

Overzicht 3e kwartaal 2019	Auteur en titel	Korte samenvatting	Oorspronkelijke abstract
Openheid	Baden, A. L., Shadel, D., Morgan, R., White, E. E., Harrington, E. S., Christian, N., & Bates, T. A. (2019). Delaying Adoption Disclosure: A Survey of Late Discovery Adoptees. <i>Journal of Family Issues, 40</i> (9), 1154-1180.	Wanneer geadopteerden pas op latere leeftijd (ouder dan 3 jaar) horen dat ze geadopteerd zijn, levert dat verwarring en heeft een negatieve invloed op hun tevredenheid met het leven.	Despite common recommendations from professionals that adoption disclosure should be done at early ages, reports suggest that a sizeable number of adult adoptees do not learn of their adoption status until older ages. The few studies that exist indicate that the late discovery of adoption is linked to psychological distress and feelings of anger, betrayal, depression, and anxiety. In this mixed-method study, 254 adult adoptees completed a survey consisting of the K10 (Kessler Distress Inventory) the World Health Organization Quality of Life Scale–BREF, open-ended prompts, and demographic items. Results indicated that those who learned of their adoptions from age 3 and older reported more distress and lower life satisfaction when controlling for the amount of time adoptees have known of their adoption statuses and their use of coping strategies. Adoptees also indicated a desire for communicative openness and reported that beneficial coping methods included supportive relationships and seeking contact with birth relatives and other adoptees.
Racisme	Langrehr, K. J., Morgan, S. K., Ross, J., Oh, M., & Chong, W. W. (2019). Racist experiences, openness to discussing racism, and attitudes toward ethnic heritage activities: Adoptee–parent discrepancies. <i>Asian American Journal of Psychology, 10</i> (2), 91-102.	Adoptieouders blijken vaak te onderschatten hoeveel last hun kinderen hebben van discriminatie, en aan de andere kant overschatten ze hoe open de discussies met hun kinderen over racisme zijn, en hun deelname aan activiteiten die te maken hebben met de etnische achtergrond van de kinderen. Vrienden maken verschil: wanneer de geadopteerde kinderen veel vrienden van gelijk ras hadden, hadden ze minder last van racisme; wanneer de ouders meer vrienden hadden van verschillend ras, onderschatten zij het racisme richting hun kinderen minder.	This study used hierarchical linear modeling to examine discrepancies among 95 dyads of Asian adolescent transnational adoptees and their parents (N = 190). Results revealed that parents underestimated the degree to which adoptees experienced racism and overestimated their positive attitudes toward ethnic heritage activities and openness to discussing racism. Adoptees with a high percentage of friends of color reported fewer racist experiences; however, parents with a high percentage of friends of color perceived adoptees to experience higher instances of racism. In addition, parents with low colorblind attitudes overestimated adoptees' positive attitudes toward ethnic heritage activities and openness to discussing racism; whereas, at both high and low levels of colorblind attitudes, parents underestimated adoptees' racist experiences. Implications that center on the perspectives of Asian adolescent transnational adoptees as well as practical suggestions for clinicians and adoption professionals are discussed What is the public significance of this article? Based on a study that compared the reports of 95 Asian transnational adoptees and their parents, results indicated that parents overestimated adoptees' openness to discussing racism and their positive attitudes toward ethnic heritage activities; however, results also revealed that parents underestimated the level of racism experienced by adoptees. Although parents' level of racial awareness made a difference in their views toward adoptees' encouraging behaviors, all parents, regardless of their racial awareness, underestimated the racism experienced by adoptees. Results speak to the need to explore Asian transnational

			adoptees' views of their parents' willingness to discuss issues of racism and the nature of the racial messages that they receive.
De stem van het kind: winst en verlies bij adoptie	Soares, J., Ralha, S., Barbosa Ducharne, M., & Palacios, J. (2018). Adoption-Related Gains, Losses and Difficulties: The Adopted Child's Perspective. <i>Child and Adolescent Social Work Journal</i> .	Door kinderen (8-10 jaar) genoemde winst en verlies bij adoptie uit pleegzorg. Als winst zagen zij het deel uitmaken van een familie en familielevens meemaken. Als verlies benoemden ze vooral het verlies van de geboortefamilie (ouders en broertjes en zusjes) en verlies van andere eerdere relaties zoals vrienden van de eerdere school. Veel kinderen hadden er moeite mee om open over hun verleden en adoptie te spreken met hun adoptiefamilie en hun nieuwe vrienden. Dit onderzoek toonde de ambivalentie aan die de kinderen konden voelen en adviseert dat hun adoptieouders en professionals hen moeten helpen om hiermee om te gaan en zin te geven aan hun leven.	Adoption provides stability, loving care, security, and family interactions for children that have been separated from their birth parents. It also entails many challenges and difficulties, especially for adoptees in middle childhood, since feelings of loss can be particularly strong at this developmental stage. Aiming to use empirical evidence to improve adoption-related policies and practices, this study focused on the adoption-related gains, losses and difficulties, poorly explored in adoption research. One-hundred and two children aged 8–10 , who were adopted from care at different ages, were interviewed using the Children's Interview about Adoption . Data collected on gains, losses and difficulties were analyzed using content analysis. Results showed that adopted children identified four main gains inherent to the experience of being adopted. The most frequent gains were related to being part of a family and experiencing family life. Adoptees identified losses related to their pre-adoption life, particularly birth family loss (parents and siblings), and previous relationships loss (especially school peers). Most adoptees reported facing family and social relationships difficulties in their post-adoption life, such as communicating openly about adoption with the adoptive parents and peers. Findings showed that children's adaptation to adoption is complex, ambivalent and individually experienced . Adopted children need parents and professionals to help them elaborate and make sense of their life story. Important implications for practice and research with adoptees, adoptive parents, adoption professionals/practitioners and school staff were drawn from data.
Verzorgsters in tehuizen	McCall, R. B., Groark, C. J., Hawk, B. N., Julian, M. M., Merz, E. C., Rosas, J. M., . . . Nikiforova, N. V. (2019). Early Caregiver–Child Interaction and Children's Development: Lessons from the St. Petersburg-USA Orphanage Intervention Research Project. <i>Clinical Child and Family Psychology Review</i> , 22(2), 208-224.	Dit artikel geeft een overzicht van studies over effect van contacten van verzorgers in tehuizen op latere ontwikkeling kinderen. Bij minimale verzorger-kind contacten traden bij de kinderen achterstanden op in lichamelijke, verstandelijke en sociaal-emotionele ontwikkeling en kinderen die na meer dan 18 maanden geadopteerde waren uit deze tehuizen hadden nog jaren na adoptie last van gedragsproblemen en tekorten in ingewikkelde verstandelijke processen. Bij een interventie waarbij alleen de kwaliteit van de contacten tussen verzorgers en kinderen werd verbeterd	We review a series of interrelated studies on the development of children residing in institutions (i.e., orphanages) in the Russian Federation or placed with families in the USA and the Russian Federation . These studies rely on a single population, and many potential parameters that typically vary in the literature are similar across studies. The conceptual focus is on the role of early caregiver-child interactions and environmental factors that influence those interactions in children's development . Generally, children residing in institutions that provided minimal caregiver-child interactions displayed delayed physical, cognitive, and social-emotional development . Children and adolescents adopted from such institutions at 18 months of age or older had higher rates of behavioral and executive function problems, even many years after adoption . An intervention that improved the institutional environment by increasing the quality of caregiver-child interactions -without changes in nutrition, medical care, sanitation, and safety- led to substantial increases in the physical, cognitive, and social-emotional development of resident children with and without disabilities. Follow-up studies of children in this intervention who were subsequently placed with USA and Russian families revealed some longer-term benefits

		door kinderen vaste verzorgers te geven, niet van groep naar groep te plaatsen, en een meer gezinsachtige sfeer te promoten, leidde tot verbeteringen op alle terreinen.	of the intervention. Implications are discussed for theoretical understanding of the role of early caregiver-child interactions in development as well as for practice and policy.
roots	van Wichelen, S. (2019). Revisiting the Right to Know: The Transnational Adoptee and the Moral Economy of 'Return'. <i>Journal of Intercultural Studies</i> , 40(3), 347-362.	Een debat over het 'Recht om te weten' van geadopteerden. Het 'Right to Know' uit de internationale Verdragen gaat over het kennen van iemands biologische ouders, oorsprongscultuur en informatie. Van Wichelen beargumenteert aan de hand van het verhaal van de terugkeer van Tino Djumini naar Indonesië dat dit recht ook openheid geeft naar bijvoorbeeld morele consequenties van economisch en cultureel ongelijke familiebanden. Rootsreizen en 'kennen' gaat om meer dan wat in het kader van de verdragen wordt omschreven, het gaat er ook om wat de geadopteerde als identiteit belangrijk vindt en waar de geadopteerde grenzen stelt of identiteit op eigen wijze vormgeeft.	In this article I examine regulatory regimes of mobility through the case of transnational adoption. In particular, I focus on 'return' journeys by adoptees and their entanglement the 'right to know'. Backed up by international law, the right to know in the adoption context includes the right to know one's biological parents, one's birth culture, and the right to information (for instance, medical information) . At large, the 'right to know' signals a valuation of openness. But what are the problems that come with knowledge and information ? What does the imperative of openness do to kinship relations ? Looking at a number of instances where institutions discuss the necessities and implications of return journeys, I demonstrate in this article that 'the right to know' is inextricably linked to moral economies of kinship . Returns make visible the transaction of adoption and the exchangeability of the adoptee body. I discuss how adoptees are implicated in this moral economy but also how they, as subjects, negotiate, destabilise, or refuse openness as imperative . I argue that in the end, while the 'right to know' allows the discovery of relations, it also fails to acknowledge the invention of relations.
Algemeen overzicht over internationale adoptie	Palacios, J., Adroher, S., Brodzinsky, D. M., Grotevant, H. D., Johnson, D. E., Juffer, F., . . . Tarren-Sweeney, M. (2019). Adoption in the service of child protection: An international interdisciplinary perspective. <i>Psychology, Public Policy, and Law</i> , 25(2), 57-72.	Consensus artikel over adoptie als kindbeschermingsmaatregel. De schrijvers, toonaangevende onderzoekers, beleidsmakers en therapeuten gespecialiseerd in adoptie, concluderen uit het bestaande wetenschappelijk onderzoek dat voor kinderen, die niet meer thuis kunnen wonen, adoptie een maatregel is die, mits binnen wet- en regelgeving uitgevoerd, het beste belang van het kind kan dienen. Adoptie garandeert de voor de ontwikkeling van kinderen belangrijke stabiliteit van plaatsing in een gezin het best en duurt levenslang.	Existing over many centuries, adoption has been challenged in recent years by evidence about practices that do not respond to the principles, ethics and laws under which it should be enacted. Written from a multidisciplinary and international perspective, this article outlines the place of adoption in the child protection system, as well as its core elements of permanence and stability . Recent demographic changes in adoption throughout the world are first examined. The negative consequences of children's exposure to early adversities and the postadoption developmental trajectory of adopted people are also summarized. The focus of the argument is that adoption provides a legitimate model for the alternative care of children if undertaken within a rights and ethics framework that emphasizes children's best interests, as set out in international conventions and national laws . Implications for adoption policy and practice are presented.

Eetstoornissen bij geadopteerden	Strand, M., von Hausswolff-Juhlin, Y., Fredlund, P., & Lager, A. (2019). Symptoms of disordered eating among adult international adoptees: A population-based cohort study. <i>European Eating Disorders Review, 27</i> (3), 236-246.	Internationaal geadopteerde vrouwen hebben significant vaker eetstoornissen, zoals zelf-opgewekt overgeven, ongecontroleerd eten, steeds bezig zijn met eten en streven naar een te laag gewicht. De verschillen zijn klein maar significant, en kunnen wel van invloed zijn op het leven. Bij jongens wordt alleen een effect gevonden op ongecontroleerd eten.	There is a paucity of data on disordered eating among adoptees. The aim of the present study was to explore the prevalence of symptoms of disordered eating and body image concerns among international adoptees in a large representative community survey on health-related behaviours. Method Combining survey data from the Stockholm Public Health Cohort and Swedish population data , adult international adoptees were compared with total participant data to assess differences in disordered eating and body dissatisfaction. Results International adoptee women displayed significantly higher levels of self-induced vomiting, loss-of-control eating, food preoccupation, underweight, and wish for thinness compared with nonadoptee women, albeit with small or very small effect sizes. No significant differences were found in terms of mean body mass index, cognitive restraint, or emotional eating. Conclusion International adoptee women were disproportionately affected on several measures of disordered eating, although the magnitude of these differences were generally small in absolute terms.
Stabiliteit in hulpverlening	Curry, A. (2019). "If you can't be with this client for some years, don't do it": Exploring the emotional and relational effects of turnover on youth in the child welfare system. <i>Children and Youth Services Review, 99</i> , 374-385.	Vaak wordt in de literatuur de schadelijkheid van instabiliteit in plaatsingen voor kinderen genoemd, maar Curry laat zien hoe belangrijk stabiliteit in de relatie met (vooral geestelijke) hulpverlening is. Hij doet dit vanuit het perspectief van het kind. Het blijkt dat turnover van jeugdzorgwerkers en therapeuten regelmatig voorkomt en slecht wordt voorbereid en uitgewerkt. Voor de kinderen is het opnieuw een breuk in een belangrijke relatie, en dit bleek het emotionele en relationele welzijn van kinderen en jongeren te schaden.	Turnover among child welfare workers is a serious and well-documented problem. One of the reasons it is particularly troubling is that it disrupts relationships between young people in care and their child welfare professionals. These relationships have the potential to provide support to and enhance outcomes for youth who arguably already have a considerable history of relationship loss. To date, scholarship has focused primarily on the causes and remedies of turnover, instead of the effects. This study explores the lived experience of turnover from the child's perspective, adding an important and underrepresented voice in the literature. The findings presented in this article originate from a two-year, multi-perspective, multi-method qualitative study exploring relationships between young people in care and their child welfare professionals. Youth narratives reveal that turnover: happens frequently; is often abrupt and poorly processed; occurs with all their child welfare professionals; and is a relationship loss. These losses were found to impact the emotional and relational well-being of youth in a variety of complex ways. Practitioners, supervisors, administrators, researchers, and policy makers alike will find the child-centered and relationship-based approach to turnover discussed in this article, important and timely.
Herkenning van discriminatie door adoptieouders	Morgan, S. K., & Langrehr, K. J. (2019). Transracially adoptive parents' colorblindness and discrimination recognition: Adoption stigma as moderator. <i>Cultur Divers Ethnic Minor Psychol, 25</i> (2), 242-252.	Wanneer adoptieouders met kinderen van een ander ras dan henzelf dit niet bespreekbaar maken (kleurenblindheid), zien zij de racistisch getinte ervaringen hun kinderen, micro-agressies en maatschappelijk 'geaccepteerd' racisme minder. De schrijvers stellen dat de relatie tussen de kleurenblindheid van de adoptieouders en de door hun kinderen	In a sample of transracially adoptive parents, this study examined the moderating role of adoption stigma in the relationship between their colorblind attitudes and their perceptions of different forms of discrimination. Specifically, we hypothesized that parents' colorblind attitudes would be negatively related to their perceptions of their adopted children's experiences with racism and their views toward racial microaggressions and institutional racism. We also hypothesized that perceived adoption stigma would moderate these relationships, such that the inverse association between colorblindness and the 3 outcome variables would be weakened by adoption stigma.

		<p>gevoelde discriminatie beïnvloed wordt door hoe stigmatiserend adoptieouders denken dat adoptie is. Wanneer de adoptieouders inschatten dat adoptie voor hun kinderen stigmatiserend kan zijn, dan neemt de relatie tussen de kleurenblindheid van de adoptieouders en de ondervonden discriminatie van hun kinderen af, vooral voor de jongere kinderen</p>	<p>A total of 172 White parents (M age = 48.41) with adopted children of color participated in the study by completing questionnaires about their experiences as transracially adoptive parents. Women comprised 74% of participants.</p> <p>Results indicated that the relationship between participants' colorblind attitudes and their reports of adoptees' racist experiences was enhanced at nearly all levels perceived adoption stigma. In addition, results revealed that at high levels of perceived adoption stigma (75th and 90th percentiles), the magnitude of the relationships between colorblind attitudes with microaggressions and institutional discrimination was significantly reduced and became nonsignificant for parents with younger adoptees but not older adoptees.</p> <p>Findings point to the potential benefits of helping transracially adoptive parents explore different dimensions of their own social-cultural identity as a way to enhance their ability to recognize different forms of discrimination that their adopted children may face.</p>
<p>Stabiliteit na thuisverblijf belangrijk voor lichamelijke ontwikkeling</p>	<p>Johnson, D., Tang, A., Almas, A., Degnan, K., McLaughlin, K., Nelson, C., . . . Drury, S. (2018). Caregiving Disruptions Affect Growth and Pubertal Development in Early Adolescence in Institutionalized and Fostered Romanian Children: A Randomized Clinical Trial. <i>The Journal of Pediatrics</i>, 203, 345-353.e3</p>	<p>In het langdurig lopende Bukarest Early Intervention Project (BEIP) waarbij de helft van de kinderen in de tehuizen bleven en de andere helft in kwalitatief goede pleegzorg geplaatst werden, blijkt dat de groei van de pleegkinderen met 12 jaar beter was dan de tehuis kinderen, de jongens in de tehuizen hadden een iets langzamer puberteitsontwikkeling, bij meisjes was geen verschil. Hoe meer overplaatsingen bij pleegzorg, hoe meer negatieve invloed op de groei, gewicht en puberteitsontwikkeling bij jongens. Meisjes van 14 met meer dan 2 overplaatsingen hadden vroegere puberteitsontwikkeling dan met minder dan 2 overplaatsingen, maar ze werden niet eerder ongesteld. De conclusie van de auteurs is dat stabiele plaatsing essentieel is voor de lichamelijke ontwikkeling van kinderen die op jonge leeftijd in tehuizen waren opgevangen.</p>	<p>To determine the effects of foster care vs institutional care, as well as disruptions in the caregiving environment on physical development through early adolescence. Study design This was a randomized controlled trial of 114 institutionalized, though otherwise healthy, children from 6 orphanages and 51 never institutionalized control children living in birth families (family care group) in Bucharest, Romania. Children were followed from baseline (21 months, range 5-31) through age 12 years for caregiving disruptions and growth trajectories and through age 14 years for pubertal development. Results Children randomized to the foster care group showed greater rates of growth in height, weight, and body mass index (BMI) through age 12 years than institutionalized group. Tanner development was delayed in institutionalized group boys compared with foster care group and family care group boys at 12 but not 14 years. There were no differences in Tanner development and age of menarche among foster care group, institutionalized group, and family care group girls at ages 12 and 14 years. More disruptions in caregiving between 30 months and 12 years moderated decreases in growth rates of height in foster care group and weight in foster care group and institutionalized group across age. institutionalized group boys with ≥ 2 disruptions showed lower Tanner scores at age 12 vs institutionalized group and foster care group boys with < 2 disruptions. foster care group girls with ≥ 2 disruptions had higher Tanner scores at age 14 vs foster care group girls with < 2 disruptions. Age of menarche was not affected by caregiving disruptions. Conclusions For children who experienced early institutionalization, stable placement within family care is essential to ensuring the best outcomes for physical development. (<i>J Pediatr</i> 2018;203:345-53).</p> <p>Tanner Staging, also known as Sexual Maturity Rating (SMR), is an objective classification system that providers use to document and track the development and sequence of secondary sex characteristics of children during puberty.</p>

