

Zendend land	Luyt, J., & Swartz, L. (2022). Implementation of adoption in South Africa: perspectives from practitioners in the western cape. <i>Social Work-Maatskaplike Werk</i> , 58(2), 174-190. doi:10.15270/58-2-1041	Hoewel wetgeving en beleid in Zuid Afrika adoptie als kindmaatregel ondersteunen, nemen adopties af door problemen bij de uitvoering: Problemen bij accreditatie van maatschappelijk werkers, te hoge werkdruk, wantrouwen tegen adoptie waardoor veel kinderen in pleegzorg komen en blijven, geboorteregistratie, vooral bij illegaal in Zuid-Afrika wonende moeders.	In South Africa adoption as a form of alternative care had decreased despite a supportive legal and policy environment. This qualitative exploratory study explored adoption policy implementation. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with four social workers and two magistrates implementing adoption in the Western Cape. Data were thematically analysed using Lipsky's theory of street-level bureaucracy. Results indicate significant problems in implementation, including lack of adoption services by the Department of Social Development (DSD) social workers; overuse of foster care; and difficulties in registration of the birth of abandoned babies and babies assumed to be foreign. Recommendations for practice are provided.
Zendend land	Rahim, N. C. A., Sulaiman, Z., & Ismail, T. A. T. (2022). Factors Influencing Muslim Women's Decisions about Induced Lactation: A Qualitative Study. <i>Social Sciences-Basel</i> , 11(7), 11. doi:10.3390/socsci11070279	Mahram is in de Islam een familierelatie door bloedverwantschap, borstvoeding of huwelijk. Wanneer Maleise islamitische vrouwen die een kind zouden willen adopteren het kind borstvoeding kunnen geven, neemt dit een drempel voor hen weg, want het kind wordt dan mahram. De adoptiemoeders in dit onderzoek besloten tot het opwekken van borstvoeding vanwege de mahram relatie, het beter ervaren van ouderschap en het gevoel dat borstvoeding beter was.	The induction of lactation occurs when breast milk is produced in a woman, without going through the process of pregnancy and delivery. Induced lactation is a method of strengthening the bond between the adopted child and the adoptive mother. This study aimed to explore the factors influencing Muslim women's decisions about induced lactation in <b>Malaysia</b> . This qualitative study used <b>in-depth interviews</b> with women who had induced lactation in five states based on five regions in Malaysia (Central Region (Selangor), Northern Region (Penang), Southern Region (Johor), East Coast Region (Kelantan), and Malaysia Borneo (Sabah)). All interviews were consented, audio-recorded, and transcribed verbatim, followed by identification of emerging themes. After interviewing <b>23</b> induced lactation women, data saturation was achieved. Data synthesized using thematic analysis revealed three themes describing the main factors in determining women's decisions on induced lactation: <b>(1) mahram relationship, (2) experiencing motherhood, and (3) the perceived superiority of breastfeeding</b> . It is hoped that by identifying the various factors that influence the decision to induce lactation, health care professionals and the community

			will be empowered to support breastfeeding in terms of facilitating motherhood, providing breastfeeding aid equipment, and assisting with daily necessities. By expanding efforts and programs, the government and other stakeholders can assist adoptive mothers in breastfeeding their children and feeling more accomplished as women and mothers.
Zendend land	Suter, E. A., Schoenbauer, K. V., & Qiu, P. (2022). Propagating Superior-Quality Singleton Children as Anticipatory Modernization: Contextualizing Western Perspectives on Chinese Transnational Adoption. <i>Journal of family communication</i> , 22(3), 288-309. doi:10.1080/15267431.2022.2097235	Dit artikel geeft een analyse van Chinese propaganda ten aanzien van het geboorteregulerings beleid van de Chinese regering en geeft hiermee inzicht op een Chinese visie op het één-kindbeleid. De propaganda beloofde een utopisch, toekomstig China in ruil voor de opofferingen van de geboortelouwers. Hiermee hielpen ze met de schepping van een generatie Chinese enigste kinderen van superieure kwaliteit, die absoluut noodzakelijk was voor de modernisering van China. Het is belangrijk om dit soort niet-Westerse perspectieven te kennen, zeker in het kader van rootsreizen en familie-zoeken door Chinees geadopteerden.	We conducted a relational dialectics analysis of <b>259 Chinese birth planning policy propaganda</b> . We identified a coalition of five discourses animating the texts. We found the coalition created conditions of monologic wholeness, characterized by simultaneous dialogic expansion and dialogic contraction. Dialogic expansion promised a <b>utopic, future China in exchange for birth parents' childbirth sacrifices and creation of a generation of superior-quality singleton Chinese children</b> . Dialogic contraction reified <b>superior-quality singletons as irrefutable antecedent for China's modernization</b> . This study holds both academic and practical significance. Academically, this study accelerates family communication's critical theoretical turn, highlights complexities of studying monologue, expands the areas dataset boundaries, and furthers diversity efforts. Practically, this study promises transformation of a contextual Western perspectives on China's birth planning program. The study's non-Western perspective is timely, given increasing momentum within the Chinese transnational adoption birth family search and reunion movement.
Geboortelouwers	Wright, H., Morgan, H. C. M., Forbes, C., & Nolte, L. (2022). 'Someone who's there for you ... even in your darkest days': an evaluation of a psychotherapeutic counselling service for birth relatives of adopted children. <i>The Journal of social</i>	Groot onderzoek naar psychotherapeutisch counsellen van geboortelouwers in de UK na afstand voor adoptie. Het bleek dat zij vaak leden aan mishandeling en trauma (59%), psychische problematiek (39%) en leerproblemen (26%). Ze konden moeilijk professionele hulp te aanvaarden. De therapeut moest hun vertrouwen winnen. Uit het onderzoek bleek dat de geboortefamilie open stond	Birth relatives of adopted children in the UK are entitled to independent support during and after adoption, but types of support vary and there is little evidence of what works. This <b>mixed-methods study</b> is an evaluation of a <b>psychotherapeutic counselling service for birth relatives</b> operating across five areas of England. Case records of <b>304 birth relatives referred over a two-year period</b> were examined retrospectively. Service user

	<p>welfare &amp; family law, 44(3), 283-305. doi:10.1080/09649069.2022.2102762</p>	<p>voor psychotherapeutische counseling wanneer de tijd ervoor rijp was, wanneer het voldoende flexibel en traumagericht was en toegespitst op hun behoeftes.</p>	<p>questionnaires and interviews with five service users and five staff members were analysed. The <b>birth relatives had histories of abuse and trauma (59%), mental health difficulties (36%) and learning disabilities (26%). Engagement varied from 29% to 62% in different areas.</b> They were more likely to attend in the later stages of the adoption process, if they self-referred, and if the service model offered counselling close to home and without strict limits on the number of sessions. Birth relatives described: Building a special relationship, experiencing a 'release' making sense of what happened to my children, being able to make changes, and putting myself back together. This evaluation shows that birth relatives can engage with psychotherapeutic counselling if the time is right and if services are sufficiently flexible, trauma-informed and tailored to their needs.</p>
Ontwikkeling	<p>Zeytinoglu, S., Tang, A., Zeanah, C. H., Nelson, C. A., Almas, A. N., &amp; Fox, N. A. Effects of foster care intervention and caregiving quality on the bidirectional development of executive functions and social skills following institutional rearing. <i>Developmental Science</i>, 8. doi:10.1111/desc.13309</p>	<p>De kinderen uit het BEIP onderzoek, die rond hun tweede jaar óf in hun tehuis bleven óf in goede gezinszorg (pleegzorg) werden geplaatst, zijn nu bijna volwassen. In dit onderzoek werd naar hun Executieve Functies (EF- de management functies van het brein, die essentieel zijn doelgericht en aangepast gedrag) en sociale vaardigheden gekeken. De in pleegzorg geplaatste kinderen hadden op 8-jarige leeftijd betere sociale vaardigheden dan de tehuisgroep en dit voorspelde betere EF op 12 en 16 jarige leeftijd. Hoe beter de kwaliteit van de zorg van hun pleegouders was toen ze 42 maanden waren, hoe beter deze ontwikkeling. Deze resultaten wijzen erop dat zorgen voor goede kwaliteit van zorg op jonge leeftijd een langdurend positief effect kan hebben op sociale vaardigheden en Executieve Functies.</p>	<p>Institutional rearing negatively impacts the development of children's social skills and executive functions (EF). However, little is known about <b>whether childhood social skills mediate the effects of the foster care intervention (FCG) and foster caregiving quality following early institutional rearing on EF and social skills in adolescence.</b> We examined (a) whether children's social skills at 8 years mediate the impact of the FCG on the development of EF at ages 12 and 16 years, and (b) whether social skills and EF at ages 8 and 12 mediate the relation between caregiving quality in foster care at 42 months and subsequent social skills and EF at age 16. Participants included abandoned children from Romanian institutions, who were randomly assigned to a FCG (n = 68) or care as usual (n = 68), and a never-institutionalized group (n = 135). At ages 8, 12, and 16, social skills were assessed via caregiver and teacher reports and EF were assessed via the Cambridge Neuropsychological Test Automated Battery. Caregiving quality of foster caregivers was observed at 42 months. <b>FCG predicted better social skills at 8</b></p>

			<p>years, which in turn predicted better EF in adolescence. Higher caregiver quality in foster care at 42 months predicted better social skills at 8 and 12 years, and better EF at 12 years, which in turn predicted 16-year EF and social skills. These findings suggest that interventions targeting caregiving quality within foster care home environments may have long-lasting positive effects on children's social skills and EF.</p>
Ontwikkeling	<p>Humphreys, K. L., King, L. S., Guyon-Harris, K. L., Sheridan, M. A., McLaughlin, K. A., Radulescu, A., . . . Zeanah, C. H. (2022). Foster care leads to sustained cognitive gains following severe early deprivation. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences - PNAS</i>, 119(38), 1-e2119318119. doi:10.1073/pnas.2119318119</p>	<p>Een ander artikel uit de BEIP studie gaat over IQ. Op 18-jarige leeftijd hadden de kinderen die na het tehuis in pleeggezinnen waren opgegroeid significant hoger IQ dan de kinderen die in het tehuis waren gebleven (gemiddeld wel 9 punten). De toename in IQ was het hoogst bij de kinderen die hun hele tijd bij dezelfde pleegouders waren gebleven (Stabiliteit). Het hogere IQ bij de pleegzorgkinderen is in ieder geval deels te verklaren door hoge kwaliteit van zorg en veilige gehechtheid.</p>	<p>This study examined longitudinal data from the Bucharest Early Intervention Project, a randomized controlled trial of foster care as an alternative to institutional care following exposure to severe psychosocial deprivation. We report data from <b>135 participants assessed in early adulthood (age 18 y)</b>. We find that 16 y after randomization occurred, those who had been randomized to high-quality foster care had <b>significantly higher IQ scores (9 points, 0.6 SD)</b> than those randomized to care as usual. Mediation analyses provide evidence that the <b>causal effect of the intervention on cognitive ability in early adulthood could be explained, in part, by higher-quality caregiving and attachment security</b>. These findings indicate that <b>early investment in family care as an alternative to institutional care leads to sustained gains in cognitive ability</b>. Fostering caregiving relationships is a likely mechanism of the intervention. In addition, exploratory analyses indicate <b>that stable placements throughout childhood are associated with the greatest long-term gains in cognitive ability</b>. Whether early interventions for infants and young children lead to lasting change has significant implications for decisions to invest in programs aimed at improving children's developmental outcomes.</p>
Ontwikkeling	<p>Rizeq, J., Kennedy, M., Kreppner, J., Maughan, B., &amp; Sonuga-Barke, E. Understanding the prospective associations</p>	<p>Studies wijzen erop dat kinderen die verwaarloosd zijn geweest meer risico hebben op gepest worden en dat dit leidt tot een verhoogd risico op slechtere</p>	<p>Studies suggest that children who have <b>experienced neglect are at risk for bullying which in turn increases the risk for poor mental health</b>. Here we extend this research by <b>examining</b></p>

	<p>between neuro-developmental problems, bullying victimization, and mental health: Lessons from a longitudinal study of institutional deprivation. <i>Development and Psychopathology</i>, 10. doi:10.1017/s095457942200089x</p>	<p>geestelijke gezondheid. In dit onderzoek blijkt dat ook te gelden voor kinderen die vanuit de ernstige ontberingen in Roemeense tehuizen geadopteerd werden naar het Verenigd Koninkrijk. Zij werden gevolgd vanaf hun 6<sup>e</sup> jaar tot in jong-volwassenheid. Hun pad van de doorgemaakte ontberingen in de vroege jeugd naar depressie en angstklachten op volwassen leeftijd bleek te lopen via neurologische ontwikkelingsproblemen zoals AD(H)D en autisme en daarna gepest worden in hun kindertijd.</p>	<p><b>whether this risk extends to the neglect associated with severe institutional deprivation and then testing the extent to which these effects are mediated by prior deprivation-related neuro-developmental problems such as symptoms of inattention, hyperactivity and autism.</b> Data were collected at ages 6, 11, 15, and young adulthood (22-25 years) from 165 adoptees who experienced up to 43 months of deprivation in Romanian Orphanages in 1980s and 52 non-deprived UK adoptees (N = 217; 50.23% females). Deprivation was associated with elevated levels of bullying and neuro-developmental symptoms at ages 6 through 15 and young adult depression and anxiety. Paths from deprivation to poor adult mental health were mediated via cross-lagged effects from earlier neuro-developmental problems to later bullying. Findings evidence <b>how deep-seated neuro-developmental impacts of institutional deprivation can cascade across development to impact social functioning and mental health.</b> These results elucidate <b>cascade timing</b> and the association between early deprivation and later bullying victimization across childhood and adolescence.</p>
<p>Adoptieconversatie</p>	<p>Suter, E. A., &amp; Docan-Morgan, S. (2022). Setting the Agenda: A Family Communication Research Agenda for Examining Birth Family Search and Reunion in the Transnational Adoption Context. <i>Journal of family communication</i>, 22(4), 387-395. doi:10.1080/15267431.2022.2108429</p>	<p>Een theoretisch kader bij gezinscommunicatie bij interlandelijk geadopteerden kan behulpzaam zijn. In dit artikel worden drie vragen besproken om te overwegen in de context van interlandelijk geadopteerden, zoektochten en herenigingen. A. Hoe omgaan met achtergrondinformatie? De adoptieouders hebben in eerste instantie de informatie, maar het gaat om de info van de geadopteerde. Wie deelt wat wanneer en hoe omgaan met privacy, ook van de geboortefamilie? B. Wie initieert de zoektocht en vanuit welke motieven? Adoptieouders.</p>	<p>Family communication scholarship on transnational adoption has privileged adoptive family communication, in part, because only a fraction of transnational adoptees have been able to locate birth relatives. Given increased global access to DNA testing and more advanced technologies, reunions between transnational adoptees and birth families are increasing. Informed by our positionalities as an adoptive mother of a <b>child born in China and a Korean adult adoptee in reunion with her birth family, we set an agenda for family communication research in the context of transnational adoption birth family search and reunion.</b> We raise three questions for consideration in future family communication research on this topic: (a) <b>Whose history is this?</b></p>

		geadopteerden of geboortefamilie. Hoe communiceer je, hoe maakt de geadopteerde kennis met cultuur? Is zoeken in belang? C. Wiens cultuur? Hierbij komen met name de verschillen tussen de ongeschreven wetten van cultuur van geboortefamilie en van adoptiefamilie aan de orde.	<b>(b) Whose search is this?, and (c) Whose culture is this?</b> This agenda privileges <b>theories and constructs promising for answering these questions, including communication privacy management theory, family communication patterns theory, adoptive identity, ambiguous loss, and culture and communication.</b>
Identiteit	Rizzo Weller, M. (2022). "I Want the Piece of Paper that Is My History, and Why the Hell Can't I Have It?": Original Birth Certificates and Adoptive Identity. <i>Journal of family communication, 22(3)</i> , 271-287. doi:10.1080/15267431.2022.2097234	In de VS is een grote groep binnenlands geadopteerden die geen toegang heeft tot hun gegevens. Het geboortecertificaat kan informatie bevatten over hun oorsprong, maar ook brieven, cadeaus etc. Dit artikel gaat over het effect van toegang tot gesloten dossiers op hun identiteit. De Communicatie Theorie van Identiteit gaat uit van drie lagen: een persoonlijke identiteit – het eigen zelfbeeld –, het bewerkstelligde zelfbeeld – hoe we onze identiteit aan anderen tonen – en het relationele zelfbeeld – het zelfbeeld via interacties met adoptiefamilie, geboortefamilie en in discussies over adoptie. In dit artikel voegt de auteur voor geadopteerden een vierde laag toe, een 'spook-identiteit' – hoe zij geweest zouden zijn als ze in hun land van herkomst waren gebleven. Adoptie competente hulpverlening is zinnig.	This study focused on <b>how adopted adults who have reunited with at least one birth family member experienced identity shifts related to their original birth certificates (OBCs)</b> . Framed by the <b>Communication Theory of Identity (CTI)</b> , <b>50 adopted adults</b> discussed their experiences related to their OBCs and how their identities are connected to this symbol through three of the layers of CTI, <b>the personal, enacted, and relational layers</b> . Participants discussed the presence of an <b>ambiguous and unsolvable identity that interpenetrated with their other identity layers</b> . Findings extend CTI to include an additional layer for <b>adoptees' phantom identity which can explain the life adoptees would have lived had they not been adopted</b> . This identity was salient for participants as it manifested in ways such as <b>expressing frustration with obstacles in gaining access to their OBC and refocusing their professional life to support other adopted adults</b> . Moreover, findings offer <b>implications for the examination into current adoption record practices in the United States, additional state mutual consent registries, and increased access to adoption-competent counselors for adoptees</b> .
Identiteit	Shang, G. W., Marinaccio, J. C., & Honne, T. L. (2022). A Norwegian Soul in a Chinese Body? Ethnic Identity and Chinese Adoptees in Norway. <i>Societies, 12(4)</i> , 16. doi:10.3390/soc12040117	In dit onderzoek naar de etnische identiteit van Chinees geadopteerden in Noorwegen bleek dat de meesten zich uiterlijk Chinees, maar cultureel Noors voelden. Ze waren over het algemeen niet onzeker over hun etnische achtergrond, ondanks uitdagingen en paradoxen als gevolg van hun Chinese	The ethnic identity of international adoptees has been a transdisciplinary field of inquiry over the past decades. Taking China-born adopted Norwegian citizens as research subjects, this study uses a <b>mixed-method</b> approach to explore <b>how they perceive their ethnic identity and origin in the host society of</b>

		<p>uiterlijk. De meeste waren niet erg geïnteresseerd in hun Chinese achtergrond. De belangrijkste socio-culturele factoren waarom ze zich vooral identificeerden met hun Noorse etnische identiteit waren de verwaarloosbare impact van hun pre-adoptie periode, een ondersteunende gezinsomgeving die verschillen erkende en een inclusieve socio-culturele omgeving die etnische verschillen respecteert. De respondenten hadden minder racistische ervaringen dan de literatuur over migranten en internationaal geadopteerden vermeldt.</p>	<p><b>Norway.</b> We find that <b>Chinese adoptees mainly identify as racially Chinese but culturally Norwegian, and their Chineseness lies primarily in their appearance. They generally feel secure about their ethnic background despite the challenges and paradoxes caused by their Chinese looks. Most adoptees have no attachment to their birth country, and their interests in China and Chinese culture are usually instrumental and individual-based.</b> Three main <b>socio-cultural factors shape the ethnic identity of China-born adopted children:</b> (1) the <b>negligible impact of their pre-adoptive history upon them,</b> (2) a <b>supportive family environment acknowledging their differences,</b> and (3) an <b>inclusive socio-cultural environment that respects ethnic diversities. No clear tendency towards constructing or enacting double identities among the adoptees was found.</b> Finally, our respondents reported <b>fewer racist experiences than suggested by recent literature on migrants and international adoptees in current literature.</b> This aspect needs further research, also in reference to other cohorts of adoptees.</p>
Discriminatie	<p>Askeland, K. G., Hysing, M., &amp; Sivertsen, B. (2022). The Importance of Perceived Discrimination and Pre-Adoption Risk for Mental Health Problems among Young Adult Internationally Adopted Students in Norway. <i>Adoption quarterly, ahead-of-print</i>(ahead-of-print), 1-24. doi:10.1080/10926755.2022.2120144</p>	<p>In dit artikel uit Noorwegen vonden de onderzoekers bij interlandelijk geadopteerde studenten in Noorwegen iets hogere psychische nood, een groter risico op zelfverwonding, zelfmoordgedachten en zelfmoordpogingen dan bij niet-geadopteerde studenten. De geadopteerden die meer psychologische nood, gedachten aan zelfverwonding en zelfmoord hadden, rapporteerden ook iets meer gediscrimineerd te zijn dan niet-geadopteerde minderheidsgroepen, dus dit kan een rol spelen. Bij geadopteerden uit Azië werden minder psychische problemen gevonden dan bij geadopteerden uit andere continenten. Leeftijd bij adoptie bleek geen relevante factor.</p>	<p>The research on mental health problems in adult international adoptees is limited, and <b>while perceived discrimination has been related to increased psychological distress, less is known about its influence on more severe mental health problems.</b> The study investigated mental health problems and the importance of pre- and post-adoption risk factors among internationally adopted students in young adulthood. Data stem from the cross-sectional SHoT study (Students' Health and Wellbeing Study) of <b>students in higher education in Norway where 409 (0.8%)</b> students identified themselves as internationally adopted. The internationally adopted students <b>reported higher levels of psychological distress and higher occurrence of self-harm, thoughts of non-suicidal self-harm (NSSH), suicide attempts and suicidal ideation compared to their non-adopted peers.</b></p>

			<p><b>Perceived discrimination was associated with increased psychological distress, and higher odds of thoughts of self-harm and suicidal ideation.</b> Being adopted from <b>Asia was associated with lower</b> odds of NSSH and suicide attempts compared to other birth continents. <b>Age at adoption was not associated with any of the mental health outcomes.</b> The results indicate an increased risk of mental health problems for internationally adopted students and suggests that <b>pre- and post- adoption risk factors are associated with different mental health problems.</b></p>
Geen kinderen willen	<p>Bouteyre, E., Halidi, O., &amp; Despax, J. (2022). Childlessness among adopted women: A study of the role of attachment through Bird's Nest Drawings. <i>Adoption and Fostering</i>, 46(1), 41-59. doi:10.1177/03085759221081350</p>	<p>Geadopteerde vrouwen hebben volgens onderzoek minder vaak een kinderwens. De resultaten van dit onderzoek bij zeven geadopteerde vrouwen wijzen erop dat hun onveilige gehechtheid bijzonder bepalend was voor hun keuze tot kinderloosheid. Als argumenten voor kinderloosheid noemden ze dat ze misschien geen voldoende goede moeder zouden zijn, dat ze niet genoeg zelfredzaam waren of zelfs misschien een bedreiging voor hun gezin.</p>	<p><b>Adopted adults</b> are presented in the literature as having a <b>more insecure attachment</b> than the general population. They are <b>also less likely to want to have children</b> of their own, which is significant in that studies have shown that <b>attachment is an important determinant of the desire for parenthood.</b> The aim of the present study was to link these two findings and seek a better understanding of <b>the role of attachment in adoptees' choice of childlessness.</b> Semi-structured interviews were conducted with <b>seven nulliparous adopted women</b> who did not wish to have children; during these interviews they also undertook the Bird's Nest Drawing (BND) test. This allows access to participants' parental representations in addition to measuring their attachment. Analysis of the drawings and associated stories suggested <b>that insecure attachment (especially avoidant) is particularly decisive in the choice of childlessness.</b> Their interview responses stressed <b>adequate or inadequate mothering, self-sufficiency and threat to the family,</b> which further indicated why the women chose not to have children. The theoretical and clinical implications of the findings are discussed, particularly the value of the Bird's Nest Drawing test for adults who have experienced early discontinuities in their lives.</p>