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| Overzicht 1e kwartaal 2024 | Auteur en Titel | Korte samenvatting | Oorspronkelijk abstract |
| Kinderbescherming | Wilke, N. G., Roberts, M., Forber-Pratt, I., Njeri, G., & Howard, A. H. (2023). Recommendations for child welfare care reform in the global south: Perspectives of 542 adults who were separated from parental care during childhood in 12 nations. *Children & Society, 37*(3), 925-942. doi:https://doi.org/10.1111/chso.12638 | Aanbevelingen van 542 jeugdzorg-ervaren volwassenen uit mondiale Zuiden om jeugdzorg te verbeteren. Zij vinden vergelijkbare punten van belang als bij ons: * het belang van het kind staat voorop en kinderen moeten een stem hebben in besluitvorming rond hun leven
* behoefte aan stabiele plaatsingen in gezinnen, geen tehuiszorg
* en het belang van ondersteunende diensten

Ook onderstreepten zij hun recht tot inzage van hun papieren en het belang van het proberen thuis te kunnen blijven wonen. | A **robust literature** has outlined the risks to children separated from parental care. Recently, there has been an effort to reform services to this population. However, the research driving reform has often neglected the voices of adults with care experience, especially those from the Global South. The current research explored **recommendations for care reform from 542 adults who had experienced alternative care during childhood in 12 nations in the Global South.** Data revealed three themes to improve care: **(1) child focus and participation, (2) the need for family placements, and (3) the importance of support services**. Implications are discussed. |
| Kinderbescherming | Mulumba, J., & Carvalho, M. I. Ubuntu-based social work: what can social workers in Global South learn from Ubuntu to promote children welfare in communities? *European Journal of Social Work*, 1-14. doi:10.1080/13691457.2023.2256485 | Ubuntu is een concept uit Afrika zuidelijk van de Sahara en betekent ‘Ik ben doordat jij bent’. Het houdt in dat je een moreel persoon bent en onderling verbonden met andere mensen. Het gaat om delen, vriendelijkheid, harmonie, onderlinge afhankelijkheid en gemeenschapszin. In dit artikel wordt beschreven hoe principes van ubuntu kunnen doorwerken in kinderbescherming en hoe dit ook een voorbeeld kan zijn voor het Mondiale Noorden: met ubuntu kan het kinderbeschermingssysteem menselijker worden gemaakt en informele netwerken worden opgezet of versterkt worden om de kinderen te beschermen. Thema’s hierbij zijn vrijwilligerswerk, solidariteit, waakzaamheid, moraliteit en gastvrijheid. | This article uses **the Ubuntu paradigms to reflect on the ways in which community-level values and frameworks can be recognised, strengthened and used to promote children?s welfare.** We present a **literature review and documented practical examples** from African Ubuntu communities in Global South that strongly emphasise the **collectivist approach in their ways of life**. With a further examination of the Ubuntu philosophy, we identify common values and patterns that can be instrumental in fostering child welfare. These are **volunteerism, solidarity, vigilance, morality and hospitality**. We underline these informal standards as not only **crucial to social workers providing interventions for children that belong to families and communities that are interdependent in nature**, but as well present an Ubuntu social work model that can be a benchmark for social work practice with children and families **in multicultural communities in Global North**. The result is the **humanisation of child protection systems and the development and strengthening of informal community protection networks.** |
| Adoptieouders van gelijk geslacht | Barak-Corren, N., Kan-Tor, Y., & Tebbe, N. (2022). Examining the effects of antidiscrimination laws on children in the foster care and adoption systems. *Journal of empirical legal studies, 19*(4), 1003-1066. doi:10.1111/jels.12333 | Bij het vergelijken van 20 jaar aan gegevens tussen staten in Amerika waar wettelijk adoptie en pleegzorg wel of niet mogelijk is voor paren van gelijk geslacht, bleek hoeveel extra kinderen in gezinnen geplaatst konden worden wanneer er anti-discriminatiewetten waren. Het bleek dat de kans van kinderen op een plaatsing maar een beetje toenam, maar de wachttijden voor plaatsing namen sterk af. Vooral voor moeilijk te plaatsen kinderen (oudere kinderen of kinderen met beperkingen) nam de wachttijd sterk af, niet voor kinderen die makkelijk te plaatsen waren. | **How are children affected when states prohibit child welfare agencies from discriminating against same-sex couples who wish to foster or adopt**? This question stands at the heart of a debate between governments that seek to impose such **antidiscrimination** requirements and child welfare agencies that challenge them on religious freedom grounds. Yet until now there has been no reliable evidence on whether and how antidiscrimination rules for these agencies impact children. We have conducted the first nationwide study of how **child outcomes vary when states adopt such antidiscrimination rules for child welfare agencies**. **Analyzing 20 years of child welfare data (2000-2019), we estimate that state antidiscrimination rules both (1) modestly increase children's success at finding foster and permanent homes,** and (2**) greatly reduce the average time to place children in such homes.** These effects **vary among subgroups**, such that children who are most likely to find a home are generally not affected by state antidiscrimination requirements, whereas **children who are least likely to find a home (primarily older children and children with various disabilities) benefit substantially from antidiscrimination measures**. We **estimate that the effect of antidiscrimination rules is equivalent to 15,525 additional children finding permanent homes and 360,000 additional children finding foster homes, nationwide, over a period of 20 years**. Overall, the project offers two key contributions: First, it provides empirical grounding for some of the most heated constitutional and political battles of the culture wars. Second, it advances empirical legal studies by bringing machine learning causal inference to law. |
| Ontwikkeling in tehuis | Kumsta, R. (2023). The role of stress in the biological embedding of experience. *Psychoneuroendocrinology, 156*, 106364. doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psyneuen.2023.106364 | Een langlopend onderzoek waarin Roemeense kinderen en jongeren in depriverende tehuizen vergeleken zijn met kinderen die na ca. 18 maanden in een gezin opgroeiden laat veel negatieve effecten van het verblijf in het tehuis zien. Zo vond men bij de tehuisgroep o.a. veranderingen bij basale biologische systemen zoals DNA en mitochondriën. Het stress-systeem is ontregeld en het immuunsysteem is aangetast. Het stresshormoon cortisol is minder actief, er is meer activiteit van genen verantwoordelijk voor ontstekingsreacties en de mitochondriën werken anders. En alles hangt met elkaar samen en heeft invloed op stoornissen in geestelijke gezondheid.Bij de vergelijkingsgroep die in een gezin geplaatst was, vond een groot herstel plaats. | **Exposure to early adversity** is one of the most important and pervasive risk factors for the **development of nearly all major mental disorders across the lifespan**. In the search for the **mediating mechanisms and processes that underlie long-term stability of these effects, changes to stress-associated hormonal and cellular signalling** have emerged as prime candidates. This **review** summarises evidence showing that **experience of early adversity in the form of childhood abuse or neglect and exposure to severe institutional deprivation influences multiple interconnected bio-behavioural, physiological and cellular processes**. This paper focusses on **dysregulations of hormonal stress regulation, altered DNA methylation pattern, changes to transcriptomic profiles in the context of stress-immune interplay, and mitochondrial biology**. Consistent findings that have emerged include a **relative cortisol hypoactivity and hyporeactivity in response to challenge, increased activity of pro-inflammatory genes, and altered mitochondrial function.** The majority of investigations have focussed on single outcomes, but there is a clear rationale of conceiving the implicated physiological processes as **interconnected parts of a wider stress-associated regulatory network, which in turn is connected to behaviour and mental disorders**. This calls for integrated and longitudinal investigations to come to a more comprehensive understanding of the role of stress in the biological embedding of experience. The review concludes with considerations of how stress research can contribute to translational efforts through characterising subtypes of mental disorders which arise as a function of early adversity, and have distinct features of behavioral and biological stress processing. |
| Plaatsing in tehuizen | Fu, Y., Jordan, L. P., Hoiting, I., Kim, T., & Wickramage, K. (2023). 'We have similar sad stories': A life history analysis of left-behind children in Cambodian residential care. *Children and youth services review, 155*, 12. doi:10.1016/j.childyouth.2023.107234 | In Cambodja worden steeds vaker kinderen in tehuizen achtergelaten. De meerderheid bestaat uit enerzijds kinderen van migranten die ongeregistreerd of onregelmatig werk hebben, en waarbij de kinderen zelf ook vaak worden ingezet in kinderarbeid. De andere grote groep kinderen komt in de tehuizen door een samenspel van migratie, armoede en gezinsinstabiliteit. Uit het onderzoek blijkt dat men enerzijds ziet dat de kinderen vaak beter af zijn in het tehuis, maar dat duidelijk niet wordt voldaan aan hun emotionele behoeften.  | Globally, **labor migration of parents** has resulted in a growing number **of children and adolescents** **being left behind** in the areas from where migrants depart. In many countries a single parent or grandparents often act as children's primary caregivers when parents migrate, while **residential care has been found to an emergent caregiving arrangement for left-behind children in Cambodia**. This phenomenon raises the questions: 1) how parental migration and other contextual factors contribute to Cambodian children's entry to residential care, and 2) **how do these children conceptualize and experience this type of care**? This study adopts a **qualitative research design** to identify the major pathways into residential care for children of migrant workers in Cambodia, and to understand how the children perceive this type of care. Drawing on semi-structured interviews with **25 children** currently living in residential care institutions (RCIs) and **17 stakeholders**, **two primary pathways** into RCIs in the context of migration in Cambodia are identified. The first pathway stems from the **undocumented or irregular migration of parents where the children themselves are often engaged in child labor**, leading to a child's move into an RCI following detention. The second pathway stems from **the interplay of parental migration, family poverty and family instability,** influencing a child's placement in an RCI. The results show there are **perceived benefits of living in RCIs, but also highlight the children's unmet emotional needs**. Overall, this study increases our understanding of children's pathways into RCIs in a high migration context, to **better inform services for children who potentially face cumulative risks from parent-child separation induced by migration and living outside family care.** |
| Voorbereiden op adoptie | Agoglia, I., & LaBrenz, C. Walking toward Adoption: A Critical Analysis of the PRI Program in Chile. *Adoption quarterly*, 1-22. doi:10.1080/10926755.2023.2261916 | Omdat adoptie – naast positief – ook heel ingrijpend is voor kinderen, moeten ze goed worden voorbereid en ondersteund door adoptie-competente professionals. In dit artikel wordt PRI - een programma voor adoptievoorbereiding van kinderen in Chili - geëvalueerd. Het programma begeleidt kinderen vanuit tehuizen en pleegzorg naar interlandelijke en binnenlandse adopties. Het doel van het 10 maanden durende programma voor, tijdens en na adoptie is het helpen van de kinderen met emoties, met het begrijpen van hun geschiedenis, en voorbereiden op en helpen integreren in het adoptie gezin met behulp van adoptie competente professionals. Er zijn nog verbeteringen nodig bij de structuur van het programma, bij meer leeftijdsgerichte ondersteuning en bij de focus op de wensen, behoeftes en de zeggenschap van het kind.  | Evidence shows that adoption is primarily a beneficial measure **to ensure relational permanency for children who cannot return to their birth family**. At the same time, it is one of the most **radical experiences** a child will ever have, requiring **specialized preparation and support**. This process is best supported by **competent adoption professionals** who understand the fundamental issues of adoption, such as loss, gain, identity, and significant relationships, and who promote the child’s agency and participation throughout the process. This paper provides a **critical analysis of Chile’s PRI Program, created in 2008 to support and prepare children in residential and foster care for adoption**. First, we present critical considerations and topics about the process of **preparing children for adoption**. Second, we explore PRI?s main **objectives, components, and contributions**. Finally, we discuss the **challenges** of this innovative program and present recommendations for its enhancement. |
| Biologische moeders | Lapidus, E. P., Watkins, C. L., & Farr, R. H. (2023). Birth mothers' experiences of support before, during, and after adoptive placement. *Am J Orthopsychiatry, 93*(6), 543-556. doi:10.1037/ort0000701 | Dit onderzoek keek naar de ervaringen van geboortemoeders voor, tijdens en na afstand voor private adopties in VS. Overkoepelende thema’s waren: a) de situatie tijdens de zwangerschap b) het belang van vroegtijdige goede ondersteuning, c) afstand is een emotioneel complex proces, d) tijdig geïnformeerd worden over de opties e) emotioneel zover zijn dat hulp aanvaard kan worden, en f) Het verdriet blijft, en je moet je blijven aanpassen. Goede ondersteuning was heel belangrijk. Steun van lotgenoten was in alle fases belangrijk. Bij open adopties gaat het beter met de geboortemoeders. | Birth mothers, or women who have relinquished parental rights of their child, are an **understudied and stigmatized population**. Prior literature has suggested that protective factors, such as supports (e.g., practical, emotional, peer, informational), are beneficial for birth mothers. This study **qualitatively explored perceptions and experiences of support before, during, and after placement among 51 birth mothers whose children were adopted as infants via private adoption in the United States 8 months to 50 years (M = 15.39 years) from the time of data collection.** **Thematic analysis** revealed six **overarching themes: (a) impact of lived circumstances, (b) importance of early adequate support, (c) an emotionally complex process, (d) access to timely information, (e) feeling ready to utilize resources, and (f) coping with ongoing adjustment needs**. Prevalence of Themes pre-, during, and postplacement were shared among participants. **Time since placement and adoption openness** (e.g., contact with adoptive families) were also important factors related to these themes. We discuss implications of these results for policy and practice related to birth mothers' well-being and adjustment.  |
|  Permanentie | Wright, A. C., & Collings, S. Conceptual meanings of permanency: Photovoice with care-experienced youth. *Journal of Youth Studies*, 1-18. doi:10.1080/13676261.2023.2261862 | Permanentie in de zin van een stabiele positie om op te kunnen groeien is van groot belang voor kinderen die niet bij hun ouders kunnen opgroeien. Het is echter een complex gevoel en ervaring, vooral voor kinderen. In dit onderzoek onder adoptie- en pleegjongeren in Australië probeert men via foto’s zicht te krijgen op het gevoel van wat permanentie voor deze jongeren betekent. Het bleek dat het gevoel van permanentie onder andere bestond uit:* belevenissen van kleine uitingen van ‘erbij horen’ waardoor je je thuis voelde,
* natuur als het innerlijke gevoel van veiligheid, wortelen, herhaling, en heling.

Ook de verbintenis met de culturele achtergrond was van belang, vooral bij Aboriginal jongeren – land, traditie, en rituelen. | Children in out-of-home care have a developmental need for safe and secure relationships to meet their long-term social, emotional and physical needs. Permanency has been a guiding principle in child protection since the mid-1970s, with the focus on creating legal and residential certainty. **Permanency is a complex felt and lived experience for children and young people that cannot be reduced to a single dimension, such as legal permanency**. A critical gap exists in understanding the perspective of young people and using research methods such as **Photovoice** that facilitate expression of intangible concepts. Eleven care-experienced young people aged 16 to 25 years took part in participatory research in New South Wales. Participants used photography to explore literal and metaphorical experiences of permanency and thematic analysis was used to interpret visual and textual data. **The results present a more nuanced picture of permanency as an internal state and reveal that young people actively cultivate the felt sense of security and belonging in their lives through connection with nature, people and culture**. Photovoice empowers participants as co-creators of knowledge and presents new insights to inform public discourse and policy and practice developments. |
| Gezinsfunctioneren | Hogan, C. M., Grotevant, H. D., & Wang, D. W. (2023). Adoptive Family Contexts of Adolescent and Adult Adjustment: Dyadic and Systemic Approaches. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 12. doi:10.1037/fam0001170 | Hoe men met elkaar omgaat binnen een adoptiegezin kan essentieel zijn om de aanpassing van geadopteerden te begrijpen. Deze studie kijkt bij binnenlandse adopties naar gezinsrelaties en onverenigbaarheid tussen ouder en kind, en hoe dit doorwerkt in puberteit en volwassenheid. Disfunctioneren van het gezin, door bijvoorbeeld het ongelukkig zijn van ouders en stressoren van buiten, kon invloed hebben op de onverenigbaarheid/het niet bij elkaar passen van de ouders en het adoptiekind. Moeders hadden hier beter zicht op dan vaders. Het gevoel van onverenigbaarheid was van invloed op gedrag van de geadopteerde, zowel in puberteit of adolescentie. Echter, het gevoel van onverenigbaarheid tussen ouders en kinderen komt ook in biologisch gevormde gezinnen voor, en dat kan er zelfs meer druk op liggen omdat men ervan uitgaat dat men bij elkaar hoort te passen. Adoptieouders zouden wat dat betreft zelfs in het voordeel kunnen zijn, omdat zij mogelijk flexibeler zijn door hun flexibelere kijk op ouderschap. | Research has identified family dynamics within adoptive families as essential to understanding adopted individuals' adjustment. However, there has been a lack of attention to the intricacies of adoptive family context, especially dyadically and as a group. This study examines data from **177 adoptive families from the Minnesota/Texas Adoption Research Project, a longitudinal study of families who participated in domestic U.S**. infant adoptions. Study participants are from the second and third collection waves, **during adolescence and emerging adulthood**. Participants completed interviews and questionnaires at home (Wave 2) or online (Wave 3). The **present study examines family context in relation to parent-child incompatibility** (match between parent expectations and child's behavior from the Parenting Stress Inventory) and **how family context during adolescence** (Family Assessment Device, Family Inventory of Life Events, Brief Symptom Inventory) **is associated with concurrent and later adjustment** (Youth and Adult Self Reports). Family context variables were hypothesized to predict parents' and their spouses' ratings of incompatibility using actor-partner interdependence models. **Varied actor and partner effects of family dysfunction, parent distress, and family stressors on ratings of parent-child incompatibility were found**. Using regressions, **family context variables** were hypothesized to have **positive associations with adolescent and adult adjustment**. Variables accounted for **significant variance in adopted individuals' outcomes when considering symptom type (internalizing, externalizing) and age (adolescence, emerging adulthood), though many variables did not have a significant main effect**. Results allow for better understanding of differential associations of family context with adjustment for adopted individuals and families. |
| Special Needs | Salinero, L. K., Ahluwalia, V. S., Barrero, C. E., Wagner, C. S., Pontell, M. E., Magee, L., . . . Taylor, J. A. (2023). Long-Term Patient-Reported Outcomes in Internationally Adopted Children with Cleft Lip and Palate. *Cleft Palate Craniofacial Journal*, 7. doi:10.1177/10556656231198647 | Interlandelijk geadopteerde tieners met een hazenlip rapporteerden op 13-jarige leeftijd een iets lagere tevredenheid met hun uiterlijk en spraak dan niet-geadopteerde leeftijdsgenoten, op alle andere terreinen scoorden zij vergelijkbaar op uiterlijke en psychosociale metingen. Wanneer ze al in het land van herkomst waren geopereerd, waren ze iets minder tevreden over hun spraak, hun uiterlijk, en hoe ze sociaal en op school functioneerden.  | Objective: To **compare patient-reported outcomes (PROs) in internationally adopted patients with cleft lip and palate to those in non-adopted peers.** Design: Cross-sectional study. Setting: Multidisciplinary cleft team at tertiary care hospital. Patients: Patients aged >= 8with cleft lip and palate attending routine cleft team evaluations September 2021 - September 2022. Main Outcome Measure: CLEFT-Q PRO scores. Results: **Sixty-four internationally adopted patients and 113 non-adopted patients with a mean age of 13** years were included. **Compared to non-adopted peers, adopted patients demonstrated worse satisfaction with face appearance (mean 59 vs. 66, p =.044), speech function (mean 69 vs. 78, p=.005), and speech distress** (mean 80 vs. 84, p=.032). **No significant differences were observed on the nose, nostrils, teeth, lips, lip scar, jaws, psychological function, or social function scales** (p >.05). **Objective clinical evaluation corroborated these findings**, with adopted patients demonstrating worse Pittsburgh Weighted Speech scores (mean 3.0 vs 1.9, p=.027) and greater incidence of articulation errors (64% vs 46%, p =.021). **No significant differences were observed in rates of mood, anxiety, or behavior concerns identified on psychosocial assessment** (p =.764). Among adopted patients, **undergoing palatoplasty prior to adoption was associated with worse satisfaction with speech, appearance, school, and social function** (p <.05). Conclusions: Patient-reported outcomes among internationally adopted adolescents and young adults with cleft lip and palate show **slightly lower satisfaction with facial appearance and speech but otherwise demonstrate similar results to non-adopted peers on most appearance and psychosocial measures**. PRO data correlated well with objective speech assessment and did not portend worse psychosocial function. |
| Partners geadopteerden | Hjern, A., Palacios, J., Despax, J., & Vinnerljung, B. (2023). Couple partnership and divorce in domestic and non-European international adoptees. A Swedish national cohort study with follow up until 36 to 45 years. *Children and youth services review, 155*, 10. doi:10.1016/j.childyouth.2023.107215 | Er zijn al meerdere studies waarin gekeken werd of interlandelijk geadopteerden meer moeite hebben om een partner te vinden, maar de resultaten komen niet overeen. Vandaar dit grootschalige onderzoek uit Zweden. Op basis van Zweedse CBS gegevens werd bij alle Zweden tussen de 36 en 45 gekeken of zij gehuwd waren/een samenlevingsverdrag hadden, en of ze gescheiden waren. De interlandelijk geadopteerden werden vergeleken met immigrantenkinderen die als kind in Zweden kwamen, met binnenlands geadopteerden en met de algemene bevolking. Uit dit onderzoek bleek dat interlandelijk geadopteerden 14% minder in een partnerschap leefden dan de algemene bevolking. Partnerschap bij de binnenlands geadopteerden was wel vergelijkbaar met de algemene bevolking. Geadopteerden hadden meestal een origineel Zweedse partner, terwijl immigranten veel vaker een partner van gelijke etnische achtergrond hadden. Zowel binnenlands als interlandelijk geadopteerden hadden een hoger risico op scheiding. Vooral interlandelijk geadopteerde mannen hadden minder kansen op partnerschap en hogere kansen op scheiding.  | Adoption research shows a growing interest in adopted persons in their adult years. This article examines **couple partnerships and divorce among adult adoptees and non-adoptees**. Using population-based Swedish register data with **follow-up until age 36-45 years**, **domestic and international adoptees were compared with the general population, as well as with immigrants who settled in Sweden in their early years and share with international adoptees a non-European physical appearance**. Given their **preadoption adversities and associated increased mental health problems, as well as postadoption experiences of perceived discrimination, adoptees were expected to have more problems in the formation and breakdown of partner relationships**, particularly in the case of international adoptees. The study used data from national registers on Swedish **national cohorts born 1972-83**, including two study groups with a non-European origin who **settled in Sweden at age 0-8 years** (**14,761 international adoptees and 11,085 immigrants) as well as 906 domestic adoptees and 936,988 Swedish born with a Swedish-born mother from the general population**. In contrast with **international adoptees, who have a 14 % lower adjusted rate of couple** compared with the general population, **domestic adoptees were more like the Swedish general population** in terms of couple partnership formation. However, **in terms of divorce, domestic and international adoptees share a significantly higher incidence than the general population and the immigrants study groups**. Both in the formation and breakdown of couple relationships, **international adopted men present less favorable outcomes** than international adopted women. Further research is needed to elucidate the reasons behind these patterns. |