

## **Experience of child welfare services and long-term adult mental health outcomes: a scoping review**

MCKENNA, Sarah, DONNELLY, Michael, ONYEKA, Ifeoma N.  
<<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-5351-1037>>, O'REILLY, Dermot and MAGUIRE, Aideen

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**Supplementary Table TS2.** Final model covariates, included studies of OHC and adult mental health

Study	Covariates				
	ACEs	Demographics	Socio-economic	Care experiences	Other
<b>Anctil et al. (2007), USA</b>	Physical abuse ( <i>ns</i> ) Sexual abuse (- overall mental health) Neglect ( <i>ns</i> ) Emotional abuse ( <i>ns</i> )	Gender ( <i>ns</i> ) Current age ( <i>ns</i> ) Ethnicity ( <i>ns</i> )		Age at first placement ( <i>ns</i> ) Intensity of placement change (- no. diagnoses) Felt loved ( <i>ns</i> ) Helpfulness of foster parent ( <i>ns</i> ) Close relationship with an adult ( <i>ns</i> ) Mental health services (- no. diagnoses) Independent living services (- overall mental health) Employment training ( <i>ns</i> ) Tutoring services ( <i>ns</i> ) Education services ( <i>ns</i> )	
<b>Björkenstam et al. (2017), Sweden</b>	Parental death ( <i>ns</i> ) Parental criminality (-) Parental substance abuse (- diagnosis) Parental psychiatric morbidity (-) Parental separation (-) Total no. childhood adversities (-)	Birth year (nr) Gender (nr) Parental country of birth (nr)	Parental education (nr) Household public assistance (-) Residential instability (- diagnosis)		
<b>Brännström et al. (2017), Sweden</b>		Gender (nr)	Parental social class childhood (nr) Household poverty childhood (nr)		
<b>Bruskas and Tessin (2013), USA</b>	ACEs prior to OHC (-)			ACEs during OHC ( <i>ns</i> ) Number of placements ( <i>ns</i> )	
<b>Buchanan et al. (2000), UK</b>			Parental manual class ( <i>ns</i> ) Smoker or drinker (- female) Presence of partner (+ female) Employed (+) Manual class as adult (- female) High Rutter score at 16 (-) Qualifications (+ female)		High non-verbal skills as child (+)

<b>Cheung and Buchanan (1997), UK</b>	Gender (- female)	Childhood social disadvantage (- female age 33) Marital status (+ married; - female no partner at 23, - no partner at 33 years) Qualifications (+) Manual class (- age 23 years) Unemployment (-) Looking after the home (- age 23)	
<b>Dixon (2006), UK</b>	Gender ( <i>ns</i> ) Ethnicity ( <i>ns</i> )		Range of trouble during care (-) Duration in care ( <i>ns</i> ) Placement movement ( <i>ns</i> ) Age at leaving OHC ( <i>ns</i> ) M/h problem at baseline (-) Experiencing troubles post-care (-) Intense contact with leaving care worker (-) Other support measures ( <i>ns</i> ) Living in suitable housing (+) Disability ( <i>ns</i> )
<b>Dregan et al. (2011), UK</b>	Gender (nr) Ethnicity (nr)	Mother's marital status (nr) Parental education (nr) No. of siblings at birth (nr) Socio-economic status in childhood (nr) Mother's age (nr) Residential area at child's birth (nr)	Premature birth (nr) Birthweight (nr) Mother's smoking and drinking during pregnancy (nr) Breastfed (nr)
<b>Garcia et al. (2012), USA</b>	Current age ( <i>ns</i> ) Gender (- female)		Placement instability (- Caucasian) Circumstances of exit ( <i>ns</i> ) Access to independent living services (+ African American) Drug and alcohol services (- Caucasian) Mental health services ( <i>ns</i> ) Tutoring ( <i>ns</i> ) Employment services (- African American) Tangible items for leaving ( <i>ns</i> ) Agency helpfulness (- Caucasian) Subjective preparedness for leaving care (+ Caucasian) Satisfaction with foster care (+ African American)

<b>Garcia et al. (2015), USA</b>	Parental criminal history ( <i>ns</i> ) Parental mental health (-) Parental substance abuse ( <i>ns</i> ) Chronicity of abuse (-)	Gender (- female) Age ( <i>ns</i> )	Placement instability (-) Agency helpfulness (+ African American/Caucasian)	Childhood mental/physical disability ( <i>ns</i> )
<b>Harris et al. (2010), USA</b>		Current age (nr) Gender (nr) Ethnicity (nr)	Decade entered care (nr) Region served in care (nr)	
<b>Patterson et al. (2015), Canada</b>		Current age (nr) Gender (nr) Ethnicity (nr)	Level of need (nr) Marital status (nr)	
<b>Roller White et al. (2009), USA</b>	Maltreatment (nr) Reason for placement (nr)	Age (nr) Gender (nr) Ethnicity (nr)	Casey or state OHC (nr)	Childhood mental/physical health problem (nr)
<b>Roos et al. (2014), Canada</b>		Current age (nr) Gender (nr) Ethnicity (nr)	Relationship status (nr) Education (nr) Length of homelessness (nr)	
<b>Schneider et al. (2009), USA</b>		Current age (nr) Ethnicity (nr)		
<b>Teyhan et al. (2018), UK</b>		Current age (nr)	Relationship status (nr) Education (nr) Financial difficulties (nr) Social class (nr) Housing tenure (nr)	Parity for women (nr) Pregnancy intentional (nr) Pregnancy status/intentions (nr)
<b>Villegas and Pecora (2012), USA</b>	Maternal m/h problems (-)	Ethnicity ( <i>ns</i> ) Current age (- younger age) Gender (- female)	Age at entry (+ younger age) No. of placements (- higher) Maltreatment in OHC (-) Preparedness for leaving (+ high preparedness)	
<b>Viner and Taylor (2005), UK</b>			Paternal social class (nr) Maternal education (nr) Adult social class (nr)	
<b>Vinnerljung and Hjern (2014), Sweden</b>	Parental substance abuse (nr) Parental m/h problems (nr)	Birth year (nr) Maternal birth country (nr)	Domicile (nr) Maternal education (nr)	

<b>Wall-Wieler et al. (2018), Sweden</b>	Age (nr)	Education (nr) Residency (nr) Employment status (nr) Social welfare receipt (nr)	Alcohol misuse (nr) Drug misuse (nr) Psychiatric disorder (nr) Committed a violent crime (nr) Suicide attempt (nr)
<b>Zlotnick et al. (2012), USA</b>	<i>Total sample</i> Gender (- female) Ethnicity ( <i>ns</i> )	<i>Total sample</i> < federal poverty level (-) < high school education ( <i>ns</i> ) Married (+) Has health insurance (+)	

Notes: nr=not reported; *ns*=not significant; (-) worse mental health outcome; (+) improved mental health outcome