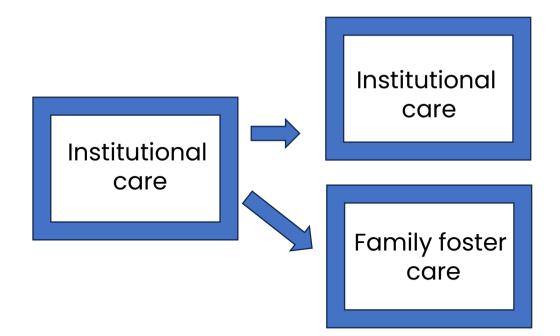
Dr. Charles **ZEANAH**, Mary Peters Sellars-Polchow Chair of Psychiatry, Professor of Psychiatry & Pediatrics, Executive Director Infant Institute, Tulane University School of Medicine



### **Overview**

The question we address is:

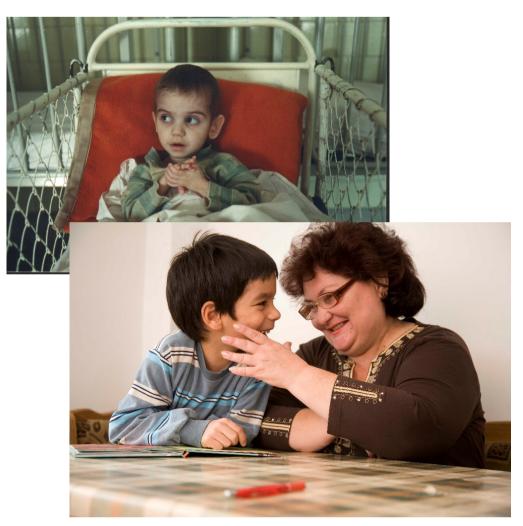
Can an alteration in the caregiving environment in early childhood (range 7-33 months, average 22 months), lead to long-term differences in mental health and competence?







# Main effects of the intervention on psychiatric disorders at trial completion

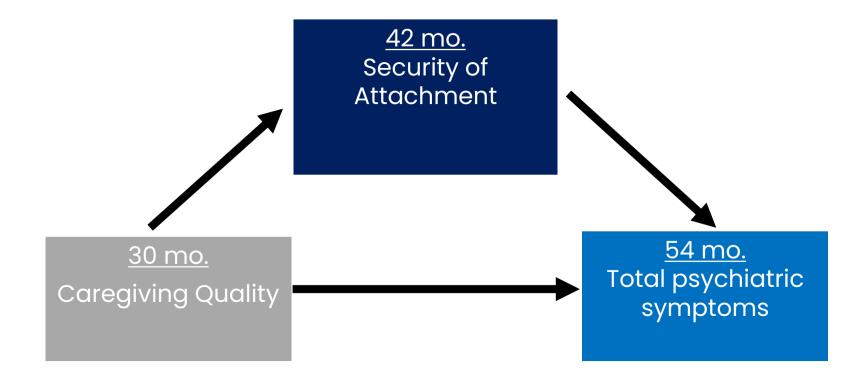


### Psychiatric problems

- Significantly less impairing mental health problems in 4.5-year-old children randomized to foster care versus more extensive institutional care.
  - Fewer psychiatric symptoms
  - Fewer psychiatric disorders
  - Less impairment from disorders

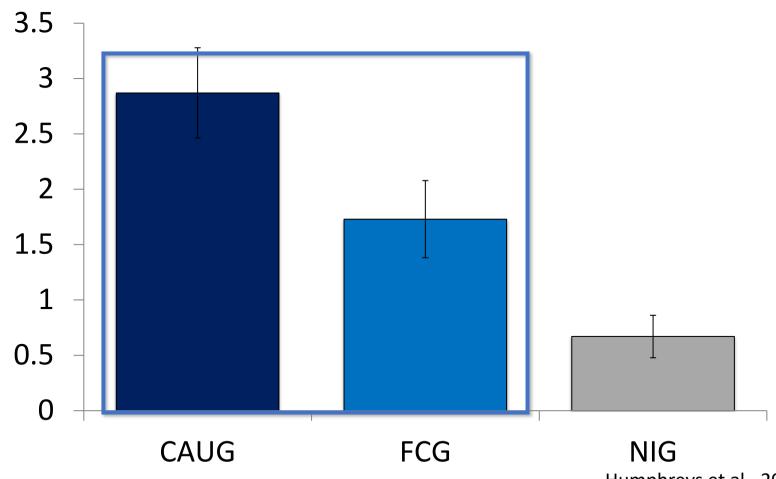


# Caregiving reduces psychiatric problems through effects on attachment to caregivers



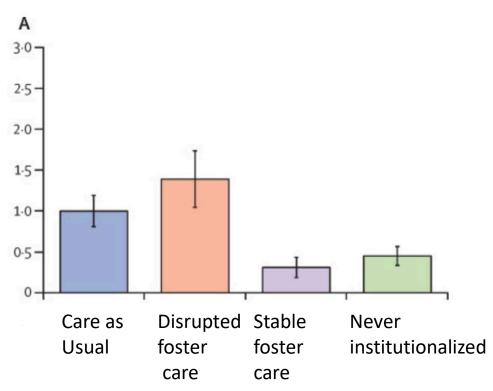


# Foster care associated with fewer aggressive and behavioral symptoms in boys at age 12

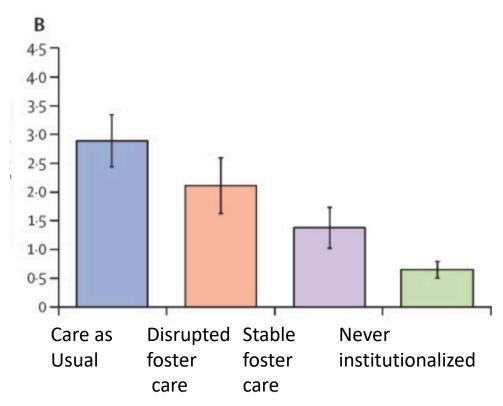


Humphreys et al., 2015, Lancet Psychiatry

## Stable foster care group has fewer symptoms



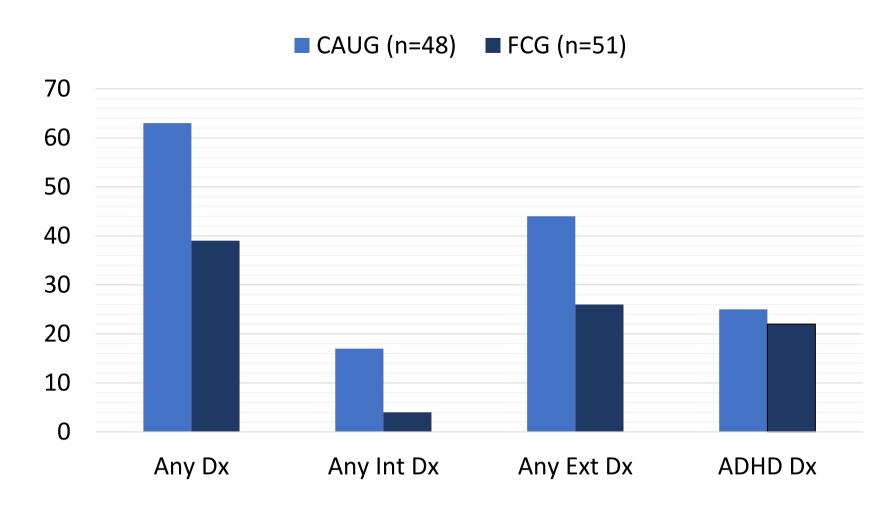
**Aggressive behavior symptoms** 



**Emotional distress symptoms** 

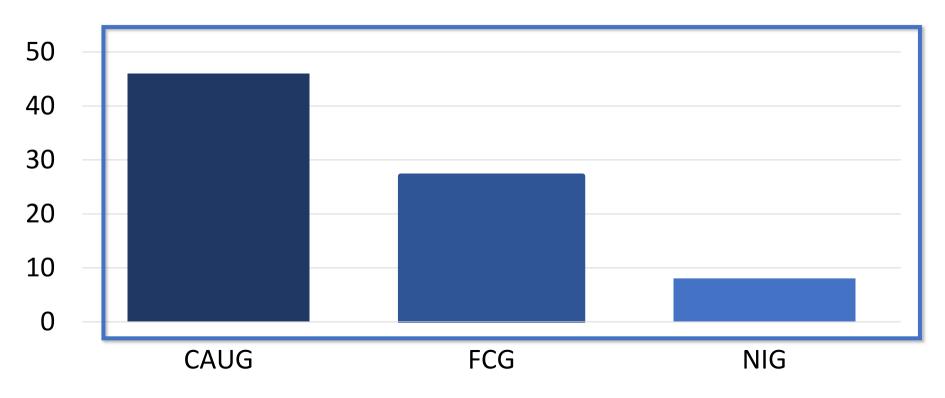


# Foster care reduces psychiatric problems at 16 years





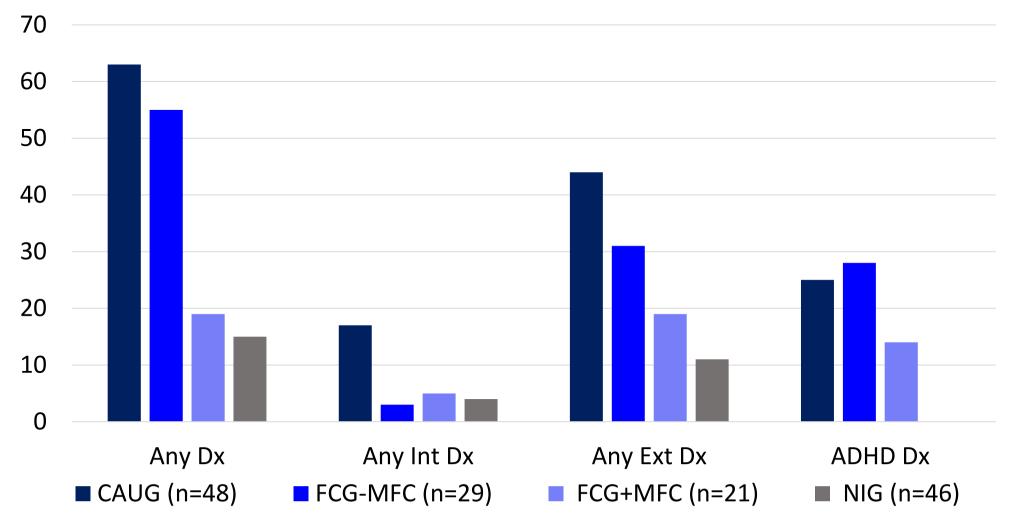
## Foster care reduces serious psychiatric problems



Chi-square (2) = 13.73, p <.001



# Age 16 Stability of placements and psychiatric diagnoses



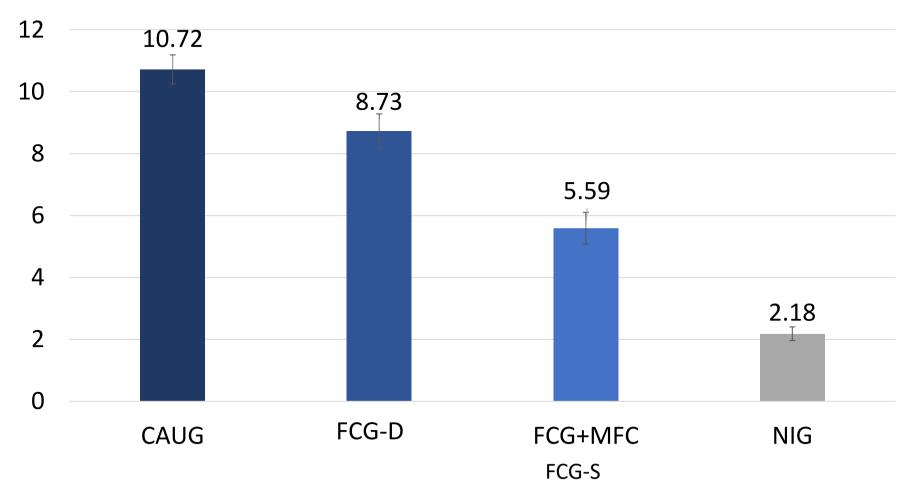
Humphreys et al., 2021, Journal of Consulting and Clinical

Psychology

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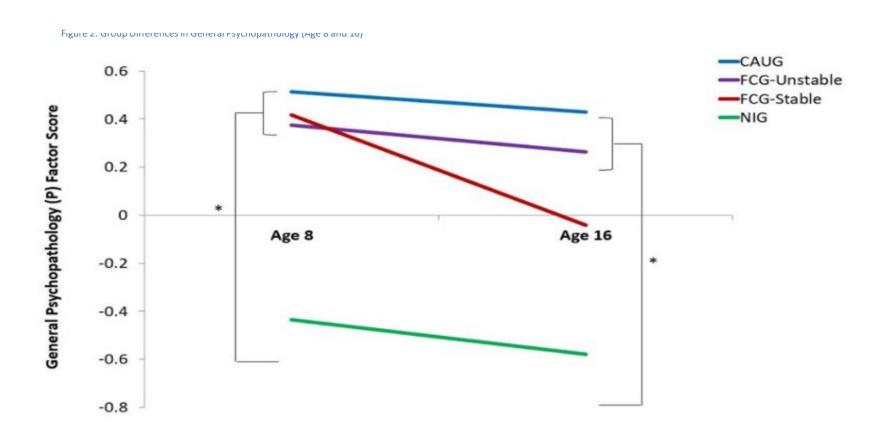
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## Age 16 stability of placements and total psychiatric symptoms



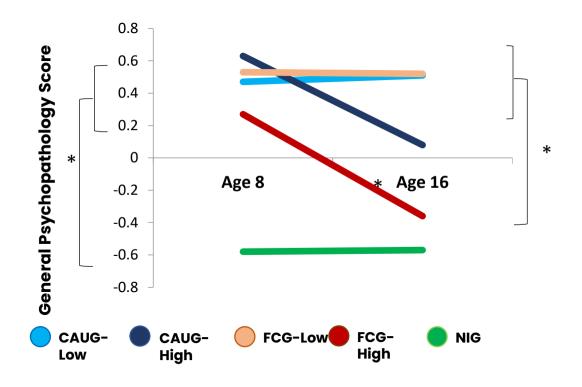


# Stability of placements from 4 to 16 years leads to lower levels of psychiatric problems in adolescents





# Quality of Caregiving and Psychiatric Problems at 8 and 16 Years





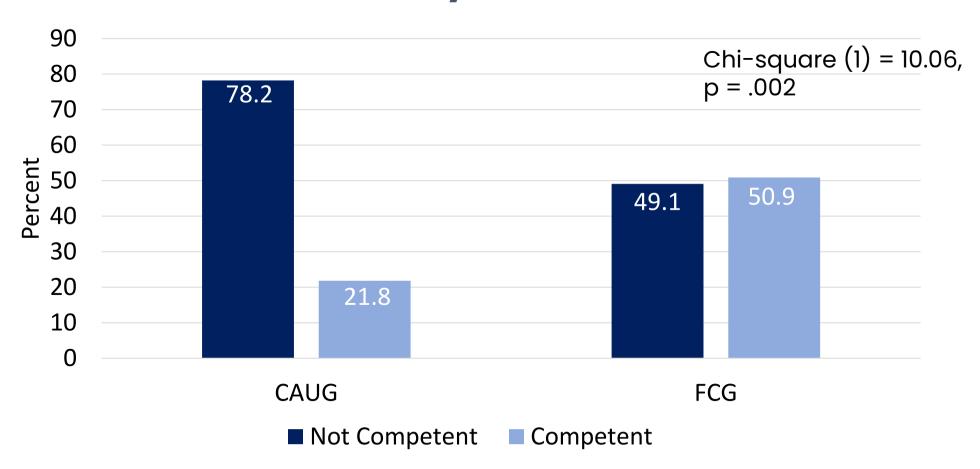
### Domains of competence

- Family relations
- Peer relations
- Academic competence
- Physical health
- Impairment from psychopathology
- Tobacco and alcohol use
- Risk-taking





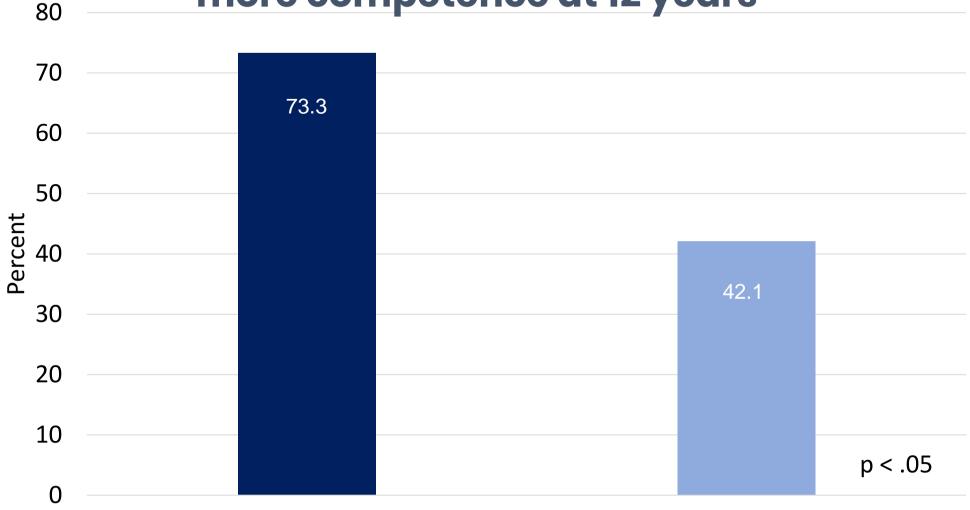
### Percent competent in CAUG and FCG at 12 years



Humphreys et al., 2018, *Journal of Child Psychology and*FORM IN THE CONTEXT OF MOLDOVA –

Psychiatry

### Earlier placement into foster care leads to more competence at 12 years



Placed by Age 20 months

Placed After Age 20 months

Humphreys et al., 2018, *Journal of Child Psychology* and *Psychiatry* 

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### Competence at 8, 12 and 16

### Age 8

- Family relations
- Peer relations
- Mental health
- Physical health
- Academic performance
- Risk taking
- Overall 5/6

### <u>Ages 12 and 16</u>

- Family relations
- Peer relations
- Mental health
- Physical health
- Academic performance
- Risk taking
- Substance use
- Overall 6/7



## Longitudinal perspective on competence 8-16 years

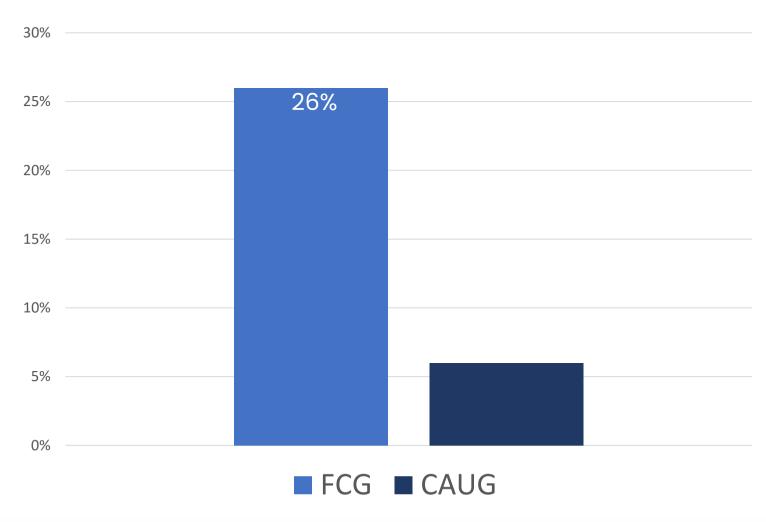


Inconsistently Competent



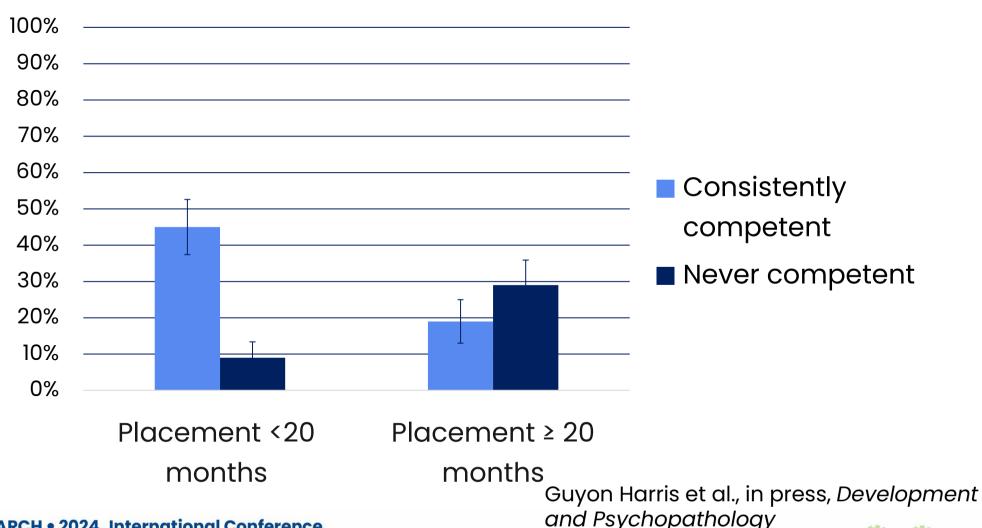


## Placement in foster care leads to consistent competence





# Earlier placement into foster care increases likelihood of consistent competence



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# Psychopathology and Competence Following Early Deprivation: Factors Affecting Risk and Recovery

- Deprivation inherent in institutional rearing increases risks for serious psychiatric problems and decreased competence.
- Recovery is enhanced by:
  - Placement into well-supported foster families
  - Family placement as early as possible
  - Higher quality of care
  - Stability of placements over time



### Thanks!







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