

<p>Geadopteerden als ouders</p>	<p>Wu, C. S., et al. (2020). "Hidden Among the Hidden: Transracially Adopted Korean American Adults Raising Multiracial Children." <u>Developmental Psychology</u> 56(8): 1431-1445.</p>	<p>De meeste geadopteerden uit Korea die zelf kinderen hadden, gaven hun kinderen mee dat hun identiteit (deels of helemaal)Koreaans was en probeerden die identiteit in de opvoeding mee te nemen,, vaak al op jonge leeftijd. In gemengde gezinnen was het vooral de geadopteerde ouder die hiermee bezig was. Hoe Aziatischer de kinderen eruit zagen, hoe belangrijker dit thema was. – mede om leren om te gaan met vooroordelen</p>	<p>The parenting practices of both transracially adopted Korean American adults and multiracial families are often overlooked in developmental science, yet are important to address, given that the majority of Korean adoptees are now adults with families of their own and given rapid increases in the multiracial population. This qualitative study examined the cultural socialization beliefs and practices among transracially adopted Korean Americans who are parents of multiracial Asian-White children. Drawing upon interviews with 31 Korean adoptee parents (29 female; M-age = 41.26), we identified four themes that capture parents' understanding of their children's multiracial identities, how that understanding subsequently shapes their cultural socialization practices, and how parents' socialization beliefs and practices vary by developmental stage. These themes described the ways that parents' cultural socialization practices were shaped by their children's phenotypes, parents' understanding of their children's multiracial identities, geographic location, and the multiracial family context. This study also demonstrated how multiracial couples in our sample engaged in cultural socialization together. Results suggest that Korean adoptee parents largely acknowledged their children's multiracial identities through labels, but primarily socialized children as monoracial minorities.</p>
<p>Geadopteerden als ouders</p>	<p>Despax, J., et al. (2020). "Comparison of adoptees' and nonadoptees' experience of parenthood and mediating role of dyadic coping." <u>Journal of Social and Personal Relationships</u>.</p>	<p>Bij de vergelijking tussen geadopteerden en niet-geadopteerden in ouderschap bleek het volgende: Geadopteerden scoorden lager dan niet-geadopteerden in hechting, geestelijke gezondheid en in het samen met je partner omgaan met lastige zaken, maar hun scores lagen nog op normaal niveau . Ondanks hun lagere scores bleek hun ouderschap net zo goed te zijn als bij niet-geadopteerden. Mogelijke redenen zijn dat hun scores nog binnen normale waarden lagen en dat ze bovendien een goed voorbeeld van opvoeden hadden gehad van hun adoptieouders. Wel bleek dat het voor geadopteerden belangrijker was dan bij niet-geadopteerden dat ze lastige stress-situaties bij</p>	<p>As most adoption studies have focused on adopted children and their vulnerability, with scant research on adult adoptees' outcomes, the aim of the present study was to compare adult adoptees and nonadoptees on their experiences as parents and to explore more deeply the question of the role among adoptees of the conjugal relationship in the context of parenthood. A total of 268 adoptees matched one to one with 268 nonadoptees responded to several standardized scales (attachment, mental health, resilience, motivations for parenthood, parental stress, dyadic coping, and coparenting). The groups did not differ on the experience of parenthood, thus contradicting most previous studies. They did, however, differ on attachment, mental health and dyadic coping, with adoptees achieving lower scores. Only in the case of adoptees was dyadic coping found to have a mediating role on the relations between psychological characteristics and parental stress. Thanks to our efforts to</p>

		opvoeden samen met hun partners konden oplossen.	make our samples as representative as possible, this study sheds new light on adoptees' experience of parenthood, especially after the birth of their first child. Moreover, it presents adoptees from the perspective of resilience and offers new insights into their functioning as parents. It opens up both theoretical and clinical perspectives.
Identiteit	Marcelli, M., et al. (2020). "The Impact of Racial-Ethnic Socialization Practices on International Transracial Adoptee Identity Development." <u>Adoption Quarterly</u> 23(4): 266-285.	Uit interviews met 16 geadopteerden bleek dat de meeste adoptieouders hun best hadden gedaan hun kinderen kennis te laten maken met hun oorsprong. Alle geadopteerden voelden zich goed aangepast aan de Amerikaanse cultuur, maar het blank voelen was soms lastig om zich te kunnen identificeren met hun andere etnische identiteit. Bijna niemand had last van discriminatie, hoewel een aantal door hun adoptieouders niet op discriminatie waren voorbereid. Het meest gemist werd contact met mensen uit dezelfde cultuur.	Parent involvement in racial-ethnic socialization of transracial adoptees has been studied primarily via the parent perspective. The goal of this study was to explore the adoptee's perspective about how their parents' racial-ethnic socialization strategies impacted their own sense of racial and ethnic identity. Fourteen female Asian international transracial adoptees were interviewed and the data were analyzed using Consensual Qualitative Research (CQR; Hill et al., 1997). The findings highlight the challenges of identity development for transracial adoptees. These results and discussion contribute to the existing literature and debate on this topic by prompting consideration of alterations to the adoption process and necessary work to be done by White adoptive parents.
Toekomst tehuiskinderen in China	Liu, M. R., et al. "Youth Leaving Institutional Care in China: Stress, Coping Mechanisms, Problematic Behaviors, and Social Support." <u>Child and Adolescent Social Work Journal</u> : 11.	De meeste tehuiskinderen in China die niet zijn geadopteerd, brengen hun jeugd door in de tehuizen. Zij hebben het echter niet makkelijk als ze volwassen worden en de wereld ingaan. Ze staan voor veel uitdagingen en blijken vooral problemen te ervaren in geldzaken, carrière planning en werk. Ze zijn gestrest over wat ze van zichzelf kunnen verwachten en zijn bang voor economisch zware tijden. Om hiermee om te gaan trekken ze zich vaak terug in zichzelf. Er werd bij deze jongeren meer dan gemiddelde gedragsproblematiek geconstateerd. Hun steun	The study aims to provide an initial depiction of youth aging out of institutional care in China. Services for children cared in state child welfare institutes have been improving in the past decades in China. Lately, there is increasing consensus about the need for further understanding and alleviating challenges faced by youth who are aging out of the institutional care and transitioning to adulthood. Programs aimed at providing transitional services and support for these youth have emerged. However, research on the wellbeing of youth aging out of institutional care in China has been virtually non-existent. The study used survey data from 65 youth in one state child welfare institute to examine the characteristics and wellbeing of aging out foster youth , including their socio-demographic characteristics, independent living skills, sources of stress, coping mechanisms, behavioral problems, and social support. The youth faced financial difficulties and challenges in career planning and employment activities. They reported future self-expectations and economic hardships as major stress sources, and often referred to withdrawal as an anti-stress coping strategy. They were also identified

		haalden ze naast vrienden vooral bij de maatschappelijk werk organisaties.	with prevalent problematic behaviors and viewed social welfare agencies and friends as major sources of social support . This study shed light on the profile of youth aging out of institutional care in China. The results indicated that the youth reported unmet needs that require policy and practice attention. The findings are useful in informing social policies and interventions on developing support services for the youth transition to adulthood and independent living.
Kinderhandel in China	Yang, S., Han, L., & Bi, Y. (2020). Child trafficking in the Yunnan and Guangdong provinces of China. <i>The International Journal of Human Rights</i> , 1-25	Dit artikel gaat over kinderhandel in China. Niet in het kader van interlandelijke adoptie, maar algemeen: het geeft een overzicht van kinderhandel voor illegale adoptie in twee provincies in China op basis van rechterlijke veroordelingen. Kinderhandel vindt met name plaats in de plattelandsgedebieden en vooral ten behoeve van (binnenlandse) adoptie. De meeste kinderen werden verhandeld door criminele netwerken of werden direct verkocht door de ouders. Dit artikel is een aanzet voor verder onderzoek naar kinderhandel binnen China vanuit een mensenrechtenstandpunt. Het pleit voor preventie en nazorg voor de slachtoffers.	Trafficking in children is a serious violation of children's rights that concerns every country and society. Children are trafficked for various exploitive purposes. In international studies, China is considered as a country of origin and destination of cross-border trafficking in persons, but its particular characteristics of trafficking and sale of children, mainly domestically, for the purpose of illegal adoption has generally been overlooked . Based on data collected from judgements published in 'China Judgements Online', this article provides an in-depth analysis of the situation of child trafficking in Yunnan and Guangdong provinces of China. Descriptive analysis was conducted to explore and compare patterns and routes of trafficking in the two provinces, demographic features of victims, rescue results, as well as follow-up protection situation. The innovative findings of this work can enhance the knowledge on the situation of child trafficking in China and provide relevant stakeholders with information useful for policymaking, project development, as well as their evaluation.
Trauma en verwaarlozing	Guyon-Harris, K. L., et al. (2021). "Adverse caregiving in early life: The trauma and deprivation distinction in young children." <i>Infant Mental Health Journal</i> 42 (1): 87-95.	Methode om effecten van trauma te onderscheiden van effecten van verwaarlozing bij jonge kinderen. Wanneer de diagnose nauwkeuriger gesteld wordt, kan ook een meer specifieke behandeling worden ingezet.	Knowledge and understanding about the impact of cumulative adverse experiences on the health and wellbeing of children, adolescents, and adults has rapidly expanded over the past 30 years. Despite the invaluable attention and support this proliferation has drawn to the importance of early childhood experiences, we believe that it is time to move beyond broad indices of risk and toward more specific and individualized understanding of how risk exposures are linked to clinical outcomes in young children . Within infant and early childhood mental health, there is a need for greater specificity in linking adverse caregiving experiences in early life to psychopathology in children . We highlight a framework distinguishing experiences of trauma from experiences of deprivation and use the examples of posttraumatic stress disorder and reactive attachment disorder to demonstrate how greater specificity in our understanding of early adverse caregiving can lead to more accurate

			and targeted diagnosis and treatment for young children. Both researchers and clinicians benefit from an approach to gain a greater appreciation of the links between specific types of experiences and outcomes in the children that we serve.
Trauma	Sokol, R. L., et al. (2020). "Transitions into and out of post-traumatic stress among children involved in the child welfare system." <u>Children and Youth Services Review</u> 118 : 6.	Versterken van de vriendschappen tussen tieners kan helpen voorkomen dat jongeren post-traumatische stress krijgen. Jongeren met sterkere vriendschapsbanden kregen minder PTS en als ze het wel kregen kwamen ze er ook weer beter vanaf. Steun van volwassenen hielp wel tegen het krijgen van PTS, maar hing niet samen met het overgaan van PTS.	To describe the transition patterns into and out of post-traumatic stress (PTS) for youth and identify social supports preceding these transitions. Methods: We used inhomogeneous, continuous-time, Markov Chain models to model transitions in and out of PTS using data from Waves 1, 3, 4, and 5 of the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Wellbeing (NSCAW I)-a longitudinal study of children who first had contact with the child welfare system between 1999 and 2000. Our analytic sample contained 915 individuals aged 11-17 years. We analyzed data in 2020. Results: Youth with stronger peer relationships were less likely to transition into PTS (HR: 0.82; 95% CI [0.70-0.96]), and these individuals were also more likely to transition out of PTS (HR: 1.21; 95% CI [1.04, 1.42]). Youth with adult support were less likely to transition into PTS at any given time interval (HR: 0.37; 95% CI [0.17-0.78]), but adult support was not associated with the transition out of PTS. Conclusions: Strengthening peer relationships may help at-risk children both avoid PTS altogether and recover from PTS after its onset. Promoting adult support, however, may only be most effective when attempting to prevent PTS-onset.
Welzijn	Ahn, J. J. (2020). "Effects of negative adoptee experiences and mediation of attitudes toward adoption on life satisfaction among international adoptees from South Korea." <u>Asian Social Work and Policy</u>	Bij Zuid-Koreaans geadopteerden werd gekeken hoe adoptie-gerelateerde problemen van invloed waren op hun tevredenheid met hun leven. 68% was gediscrimineerd geweest en 72% had een identiteitscrisis gehad. Degenen die een identiteitscrisis hadden gehad en gediscrimineerd waren geweest maakten zich meer zorgen over hun geadopteerd zijn en waren minder tevreden met hun leven, terwijl de geadopteerden met meer sociale steun positiever stonden ten opzichte van hun adoptie en tevredener met hun leven waren.	Adoption is not an event that ends with a child's placement, but a lifelong process that affects various dimensions of the adoptee's life. This study examines how adoption-related problems and social support affect life satisfaction among international adoptees from South Korea, and whether their attitudes toward adoption mediate these effects. Data were obtained from the 2013 Survey on International Korean Adoptees. Of the adoptees surveyed, 68.3% experienced social discrimination and 72.1% acknowledged having an identity crisis growing up. Path analysis revealed that negative experiences and social support directly and indirectly affected adoptees' life satisfaction. International adoptees who experienced identity crises and social discrimination worried more about their adoption status and felt less life satisfaction, whereas adoptees with more social support expressed positive attitudes toward adoption and felt greater life satisfaction. Adoptees' attitudes toward adoption were positively related to their life satisfaction, and this

	<u>Review 14</u> (3): 222-234.		partially mediated the effects of negative experiences and social support of international adoptees. This study's results support the need for post-adoption services to address identity crises and social discrimination among international adoptees at all developmental stages and additionally emphasize the protective role of social support.
Welzijn	Ahn, J. and W. Choi "What Affects the Happiness of Adopted Children in South Korea? Does the Adoption Matter to Their Happiness?" <u>Child and Adolescent Social Work Journal</u> : 14.	In dit artikel werd gekeken in hoeverre hun adoptie het geluk van geadopteerde kinderen in Zuid-Korea beïnvloedde. Gevoelens van de kinderen over hun adoptie hingen duidelijk samenhang met hun geluk, wanneer je alleen naar de relatie keek van gevoelens over adoptie en geluk. Maar als andere factoren in in het model werden toegevoegd (kenmerken van de geadopteerde, van de familie en van schoolprestaties) verdween de sterkte van de relatie. Het bleek dat andere zaken, zoals de relatie met hun ouders, handicaps en hoe het op school ging sterker waren gerelateerd aan zich gelukkig voelen dan hun gevoelens rond adoptie.	Since the ultimate goal of adoption is to provide children a happy life in a stable family environment, our major concern is children's happiness and well-being after adoption. While similar previous studies focused on adjustment and developmental outcomes, little research has investigated adopted children's happiness and what factors affect it . Therefore, this study aims to examine the happiness of adopted children and identify factors contributing to variations in happiness. The research model was constructed based on ecological theory with the addition of adoption variables to determine whether adoption factors affect their happiness. The second wave data of the quantitative longitudinal investigation on the development of adopted children were used for the hierarchical regression analysis. Child characteristics (gender, age, and disability), adoption-related variables (older child adoption and child's feeling about being adopted), family (household income and relationship between parents and child), school (academic achievement and school adjustment), and community (environment) characteristics were entered into the model sequentially. The child's feelings about being adopted were significantly related to their happiness when this factor was first entered into the model. However, its significance disappeared once all variables were considered in the final model; in this case, only children's disability, parent-child relationship, and school adjustment were significantly related to their happiness. The findings of the study suggest that adopted children's relationships with family, friends, and teachers are more important to happiness than the adoption itself. The implications for social practice in adoption fields were discussed based on study results.
Ethiek	Koh, B. D. and J. Kim (2021). "Examining the Intersection of Ethics and	Special issue in Adoption Quarterly over ethiek in adoptie. Sinds de Jaren '90 is weinig geschreven over ethiek binnen adoptie, vandaar dat er nu een speciale uitgave is gepubliceerd, met verschillende	Ethics are implicitly embedded in nearly every aspect of adoption. They are at the heart of our professional practice – including, but not exclusive to, educators, medical practitioners, lawyers, mental health providers, adoption advocates, researchers, and genetic counselors. Since Babb's (1999 Babb, L.

	Adoption." <u>Adoption Quarterly</u> 24 (1): 1-4.	<p>thema's over ethiek en adoptie. Onderwerpen zijn ethische theorieën in adoptie, ethische issues bij mogelijke fraude en corruptie, samenwerking en adoptie competentie, gebruik van digitale middelen in adoptie, en het gebruik van DNA-databanken. Met deze artikelen wordt gekeken hoe ethische standaarden in verschillende professionele discipline de adoptiepraktijk kan helpen bij voorbereiding, begeleiding, matching, counseling en hulpverlening. In de publicatie is ook aandacht voor ethiek in het gebruik van technologie (bv sociale media) in zoeken en hereniging, en voor het gebruik van DNA-databanken. Tenslotte wordt bediscussieerd hoe de mogelijke tegenstrijdige belangen van de betrokkenen (geadopteerden, biologische ouders en adoptieouders) begrepen kunnen worden.</p>	<p>A. (1999). Ethics in American adoption. Bergin & Garvey's book on Ethics in American Adoption, and Freundlich's (2000,2001). four-volume series on Adoption and Ethics, little has been written with an explicit focus on ethics in adoption. Thus, the aim of this special issue was to focus on broadening our knowledge of how ethics explicitly intersects with adoption.</p> <p>Toward this end, in this special issue we set out to expand our knowledge of ethics and adoption by considering how professional disciplines' (e.g., social work, marriage and family therapy, psychology, medical, etc.) codes of ethics help to navigate practice. Some examples of this practice may include guiding or informing the assessment and training of prospective adoptive parents; the matching and placement processes; working with expectant parents in options counseling and/or termination of parental rights; navigating disruptions/dissolutions; transracial and transnational adoptions; and clinical work. We also sought to consider how ethical theories or ethical decision-making models are guiding and informing the use of technology (i.e. social media) in adoption search and reunion practices, and the use of mass, consumer genetic testing for various purposes (e.g., searching, medical information, ethnic validation). And finally, we wanted to better understand the potential conflicts of interest when representing more than one party (e.g., adoptee, expectant parent, prospective adoptive parents) in a given context.</p> <p>It cannot go unmentioned that at the time of writing this introduction, the world is calibrating its response to two global pandemics in which ethics plays a central role: Covid-19 and systemic racism. Additionally, recent public outrage related to adoptive parents using unregulated custody transfers or dissolving their adoptions of children with disabilities has prompted a call for the greater scrutiny of ethics in adoption. This special issue provides a foundation for future research that explicitly examines the intersection of ethics and adoption during these profound times.</p>
Ethiek	Branco, S. F. (2021). "The Colombian Adoption House: A Case Study."	In deze case study wordt de achtergrond van onrechtmatigheden in Colombiaanse adopties beschreven en wordt een ethisch kader met morele principes gebruikt om de gebeurtenissen rond de adoptieprocessen te kaderen. Hierbij wordt gebruik	In this explanatory case study, the researcher examined how adult Colombian adoptees, whose adoptions may have been facilitated under corrupt or suspicious circumstances, sought to learn factual information about their adoption narratives. Related journalistic documentation was also included in the case study analysis. The researcher found three major themes: (1) Discrepancy discovery, (2) Searching for answers, and (3) Social

	<u>Adoption Quarterly</u> 24 (1): 25-47.	gemaakt van de thema's 'respect voor autonomie', 'niet-kwaadaardigheid', 'goedheid' en 'rechtvaardigheid'. Daarnaast kunnen waarachtigheid, vertrouwelijkheid, privacy en betrouwbaarheid gebruikt worden. In het artikel worden ook adviezen gegeven over nazorg bij zoekende geadopteerden	justice seeking. A moral ethical framework offers the theoretical orientation undergirding the study. Clinical implications for adoption practitioners are also discussed.
Medisch	Goutines, J., et al. "Infections and nutritional status of internationally adopted children in France." <u>Acta Paediatrica</u> : 7.	Nog steeds worden bij interlandelijk geadopteerde kinderen in Frankrijk veel infectieziekten en ondervoeding gevonden. Van 350 interlandelijk geadopteerde kinderen, waarbij 55% met Special Needs bleek 99% minstens 1 infectie te hebben, en 42% van de infecties was ernstig (chronische virusinfectie (HIV, HBV, HCV – vooral bij Aziatische kinderen), tuberculose of malaria). Qua ondervoeding kwam dwerggroei vooral voor in Oost-Europa. Kinderen met Special Needs hadden vaker een kleinere schedelgroei en ondergewicht.	Aim In the context of global changes in the epidemiology of internationally adopted children (IACs), the prevalence of infectious diseases and nutritional impairment has not been recently reviewed. Moreover, in France, these characteristics of the children according to their continents of origin and preadoption special needs (SN) status have been incompletely explored. Methods Demographic, infectious data and anthropometric of all the newly arrived IACs seen in a specialised clinic for international adoptees in Paris, France, between 2013 and 2016 were retrospectively reviewed. Results Three hundred and fifty IACs [mean age: 3.4 years (+/- 2.7), 204 male] from 39 countries were included; 55% had SN. Ninety-nine patients had at least one infection, 42% being classified as 'serious' (chronic viral infection, tuberculosis or malaria). Chronic viral infection was diagnosed in 26 (7%) patients (HIV: 16 cases, HBV: 5, HCV: 4) and affected especially Asian children (P < .001). The prevalence of stunting, underweight, wasting and microcephaly was, respectively, 25%, 22%, 15% and 8%. Stunting was more frequent in children from Eastern Europe (P = .02), while SN children were more often microcephalic or underweight (respectively P = .03 and .02). Conclusion The prevalence of serious infections and nutritional impairment remains high in IACs and requires early detection and careful follow-up.