|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Misstanden | Monico, C., Rotabi-Casares, K. S., & Bunkers, K. M. (2022). The National Adoption System and Child Protection in Guatemala: Looking Back and Examining the Today. Adoption Quarterly, 1-19. doi:10.1080/10926755.2022.2156641 | Er werden drie duidelijke periodes bij adopties in Guatemala onderscheiden: het militair regime met gestolen kinderen (1966-1996), een periode met commerciële en illegale adoptie (1997-2007)s, en jaren met verbeteringen na verdragen en wetgeving (2008-). Er bestaat nog wel een kloof tussen het kinderbeschermings- en adoptiesysteem. | This article discusses the **evolution of adoption policy and practices in Guatemala from the 1990s to 2021**. The authors synthesized own research and analyzed adoption scholarship and reports and organized that history in **three distinct periods: (1) conflict years (1966-1996) when mostly Guatemalan military families and associates adopted stolen children, (2) post-conflict and millennium adoption years (1997-2007) when the commercialization of children and illicit adoptions surged, and (3) reform years (2008 to date) when new adoption regulations and institutions were established**. The article concludes that **Guatemalan regulations aligned with international conventions improved domestic adoption, but gaps remain within the adoption and child protection system.** |
| Wanpraktijken  | Villanueva O’Driscoll, J., Jaspers, Y., & Vanspauwen, N. (2022). Transnational Adoption: A Curse or a Blessing? The Psychosocial Impact of Malpractices in Transnational Adoption on Adoptees. Adoption Quarterly, 1-30. doi:10.1080/10926755.2022.2158409 | Psychosociale gevolgen van misstanden in interlandelijke adoptie bij geadopteerden in Vlaanderen. Geadopteerden geven aan dat wanpraktijken grote invloed hebben op hun emotioneel welzijn. Ze hebben vaak langdurige problemen op meerdere terreinen, vooral op het gebied van trauma, identiteitsontwikkeling en relaties, en deze zijn vaak verweven. Men wil met name erkenning dat er wanpraktijken plaats hebben gevonden, adequate psychosociale hulp, maar ook hulp bij medische zaken, administratieve zaken (zeker bij de zoektocht), juridische zaken en financiën enMen wil dat voorkomen wordt dat er nog misstanden in de toekomst plaatsvinden. | For decades, transnational adoption has been applied as a valuable measure for children in need of a family home, and for families to fulfill their child wish. The Hague Adoption convention (1993) was established to legally safeguard these processes. However, over the years, denouncements of illegal adoptions and malpractices arose. Notwithstanding, **a lack of research giving overview of these malpractices and the consequences thereof remains**. This contribution explores the **experiences of adoptees in Flanders (Belgium) who experienced malpractices before, during and after their transnational adoption procedure**. The research questions addressed are: ?What malpractices do adoptees encounter??, ?How do adoptees experience malpractices in their adoption procedure??, and ?What needs do adoptees have??. A **self-assessment questionnaire**, holding into account respondents? own judgment, perception, experiences, and interpretation, was completed by **64 adoptees**, and analyzed using both SPSS statistical software and Microsoft Excel. Furthermore**, in-depth interviews with a heterogeneous group of 12 adoptees** were conducted and thematically analyzed. Our findings contribute to descriptions of occurring malpractices, and **finetune existing literature concerning the psychosocial impact of malpractices according to adoptees** themselves. Findings illustrate **intertwined consequences of more general, trauma related, identity development, and relationship issues**. Although occurred malpractices cannot be undone, the **adoptees having experienced malpractices highlight their needs and further necessary attention for the prevention of malpractices**. Adequate attention and support for transnational adoption and those involved is discussed. |
| Zoeken en hereniging | Branco, S. F., Stella, S., & Langkusch, A. (2023). Liberating Our Ancestors, Finding Ourselves: Colombian Transnational Adoptee First Family Reunion Experiences. Adoption quarterly, 35. doi:10.1080/10926755.2023.2172505 | Een beschrijving van de ervaringen van 17 volwassen Colombiaans geadopteerden met zoeken en vinden van hun geboortefamilie. Hun behoefte aan zoeken ontstond vooral tijdens de puberteit en hing samen met het ontwikkelen van de identiteit en nieuwsgierigheid. Op allerlei manieren werden eerste contacten gelegd. Men liep aan tegen drempels en lastige zaken zoals taalproblemen. De zoektocht kon erg emotioneel zijn. De geadopteerden in de studie hadden twee adviezen voor zoekenden: goede voorbereiding en steun. Men gaf aan dat je tijdens de zoektocht en bij en na de hereniging goede begeleiding en actief ondersteunende personen nodig had, zoals familieleden, geadopteerden en geestelijke gezondheid professionals.  | Information about transnational adoptee search and reunions with first families is limited. Less is known about **how adult Colombian transnational adoptees engage in and experience search and reunion**. To address this gap in research the current explanatory study explored the first family reunion experiences of **17 adult Colombian transnational adoptees within a liberation psychology framework**. Using thematic analysis, the research findings described **participants' awareness of search possibilities, preparation for the search, as well as first connection experiences**. Participants utilized a **variety of communicative strategies for contact** with first families and **shared their experiences accessing search assistance**. Participants reported **a broad array of emotional experiences throughout the process and offered recommendations to include cultivating support and preparation strategies** for other Colombian adoptees considering a search for first families. Implications for Colombian transnational adoptees, adoptive families, and adoption professionals are discussed. |
| Hereniging | Anzur, C. K. (2023). "Do You Really Want to be Disappointed?": Adoptees' Expectations and Violations During Birth Family Contact. Communication Quarterly, 71(2), 175-194. doi:10.1080/01463373.2022.2151927 | Geadopteerden hadden meestal negatieve verwachtingen van contact met geboortefamilie: Contact zou negatieve gevolgen voor de geboortefamilie kunnen hebben, er zouden nare verhalen naar boven kunnen komen of de geadopteerden zouden opnieuw afgewezen kunnen worden. Omdat contact met geboortefamilie relatief onbekend is, weet de geadopteerde niet wat te verwachten en iedere overschrijding van de verwachtingen kan beangstigend zijn. De verwachtingen van de geadopteerden bleken zowel in positieve als in negatieve zin overschreden te worden – dit maakte dat men zich onzeker voelde over toekomstig contact. Contact met de geboortefamilie werd gezien als een gecompliceerd proces. | The current study used an **Expectancy Violations Theory (EVT) framework** to explore the **expectations that adult adoptees have as they begin to make contact with birth family members**. **Thirty-two semi-structured interviews with adoptees** revealed **expectations** for birth family contact, **violations** that occurred during contact, and **effects of those violations**. **Largely, expectations were negative**, as adoptees were concerned that contact would (a) **cause problems for the birth family member, (b) result in a second rejection, or (c) reveal negative information about the birth family member**. Adoptees experienced **both positive and negative violations** when they made contact, resulting in feelings of **uncertainty**. These results shed light on the **complicated process** of making birth family contact. |
| Contact geboorte ouders | Hoffnung-Assouline, A., & Knei-Paz, C. Supervising Contact Visits: A Trauma-Informed Approach Based on Principles of Child-Parent Psychotherapy. Clinical Social Work Journal, 14. doi:10.1007/s10615-023-00862-6 | In meerdere landen beslist de rechter over begeleid contact met geboorteouders bij adoptie of pleegzorg. De bedoeling is dat hierdoor het contact beter kan worden behouden. Maar contact kan ook het gevoel van veiligheid van het kind ondermijnen. Het bleek dat professionals vaak onvoldoende vaardigheden hadden om te helpen bij het opbouwen van positieve relaties. In dit artikel worden richtsnoeren gegeven over hoe adoptie/pleegouders en geboorteouders te helpen om te gaan met het traumatische verleden van het kind, en hoe met dat traumatische verleden in het achterhoofd het kind te helpen om hechtingsbanden met beide families aan te gaan. | Children who have been removed from their homes as a result of maltreatment and abuse and have been placed in foster care or are in the process of adoption often **continue to meet their birth parents by court decision**. This contact is often held under supervision. **Supervised contact** is intended to provide children the opportunity to maintain the parent-child relationship in a safe and neutral setting. Findings have shown **that in some cases supervised contact can be harmful, undermining the children's sense of security and placement stability**. It has been suggested **that agencies have limited practice skills to help build constructive relationships through contact visits**, and may thereby be failing to offer sufficient support for supervised contact. While the literature highlights various aspects that need to be implemented to improve visits, there is a lack of a trauma-informed approach, whereby professionals supervising visits can address the traumatic experiences that led to the circumstances of supervised visitation and respond to the difficult emotions of all those involved. This paper **provides practice guidelines for professionals accompanying supervised visits using principles of Child-Parent Psychotherapy, a trauma-informed dyadic intervention model for young children**. Case vignettes illustrate **how professionals supervising contact might address the child's trauma history and help birth parents and foster/adoptive parents respond to the child's attachment needs following trauma, and how professionals can support birth parents and foster/adoptive parents, thereby promoting safety and improving child-parent interactions**. Recommendations are offered for attaining the best clinical practices in supervised contact, using seven practical guidelines. |
| Trauma gerelateerde zorg | Bargeman, M., Abelson, J., Mulvale, G., Niec, A., Theuer, A., & Moll, S. (2022). Understanding the Conceptualization and Operationalization of Trauma-Informed Care Within and Across Systems: A Critical Interpretive Synthesis. Milbank Quarterly, 100(3), 785-853 WOS:000909509000008 | Tegenwoordig wordt er steeds meer gewerkt vanuit het ‘trauma-informed care’ TIC, waarbij hulpverleners proberen om trauma’s te herkennen, kijken wat voor rol het speelt in het leven van mensen, maar ook in het contact met hulpverleners. Maar hoe TIC kan worden ingevuld en toegepast is niet altijd duidelijk. In dit artikel wordt vanuit de literatuur een theoretische kader ontwikkeld rond TIC. Uit de literatuur bleek dat het eigenlijk nog niet zo duidelijk is wat onder TIC wordt verstaan, waardoor het moeilijk is om toe te passen. Bovendien blijken er nog veel drempels bij toepassing in organisaties. Het artikel geeft een kader dat aangeeft waar leemtes zitten in het systeem om met TIC aan de slag te gaan, vooral op beleidsmatig en financieel niveau.  | Context: Increased **recognition of the epidemiology of trauma and its impact on individuals** within and across human service delivery systems has contributed to the development of **trauma-informed care (TIC)**. How TIC can be conceptualized and implemented, however, remains unclear. This study seeks to review and **analyze the TIC literature** from within and across systems of care and to **generate a conceptual framework regarding TIC**. Methods: Our study followed a **critical interpretive synthesis methodology**. We searched multiple databases (Campbell Collaboration, Econlit, Health Systems Evidence, Embase, ERIC, HealthSTAR, IPSA, JSTOR, Medline, PsychINFO, Social Sciences Abstracts, Sociological Abstracts andWeb of Science),**as well as relevant gray literature and information-rich websites**. We used a coding tool, adapted to the TIC literature, for data extraction. Findings: Electronic database searches yielded 2,439 results and after inclusion/exclusion criteria were applied, a purposive sample of 98 information-rich articles was generated**. Conceptual clarity and definitional understanding of TIC is lacking in the literature, which has led to poor operationalization of TIC.** Additionally, **infrastructural and ideological barriers,** such as insufficient funding and service provider "buy-in," have **hindered TIC implementation**. The resulting **conceptual framework defines trauma and depicts critical elements of vertical TIC, including the bidirectional relationship between the traumaaffected individual and the system, and horizontal TIC, which requires intersectoral collaboration, an established referral network, and standardized TIC language**. Conclusions: **Successful operationalization of TIC requires policies that address current gaps in systems arrangements, such as the lack of funding structures for TIC, and political factors, such as the role of policy legacies. The emergent conceptual framework acknowledges critical factors affecting operationalization**. |
| Sibling | Hillman, S., Lajmi, N., Steele, M., Hodges, J., Simmonds, J., & Kaniuk, J. (2023). Sibling Co-placement as a Protective Factor: A Mixed Method Study on the Impact of Sibling Placement on Adolescent Adoptees' Emotional and Behavioral Development. Adoption quarterly, ahead-of-print(ahead-of-print), 1-35. doi:10.1080/10926755.2023.2194296 | Geadopteerden die samen met een broer of zus in een gezin waren geplaatst konden beter omgaan met uitdagende gebeurtenissen tijdens de puberteit dan alleen geplaatste geadopteerden. Alleen-geplaatste geadopteerden gaven zichzelf hogere scores voor probleemgedrag en konden minder goed met hun emoties omgaan.  | The present study aimed to explore **the impact of either being separated or adopted with sibling(s) on adolescent adoptees' emotional and behavioral development**. Through a **mixed method design**, the study aimed to explore whether sibling placement had an effect on adolescents' internalizing and externalizing problems, as well as on the way they express and regulate their emotions in conflictual situations. Findings revealed that, although **both groups of adoptees developed adaptive strategies to cope with challenging events, those placed with siblings were in general faring better than those placed alone**. **Being placed alone was, indeed, associated with clinical scores on the self-reported Youth Self Report (YSR) Total Problems' scale and to the greater use of maladaptive emotion regulation strategies.** This highlights the significance of **maintaining siblings' relationships when co-placement is not possible**. |
| Ontwikke-ling | Rodriguez-Perez, M., Kennedy, M., Barker, E. D., Kreppner, J., Solerdelcoll, M., & Sonuga-Barke, E. J. S. (2023). The adult outcome of childhood quasi-autism arising following extreme institutional deprivation. J Child Psychol Psychiatry. doi:10.1111/jcpp.13767 | Bij kinderen die in hun vroege jeugd opgroeiden in sterk verwaarlozende tehuizen wordt soms een aparte vorm van autisme gevonden: quasi-autisme. Dit blijkt bij geadopteerde kinderen door te kunnen werken tot in het volwassen leven. Men vond dat bij 29 volwassen geadopteerden met quasi-autisme in hun kindertijd in vergelijking met groepen zonder quasi-autisme meer autistiforme problematiek, ADHD, DSE, laag IQ, geestelijke gezondheidsproblematiek, beperkingen, lagere scholing en meer werkloosheid. Anderzijds waren ze niet minder tevreden met het leven en hadden vergelijkbare zelfwaardering.  | Rutter and colleagues' seminal observation that **extended early life exposure to extreme institutional deprivation can result in what he termed quasi-autism (QA)**, informed both our understanding of the effects of adversity on development and the nature of autism. Here we provide the **first detailed analysis of the adult outcomes** of the group of institutionally deprived-then-adopted children identified as displaying QA**. Twenty-six adult adoptees** identified with QA in childhood (Childhood QA+) were **compared to 75 adoptees who experienced extended institutional deprivation (>6 months) but no QA (Childhood QA-), and 116 adoptees exposed to Low/No institutional deprivation. T**he outcomes were child-to-adult developmental trajectories of neuro-developmental symptoms (autism, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), disinhibited social engagement (DSE) and cognitive impairment), adult functioning, life satisfaction and mental health. **Childhood QA+ was associated with elevated and persistent trajectories of broad-based autism-related difficulties, ADHD and DSE symptoms and low IQ, as well as adult mental health difficulties and functional impairment, including high rates of low educational attainment and unemployment. Life satisfaction and self-esteem were unaffected**. **Autism-related communication problems, in particular, predicted negative adult outcomes**. **Childhood QA+ was still associated with poor outcomes even when ADHD, DSE and IQ were controlled**. **Early and time-limited institutional deprivation has a critical impact on adult functioning, in part via its association with an early established and persistent variant of autism, especially related to communication difficulties**. Apparent similarities and differences to non-deprivation related autism are discussed. |
| LGBTQ+ | Schaub, J., Stander, W. J., & Montgomery, P. (2022). LGBTQ plus Young People’s Health and Well-being Experiences in Out-of-home Social Care: A scoping review. Children and youth services review, 143, 15. doi:10.1016/j.childyouth.2022.106682 | Een overzicht van publicaties over de gezondheid en het welzijn van LGBTQ+ jeugd in tehuizen en pleegzorg. Er blijkt maar weinig over geschreven te zijn (22 artikelen), en daarvan komt 77% uit de VS. In deze studies vond men bij LGBTQ+ jeugd in tehuizen en in pleegzorg meer lichamelijke en geestelijke gezondheidsproblemen en een lager welzijn dan bij niet-LBGTQ+ jeugd. Vooral minderheidsgroepen, meisjes en trans en non-binaire jeugd werden met uitdagingen geconfronteeld en vooral voor trans en non-binaire jeugd is de zorg slecht toegerust. Er is nog veel te winnen in beleid, en met gerichte scholing en doorgaande coaching van professionals op dit terrein.*NB. Over geadopteerde LGBTQ+ jeugd is nog bijna niets gepubliceerd* | Background and objectives: The experiences of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer or questioning (LGBTQ+) youth in foster and residential social care have largely been overlooked in research, practice and policy. This scoping review aims to identify and synthesize the existing empirical research concerning the **health and well-being needs of LGBTQ+ youth in care**. Methods: Following a six-stage approach to scoping reviews, a computerized search was conducted from a total of eight electronic databases: PubMed, Web of Science (Core Collection), Scopus, CINAHL Plus, PsychINFO, Sociological Abstracts, Social Care Online (SCIE), and OpenGrey. Search parameters comprised of three domains (**LGBTQ+ status, age, and social care interventions**). Data synthesis included thematic analysis, as well as critical appraisal using Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) criteria. Of the initial 1,962 sources identified, **22 studies** met the search and quality criteria and were included in the final review. Results: Overall, the **evidence base is limited with most studies originating from the USA (77 % of included papers**). The findings indicate that **LGBTQ+ youth experience poorer physical and mental health, and also poorer well-being outcomes compared to non-LGBTQ+ youth while in foster and residential social care. Racial or ethnic minority LGBTQ+ youth, lesbian/bisexual girls, and trans and nonbinary youth face particular challenges, and social care systems appear especially ill-equipped to meet the needs of transgender and nonbinary youth.** Conclusion: While the evidence base continues to grow, there remains a need for high quality research including longitudinal and life course studies in various contexts and countries to generate robust empirical evidence in this area. The implications for practice and policy include policy shifts, mandatory and comprehensive competency-based education and training, as well ongoing coaching regarding anti-LGBTQ+ and heteronormative bias within this system. |
| Nazorg | Penner, J. (2023). Post-Adoption Service Provision: A Scoping Review. Adoption quarterly, ahead-of-print(ahead-of-print), 1-30. doi:10.1080/10926755.2023.2176957 | Met dit overzichtsartikel over publicaties over adoptienazorg wil men het begrip over adoptienazorg in het verleden en heden versterken. Uit de gevonden artikelen bleek dat diensten vooral op gezinnen gericht waren, vooral om de banden binnen het gezin te versterken. De meeste evaluaties van adoptienazorg waren positief, maar de methode van evaluatie was meestal niet sterk. Aanbevolen wordt om nazorg beter en strenger te evalueren, huidige ondersteuning uit te breiden en barrières die toegang tot nazorg verhinderen te verwijderen, zodat geadopteerden en hun gezinnen beter toegang tot nazorg kunnen krijgen.  | The need for post-adoption support is critical, however, **access or availability of competent support is limited**. By conducting a scoping review, this study's purpose was to **strengthen the understanding of historic and current post-adoption support**. The literature search identified **540 articles**. After analysis, **27 studies met the eligibility criteria for review.** Extracted themes from the review included target population and setting, goals and purpose of service provision, description of service provision, and outcomes. Services were **primarily focused on families,** provided in a **multi-service delivery context or with specific targeted interventions or populations focusing on strengthening family connections and preventing discontinuity**. Studies assessing outcomes, while **mostly lacking rigorous evaluation methods**, proved to **be positive**. The review also **highlighted the need for increased publication in existing programming or intervention utilizing rigorous methods as well as competency evaluation, exploring capacity-building strategies to increase current support, and analyzing and removing barriers connected to availability and accessibility for support available to assist adoptees and their families** more effectively throughout the adoption life cycle. |
| Wetenschappelijke publicaties | Séguin-Baril, S., & Saint-Jacques, M.-C. (2023). A Scoping Review and a Critical Analysis of the International Adoption Research Field in the Social Sciences. Adoption quarterly, 1-37. doi:10.1080/10926755.2022.2156009 | In dit artikel is vanuit een overzicht van wetenschappelijke literatuur over interlandelijke adoptie tussen 2000 en 2019 (164 artikelen) gekeken waar de nadruk op lag in onderzoek. Het bleek dat er met name vanuit de psychologie onderzoek was gedaan, vooral kwantitatief onderzoek en dat de meeste aandacht ging naar cognitief/gedragsonderzoek, onderzoek naar etnische en raciale identiteit en naar gehechtheid.  | Many researchers study international adoption. However, to date, no systematic analysis has been conducted to characterize this field in the social sciences, in terms **of disciplinary origins, methodological approaches and theories used**. Therefore, it is difficult to obtain an overall picture of basic trends and of marginal or even incomplete ones. This situation can slow down the development of knowledge regarding international adoption. Our scoping review is based on a **systematic survey of studies published from 2000 to 2019 (n = 164).** The results demonstrate that: (1**) researchers specialized in psychology dominate this field of study; (2) the quantitative approach is most widely used; and (3) cognitive-behavioral, ethnic and racial identity as well as attachment theories are the main perspectives adopted.** This article concludes by discussing the consequences of this situation, as well as relevant avenues for further research. |