

Overzicht 1e kwartaal 2020	Auteur en titel	Korte samenvatting	Oorspronkelijke abstract
Ras en cultuur			
Discriminatie	Ferrari, L., et al. (2019). "Social and Family Factors Related to Intercountry Adoptees and Immigrants' Bicultural Identity Integration." <i>Journal of cross-cultural psychology</i> 50(6): 789-805.	Bij vergelijking van jonge immigranten en geadopteerden naar het kunnen verenigen van hun dubbele etnische afkomst (land van herkomst en land van opgroeien) bleek dat discriminatie dit schaadt bij de immigranten, maar niet bij de geadopteerden. Steun van hun ouders is voor beide groepen belangrijk	Intercountry adoptees constitute a <b>distinct acculturating group that differs from traditional immigrant groups</b> . Yet, there is a lack of research examining the psychosocial processes related to the well-being of this group and how these differ from other immigrant groups. A study carried out in Italy based on a sample group of <b>young immigrants (N = 168)</b> and <b>intercountry adoptees (N = 160)</b> tests a model in which social (perceived discrimination) and family factors (parental autonomy support) predict psychological well-being. The model also examines whether these associations are mediated by <b>Bicultural Identity Integration (BII)</b> , <b>the degree to which the ethnic and national identities are experienced as blended and compatible</b> . Results indicate that <b>while discrimination undermines BII among immigrants, it does not among adoptees. Moreover, parental autonomy support improves BII for both immigrants and intercountry adoptees. The findings showed significant associations between BII and psychological well-being</b> . The implications of these results are discussed with regard to possible interventions with immigrants and intercountry adoptees.
Discriminatie	Hrapczynski, K. M. and L. A. Leslie (2019). "Do Preparation for Bias and Cultural Socialization Protect Against Discrimination for Transracially Adopted Adolescents?" <i>Adoption Quarterly</i> 22(2): 116-134.	Adoptieouders proberen hun kinderen kennis te maken met hun oorsprong (culturele socialisatie) en voor te bereiden op vooroordelen. Voorbereid zijn op vooroordelen bleek de geadopteerden beter te beschermen tegen stress door discriminatie dan de kennismaking met hun oorspronkelijke cultuur.	This study of transracially adopted adolescents and their White parents examines the role of two types of parental racial socialization, preparation for bias and cultural socialization, in protecting adoptees from the impact of discrimination. Sixty-six transracially adopted adolescent-parent dyads in the United States completed an online questionnaire. <b>Preparation for bias, and not cultural socialization, protected transracial adoptees from discrimination-related stress, in particular when experiencing high levels of racism</b> . The importance of parents talking to their transracially adopted adolescents about racism and how to cope with it and the value of researchers examining types of racial socialization separately as opposed to broadly are discussed.
Discriminatie	Presseau, C., et al. (2019). "Discrimination and mental health in adult transracial adoptees: Can parents foster preparedness?" <i>Am</i>	Discriminatie op basis van hun ras hing bij interlandelijk geadopteerden samen met psychische nood en een lager welbevinden. Raciale socialisatie (kennismaken met wat samenhangt met het ras) van de adoptieouders heeft alleen invloed op de	In response to the growing trend of White parents adopting children from different racial backgrounds, and heeding the call for more research on adoption-related issues, the present study examined the relationship between perceived racial discrimination and mental health of 206 adult transracial adoptees adopted by White parents. In addition, the study examined adoptive parent racial socialization as a buffering variable in the perceived discrimination-mental health link. We hypothesized that racial discrimination experiences would be related to greater psychological distress and poorer psychological well-being. Furthermore, we expected the relationships between perceived discrimination and mental health outcomes to be weaker for transracial adoptees who reported higher levels of parental racial socialization by their adoptive parents during their youth, but stronger for those reporting lower levels of parental racial socialization. <b>Interestingly, our results showed that racial socialization functioned differently depending on the mental health outcome under</b>

	<u>J Orthopsychiatry</u> <b>89</b> (2): 192-200.	psychische nood, niet op het welbevinden van de geadopteerde.	<b>investigation. Although, as expected, racial discrimination was positively associated with psychological distress and negatively related to psychological well-being, parental racial socialization only moderated the discrimination-distress link.</b> Limitations and implications for research, practice, and policy are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2019 APA, all rights reserved).
Culturele socialisatie	Zhang, X. and E. E. Pinderhughes (2019). "Depth in Cultural Socialization in Families with Children Adopted from China." <u>Fam Process</u> <b>58</b> (1): 114-128.	Hoewel de meeste adoptieouders hun adoptiekinderen laten kennismaken met hun oorspronkelijke cultuur en ras, blijken volwassen geadopteerden over het algemeen te vinden dat dit niet voldoende was. Wat het best werkte waren activiteiten waarbij de geadopteerden een relatie konden opbouwen met mensen die van huis uit deze culturele achtergrond zelf hadden.	Parents raising children adopted from a different racial/ethnic group usually engage in cultural socialization-providing activities in adoptees' birth culture-hoping to instill pride and help adoptees develop a positive identity. Adoptive parents engage in a wide variety of socialization activities, yet <b>adult adoptees have reported not having deep enough exposure from their parents.</b> The present study explored the depth of cultural socialization in transracial adoptive families. Informed by <b>Pinderhughes' Ethnic-Racial Socialization model</b> , this study developed a continuum examining the depth in cultural socialization with three indicators: (1) <b>the depth of cultural activities</b> , (2) <b>parents' motivation for cultural socialization</b> , and (3) <b>parental cultural attitudes</b> . <b>Qualitative analyses of 41 White parents</b> raising children adopted from China found that parents' motivation and acknowledgement of cultural differences reflected deep appreciation of adoptees' birth culture, however, <b>activities they provided were not as deep. Activities that facilitated close relationships with people who shared adoptees' background in a natural context appeared to provide the deepest cultural connection.</b> Despite limitations, the study demonstrated that the depth continuum was able to capture variations and nuances in cultural socialization. Suggestions for future research and recommendation for practice were also included.
<b>Zendende landen</b>			
Type zorg	Huynh, H. V., et al. (2019). "Factors affecting the psychosocial well-being of orphan and separated children in five low- and middle-income countries: Which is more important, quality of care or care setting? (Research Article) (Cambodia, India, Kenya, Tanzania, and Ethiopia) (Report)." <u>Plos One</u> <b>14</b> (6): e0218100.	Bij een vergelijking van wezen en kinderen zonder beschikbare ouders in Cambodja, India, Kenia, Tanzania en Ethiopië, bleek dat niet de keuze van de setting van de zorg (tehuis of in een familie) het belangrijkst was voor het welzijn van de kinderen, maar meer de kwaliteit van de zorg.	As millions of children continue to live without parental care in under-resourced societies in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), it is important for policymakers and practitioners to understand the specific characteristics within different care settings and the extent to which they are associated with outcomes of <b>orphan and separated children (OSC)</b> . This study was designed to (1) examine if the <b>psychosocial well-being of OSC</b> in under-resourced societies in LMICs is <b>more dependent on the availability of certain components of quality of care rather than the care setting itself</b> (i.e. the residential care-based or community family-based setting), and (2) identify the relative significance of certain <b>components of quality of care</b> that are associated with a child's psychosocial well-being across different OSC care settings. This study drew from 36-month follow-up data from the Positive Outcomes for Orphans (POFO) Study and used a <b>sample population of 2,013 (923 institution- and 1,090 community-based) OSC among six diverse study sites across five LMICs: Cambodia, India (Hyderabad and Nagaland), Kenya, Tanzania, and Ethiopia</b> . Analyses showed that <b>all four components of quality of care significantly predicted child psychosocial well-being. Child psychosocial well-being across "high" and "low" levels of quality of care showed negligible differences between residential- and community-based care settings, suggesting the important factor in child well-being is quality of care rather than setting of care</b> . Practical and policy implications and future research are discussed.

Houding adoptie in Ghana	Nachinab, G., et al. (2019). "Perceived Barriers of Child Adoption: A Qualitative Study among Women with Infertility in Northern Ghana." <u>BioMed Research International</u> 2019.	Kinderloosheid is erg in Ghana. Toch bleek adoptie geen optie te zijn voor vrouwen in een onvruchtbaar huwelijk. Een biologisch eigen kind bleek belangrijker - mannen zouden liever een extra vrouw kiezen, en ook voor de vrouwen bleek een adoptie geen bevredigende optie.	Background. Having a child is important among married women in Northern Ghana. Among married women, infertility is the main factor causing childlessness. Child adoption provides an alternative for married women to have children. The purpose of the study was to explore the perceived barriers of child adoption among women with infertility. Methods. The study used an exploratory qualitative approach to understand barriers of child adoption. The study was conducted among 15 women attending fertility clinic in a mission hospital in Northern Ghana. Participants were purposively recruited and data collected by individual face-to-face in-depth interviews. The interviews were audio-recorded, transcribed, and analysed using content analysis. Data were collected between January and March, 2016, in an office in the hospital. Results. The results suggest that barriers of child adoption include negative reaction of husbands, psychological dissatisfaction, and family dynamics. It was realised that <b>husbands' reaction includes preference for biological children and marrying of second wives. Child adoption was psychologically dissatisfying to participants with some suggesting that it will make no difference and is a sign of acceptance of defeat in the quest to have biological children. The study findings also suggested that family dynamics that could hinder the practice of child adoption includes high value for blood relations, blaming of the woman, unpredictable family influence, discrimination against the adopted child, and family not allowing the adopted child to inherit property. Conclusion. The preference for biological children is by far an outstanding barrier and a major influence of all the emanating barriers associated with child adoption.</b> There is the need for public education and special counselling session for husbands and other family members on child adoption as an alternative solution for infertility.
Houding adoptie Batswana	Boshoff, P. and K. Ratshidi (2019). "Cultural specific attitudes of Batswana people towards adoption." <u>Social Work-Maatskaplike Werk</u> 55(2): 176-+.	Aan de andere kant bleek bij een onderzoek onder Batswana in Zuid Afrika dat zij wel positief stonden ten opzichte van het adopteren van kinderen.	The aim of this study was to describe the cultural attitude of Batswana people towards adoption. The study employed a cross-sectional survey design and is descriptive in nature. It followed a quantitative approach and reached 83 respondents representative of designated organisations rendering services to adoptive parents in Ikageng, Potchefstroom. A questionnaire containing closed-ended questions was used. Demographical information was included to test the construct validity on different variables, namely the birthparent, adoptive parent and the adopted child. The findings of the study indicated that the <b>Batswana community have a positive attitude towards adoption.</b>
Roots	Agoglia, I. S. and D. Marre (2020). "Children forever: The search for origins among Chilean adults who were adopted." <u>Child &amp; Family Social Work</u> 25(1): 127-134.	Voor geadopteerden uit Chili die zochten naar hun roots, bleken de zoektochten vaak moeilijk te zijn. Ondanks de veranderde wetgevingen bleek het idee van een 'scherpe break' nog sterk te heersen en beschouwde men hen toch als 'minderjarigen' die bescherming van officials of ouders nodig hadden.	There has been a global increase in the number of adults who were adopted searching for their origins. This trend has promoted the interest of social sciences researchers, as well as carry out the obligations of states to provide specialized services. In this article, we present some results from the first qualitative study that explores the experiences of some Chilean adults who were adopted and searched for their origins in Chile through the National Service of Minor's Search for Origins Program. The narratives of the participants show that, <b>in spite of legislative changes, a series of barriers and contradictions continue to exist, which make it difficult to guarantee the right to know one's origins. The legal and technical frameworks and practices analysed show how difficult it is to dismantle the "clean break" principle. They also highlight the persistence of the image of adoptees as "minors" who need the "protection" of their parents or professionals.</b> We discuss the different challenges to be considered by researchers, practitioners, and policy-makers involved in adoption policies and practices.
Overig			

Slechte jeugdervaringen	Rebecca, E. A., et al. (2019). "Adverse Childhood Experiences of Children Adopted from Care: The Importance of Adoptive Parental Warmth for Future Child Adjustment." <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> <b>16</b> (12): 2212.	Het grote 'Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE)' onderzoek laat enorme nadelige gezondheidseffecten zien wanneer men meerdere (>4) traumatische jeugdervaringen heeft doorgemaakt. In dit onderzoek bleek bijna de helft van de geadopteerden 4 of meer ACEs gehad te hebben. Het aantal ACES bleek na 3 jaar samen te hangen met naar binnen gekeerde gedragsproblemen, maar een warme houding van adoptieouders bleek het nadelige effect van de ACEs te verminderen.	We investigated the relationship between adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and children's internalising symptoms and externalising problems in the Wales Adoption Cohort Study, a prospective longitudinal study that used case file records ( <i>n</i> = 374) for a sample of British children adopted from care ( <i>M</i> = 2 years, 55% male). Parents ( <i>n</i> = 96) completed questionnaires at 3–5 months, 15–17 months, and 31–33 months post-placement. We hypothesised that: (1) children adopted from care would have experienced more ACEs than children in the general population; (2) the number of ACEs would be associated with higher internalising symptom and externalising problem scores; and (3) adoptive parental warmth would moderate the relationship between ACEs and post-placement internalising symptoms and externalising problems. <b>Nearly half (42%) of the children experienced four or more ACEs. Internalising symptoms and externalising problems were significantly higher than the UK general population. The number of ACEs was associated with internalising symptoms 3 years post-adoptive placement but this relationship was moderated by adoptive parental warmth.</b> This study profiles the experiences and characteristics of a national sample of adopted children and highlights the potential importance of parent warmth as a factor that ameliorates the impact of ACEs on poor child outcomes.
Screening	Jones, V. F., et al. (2019). "Comprehensive Health Evaluation of the Newly Adopted Child." <i>Pediatrics</i> <b>143</b> (5): 16.	Advies van de Raad voor Adoptie en Pleegzorg van de American Academy of Pediatrics in het belangrijke tijdschrift Pediatrics voor uitgebreide screening van geadopteerde kinderen vlak na hun adoptie, met eventueel vervolgafspraken	Children who join families through the process of adoption, whether through a domestic or international route, often have multiple health care needs. Pediatricians and other health care personnel are in a unique position to guide families in achieving optimal health for the adopted children as families establish a medical home. Shortly after placement in an adoptive home, it is recommended that children have a timely comprehensive health evaluation to provide care for known medical needs and identify health issues that are unknown. It is important to begin this evaluation with a <b>review of all available medical records and pertinent verbal history. A complete physical examination then follows. The evaluation should also include diagnostic testing based on findings from the history and physical examination as well as the risks presented by the child's previous living conditions. Age-appropriate screenings may include, but are not limited to, newborn screening panels and hearing, vision, dental, and formal behavioral and/or developmental screenings. The comprehensive assessment may occur at the time of the initial visit to the physician after adoptive placement or can take place over several visits.</b> Adopted children can be referred to other medical specialists as deemed appropriate. The <b>Council on Adoption, Foster Care, and Kinship Care is a resource within the American Academy of Pediatrics for physicians providing care for children who are being adopted.</b>
Romantische relaties	DeLuca Bishop, H. K., et al. (2019). "The romantic relationships of those who have experienced adoption or foster care: A meta-	Een meta-analyse over romantische relaties bij geadopteerden en pleegkinderen. Dit onderzoek vond geen significante verschillen tussen geadopteerden, voormalig pleegkinderen en algemene bevolking in het hebben en in de	The present study provides a meta-analytic review of romantic relationships of adoptees and those who have experienced foster care. Specifically, involvement in romantic relationships and quality of romantic relationships were examined. The meta-analysis included studies examining adopted and biologically-reared samples (11 studies, 18 effect sizes), as well as studies examining foster and biologically-reared samples (7 studies, 11 effect sizes). Additionally, the current meta-analysis includes prevalence rates of involvement in romantic relationships for adopted (5 studies, 5 effect sizes) and foster (14 studies, 17 effect sizes) samples. <b>Results indicate that adopted and foster samples are largely similar to biologically-reared samples in their involvement in and quality of romantic relationships.</b> These findings represent the current state of the literature on romantic relationships of adoptees and individuals who experienced foster care. Furthermore, our findings provide important directions for future research.

	analysis." <u>Children and Youth Services Review</u> <b>105</b> : 104407.	kwaliteit van romantische partnerrelaties.	
Hulp afstandsmoeder	Morgan, H. C. M., et al. (2019). "My children are my world": Raising the voices of birth mothers with substantial experience of counselling following the loss of their children to adoption or foster care." <u>Adoption and Fostering</u> <b>43</b> (2): 137-154.	Er is weinig gepubliceerd over wat werkt bij de begeleiding van afstandsmoeders die hun kinderen verplicht moesten afstaan voor pleegzorg of adoptie. Uit een onderzoek bij 5 afstandsmoeders naar hun ervaringen met persoonlijke counseling na afstand bleek kwamen 3 thema's naar voren: 'Na het je alleen, afgewezen en in de steek gelaten voelen naar het gevoel van deel uitmaken van een bijzondere relatie'; 'het helende proces' en 'mijn kinderen zijn mijn wereld'	There is very little published literature on 'what works' in terms of support for birth mothers following the loss of their children to compulsory adoption or foster care. The aim of this article is to raise the voices of a group of birth mothers, a historically stigmatised, powerless and neglected group, with substantial experience of counselling following the loss of a child. <b>A user of services and expert by experience was recruited to join the research team</b> and was consulted at all stages of the research process. <b>Five birth mothers were interviewed</b> regarding their experiences of involvement with a counselling service for birth relatives post-child removal. These interviews were systematically analysed using an IPA methodology through the lens of the research question: <b>What are the experiences of birth mothers who engage in person-centred counselling following the loss of a child or children to compulsory adoption or foster care?</b> Three master themes were constructed from the data: <b>'From feeling alone, judged and let down horizontal ellipsis to feeling part of a special relationship'</b> , <b>'The healing process'</b> and <b>'My children are my world'</b> . The clinical invitations extended by these findings are discussed.