

COVID	Goldberg, A. E., et al. (2021). "Parenting in a Pandemic: Work-Family Arrangements, Well-Being, and Intimate Relationships Among Adoptive Parents." <u>Family Relations</u> 70(1): 7-25.	Als gevolg van de COVID maatregelen veranderde ook het leven van de adoptiefamilies met schoolgaande kinderen in dit onderzoek. Bij 70% bleek de werksituatie veranderd (thuiswerken) terwijl tegelijkertijd de kinderen ook digitaal les kregen. De verdeling van werk was zelden een bron voor stress, hoewel de ouder die het meest hielp met schoolwerk soms een gevoel van oneerlijkheid ervaarde. De adoptieouders maakten zich zorgen over het welzijn en de gezondheid van de kinderen en over de maatschappij. Bijna de helft vermeldde verminderde geestelijke gezondheid (door stress van thuiswerk en schoolwerk), lesbische ouders hadden hier vooral last van. Afname van lichamelijke gezondheid kwam niet veel voor (20%), terwijl een kwart van de ouders betere lichamelijke gezondheid (meer beweging) had gekregen. Slechts een paar ouders vermeldden verminderde kwaliteit in partnerrelatie, maar een kwart meldde een vermindering in intimiteit.	The COVID-19 pandemic presents unforeseen challenges to families. This mixed-methods study aimed to address how 89 adoptive parents (lesbian, gay, heterosexual) with school-age children are navigating a major public health crisis with social, economic, and mental health consequences. Specifically of interest were adoptive parents' worries and concerns; work-family arrangements; and mental, physical, and relational health , in the context of the pandemic and associated quarantine. Findings revealed that 70% of participants had changed work situations, with most newly working from home just as their children initiated remote homeschooling. The division of labor was rarely a source of stress, although the parent who was more involved in homeschooling sometimes experienced resentment. Concerns related to the pandemic included worries about health and children's emotional well-being and global concerns such as the national economy. Almost half reported declines in mental health (e.g., due to the stress of working and homeschooling), with lesbians being significantly more likely than others to report declines. Declines in physical health were rarer (less than 20%), with more than a quarter reporting improvements (e.g., due to increased exercise). Few reported declines in relationship quality, although almost a quarter reported declines in intimacy. Findings have implications for family and health professionals.
Ontwikkeling	Tan, T. X. and Z. Y. Yi (2021). "Is Adoption Equally Beneficial to Different Aspects of Youth's Behavioral Health? Findings From Comparing Adopted Chinese Youth With Non-Adopted American and Chinese Youth."	Tan vergeleek uit China geadopteerde tienermeisjes in de VS met niet geadopteerde tienermeisjes in de VS en in China. Hij keek hierbij naar schoolproblemen, gedragsproblemen (naar binnen gerichte gedragsproblemen en ADHD) en aanpassing (sociaal gedrag). Het bleek dat de geadopteerde tienermeisjes het beter deden dan zowel de meisjes uit de VS als uit China. Hierbij speelde wel mee dat de geadopteerde meisjes opgroeiden in families met een hoge Sociaal Economische Status, waardoor ouders hun kinderen meer mogelijkheden (in persoonlijk	To test whether adoption differentially benefited adopted youth's behavioral health, 243 female American youth who were adopted from China were compared with 234 non-adopted American peers , and 955 non-adopted Chinese peers living in China on four composite scales: School Problems, Internalizing Problems, Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), and Personal Adjustment. The adopted youth were from high socioeconomic status (SES) families, while the two comparison groups were from average SES families. Self-report data were collected with the third edition of the Behavior Assessment System for Children (BASC-3). Effect sizes showed that the adopted youth outperformed their non-adopted American and Chinese peers. Latent mean comparison using Mplus 8 showed that, controlling for age difference, the adopted youth's advantages over the comparison groups in some subscales dissipated. These findings were explained with possible

	<u>Youth & Society</u> 53(1): 153-169.	contact en sociaal) konden geven. De geadopteerden waren iets jonger dan de andere groepen, en wanneer daarvoor gecorrigeerd werd, bleek dat ze iets beter scoorden dan hun Amerikaanse leeftijdsgenoten op sociaal vlak, maar meer last hadden van angsten en depressief gedrag.	compensating effects afforded by growing up in high SES adoptive environment, as well as on children's differential susceptibility to the benefit of intervention.
Hechting	Forslund, T., et al. "Attachment goes to court: child protection and custody issues." <u>Attachment & Human Development</u> : 52.	Consensus artikel van 70 wetenschappers over waar hechtingstheorie wel en niet in de rechtszaal gebruikt kan worden. De hechtingstheorie kan namelijk alleen iets zeggen over algemene zaken, maar niet over individuele kinderen, tenzij er hoog gespecialiseerd onderzoek bij het kind is gedaan. En dat heeft de rechtszaal juist nodig, want 'Science generalizes, the court particularizes'. De rechtbank kan wel belangrijke lessen leren vanuit de hechtingstheorie, zoals dat het voor een kind belangrijk is contact te onderhouden met beide ouders na scheiding, of dat overplaatsingen schadelijk zijn en dat het belangrijk is om eerst te kijken of interventies binnen families uithuisplaatsingen kunnen voorkomen. De auteurs geven voorbeelden van juist en onjuist gebruik van de hechtingstheorie in de rechtbank. (zie Kennisflits)	Attachment theory and research are drawn upon in many applied settings, including family courts, but misunderstandings are widespread and sometimes result in misapplications. The aim of this consensus statement is, therefore, to enhance understanding, counter misinformation, and steer family-court utilisation of attachment theory in a supportive, evidence-based direction, especially with regard to child protection and child custody decision-making. The article is divided into two parts. In the first, we address problems related to the use of attachment theory and research in family courts, and discuss reasons for these problems. To this end, we examine family court applications of attachment theory in the current context of the best-interest-of-the-child standard, discuss misunderstandings regarding attachment theory, and identify factors that have hindered accurate implementation. In the second part, we provide recommendations for the application of attachment theory and research. To this end, we set out three attachment principles: the child's need for familiar, non-abusive caregivers; the value of continuity of good-enough care; and the benefits of networks of attachment relationships. We also discuss the suitability of assessments of attachment quality and caregiving behaviour to inform family court decision-making. We conclude that assessments of caregiver behaviour should take center stage. Although there is dissensus among us regarding the use of assessments of attachment quality to inform child custody and child-protection decisions, such assessments are currently most suitable for targeting and directing supportive interventions. Finally, we provide directions to guide future interdisciplinary research collaboration.
Chili	Jimenez-Etcheverria, P. and J. Palacios (2020). "Psychological	Er is al veel bewijs dat kinderen bij interlandelijke adopties of bij binnenlandse adopties in westerse landen het beter doen dan kinderen in tehuizen, maar uit dit onderzoek in Chili blijkt dat	Although there is great consensus that family-based alternative care is the most appropriate caregiving environment for young children without parental care, institutions are still widely used in Chile . However, few studies have been conducted with samples of Chilean children in out-of-

	<p>adjustment, attachment difficulties, and perceptions of family relationships in adopted and institution-reared children: The case of Chile." <u>Children and Youth Services Review</u> 116: 11.</p>	<p>vergelijkbare resultaten gevonden werden bij kinderen die binnen Chili vanuit tehuizen geadopteerd waren – ze scoorden vergelijkbaar met leeftijdsgenoten op sociaal-emotioneel functioneren, terwijl hun leeftijdsgenoten in de tehuizen grotendeels emotionele en gedragsproblemen hadden. De beste kansen hadden de kinderen die kort in tehuizen hadden verbleven en diegenen die op jonge leeftijd waren geadopteerd.</p>	<p>home care. The first aim of this study was to examine differences in the socio-emotional functioning of adopted and institution-reared children in Chile. Fifty-two adopted children were compared with 50 children living in institutions. Standardized interviews, questionnaires, and a structured task to assess the children's psychological adjustment, attachment-related problems and assessment of family relationships were used. The results indicated that adopted children showed significantly higher levels of socio-emotional functioning than institution-reared children, with the majority of adopted children scoring within the normal range and the majority of institutionalized children showing clinical levels of emotional and behavioral problems. In addition, adopted children perceived better parenting quality than institution-reared children. The second aim of this study was to examine the influence of adoption related variables on the psychological adjustment of adopted children. In line with our expectations, factors associated with more positive outcomes among the adopted children were a younger age at adoption and living longer with their adoptive families. The results have implications for policy and practice in Chile when taking decisions in child protection.</p>
Griekenland	<p>Tatsiopoulou, P., et al. (2020). "A qualitative study of experiences during placement and long-term impact of institutional care: Data from an adult Greek sample." <u>Children and Youth Services Review</u> 116: 13.</p>	<p>In dit artikel werden 15 Griekse volwassenen die tijdens hun kindertijd en/of puberteit in een kindertehuis hadden gewoond uitgebreid bevestigd over hoe het met hun ging nadat ze volwassen het tehuis hadden verlaten. Het bleek voor hen allemaal moeilijk te zijn geweest, een worsteling. Vooral het zelfstandig worden na het verlaten van het tehuis, maar ook later waren hun sociale en emotionele behoeften complex. Wel was er duidelijk effect van de tijdperiode dat ze in het tehuis waren. De twee oudste groepen waren tijdens en na de oorlog in arme tijden in het tehuis terecht gekomen en zij zagen duidelijk de voordelen van een veilige plek waar voor ze gezorgd werd. De groep die in de 90er jaren in het tehuis waren gekomen, waren daar vooral vanwege</p>	<p>Background: There is growing interest in the long-term impact of institutional care during childhood and/or adolescence. Studies indicate that residential care is associated with poor adult outcomes, including health and mental health problems, lower educational attainment and serious emotional and behavioral difficulties. This is, to our knowledge, the first qualitative study on a Greek sample. Aims: The aim of the present study was to provide understanding into the past and present experiences of individuals who had resided in a child-care institution during their childhood and/or adolescence and to contribute to the study of the long-term impact of institutional care on adult life. Method: In depth interviews were conducted with 15 individuals (men and women) who had lived in a child-care institution during their childhood and/or adolescence, followed by qualitative thematic analysis. Results: Analysis revealed three distinct cohorts of participants, based on their current age and the time period during which they were placed at the institution. Systematic comparison of the three cohorts revealed that independent living was strenuous and challenging and that, although institutional practices ameliorate, the social and emotional needs of the looked after children and their</p>

		familieomstandigheden en zij waren veel kritischer over hun tehuiservaringen.	families become increasingly complex. Conclusion: Continuous training and support of the personnel of the institutions, a well-planned transitional period with the active involvement of the individuals, as well as systematic follow-ups, seem necessary in order to ensure better adult outcomes.
Gedrag	Colich, N. et al. (2020). "Heightened sensitivity to the caregiving environment during adolescence: implications for recovery following early-life adversity." Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry .	Tijdens de puberteit worden verbindingen in de hersenen ge'reset'. Daardoor zijn mensen juist in deze tijd gevoeliger voor invloeden van de omgeving. Ook het stresssysteem dat door vroege ontberingen op scherp was gezet, zou hiermee een stuk kunnen herstellen. In het Boekarest Vroege Interventie Project (BEIP) worden kinderen in tehuizen vergeleken met kinderen uit deze tehuizen die in pleeggezinnen opgroeiden. Uit dit onderzoek van Colich, waarbij gekeken werd naar gedragsproblemen, executieve functies en reacties op beloning op 8, 12 en 16-jarige leeftijd, lijkt het erop dat tijdens de puberteit bij goede gezinszorg inderdaad herstel kan optreden van de lange termijn effecten van ontberingen.	Adolescence has been proposed to be a period of heightened sensitivity to environmental influence. If true, adolescence may present a window of opportunity for recovery for children exposed to early-life adversity. Recent evidence supports adolescent recalibration of stress response systems following early-life adversity . However, it is unknown whether similar recovery occurs in other domains of functioning in adolescence. We use data from the Bucharest Early Intervention Project - a randomized controlled trial of foster care for children raised in psychosocially depriving institutions - to examine the associations of the caregiving environment with reward processing, executive functioning, and internalizing and externalizing psychopathology at ages 8, 12, and 16 years , and evaluate whether these associations change across development. Higher quality caregiving in adolescence was associated with greater reward responsivity and lower levels of internalizing and externalizing symptoms , after covarying for the early-life caregiving environment. The associations of caregiving with executive function and internalizing and externalizing symptoms varied by age and were strongest at age 16 relative to ages 8 and 12 years. This heightened sensitivity to caregiving in adolescence was observed in both children with and without exposure to early psychosocial neglect. CONCLUSIONS Adolescence may be a period of heightened sensitivity to the caregiving environment, at least for some domains of functioning. For children who experience early psychosocial deprivation, this developmental period may be a window of opportunity for recovery of some functions. Albeit correlational, these findings suggest that it may be possible to reverse or remediate some of the lasting effects of early-life adversity with interventions that target caregiving during adolescence.
Ontstekingen	Tang, A. L., et al. (2020). "The prospective association between stressful life events	Ontberingen in de vroege kindertijd kunnen mensen gevoeliger maken voor effecten van latere stress en verhoogd risico leveren op psychische aandoeningen. Deze hogere gevoeligheid voor stress kan samenhangen met chronische	Early adversity has been shown to sensitize individuals to the effects of later stress and enhance risk of psychopathology. Using a longitudinal randomized trial of foster care as an alternative to institutional care , we extend the stress sensitization hypothesis to examine whether early institutional rearing sensitizes individuals to stressful events in adolescence engendering chronic low-grade inflammation. At baseline, institutionalized

	and inflammation among adolescents with a history of early institutional rearing." <u>Development and Psychopathology</u> 32 (5): 1715-1724.	ontstekingsreacties, die in het bloed te meten zijn. Tang onderzocht dit binnen het BEIP onderzoek bij een groep voormalig ernstig verwaarloosde tehuis kinderen uit Roemenië. Verhoogde ontstekingswaarden na stress werden wel bij 16-jarigen in het tehuis gemeten, niet bij niet-geinstitutionaliseerde of in pleegzorg opgenomen 16-jarigen. De verhoogde ontstekingswaarden na stress zou een van de wegen kunnen zijn waarop vroege verwaarlozing gezondheid kan negatief kan beïnvloeden. Opvang in een familie kan een buffer vormen tegen deze risico's.	children in Romania (ages 6-31 months) were randomly assigned to foster care or to remain in usual care within institutions. A group of never-institutionalized children was recruited as an in-country comparison sample. At ages 12 and 16, participants reported stressful events. At age 16, Interleukin-6 (IL-6) and C-reactive protein (CRP) were derived from blood spots. Among children assigned to care as usual, more stressful events at age 12, but not age 16, were associated with higher IL-6. In the same group, stressful events at age 16 were associated with higher CRP, though these effects attenuated after adjusting for covariates. These associations were not observed in the foster care or never-institutionalized groups. The findings suggest that heightened inflammation following stress exposure is one pathway through which early neglect could compromise physical health. In contrast, early family care might buffer against these risks.
Juridisch	Breen, C., et al. (2020). "Family Life for Children in State Care An Analysis of the European Court of Human Rights' Reasoning on Adoption Without Consent." <u>International Journal of Children's Rights</u> 28 (4): 715-747.	De auteurs in dit artikel onderzochten wanneer het juridisch te rechtvaardigen is om in te grijpen in gezinsleven. Ze keken naar de invulling van wat een familie is en van 'het belang van het kind'. Het blijkt dat de status en het respect voor de plek van een kind binnen een familie is veranderd: tegenwoordig heeft het kind formele rechten en wordt de positie van het individu binnen een gezin meer erkent. Bij 'familie' wordt niet alleen de biologische familie erkend, maar het concept 'familie' gaat om de banden die gevormd zijn door persoonlijke, liefhebbende relaties en daden.	This paper examines what set of familial circumstances allow for the justifiable interference with the right to respect for family life under Article 8, ECHR. We analyse all the Courts' judgments on adoptions from care to find out what the Court means by a 'family unit' and the 'child's best interest'. Our analysis show that the status and respect of the child's de facto family life is changing. This resonates with a view that children do not only have formal rights, but that they are recognised as individuals within the family unit that states and courts must address directly. Family is both biological parents and child relationships, as well between children and foster parents, and to a more limited extent between siblings themselves. The Court's understanding of family is in line with the theoretical literature , wherein the concept of family reflects the bonds created by personal, caring relationships and activities.
Digitaal	Reamer, F. G. and D. H. Siegel (2021). "Adoption Ethics in a Digital World: Challenges and Best Practices1." <u>Adoption</u>	Dit artikel behandelt ethische standaarden van adoptieprofessionals bij ICT technologie. Hierbij gaat het om beleid en praktijk over hoe privacy en vertrouwelijkheid te beschermen, hoe duidelijke grenzen te bewaken en hoe autonomie en zelfbeschikkingsrecht in adoptie behouden worden.	This article discusses the range of ethical issues that today's explosion of information and communications technology (ICT) has brought to the adoption landscape. It draws on recently adopted technology-related ethics standards and practice standards pertaining to human service professionals' use of technology to deliver services and communicate with clients, both of which are highly relevant and useful in helping adoption professionals create guidelines for managing the ethical, policy, and practice challenges and conundrums created by the rise and expansion of digital technology in adoption. The discussion

	<u>Quarterly</u> 24 (1): 69-88.	Bijvoorbeeld bij het uitwisselen van contactgegevens tussen de partijen, gebruik van unieke emailadressen i.p.v. algemene sociale media, privacy van persoonlijke data, respectvolle communicatie en hoe om te gaan met wat oké is voor kinderen.	concludes with specific practice and policy guidelines that adoption professionals and people whose lives are touched by adoption should follow in order to protect privacy and confidentiality, maintain clear boundaries, and promote autonomy and self-determination in adoption.
DNA-databanken	Abel, S. and K. S. Tsosie (2019). "Family History and the Global Politics of DNA." <i>International Public History</i> , 2(2).	Veel geadopteerden zoeken hun biologische familie tegenwoordig via commerciële DNA-databanken. Dit artikel signaleert dat deze DNA-testorganisaties in hun boodschap van empowerment en openheid hun commerciële belangen verdoezelen en geen openheid leveren over privacy-bewaking en hoe hun uitkomsten rechten van anderen in het gedrang kunnen laten komen. Hierbij geven de auteurs voorbeelden vanuit de Indiaanse oorspronkelijke Amerikaanse gemeenschappen.	The global DNA ancestry industry appeals to various "markets": diasporic groups seeking to reconstruct lost kinship links adoptees looking for biological relatives genealogists tracing their family trees and those who are merely curious about what DNA can reveal about their identity. However, the language of empowerment and openness employed by DNA ancestry-testing companies in their publicity materials masks the important commercial and private interests at stake. Drawing particularly on the experiences of Native and Indigenous American communities, this article highlights some of the contradictions and dilemmas engendered by the industry, and questions to what extent its practices can empower users without infringing upon the rights of other groups.
Slaap	Askeland, K. G., et al. (2020). "Sleep patterns and insomnia among internationally adopted adolescents." <i>Sleep Health</i> . 2020, 6 (5), 594-600.	Interlandelijk geadopteerde adolescenten hebben meer slaapproblemen dan niet-geadopteerden. In dit onderzoek onder bijna 10.000 pubers bleken de 44 geadopteerden even lang in bed te liggen, maar zowel door de weeks als in het weekend korter te slapen dan niet-geadopteerden. 32% van de geadopteerden tegen 18% van niet-geadopteerden voldoet aan DSM5-criteria van slapeloosheid. Als echter wordt gecorrigeerd voor depressiviteit, dan zijn de resultaten niet meer significant. De pubers die voor hun eerste levensjaar waren geadopteerd hadden minder slaapproblemen dan diegenen die na hun eerste jaar geadopteerd waren. Er zou meer aandacht moeten zijn voor slaapproblemen bij adolescenten.	Objective Sleep is essential for adolescent development. We aimed to investigate sleep patterns and insomnia among internationally adopted adolescents compared with their nonadopted peers. Design Cross-sectional. Setting Data stem from the population-based youth@hordaland-survey, conducted during winter/spring 2012, in Hordaland, Norway. Participants Of the 9846 adolescents who responded to the sleep measures in the youth@hordaland-survey, 44 were identified as international adoptees by linkage to the Central Adoption Registry. Measures The adolescents provided self-report information on demographic characteristics, mental health problems, and a range of sleep measures. Results There were no significant differences between the adoptees and nonadopted peers regarding how much time they spent in bed, but the internationally adopted adolescents reported significantly shorter sleep duration, both on weekdays (d=0.37, P = .014) and weekends (d=0.37, P = .015). The difference was due to the adoptees spending longer time awake after sleep onset (d=0.78, P > .001). Furthermore, 32% of the adopted adolescents fulfilled the DMS-5 criteria for insomnia, compared with 18% of their nonadopted peers

			<p>(odds ratio 2.06, 95% CI: 1.09-3.90). However, this association was no longer significant after adjusting for symptoms of depression. Adolescents adopted after 12 months of age reported more sleep problems than those who were adopted earlier. Conclusion The short sleep duration and high occurrence of insomnia among the internationally adopted adolescents suggest both a problem area that should receive more focus and a potential avenue for intervention. The results further suggest that assessing both mental health problems and sleep problems among internationally adopted adolescents who are experiencing difficulties could help target interventions.</p>
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