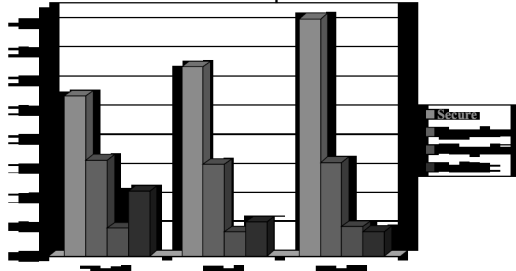
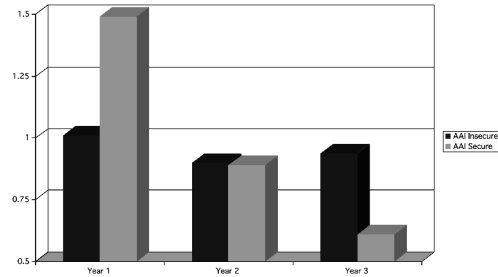


Story completion themes in the late adopted group over first 2 years of placement:
Year Group Effect



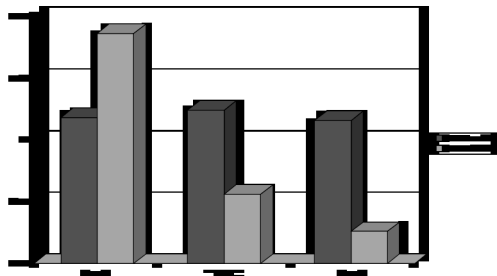
(Wilks Lambda=.80, $F=9.35$, $df=8,63$, $p < .001$)

Defensive avoidance themes of maltreated children as a function of adoptive mothers' **AAI insecurity** versus **security** AAI status (Roy's Largest Root $F=3.29$ (4,138) $p < .005$)



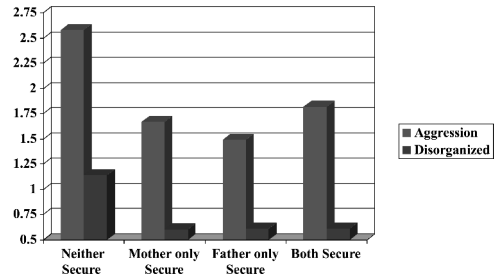
Year group by Maternal AAI interaction, $F=4.32$, $p < .05$

Defensive avoidance themes of maltreated children as a function of adoptive mothers' **unresolved** versus **resolved** AAI status



Year group by Unresolved AAI interaction, ANOVA $F=3.48$ (df 2, 168) $p < .05$

Children's summary 'insecure aggression' and 'disorganization' scores grouped by interaction



(Roy's Largest Root $F=4.19$ (4,137) $p < .005$)

Why does security increase for all maltreated children who are adopted but insecurity and disorganization persist for those adopted by insecure parents?

Tronick: (1997; pg.65) "reparation of interactive errors is the critical process of normal interaction that is related to developmental outcome rather than synchrony or positive affect per se."

Bowlby's earliest writings on affect regulation and specifically on the ambivalence that exists in every parent, asserts that "insecure parents find the child's negative emotions, especially hatred directed towards the parent, the most difficult and meet such displays with a similar matched negative response, an averted gaze, withdrawal or display of concomitant anger (Bowlby, 1956/1979).

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) study (2007)
17,300 middle-aged, middle-class and mostly employed residents of the state of California

Childhood



maltreatment and household dysfunction

- psychological abuse
- physical and sexual abuse
- violence against the mother
- living with household members who were either substance abusers, mentally ill or suicidal, or had been in prison.



In Adulthood

cigarette smoking, obesity, physical inactivity, alcoholism, drug abuse, depression, attempted suicide, sexual promiscuity and sexually transmitted diseases, heart disease, cancer, stroke, diabetes, skeletal fractures, liver disease and poor health as an adult.

CHILD/PARENT PSYCHOTHERAPY GROUP

**CENTER FOR BABIES, TODDLERS AND FAMILIES
EARLY CHILDHOOD CENTER
ROSE F KENNEDY
CHILDREN'S EVALUATION AND REHABILITATION CENTER**

**ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE
BRONX, NY**

**Early Childhood Center
Center for Babies, Toddlers and Families**

- **400 families seen annually**
- **Children with developmental disabilities**
- **Children exposed to domestic and community violence, abuse and neglect, parental incarceration.**
- **Children with biological parents and in foster care**

Baby Program

- Designed for specific population: high risk-trauma in the past, trauma in the present, poverty
- Target population:
Mothers with significant histories of abuse and neglect
"When my baby was born, she wouldn't even look at me"

Children three years old and younger exposed to trauma and stress in their early lives

Baby Program

Designed for specific population: high risk-trauma in the past, trauma in the present, poverty

Program structure

- ① Parent-child group
- ② Parent group
- ③ Child group

Goals

- ① To help parents identify and work towards becoming the kind of parent they want to be with guidance from an infant and early childhood mental health perspective in a group setting
- ② Group structure promotes social cohesion, combats social isolation

Baby Program

- Target population
Mothers with significant histories of abuse and neglect
"When my baby was born, she wouldn't even look at me"

Children three years old and younger exposed to trauma and stress in their early lives
- Program structure: Child/ Parent Psychotherapy Groups, Dyadic Sessions, Individual Sessions
- Goals: To help parents identify and work towards becoming the kind of parent they want to be with guidance from an infant and early childhood mental health perspective in a group setting.

CHILD/PARENT PSYCHOTHERAPY GROUP

- **Parent/child joint play**
- **Parent group**
- **Child Group: developmentally appropriate therapeutic play**
- **Reunion activity**

Parental and Child Representations of Attachment

Collaboration between:

Anne Murphy, Early Childhood Center of the Children's Evaluation and Rehabilitation Center (CERC) at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine and

Miriam Steele and Howard Steele, The New School for Social Research

Parent Assessments: Adult Attachment Interview, Parent Development Interview, Parenting Stress Index

Child Assessments: Strange Situation, Co-Construction Task, Affect Task, Story Stem Assessment Profile
Child Behavior Checklist

The Bronx/New School Parent-Child Project
Miriam Steele, Howard Steele, Anne Murphy

- ① The use of 'state of the art' attachment and social emotional assessments as outcome measures, and as
- ② Clinical catalysts in ongoing manualized intervention
- ③ 'Added value' of video feedback component

The Bronx/New School Parent-Child Project
Miriam Steele, Howard Steele, Anne Murphy

Reaching into the assessment 'Toolbox':

Adult Attachment Interview-Parental Representations of Attachment History

Parent Development Interview-Parental Representations of Child

Strange Situation Paradigm, Co-Construction Task, Story Stem Assessment Profile- Assessments of Parent-Child Relationship and Child's representations of parent

Affect Task-Child's emotion understanding

Prohibition Tasks-Assessments of affect regulation (effortful control, delay of gratification)

Salivary Cortisol -physiological assessment of stress Parent and Child)

Co-Construction Assessment (Steele, et al, 2007)

- "Build something using as many blocks as you can!"
- Code:
 - 1) Non-verbal- Affect Expression, Patterns of Touch, Physical Proximity
 - 2) Verbal-vocal expression, reference to shared past experience, use of child's name, use of pronoun "we or us"

Bowlby, 1951, p.84 On Parenting

Just as children are absolutely dependent on their parents for sustenance, in all but the most primitive communities, are parents, especially mothers, dependent on a greater society for economic provision. If a community values its children it must cherish their parents.

