

Gender Differences in Foster Youth Who Receive Relationship-Based Therapy

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BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

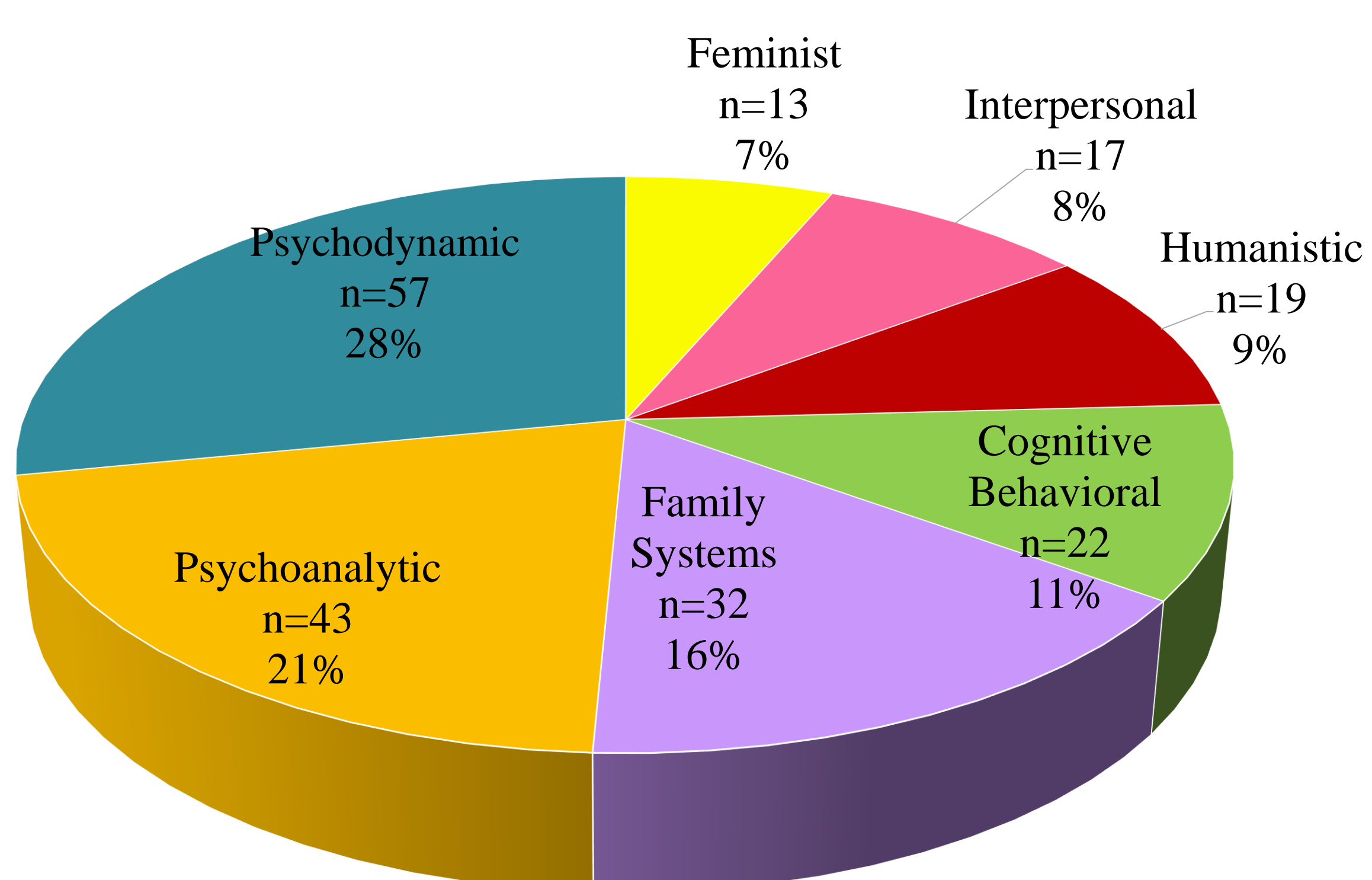
- Children placed into the foster care system are at increased risk for behavioral, cognitive, and emotional difficulties as a result of their experienced trauma, removal from home, and the instability of the foster care system.
- Women have more positive attitudes towards seeking psychological treatment than men. This positive attitude has been correlated with women receiving mental health services more than men.
- Our previous research has indicated that foster youth experience positive effects from long-term psychotherapy, however gender differences within these results has yet to be evaluated.
- The current study explored gender differences in the impact of open-ended, Relationship-Based Therapy provided to children, adolescents, and adults currently or previously in foster care.
- Treatment was delivered by licensed clinicians through a national non-profit organization that provides pro-bono mental health treatment to current and former foster youth with one therapist “for as long as it takes”.

METHOD

Clinician Participants (n = 68)

- 80% female
- Mean age = 47.78 years (SD = 11.53 years)
- 89.7% White; 5.9% Multiple Ethnicities
- M = 12.17 years clinical experience (SD = 10.94 years)

General Approach to Psychotherapy



METHOD

Measures

- Semi-structured intake and exit interviews including items on therapist and patient demographics, patient symptoms, treatment progress, and treatment approach.
- Mental health symptoms rated on a 5 point scale: 1= None, 2= Mild, 3= Moderate, 4= High, 5= Extreme.
- Open-ended narrative questions regarding treatment methods and parameters.

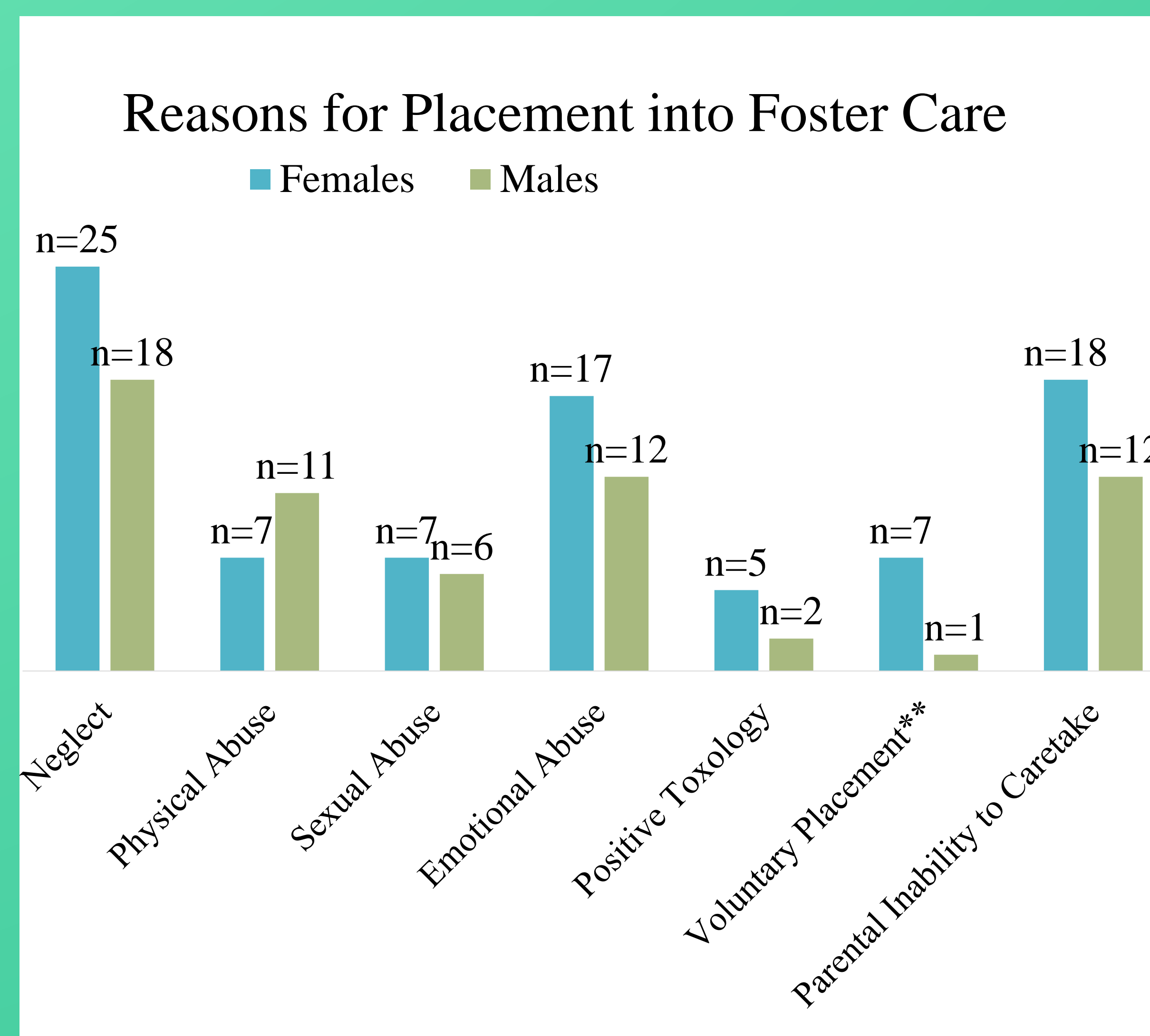
Procedure

- Therapist names and contact information were provided by the non-profit organization.
- Research assistants contacted and scheduled interviews via letters and telephone.
- Initial Telephone Interviews were conducted with therapists at the start of treatment.
- Exit Telephone Interviews were conducted with therapists within at treatment termination.

RESULTS

Patient Demographics (n = 68)

- Mean age = 10.10 years (SD = 5.98 years)
- 50% female, 50% male
- African American (42.6%), White (25.0%) and Multiple Ethnicity (22.1%)



**Voluntary Placement was significantly higher for females. $c^2(1, N = 68) = 5.10, p < .05$

RESULTS

Parameters of Treatment

- Average length of treatment for females (M = 2.95 years, SD = 2.11) and males (M = 3.24 years, SD = 3.24) was not significantly different.
- 80% of females and 78% of males attended treatment once per week. The frequency of attended treatment during the last year of therapy for females and males was not statistically different. $c^2(5, N = 68) = 8.121, p = .150$.

Overall Changes in Mental Health Symptoms

Symptoms	n	Start of Treatment		End of Treatment		Sig. Value
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
Depression	68	3.191	.9345	2.308	.9345	0.000
Anxiety	68	3.544	.8883	2.647	.9104	0.000
Dissociative Symptoms	67	2.194	1.145	1.672	.8942	0.000
Sleep Problems	67	2.358	1.202	1.716	.9503	0.000
School Problems	67	2.463	1.470	1.851	1.306	0.000
Conduct Problems	68	2.706	1.294	2.117	1.099	0.000
Aggression/ Violence	68	2.191	1.200	1.602	.9641	0.000
Peer Relationship Problems	68	2.868	1.118	2.294	1.079	0.000
Problems with People Current Living Situation	63	2.809	1.148	2.254	1.391	0.003
Anger Problems	34	2.823	1.336	2.323	1.173	0.003
Enuresis	58	1.414	.956	1.034	.184	0.004
Substance Use/ Abuse/ Dependence %Significant increase	67	1.104	.465	1.313	.743	0.015
Problems in Relationship with Family of Origin	65	3.077	1.514	2.662	1.492	0.032
Hoarding Problems	34	1.382	.739	1.235	.606	0.096
Eating Problems	68	1.868	1.245	1.662	1.002	0.099
Risk Taking	67	2.119	1.225	1.925	1.119	0.230
Legal Problems	68	1.147	.496	1.250	.741	0.324
Self- Injurious Behaviors	68	1.500	.889	1.353	.806	0.324
Encopresis	59	1.034	.260	1.016	.130	0.376
Learning Problems	67	2.253	1.460	2.134	1.278	0.412
Suicidality	67	1.269	.664	1.224	.517	0.427
Sexual Behaviors	67	1.612	1.029	1.567	1.131	0.438
Psychotic Thoughts/ Behaviors	65	1.246	.613	1.246	.707	0.473
Transiency	66	1.106	.434	1.091	.518	.810

Rating Symptom Scale: 1= None, 2= Mild, 3= Moderate, 4= High, 5= Extreme

RESULTS

Significant Differences in Therapist Ratings- Start of Treatment

Symptom	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.
Eating Problems			
Male	1.50	.788	
Female	2.24	1.49	$p < .05$
Aggression/ Violence			
Male	2.55	1.28	$p < .01$
Female	1.82	.999	
Risk Taking Behavior			
Male	2.51	1.27	$p < .01$
Female	1.74	1.05	

Significant Differences in Therapist Ratings- End of Treatment

Symptom	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.
Sexual Behaviors			
Male	1.17	.672	
Female	1.96	1.36	$p < .05$
Problems in Relationship w/ Family of Origin			
Male	2.97	1.45	$p < .05$
Female	2.24	1.52	

ANOVAs revealed no significant gender differences in changes over the course of treatment

DISCUSSION

- This sample of female and male foster children and youth who were removed from home for reasons of neglect, parental inability to caretake, and reasons of abuse attended long-term, weekly psychotherapy for an average of 2.9 years and demonstrated a variety of mental health symptoms.
- Finding suggests the sample as a whole experienced significant reductions in depression, anxiety, dissociative symptoms, sleep problems, school problems, conduct problems, aggression/violence, peer relationships problems, enuresis, and problems in relationships while in Relationship- Based Therapy.
- Although there was an overall reduction in symptoms, mixed model ANOVAs revealed no significant differences in total symptom outcomes between genders.
- These results indicate that males and females may present with different severity of symptoms at the start and end of treatment, but that there are no significant differences in the effectiveness of treatment.
- Limitations of the current study include small sample size, potential bias of therapist informants, and lack of a comparison group.