

Adoptieonderzoek eerste kwartaal 2019

Samenvatting door Kennisbureau Ter Meulen

Onderwerp	Artikel	Korte samenvatting	Samenvatting artikel
Volwassen geadopteerden	Grant, M., & Rushton, A. (2018). Further analysis of the British Chinese Adoption Study (BCAS): Adult life events and experiences after international adoption. <i>Children and Youth Services Review, 91</i> , 355-363.	Dit onderzoek gaat over een groep van 68 vrouwen die als baby geadopteerd waren uit HongKong. De vrouwen zijn nu tussen 40 en 50 jaar. De meeste vrouwen hebben een goed leven. Risicofactoren waren: ongelukkig door adoptie en slechte partnerrelaties na 25. De vrouwen konden dus een goed leven opbouwen, ook al hadden ze hun vroege jeugd doorgebracht in een kindertehuis. Als de adoptie hun een goed thuis had gegeven, konden ze latere moeilijkheden goed aan.	<p>This paper seeks to contribute to debates about how people's adult lives unfold after experiencing childhood adversity. It presents analysis from the British Chinese Adoption Study: a mixed methods follow-up study of women, now aged in their 40s and early 50s, who spent their infant lives in Hong Kong orphanages and were then adopted by families in the UK in the 1960s.</p> <p>Sixty-eight women participated via questionnaires and face-to-face interviews. The paper draws on both quantitative analysis (using standardised measures and systematically coded data on adult life events) and qualitative analysis of interview data to identify the context and subjective meaning of the quantitative findings.</p> <p>We found that most of the women lived largely positive, stable, well-supported lives although punctuated by challenging periods. Using regression analysis, two variables were significantly associated with poorer mid-life functioning over and above other potential influences: a) feeling unhappy about being adopted, and b) partnership adversity after age 25. No associations were found between childhood experiences and patterns of adult adversity. Illustrations are given, based on the interviews, of the women's multi-faceted perspectives on the long-term impact of being internationally adopted and on professional support.</p> <p>We conclude that when early orphanage care (of reasonable quality) was followed by a good quality adoption, most women were able to negotiate the majority of later difficulties</p>

			<p>successfully. The findings suggest two important implications for understanding mid-life outcomes: a) that experiences in both childhood and adulthood should be taken into account and b) individuals' subjective views on being internationally adopted may help explain divergent outcomes within groups with similar early experiences.</p>
Volwassen geadopteerden	<p>Fronek, P., & Briggs, L. (2018). A Qualitative Exploration of the Adult Inter-country Adoptee Experience in Australia. <i>Adoption Quarterly</i>, 1-21.</p>	<p>Dit onderzoek vroeg 11 volwassen interlandelijk geadopteerden uit Australië wat belangrijke thema's in hun leven waren. De belangrijkste thema's die zij noemden waren: verbinding met het verleden, een dubbelzinnig zelf, racisme, dankbaar moeten zijn, (on)veilige zones en behoefte aan nazorg. Dit zijn thema's waarmee nazorg aan de slag kan gaan.</p>	<p>Using a post-structuralist narrative approach, this article focuses on insights gained from a qualitative study with 11 Australian intercountry adult adoptees with particular reference to their adoption experiences and post-adoption support needs. From thematic analysis, six interrelated, overlapping themes are reported. These are as follows: connecting to the past, the ambiguous self, the experience of racism, being grateful, safe and unsafe zones, and post-adoption support needs. Key findings relate to the Australian experience of unmet need and support the importance of the adoptee voice in determining appropriate support.</p>
Geboorteoma's	<p>Battalen, A. W., Sellers, C. M., McRoy, R., & Grotevant, H. D. (2018). Birth Mothers Now Birth Grandmothers: Intergenerational Relationships in Open Adoptions. <i>Adoption Quarterly</i>, 1-22.</p>	<p>Nog weinig is bekend over de rol van afstandsmoeders in open adopties, wanneer deze oma worden van kinderen van hun afgestane kinderen. Elf moeders die hun kinderen 25 jaar eerder hadden afgestaan, bleken vooral blij te zijn met hun kleinkind. De houding van hun</p>	<p>Despite growing trends in openness between birth and adoptive families, little is known about what happens when adopted children become parents and birth mothers become birth grandmothers. These new and unique relationships between birth mothers and their grandchildren were examined through intensive case study analyses of in-depth interviews with birth mothers who placed infants for adoption more than 25 years ago ($N = 11$). Findings revealed enjoyment in their role as grandmothers and emphasized the significant role the adult adoptee (parent) played in influencing communication with their grandchild and families' incorporation of technology-mediated</p>

		<p>volwassen geadopteerde kinderen was erg belangrijk voor de communicatie met hun kleinkind. Ook bleek de rol van technologie belangrijk te zijn om geografische barrières te kunnen overbruggen.</p>	<p>contact to overcome geographic barriers. Implications for practitioners, policy makers, and researchers are discussed.</p>
<p>Adoptieouders na 10-20 jaar</p>	<p>Battalen, A. W., Fiorenzo, L., McRoy, R., & Grotevant, H. (2018). Adoptive Mothers' and Fathers' Psychological Distress: Parenting Teens Adopted from Birth AU - Sellers, Christina M. <i>Adoption Quarterly</i>, 1-24.</p>	<p>Deze studie onderzocht in welke mate 190 adoptieouders en 190 adoptievaders psychologische ellende doormaakten. De meeste ouders hadden 10-20 jaar na adoptie weinig last van ellende. Sommigen moesten zich wel door de jonge jaren en puberteit van hun geadopteerde kinderen heen worstelen. Het bleek echter dat factoren buiten het adoptiegezin zoals werk, zorg voor en overlijden van hun ouders en huwelijksproblematiek meer bijdroegen aan ellende dan factoren binnen het gezin. Bij adoptievaders kon gevoelde onverenigbaarheid met</p>	<p>This study tests pathways to adoptive parents' psychological distress over time and then examines gender differences in psychological distress. Participants included 190 adoptive mothers and 190 adoptive fathers from the longitudinal Minnesota/Texas Adoption Research Project, a study of U.S. domestic infant adoptions. The majority of adoptive parents reported low psychological distress 10 to 20 years post-adoption. Some struggled throughout their adopted youth's childhood and adolescence. This study utilizes data allowing an examination of parenting during middle childhood and adolescence. For adoptive mothers and fathers, outside stressors significantly predicted psychological distress. For adoptive fathers, perceived parent-child incompatibility was also predictive.</p>

		hun kind leiden tot een ellendig gevoel.	
Tevredenheid adoptieouders	Oldani, C. (2018). Satisfaction of Italian parents with inter-country adoption: The support of specialised operators. <i>Children and Youth Services Review, 94</i> , 49-55.	Een onderzoek naar tevredenheid van 280 adoptieouders in Italië met adoptie en met diensten van adoptieorganisaties en maatschappelijk werk. De tevredenheid werd vooral beïnvloed door de leeftijd van het kind bij adoptie (in Italië zijn veel adopties van kinderen boven de 6), de leeftijd van de moeder en de professionele hulp die door adoptieorganisaties en maatschappelijk werk werden geleverd.	This study investigates the satisfaction of Italian adoptive parents with their experience and the support by specialised operators (i.e., accredited bodies and local public social services) using the survey data of 280 adoptive families . Inter-country adoption is a voluntary family choice. Italians welcomed an impressive number of children between 2003 and 2017 and are very satisfied with their experience. This research results show that the satisfaction of parents is strongly influenced by the (young) age of the adoptee and of the mother and by the professional support provided by specialised social workers belonging to private accredited bodies or a local public social service . These results are in line with the literature, according to which a younger child provides higher satisfaction to parents if parents are informed about the challenges of their parental experience by professional social workers. In such case, their self-confidence increases and is associated with feelings of satisfaction. Although referring to a limited sample of families, these results create new developments in the literature on inter-country children's adoption in Italy. Implications of results are provided for all social workers, juvenile courts, and the government.
Problematiek	Askeland, K. G., Sivertsen, B., Skogen, J. C., La Greca, A. M., Tell, G. S., Aaro, L. E., & Hysing, M. (2018). Alcohol and drug use among internationally adopted adolescents: Results from a Norwegian population-based study. <i>Am J Orthopsychiatry, 88</i> (2), 226-235.	In een vergelijking van alcohol en drugsgebruik bij adolescente wel- en niet geadopteerden in een provincie in Noorwegen werd geen significant verschil gevonden in het uitproberen en in het drinkgedrag. Weliswaar	Internationally adopted adolescents are at increased risk for mental health problems. However, little is known about problematic alcohol and drug use, which are important indicators of maladjustment. The aim of this study was to examine the level of problematic alcohol and drug use in internationally adopted adolescents compared to their nonadopted peers. The study is based on data from the youth@hordaland-survey, which was conducted in Hordaland County, Norway, in the spring of 2012. All adolescents born from 1993 to 1995 residing in Hordaland at the time of the study were

		<p>werd gemiddeld hogere alcohol en drugsproblematiek gevonden bij de internationaal geadopteerde adolescenten, maar dit bleek direct gerelateerd aan geestelijke problematiek (AD(H)D en depressie). De geadopteerden vertoonden dus meer alcohol en drugsproblematiek doordat ze meer geestelijke problematiek hadden.</p>	<p>invited to participate. Information on adoption was obtained from the Central Adoption Registry and linked to self-report data from the youth@hordaland-survey. Among 10,200 participants, 45 were identified as internationally adopted. No significant differences were found between international adoptees and their peers regarding whether or not they had tried alcohol or illicit drugs or their patterns of drinking behavior. However, adopted adolescents had a higher mean score on a measure of problematic alcohol and drug use compared to their nonadopted peers. The difference was attenuated and no longer significant when adjusting for measures of depression and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder. Results from a structural equation model indicated a full mediation effect of mental health problems on the association between adoption status and problematic alcohol and drug use. Our findings indicate that internationally adopted adolescents experience more problematic alcohol and drug use than their nonadopted peers, and the difference can largely be explained by mental health problems. (PsycINFO Database Record).</p>
<p>Problematiek Special Needs</p>	<p>Higgins, M. (2018). Successful Adoption for Disabled Children or Children with Mental Health Conditions: A Systematic Review AU - Woodman-Worrell, Asher. <i>practice</i>, 1-18.</p>	<p>Klein systematisch overzicht van 7 artikelen over adoptie van kinderen met een beperking of gedragsproblematiek, waarbij gezocht werd naar effectieve ondersteuning. Het bleek dat artikelen meestal weinig specifiek zijn in het type beperking, waardoor ze slecht bruikbaar zijn. Wel bleek dat kinderen met beperkingen effectieve</p>	<p>There is limited research in achieving successful permanence for adoption placements involving children with disabilities or mental health conditions. This systematic review aims to identify existing research findings and enable stakeholders to provide effective support to disabled children in adoptive placements. A research question and inclusion/exclusion criteria were identified to develop the search strategy. Of the 678 potential articles initially identified seven were considered relevant for the study. Results evidenced that disabled children require effective interventions from adopters to support early development skills, which may prevent future placement breakdowns. Adopters require support in various forms, which can be partially met through training. Organisations need policies that support collaborative working and organisational</p>

		<p>hulp nodig hebben om vroege ontwikkelingsvaardigheden te ondersteunen. De adoptieouders hebben verschillende soorten ondersteuning nodig en organisaties moeten goed samenwerken, willen de plaatsingen succesvol zijn. Er is weinig bekend van de rol die de geboorteouders kunnen spelen, of van onderzoek naar specifieke aandoeningen, zoals beperkingen in gehoor of gezicht.</p>	<p>development to ensure staff are able to provide support to adoptive placements. Effective collaboration between all parties and an effective matching process play a part in successful placements. The findings can be used to inform future research in the provision of support to specific categories of disabilities. A gap in research was identified in some areas of the adoption system such as birth parents' contribution to successful adoptive placements or specialist research into children with specific disabilities, such as hearing or visual impairments.</p>
Adoptienazorg	<p>Waid, J., & Alewine, E. (2018). An exploration of family challenges and service needs during the post adoption period. <i>Children and Youth Services Review, 91</i>, 213-220.</p>	<p>Dit artikel gaat over een initiatief van een telefonische hulplijn door adoptieouders in de US. In 1 jaar hadden 238 families contact gezocht. Het bleek dat de meeste hulpvragen kwamen van adoptieouders met kinderen rond de 12 jaar. Hierbij ging het met name over: gedrag/emotie, spanning bij de adoptieouder, uitdagingen die met school samenhangen en</p>	<p>This study investigated caregiver-initiated contacts to a statewide, phone-based adoption support program to understand the breadth and range of challenges families experienced during the post-adoption period. Characteristics of families and their reasons for seeking post-adoption support are described, and the relationship between family characteristics and the type and range of challenges families reported were examined using bivariate and multiple regression analyses. In one-year caregivers from 238 families representing 257 adopted children sought phone-based post-adoption support. Callers had primarily adopted children internationally or from U.S. child welfare systems. The average child age at the time of adoption was 3.6 years, however post-adoption help seeking occurred when the average child age was 12 years. Caregivers reported an average of 9 different challenges which crossed four domains; child emotional-behavioral difficulties, caregiver</p>

		<p>adoptiecompetente hulp. Dit hing ook vaak samen. Grotere siblinggroepen hadden vaak te maken met de eerste 3 uitdagingen, oudere siblinggroepen en adopties vanuit pleegzorg hadden meer te maken met problemen met school.</p> <p>Er blijkt behoefte te zijn aan adoptiespecifieke hulp voor de geadopteerden, hun verzorgers en de bredere familie, vooral bij de overgang naar volwassenheid.</p>	<p>strain, school challenges, and adoption specific resource and assistance needs. Challenges were positively correlated and co-occurring. Larger sibling groups were associated with increased child behavior issues, caregiver strain, and school related challenges. Older sibling groups and adoptions from foster care were associated with increased school related challenges.</p> <p>The timing of caregiver help seeking suggests the transition from childhood to adolescence may be a particularly vulnerable period for some adoptive families, and post-adoption service providers should consider bolstering supports for adoptive families during this time. The breadth and range of challenges reported also suggest the need to increase the availability of multidimensional, adoption-specific services for children, caregivers, and broader family system in the years following adoption finalization.</p>
<p>Adoptienazorg</p> <p><i>Over dit artikel is een uitgebreidere toelichting</i></p>	<p>Wrobel, G. M., & Grotevant, H. D. (2018). Minding the (Information) Gap: What Do Emerging Adult Adoptees Want to Know About Their Birth Parents? <i>Adoption Quarterly</i>, 1-24.</p>	<p>Dit onderzoek keek bij 169 jong-volwassen geadopteerden naar het bestaan van een informatiekloof: Het verschil tussen wat een geadopteerde weet en wat hij/zij zou willen weten over hun achtergrond. De kloof trad het meest op bij genetische en medische achtergrondgegevens. De geadopteerden die het minst tevreden waren met het contact met de geboorteparenten tijdens</p>	<p>The formation of an adoption information gap was examined for a group of 169 emerging adults ($M = 25.0$ years) who were adopted as infants. Participants completed interviews and questionnaires at adolescence and emerging adulthood (late teens to 20s). The Adoption Curiosity Pathway model guided research questions about formation of an adoption information gap, which exists when there is a difference between what an adopted person knows and what he or she desires to know regarding his or her adoption. In addition, specific issues were identified about which emerging adults were curious. Differences in these specific issues were examined across gender and openness arrangement with birth parents at emerging adulthood. The most frequently sought information was medical and health history. Logistic regression analyses revealed that the formation of an adoption information gap, which contains the specific items of curiosity, was more likely for those who were</p>

		<p>puberteit en jong-volwassenheid, hadden het meeste last van een informatiekloof. De auteurs benadrukken wel dat niet iedere geadopteerde nieuwsgierig is naar achtergrondinformatie.</p>	<p>less satisfied with the amount of openness with birth parents during both adolescence and emerging adulthood. Implications for practice are presented.</p> <p>The current study provides important description of the process for identifying curiosity in emerging adults. Results of this study identify the influence of satisfaction with openness arrangement across time, from adolescence to emerging adulthood, on the development of an adoption-related information gap and emphasize that not all adopted persons express this type of curiosity. Development of an adoption-related information gap, as delineated by the ACP, is an important aspect in the experience of many adopted persons. Individual differences in adoption-related curiosity, including that known information for some is adequate, has long been recognized in the adoption field.</p>
Adoptienazorg	<p>LaBrenz, C. A., & Fong, R. (2018). From Adoption to Residential Treatment Centers AU - Brown, Kim. <i>Adoption Quarterly</i>, 1-19.</p>	<p>Kwalitatief onderzoek bij 10 adoptiefamilies nadat hun adoptiekind voor behandeling in een instelling was geplaatst (13 kinderen). De familie gaven aan dat ze vooral behoefte hadden aan 'loopgraven' training en voortdurende adoptiegerichte ondersteuning van de gemeenschap. Er werd gepleit voor meer hulp thuis en andere opties binnen de eigen gemeenschap.</p>	<p>Although children who have been adopted are referred for mental health services more often than their non-adopted peers and might be overrepresented within residential treatment centers (RTCs), little is known about adoptive families' experiences with RTCs. The present study sought to understand the experiences of families whose children were placed in residential treatment facilities after a finalized adoption. Qualitative interviews were conducted with a total of ten families who had adopted 21 children. Of these, 13 children had been placed in an RTC after the finalized adoption. Most of the children in the sample were between zero and five years of age at placement. Adoptive families reported the need for in-the-trenches training and community-based services that could provide ongoing support post-adoption. Implications from these findings include increasing in-home services and other options within the adoptive families' own communities. Future research could incorporate a larger sample to assess whether the</p>

			experiences of families in this study are similar to other adoptive families.
Pleegkinderen met gezondheids problemen in Korea	Kang, H., Chun, J., Nho, C. R., Woo, S., & Chung, I. J. (2018). How do physical health problems of Korean adolescents in out-of-home care affect their psychosocial adaptations? The mediation of bullying victimization experiences. <i>Children and Youth Services Review, 94</i> , 670-678.	Dit onderzoek keek naar adolescente pleegkinderen in Korea met lichamelijke problematiek (Special Needs). Het bleek dat veel kinderen in pleegzorg lichamelijke problematiek hadden en dat een slechte gezondheidsstatus leidden tot kwetsbaarheid en gepest worden op school. De gezondheidsproblemen leidden tot negatief zelfbeeld, depressie, angst en zich terugtrekken. Het is vooral het pestgedrag dat leidt tot de angst en depressie.	Kang, H., Chun, J., Nho, C. R., Woo, S., & Chung, I. J. (2018). How do physical health problems of Korean adolescents in out-of-home care affect their psychosocial adaptations? The mediation of bullying victimization experiences. <i>Children and Youth Services Review, 94</i> , 670-678. doi:10.1016/j.childyouth.2018.09.010 Children in out-of-home care are known to suffer from various physical health problems. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor health status would force the children in care into vulnerable positions of being bullied at school. • The study data are obtained from the Panel Study on Korean Children in Out-of-Home Care. • The study finds that physical health problems negatively affect self-esteem, depression and anxiety, and social withdrawal. • The influence of physical health problems is mediated on depression and anxiety through bullying victimization.