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Survey on International Korean Adoptees

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Preface <

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There has been a difficulty in properly understanding the life of transnational adoptees due to lack of a survey that was systematic and representative thereof. In addition, as there were no data on the current status and demand of adoptees, which is a fundamental premise for the post-adoption services, it posed limitations in developing policies for them. Therefore, there was a need to empirically identify the life of international adoptees from multiple perspectives. In order to come up with strategies for the post-adoption services that satisfies international adoptees, demand and needs for the post-adoption services had to be researched.

Against this backdrop, this study aims to identify the current status and the actual situations of international adoptees to enhance the awareness on the reality of international adoptees; and to establish measures on post-adoption services after a comprehensive analysis on the recognition of and satisfaction with post-adoption services and demand and needs for such services.

This study is meaningful in that approximately 1,000 international adoptees participated in the survey and that it provides substantial analysis on the reality of international adoptees. Although the findings of this study cannot represent the total number of about 160,000 international adoptees, by technically providing and analysing the lives of international adoptees and their needs for post-adoption services, this study can be frequently cited as fundamental data regarding the lives of international adoptees.

I would like to express my gratitude to all international adoptees who participated in the survey and in-depth interviews for this study. I would also like to thank IKAA, GOAL and other adoptee support groups as well as Korea Adoption Services for their cooperation throughout the entire process of this survey. My thanks also go out to Hyundai Research and related parties who managed the survey.

I hope this study leads to establishment of substantial policies based on an accurate analysis on the needs and policy demand of international adoptees post-adoption services.

Byong-Ho Tchoe

President

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Executive Summary <



1. Background and Purpose of the Study

The number of international adoptees is estimated to be approximately 160,000, leading to a need for an empirical identification of the life of an international adoptee. This study aims to contribute to creation of substantial policies for international adoptees through an accurate analysis of their living conditions, needs, and related policy demands and to raise awareness on the status of international adoptees. Furthermore, a comprehensive analysis on the recognition and satisfaction of post-adoption services and demand and needs for services will be conducted to propose plans related to the post-adoption services.

2. Study Methods and Research Outline

For this study, the following has been conducted: literature reviews, surveys on international adoptees, in-depth interviews with international adoptees and related officials, and surveys on the status of support groups for international adoptees.

1) Survey on International Adoptees

To find out about the current status of international adoptees and needs for post-adoption services, a direct survey and an online survey were carried out about sociodemographic characteristics (SES and health conditions), experiences related to adoption (adoptive parents and families), social relationships (relations with adoptive families, friends, and friends of opposite gender and social discrimination), psychological adjustment and identity (psychological adjustment, and racial and ethnic socialization), needs for post-adoption services, experiences

in visiting Korea, and life in Korea (settlement in Korea, economic activities, difficulties in living in Korea, and support from the Korean government).

2) In-depth Interview and Focus Group Interview with International Adoptees

International adoptees living in Korea, international adoptees living abroad, officials of international adoptee support groups, and officials involved in post-adoption services for international adoptees were surveyed. A total of 18 international adoptees and 4 post-adoption service officials were interviewed.

The interviews were mainly about the following aspects: difficulties during their childhood / adolescence, experiences in finding for their identity and roots, changes in their attitude toward adoption after marriage (childbirth), their position on adoption, satisfaction with post-adoption services and related needs, and improvements. Individual interviews and group interviews lasted for approximately 60-70 minutes and 90-120 minutes, respectively. All interviews were transcribed for the analysis.

3) International Adoption System in Other Countries

A close look has been taken at the post-adoption service systems related to international adoption in the US and France as adoption "receiving countries," and in China and the Philippines, as adoption "sending countries."

4) Analysis on Current Status of Domestic and International Adoptee Support Groups

Current status of both local support groups in adopting countries and domestic adoptee support groups is analyzed in detail. In particular, history, number of members, support, and programs of each support group for international adoptees were examined.

3. Results

1) Characteristics of Adoptees and Adoptive Parents

A total of 1,030 international adoptees were surveyed. Participants comprised of 336 male and 694 female adoptees, putting the number of female adoptees twice larger than that of male counterparts, and as for age subgroups, those in their 20s were 28.2%, with adoptees in their 30s occupying 45.7%, and those in their 40s, 26.1%. In terms of nationality adoptees from the US made up the largest portion, followed by Denmark (15.0%), France (11.7%), Sweden (11.5%), and the Netherlands (7.2%). About 33.0% of them were married, whereas 31.6% of them were single, making the portion of divorced/separated/bereaved/engaged minuscule. As more than two-thirds of international adoptees (76.0%), graduated from a college, it can be derived that they have a high socioeconomic status.

About 81.4%, or four-fifths of international adoptees, were employed, among which 77.2% had a full-time job, putting their overall job status stable. As for type of occupations, 78.9% were engaged in professional/technical/clerical/administrative jobs, and 62.6% earned an annual income of less than \$60,000, while 37.4% earned equal or more than \$60,000 annually.

Approximately 33.8% of international adoptees had children, reflecting their age and marital status, among which 78% of them had one or two children on

average. The proportion of international adoptees with adopted children was a meager 6.1%, among which 57.1% of them had one adopted child, and 42.9% had more than two adopted children. About two-fifths of them lived with their spouse or their children, whereas one-fifth of them lived alone. 77.6% lived in large cities or suburban areas, showing their preference to metropolitan areas.

In terms of adoptive parents, adoptive mothers accounted for 84.6% of respondents, whereas adoptive fathers took up 15.4%, placing the portion of mothers five times larger than that of fathers. As for marital status, 97.8% were married, whereas a meager 2.2% were divorced, showing that most of the international adoptees had grown up in average households. Generally, international adoptive parents were highly educated middle class Caucasian with a high income in their 30s or 40s. When the adoption process of adoptees was examined, it has been found that most international adoptees were adopted before they were three years-old and more than 50% were adopted before their first birthday. Among adoptees in their 20s, 84.2% were adopted before they were one year-old. Meanwhile, countries to which they were adopted differ from one age subgroup to another depending on changes to the main adopting country. In the past, a relatively high proportion of adoptees were adopted to European countries, but now to the United States.

Most of the adoptive parents were Caucasian and held a relatively high socioeconomic status as manifested in their academic background and their occupation, implying that most adopted children grew up in a middle class household. In addition, 55.0% of the adoptive families did not have biological children, leading to a conclusion that nearly half of the households had various reasons for adoption other than infertility.

The portion of adoptees who experienced adoption dissolution was 13.4% and among those adopted to European countries, 16.5% underwent adoption dissolution, indicating a high possibility of adoption failure. Among international adoptees, 21.8% experienced divorce or separation of their adoptive parents, and

half of them were younger than 12 when it happened. Only 70% of them lived together with their adoptive father or mother after the divorce or separation.

2) Social Relationships and Psychological Adjustment of Adoptees

The proportion of adoptees who maintained a good relationship with their adoptive father was 2.5 times higher than those in a bad relationship, and the portion of adoptees in a good relationship with their adoptive mother was 2.9 times higher than those in bad relationship, demonstrating a better relationship with adoptive mothers than with adoptive fathers. The percentage of adoptees in a good relationships with their adoptive siblings was approximately 16% higher than that of those in a bad relationship, showing a slightly lower portion than their relationship with their adoptive parents.

Nonetheless, about 7 - 48% of international adoptees experienced emotional, verbal, physical or even sexual abuse, and these types of abuse were committed on women and those older than 40. About 51 - 60% of adoptees were supported by their adoptive parents for their activities related to Korea or adoption, and approximately 62% of adoptees, or slightly larger than a majority, were found to have participated in support groups.

The average number of close friends was 7.7, among which, the number of non-Korean friends was double than that of Korean friends. Also, international adoptees had 2.3 adoptee friends, occupying one-third of the total number of friends, indicating their interaction with one another. Two-thirds of adoptees had experiences in dating Koreans, and some of them preferred non-Koreans as their spouse.

Social support was measured by 12 items which were scored around 2.7-3.4 out of 4. Scores were relatively high in items related to support for adoptees when it was needed and sharing of emotions, and help and support from adoptive families, whereas scores related to support and help from friends were relatively low along

with sharing of problems with adoptive families, which means that there is a need for an improvement in the network of support from friends.

About 68%, or two-thirds of adoptees, experienced social discrimination by their peers (37% or 1/3) or people in regional communities and at work. In addition, approximately 48% of them had difficulties in making friends due to their race, and 42% of them said that it was difficult for them to make friends because they were adopted, showing that nearly a majority of them faced difficulties in their relationships with friends due to their race or adoption. In terms of Koreans' attitude toward international adoptees, 53% of international adoptees viewed it as indifferent, hostile, or discriminatory.

Mental health of international adoptees was found to be in good conditions but a majority of them responded that they went to psychological therapies or had treatment at least once in their lifetime due to psychological or emotional issues. Most of the international adoptees experienced an identity crisis. In the racial socialization process, they recognized the importance of activities related to language, art, culture, history, and tradition of their country of birth.

When it comes to experiences in finding their roots, most of them wanted to find their biological parents and has actually attempted to find them. Most of them tried to locate their biological parents to find their roots usually through adoption agencies. The portion of adoptees who found their parents, however, was only 28%. After they met their parents, they were challenged with problems triggered by language barriers and cultural differences. Adoptive parents with adopted children aged under 12 responded that it would be good if their children meet their biological parents when they reach adolescence, and that their adopted children had showed affection toward their biological parents.

3) Post-adoption Services for international adoptees

In terms of post-adoption services, needs of post-adoption services were generally higher than the usage of post-adoption services. Most popular services were support for an adoptee support groups, activities, visits to their country of birth, respectively. Services that were of great demand were visits to mother country, support for adoptee support groups, biological family search, activities, and Korean language support. Other post-adoption services that were of high demand included adoption-related counseling, visa acquisition, guest houses, culture camps, home stay, and health-related services.

When asked about the services used and needed by adopted children, adoptive parents responded that the popular services were support groups, cultural classes, and camps for adoptees; and all kinds of services were in need, such as cultural classes, support groups, camps for adoptees, counselling services, language classes, and a center for adoptees. The popular services used by adoptive parents were support groups for adoptees, cultural classes, and support for finding roots and similarly they needed all kinds of services such as support groups, cultural classes, and support for finding roots.

When asked which institution or organization through which adoptees would like to receive the post-adoption services, international adoption organizations were the most popular choice, followed by adoption agencies in Korea, adoption agencies in countries that they were adopted to and Korea Adoption Services, respectively. They had low awareness on the details of the revised Act on Special Cases concerning Adoption, showing the need for promoting the contents of the act, and the largest number of them said that adoption agencies in Korea should be responsible for matching children to adoptive parents and for keeping the adoption-related information. In terms of the responsibility in matching children to adoptive parents, a similar number of adoptees responded that adoption agencies in countries to which they were adopted should be responsible, followed by Korea

Adoption Services, and the Korean government, respectively, whereas the Korean government and Korea Adoption Services were respectively placed second and third for the responsibility of archiving adoption-related records.

More than 80% of adoptees had visited Korea before for a variety of reasons including traveling, finding their biological families, learning Korean culture and participating in the gathering events. Most of them usually visited Korea in their 20s, and they visited the country 3.7 times on average.

4) Living conditions of international adoptees living in Korea

International adoptees living in Korea were especially having economic and/or housing difficulties. This is manifested in their responses that besides language and cultural adjustments and social discrimination, they were facing financial problems (8.9%) and housing difficulties (8.5%) while living in Korea and they wanted the Korean government to provide support related to jobs (21.7%) and residence (19.5%). The portion of adoptees who wanted to live in Korea permanently was 31.6%, and more than half of them were working as English teachers. Given their current income and occupations, they are not deemed to be engaged in a stable economic activity.

5) Support Groups for International Adoptees

Category	Details
History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Support groups had been continuously established from 1986 to 2011 (Having history roughly 2 to 27 years)
Organization Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Most organizations participated in the study are non-profit organizations – Most of them are run by an steering committee consisting of less than ten members
Membership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Most of them are membership-based – Ranging from 4 to 800 members (including adoptees and adoptive families)
Social Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – There were few organizations which benefit from support, and they are usually operated on membership fees, donations and support from regional communities – Other support comes from the Swedish government, regional churches, and regional women's organizations
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Annual activities: Parties, summer barbecue parties, conferences, workshops, etc. – Regular activities: Dinner, sports activities, broadcasting events, book signing and publication of newsletters or member newsletters – Irregular activities: Guidance, child and-adolescent's guidance, cultural activities, Korean classes, visits to Korea, provision of various information, discussion, movie screenings, fund-raising
Expectation from Korean Gov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Constant conversations are required even after the surveys are completed – Improved post-adoption services based on support and related activities – Adoptees' right to know: Transparent sharing of various information on family medical records and biological families – Education provided by the government on self-identity to adoptees and adoptive families
Other Opinions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Opportunities for language education and information on cultural and traditional activities easily accessible to adoptees – Advisory support for visit to Korea, communication with adoption agencies, and support for single mothers in Korea

6) International Adoption System in Other Countries

Support system provided by the US federal government include the Federal Adoption Tax Credit (ATC), the Federal Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program (AAP), and Military Subsidies—Adoption Reimbursement. In Los Angeles county at California, the Adoption Division under the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) is constantly providing adoption-related information and services,

and the Post Adoption Services Unit has been established to offer various forms of support to adoptees, adoptive parents, and biological parents after completion of the adoption process. Information on biological parents is provided only when it exists in the adoption records kept by the responsible department and the disclosed information excludes specific information on parents' identity. It is illegal to disclose specific information on biological parents, such as their name, date of birth, or other specific identity-related records.

The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for international adoption in France, but major decisions are made based on the opinions expressed by the adoption-related pan-governmental committee and the highest-level adoption-related deliberation committee under the Family Ministry. Post-adoption services for international adoptees are legally specified in the Social Services Act, which stipulates that adoptive parents are obligated to seek them out. Specific details of the post-adoption services for international adoptees varies for each mother country depending on the agreement concluded therewith. In France, post-adoption services is provided by an integrated social service network such as medical institutions, facilities for the physically challenged and organizations that help adjust to school life and studying run by the central or local government.

China, as the largest adoption sending country, has put the Child Center of Adoption Affairs in place to carry out works related to international adoption. They monitor reports sent from countries to which children were adopted within one year after the adoption, manage records on adopted children, and take charge of helping adopted children find their biological parents.

The Philippines runs a child adoption center to deal with international adoption. Records on adopted children are kept permanently, and adopted children can find their biological parents when they reach 18 or 21 depending on their age and country of jurisdiction.

4. Conclusion and Suggestion

When directions of support policies for international adoptees are devised, adoptees' life cycle should be considered, and strategic approaches are required to differentiate issues that Korea has to intervene as a provider of international adoptees from issues that need to be monitored, such as services provided by countries to which children are adopted.

To provide different post-adoption services by life cycle, the following has been proposed: differentiated support by life cycle, support for improving quality of relationships in adoptive families, professional counseling provided in a systematic manner to relieve international adoptees' anger, strengthening social support network through the provision of support to various peer groups, and enhancing accessibility to Korean culture. Suggestions on how to improve adoptees' root-finding service included provision of wider range of information, increased manpower for finding roots and counselling, and reflection of biological family's needs. In addition, establishment of networks for international adoptees and a venue for information sharing for adoptive parents were suggested to lay the foundation for networking among international adoptees, and improved perception on international adoptees and support for adoptees living in Korea were also proposed.

* Key Words: International adoptees, adoption, post-adoption services, finding roots, identity



Chapter 1. Introduction

Section 1. Background and Purpose of the Study

Section 2. Contents

Section 3. Study Methods

Section 4. Survey Outline

Section 1. Background and Purpose of the Study

As Korea is the only country among OECD countries that sends children abroad for adoption, there is a growing public demand that Korea should stop sending children abroad for adoption to enhance its national image equivalent to its economic status. As a result, the government is continuously making efforts to reduce overseas adoptions. The number of Korean children adopted abroad was 165,000; that was double than that of domestic adoption. In particular, the comparison between the number of domestic and international adoption of children with disabilities waiting to be adopted showed heavy reliance on international adoption: international adoption accounted for 98.6% this year and 74% in 2012.

Up to now, policies on international adoption have focused on ways to encourage domestic adoption and on how to stop international adoptions rather than on post-adoption support for adoptees. Adoption does not end when a child is sent to an adoptive family. It is a life-long process, affecting adoptees throughout their lives. Thus, continued attention on how they grew up and how they are living is needed (An Jae-jin, Kwon Ji-seong, 2012). Efforts should be made to actively help international adoptees via a systematic post-adoption program that is interested in how numerous international adoptees are living and that helps them to become a responsible member of society.

Recently, there is a growing need for post-adoption services as increasing number of adult international adoptees who are visiting their mother country. They are voicing the need for attention at the society level, as well as responsibility at the national level. At present, the accumulated number of international adoptees reached approximately 160,000, the number of adult adoptees adopted before the

1990s, was 120,000. About 3,000-4,000 international adoptees are visiting their mother country on an annual basis, and an increasing number of them are staying in Korea for more than a year (Ministry of Health and Welfare, 2012). As it is likely that more international adoptees will visit their mother country because of their growing desire to find their roots and to establish their identity, a post-adoption support system should be put in place to meet such needs.

However, the subject of the policies are not accurately understood due to lack of information on the current status of international adoptees and their demand for such system, which is a precondition for the post-adoption services, resulting in difficulty in understanding the lives of international adoptees. The fact that there are no accurate statistics and sufficient data on international adoptees serves as an obstacle in developing related policies.

Furthermore, lack of accurate understanding of the lives of international adoptees fuels conflicting opinions regarding their actual lives. Some argue that they are living well in countries that they are adopted into, while others insist that they are experiencing a lot of difficulties such as an identity crisis.

Therefore, there is an absolute need to obtain empirical information on the life of international adoptees using multifaceted approaches. Until now, there has not been any major survey conducted in a systematic manner on the status of international adoptees. Previous surveys on international adoptees were too small in size or had limitations as they were conducted only on adults. In addition, there is insufficient data on the current status of and demand for visiting the mother country. In order to come up with post-adoption service measures to satisfy their needs, it is important to acquire information on international adoptees' demands and needs for post-adoption services.

Against this backdrop, this study is to contribute to creating substantial policies for international adoptees through accurate analyses on their living conditions, needs, and demands for such policies. This study is to enhance the knowledge on the reality of international adoptees through acquisition of information on their

current status and reality. It is also to establish plans related to post-adoption services through a comprehensive analysis on recognition, satisfaction, demands and needs for post-adoption services.

Section 2. Contents

This study consists of a total of ten chapters. Chapter 1 introduces the need for and the purpose of this study, as well as details and methodology. In particular, as this study involves surveys, methodology used for and the contents of the surveys are described in detail. Chapter 2 analyzes the current status of international adoption, recent related policies, and main outcomes of previous studies as a theoretical consideration. Chapter 3 analyzes the current status of support groups for international adoptees. Chapter 4 takes a look at systems related to international adoption in other countries and their post-adoption services.

From Chapter 5 to 8, details of the analysis on the surveys conducted on international adoptees are included. Chapter 5 analyzes sociodemographic characteristics such as their socioeconomic and health conditions, and their adoption experiences in childhood and characteristics of adoptive families. Chapter 6 delves into social relationships (such as relations with adoptive families, the population, friends of opposite gender, and social discrimination) and ways to establish their identity, including psychological adjustment and roots-finding processes. Chapter 7 analyzes the need and use of the post-adoption services for international adoptees and which services are in need. Chapter 8 looks into living conditions of international adoptees living in Korea, such as their desire to settle down in Korea, the current status of their economic activities and difficulties living in Korea.

Along with the analysis on the survey findings, Chapter 9 provides an analysis of in-depth interviews with international adoptees living abroad and in Korea and officials related to the post-adoption services.

Lastly, Chapter 10 discusses problems entailed in the post-adoption services to offer more effective post-adoption services in line with the demand of international adoptees, and suggests ways on how to provide the services and proposes a policy direction of the post-adoption services and plans on how to support them.

Section 3. Study Methods

1. Literature Reviews

The following has been reviewed: previous studies on overseas adoption conducted in Korea or abroad, the government's policy materials on post-adoption services for international adoption, guidelines, and reports by adoption agencies and private organizations. In addition, contents of websites owned by domestic or foreign governments or related organizations regarding the post-adoption services and online news articles was analyzed to look into the policy status of the post-adoption services for international adoptees.

2. Survey on International Adoptees

Surveys were carried out to identify the current status of international adoptees and their needs for post-adoption services. Online and in-person surveys were conducted. Although both surveys were originally planned to be identical, questions for the online survey were slightly revised and supplemented based on the one-on-one interviews which were conducted earlier. Methods used for the two surveys are generally described in < Table 1-1 > and specified in detail in Section 4 of this Chapter.

〈 Table 1-1 〉 Survey Outline

Category	In-person Survey	Online Survey
Target	Approx. 160,000 international adoptees	
Sample Size	Approx. 300 international adoptees (Living in Korea or abroad)	Approx. 1,000 international adoptees (Living in Korea or abroad)
Sampling	Participants in the gathering events, snowball method	Cooperation from support groups, snowball method
Survey Period	July 29–August 2, 2013(5 days)	October 21–November 22, 2013 (4 weeks)
Survey Method	Individual interviews, questionnaire filled out by each individual	Online survey
Survey Tool	Structured questionnaire	Structured questionnaire

3. In-depth Interview and Focus Group Interview

Adoptees living in Korea and abroad were interviewed in-depth to get more detailed and distinctive responses that cannot be gained from structured questions used in the surveys. Focus was put on learning the practical lives of international adoptees such as difficulties they are facing or have faced in reality.

The interviews were carried out on international adoptees, living in Korea (returned international adoptees) and abroad, and officials working for support groups and for post-adoption services. In-depth interviews included both focus group interviews (FGI) and individual in-depth interviews. Individual in-depth interviews were conducted for as many people as possible, and if not possible, FGI was chosen. In the case of an FGI, prior notification was given to interviewees and the size of the group was less than three interviewees.

The interviews were usually centered around difficulties international adoptees experienced during their childhood, their experiences in finding their identity and roots, their life as an adult adoptee including their attitude change toward

adoption after marriage (childbirth), their thoughts on adoption, and satisfaction of and needs for post-adoption services and possible improvements. Additionally, for those living in Korea, additional questions were asked about their life in Korea, and officials of Korea Adoption Services and of adoption agencies were asked about possible enhancements in policies on post-adoption services. Common questions asked to all participants were about proposals for the post-adoption services.

A \$100 reward¹⁾ was given to interviewees, which had been notified in advance when recruitment was underway. Interviews with adoptees living overseas were conducted usually during the International Korean Adoptee Association (IKAA) Gathering, whereas for the interviews with adoptees living in Korea, interviewees were individually contacted or recruited with the help from related organizations in Korea. An individual in-depth interview lasted for about 60-70 minutes, while a group interview continued for as long as 90-120 minutes. All the interviews were recorded upon their consent, and all the recorded audio files were transcribed for an analysis by our researchers.

< Table 1-2 > No. of Participants by Survey Method

Country	International Adoptees Living Abroad	International Adoptees Living in Korea	Post-adoption Service-related Officials
No. of Persons	9	9	4

4. Study on Current Status of Support Groups for International Adoptees

Websites and blogs owned by support groups for international adoptees were scrutinized to understand the status of support groups for international adoptees. Contents of websites of support groups in the list provided in the report on the

1) International adoptees living abroad were rewarded with \$100 as soon as the interview was over, and adoptees living in Korea received ₩100,000.

survey on international adoptees held in 2008²⁾ and in the website of ICAA, which provided cooperation on the surveys, were examined.

40 support groups were contacted via email obtained by such web search to notify the intention of this study and to request information on their current status. Those who provided information were rewarded with \$30. Only 5 organizations agreed to provide information, showing relatively low response rates. This can be attributed to relatively undermanned situations that most support groups face, as they are run usually by an individual or a small number of people. Furthermore, the same email addresses used in the surveys were utilized to ask for cooperation, but some of them were returned, meaning that some support groups are not actually in operation.

Questions to get a general idea of the current status of support groups were asked via email. The question included: the number of members of the support group, major programs and activities, their requests to the Korean government and opinions on international adoption. Details of the surveys and request for cooperation are included in the Appendix. As the email response rate was low, the analysis on the current status of support groups centered around organizations with relatively detailed information posted on their websites.

5. Advisory Meeting

Opinions of international adoptees, support groups, experts from post-adoption services providers were sought out to reflect various ideas on major issues related to international adoption policies.

To create the questionnaire, researchers with experiences in previous surveys on international adoptees, officials of support groups, and international adoptees were

2) Jeong Ae-ri, Kwon Ji-seong, Schwekendiek (2008). Fact finding survey on international adoptees and ways to provide effective post-adoption services. Ministry for health welfare and family affairs.

asked to offer their advice and an advisory meeting was held to listen to what officials of support groups and international adoptees had to say about post-adoption services and related policies.

Section 4. Survey Outline

1. Survey Methods

1) In-person Survey

As it is difficult to contact international adoptees living abroad, IKAA Gathering 2013(July 29, 2013 - August 4, 2013), hosted by the International Korean Adoptee Associations (IKAA)³⁾, was utilized to conduct the survey. About 500 people, including international adoptees and their families, attended the Gathering and were asked to participated in the survey.

To conduct the survey, a survey booth was installed across the information booth of the Gathering, next to the PR booths of related organizations. Surveyors continued to operate the survey booth during major programs and questionnaires were placed at the survey booth at all times so that international adoptees can easily gain information about the survey even when surveyors were not stationed at the booth.

Surveyors publicized the survey and distributed questionnaire forms to any international adoptees who wanted to participate. The questionnaire was offered in two languages: English and French. They could either fill the questionnaire at the booth or somewhere else as long as the filled questionnaire was returned to the booth. In order not to make international adoptees feel forced to participate in the

3) International Korean Adoptee Associations(IKKA) is introduced in Chapter 8 Analysis on Current Status of Support Groups for International Adoptees. The schedules of IKKA Gathering 2013

survey, they were not asked twice to take part in the survey if they rejected the first time. Voluntary participation was encouraged. Those participated in the survey were rewarded with a \$3 gift.

A total of 155 questionnaires were collected through this process. The largest portion of the total participant was from the US with approximately 40%, followed by Denmark (24%), Sweden (10%) and the Netherlands (6.5%).

< Table 1-3 > No. of Participants by Country

Country	No. of Participants	percentage
USA	67	43.2
France	6	3.9
Denmark	37	23.9
Sweden	15	9.7
Norway	2	1.3
The Netherlands	10	6.5
Belgium	4	2.6
Australia	3	1.9
Germany	4	2.6
Canada	3	1.9
Italy	3	1.9
Luxemburg	1	0.6
Total	155	100

2) Online Survey

The survey for all international adoptees living in Korea and abroad were conducted using web-based questionnaire and email. Although international adoptees from all countries were targeted for the survey, support was provided from support groups for international adoptees due to non-existence of the list of the population. The web-based surveys were carried out in English, and anyone who wanted a French or a Dutch version was given a French or a Dutch questionnaire through email. The survey was carried out from October 21, 2013 to November 22, 2013.

It was very important to encourage international adoptees to participate in the survey since there was no population list, and thus recruitment had to rely on the support from support groups or the snowball method. As a result, advice on incentives was sought from international adoptees and officials of support groups to raise the participation rate. Incentives devised based on the advice given to boost the participation rate included a \$3,000 flight ticket for one participant and a Korean movie DVD for five participants. In addition, as cooperation from support groups was crucial to increase the participation rate, top two organizations with the highest number of participants were rewarded with \$500 each and another five organizations were given Korean movie DVDs⁴).

Three types of questionnaires were created: one for adults, another for teenagers, and the other for adoptive parents. The total number of online survey participants was 987: 884 adults, 12 teenagers, and 91 adoptive parents.

4) A decision on which organization should be rewarded was made based on selection by international adoptees who were asked which organization they wanted to give a reward or a gift. Organizations with the highest votes were chosen for the reward.

〈 Table 1-4 〉 No. of Participants by Survey Method

Survey Method	Adults	Teenagers	Adoptive Parents	Total
Total (1+2)	1,039	12	91	1,142
1. Online Survey	884	12	91	987
1) Web-based Survey (English)	849	12	91	952
2) E-mail Survey (French)	34	–	–	34
3) E-mail Survey (Dutch)	1	–	–	1
2. Direct Survey (English and French)	155	–	–	155

A total of 43 organizations were asked by email for cooperation for the surveys in a way that their website or blog provided a link to the web-based survey. Also, they were asked to encourage their members to take part in the web-based surveys. A total of 35 organizations provided support for the surveys.

Such surveys, however, have limitations, such as inability to include international adoptees who are not members of a support group. In addition, when interpreting the survey findings, there is a limitation in generalizing the survey findings to all international adoptees due to a premise that international adoptees having a link to adoption agencies show particular characteristics different from other adoptees. Furthermore, online survey, one of the survey methods, has a limitation in higher participant rate of youngsters who have relatively better computer skills. However, this is the best option available in a situation where there is no population list.

〈 Table 1-5 〉 No. of Participants in Online Survey by Support Group

Name of Organization	Adults	Teen-agers	Adoptive Parents	Total
International Korean Adoptee Associations (IKAA)	64	3	1	68
Korean adoptees worldwide	15	1		16
USA, IKAA USA	14	1	1	16
USA, Asian Adult Adoptees of Washington (AAAWashington)	3			3
USA, AK Connection	36			36
USA, Korean Focus NW			2	2
USA, Also-Known-As	52	1	4	57
USA, Korean Adoptees of Hawai'I (KAHI)	11			11
USA, Association of Korean Adoptees	11			11
USA, Adoption Links D.C.	4			4
USA, Korean American Adoptee Adoptive Family Network(KAAN)	3		5	8
USA, Korean Adoptees of Chicago (KAtCH)	3			3
USA, Adult Korean Adoptees of Portland (AKAP)	11		1	12
USA, Boston Korean Adoptees (BKA)	11		4	15
USA, The Korean Adoptee Association of Philadelphia (KAAP)	3			3
USA, Korean Adoptees Ministry Centre	13		2	15
USA, Camp Moo Gung Hwa (Korean Culture Camp)			2	2
USA, Children's Home Society & Family Service	10		28	38
USA, korean Focus			4	4
USA, Korean quarterly	1			1
Europe, IKAA Europe	3			3
Sweden, Adopted Koreans' Association (AKF)	95	3		98
The Netherlands, Arierang	37		1	38
Denmark, Korean Klubben	98	1		99
Franc./ Racines coreennes	84		1	85
Swiss, KIMCHI	1			1
Swiss, Dongari	1			1
Belgium, Asiana Roots	3			3
Australia, Korean Adoptees Australia	1			1
Norway/ Koreamat	2			2
Korea, Goal	154	1		155
Korea, KOROOT	6			6
Korea, International Korean Adoptee Service (InKAS)	5			5
Korea, Korean Adoption Services (KAS)	2			2
Korea, Adoptee Solidarity Korea (ASK)	25			25
Don't know	102	1	35	138
Total	884	12	91	987

Note: As it was unable to figure out through which support group they accessed the surveys, their answers on the question of which organization they wanted to give a reward were used as reference.

2. Survey Questionnaire

The surveys comprised questions about socio-demographic characteristics, adoption experiences, social relationships, psychological adjustment and identity, needs for post-adoption services, and experiences in visiting Korea. Detailed items are described in the table. The survey questions mainly targeted adults and were revised depending on characteristics of target population.

< Table 1-6 > Survey Items for Adults

Category		Major Survey Items
Sociodemographic Characteristics	SES	Nationality, gender, age, academic background, status and type of employment, income, marital status, children, residential area
	Health	Congenital diseases, chronic diseases, smoking, drinking, drug involvement, subjective health conditions
Adoption Experience	Adoption Experience	When one was adopted, adoption agencies, countries one was adopted to, experience in adoption dissolution
	Adoptive Parents and Families	Race, academic achievement, and profession of adoptive parents, no. of adoptive siblings, whether adoptive parents are divorced, whether adoptive parents are alive, subjective economic status of adoptive families during childhood
Social Relationships	Relations with Adoptive Families	Relations with adoptive parents and siblings, experiences in emotional and verbal abuse committed by adoptive families, physical abuse from adoptive families, sexual abuse from adoptive families
	Relations with Friends and Friends of Opposite Gender	No. of close friends, race of close friends, no. of adoptee friends, romantic relationship with Koreans, preferred race of spouse, social support levels
	Social Discrimination	Experience of being discriminated as an adoptee, difficulties in social relationships due to race, difficulties in getting a job due to race, Koreans' attitude toward international adoptees, membership status of adoptee-related organizations, adoptive parents' support level of activities in a Korean community
Psychological Adjustment and Cultural Identity	Psychological Adjustment	Psychological state, experiences in getting therapies, life satisfaction, stress triggered by adoption, identity crisis
	Socialization of Race and Ethnic Group	Importance of cultural activities of birth country(language, art, visit to birth country, etc.)
	Finding Roots	Desire to find biological parents, attempts to find biological parents, experiences in biological parents' refusal to meet, relations with biological parents, difficulties in relationship with biological parents, agency which arranged a meeting with biological parents, when one found their biological parents, how much it cost to find biological parents, attempts of DNA testing, expected time it will take for further attempts of search in case biological parents have not been found yet, satisfaction with adoption agency contacted to find biological parents, feelings toward biological parents
Post-adoption Services		Whether one uses post-adoption services, the need for post-adoption services, providers of post-adoption services, whether one recognizes their right to access adoption records, whether one knows about an organization that can be used to find biological parents

Visit to Korea		Visited Korea before or not, when one visited Korea, purpose of the visit, no. of visits to Korea
Life in Korea	Settling in Korea	Resident period in Korea, current visa, status of acquisition of Korean nationality, desire to settle down in Korea
	Economic Activities	Current residential location, close friends in Korea, types of close friends in Korea, profession in Korea, employment types, income
	Difficulties	Difficulties in getting a job in Korea, in a romantic relationship in Korea, Korean fluency, difficulties in Korean communications, priorities of difficulties of their life in Korea
	Support from Korean Gov.	Whether adoption agency or organization was contacted, needs for services provided by the government

Note: Refer to Appendix [Survey Table]

For instance, questions about life in Korea were excluded from surveys targeted for teenagers and adoptive parents. In addition, in the questionnaire for adoptive parents, some questions on specific items were replaced to give their thoughts and information on their children and questions on finding adoptees' roots were adjusted to ask adoptive parents' views on their children finding their roots.

〈 Table 1-7 〉 Survey Items for Teenagers

Category		Major Survey Items
Sociodemographic Characteristics	SES	Nationality, gender, date of birth, academic background, residential area
	Health	Congenital diseases, chronic diseases, smoking, drinking, drug involvement, subjective health conditions
Adoption Experience	Adoption Experience	When one was adopted, adoption agencies, countries one was adopted to, experience in adoption dissolution(when and how many times, etc.)
	Adoptive Parents and families	Race, academic achievement, and profession of adoptive parents, no. of adoptive siblings, whether adoptive parents are divorced, where one grew up, subjective economic status of adoptive families during childhood
Social Relationships	Relations with Adoptive Families	Relations with adoptive parents and siblings, experiences in emotional and verbal abuse committed by adoptive families, physical abuse from adoptive families, sexual abuse from adoptive families
	Relations with Friends and Friends of Opposite Gender	No. of close friends, race of close friends, no. of adoptee friends, romantic relationship with Koreans, social support levels
	Social Discrimination	Experience of being discriminated as an adoptee, difficulties in social relationships due to race, Koreans' attitude toward international adoptees, membership status of adoptee-related organizations, adoptive parents' support level of activities in a Korean community
Psychological Adjustment and Cultural Identity	Psychological Adjustment	Psychological state, experiences in getting therapies, life satisfaction, stress triggered by adoption, identity crisis
	Socialization of Race and Ethnic Group	Adoptive parents' thoughts and support for cultures of their mother country(language, art, visit to mother country, etc.)
	Finding Roots	Desire to find biological parents, attempts to find biological parents, experiences in biological parents' refusal to meet, relations with biological parents, agency which arranged a meeting with biological parents, difficulties in relationship with biological parents, how long it took to find biological parents, how much it cost to find biological parent, attempts of DNA testing, expected time it will take for further attempts of search in case biological parents have not been found yet, satisfaction with adoption agency contacted to find biological parents, feelings toward biological parents
Post-adoption Services		Whether one uses post-adoption services and whether they are needed, providers of post-adoption services, whether one recognizes their right to access adoption records, whether one knows about an organization that can be used to find biological parents
Visit to Korea		Visited Korea before or not,; when one visited Korea, purpose of the visit,; no. of visits to Korea

Note: Refer to Appendix[Survey Table]

〈 Table 1-8 〉 Survey Items for Adoptive Parents

Category		Major Survey Items
Sociodemographic Characteristics	Characteristics of Adoptive Parents and Families	Relations with adopted child, nationality, gender, birth date, final academic achievement, profession, income, status of disability, marital status (divorced), no. of children, cohabiters living together with adopted child
	Characteristics of Adopted Child	Nationality, gender, age of adopted child, physical or mental disability of adopted child, chronic diseases of adopted child, subjective health conditions of adopted child
Adoption Experience	Adoption Experience	When a child was adopted, through which agency, or whether they dissolved the adoption of a child(when and how many times, etc.)
Social Relationships	Relations with Adoptive Families	Relations with adoptive parents and siblings, and their support for activities related to Korea
	Social Support	No. of close families with adopted children, group to which the adoptive family belongs, a Korean community to which the adoptive family belongs, whether they participate in events held by a Korean community
	Social Discrimination	No. of close friends of adopted child, race of close friends, no. of adoptee friends, experiences of being discriminated as an adoptee, difficulties in social relationships due to race
Psychological Adjustment and Cultural Identity	Identity	Whether they recognize that they are Koreans, interest in Korea, how well they accept the fact that they are adopted, how well they recognize that they are adopted
	Finding Roots	Desire to find biological parents of their adopted child, attempts to find biological parents of adopted child, experiences in biological parents' refusal to meet, consent given to find biological parents of adopted child, right time for finding biological parents, adopted child's feelings toward their biological parents, experiences in meeting biological parents, agency which arranged a meeting with biological parents, attempts of DNA testing, contact with biological parents, expected time it will take for further attempts of search in case biological parents have not been found yet, satisfaction with adoption agency contacted to find biological parents, feelings toward biological parents
Post-adoption Services		Whether one uses post-adoption services, need to provide post-adoption services, whether they use post-adoption services put in place for adoptive parents and the need for such services

Note: Refer to Appendix [Survey Table]

3. Limitations of the Study

Difference in severity is utilized in a statistical survey to increase the accuracy of estimates by matching the structure of the population to the structure of a sample based on the information on the population. In order for this study to

represent the international adoptees population, a proper sampling weights should be estimated based on the comparison between the characteristics of the selected sample and those of the population to be applied.

As the survey analysis shows, adoptees in the US was under-represented, whereas adoptees in Europe was over-represented; although each European country showed different levels of representation. Sampling procedure were carried out with the help from support groups (whose cooperation largely impacted the survey response rates). Due to not having a population list, it was not possible to design evenly-distributed samples. Although the application of sampling weights could be considered as an option to correct this problem, inferring the population mean based on arbitrary sampling weights to the survey findings is likely to create errors or limitations. Therefore, the survey findings should not be used to represent or generalize the life of all international adoptees but utilized only to get a general idea of the status of international adoptees.



Chapter 2. Current Status and Trends of International Adoption

- Section 1. Current Status of International Adoption
- Section 2. International Adoption-related Laws and Policies
- Section 3. Literature Reviews on International Adoptees

2

Current Status and Trends of International Adoption

Section 1. Current Status of International Adoption

As Korea is the only country among OECD countries that sends children abroad for adoption, there is a growing public opinion that Korea should stop sending children abroad for adoption to enhance its national image equivalent to its economic status, and accordingly the government is making an effort to reduce international adoptions. However, international adoption still takes up a large portion of overall adoption and adoption of children with disabilities rely heavily on inter-country adoption. From 1958 to 2011, the number of children sent abroad for adoption was approximately 165,000, about 2.2 times higher than that of domestic adoptions which reached 76,000. In terms of adoption of children with disabilities, international adoption makes up 98.6%, showing an increase from 80.7% in 2012.

< Table 2-1 > Current Status of Domestic and International Adoptions

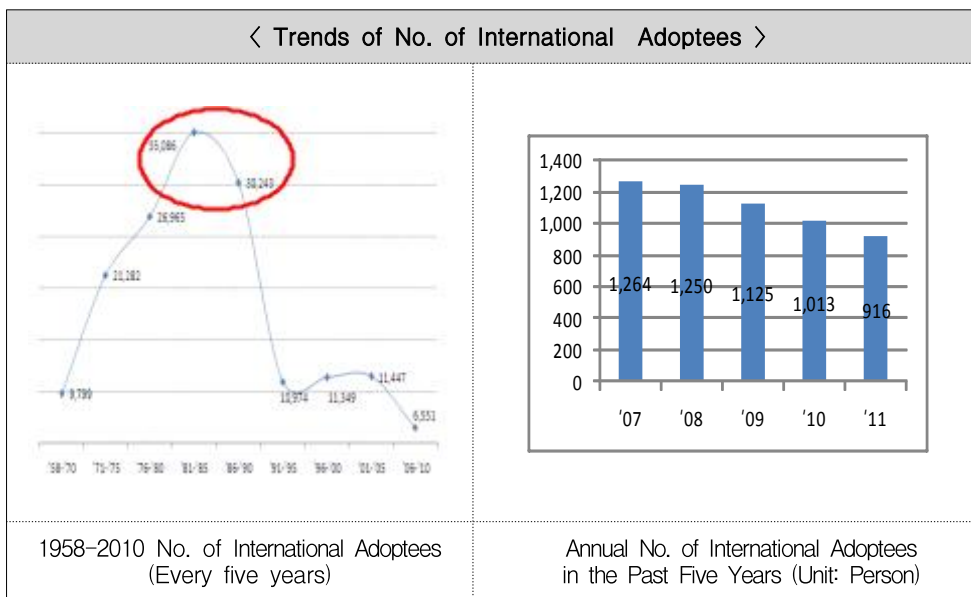
(Unit: Persons)

Category	Total	Before 2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	242,449	224,752	3,231	2,652	2,556	2,439	2,475	2,464	1,880
Domestic	77,082 (31.8%)	67,607 (30.1%)	1,332 (41.2%)	1,388 (52.3%)	1,306 (51.1%)	1,314 (53.9%)	1,462 (59.1%)	1,548 (62.8%)	1,125 (59.8%)
International	165,367 (68.2%)	157,145 (69.9%)	1,899 (58.8%)	1,264 (47.7%)	1,250 (48.9%)	1,125 (46.1%)	1,013 (40.9%)	916 (37.2%)	755 (40.2%)

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare (2013). Adoption statistics

The number of international adoption peaked in 1985 and started to fall thereafter. Introduction of the international adoption quota system has led the number of international adoption to be less than that of domestic adoption for the first time in 2007 and to continue to fall. What is noticeable is that the number of international adoption increased in the 1980s, not right after the end of the Korean War. This illustrates that international adoption was not the best protective option for war orphans or children of poor families (Kim Mi-sook, Kim Hyo-jin, 2013).

[Figure 2-1] Trends of No. of International Adoptees



Source: Press Release of the Ministry of Health and Welfare (2012).

South Korea is the only country among OECD members that sends a large number of its children abroad for adoption; ranked sixth in 2011 among international adoption sending countries. According to the data released in 2011 by the secretariat of the Hague Conference on Private International Law⁵⁾, there were 4,405 international adoptions in China, 3,445 in Ethiopia, 3,325 in Russia,

1,577 in Columbia, 1,070 in Ukraine, 916 in South Korea, 704 in Vietnam, 628 in India, 512 in the Philippines and 348 in Brazil. In terms of accumulated number of adopted children from 2003 to 2011, Korea was placed fifth.

More than half of Korean adoptees are placed in the US and the largest number of Korean children is still being adopted by families in the US. US is one of the largest adoption receiving countries in the world, and South Korean adoptees represent the fourth largest group of children adopted by American families. Among international adoptees in the US, 2,669 of them came from China, 1,568 from Ethiopia, 748 from Russia, and 627 from South Korea; ranking in fourth place. In addition, South Korean adoptees represented the fifth largest group of children adopted by families in 22 European countries in 2006, accounting for 4.0% of the total number of children adopted to EU. In addition, as it has been found that 96% of children adopted to EU were less than a year, Korea becomes to be known as one of the countries that sends babies abroad for adoption along with the Republic of South Africa ⁶).

5) Policy Department Citizens Rights and Constitutional Affairs (2009), International Adoption in the European Union.

http://www.childoneurope.org/issues/adoption/Report%20EP%20international%20adoption_EN.pdf

6) For reference, percentage of infants under one year of age sent abroad for adoption: Republic of South Africa 86%, Vietnam 46%, China 27%, Ethiopia 48%, and Thailand 22%

〈 Table 2-2 〉 No. of International Adoptees by Country

(Unit: Persons)

Country	Year					Total
	58 ~ 68	69 ~ 79	80 ~ 89	90 ~ 99	2000 ~	
Total	6,677	47,225	66,511	22,925	21,274	164,612
USA	6,002	25,669	45,071	17,545	16,267	110,554
France	12	3,297	6,522	958	394	11,183
Denmark	13	3,838	6,448	989	472	8,760
Sweden	491	4,315	2,587	990	1,132	9,515
Norway	83	2,129	2,218	1,149	832	6,411
Netherlands	0	2,191	1,494	249	165	4,099
Belgium	0	2,677	985	35	0	3,697
Australia	0	144	1,800	685	803	3,432
Germany	1	1,104	1,218	28	1	2,352
Canada	11	324	1,064	35	958	2,362
Switzerland	34	1,064	10	3	0	1,111
Italy	3	375	4	0	15	397
Luxemburg	0	0	113	257	265	605
England	12	57	2	1	0	72
Other countries	15	41	5	1	0	62

Source: Reconstructed internal data of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

So far, Korean children have been adopted to about 14 countries, and the US has adopted the most Korean children, taking up about 65% of the accumulated number of Korean international adoptees. Recently, children are being adopted to nine different countries, with the US still adopting the largest number of Korean children.

〈 Table 2-3 〉 No. of international adoptees by Country and Year in Recent Five Years

(Unit: Persons, %)

Year	Total	USA	Sweden	Canada	Norway	Australia	Luxem - bourg	Denmark	France	Italy
2007	1,264	1,013	80	68	20	44	3	22	14	-
2008	1,250	988	76	78	45	18	16	20	8	1
2009	1,125	850	84	67	40	34	17	21	8	4
2010	1,013	775 (76.5%)	74 (7.3%)	60 (5.9%)	43 (4.2%)	18 (1.8%)	12 (1.2%)	21 (2.1%)	6 (0.6%)	4 (0.4%)
2011	916	707 (77.2%)	60 (6.6%)	54 (5.9%)	33 (3.6%)	21 (2.3%)	15 (1.6%)	16 (1.7%)	4 (0.4%)	6 (0.7%)
2012	755	592 (78.4%)	49 (6.5%)	45 (6.0%)	26 (3.4%)	13 (1.7%)	9 (1.2%)	10 (1.3%)	4 (0.5%)	7 (1.0%)

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare (2013). International adoption statistics.

Recently, as international adoptees born in the 1980s (when international adoption was carried out in a large scale) came of age, an increasing number of adoptees are visiting their mother country. According to the data issued by the Ministry of Health and Welfare (2012), the number of international adoptees visiting their mother country is between 3,000 to 4,000 on an annual basis, and about 4,000 international adoptees are currently using the services that help them find their biological families during their visit. Additionally, the number of international adoptees residing in Korea for more than a year was estimated to be about 700 as of 2011 and is continuing to grow. After the revision of the Nationality Act, a total of 17 international adoptees acquired Korean nationality in 2011.

Section 2. International Adoption–related Laws and Policies

1. Adoption–related Laws

1) Act Revision Process

Adoption related laws in Korea have been updated through a series of revisions. Its details are described in the following table. Korea's adoption law has gone through revisions which involved changes in its title from Inter-Country Adoption Law with Regard to the Orphans, Act on Special Cases concerning Adoption, Act on Special Cases concerning the Promotion and Procedure of Adoption and to Act on Special Cases concerning Adoption.

The revision from the "Act on Special Cases concerning the Promotion and Procedure of Adoption" to the "Act on Special Cases concerning Adoption" was made because of the need to reinforce the protection of children classified as those who need protection of biological families and to strengthen the government's obligations of monitoring and supervising children's rights to make sure that they are protected. To this end, the Adoption Deliberation System and the Adoption Approval System were introduced. Based on these changes, South Korea signed the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Inter-country Adoption.

〈 Table 2-4 〉 Revisions of Adoption related Laws

Title of Act	Year	Main Points
Enactment of Intercountry Adoption Law with Regard to the Orphans	Enacted in 1961 Abolished in 1976	<u>Purpose</u> : To promote welfare for orphans by putting simple measures in place for the processes of adopting a Korean child by a foreigner <u>Meaning</u> : International adoption included in the legal boundary for the first time <u>Limitation</u> : Limited coverage. Promotion of international adoptions
Enactment of Act on Special Cases concerning Adoption	Enacted on 12/31/1976	<u>Purpose</u> : To stimulate domestic adoptions, to streamline the adoption procedures of children placed at protection facilities, and to promote the safety and welfare of adopted children <u>Meaning</u> : An increase in domestic adoptions and a high adoption success rate <u>Limitation</u> : Lack of Post-adoption management and supervision after adoption and low adoption success rate
Overall Revision of "Act on Special Cases concerning the Promotion and Procedure of Adoption"	Revised on 1/5/1995	<u>Purpose</u> : To strengthen the government's support for adoptions and to raise adoption success rate <u>Meaning</u> : Importance put on children's rights <u>Limitation</u> : Low adoption success rate, increase in international adoptions
Overall Revision and Title Change to "Act on Special Cases concerning Adoption"	Revised on 8/4/2011, Effective from 8/5/2012	<u>Purpose</u> : To strengthen children's rights in the adoption procedures <u>Meaning</u> : To strengthen the interests of adopted children <u>Limitation</u> : Controversial

Source: 1) Hyeon So-hye. 2009. Partial revision of the advancement measures of the adoption law.

2) The Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2013. Press release.

2) Major Revisions of the Act on Special Cases concerning Adoption⁷⁾

(1) Introduction of Adoption Approval System

Due to the enactment of the Act on Special Cases concerning Adoption, domestic and international adoption of children requiring protection required an approval from a family court (Article 11). Introduction of such adoption approval

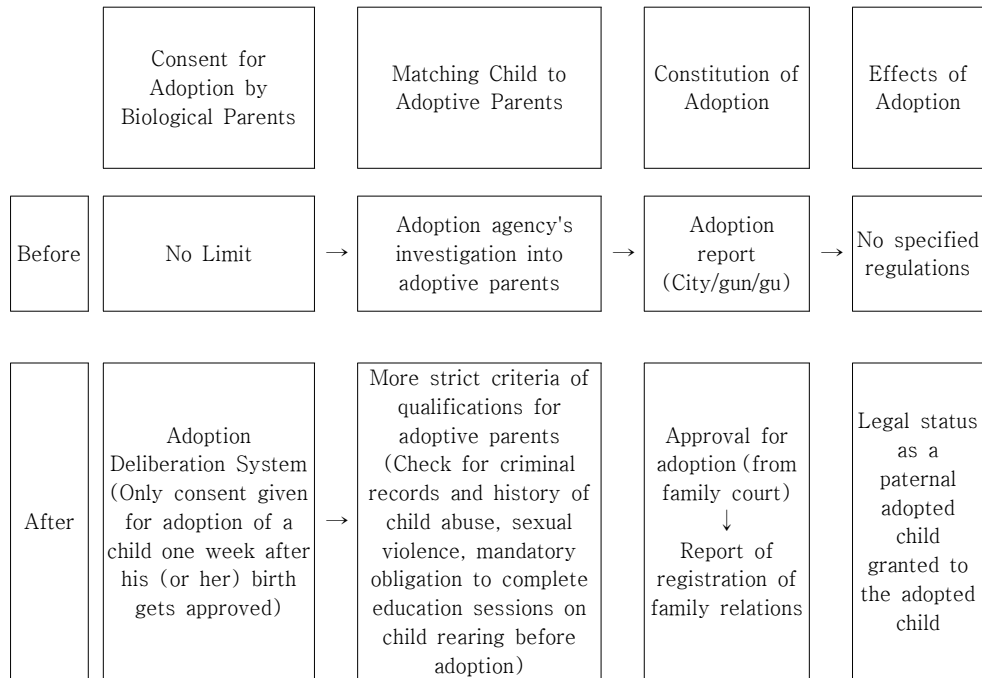
⁷⁾ Press releases from the Ministry of Health Welfare (2013) were mainly referred.

system has strengthened the adoption constitution requirement from adoption registration (permission to emigrate from the Ministry of Welfare in case of international adoption) to court approval. A child adopted upon a permission from a family court is granted with the same legal position as a paternal adopted child⁸⁾ under the civil law, signifying a reinforced legal status of the adopted child (Article 14).

In the past, legal procedures were completed when an adoption was reported to an administrative authority, whereas today, in addition to the legal procedures, an approval has to be granted from a family court to complete the overall adoption process. Furthermore, the qualification criteria for adoptive parents have been reinforced (Article 10) to promote welfare of adopted children. Anyone with history of child abuse, domestic violence, sexual abuse, or drug abuse faces tighter restrictions on their eligibility, and soon-to-be adoptive parents are obligated to complete education sessions provided by an adoption agency before the adoption process is completed. Article 5 of the Enforcement Requirements stipulates that "an adoptive parent shall submit a certificate of education completion issued by an adoption agency when applying for an approval from a family court."

8) Under the civil law (Article 908, Section 3), an adopted child is regarded as a child born during marriage of a couple

[Figure 2-2] Flow Chart Before and After Changes in Adoption Procedures



Source: The Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2013. Press Release

(2) Adoption Deliberation System

The revised Act introduced the Adoption Deliberation System, which grants an approval for an adoption of a child at least one week after his (or her) birth (Article 13). That is, a one-week deliberation period is given to the birth parents in order to prioritize protecting the biological family, for the best interest of the baby. Previously, however, adoption was completed when a biological mother was still at the hospital (three days and two nights, in case of a natural birth), putting priority on adoption rather than on protecting the biological family.

In order to stress that it is best for the children to be with their birth parents, counseling before adoptions has been strengthened. Adoption agencies are obligated to offer sufficient counseling to birth parents before they decide to

consent to adoption on issues such as child rearing, support provided by the government and effects of adoption. All this is to make sure that birth parents give as much thought as possible on their decision on adoption because the most desirable environment for a child is to be raised by their biological parents.

(3) Domestic Adoption Promotion Policy

Legal grounds for a policy to encourage domestic adoption, that was in effect since 2007, has been newly established (Article 7); domestic adoption is searched first before inter-country adoption to encourage domestic adoption. The adoption procedure has been institutionalized as follows: apply for an adoption → implement domestic adoption procedure (performed by individual adoption agencies) → implement domestic adoption procedures utilizing the adoption information system → implement international adoption procedures.

(4) Strengthening Post-adoption Service

To provide support for forming stable relations between adopted children and adoptive parents, the duration of post-adoption services has been lengthened (from six months to one year) and the details of the services are specified (Article 25). The services the Act stipulates includes: observation of mutual adaptation between an adopted child and adoptive parents, provision of information on child rearing and frequent counseling services for adoptive families.

(5) Adoption Information Disclosure System

Adoptees' right to claim for disclosure of adoption information is legally guaranteed to help adoptees find their roots (Article 36). An eligible applicant for

the claim is an adoptee, adopted according to the Act on Special Cases concerning Adoption, or his (or her) legal representative, and the information that can be disclosed upon the claim includes personal information of biological parents (name, date of birth, address and contact number of birth parents), age of biological parents when the adoptee was adopted, the reason for adoption, and their residential area (mandatory disclosure information) (Article 13 of the Enforcement Decree). However, personal information of biological parents can be disclosed only upon their consent.

Information is disclosed according to the following procedure; a) an application is submitted to an adoption agency or Korea Adoption Services; b) consent is given by biological parents to disclose the information; and c) information is disclosed to the applicant (Article 14 or 17 of the Enforcement Decree). Adoption agencies are obligated to provide information related to adopted children, their biological parents, and their adoptive parents to Korea Adoption Services for its smooth operation of the adoption information disclosure system (Article 24).

(6) Establishment of Korea Adoption Services

Korea Adoption Services have been established to promote domestic adoption by sharing information among adoption agencies and to provide post-adoption services to adoptees (Article 26). Major responsibilities of Korea Adoption Services include: operation of an integrated database of adoptees, adoptive families and biological families needed for biological family search; studies on domestic and foreign adoption policies and services and adoption-related international cooperation. The legal ground was laid for Korea Adoption Services established since 2009. This became the basis for the legal ground for establishment of the Korea Adoption Services, which has been in operation since 2009. The following table shows the differences between before and after the revision of the Act on Special Cases concerning Adoption.

〈 Table 2-5 〉 Comparison between Before and After Revision of the Act on Special Cases concerning Adoption

Category	Act on Special Cases concerning Adoption	
	Before Revision	After Revision
Legal Ground	Act on Special Cases concerning the Promotion and Procedure of Adoption	Act on Special Cases concerning Adoption
Purpose	To promote adoption of children requiring protection	To define special cases of child adoption and requirements and procedures of adoption under the civil law with a goal of strengthening children's rights and interests
Qualification for Adoptee	Child (aged under 18) requiring protection requested to be protected by a protection facility or an adoption agency	Child (aged under 18) requiring protection requested to be protected by a protection facility or an adoption agency
Qualification for Adoptive Parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Those with sufficient properties, and those who recognize religious freedom of an adoptee o Those belonging to a happy family without any noticeable physical and mental disabilities o In case of a person of foreign nationality, one must satisfy the qualifications stipulated in the Korean law o Shall not make an adoptee engage in a lowly job *Age of adoptive parents specified in Enforcement Requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Those with sufficient properties, and those who recognize religious freedom of an adoptee o Those without any criminal records or history of drug abuse o Those who do not engage in a job that goes against adoptee's welfare o Shall complete education sessions defined by the Decree of the Ministry of Health and Welfare before adoption
Adoptee's Consent to Adoption	In case of an adoptee aged over 15, adoptee's consent required	In case of an adoptee aged 13 or over, adoptee's consent required
Consent to Adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o From adoptive parents o In case parents are deceased, other direct relative's consent required o From guardian (Approval from a family court not required) 	Same as left
When Adoption becomes Effective	File family relations registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Approval from family court o File family relations registration

Source: The Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2012. Press Release.

2. Policy related to International Adoption: To Become a Member of the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Inter-country Adoption

South Korea signed the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Inter-country Adoption on May 24, 2013 (as of now, there are 91 signatories to the convention). To become a member of the Hague convention, the current children protection system that centers on facilities should be changed so that it centers on protecting biological families; and policy supplements should be in place to, for example, provide support to single mothers so that they can take care of their children by themselves. To this end, the government is making preparations, such as establishing a legislation to comply with the Hague convention deciding to establish a department under the government to orchestrate international adoption policies, and to certify and supervise adoption agencies, completing a report on qualifications for adoptive parents, and considering the establishment of a public organization to facilitate adoption policies of the government.

According to a report made to the National Policy Coordinating Committee in 2012 to satisfy the Hague convention, the government established the legislation revising the Act on Special Cases concerning Adoption made a decision to establish a department under the government to orchestrate international adoption policies and to certify and supervise adoption agencies; completed a report on qualifications for adoptive parents; and was planning to put in place a public organization to facilitate adoption policies of the government.

Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Inter-country Adoption

Major Purposes

- To protect basic rights and best interests of children in case of an international adoption and to prevent abduction or human trafficking through adoptions
- To promote welfare of and pursue protection of adopted children through an approval for adoption granted by a central authority of treaty powers

Major Points

- To pursue the protection given by birth families or domestic families (adoption or foster families) as part of the policy to put priority on the protection given by birth families before sending children abroad for adoption
- All children under the age of 18 requiring habitual residence are qualified for adoptions
- To pursue the paternal adoptee system
- Designation of a central authority in charge of international adoptions
- An adoption that is completed based on an approval from an authorized national agency in a adoption sending country is recognized for its validity even in an adoption receiving country

Meaning of Convention

- To highlight the best interest of children
 - “Inter-country adoptions are made in the best interests of the child and with respect for his (or her) fundamental rights (quoted from the Hague Convention).”
 - It is stressed that all pertinent parties, including the government, public or private social welfare facilities, courts, law enforcement authorities, administrative authorities, and the legislature, should put priority on the best interest of children
- To prioritize the protection of children requiring protection given by birth families
 - Foster care and domestic adoption are considered first before pursuing international adoption
- Stress put on responsibilities of involved countries in complying with the convention
 - Cooperation and permissions between involved countries in international adoptions to prevent adoption-related abuse
 - Establishment of minimum standards of adoption and designation of a central authority proposed to build an effective management system

Section 3. Literature reviews on International Adoptees

1. Survey on international adoptees

- 1) Ministry for Health Welfare and Family Affairs (2008) "Survey on International Adoptees and Ways to Provide Effective Post-adoption Services"

Online survey was conducted on international adoptees aged over 16 to identify their welfare status. Participants were asked about the following aspects: their basic social, economic, and sociodemographic characteristics; basic information on their adoptive parents and families; social, economic, and biological information of their adoptive parents; their physical health and level of happiness; their social relationships; social discrimination; information on their partner (spouse); their cultural identity; experience in finding their biological family; life in Korea; their general thoughts on adoption; their experiences in using post-adoption services; their connection to overseas Korean communities; and their experiences in Korean society and with Koreans. The total number of participants was 287, among which 46% were from the US, 10% from the Netherlands, 9% from Denmark, 9% from Sweden, 7% from France, 7% from Belgium, 5% from Australia, 5% from Norway, and 1% from Switzerland.

The most important issue regarding the post-adoption services was reunion with biological parents as manifested in the responses given by 61% of the participants that they had visited Korea to find their biological families, followed by support for job opportunities, cultural support, language support, and visa application. Proposals made based on the survey findings include: better services to help adoptees find their biological families, support for employment of adoptees who have returned to Korea for a long-term and educational support for improving their Korean proficiency to remove language barriers.

2) Global International Adoptees' Link, Asiatic Research Institute of Korea

University. "Survey on international adoptees and Ways to Provide Effective Post-adoption Services"

This study identified the usage of post-adoption services provided by each provider and organization and satisfaction level with the services through a survey with approximately 700 international adoptees in 2011. Among the respondents,

64.2% of them were found to be adopted to the US, 8.1% to Denmark, 7.3% to the Netherlands, 4.6% to Sweden, 3.1% to France, 2.7% to Germany, 2.2% to Australia and 2.2% to Norway. Among the participants, 13.2% were living in Korea, and 75% attempted to find their biological parents.

In this survey, the identity of adoptees was divided into four categories: strong identity as a Korean, weak identity as a Korean, strong identity as an adoptee, and weak identity as an adoptee to see their satisfaction level with the main post-adoption services. The main post-adoption services were as follows: support for reuniting with biological parents, cultural programs, support for employment and settlement in Korea, language programs, support for immigration application, programs for building identity and self-esteem, and a campaign to enhance perception toward international adoptees. The service in most need was support for reuniting with biological parents, followed by language program support, assistance in immigration application, and a campaign to enhance perception toward international adoptees.

2. Trends of International Adoption Studies and Main Findings Thereon

1) Trends of International Adoption Studies

There were few studies on international adoptees considering its 50 year history, and most studies were on the identity of international adoptees and their psychological adjustments. There were a few studies on their visit to the birth country or their experiences in finding their roots. However, it was hard to find studies on their needs for post-adoption services or on the post-adoption services provided by countries to which that they were adopted.

The key interest of the studies on international adoptees was related to adoptees' adaptation to their new country. That is why most of the studies were on the environment international adoptees grew up in and their psychological

adjustment (Go Hye-yeon, 2005; Park Mi-jeong, Lee Suk-yeong, 2007; Lee Mi-seon, 2001; Heo Nam-sun, 1997), establishment of a unique identity based on their psychological adjustment (Sorosky, Barran and Pannor, 1975), and post-adoption services that help them adapt psychologically to a new environment (Go Hye-yeon, Lim Yeong-sik, 2005, 2008; Kim Gyeong-ok, 2009, Hong Jin-hyang, 2009).

2) Main Findings

(1) Sociodemographic Characteristics and Life Satisfaction of International Adoptees

Depending on the gender of an adoptee, there are differences in self-identity (Stein and Hoopes, 1985) and self-concept (Wickes and Slate, 1996). Women tend to have a stronger self-identity and self-concept than men (Lee Mi-seon, quoted in 2002). In addition, a study on international adoptees showed that men were more depressed than women (Storsbergen, et al., 2009), signaling that generally female adoptees had achieved better psychological adjustment than male counterparts.

A study conducted by Mohanty and Newhill (2011) found that age showed positive relation with sense of isolation felt by adoptees and negative relations with racial and ethnic socialization. It means that as an adoptee becomes older, they feel more isolated and the frequency of racial and ethnic socialization is lessened. Also, age has been found to be a major element that affects the development of self-identity (Sorosky, 1975, Rosenberg, 1992: Lee Mi-seon, quoted in 2002). Thus, it is thought that age is likely to affect psychological adjustment of adoptees.

A previous study on psychological adjustment of international adoptees (Westhues and Cohen, 1998) showed that higher education of an adoptee was

associated with higher self-esteem and better adjustment to society (Lee Mi-seon, requoted in 2002). Furthermore, education levels of international adoptees was related to a negative effect on their mental health problems, such as depression during adulthood (Storbergen, et al., 2009). Therefore, their education levels are likely to have a positive effect on their psychological and sociological adjustments.

Factors affecting international adoptees' satisfaction with their lives included income level, relationships with adoptive parents, a number of close friends, frequency of identity crisis, and attitude toward adoption. It was found that adoptees with a high income, benign relationships with their adoptive parents, many close friends, and positive attitude toward adoption tend to feel more satisfied with their life. In addition, adoptees who had frequently experienced identity crisis showed higher life satisfaction (An Jae-jin and Kwon Ji-seong).

(2) Adoptive Family

Importance of adoptees' relationships with adoptive families is manifested well in the study on domestic and international adoptive families. The study showed positive relationship between adoptees' self-concept and their relationships with adoptive families, and negative relationship between pathological symptoms and their relationships with adoptive families. This study also found that family environment variables are better at predicting adoptees' adjustment than adoption-related variables (Levi-Shiff, 2001).

A study conducted by Muller, Gibbs and Ariely (2002) on adult adoptees in the US demonstrated that the more attached adoptees were to their adoptive father or mother when they were teenagers, the higher their self-esteem and life satisfaction. Such attached relationship with adoptive parents affected their adoption-related experiences (their current thoughts on adoption, feelings of being stigmatized by adoption, and recognition of their adoption). That is, when they had a strong,

attached relationship with their adoptive parents, they tend to have a positive attitude toward adoption. They felt less stigmatized and lived with unawareness of their adoption if they had an attached relationship with their adoptive father and mother, respectively.

In addition, a study done by Lee Mi-seon (2002) concluded the level of attachment to adoptive parents and sense of isolation from adoptive families as key factors affecting psychological adjustment of adoptees. This implies relationship between adoptees and their adoptive parents or family is important in predicting adjustment level of adult adoptees.

(3) Identity and Finding Roots

International adoptees are highly likely to experience identity crisis when they are growing up because they experience identity crisis resulting from having different looks to other family members and belonging to an ethnic minority in a Caucasian society at the same time. In the study of Lee Mi-seon (2002) on the adjustment of international adoptees, many adoptees were experiencing identity crisis. Experiences of Korean international adoptees showed psychological insecurities in their attempt to understand their unique ethnical and cultural position within their family, Korean community, and society (Lee, Yoo and Roberts, 2004).

Such identity crisis affects the adjustment of adoptees, a feature identified in a study conducted by Lee and others (2010) with Korean college students adopted to the US, Korean emigrants of the same age (including second generation emigrants), and Korean students staying in the US. The study found out that ethnic identity of adoptees was weaker than that of non-adoptees, and their ethnic identity level was associated with their well-being. Meanwhile, a study conducted by Lee, Yoo, and Roberts (2004) showed negative relationship between adoptees' participation in ethnic identity activities and their life satisfaction, meaning that

they may temporarily experience confusion and lower life satisfaction while they actively partake in ethnic activities and search for what it means to live as an ethnic minority. In addition, a study done by Mohanty and Newhill (2011) on Asian adoptees in their adolescence or early adulthood found out that racial and ethnical socialization level affected self-esteem of international adoptees through how much they felt marginalized (An Jae-jin, Kwon Ji-seong, requoted in 2012).

Most studies on identity were centered around ethnic identity. A study conducted by Go Hye-yeong and Lim Yeong-sin (2005) showed that the more connected international adoptees were to Korean culture, the stronger their ethnic identity and the weaker their sense of isolation. According to a comparison among three groups (Europe, USA, and Korea) divided based on international adoptees' residential area, adoptees living in Korea had the strongest ethnic identity followed by adoptees living in the US and Europe. This may be attributed to the number of Asians that they can come into contact with where they live.

Finding roots is adoptees' universal desire. The majority (87.6%) of the participants in the studies were interested in or have made an attempt to find their roots regardless of their sociodemographic characteristics, their adoptive parents' sociodemographic characteristics, and their relationship with adoptive parents (Park In-seon, 1993).

According to An Jae-jin and Kwon Ji-seong (2010), adoptees who were highly likely to attempt to find their roots were aged between 30 to 34, have experienced identity crisis, was adopted at an older age, and took interest in finding their roots when they were young. Adoptive parents' attitude towards their children finding their roots was also another element affecting adoptees' decision.

Adoptees, who took interest in finding their roots when they were young and experienced identity crisis more frequently were likely to try to find their roots. The older the age at which adoptees were adopted, the more likely they would try to find their roots. A divorce of adoptive parents might prompt them to find their roots. Results different from that of previous studies were discovered.

Previous studies stated that there is a higher possibility of adoptees finding their roots if they are unaware of their adoptive parents' attitude toward their root search.

(4) Post-adoption Services

Go Hye-yeon and Lim Yeong-sik (2008) has proposed the following in order to improve the post-adoption services: systematic post-adoption management by adoption agencies, a larger budget for post-adoption services, placement of professionals at adoption agencies, integration of information kept separately by each adoption agency and organization, and development of post-adoption service programs in line with the needs of international adoptees.

In addition, a study conducted by Park Mi-jeong, Lee Mi-seon, and Go Hye-yeon (2011) stressed the need for specialization by dividing the post-adoption program into the following categories: visits to the mother country, native language training course, biological family search, support for living in the mother country, support for cultural and art activities, events and conferences, and guest houses for adoptees. An evaluation on post-adoption services should be done in consideration of differences in characteristics, size and financial resources among organizations and agencies that provide post-adoption services; and emphasis was put on providing standardized and organized post-adoption service programs.

(5) Settlement in Korea

According to a study done by Hwang Seung-yeon (2010) on the status of international adoptees who returned to Korea, adoptees wanted to find their biological parents or obtain information on their biological parents and their birth. Adoptees can alleviate the sense of inferiority resulting from their appearance and mingle with people they can identify as themselves appearance-wise when they

settle in Korea. In addition, they found inner peace by learning Korean and Korean culture, settling in Korea, and getting a job related to Korea; and experienced identity crisis less frequently even after returning to the country in which they grew up as they knew more about Korea.



Chapter 3. Organizations of International Adoptees

Section 1. Overseas Adoptees Organizations

Section 2. Domestic Adoptees Organizations

3

Organizations of International Adoptees⁹⁾

Section 1. Overseas Adoptees Organizations

Tens of thousands of Korean children were adopted overseas, such as to the US or Europe, for more than half a century. As adopted children came of age, support groups established by adult adoptees and adoptive parents started to spring up in the US and some European countries since the 1990s. Some of the organizations in the US and Europe, both small and large in size, have been integrated into one big membership association to establish and operate a systematic international network.

Adult adoptees in Europe formed small-sized support groups and independent support groups in Europe came together to establish International Korea Adoptee Association (IKAA) in March, 2004. Later, individual support groups in the US were united to establish IKAA-USA.

In short, IKAA is an association that has combined all of the individual support groups in Europe and the US, and is currently operating as an official non-profit organization. IKAA, established to provide support to the Korean adoptee community, offers communication opportunities, forms international relations, and provides necessary information to Korean adoptees. The association consists mainly of organizations made up of adult adoptees that operated for more than 20 years, and makes plans on and organizes regular activities for member organizations.

IKAA forms a network by liaising thousands of adoptees dispersed across the world. The IKAA network promotes innovation of post-adoption services for

9) This chapter is completed based on the findings of a survey done by Min-gyeong Jeon.

international adoptee support groups by raising the profile of the international adoptee community, encouraging sharing of information and resources among support groups for adult adoptees, and strengthening various cultural relation. IKAA is making an effort to include other support groups that are not members of IKAA in North America, Europe, Scandinavia, Australia, or Korea, so as to consistently expand the network. Currently, IKAA is classified into IKAA-USA and IKAA-Europe.

Hereinafter, a close look is taken at the history and activities of key support groups affiliated to IKAA-USA (5 organizations) and IKAA-Europe (5 organizations) and another four support groups that are non-members of IKAA. In addition, what these support groups want from the Korean government is briefly addressed.

To obtain information, about 40 support groups were contacted by email for a period of two and a half week in November, 2013. The list of support groups was either received from IKAA or gained by web search. About 40 support groups located in the US, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Australia, Norway and Korea were asked via email to participate in the survey. Out of 40 organizations, 8 e-mails were returned due to an incorrect address, and three refused to participate. It is thought that the e-mails were returned because the organizations stopped operation but did not close down the website or blogs. Five support groups completed the survey and other organizations did not reply. The organizations that completed the survey are AKF, Adoption Link, Camp Mujigae, Korean Adoptee Association of Philadelphia, and Adult Korean Adoptees of Portland. AKF operates in Sweden and the rest in the US.

They were asked a total of six questions: about the history of the organization, the number of active members and programs, whether they receive any official or unofficial support, what they want from the Korean government in terms of post-adoption services for adoptees, and other comments they wanted to mention.

Hereinafter, the current status of international adoptees is provided based on the

responses from the organizations that participated in the survey and information from web pages of ICAA and 14 other organizations.

1. ICAA USA

International Korea Adoptee Association-USA has a total of five support groups as its members.

< Table 3-1 > International Korea Adoptee Association – USA Member Organizations

Organization Name	Website Address	Establishment Year	Area of Activity
AK Connection	www.akconnection.com	2000	Minnesota
Also-Known-As, Inc.	www.alsoknownas.org	1996	Three states near New York
Asian Adult Adoptees of Washington	www.aaawashington.org	1996	Washington State
Korean Adoptees of Hawaii	www.kahawaii.org	2006	Hawaii
Adoption Links, DC	adoptionlinks.weebly.com	2002	Washington D.C., Maryland, Virginia

1) AK Connection

Adopted Korean (AK) Connection was established in Minnesota in 2000 through a variety of cooperative activities among Korean adoptee who shared information over the Internet. Information on domestic and foreign events, visits to Korea, experiences as an adoptee, and various subjects related to Korean adoptees is provided in an easy and convenient way via its website.

The objective of AK Connection is to provide information to and to form a support system for adult Korean adoptees. Its website is offered to help adult adoptees to participate in international activities and to provide information adult Korean adoptees might find interesting. It also aims to provide educational, cultural and social events or activities for a stronger connection with foster care

families and to fulfill various needs of regional society.

AK Connection is a non-profit membership-based organization, where any adult Korean adoptee can join. Email newsletters enable its members to share information and about 800 members are subscribing to them. Membership fees are collected on an annual basis and the group of executives consists of 4-7 voluntary members annually. The group of executives is responsible for planning, organizing, and operating various annual events. The group meets on a monthly basis and takes the initiative in running the organization with each executive carrying out unique responsibilities.

The organization also holds various events, such as annual parties, annual summer barbecue parties, regular dinners and small meetings, recreational sports activities, broadcasting and art-related events and book-signing.

2) Also-Known-As, Inc. (AKA)

As a non-profit organization established in 1996 in the state of New York, Also-Known-As (AKA) operates in New York and three nearby states. AKA, having a 20-year history was established to give adult adoptees opportunities to express their opinions; to serve as a cultural bridge; and to help them recognize changes in their ethnic perception, their country of birth, cultures, language and the need for biological parents through interaction among international adoptees.

Executives are selected on an annual basis and are responsible for planning, organizing and carrying out various annual events. A committee under the group of executives is in charge of helping each department perform its activities.

AKA works to improve the environment for Korean adoptees by hosting a variety of events, such as educational programs for children aged between 7 and 14 and for teenagers, adoptee square, monthly social events, professional education opportunities for adoptees and their families, cultural events and activities, and cooperative events with organizations in the US, and provides educational

materials for Korean lessons.

3) Asian Adult Adoptees of Washington (AAAW)

Asian Adult Adoptees of Washington (AAAW), established in 1996, offers mentoring programs, fellowship, and education opportunities to adoptees and organizations in Asia/the Pacific region. It is a non-profit organization headquartered in Seattle and consists of voluntary executives.

AAAW was formed after realizing the need to get to know fellow adoptees during a conversation that a few adoptees had over dinner about forming an organization for adoptees on December 7, 1996. At that time, there was no network for adult adoptees in Washington. Thousands of adoptees were growing up without any help or information. They started the organization based on their belief that adoptees could share their experiences.

AAAW focuses mainly on providing information for adoptees and programs targeted for teenagers. First of all, it provides information on regional, national, international adoptee-related events to Asian Americans or people adopted to islands in the Pacific. A monthly meeting creates an environment where adult adoptees interact with one another and consistently share friendship. AAW offers opportunities for adult adoptees and the people they care to have discussions and share videos on subjects that they are interested in and provides mentorship programs and activities for Asian adoptee children and teenagers. In addition, AAW provides information to nearby organizations or groups interested in experiences of inter-cultural adoptees through events and activities, and offers scholarships to the program to learn about Korea and the heritage education camp carried out by Inje University.

4) Korean Adoptees of Hawaii (KAHI)

Korean Adoptees of Hawaii(KAHI), a non-profit organization, was established upon the experiences of adult Korean adoptees. The establishment general assembly was held in Honolulu on March 2006 with four members. In April, one month after the assembly, the number of its members doubled to eight and the organization grew constantly due to the efforts made by its members. KAHI wishes to become a supportive community in Hawaii through public activities, networking education and sharing of resources. KAHI believes that consorted efforts of a group can achieve more than efforts of individuals in terms of raising awareness on adoption and personal identity.

As the first adoptee support group in Hawaii, KAHI offers a supportive environment to adult Korean adoptees with differing experiences, needs and perspectives to share friendship and information. As an information support center, it aims to give a chance to adoptees not only in the region but also in the continental United States, Korea and other countries to interact with one another and to proffer resources and services to those who wish to learn Korean history and search for their cultural identity.

KAHI wants to become an important pillar of ample resources in ever-growing Korean-American and Asia-pacific American communities and is making an effort to raise awareness on the unique and important role of Korean adoptees. In addition, KAHI participates in the regional community in various ways and offers a chance to contribute to the development of the regional community, thereby strengthening and advancing the bond therewith.

Programs KAHI is planning on carrying out in the future are as follows: ① programs useful to learn the history and cultures of the country of birth through trips to Korea, education, and voluntary activities, a program that helps members to go to Korea to learn about the history and culture of the country of birth by, for example, traveling Korea or studying or doing volunteer work in Korea; ② a

program that helps adoptees learn about Korean, Korea's history and/or art in Hawaii; and ③ a mentorship program where adult adoptees become friends with young adoptees and become their role models.

5) Adoption Links, DC (ALDC)

New York-based Adoption Links, DC (ALDC) started from an internal group of Also-Known-As and was established as an independent organization by adult adoptees in Washington D.C. on November, 2002.

Washington D.C., Maryland and Northern Virginia are their main areas of activity. It presents various cultural contents related to adoption and anyone including adoptees and non-adoptees can become a member. It has about 250 Facebook members and about 50 active members in the region. The organization coordinates with ASIA Families (www.asiafamilies.org) on a frequent basis and receives support from IKAA as its member. It aims to form a network of Korean adoptees residing in Washington D.C., Maryland, Northern Virginia and surrounding areas, and to build and maintain a professional relationship with organizations of Korean adoptees based in other regions and countries. ALDC aspires to provide an opportunity for Korean adoptees and non-adoptees in the region where the organization is located to liaise resources by sharing experiences and doing social and cultural activities together. As a very socially active organization, ALDC engages in a variety of monthly activities, such as meal meetings, external social activities, discussions, or screening of documentaries, works together with other international adoptee support groups; and has links to other cultural and professional organizations.

2. ICAA EUROPE

ICAA - Europe has a total of five support groups for adoptees.

< Table 3-2 > International Korea Adoptee Association – EUROPE Member Organizations

Organization Name	Website Address	Year of Establishment	Area of Activity
Adopted Koreans' Association	www.akf.nu	1986	Sweden
Arierang	www.arierang.nl	1991	The Netherlands
Korea Klubben	www.koreaklubben.dk	1990	Denmark
Racines Coreennes	www.racinescoreennes.org	1995	France
KOR.I.A.	www.koria.it	2011	Italy

1) Adopted Koreans' Association (AKF - Sweden)

Adopted Koreans' Association (AKF) was founded on November 19, 1986 in Stockholm. Initially, the organization was more of a social gathering, but it started to take an interest in issues related to identity and cultural heritages as its members became mature. Currently, AKF is active across Sweden with about 200 Korean adoptee members and has formed a strong bond with Koreans living in Sweden. There are 123 members as of 2013 and 512 Facebook members.

AKF was established to provide a meeting venue for Korean adoptees and to exchange their experiences and insights related to adoption from Korea. The organization lends support to other international adoptee support groups and makes an effort to encourage people to take interest in Korea and Korean culture. It also established a fund for children requiring protection in Korea.

Any Korean adoptee (including their family members) as well as their guardians can join the organization as a full member. Only full members can attend events (e.g. workshops), and a membership fee is paid on an annual basis. Members

annually select 6 to 10 members to become executives of the organization. The executives are responsible for orchestrating various annual events, and the committee that reports to the executives handles adoption issues, international relations, and social events. It does not have an official sponsor. AKF is run on membership fees and receives support from the Swedish Inter-country Adoptions Authority under the Swedish Ministry of Health and Welfare and from the Korean Ministry of Health and Welfare.

The organization issues a quarterly magazine for members and organizes various events, such as conferences on adoption and Korea, fund-raising for projects to provide financial support to adoptee support groups, summer school for adoptees, cultural events, workshops for adoptees, social events, and events commemorating Chuseok, new year's day, or Swedish national holidays.

The programs in operation as of 2013 include Korean cooking classes, after-school activities, open seminars with Patrik Lundberg, seminars on visits to Korea, parental education, seminars for better understanding of Korea, meetings with other support groups in other regions of Sweden, group meetings for ICAA Gathering 2013, sports sessions, movie screenings, Korean paper crafts and scheduled workshops on adoptees with the Swedish government.

2) Arierang (The Netherlands)

Arierang is a non-profit organization for Korean adoptees in the Netherlands. Since its establishment in 1991, about 1,000 Korean adoptees have passed through this organization for the past 15 years. The first generation of Korean adoptees is now in their 40s, and the youngest generation consists of young children. Any Korean adoptee over the age of 16 living in the Netherlands can become a general member of this membership-based organization for a year. Adoptees younger than 16 can join the organization as temporary members, and their families and partners can become guardian members. A membership fee is paid

annually. Members elect the group of executives (chairman, secretary, and accountant) consisting of more than three members.

Meetings are held throughout the year for general members, and the group of executives deals with various events held every year while the committee reported to the group of executives handles adoption issues, international relations, social events, and *Uri Shinmun*, a quarterly magazine. Arierang is having difficulties in electing executive members because it relies on its members to volunteer for the job and is run on membership fees, donations, and gifts.

Arierang has conducted a research on adult adoptees and the importance of domestic and international post-adoption services. Arierang has a link to adoption agencies, Korean companies, governmental organizations, research and counseling agencies, and domestic and international adoptee support groups. Korean adoptees in the Netherlands become lifelong friends as they share their experiences together. What is important is that whenever an adoptee wants to meet other adoptees or find their identity as a Korean adoptee, they can get what they need whenever they need it from Arierang.

Arierang issues a quarterly member magazine entitled *Uri Shinmun* (meaning "our newspaper" in Korean), which is edited by its members, and hosts various social activities. Social activities include events such as weekly regional social meetings, soccer, beach volleyball, Children's Day Event, organization introduction day, and annual events such as Arierang Week, New Year's Gathering, and water sports event. The organization jointly hosts Korean Information Market with Shilla Travel to provide information on visiting their mother country and hosts various themed discussions on finding one's roots and reunion with biological families. They also organize Korean Cuisine Day and offer professional translation services.

3) Korea Klubben (Denmark)

Established in 1990, Korea Klubben, a non-profit organization, operates actively in Copenhagen. As a membership-based organization, there are 400 members, including subscribers to its magazine and everybody who received counseling services and visited Korea (all adult Korean adoptees), and the number increases to approximately 800 if support members (including family members) are included.

Korea Klubben is run by volunteers alone. The executive members consists of 12 members elected each year during the General Meeting. The executive members supervise, coordinate and initiate work done by various subcommittees. The subcommittees include: editorial committee, web committee, local committee, image and advertising committee, planning committee, travel committee, education committee, Summer camp committee, research committee on post adoption.

Korea Klubben is committed to facilitate contact among Korean adoptees, provide space to share adoption experiences, inform about Korea and Korean culture, and promote and provide Post-Adoption Services. Since its establishment in 1990, Korea Klubben co-organized the 2nd International Gathering of Adult Korean Adoptees in Oslo, Norway in 2001; organized the international adoption conference in Copenhagen (subject on the Meaning of Roots: Ethnic Identity and Biological Heritage, Research, Policy and Experience) in 2003; and co-organized the 2004 Korean Adoptee Gathering in Seoul.

In addition, the organization carries out the following activities: ① monthly dinners, ② annual summer camps, ③ group tours to Korea in collaboration with Shilla Travel and Net Travel, ④ Korean language schools and cultural activities (e.g. arts, films, traditional culture, and cooking), ⑤ social activities (e.g. Christmas parties, picnics, and sports days), ⑥ workshops on adoption issues, ⑦ counseling by phone and e-mail, ⑧ professional education programs and seminars for adoptive parents, ⑨ conferences on adoption, ⑩ gathering of artists

(UFOLAB), and ⑪ travel and culture preparation classes. Korea Klubben also publishes monthly newsletters, quarterly magazines, and conference reports to continuously provide information to its members.

4) Racines Coreennes (France)

Created in 1995 by young adopted adults, Racines Coreennes is, above all, a place of meeting and exchange of experiences related to adoption. Racines Coreennes provides information on the identity of an adoptee and their relationships with society and family. Racines Coreennes, made up of volunteers, also offers to anyone who wants a chance to experience Korean culture. It is comprised of adoptees, their families and relatives, close acquaintances, people interested in Korean cultures, and Korean expatriates. Members of Conseil Supérieur de l'Adoption (CSA) under the Family and Justice Ministry are responsible for providing counseling services. Racines Coreennes sits in CSA since 2002, as a representative of international adoptees.

Racines Coreennes publishes a quarterly magazine entitled *Hamkae* (meaning "together" in Korean) about information on Korean culture and current events in Korea, and shares experiences and thoughts on adoption. The organization holds the following five main activities: ① monthly dinner in a Korean restaurant (every last Sunday of the month at 1:30 p.m.), ② annual Conference at "Palais du Luxembourg" (topics on the table include: "four parents of an adoptee," "social adjustment," "adoption: abandon or carry on," and "one's perspective and other's perspective"), ③ events on *Seollal*, the Lunar New Year (held every February each year; provide Korean meals, and hold workshops, Korean traditional shows, Miss *Hanbok* contest and lottery; attended by about 350 persons), ④ Korean education and language trip to Korea in the summer (a two-week group tour) and one week individual tour (attended by 15 to 20 participants); Korean lessons and sightseeing schedules are subject to change ⑤ annual sports day (invited by the

Korean community in France in early May) and ⑥ dance party with Korean buffet and Korean pop music. It also operates a charity program where €5 out of the total €35 membership fee is donated to an organization called Rayon de Soleil de l'Enfant Etranger.

5) KOR.I.A. (Italy)

KOR.I.A. is a non-profit membership-based organization established in 2011 in Milan, Italy. The organization currently has approximately 30 members (adult Korean adoptees) and continues to grow at a steady pace. It is run mainly on voluntary services by its members and there are 7 executives.

The association aims to help Italian adoptees and Korean adoptees throughout the world to interact with one another, to form a stronger relationship with other organizations of adoptees and to create cultural projects in order to spread Korean art and culture. In line with these goals, various programs are organized, such as ① sports activities (e.g. soccer or American football), ② cooking activities (e.g. Korean dinners and cooking class), ③ Korean lessons, ④ Korean cultures (an annual Korean Culture Day sponsored by the Korean Consulate in Milan), ⑤ adoptee-related workshops, and ⑥ information provision to those wishing to visit or live in Korea.

3. Non-IKAA Support Groups

Hereinafter, four support groups, including three organizations which participated in the survey of this study, are examined. These organizations have a close relationship with IKAA even though they are not members of IKAA.

〈 Table 3-3 〉 Support Groups not Members of International Korea Adoptee Association

Organization Name	Website Address	Year of Establishment	Area of Activity
Adult Korean Adoptees of Portland	http://www.akaportland.org/	2001	Portland, USA
The Korean Adoptee Association of Philadelphia	http://kaaphilly.weebly.com/		Philadelphia, USA
Camp Mujigae	http://www.mymujigae.org/	1986	Albany, New York, USA
Korean American Adoptee Adoptive Family Network	http://www.kaanet.org/history.html	1998	California, USA

1) Adult Korean Adoptees of Portland (AKAP)

The first meeting was held in 2001 and monthly activities were carried out for about a year. Adult Korean Adoptees of Portland (AKAP) aims to support international adoptees and their families, and to enhance understanding on them through the monthly events they organize. There are about 160 members in the US and other countries, out of which 75 members are in Portland and its surrounding areas. AKAP receives support from various sources, such as Korean churches and a Korean women's organization in Portland besides its members.

Main events organized by AKAP include the 2003 Portland Adoptee Event together with Asian Adult Adoptees of Washington, the 2004 Korean Adoptee Gathering in Seoul, and an event in Las Vegas. Its monthly social activities changed into a variety of quarterly events, such as dinner meetings, movie day or hiking. The organization had a temporary recess period in 2006, but maintained contact with its members. In 2010, AKAP entered into a new era and organized two events with its members. The first event was electing two executives out of the four members in November 2010 and the second event was hosting a festive party where members donated, for example, their toys in December 2010.

Currently, they are holding monthly meetings. During the meetings, they

provide support for Korean lessons, dodge ball matches, fall barbecue, annual camps, movie-related activities and activities related to visits to Korea. They are also making an effort to support other support groups for adoptees and to participate in their events. AKAP is planning to continue their quarterly social events.

2) Korean Adoptee Association of Philadelphia (KAAP)

KAAP, established to provide support to Korean adoptees in Philadelphia, was co-founded by Monica Serroukh. KAAP aims to improve understanding on international adoption beyond the racial factors. In addition, they organize forums where people can share resources and experiences regarding Korean culture, multi-culturalism, and adoption. They are also trying to form a wider network with other adoptee support groups in the US. Some members, who had visited Korea or met their biological families, led a discussion on adoption and benefited from the post-adoption services that adoptees are using now. Its members started to learn Korean cultures and adoptee-related activities.

There are 214 Facebook members and 10-15 active members. The organization does not receive any official support, but it works closely with Adoption Links DC, AKA, and the Korean American Associations of Philadelphia. They engage in monthly Korean dinner meetings, discussions, recreational activities (e.g. picnics, baseball games, or concerts) and meet with other support groups, such as AKA and ALDC. They also provide programs to visit Korea and mentorship. Such activities are open to anyone, including adult adoptees, their spouses, partners, and friends.

3) Camp Mujigae

Camp Mujigae is where a Korean culture camp takes place. It is a non-profit organization with a steering committee that is operated by volunteers. The first camp of Camp Mujigae was organized by the parents of 25 children who attended the camp and lasted for two days in 1986. Camp Mujigae celebrated its 25th anniversary in 2011. Now, it has expanded to accommodate maximum of 300 members, ranging from young children to young adults. In the past few years, there were approximately 140 campers (members who participate in the camp), and in the past 20 years, about 300 campers participated in the camp.

Various support from the regional community helped Camp Mujigae to continue. In particular, the Korean Presbyterian Church of Albany helped out a lot which planned and provided cultural programs. Also, the Holy Family Korean Catholic Community and the Sarang Fellowship provided support and encouragement, and KCON (group of Korean drummers coming from New York City) offered help every year. Sookmyung Women's University in Korea gave their support for Camp Mujigae by creating classes for the campers.

Camp Mujigae does not organize weekly or monthly meetings. Several types of camps they are currently running are: ① a four days and three nights camp for seniors consisting of 8th graders or older, ② a two-night three-day three days and two nights "exploration" camp for 3rd to 5th graders, ③ a "discovery" camp for children ranging from kindergarteners to 2nd graders, and ④ a morning camp for children aged 5 and under.

Each camp includes Korean cultural experience activities and events commemorating the family day. A variety of fun activities are carried out such as a cultural festival, a Korean entertainment festival, or a Korean food festival. Hundreds of people including camp participants, their families, and members of regional social organizations celebrate the family day together. In addition, there are several classes in place to help participants learn crafts, Taekwondo, how to

cook, music, language, history or ethnic customs. Professional musicians and dancers were invited to an event held in 2012 to give campers a chance to experience Korea's traditional music and dance.

4) Korean American Adoptee Adoptive Family Network (KAAN)

KAAN, a non-profit organization consisting of Korean adoptees and their adoptive parents, was established in 1998 in California. Starting from 2010, the reelection of the chairman led to a relocation of the governing body from California to Pennsylvania. KAAN is being run on financial support from the Foundation for Enhancing Communities in Pennsylvania, funds raised, and other support.

The purpose of the establishment of KAAN is to improve the life of Korean adoptees through provision of information and opportunities to learn and cooperate and expansion of exchanges among adoptees, their adoptive parents and regional communities. KAAN is constantly expanding the network of Korean adoptees dispersed across the US and the world through conferences held each year.

Starting from the first conference held in Los Angeles, California, in 1999, the organization is hosting an annual conference in each region of the US. Anyone interested, including adoptees, their families, social workers, and head of regional communities, can attend the conferences regardless of age or mother country of adoptees. They provide assistance in providing various information and exchanges on topics on race, self-identity, family relations, ways on child rearing, finding biological families, and cultural and social activities through about 30 sessions of the conferences. KAAN also publishes adoption-related books and arranges adoptees' and their family's visit to Korea besides their main activity which is hosting the conferences.

4. Expectations from the Korean Government

The following is what the five organizations, which participated in the survey, expects from the Korean Government. First of all, the support groups for adoptees want the Korean government to continue to talk to adult adoptees on their knowledge and experiences. They also mentioned the need for the government to newly develop or improve the services along with continuous support and related activities from the Ministry of Health and Welfare in Korea.

Korean adult adoptees of some support groups said that having more post-adoption services would bring them benefits in terms of building self-identity and attached relationships. One of the executive members suggested the need for more post-adoption services related to self-identity. Detailed policies on adoptees' rights (e.g. right to obtain family medical records or information on biological family such as a family tree) was also mentioned to be of importance. Survey participants said that transparent work process among adoption agencies, adoptees and the government to make these things happen was also important.

Furthermore, other support groups deemed financially and emotionally open conversation necessary, meaning that more investment is required. Rather than conducting a series of surveys again and again, an honest conversation is required in a substantial manner. Most adoptees felt that the Korean government was not truly investing the time or efforts in them, and that they only asked questions and got information from them. They also mentioned that nothing has been achieved after conducting these series of surveys. They added that they are providing support to the adoptee community themselves due to such indifference shown by the Korean government

In order to continue international adoptions, related regulations and recommendations are required. The following recommendations have been proposed: ① rights for language education and education on culture and traditional activities when necessary, ② information on opportunities to study or

work in Korea, and ③ advisory support for first visit to Korea or post-adoption services.

The current status of support groups for international adoptees is summarized in the table below.

< Table 3-4 > Current Status of 13 support groups for international adoptees

Category	Details
History	Support groups continuously established from 1986 to 2011 (having history of roughly 2-27 years)
Organization Classifications	Most organizations surveyed are non-profit Most of them are run by an steering committee consisting of less than ten members
No. of Members	Most of them are membership-based Ranging from 4 to 800 members (including adoptees and adoptive families)
Social Support	Support received from a few places. Usually operated on membership fees, donations and support from regional communities Other support came from the Swedish government, regional churches, and regional women's organizations
Activities	Annual activities: Parties, summer barbecue parties, conferences, workshops, etc. Regular activities: Dinner, sports activities, broadcasting events, book signing and publication of newsletters/member newsletters Irregular activities: Guidance, child/adolescent guidance, cultural activities, Korean classes, visits to Korea, provision of various information, discussion, movie screenings fund-raising
Expectation from Korean Government	Constant conversations are required even after the surveys are completed Improved post-adoption services based on support and related activities Adoptees' right to know: Transparent sharing of various information on family medical records and biological families Education provided by the government on self-identity to adoptees and adoptive families
Other Comments	Opportunities for language education and information on cultural and traditional activities easily accessible to adoptees Advisory support for visiting Korea, communication with adoption agencies, and support for single mothers in Korea

Section 2. Domestic Adoptees Organizations

Starting from the 1980s, adult international adoptees began to pay visits to their mother country and were able to stay for a long time in Korea as they were classified as Korean expatriates living abroad. International adoptees living in Korea started to voluntarily establish organizations to claim for their rights. Starting with Global Overseas Adoptees' Link (GOAL) in 1998, organizations of international adoptees began to prosper. The organizations active in Korea include GOAL, Adoptee Solidarity Korea (ASK), and Truth and Reconciliation for the Adoption Community of Korea (TRACK). These three organizations cooperate with one another to co-host adoptee-related activities and meetings, and share opinions on international adoption issues.

1. Global Overseas Adoptees' Link (GOAL)

Global Overseas Adoptees' Link (GOAL) is the only organization established by a group of international adoptees that is still active to these days since March 1998 when it was granted an approval for its establishment as a non-profit organization under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. GOAL was established thanks to the joint efforts of international adoptees from the US and Europe upon their belief that all international adoptees have a right to know about their birth.

The first activities of GOAL by international adoptees living in Korea and Korean volunteers were helping international adoptees who visited the mother country to search their identity, roots, and biological family and to learn about Korean culture and language. Until now, they are helping Korean adoptees find their biological parents, enhance their understanding on Korean culture and society, adopt to the new environment and settle down in Korea, and provide various post-adoption services, programs, and activities. GOAL is being operated

by full-time workers, devoted volunteers and many other supporters.

The post-adoption services provided by GOAL include support for finding biological parents, Korean education scholarships, services related to visiting the country of birth, and support for F4 visa application. In addition, they provide information on a counseling program through which adoptees can get counseling on identity issues, a unique problem witnessed only among international adoptees.

2. Adoptee Solidarity Korea (ASK)

On March 2004, Adoptee Solidarity Korea (ASK) was established by a group of international adoptees residing in Korea. ASK is proposing the eventual suspension of international adoptions from Korea by raising awareness on international adoption issues. To stop international adoption, the organization started the Ask Postcard Campaign since May 2006 and sent a petition to the Korean National Assembly to stop international adoptions, to protect birth families, and to sign the Hague convention in May 2007. Its main activity is hosting monthly forums, which started from September 2004. Themes of the forums ranged from foster care to sexual education, pregnancy of teenagers, international trends in international adoption, and promotion of adoption in the media.

3. Truth and Reconciliation for the Adoption Community of Korea (TRACK)

Officially formed on January 2008, Truth and Reconciliation for the Adoption Community of Korea (TRACK) urged the government to pro actively seek the truth by claiming that international adoptions had been completed under the responsibility of the government. TRACK claims that adoption records filled in the past should be corrected because they are incorrect and that international adoptions should be minimized or abolished entirely by providing support to single mothers so that children can grow up with their biological family.

Its main activities include representation of the adoptee community when an adoption-related act is enacted and promoting the government's work and relevant policies. They expressed their opinion in a proactive manner whenever there was a change in the adoption system. They are helping adoptees express their opinions and representing them. As an example, they expressed their opinion in cooperation with the members of the National Assembly for the revision of the Act on Special Cases concerning Adoption in 2009 and asked translation services for adoptees who attended the public hearings on the revision of adoption-related acts in order to help international adoptees to actively state or represent their views on policies related to international adoption. They are mainly collaborating with KOROOT and the Korean Unwed Mothers' Support Network to stop international adoptions. They are also working together with those organizations to encourage support for and enhance social perception on single mothers as an alternative to the suspension of international adoption. The organization structure Jane Jeong Trencar, the secretary general, governing members and advisors.



Chapter 4. International Adoption System in Other Countries

Section 1. International Adoption System in the US

Section 2. International Adoption System in France

Section 3. International Adoption System in China

Section 4. International Adoption System in the Philippines

4

International Adoption System < in Other Countries <

Section 1. International Adoption System in the US

Financial support for adopted children by American families is given by either the federal government or state governments. Each state adopts its own adoptee support system. However, the government's adoptee support system provides support mainly to children requiring protection in the US (e.g. foster care) and only a small part of the financial support goes to children adopted from overseas. Meanwhile, private adoption agencies offer support to internationally adopted children and their adoptive families in the form of post-adoption services. This section examines the government's support system that is applied to international adoptees and post-adoption services provided by private adoption agencies.

The types of support provided by the federal government include (1) the adoption tax credit, (2) the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, and (3) military subsidies. Most states, however, do not proffer financial or medical support to internationally adopted children. The post-adoption services provided by private adoption agencies for internationally adopted children and their adoptive families will be briefly looked at in the case of California which has the highest number of international adoption, including adoptions from Korea (Office of Children's Issue, 2013).

1. Federal Government Support System

1) Federal Adoption Tax Credit (ATC)

The federal adoption tax credit system was legislated by the enactment of the Small Business Job Protection Act in 1996 which went into effect in 1997 to ease the financial burden resulting from adoption costs for a family wishing or considering to adopt a child, and to encourage adoption of children requiring protection (Smith, 2011). This system is applied to domestic adoptions (including all adoptions completed through public or private adoption agencies and foster care) except for adoptions of step children by step parents through remarriage, and international adoptions. In case of international adoption, the child's adoptive family can claim for a tax credit for the qualified adoption cost after the completion of the legal adoption procedure in the mother country of the adopted child or in the US. The qualified adoption cost includes adoption cost, lawyer's fee, court fees, travel expenses, and re-adoption cost of a child of overseas nationality (IRS, 2012).

This system helps adoptive families by providing a tax benefit for the adoption cost, but has limitations in that not all adoptive families get a full tax credit. This can be summarized by three characteristics of the adoption tax credit system. First, households with an income higher than a certain amount cannot benefit from the system because of the tax credit application criteria (IRS, 2013a; IRS, 2013b; Smith, 2011). In short, depending on the annual modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) of a household, they can benefit from a full or partial tax credit or have no benefits. Between 2007 and 2011, the modified adjusted gross income ranged between \$75,000 to \$115,000. As a result, households with MAGI less than \$75,000 were not affected, whereas those with an income higher than \$115,000 could not get a tax credit at all and those with an income between \$75,000-\$115,000 had partial tax credit (Smith, 2011). In 2013, the MAGI ranged

between \$194,580 to \$234,580 (IRSb, 2013). However, a household with an adopted child with disabilities can get maximum tax credit regardless of its income level.

Second, a tax credit does not offset the total adoption cost, instead maximum amount of the credit is applied (Smith, 2001). As the system came into effect in 1997, as mentioned before, households, which had adopted a child in 1997, were given a tax credit for the taxes imposed in 1997. The maximum credit was \$5,000 for adoption of child without disabilities and \$6,000 for adoptive families with an adopted child with disabilities (Smith, 2001). Due to the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act that was passed in 2001, the maximum tax credit increased to \$10,000 per adopted child regardless of disabilities starting from 2002. Moreover, the maximum tax credit was to increase each year based on the inflation rate (National Council for Adoption, 2013). Accordingly, the maximum tax credit has increased at a steady pace each year as shown in < Table 4-1 > up to \$12,970 per adopted child as of 2013 (NACAC, 2013). Especially for families who adopted a child with disabilities, flat credit is applied so that they receive maximum credit for the relevant tax year regardless of the adoption cost. That is, a tax credit is supposed to be given to adoptive families only when they have specific adoption expenses, but families who adopted a child with disabilities are eligible for applying for and receiving maximum tax credit even when they do not have any adoption expenses.

< Table 4-1 > Maximum Adoption Tax Credit in the US (1997-2013)

(Unit: \$)

Tax Report Year ¹⁾	Tax Credit	Tax Report Year ¹⁾	Tax Credit
1997-2001	Child without Disabilities: 5,000	2007	11,390
	Child with Disabilities: 6,000	2008	11,650
2002	10,000	2009	12,150
2003	10,160	2010	13,170
2004	10,390	2011	13,360
2005	10,630	2012	12,650
2006	10,960	2013	12,970

Note: ¹⁾ Tax report year refers to the year in which the child adoption procedure has been completed.

Source: National American Council on Adoptable Children (NACAC) (2013).

<http://www.nacac.org/taxcredit/taxcredit.html>.

Lastly, tax credit for adoption is not refundable. In detail tax credit refers to deduction of tax that is to be paid after calculating the total amount of tax. It is classified into "non-refundable tax credit" and "refundable tax credit" depending on the refundability (IRS, 2013a).

For a non-refundable tax credit, tax liability is credited within the maximum tax credit. When adoption tax credit was introduced for the first time in 1997, tax credits were not refundable. If the total amount of tax that adoptive parents had to pay in the first year when they receive the tax credit is smaller than the maximum tax credit, the rest of the amount can be deferred to the next tax year for the following five years. For example, if a family had a withholding tax (i.e. tax already paid) of \$5,000 and tax liability (i.e. tax actually owed to the federal government) of \$1,000 in 2002, the family could get a \$4,000 refund. However, if this family adopted a child without disabilities and had \$8,000 qualified adoption cost, the \$1,000 tax liability is reduced by tax credit to \$0 (Tax Liability \$1,000—Tax Credit \$1,000). The remaining qualified adoption cost of

\$7,000 (Adoption Cost \$8,000—Tax Credit \$1,000) can be deferred for the next five years (i.e. tax credit is used for a total of 6 years) to benefit from a tax credit. However, as non-refundable tax credits benefit only households that pay federal, families that do not pay taxes because they do not have any income cannot enjoy the benefits of the tax credit, except for households who adopted children with disabilities. In addition, low-income households with a small amount of taxes imposed enjoy relatively less benefits because the amount applied with the tax credit is small within the maximum tax credit.

Meanwhile, a refundable tax credit refers to a tax credit where the relevant tax credit amount is refundable even if there is no tax liability. Households that have not paid taxes or have a small amount of tax liability can get a refund not only for the tax liability but also for the remaining amount of the maximum tax credit not applied. As the adoption tax credit system was integrated into the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act on March, 2010, the maximum refundable tax credit per adopted child was \$13,170 in 2010 and \$13,360 in 2011. In short, if a family applied for a tax credit in 2010 or in 2011, the maximum tax credit was refunded regardless of the amount of tax liability (National Council for Adoption, 2013). However, after 2012, following the enactment and passage of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012, adoption tax credit was re-converted to non-refundable tax credit and the regulatory provision that stipulated that benefits are not provided if a taxpayer has not applied for and received the refund was abolished. Still, families who adopted a child with disabilities or deemed difficult to be adopted through a child welfare facility can apply for the maximum tax credit regardless of the adoption cost.

2) Federal Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program (AAP)

The Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program provided by Section 473 of the Social Security Act of the federal government was created to promote adoptions

of children requiring protection, including older children, children that need to be adopted with their siblings, or children with disabilities, deemed particularly difficult to be adopted, who are placed under public foster care in the US (Children's Bureau, 2013a). As a result, this provides financial and medical support to families who have adopted a child. The federal government provides financial assistance to states to cover up to 50-83% of the budget for the program depending on the per-capita income of the state (Children's Bureau, 2012). As of the 2008 fiscal year, the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program covered a monthly average of 381,000 people with the budget amounting up to \$2,160,000,000 (Children's Bureau, 2012).

However, according to Section 8.2B.6 of the Federal Child Welfare Policy Manual, the beneficiary qualifications of the program are more customized for children placed under the Public Child Welfare System, making it difficult for internationally adopted children to meet the qualifications for the benefit provided by the federal government (Children's Bureau, 2013a).

Furthermore, one must satisfy one of the following three conditions to receive the benefit from the program, but most of the internationally adopted children do not meet them, making it difficult for them to be entitled to the benefit (Children's Bureau, 2013a).

- One should be eligible for the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) when voluntary consent to adoption is given or a petition to get a court-ordered isolation is submitted, and should be deemed as a dependent child when an application for adoption is submitted.
- One must be qualified for the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) in a month when an application for adoption is submitted.
- The foster care cost paid to foster parents should be paid by the Title IV-E foster care maintenance payments.

According to the Federal Child Welfare Policy Manual (Children's Bureau, 2013a), internationally-adopted children cannot meet the first condition related to the AFDC, a program run in the US, because they are located in the country of birth when voluntary consent to adoption is given or a petition for court-ordered isolation is underway. They also cannot satisfy the second condition. As they cannot meet the foreigner qualifications from the Social Security Administration or the residential requirement, they are not qualified for the SSI during the application period of adoption petition. To be eligible for the SSI, an individual, who has stayed in other countries other than in the US for more than 30 days, must reside in the US for 30 days in a row. Furthermore, the Child Citizenship Act of 2000, enacted in 2000, does not have any legal influence over the beneficiary qualifications of the SSI or the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program for internationally adopted children. Lastly, as children adopted from overseas have not been placed under the public foster care in the US before the adoption, the foster care cost given to foster parents is not paid, making them impossible to satisfy the last condition. In short, internationally adopted children are not legally excluded from the benefits of the systems, but it is very difficult for them to get support in reality.

Meanwhile, even though internationally adopted children fall short of the qualifications for monthly subsidies and Medicaid provided by the federal government through the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, they may be eligible for the "nonrecurring adoption expenses" (i.e. adoption cost, court fees, and lawyer's fees) supported by each state (Children's Bureau, 2013a). Therefore, an adopted child only needs to satisfy the special needs required by the state in which he (or she) resides. States should make up for the nonrecurring adoption expenses by providing as much as \$2,000 or maximum amount of each state before the adoption procedures are completed (Children's Bureau, 2013b). Some states, however, may not provide any benefits to internationally adopted children. As shown in Table 4-2, the number of states that provide nonrecurring adoption

expenses is 13, including Alabama, whereas 16 states, including California, do not support the expenses. As the remaining 22 states, including Alaska, do not specify the nonrecurring adoption expenses at all, it is hard to tell whether they provide support (NACAC, 2013).

< Table 4-2 > Whether Each State in the US Provides Support for Nonrecurring Adoption Expenses

Whether to Support	State Name
Support Provided	Alabama, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont (13 states)
Support Not Provided	California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, North Dakota, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin (16 states)
Not Specified	Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, West Virginia, Wyoming (22 states)

Source: NACAC. (2013). <http://www.nacac.org/adoptionssubsidy/factsheets/internationaladoption.html>.

3) Military Subsidies—Adoption Reimbursement

According to Navy Personnel Command (2013), in case military households with a soldier on active duty adopt a child under the age of 18 in the US or from overseas through a public or private adoption agency in the US, the adoption cost can be covered up to \$2,000 per child. However, they cannot receive more than \$5,000 a year to reimburse the cost. The adoption cost includes fees paid to a public or private adoption agency, child delivery expenses, court fees, medical costs, and the cost of temporary foster care, but does not include travel expenses of adoptive parents spent to bring the adopted child.

Subsidies are paid only after the completion of the process to cover the legitimate cost spent during the adoption procedures. If a soldier retires from military service before the completion of the adoption procedures, subsidies is not

provided. If both couples are soldiers on active duty, only one of them can apply for the subsidy to cover the adoption cost spent to adopt a child, and the maximum amount is \$5,000 per couple. This program is operated and managed by the Department of Defense of the US.

2. Post-adoption Services of Private Adoption Agencies in California

Private adoption agencies provide post-adoption services (PAS) after the completion of the adoption procedures to adoptees (children and adults), adoptive parents, and biological parents, all of whom form the adoption triad. California has the most number of internationally adopted children in the US, adopting 17,347 (7.2%) out of 242,602 children adopted to the US between the period of 1999-2012 (Office of Children's Issue, 2013). The state of California, located on the west side of the US, is the third largest state in the country. As of 2012, it is the most populous state in the US with the population of 38,041,430 made up of various ethnic groups (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010). Therefore, this section examines the case of California to learn the support systems of private adoption agencies for internationally adopted children.

Above all, in California, adoptions of children of foreign nationality are possible only through legitimately-licensed private adoption agencies, and international adoptions through public organizations, such as county governments, are impossible. It means that public adoption agencies provide only adoption services for children requiring protection in the US, whereas private adoption agencies handle adoptions of children requiring protection or overseas children. In addition, the state government neither has any financial or medical support systems for internationally adopted children nor provides post-adoption services for adoptees and their families. Therefore, private adoption agencies not only facilitate adoptions but offer post-adoption services themselves. Before contemplating over the post-adoption services, a brief introduction of the types of adoption agencies

in California is stated below.

1) Types of Adoption Agencies ¹⁰⁾

California has three types of adoption agencies. The first type deals with adoptions completed through a regional office of the California Department of Social Services (CDSS), while the second one is related to adoptions completed through adoption agencies run by counties in California. These two types of adoption agencies manage public adoptions through public organizations. Lastly, the third one handles adoptions done through legally-licensed private adoption agencies. International adoptions are possible through licensed private adoption agencies, whereas domestic adoptions of children protected by child protection facilities are done via the CDSS or the adoption services provided by each county. Independent adoptions, in which birth parents send their child to the adoptive family, cannot be handled by private adoption agencies. The Permanency Policy Bureau of the CDSS takes charge of administrative management of public or licensed private adoption agencies.

(1) CDSS Adoption Regional and Field Offices

As depicted in Figure 4-1, California consists of a total of 58 counties, including Los Angeles County. CDSS adoption regional and field offices directly deliver "Independent Adoption Services" to beneficiaries without going through organizations of 55 counties, whereas 16 counties are offering "Agency Adoption Services." Especially, these 16 counties do not have their own (public) adoption service providers as suggested below. That is why CDSS adoption regional and

10) Summary of extracts from California Department of Social Services. (2013). Directory of Public and Licensed California Adoption Agencies. State of California.

field offices are providing "Agency Adoption Services" (i.e. services which are supposed to be provided by agencies) themselves. CDSS adoption regional and field offices handle only adoptions of children requiring protection in the US and do not offer international adoption services.

[Figure 4-1] 58 Counties in California, US



(2) County (Public) Adoption Services

The Child Welfare Department of each county manages both independent and agency adoptions. In case of independent adoptions by biological parents, not agency adoptions managed by counties, the relevant county should receive a warrant of attorney from the CDSS to perform the adoption procedures, such as a necessary investigation or a report to the court. Like CDSS adoption regional and field offices, adoption agencies run by counties also do not deal with international adoptions.

(3) Licensed Private Adoption Services

In order for private adoption agencies to directly manage adoption services, they must obtain a certified license for their authorizations. There are three types of licenses: (a) Full Service (FS), (b) Non-custodial (NC), and (c) Inter-country Adoption (ICA).

First, an agency with a FS license is qualified to take care of, protect, and supervise children put up for adoption, and authorized to supervise all processes, ranging from an assessment of biological and adoptive parents, to the delivery of a child to an adoptive family, and to adoption dissolutions. If an adoptive family is deemed unsuitable to raise an adopted child, it leads to adoption dissolution.

Second, NC license allows an agency to provide adoption services indirectly through its partnership with another adoption agency with a FS license. It means that an adoption agency with a NC license is qualified to match an adoptive family to a child, who is taken care of by, placed under protection of, or supervised by an agency with a FS license. Not only this, the agency can supervise the delivery of the adopted child to the adoptive family in cooperation with a FS licensed agency. However, unlike FS licensed agencies, these agencies are not authorized to directly manage adoption dissolution cases. In addition,

NC-licensed adoption agencies cannot care for, protect, or supervise children or deliver them to adoptive families by themselves. They can provide adoption services only through partnership with FS licensed agencies.

Lastly, ICA license qualifies adoption agencies to deal with adoptions of children born in countries other than the US. Therefore, these agencies can complete the adoption procedures in a country in which adopted children are born or in California. ICA license, however, is classified into the two subcategories: ICA FS and ICA NC. An agency with an ICA NC can complete the adoption procedures in a country where an adopted child is born, whereas an agency with a ICA FS can finalize the adoption procedures in California after bringing the adopted child into the US. ICA licenses are granted only to private adoption agencies.

2) Post Adoption Services

Adoption is a life-long process, affecting adoptees, their adoptive parents and biological parents throughout their life. It is a fact that adoptive parents need various forms of support and services. Post-adoption services help families resolve a wide range of adoption-related problems categorized by age and issue. Importance of the post-adoption services is ever growing especially for adoptive families with an adopted child of different race, because it is very important to pay constant attention to and intervene in problems that adopted children may experience related to self-identity, family connection or social skills.

Therefore, private adoption agencies dealing with international adoptions offer various information and support services to all families with internationally adopted children through educated and professionally-trained social workers, adult adoptees, and adoptive families from the moment the adoption procedures are finalized. The services include education, support meetings, social and cultural activities, camps, various treatment services, visit to mother country, support for

finding biological parents/families and personal exchange. Furthermore, relevant information is made available to help adoptees adopted from a same country or their adoptive families form a stronger social network with one another.

< Table 4-3 > Private Adoption Agencies Managing International Adoption in California, USA (26 agencies)

Agency Name	County	License Type
1. Adoption International (www.adoptinter.org)	San Francisco	ICA FS
2. Adoption Alliance of Southern California (www.adoptionalliancesd.org)	San Diego	ICA NC
3. Adoption Connection Jewish Family & Children Services (www.adoptionconnection.org)	San Francisco	ICA NC
4. Adoption Horizons (www.adoption-horizons.org)	Eureka	ICA NC
5. Adoptions Unlimited (www.AdoptionsMadeEasy.com)	Chino	ICA NC
6. African Cradle (www.africancradle.org)	Mountain View	ICA FS
7. Alpha Adoption Centers (www.Alphadopt.com)	Riverside	ICA FS
8. Angels' Haven Outreach (www.angelshaven.org)	Pleasant Hill	ICA NC
9. Bay Area Adoption Services, Inc.	Mountain View	ICA NC
10. Bethany Christian Services - North (www.Ethieleobethany.org)	La Mirada	ICA FS
11. Bethany Christian Services-South (www.bethany.org)	Modesto	ICA FS
12. Chrysalis House (www.chrysalishouse.com)	Fresno	ICA FS
13. East West Adoptions, Inc. (www.eastwestadopt.org)	Porterville	ICA NC
14. Families for Children (www.families4children.com)	Roseville	ICA NC
15. Family Connections Christian Adoptions (fcadoptions.org)	Modesto	ICA FS
16. Family Network, Inc. (www.adopt-familynetwork.com)	Soquel	ICA FS
17. Heartsent Adoptions, Inc. (www.heartsent.org)	Orinda	ICA FS
18. Holt International Children's Services (www.holtintl.org)	Sacramento	ICA FS
19. Holy Family Services - Counseling and Adoption (www.HFS.org)	Los Angeles	ICA NC
20. International Christian Adoptions (www.4achild.org)	Temecula	ICA FS
21. Kinship Center, Member of Seneca Family of Agencies (www.kinshipcenter.org)	Salinas	ICA NC
22. LDS Family Services - California North Agency (www.itsaboutlove.org)	Sacramento	ICA FS
23. Night light Christian Adoptions (www.nightlight.org)	Anaheim Hills	ICA FS
24. Sierra Forever Families Services (www.sierraff.org)	Nevada City	ICA NC
25. Valley Teen Ranch (www.valleyteenranch.org)	Fresno	ICA FS
26. Vista Del Mar Child and Family Services (www.vistadelmar.org)	Los Angeles	ICA FS

Source: California Department of Social Services. (2013). Directory of Public and Licensed California Adoption Agencies. State of California

The state of California has 120 private adoption agencies in total, of which 26 agencies deal with international adoptions (refer to Table 4-3). Most of the post-adoption services of private adoption agencies differ slightly from one agency to another, but most of them are similar. Here, the Holt International Children's Services which has a long history of international adoption will be studied as an example.

Holt has nine regional offices in the US (i.e. California, Oregon, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey) and provides adoption services to children born in South Korea, China, Mongolia, the Philippines, Vietnam, Thailand, India, Ethiopia, Uganda and Haiti (Holt International Children's Services, 2013). Holt has created various post-adoption services that satisfy the needs of children adopted from different countries and their families. However, since Holt started with adoptions of Korean children in the 1950s, the organization proffers sophisticated services more suitable for Korean adoptees and their families. The post-adoption services are managed by the Post Adoption Service Department and here are the details.

- ◆ Search Services: By law, birth parents and adoptees may search for each other after the adoptee reaches the age of 18. Therefore, if an adoptee makes a request to find his (or her) biological parents or families, or if his (or her) biological parents or family request to find the adoptee, Holt provides related information or search services. If an adoptee is under 18, adoptive parents may request a information on physical or mental health of their child. Holt can provide adoptees adopted through Holt International Children's Services with background information available in their adoption file and assist with searches, if requested.

- ◆ Confidential Intermediary Services: Holt supports personal exchanges between biological and adoptive families. If both sides wish to stay in

contact or interact with each other even after the adoption procedures are finalized, the adoption agency may serve as an intermediary between them on a precondition that they do not leak information on each other.

- ◆ **Documentation Services:** Holt may make various adoption documents available to adoptees who were adopted through the organization not in originals but in copies. An adult adoptee may ask for copies of documents related to their childhood stored at an adoption agency in the US or in their country of birth. These documents are usually same with those provided to his (or her) adoptive parents before the adoptee was adopted. In addition, these documents include legal documents of the adoptee, reports on adoption procedures, and pictures of him/her taken when the adoptee was in the country of birth. If there is information on the biological family, this information cannot be disclosed to the adoptee unless the adoptee and the biological family are registered in the Voluntary Adoption Registry. An applicant must pay a \$25 fee to Holt or an adoption agency in the country of birth to get the documents.

- ◆ **Assessment, Crisis Intervention, and Referrals:** Everyone sometimes feels the need for an empathic listener and expert advice. The organization assesses and refers, as the situation demands, to professionals, groups, camps, tours, websites and literature. If necessary, the organization offers counselling services on individual or family problems, service request or crisis intervention.

- ◆ **Adoptee Camp:** Day Camp and Weekend Retreat are the key programs of Adoptee Camp. Day Camp offers various programs, such as workshops, special activities, or games for adoptees and their adoptive parents from 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. The programs include educational sessions on

identity of adoptees and race/ethnicity, and an questions and answers session with adult adoptees and stress the importance of interaction with fellow adoptees and adoptive parents. The camp fee is \$70 for a pair of one adoptive parent and a child and additional \$20 is required if another adoptee or parent joins. All adopted children should participate with their parent(s), and the camp is targeted for children aged between five and eight. Three days and two nights Weekend Retreat gives adolescents aged 13 to 19 a chance to meet other adoptees and to enhance their understanding on adoption through age-appropriate workshops and discussions.

- ◆ Heritage Tours: Holt heritage tours were created to give adoptees the opportunity to return to and reconnect with their birth country. Originally designed for adult Korean adoptees, heritage tours have since evolved to include China, Thailand, and Vietnam. Since 2005, heritage tours of China are available for adoptees of all ages and now adoptee family tours of Korea, Thailand and Vietnam are being offered. In 2013, tours of Korea and China lasted for four weeks in June and July, respectively.

- ◆ Independent Travel Services: Heritage tours are for groups of adoptees and their families visiting the birth countries and follows the pre-arranged schedules and itinerary. However, some families may want to pay a visit individually. For these families, basic information on the birth country of the adoptee is available. A person in charge this service may make an arrangement of their visit with a partner adoption agency located in the birth country of the adoptee.

Post-adoption services benefit not only internationally adopted children but children involved in all forms of adoptions and bring positive effects to many

adoptees and their families. Below, post-adoption services for children requiring protection in the US provided by the state of California will be examined even though they are not targeted specifically for internationally adopted children.

According to Child Welfare Information Gateway (2013), the post-adoption services in California are operated and managed primarily by a welfare department of each county. In addition, the California Department of Social Services (CDSS), which manages and orchestrates adoptions of children requiring protection, is also consistently expanding its network through district offices of Adoptions Services Bureau to satisfy the needs of adoptive parents in each county. General post-adoption services provided by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) and the welfare department of each county are listed below.

- ◆ Information, resource and referral
- ◆ Educational and training programs for adoptive parents
- ◆ Individual, family and group counseling
- ◆ Regular support group meetings
- ◆ Respite care resources
- ◆ Crisis intervention by certified social workers
- ◆ Monthly Newsletter
- ◆ Resource Library

As an example of the post-adoption services provided by county, Los Angeles County has the Adoption Division of the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) to ensure constant provision of adoption-relation information and services. Especially, the county has established the Post Adoption Services Unit to offer various support services to adoptees, adoptive parents and biological parents after the completion of the adoption procedures and the unit is constantly growing each year.

The ultimate goals of post-adoption services are to strengthen a bond between

adopted children and adoptive families, to ensure proper response to a request from an adult adoptee or from biological parents for adoption-related information and to make information available so that adoptees, and adoptive and biological parents are able to access resources that they need. Post-adoption services are provided in various ways. They can be provided to individuals or families or through cooperation with regional communities. The post-adoption services provided by responsible departments to (a) adult adoptees, (b) adoptive parents and (c) biological parents are classified as follows.

(a) First, adult adoptees who were adopted through the DCFS of Los Angeles County can benefit from various services, such as information and request services, crisis counseling and related support, and information on their biological family. Provision of information on biological family is possible only when there is information on them archived at a responsible department, but even if there is information, personal identity information is not allowed to be disclosed. If an adult adoptee wishes to contact his (or her) biological parents or siblings, the adoptee must submit consent with their signature to the DCFS. Information that can be disclosed on biological family includes physical features, medical family history and the reason for adoption. Personal identity information, such as the name and date of birth is legally prohibited from being disclosed. However, if an adult adoptee and his (or her) biological parents submitted consent with their signature, personal identity information can be given and additional support also can be provided to help them meet each other.

(b) Similar to the services provided for adoptees, services such as information and request services, crisis counseling and related support, monthly support group meetings, family protection services, and support and renewal of the Adoption Assistance Program are available to adoptive parents.

(c) Biological parents submit consent with their signature that they can contact their adopted child when he (or she) becomes an adult, even though they gave up their parental rights, and they can obtain information on their child when he (or she) becomes an adult. However, they can access only information through which personal identity is not identifiable.

3. Support Groups for Adoptees in the US

Over 150,000 Korean children were adopted to the US for more than half a century. As they became adults, support groups created by adult adoptees and adoptive parents started to spring up in the US and some European countries since the 1990s. In the US, there are 13 small or large support groups for adoptees, among which some of them have been integrated into one big membership association to establish and operate a systematic international network. Below, main support groups for adoptees created and operating in the US will be studied in terms of their main functions and activities.

1) International Korea Adoptee Association (IKAA, <http://ikaa.org>)

Many Koreans have been adopted not only to the US but to Europe. In Europe, adult adoptees formed support groups of small size, and independent organizations in Europe established International Korea Adoptee Association (IKAA) in Europe in March, 2004. Later, separate support groups in the US were united to establish IKAA-USA. In short, IKAA is an association that has combined all of the separate support groups in Europe and the US to be operated as an official non-profit organization. The association consists mainly of organization members made up of adult adoptees with the history of more than 20 years, and is classified into IKAA-USA and IKAA-Europe. IKAA-USA comprises of five support groups for adoptees representing nine states, including

Minnesota, USA, whereas IKAA-Europe is made up of six support groups representing Sweden, Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, France, and Italy (Table 4-4). Many adoptee support groups active in North America, Europe, Australia, and Korea are trying to expand their network by joining the association.

IKKA is expanding its scope of activities to solidify the unity of internationally adopted Koreans and to connect and exchange information and resources required by adoptees. It also organizes various regular activities and events and focuses on innovation of post-adoption services to pursue its own growth and development as an international adoption organization. Especially, IKAA hosts an international event as a venue of information exchange for adoptees and their families. It organizes the "IKAA Gathering" held in Korea, the US, and Europe to build an international network of Korean adoptees.

This event was possible thanks to the support from the Ministry of Health and Welfare, adoption agencies and other private companies in Korea. Adoptee support groups which were created voluntarily in several regions, unified to become one big organization to encourage adoptees, families, regional communities and the government to participate and pay attention to adoption related issues. As a result, this association is exerting a larger influence over adoption-related matters, such as information exchange, awareness on adoption issues, demand for better services, and support for adoptees through the establishment of the network in a community or a country. The governing body is based in Seattle, USA.

As IKAA member organizations were established between the 1990s and early 2000s, they are playing a crucial role in resource sharing and exchange for adoptees and their families in a regional community that each of them belongs to based on their ample experiences and development. Therefore, they are making an utmost effort to help adoptees establish their identity and to provide support in Europe and in regional communities in the US and making an absolute contribution to establishment and expansion of the domestic and international networks.

〈 Table 4-4 〉 IKKA Member Organizations (In Europe and the US)

Europe (Country)	Organization Name	USA(State)	Organization Name
Sweden	Adopted Koreans' Association (www.akf.nu)	Minnesota	AKConnection (www.akconnection.com)
Denmark	Korea Klubben (www.koreaklubben.dk)	New York, New Jersey, Connecticut	Also-Known-As, Inc. (www.alsoknownas.org)
Norway	Korea Klubben (www.koreaklubbenorge.no)	Washington	Asian Adult Adoptees of Washington (www.aawashington.org)
The Netherlands	Arierang (www.arierang.nl)	Hawaii	Korean Adoptees of Hawaii (www.kahawaii.org)
France	Racines Coreennes (www.racinescoreennes.org)	Washington D.C., Maryland, Virginia	Adoption Links, DC (adoptionlinks.weebly.com)
Italy	KOR.I.A. (www.koria.it)		

Source: IKKA (<http://ikaa.org>)

2) Korean American Adoptee Adoptive Family Network

(KAAN, <http://www.kaanet.org>)

KAAN, a non-profit organization consisting of Korean adoptees and their adoptive parents, was established in 1998 in California. The purpose of the establishment of KAAN is to improve the life of Korean adoptees through provision of information and opportunities to learn and cooperate and expansion of exchanges among adoptees, their adoptive parents and regional communities. The organization is constantly expanding the network of Korean adoptees dispersed across the US and the world through conferences held each year. Starting from the first conference held in Los Angeles, California, in 1999, the organization is hosting an annual conference in each region of the US (refer to Table 4-5).

Anyone interested, including adoptees, their families, social workers, leaders of regional communities, can attend the conferences regardless of age or mother country of adoptees. KAAN provide assistance in provision of various information and exchanges in terms of race, self-identity, family relations, ways on child

rearing, finding biological families, and cultural and social activities through about 30 sessions held in the conferences. KAAN also publishes adoption-related books and arranges adoptees' and their family's visit to Korea besides their main activity which is hosting the conferences. Starting from 2010, the reelection of the chairman led to a relocation of the governing body from California to Pennsylvania. KAAN is being run on financial support from the Foundation for Enhancing Communities in Pennsylvania, funds raised, and other support.

< Table 4-5 > Venue of Annual KAAN Conferences (1999-2014)

Year	Venue	Year	Venue
1999	Los Angeles, CA	2007	Boston, MA
2000	Hasbrouck Heights, NJ	2008	Chicago, IL
2001	Seattle, WA	2009	Denver, CO
2002	Minneapolis, MN	2010	Hershey, PA
2003	Arlington, VA	2011	Atlanta, GA
2004	San Francisco, CA	2012	Albany, NY
2005	Detroit, MI	2013	Grand Rapids, MI
2006	Seoul	2014	Minneapolis, MN

Source: KAAN (<http://www.kaanet.org>)

3) Other Adoptee Support Groups

Most adoptee support groups have been formed and operated mainly by adult adoptees. Below is a list of adoptee support groups that have been organized in several states in the US as non-members of IKAA. They were formed after the 1990s by adult adoptees and are very active as a non-profit organization. Like any other support groups, they mainly engage in sharing of information and resources for adoptees and their families, establishment of networks, adoption-related education and provision of education and Korean cultural

experiences.

- Adult Adopted Koreans of Portland (<http://www.akaportland.org>)
- Boston Korean Adoptees, Inc (<http://www.bkadoptee.org>)
- Korean Adoptees of Chicago (<http://www.katchicago.com>)
- Association of Korean Adoptees-San Francisco (<http://www.aka-sf.org>)
- Association of Korean Adoptees-Southern California (<http://www.aka-socal.org>)
- Vermont Korean Adoptees (<http://vtkads.wikispaces.com>)
- Nebraska Korean Adoptees (<http://www.nebraskads.com>)

Section 2. International Adoption System in France

1. Current Status of Internationally Adopted Children in France

France has the third largest number of children adopted from overseas as of 2012, following the US and Italy, with 1,569 international adoptees. The number of internationally adopted children is continuously falling from 3,166 in 2007, to 3,274 in 2008, 3,019 in 2009, 3,508 in 2010, 2,003 in 2011, and to 1,569 in 2012. Children adopted to France usually was born in developing countries such as Russia (235), Ethiopia (220), Columbia (159), the Republic of Congo (84), Vietnam (76), and China (63). The number of adopted children requiring special care, including those with disabilities, is 836 or 53% of the total number of adopted children, an increase from the 35% recorded in 2011. The number of children older than the age of five is 465, accounting for 30% of all adopted children, and its proportion is growing each year.

As for the internationally adopted children adopted through adoption agencies, the number of independently adopted children who were not adopted through the national adoption agency is 506 (32%). The number of children adopted through the national adoption agency (Agence Francais de l'adoption: AFA), which manages international adoptions with signatory countries of the Hague Convention

on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Inter-country Adoption, is 304 (19.4%). In terms of the number of children adopted through agencies authorized to mediate adoptions (Organismes autorisés pour l'adoption: OAA), 105 adoption cases were handled by COFA, 96 cases by Médecins du Monde, 90 by Vivre en Famille, 59 by Les Enfants de Reine de Miséricorde, and 53 by Les Amis des Enfants du Monde.

< Table 4-6 > Current Status of Internationally Adopted Children in France (2010-2012)

Category		2010	2011	2012
Originated From		Haiti: 992	Russia: 292	Russia: 235
		Vietnam: 469	Ethiopia: 289	Ethiopia: 220
		Columbia: 369	Columbia: 286	Columbia: 159
		Ethiopia: 354	Vietnam: 264	Rep. of Congo: 84
		Russia: 303	China: 97	Vietnam: 76
	China: 100	Mali: 61	China(63)	
Children Requiring Special Care		–	702(35%)	836(53%)
Children Older than Age 5		767 (22%)	501(25%)	465(30%)
Adoption Agencies	Independently Adopted	1,438 (41%)	627 (31%)	506(32%)
	National Adoption Agency	568 (16.2%)	402(20.1%)	304(19.4%)
	Authorized Adoption Agencies	COFA: 213 Médecins du Monde: 203 Enfants Avenir: 104 Les Amis des Enfants du Monde: 84 Children of the Sun: 84	COFA: 154 Médecins du Monde: 127 Les Enfants Avant Tout: 64 Les Amis des Enfants du Monde: 62 Children of the Sun: 55	COFA 105 Médecins du Monde: 96 Vivre en Famille: 90 Les Enfants de Reine de Miséricorde: 59 Les Amis des Enfants du Monde: 53
Total No. of Adopted Children		3,508	2,003	1,569
Top 6 Countries with Most Internationally Adopted Children		US: 11,058 Italy: 4,130 France: 3,508 Spain: 2,891 Canada: 2,006 Germany: 1,412	US: 9,319 Italy: 4,022 Spain: 2,560 France: 2,003 Germany: 934 Canada: 694	–

Source: The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2013). 2012 Current Status of Internationally Adopted Children in France

2. International–adoption–related Administrative Agencies in France

France has put in place the central authority for international adoption (Autorité central pour l'adoption internationale: ACAI) under the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ministère des Affaires étrangères) to handle international adoptions. The Act regarding the adoption-related work conducted by ACAI was enacted on March 16, 2009, and its enforcement decree was established on April 14. The foreign ministry is in charge of coming up with strategies on international adoption and executing and regulating relevant works. However, they reflect various opinions from other departments to manage international adoptions as major decisions are made based on the opinions expressed by the adoption-related pan-governmental committee (Comité interministeriel de l'adoption) and the highest-level adoption-related deliberation committee (Conseil supérieur de l'adoption: CSA) under the Family Ministry. CSA belongs to the family ministry not to the foreign ministry as an advisory organization on all adoption-related issues, including international ones.

International adoptions in France are carried out based on its international commitment bound by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Hague convention on international adoption which took effect in 1989 and 1993, respectively. The secretariat of ACAI (SGAI) handles all the practical work. It makes preparations and suggestions for and supervises the content of the deliberation of ACAI. It also negotiates and cooperates with central departments related to foreigners and other countries. The secretariat keeps an eye not only on issues linked to central departments but on international-adoption-related regulations and conditions of local governments.

SGAI controls authorized agencies to perform adoption related works and delegates legal authority to these agencies to deal with adoption-related work. The following agencies are authorized by SGAI to perform adoption-related work: French Agency of Adoption (Agence Française de l'adoption: AFA) and Authorized

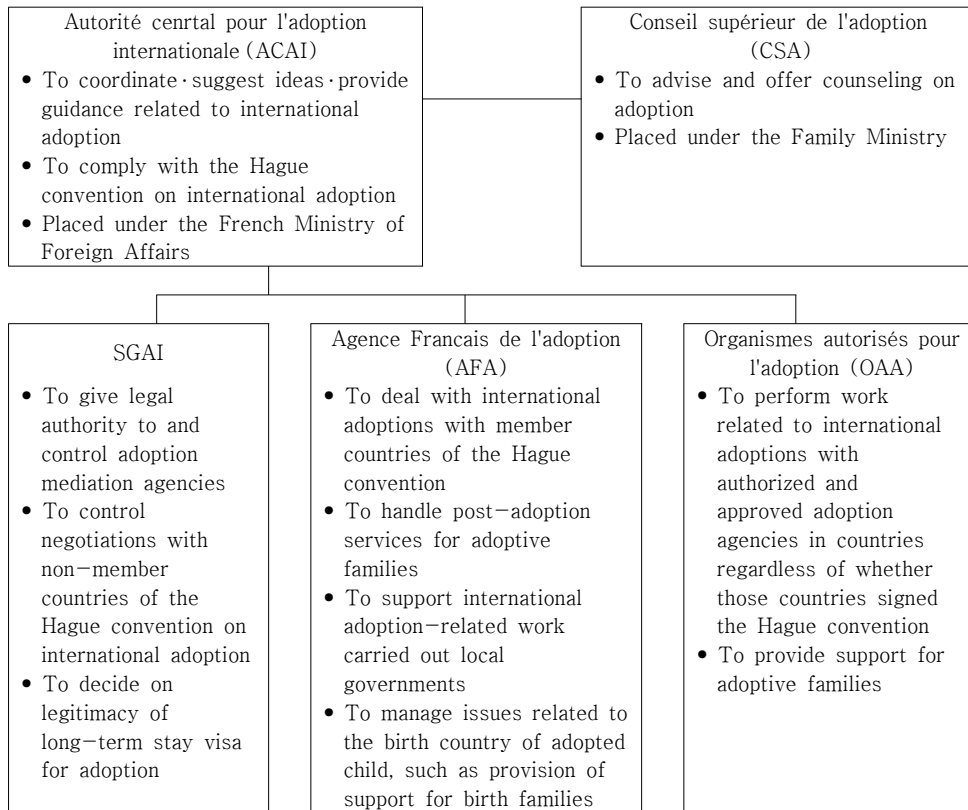
Organization for Adoption (Organismes autorisés pour l'adoption: OAA). The secretariat decides which of the two organizations, AFA and OAA, should serve as an intermediary of international adoptions. In most cases, AFA deals with international adoptions with countries that signed the Hague convention, whereas OAA handles adoptions with all countries that have not signed the Hague convention but have authorized adoption agencies to work on adoptions.

SGAI makes decisions on legitimacy of long-term stay visa issued for adoption. In addition, it manages independent international adoptions with non-member countries of the Hague convention on international adoption. It also decides which organization between OAA and AFA should be authorized to deal with adoptions with countries, which are still validated to send children to France for adoption and allowed to negotiate over independent adoptions.

AFA manages adoptions with member countries of the Hague convention. It also administers international adoptions with adoption agencies authorized by countries that have not joined the Hague convention but have been approved by the secretariat. This organization supports adoption-related work done by local governments by providing information regarding the submission of adoption documents and relevant support. After a child is adopted from overseas, the organization deals with the post-adoption services for his (or her) adoptive family. As part of the post-adoption services, it manages matters related to the birth country of the adopted child, such as provision of support for birth families.

OAA handles adoptions with all countries with authorized and approved adoption agencies regardless of whether they have joined the Hague convention. It offers information and advice for the submission of adoption documents and carries out the post-adoption services after adopted children arrive in the country from overseas.

[Figure 4-2] France's Administrative System for International Adoption



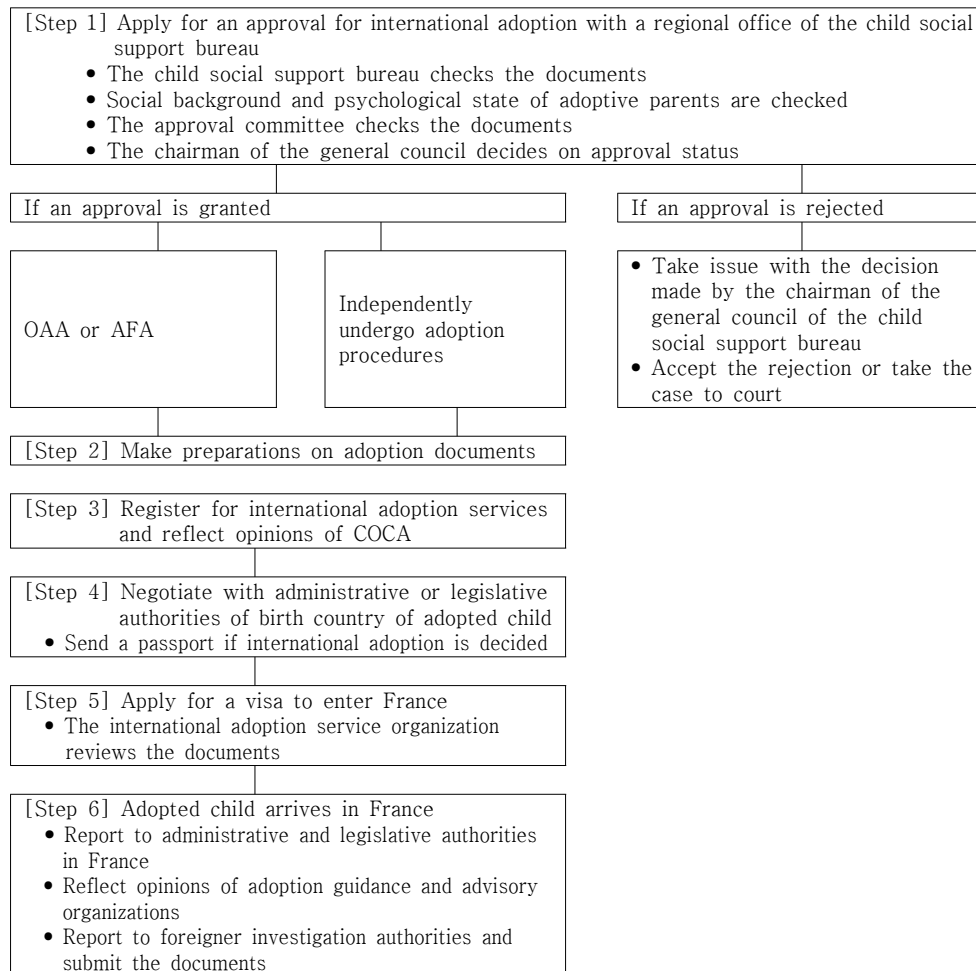
Source: French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2013). International adoption work <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/>

3. International Adoption Procedures in France

International adoption in France undergoes the following steps. In step 1, adoptive parents apply for an approval for international adoption with a regional office of the child social support bureau (Aide Sociale a l'Enfance). The child social support bureau checks the submitted documents and assesses the social background and psychological state of the applicant parents. The approval committee checks the documents and the head of the general council (Conseil Général) makes a decision on approval status¹¹). In case an approval is granted, OAA or AFA handles the international adoption work. If the law of the birth

country of an adopted child allows, adoptive parents may undergo international adoption procedures independently without going through an adoption agency.

[Figure 4–3] France's International Adoption Procedures



Source: The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2013) International Adoption Procedures

<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/>

11) If an approval for international adoption is rejected, adoptive parents may take issue with the chairman of the general council of the child social support bureau. They can either accept the rejection or take the case to court.

In step 2, adoption documents are prepared. In step 3, opinions of the medical staff of COCA (Les consultation d'orientation et de conseil en adoption) are reflected after the registration for the international adoption service. In step 4, if the adoption is decided after negotiations with administrative or legislative authorities of the birth country of the adopted child, his (or her) passport is sent. In step 5, a visa application is made and the international adoption service agency reviews the relevant document. In step 6, when the child arrives in France, it is notified to France's administrative and legislative authorities and then opinions of COCA are reflected. After reporting to the foreigner investigation authorities, relevant documents are submitted.

4. Current Status of Post-adoption Services in France

1) Current Status of Post-adoption Services for international adoptees

According to the Social Service Act(L225-18), adopted children are mandatorily subject to the post-adoption services (Le suivi post-adoption) within six months after his (or her) arrival in France regardless of his (or her) original nationality. Adoptive parents with an internationally adopted child must have the post-adoption services carried out because it is part of the adoption procedures.

The post-adoption services are designed to check the development of the adopted child, to see if he (or she) adapts well to the new environment, and to fulfill an obligation to report to their country of birth. Especially because France adopts many children from low-income or developing countries, in some cases, medical services may be required for some children with developmental disability. In addition, in case of an adoption of an adolescent, adoptive parents and adoptees may need counseling and advice to ensure that the adoptee adapts well to the new home.

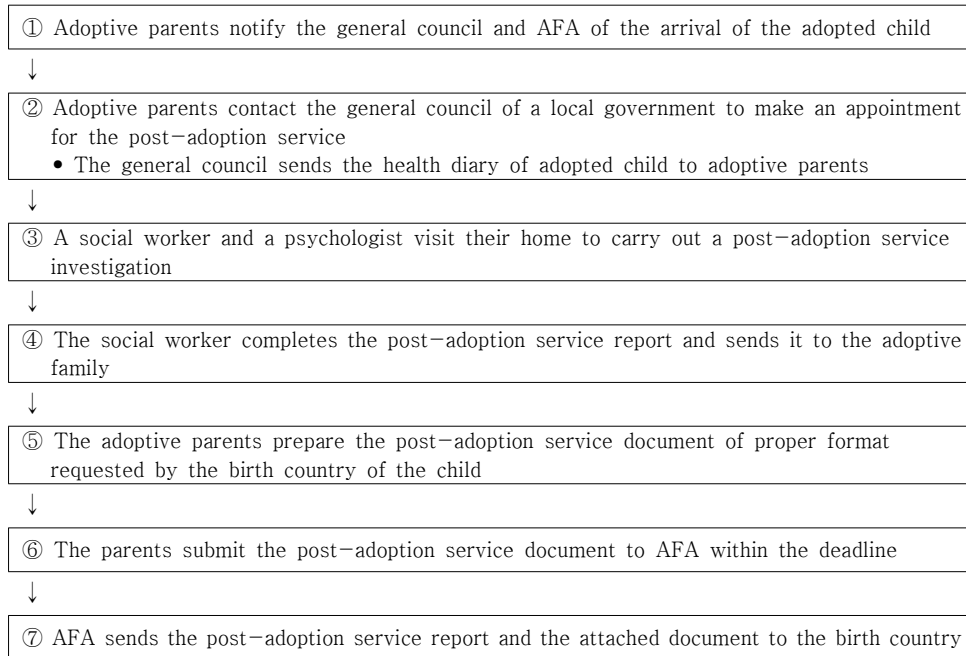
The post-adoption services for adopted children in France aim to have them

examined by professionals in terms of their development and to help them integrate into their new home. Post-adoption service experts are serving as external supporters to assist adoptive parents in fulfilling their duty as parents by giving adoptees and parents counseling and support on questions of and difficulties in child rearing.

Birth countries of adopted children require a post-adoption service report to see if the children are growing up well in a foreign home. Such report is employed as prerequisite information to improve their adoption system. The report functions as a piece of evidence to prove that the adoption procedures are carried out in a transparent manner and proper care is provided to adopted children. The birth countries decide whether to continue international adoption based on the report. In most cases, the post-adoption service is executed by experts of adoption mediation agencies which intervene in the relevant adoption procedures.

This section explains the post-adoption service procedures with cases carried out by AFA (Agence Francais de l'Adoption), which mediates adoptions with signatory countries to the Hague convention (Agence Francais de l'Adoption, 2013). Right after an adopted child arrives at a new home, adoptive parents notify the general council (Conseil Général) and AFA of his (or her) arrival. They contact the general council to schedule the post-adoption service meeting at the request from the birth country of the adopted child.

[Figure 4-4] AFA's Post-adoption Service Procedures for Internationally Adopted Children



Source: AFA. 2003. "Le Suivi Post-Adoption"

The general council sends the health diary of adopted child so that adoptive parents can use it as evidence to prove that the adopted child arrived at the adoptive family's home. A social worker and a psychologist visit their home to carry out a post-adoption service investigation. The social worker creates the post-adoption service report and sends it to the adoptive family. The adoptive parents prepare the post-adoption service document of proper format (e.g. translation, notary deed, submission of letter of recommendation, attachment of picture of the child) requested by the birth country of the child and submit the post-adoption service document to AFA within the deadline. AFA sends the post-adoption service report and the attached document to the birth country.

Details of the mandatory post-adoption services vary from one birth country to another. This is because France made different agreements on various adoption-related regulations with each birth country. The post-adoption services for

adopted children are mandatory, but in Mali, Nigeria, Poland, and Ukraine, they are recommended, whereas Congo, Haiti, and Tunisia do not have separate provisions for the post-adoption services.

The frequency and duration of the post-adoption services differ from country to country. Some countries require the post-adoption services to be executed two to four times on a regular basis within 1-2 years after the adoption, while others ask for the management to continue until the adopted child becomes an adult. Some countries ask for the post-adoption service document in a special format, such as a translated version, a notary deed, or a letter of recommendation. Here is the list of post-adoption service requirements demanded by each country for adopted children.

< Table 4-7 > Each Country's Regulations of Post-adoption Service for Children Adopted to France

Country	Mandatory	Frequency of Report	Responsible Organization	Format
Brazil*	Mandatory	2 times (within 1-2 years after adoption)	OAA	No special format
Cameroon†	No regulations			
China*	Mandatory	6 times (1 month, 6 months, 1 year, 2 years, 3 years, and 5 years after adoption)	OAA or AFA	No special format
Columbia*	Mandatory	4 times (3, 9, 15, and 21 months after adoption)	OAA or AFA	Translation and letter of recommendation
Congo†	No regulations			
Ethiopia†	Mandatory	4 times (Quarterly within one year after adoption)	OAA	Translation and notary deed
Haiti*	No regulations			
India*	Mandatory	4 times (every 6 months within 2 years after adoption)	OAA or AFA	Translation and notary deed
Kazakhstan *	Mandatory	6 times (every 6 months within 3 years after adoption) or one time until the child becomes an adult	OAA or AFA	Translation and notary deed
Madagascar*	Mandatory	2 times (every 6 months within 1 year after adoption) or once until the child becomes an adult	OAA or AFA	No special format

Country	Mandatory	Frequency of Report	Responsible Organization	Format
Mali*	Recommended	Once until the child becomes an adult (Post-adoption service for the health of the child carried out)	AFA	No special format
Nigeria†	Recommended	Every 6 months until the child becomes an adult with information and picture of the child	Adoptive Parents	No special format
Poland*	Recommended	Information and picture of the child sent to the central authority of Poland and the guardian of the child on a regular basis	Adoptive Parents	Translation, certificate, and letter of recommendation
Dominican Republic*	Mandatory	Post-adoption service report at least once within 5 years after the adoption procedures	SGAI	No special format
Rumania*	Mandatory	8 times (every 3 months within 2 years after adoption)	ACAI	Translation
Russia†	Mandatory	4 times (6 months, 1 year, 2 years, and 3 years after adoption)	OAA or AFA	Translation, certificate, and letter of recommendation
Thai*	Mandatory	3 times (executed during the child placement period of six months)	OAA or AFA	Translation
Togo*	Mandatory	Every year within the first 5 years Once every five years until the child becomes an adult	OAA or AFA	No special format
Tunisia†	No regulations			
Ukraine†	Recommended	Picture and document submitted until the child becomes an adult	Adoptive Parents	Translation, certificate, and letter of recommendation
Vietnam*	Mandatory	Twice within the first 3 years after adoption or	OAA or AFA	No special format
		Regular update of the information of the child until he (or she) becomes an adult	Adoptive Parents	

Note: * refers to signatory countries of the Hague convention on international adoption.

† means non-signatory countries.

Source: The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2013). Each country's regulations on post-adoption service for internationally adopted children. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/>

2) Support Organizations for Post-adoption Services for Internationally Adopted Children

The post-adoption services for internationally adopted children are managed by experts at adoption mediation agencies. However, agencies of the central government or of local governments, child education organizations, or adoption agencies provide support as well to meet various needs of internationally adopted children. The post-adoption services for adopted children and their adoptive families are managed through the integrated general social service network. Support is given to adoptees and adoptive families through the general social service network targeted for all citizens ranging from medical care to care for the disabled and to school and family life, to provide integrated welfare services for both adoptees and adoptive families rather than offering separate services for each of them. Furthermore, there is a communication channel for adoptees and adoptive families to suggest their requirements and claim for their rights. The following describes functions of each organization and the role of the post-adoption services.

(1) Experts Participating in Adoption Procedures

When needed, adoptive parents can receive professional advice and guidance from AFA experts who mediate adoption procedures and experts in various fields who participate in the adoption process. Adoptive parents can make some changes to their way of raising the adopted child based on the advice they receive on issues taking place in every day life from professionals. AFA experts write a post-adoption service report, which contains the status of the adopted child, specially-requested matters, and information on the living environment.

The adoption consultation and guidance council (Les Consultations d'Orientation et de Conseil en Adoption: COCA) is located at 20 different central hospitals in France, providing advice from the perspective of public health with the help of

pediatrists, child psychiatrists, child neurologists, and parasitologists. Within a few weeks after the arrival of the adopted child, the health status of the child has to be comprehensively evaluated by the professional medical staff of COCA or a family doctor. As adoptees in the developmental stages (i.e. adolescent adoptee) who are challenged with school study may face difficulties in adapting to a new environment, multidisciplinary experts from COCA or adoptees, who already went through the same experiences, provide counseling through a special relationship with families.

(2) Government Organizations

National social security organizations under the central government include the Medical Center for Child Psychology (Les Centre Médico-PsychoPédagogiques: CMPP), the Medical Center for Psychology (Les Centres Médico-Psychologiques: CMP), and the Center for Medical and Social Activity for Children (Les Centres d'Action Médico-Social Précoce: CAMSP), all of which provide the post-adoption support for adopted children. CMPP and CMP offer check-ups and rehabilitation services for neurological and psychological problems related to psycho-motor pronunciation, or learning and provide support for problems requiring medical treatment or problems regarding psychology or medical psychology of adopted children. CAMSP, as a medical center that examines the health of children under the age of 6, provides special care and education for children with problems of psychomotor, senses, or nervimotion, or intellectual problems.

Local governments have the Departmental Home for Children (Les Maisons Départementales des Adolescent: MDA) and the Departmental Home for Handicapped Persons (La Maison Départementales des Personnes Handicapées: MDPH). MDA is a local government's organization for adolescents aged 12 to 21 and their family, which offers services by experts in many fields such as social service professionals, medical professionals, psychologists, psychotherapists, group

activity experts, or nurses. MDPH, established on February 11, 2005, based on the law, has the purpose of guaranteeing the rights of the disabled, fair opportunities, and participation of civic rights. It is designed to care for children and adults with disabilities or in progression toward disability and to protect their rights. If necessary, the organization takes care of adopted children throughout their life cycle.

(3) Organizations related to Education at School

Supporting organizations for school life and learning skills of adopted children include the Support Network for Vulnerable Students (Les personnels des réseaux d'aides spécialisées aux élèves en difficulté: RASED), the Center for Academic Support for Children Using Foreign Language and Children of Transferring Families (Le Centre Académique pour la Scolarisation des enfants allophones Nouvellement Arrivés et des enfants issues des familles itinérantes et de Voyageurs: CASNV), the Reference Center for Language and Education (Les centres de référence du langage et des apprentissages), and the Service of Special Education and Home Support (Les Service d'Education Spéciale et de Soins A Domicile: SESSAD).

RASED assistants in handling school education issues for primary school students. Teachers for the handicapped and psychologists specializing in student related issues provide support for their school life and cooperate with their parents for better academic achievement of their children at school.

Support from teachers and medical staff at school goes a long way toward meeting special needs of adopted children who have to study during their development stages. CASNAV is an education center designed to help newly arrived children from overseas using French as a foreign language and children of family₂ who migrates to overseas frequently. As these children are put in different conditions from ordinary French children, differentiated education goals are

proposed. For children who are not good at French, newly-developed education methods are offered and ways to provide educational support are being developed to integrate these children into French society. The organization also helps other educational institutions.

The Reference Center for Language and Education (Les centres de référence du langage et des apprentissages) has medical and educational experts to perform an examination on children upon a request from his (or her) parents. Experts come up with a comprehensive evaluation document on the status of the examined child for the diagnostic or therapeutical purpose. SESSAD provides a special form of support to children and adolescents under the age of 20 to help them adapt to school life and build independence. Integrated services are provided to ordinary students and children who need special care. The organization is offering services categorized into medical care, pharmacy, psychosociology, and educational support in line with the needs of children and teenagers. Professionals may intervene in family life to deliver services based on a decision of a governmental department for the disabled.

(4) Adoption-related Civic Organizations

Various adoption-related civic organizations also function as a support provider for adopted children and adoptive parents. The main adoption-related civic organizations in France include the Association of Adoptive Parents (Les associations de parents adoptifs), Adopted Children and Families (Enfance and Familles d'Adoption: EFA), the Association of Parents of Original Countries (Les Association de Parents par Pays d'Origines: APPO), Associations of Adopted Children (Associations d'enfants adopté: AEA), KOROOT (Racines Coréennes), the Voice of Adoptees (La Voix des Adoptés), and the National Council of Adoption (Le Conseil Natonal des Adoptés: CNA).

The Association of Adoptive Parents provides support and offers counseling to

adoptive parents. It provides opinions of all members and shares information on difficulties in international adoption. It also serves as a support group where adoptive families talk about their daily life and concerns. EFA is the first adoption-related civic organization formed in France with 93 regional offices and about 9,000 members. The organization also has the privilege of being able to participate in negotiations on adoption policies of the government. APPO, established by a birth country of adopted children, consists of adoptive parents who have already adopted children from the country(s) or who wish to adopt one.

However, they are independent from the government and OAA. These organizations for adoptees provide a venue where adopted children, adolescents and adults gather to share a meal or hobbies. KOROOT is an organization made up of Koreans adopted to France. They claim that adoptees should find their roots to build their identity as an adoptee and make an effort to discover Korean culture.

(5) Implications of Adoption System in France

As a country with the world's third largest number of international adoptees, France has very clearly-defined regulations on international adoption procedures and post-adoption services. The French Ministry of Foreign affairs is responsible for international adoptions in France, but major decisions are made based on the opinions expressed by the adoption-related pan-governmental committee and the highest-level adoption-related deliberation committee under the Family Ministry. Post-adoption services for international adoptees are legally specified in the Social Services Act, which stipulates that adoptive parents are obligated to carry out the services.

Specific details of the post-adoption services for international adoptees are different for each mother country depending on agreements concluded with each mother country. The post-adoption service is designed to check the development

of adopted child, to see if he (or she) adapts well to the new environment, and to fulfill an obligation to report to the birth country. Birth countries of adopted children require a post-adoption service report to see if the children are growing up well in a foreign home. Such post-adoption service report provides useful information in improving their adoption system.

Especially because France adopts many children from low-income or developing countries, many adopted children has developmental disability and adopted adolescents require special care to help them adapt to France and their new home. The post-adoption services for adopted children and their adoptive families is managed through the integrated general social service-network which includes medical institutions, facilities for the disabled of the central and local governments, and supportive organizations for school life and learning abilities.

Support is given to adoptees and adoptive families through the general social service network targeted for all citizens ranging from medical care to care for the disabled, and school and family life to provide integrated welfare services for both adoptees and adoptive families rather than offering separate services for each of them. Furthermore, there is a communication channel for adoptees and adoptive families to suggest their requirements and claim for their rights.

Section 3. International Adoption System in China

China ratified the Hague convention on April 2005, and China's adoption department is divided into domestic adoption and international adoption. Domestic adoption is managed by the Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People's Republic of China, whereas international adoption is handled by the China Centre for Children's Welfare and Adoption (CCCWA). All work related to international adoption in China is dealt with by the China Center of Adoption Affairs (CCAA), including all functions of the central authority in the Hague convention. China is the world's largest adoption sending country. Even though the number of children

adopted overseas is decreasing, more than 5,000 Chinese children are adopted to other countries every year.

< Table 4-8 > No. of Chinese Children Adopted Overseas

Country	2003-11	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
China	79,577	11,226	13,409	14,493	10,744	8,748	5,975	5,084	5,480	4,418

Source: <http://www.hcch.net/upload/semanstats33.pdf>.

As an adoption sending country, China requests countries to which children are adopted to give a monitoring report twice at six months and 12 months after the adoption as a part of the post-adoption services for international adoptees. This report has to be completed after a visit to the house of an adoptive family by a social worker of the country to which the child is adopted. CCAA and the registration department of the civil ministry in a local government are responsible for storing the records of adopted children. There are no legal provisions on the storing of such adoption records, but the Archive Management Department of CCAA is managing them.

Section 4. International Adoption System in the Philippines

The Philippines ratified the Hague convention on January 1996, and the Department of Social Development and Welfare (DSDW) is in charge of both domestic and inter-country adoptions and operates the Child Adoption Center. Most of the work related to transnational adoptions, such as home study required to write a report of child expected to be adopted to another country, is carried out by the Child Adoption Center.

The Philippines sends about 500 children to overseas for adoption each year and is placed 10th in terms of the number of children adopted to Europe.

〈 Table 4-9 〉 No. of Filipino Children Adopted Overseas

Country	2003-11	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Philippines	4,591	418	414	503	476	569	600	583	516	512

Source: <http://www.hcch.net/upload/semanstats33.pdf>.

The Inter-county Adoption Boards (ICAB) and child protection facilities are responsible for storing adoption records as a part of the post-adoption services. ICAB and its regional offices and the National Archive Office in the Philippines are not authorized to destroy adoption records and a related regulation has put a ban on the disposal of the records. Maturity of an international adoptee is factored in deciding when he (or she) can see their records or find their biological parents based on the regulations of ICAB. It is usually possible to find or meet their biological parents when they are 18 or 21 years old depending on the law of a country that they are adopted to. ICAB helps adoptees find their biological parents, but it is banned for biological parents to access information to find their biological child.



Chapter 5. Sociodemographic Characteristics of International Adoptees and Adoption Process

Section 1. Sociodemographic Characteristics of International Adoptees

Section 2. Sociodemographic Characteristics of Adoptive Parents

Section 3. Health Status

Section 4. Adoption Process

Section 5. Conclusion

5

Sociodemographic Characteristics of International Adoptees and Adoption Process

Section 1. Sociodemographic Characteristics of International Adoptees

1. Sociodemographic Characteristics

A total of 1,030 international adoptees were surveyed. Participants comprised of 336 men and 694 women, putting the number of women twice larger than that of men. In terms of age subgroups, the number of participants in their 20s or younger was 290, 469 participants in their 30s and 268 participants in their 40s, showing that the number of middle-aged participants was 2.5 times larger than the number of young adults or younger.

Here, sociodemographic characteristics of international adoptees are examined by their nationality, gender, age, marital status and final academic achievement. For nationality, the US citizens took up the largest portion with 42.4% followed by Denmark with 15.0%, France and Sweden with similar percentages of 11.7% and 11.5%, respectively, the Netherlands with 7.2% and the rest with a minuscule percentage. However, the result was different for the accumulated number of adoptees, showing that the US was underrepresented, whereas Denmark, France and Sweden were overrepresented¹²⁾.

As for the proportion of men by nationality, male US citizens took up the highest proportion (34.9-46.0%), followed by the French and Danish men with similar portions (17.0% and 15.0% respectively) and Swedish men (10.6%). In terms of the portion of women by nationality, the most number of women had

12) The accumulated number of international adoptees per country: US(67.2%), France (6.8%), Sweden (5.8%), Denmark (5.3%)

US citizenship. About 15.0% and 12.0% of women were from Denmark and Sweden, respectively, following the US. French and Dutch women displayed similar portions of 9.2% and 7.1%, respectively.

US citizens occupied the largest portion with 33.9-58.4% in all age subgroups. Among those in their 20s or younger, citizens of Denmark took up the second largest portion with 11.7%, followed by the French and the Swedish with similar portions of 8.2% and 7.9%, respectively. About 16.8% and 15.7% of people in their 30s were from Denmark and Sweden, respectively, while 11.3% and 9.2% were from Sweden and the Netherlands, respectively. For the subgroup 40 and over, 15.9% and 15.2% were from Sweden and Denmark, respectively, whereas the proportion of participants from France, the Netherlands, and Belgium was found to be between 6.9 and 8.7%.

< Table 5-1 > Gender and Age of international adoptees by Nationality

(Unit: %, Persons)

Category	Total	Gender		Age		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older
USA	42.4	34.9	46.0	58.4	37.3	33.9
France	11.7	17.0	9.2	8.2	15.7	8.7
Denmark	15.0	15.0	15.0	11.7	16.8	15.2
Sweden	11.5	10.6	12.0	7.9	11.3	15.9
Norway	2.1	2.9	1.7	1.7	2.5	1.8
Netherlands	7.2	7.3	7.1	3.1	9.2	7.9
Belgium	3.2	4.7	2.5	1.7	2.1	6.9
Australia	1.1	0.9	1.3	2.4	0.8	0.4
Germany	1.7	2.9	1.1	1.7	2.1	1.1
Canada	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.4
Switzerland	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.2
Italy	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.7
Luxemburg	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.7
Others	2.0	1.5	2.3	1.4	1.0	4.3
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,030	336	694	290	469	268

Note: The number of respondents varies depending on missing cases.

Gender distribution of international adoptees showed that the proportion of women (67.4%) was twice larger than that of men (32.6%). In terms of age and nationality distributions, the proportion of women was double than that of men in all age subgroups. American women took up 73.2%, 2.7 times larger than the portion of the American men, and the number of women from Europe was almost double than that of men from Europe. Among participants from Australia, Canada and other countries, the proportion of women was 75.0%, three times larger than that of men.

〈 Table 5-2 〉 Gender of International Adoptees by Age and Nationality

(Unit: %, Person)

Category	Total	Age			Nationality		
		≤20s	30s	40s or Older	USA	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Male	32.6	31.7	32.4	34.0	26.8	37.8	25.0
Female	67.4	68.3	67.6	66.0	73.2	62.2	75.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,030	290	469	268	444	561	40

As for the age distribution of adoptees, those in their 20s or younger accounted for 28.2%, hovering over one-fourth of the total participants, whereas people in their 30s took up 45.7%, or nearly the majority, and participants in their 40s or older occupied 26.1% or one-fourth of the total number. Such trend was seen in the gender subgroups. Among US citizens, people in their 30s took up the largest portion with 40.3%, followed by the 20s or younger with 38.5%, and the 40s or older with 21.3%. In the European subgroup divided by nationality, the proportion of people in their 30s was 50.9% larger than the majority, followed by the 40s or older with 30.0% and the 20s or younger with 19.1%, showing a larger portion of the middle-aged participants than that of the middle-aged men from the US. As for the people from Australia, Canada, or other countries, those in their 20s or

younger occupied the largest portion with 35.0%, followed by the 40s or older with 35.0% and the 30s with 30.0%, displaying a larger share of the middle-aged people than the proportion of those from the US or from Europe.

< Table 5-3 > Age of International Adoptees by Gender and Nationality

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Nationality		
		Male	Female	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
20s or Younger	28.2	27.5	28.6	38.5	19.1	35.0
30s	45.7	45.4	45.8	40.3	50.9	30.0
40s	23.4	24.5	22.8	16.5	29.3	27.5
50s or Older	2.7	2.7	2.7	4.8	0.7	7.5
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents(Persons)	1,027	335	692	442	560	40

Out of the total number of international adoptees, 33.0% were found to be single; 31.6% married; 24.8% in a relationship with a boyfriend or girlfriend; 7.0% divorced, separated, or bereaved; and 3.6% engaged. For marital status by gender, men displayed similar traits to the total adoptees, whereas among female adoptees, the portion of married women was larger than that of single women, and the rest demonstrated similar traits to the total adoptees. Out of the people in their 20s or younger, 49% of them were single, 34.5% in a relationship, 13.1% married, and the rest with a small portion. People in their 30s showed a high portion of married ones with 33.9%, followed by singles with 31.1%, people in a relationship with 24.7%, and the rest with a small number. Married people accounted for 47.2% of the participants in their 40s, followed by singles with 19.1%, divorced/separated/bereaved ones with 17.2%, and people in a relationship with 14.6%. Each age subgroup showed a different picture in terms of the marital status.

Among US adoptees, the proportion of singles and married ones were same with 36.1% respectively, followed by people in a relationship with 19.4% and the rest with a small portion. The shares of singles and people in a relationship from Europe were 30.8% and 28.7% respectively, accounting for more than the majority, whereas married ones took up 28.3% or one-fourth of the total adoptees from Europe. The rest displayed only a small portion. Those from Australia, Canada, or other countries showed a similar structure to people from Europe in this matter, and the share of divorced, separated, bereaved ones was 10.3% slightly higher than that of other nationality subgroups.

< Table 5-4 > Marital Status of International Adoptees by Gender, Age, and Nationality

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Single	33.0	38.7	30.3	49.0	31.1	19.1	36.1	30.8	30.8
In a Relationship	24.8	21.1	26.6	34.5	24.7	14.6	19.4	28.7	25.6
Engaged	3.6	4.2	3.3	2.4	5.3	1.9	1.6	5.0	5.1
Married	31.6	29.2	32.8	13.1	33.9	47.2	36.1	28.3	28.2
Divorced / Separated	6.7	6.8	6.6	1.0	4.7	16.5	6.8	6.8	7.7
Bereaved	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.4	2.6
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,029	336	693	290	469	267	443	561	39

As for the final academic achievement of international adoptees, 76.0% of them graduated from college or higher-level institutions, hovering over two-thirds of the total number, 11.0% dropped out of college, and 13.0% were high school graduates, demonstrating a high education level among adoptees. By gender, 73.8% of men were college graduates, 14.3% college dropouts and 11.9% high school graduates or less educated, showing a lower education level than the total group. About 77.1% of women graduated from college, 9.4% dropped out of

college, and 11.4% graduated from high school, displaying a higher education level than men.

In the 20s or younger subgroup, 74.5% of adoptees had a degree of college or higher, 11.4% were college dropouts, and 14.1% graduated from high school or had less education, manifesting a lower education level than the total group. Among adoptees in their 30s, a whopping 79.9% or four-fifths had a degree of college or higher, 9.8% were college dropouts, and 10.2% graduated from high school or had less education, displaying a higher education level than the total group and adoptees in their 20s or younger. Approximately 70.5% of those older than 40 completed an education of college or higher, 12.7% dropped out of college, and 16.8% were high school graduates or had less education, showing the lowest education level among the age subgroups.

< Table 5-5 > Final Academic Achievement of International Adoptees by Gender, Age, and Nationality
(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
No education	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.5
Middle School Graduate or Less	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.0
High School Graduate or Less	1.7	2.1	1.6	0.3	2.1	2.6	0.5	2.9	0.0
High School Graduate	10.9	9.8	11.4	13.8	8.1	12.7	5.9	15.2	2.5
College Dropout	11.0	14.3	9.4	11.4	9.8	12.7	13.7	8.7	15.0
College Graduate	38.6	35.4	40.2	46.9	37.5	31.3	45.3	33.2	55.0
Postgraduate School Graduate	37.4	38.4	36.9	27.6	42.4	39.2	34.7	39.6	25.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,030	336	694	290	469	268	444	561	40

2. Occupations

About 81.4% or four-fifth of the international adoptees were found to be employed. The share of people who had a job before but are not currently employed was 17.5% or one-fifth, and the proportion of people who never had a job before was minuscule. About 85.4% of men were employed, a figure higher than the share of employed adoptees in the total group, whereas 13.4% had a job before, and the portion of people who never had a job was 1.2%, which is lower than or same with percentage of those in the total group. The share of currently-employed women was 79.4% lower than that of men and the portion of women who had a job before was 19.5%. And the proportion of women without any employment history was 1.2% higher than or same with that of men.

The share of employed adoptees in their 20s or younger was 75.2%, the lowest among all age subgroups. Approximately 21.7% had a job before, whereas a meager 3.1% of them never had a job in their whole life. About 85.1% of people in their 30s were currently employed, the highest among all age subgroups, while the proportion of other employment categories was lowest. The proportion of employed adoptees older than 40 was 81.7% slightly lower than that of people in their 30s but higher than that of the 20s. The proportion of currently employed adoptees in the nationality subgroups ranged from 80.0% to 81.3%, displaying little differences among them. The subgroup of people from Australia, Canada, and other countries had the higher proportion of people (20.0%) who were employed before than the other nationality subgroups.

〈 Table 5-6 〉 Employment Status of International Adoptees by Gender, Age, or Nationality

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
No Job Experience	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.1	0.6	0.0	0.7	1.6	0.0
Had a Job Before	17.5	13.4	19.5	21.7	14.3	18.3	18.0	17.1	20.0
Currently Employed	81.4	85.4	79.4	75.2	85.1	81.7	81.3	81.3	80.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,030	336	694	290	469	268	444	561	40

About 77.2%, or nearly four-fifths of the international adoptees had a full-time job, whereas temporary job holders occupied 22.8%, putting the portion of full-time employment 3.4 times larger than that of temporary employment. The share of men holding a full-time job was six times larger than that of temps, whereas the portion of women with a full-time job was 2.6 times larger than that of temps, showing that more women tend to hold a temporary job than men. The share of the 20s with a full time job was 2.3 times bigger than that of temporary workers, whereas the number of the 30s in full-time employment was four times larger than that of those in temporary employment. The number of people older than 40 employed full-time was 3.8 times larger than that of temporarily employed ones. In short, the 30s displayed the largest portion in terms of the full-time employment, followed by the 40s or older and the 20s or younger. By nationality, the difference between the portion of full-time employment and the share of temporary employment among US citizens was 3.3 times, 3.6 times among Europeans, and about 2 times among people from Australia, Canada or other countries. Europeans had the largest share of full-time employment, followed by Americans, and people from Australia, Canada, or others.

< Table 5-7 > Employment Types of International Adoptees by Gender, Age, and Nationality

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Full-time	77.2	86.1	72.5	69.3	80.2	79.4	76.5	78.5	62.5
Temporary1 (More than 10 Hours and Less than 35 Hours per Week)	19.8	11.8	24.0	26.6	17.5	17.4	21.6	17.6	37.5
Temporary2 (Less than 10 Hours per Week)	3.0	2.1	3.5	4.1	2.3	3.2	1.9	4.0	0.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	837	287	550	218	399	218	361	455	32

The majority, or 53.6% of the international adoptees, was found to hold professional or technical jobs, 14.5% with clerical jobs, 10.8% with high-level administrative jobs. This shows that four-fifths of them engaged in professional/technical/clerical/administrative jobs, a reflection of their relatively high education level. About 53.0-54.9% of both men and women were estimated to land professional or technical jobs. More men had high-level administrative jobs than those with sales-related jobs, whereas more women had sales jobs than those with high-level administrative jobs, displaying differences in the job aspect between men and women.

Across all age subgroups, professional/technical jobs were the most popular profession with 45.4-58.0% of adoptees holding such jobs. Among the 20s or younger, the second most popular jobs were related to clerical and services jobs whereas for the 30s, clerical jobs were second most popular, and it was high-level administrative and clerical jobs for the 40s or older. Each age subgroup showed a different picture from one another when it comes to the types of jobs that they are holding which is estimated to reflect a different education level of each age subgroup. About 49.0-59.0% of the adoptees from all countries were employed in

professional/technical jobs. The second largest portion of the adoptees from the US was engaged in clerical jobs whereas a high proportion of people from Europe and Australia, Canada, and other countries were found to working clerical or high-level administrative jobs.

< Table 5-8 > Occupations of International Adoptees by Gender, Age and Nationality

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Professional or Technical Jobs	53.6	54.9	53.0	45.4	58.0	53.4	59.0	49.0	56.3
High-level Administrative Jobs	10.8	11.9	10.2	8.3	9.8	15.1	8.3	12.7	12.5
Clerical Jobs	14.5	7.7	18.0	15.1	13.8	15.1	11.4	16.7	15.6
Sales Jobs	7.5	10.1	6.2	9.6	7.5	5.5	7.8	7.7	3.1
Services Jobs	8.8	7.7	9.4	12.8	7.3	7.8	9.1	8.8	6.3
Skilled Labor	2.4	4.5	1.3	3.2	2.3	1.8	1.4	3.3	0.0
Semi-skilled Labor	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.7	0.2	3.1
Unskilled Labor	1.3	1.7	1.1	3.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.5	3.1
Farm Labor	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Farm Owner, Manager	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	837	286	551	218	398	219	361	455	32

3. Monthly Income

When it comes to the income of the adoptees, 36.8% or one-third of them earned less than \$40,000, 51.5% raking in \$40,000-\$100,000 and 11.7% bringing in more than \$100,000. About 32.4% of men earned less than \$40,000, 51.6% gaining between \$40,000 and \$100,000 and 16.2% of them raking in more than \$100,000, whereas the proportion of women with an income of less than \$40,000

was 39.0%, the portion with an income of \$40,000-\$100,000 was 51.4% and the share of women earning more than \$100,000 was 9.5%. This shows a higher income for men than for women. Among the 20s, the proportion earning less than \$40,000 was 54.9%, the share getting an income between \$40,000 and \$100,000 was 40.7% and those earning more than \$100,000 accounted for 4.5%, putting the 20s or younger at the least-earning age subgroup. About 32.1% of the people in their 30s earned less than \$40,000, 55.6% gained an income ranging from \$40,000 to \$100,000, and 12.2% raked in more than \$100,000, indicating that the 30s are more affluent than the 20s. For people older than 40, 25.4% had an income of less than \$40,000, 56.1% earned \$40,000-\$100,000 and 18.4% brought in more than \$100,000 making the 40s or older subgroup richest among all age subgroups. The income gap between gender or among age subgroups might reflect different education levels and various types of jobs.

Approximately 34.9% of US citizens earned less than \$40,000, 49.4% between \$40,000 and \$100,000, and 15.6% more than \$100,000, making US adoptees richer than any other nationality subgroups. The second most affluent group was those from Europe followed by the subgroup of people from Australia, Canada, and other countries.

< Table 5-9 > Income of International Adoptees by Gender, Age, and Nationality

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Less than \$20,000	12.6	10.2	13.7	22.1	10.7	5.2	12.6	12.5	10.3
\$20,000-\$40,000	24.2	22.2	25.3	32.8	21.4	20.2	22.3	25.2	33.3
\$40,000-\$60,000	25.8	21.6	27.8	25.2	26.1	26.2	24.2	27.2	28.2
\$60,000-\$80,000	16.3	18.0	15.4	9.3	19.9	17.2	15.3	17.5	7.7
\$80,000-\$100,000	9.4	12.0	8.2	6.2	9.6	12.7	9.9	8.9	12.8
More than \$100,000	11.7	16.2	9.5	4.5	12.2	18.4	15.6	8.6	7.7
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,027	334	693	290	467	267	443	559	39

As the income of households varies depending on the economic size of a country, the results on major countries with a high participation rate in the survey were studied more closely. According to the OECD data ¹³⁾, the average GDP of the OECD member countries was \$36,932 in 2012, whereas the average GDP of the EU region was \$36,205. Among the countries with a high participation rate in this survey, the US GDP was \$51,689, France with \$38,249, Denmark with \$42,176, Sweden with \$43,176, the Netherlands with \$43,146 and Belgium with \$40,068. All countries involved in this survey, including the US, France, Sweden, the Netherlands and Belgium displayed a high portion of the respondents with an income of \$20,000-\$40,000 or with an income of \$40,000-\$60,000, displaying similar figures to the OECD data. However, the comparison by country has the limitation of not considering the characteristics of the respondents.

< Table 5-10 > Income Distribution of International Adoptees by Nationality

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	US	France	Denmark	Sweden	Netherlands	Belgium
Less than \$20,000	12.2	16.1	10.7	7.6	18.8	2.0
\$20,000-\$40,000	24.1	47.5	19.0	14.3	28.1	36.7
\$40,000-\$60,000	25.7	18.6	28.9	39.0	25.0	33.3
\$60,000-\$80,000	15.6	11.9	20.7	25.7	14.1	6.7
\$80,000-\$100,000	8.5	5.1	9.1	7.6	6.3	6.7
More than \$100,000	13.8	0.8	11.6	5.7	7.8	10.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	377	118	121	105	64	30

The analysis result of the current income distribution of the respondents based on the sampling methods showed the gap of the current income distribution between the participants in the web survey and the Gathering attendees ($\chi^2=$

13) OECD statistics data, Dataset: Breakdown of Gross Domestic Product per capital in its components

32.099, $p < .001$). There are more people earning more than \$80,000 or more than \$100,000 among the Gathering attendees than among the participants in the web survey. This coincides with the expectation that more relatively affluent international adoptees might attend the Gathering event as it requires a quite large cost to participate. However, it might be an overstretch to reach a conclusion that the respondents attending the Gathering event were more affluent than those in the web survey because the attendees to the Gathering event were distributed well across all income brackets, while the web survey participants were concentrated in the income bracket of \$20,000-\$60,000, and because a question was an interval variable rather than a continuous variable.

< Table 5-11 > Income of International Adoptees by Sample Method

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Web Survey	Gathering
Less than \$20,000	12.5	12.2	14.5
\$20,000-\$40,000	24.3	26.1	13.8
\$40,000-\$60,000	25.7	26.8	19.7
\$60,000-\$80,000	16.2	16.4	15.1
\$80,000-\$100,000	9.5	8.1	17.8
More than \$100,000	11.7	10.5	19.1
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents(Persons)	1030	878	152

Note: $\chi^2 = 32.099$, $p < .001$.

4. Child Related Details

1) Existence of Children

The number of international adoptees without a child was twice larger than that of people with a child. Twice more men and women did not have children than

those with children. A whopping 94.1% of adoptees in their 20s or younger did not have children, whereas the proportion of those in their 30s without children was 2.3 times larger that of the 30s with children. The share of the 40s or older with children is 2.3 times larger than that of those without children. Among US citizens, the share of adoptees without children was 2.6 times larger than that of those with children, among Europeans, the gap was twice as large, and among people from Australia, Canada, and other countries, the difference was twice like other regions.

〈 Table 5-12 〉 Children of International Adoptees by Gender, Age, and Nationality

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
No Children	66.2	67.0	65.9	94.1	69.4	30.0	72.2	61.6	66.7
Have Children	33.8	33.0	34.1	5.9	30.6	70.0	27.8	38.4	33.3
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,028	336	692	290	468	267	443	560	39

2) Average Number of Children

About 78.0% of the international adoptees had 1-2 children, and 22.0% with more than three children, making the share of adoptees with less than two children 3.5 times larger than that of those with more than three. The portion of men with less than two children was 2.8 times larger than that of those with more than three children, whereas for female adoptees, the gap between the two was four times greater, indicating that male adoptees had more children than female counterparts. Among the 20s, 100.0% of them had less than two children, the share of the 30s with less than two kids was 5.5 times larger than that of

those with more than three, and the gap was 2.5 times larger for the 40s or older, showing that the older they get, the more children they tend to have. The gap between those with less than two children and those with more than three was three times larger for US citizens and four times greater for Europeans. As the subgroup of adoptees from Australia, Canada, and other countries had a higher portion of those with less than two children, the average number of children they had was the highest, followed by the US subgroup and the European subgroup.

< Table 5-13 > No. of Children of International Adoptees by Gender, Age and Nationality
(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
1 Child	34.8	36.4	34.0	75.0	40.8	26.7	31.1	36.7	33.3
2 Children	43.2	37.3	46.0	25.0	43.7	44.4	43.4	43.3	25.0
3 Children	16.5	20.9	14.5	0.0	12.0	21.4	18.0	15.8	16.7
More than 4 Children	5.5	5.5	5.5	0.0	3.5	7.5	7.4	4.2	25.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	345	110	235	16	142	187	122	215	12

3) Adopted Children and Numbers of Adopted Children

Almost all international adoptees did not have an adopted child. The share of international adoptees without an adopted child was 93.9% putting the proportion of those with an adopted child at 6.1%. This trend was manifested in the gender subgroups, but more male adoptees adopted children than female ones. This trend continues in the age subgroups. The portion of the 20s or younger with an adopted child was 12.5%, the highest among all age subgroups, followed by the 40s or older and the 30s, displaying no significant features. A similar picture was drawn for the subgroups divided by nationality. The US had the highest

proportion of adoptees with an adopted child (13.8%) and the rest of the subgroups had only a small portion.

< Table 5-14 > Adopted Children of International Adoptees by Gender, Age, and Nationality

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
No Children	6.1	8.2	5.1	12.5	2.8	8.1	13.8	1.9	0.0
Have Children	93.9	91.8	94.9	87.5	97.2	91.9	86.2	98.1	100.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	344	110	234	16	142	186	123	213	12

As there are a small number of cases on the average number of adopted children that international adoptees have, it does not have statistical significance. However, a close look at the data showed that the share of those with one adopted child is 57.1% whereas 42.9% had more than two adopted children, indicating a slightly higher portion of those with one child than those with two. While the male subgroup having twice more men had one adopted child than those with two or more adopted, the female subgroup had a similar ratio resulting in having more adopted children than men. The number of those with one adopted child was same with that of those with more than two among the 20s and the 30s, whereas among the 40s or older, a larger number of people had one adopted child than those with two children. A comparison among the nationality subgroups showed that the portion of US citizens with one adopted child was larger than that of those with two, whereas the gap was three times greater for the Europeans, showing that people from the US had more adopted children than those from Europe.

〈 Table 5-15 〉 No. of Adopted Children of International Adoptees by Gender, Age, and Nationality

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
1 Child	57.1	66.7	50.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	52.9	75.0	0.0
2 Children	38.1	33.3	41.7	50.0	50.0	33.3	41.2	25.0	0.0
More than 3 Children	4.8	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	6.7	5.9	0.0	0.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	21	9	12	2	4	15	17	4	0

5. Cohabitant

About 40.8% of the adoptees were found to live with their children or spouse, and 26.8% lived alone. The share of those living with their girlfriend or boyfriend was 13.9%, and some lived with their friends, adoptive families or relatives. Most of male and female adoptees lived with their children or spouse or lived alone. Among the rest of them, a large percentage of men lived with their friends, while many women lived with their boyfriend. The proportion of people living alone was highest among the 20s or younger. The second most popular cohabitant in that age subgroup was friends, followed by boyfriend or girlfriend, adoptive families or relatives, and children and spouse. The 30s shared similarities to the 20s, and in the 40 or older subgroup, the portion of those living with their children or spouse was 66.7% or two-thirds of the total, reflecting the marital status of each age subgroup.

〈 Table 5-16 〉 Cohabitant of International Adoptees by Gender, Age, and Nationality

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Living Alone	26.8	33.4	23.6	28.0	30.7	18.8	24.9	29.1	11.9
With Children/Spouse	40.8	36.3	43.0	15.7	41.5	66.7	36.2	44.7	35.7
With Adoptive Family/Relatives	6.3	7.6	5.7	17.1	2.1	2.2	8.4	4.2	11.9
With Korean Family/Relatives	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.3	2.4
With Friend	8.3	10.5	7.2	17.7	6.5	1.4	11.3	5.8	11.9
With Girlfriend or Boyfriend	13.9	9.3	16.1	17.4	15.2	7.2	14.2	13.4	21.4
Australia, Canada, Others	3.2	2.3	3.7	2.7	3.5	3.3	4.0	2.4	4.8
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,028	335	693	290	468	267	443	560	39

6. Residential Locations

More than half or 52.4% lived in large cities, 25.2% in suburban areas, 16.7% in small cities, and a meager 5.8% in the countryside or remote areas. The percentage of people living in large cities and suburban areas was 77.6% or nearly four-fifths, showing their preference to large cities. About 77.4% of men lived in large cities or suburban areas, and 15.8% in small cities whereas the share of women living in large cities or in small cities were 77.6% and 17.2% respectively, indicating that more women lived in large or small cities than men. About 82.0% of the 20s or younger lived in large cities, including suburban areas, the highest in all age subgroups and 12.8% were found to reside in small cities. And 78.9% and 16.0% of the 30s were living in large and small cities respectively, while 70% and 22.5% of the 40s or older resided in large cities and

small cities respectively. This indicates that more people in their 30s live in large cities than those in their 40s or older, whereas more people in their 40s or older tend to live in small cities than other age subgroups.

In the American subgroup, 83.7% of US citizens lived in large cities, including suburban areas and 12.4% in small cities, having more people living in large cities than other nationality subgroups. Among Europeans, 72.4% and 20.3% resided in large cities and in small cities respectively, while 82.0% and 7.7% of those from Australia, Canada, or other countries lived in large cities and in small cities respectively. This shows that Europeans tend to live in small cities, whereas the adoptees from Australia, Canada, or other countries are more likely to live in large cities, with the US subgroup having the largest portion of people preferring large cities.

< Table 5-17 > Current Residential Location of International Adoptees by Gender, Age, and Nationality

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Large City	52.4	52.7	52.2	53.4	58.2	41.2	51.0	53.3	56.4
Suburban	25.2	24.7	25.4	28.6	20.7	28.8	32.7	19.1	25.6
Small City	16.7	15.8	17.2	12.8	16.0	22.5	12.4	20.3	7.7
Countryside	4.7	5.4	4.3	4.1	3.8	6.7	3.8	5.5	5.1
Remote Area	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.0	1.8	5.1
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,029	336	693	290	469	267	443	561	39

Section 2. Sociodemographic Characteristics of Adoptive Parents

1. Marital Status and Age of Adoptive Parents

Out of the total respondents in the survey conducted on adoptive parents, 84.6% were adoptive mothers, and 15.4% were adoptive fathers, making the share of mothers 5.5 times larger than that of fathers.

〈 Table 5-18 〉 Responses from Adoptive Parents: Respondents

(Unit:%, Person)

	Total	Adoptive Mother	Adoptive Father
Total(%)	100.0	84.6	15.4
No. of Respondents (Persons)	91	77	14

About 97.8% of adoptive parents were married, occupying the large majority, and a meager 2.2% were divorced.

〈 Table 5-19 〉 Responses from Adoptive Parents: Marital Status of Respondents

(Unit:%, Person)

	Total	Married	Divorced	Separated	Bereaved	Single
Total(%)	100.0	97.8	2.2	—	—	—
No. of Respondents (Persons)	91	89	2	—	—	—

Out of the total number of adoptive mothers, those in their 40s accounted for 49.5%, followed by the 30s with 40.7%, the 50s or older with 9.9%, and those in their 20s or younger with zero%. Among the adoptive fathers, the 40s took up 56%, hovering over the majority, followed by the 30s with 34.1%, the 50s or older with 9.9%, showing that more fathers are in their 40s than mothers.

〈 Table 5-20 〉 Responses from Adoptive Parents: Age of Adoptive Parents

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Adoptive Mother	Adoptive Father
20s	—	—
30s	40.7	34.1
40s	49.5	56.0
50s or Older	9.9	9.9
Total(%)	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	91	91

2. Race and Nationality of Adoptive Parents

From the total number of adoptive mothers, 94.5% were Caucasian, taking up the great majority and Koreans and Asians accounted for a meager 3.3% and 2.2% respectively. About 92.3% of adoptive fathers were Caucasian, 4.4% Korean, and 1.1% Asian, mixed-race and Hispanic.

〈 Table 5-21 〉 Responses from Adoptive Parents: Race of Adoptive Parents

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Adoptive Mother	Adoptive Father
Caucasian	94.5	92.3
Asian	2.2	1.1
Mixed race	—	1.1
Hispanic	—	1.1
Black/African	—	—
Korean	3.3	4.4
Others	—	—
Don't Know	—	—
Total(%)	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	91	91

Among adoptive mothers, 91.2% originated from the US, followed by Canada, France, the Netherlands, Australia, and Germany all of which took up a minuscule portion. About 87.9% of adoptive fathers held US citizenship and the rest had Canadian, British, French, Dutch, Australian, or Italian citizenship.

〈 Table 5-22 〉 Responses from Adoptive Parents: Nationality of Adoptive Parents

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Adoptive Mother	Adoptive Father
US	91.2	87.9
France	1.1	1.1
Denmark	—	—
Sweden	—	—
Norway	—	—
Netherlands	1.1	1.1
Belgium	—	—
Australia	1.1	1.1
Germany	1.1	—
Canada	2.2	3.3
Switzerland	—	—
Italy	—	1.1
Luxemburg	—	—
UK	—	2.2
Others	2.2	2.2
Total(%)	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	91	91

3. Education and Occupations of Adoptive Parents

In terms of the final academic achievement of adoptive parent respondents, 89.0% of adoptive mothers graduated from college or higher institution, 8.8% college dropouts and 2.2% high school graduates displaying a high education level. Adoptive fathers with a degree of college or higher education accounted for 79.1%, smaller than the share of mothers with such education, 16.5% dropped out of college and a meager 4.4% had high school diploma.

〈 Table 5-23 〉 Responses from Adoptive Parents: Final Academic Achievement of Adoptive Parents

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Adoptive Mother	Adoptive Father
No Education	—	—
Less than 8th Grade	—	—
Less than High School Education	—	1.1
High School Graduate	2.2	3.3
College Dropout	8.8	16.5
College or Higher Education	89.0	79.1
Total(%)	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents(Persons)	91	91

Approximately 51.6% or the majority of adoptive mothers were employed in professional or technical jobs, 14.3% in clerical, sales, or services jobs, 9.9% in high-level administrative jobs and 23.1% with no job. The share of adoptive fathers with professional or technical jobs was 62.6% or two-thirds of the total number of fathers and those with clerical, sales, or services jobs occupied 12.1%, those with high-level administrative jobs taking up 11.0% and those with skilled jobs holding 7.7%.

〈 Table 5-24 〉 Responses from Adoptive Parents: Occupation of Adoptive Parents

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Adoptive Mother	Adoptive Father
Professional/Technical Jobs	51.6	62.6
High-level Administrative Jobs	9.9	11.0
Clerical Jobs	5.5	2.2
Sales Jobs	5.5	6.6
Services Jobs	3.3	3.3
Skilled Labor	—	7.7
Semi-skilled Labor	1.1	3.3
Unskilled Labor	—	1.1
Farm Labor	—	—
Farm Owner	—	—
Unemployed	23.1	2.2
Total(%)	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents(Persons)	91	91

4. Income of Adoptive Parents

Among the adoptive parent respondents, only 15.4% earned less than \$80,000, 24.2% getting an income of \$80,000-\$100,000, and 60.4% or two-thirds of them raking in more than \$100,000, displaying a high income level among adoptive parents.

〈 Table 5-25 〉 Responses from Adoptive Parents: Current Income of Adoptive Parents

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000- \$40,000	\$40,000- \$60,000	\$60,000- \$80,000	\$80,000- \$100,000	More than \$100,000
Total(%)	100.0	—	1.1	4.4	9.9	24.2	60.4
No. of Respondents (Persons)	91	—	1	4	9	22	55

5. Disabilities of Adoptive Parents

Most of the adoptive mothers or 94.5% were found to have no disabilities and those with chronic diseases accounted only for a minuscule portion. Adoptive fathers also showed a similar distribution in terms of the status of disabilities, indicating that adoptive parents are generally in good health.

< Table 5-26 > Responses from Adoptive Parents: Status of Disabilities of Adoptive Parents

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Adoptive Mother	Adoptive Father
With Disabilities	–	1.1
Chronic Illness	4.4	2.2
With Disabilities and Chronic Illness	1.1	–
None	94.5	96.7
Total(%)	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents(Persons)	91	91

6. Number of Children

Over two-thirds or 75.8% of the adoptive parent participants had less than two children and only 24.2% had more than three kids. In terms of the number of adopted children each adoptive parent respondent had, 50.5% or the majority of them had less than one adopted child, 39.6% with two adopted children and a meager 9.9% with more than three adopted children. About 56.0% had one adopted child from Korea, 37.4% with two Korean adopted children and 6.6% with more than three Korean children.

〈 Table 5-27 〉 Responses from Adoptive Parents: No. of Children of Adoptive Families

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total No. of Children	No. of Adopted Children	No. of Adopted Korean Children
1 Child	22.0	50.5	56.0
2 Children	53.8	39.6	37.4
3 Children	14.3	7.7	5.5
4 Children or More	9.9	2.2	1.1
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	91	91	91

Section 3. Health Status

1. Health and Chronic Conditions

A majority or 59.8% of the respondents said that international adoptees did not have physical health problems when they were born and 18.3% of them were found to have health-related problems. The gender subgroups also displayed similarities in the distribution of health problems to the total group. Among the respondents in their 20s or younger, 26.9% said that they had health problems. Among the subgroups divided by nationality those from other countries had the smallest share of people with health problems.

〈 Table 5-28 〉 Health Problems at Birth

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Others
With Problems	18.3	17.9	18.6	26.9	15.1	14.6	18.5	18.4	12.5
No Problems	59.8	61.6	58.9	59.7	62.7	54.9	58.8	60.4	60.0
Do not Know	21.8	20.5	22.5	13.4	22.2	30.6	22.7	21.2	27.5
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1030	336	694	290	469	268	444	561	40

Not a small 20% were estimated to suffer from chronic illnesses and more women (28.5%) tend to have chronic illnesses than men (17.2%). As for the status of age subgroups, the older they get, the more likely they suffer from chronic illnesses. By nationality, those from the others had the highest proportion of people with chronic illnesses (33.3%), followed by the US subgroup with 27.2% and the European one with 22.6%.

< Table 5-29 > Status of Chronic Illnesses

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Others
Chronic Illnesses	24.8	17.2	28.5	21.5	24.1	29.4	27.2	22.6	33.3
No Chronic Illnesses	75.2	82.8	71.5	78.5	75.9	70.6	72.8	77.4	66.7
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,024	332	692	288	468	265	441	558	39

2. Smoking Status

When asked about whether they ever smoked before, 59.4% or more than half of them said they smoked. As for the smoking status by gender, 60.6% of men and 58.8% women had smoking experiences. The share of adoptees in their 20s or younger with that experience was 53.8%, 63.0% of those in their 30s had the experiences, and 59.2% of the 40s or older were also surveyed to have smoked before, displaying differences among the age subgroups. By nationality, those from other countries had the highest portion of people with the experiences (71.8%), followed by the European subgroup with 63.9%, higher than the US subgroup with 52.4%.

〈 Table 5-30 〉 Smoking Experiences

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Others
Experiences	59.4	60.6	58.8	53.8	63.0	59.2	52.4	63.9	71.8
No Experiences	40.6	39.4	41.2	46.2	37.0	40.8	47.6	36.1	28.2
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,027	335	692	290	467	267	443	559	39

The proportion of the current smokers among the total international adoptees was 37.0%. About 44.5% of men and 33.3% of women were smokers showing that more men are currently smoking than women. As for the status of the age subgroups, 31.2% of the 20s or younger, 39.2% of the 30s, and 38.5% of the 40s or older were found to be smokers, putting the share of smokers older than 30 higher than that of 20s or younger. By nationality, Europeans had the largest share of smokers with 45.8%, followed by other countries with 40.7%, having more smokers than the US.

〈 Table 5-31 〉 Current Status of Smoking

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Others
Smokers	37.0	44.5	33.3	31.2	39.2	38.5	23.6	45.8	40.7
Non-smokers	63.0	55.5	66.7	68.8	60.8	61.5	76.4	54.2	59.3
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	603	200	403	154	291	156	229	354	27

3. Drinking Status

When about whether they ever had alcohol before, 87% of the respondents

said that they had before, and the gender subgroups also showed similar portions. Those in their 20s or younger had the highest share of people with drinking experiences, followed by the 30s with 87.6% and the 40s or older with 82.0%, indicating that the younger they get, the more they are likely to have drinking experiences. By nationality, 90.5% of the US citizens and 92.3% of people from other countries had the experiences, followed by Europeans with 84.3%.

< Table 5-32 > Drinking Experiences

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Others
Experiences	87.3	86.6	87.6	91.4	87.6	82.0	90.5	84.3	92.3
No Experiences	12.7	13.4	12.4	8.6	12.4	18.0	9.5	15.7	7.7
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents(Persons)	1,028	335	693	290	468	267	443	560	39

The portion of current drinkers was 47.2%, falling short of the majority, and more men (64.1%) were found to be currently drinking than women (39.0%). The older they get, the more likely they drink. About 55.7% of those in their 20s or younger were found to be drinking, followed by the 30s with 48.9% and the 40s or older with 33.3%. The European subgroup had the largest share of current drinkers with 53.9%, followed by the subgroup of people from other countries with 51.4% and the US subgroup in last position with 38.4%.

〈 Table 5-33 〉 Current Status of Drinking

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Others
Drinkers	47.2	64.1	39.0	55.7	48.9	33.3	38.4	53.9	51.4
Non-drinkers	52.8	35.9	61.0	44.3	51.1	66.7	61.6	46.1	48.6
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	895	290	605	264	409	219	401	471	35

4. Drug Use

When asked about their drug use, 19.3% responded that they had an experience of drug use, and the gender subgroups also had a similar proportion of people with drug use experiences. A younger adoptee tend to have an experience of drug use, as manifested in the number of those with drug use experiences in their 20s or younger (23.8%), followed by the 30s with 19.8%, and the 40s or older with 13.9%. The European subgroup had 20.3% of people with drug use experiences, the subgroup of others with 20.5% and the US subgroup with 17.8% in last position.

〈 Table 5-34 〉 Drug Use Experiences

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Others
Used	19.3	19.6	19.2	23.8	19.8	13.9	17.8	20.3	20.5
Never Used	80.7	80.4	80.8	76.2	80.2	86.1	82.2	79.7	79.5
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,029	336	693	290	469	267	443	561	39

5. Subjective Health Status

On a question about their subjective opinion on their health on a 5-point Likert scale from "very good (5)" to "very bad (1)," the average mean score was 4.0, showing that they thought that they were in relatively good health. A similar score was registered in all subgroups divided by gender, age, and nationality.

〈 Table 5-35 〉 Subjective Health Status

(Unit: point, Persons)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Others
Average	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9
Standard Deviation	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8
No. of Respondents (Persons)	874	262	612	249	397	227	376	479	31

Note: 1=Very Bad to 5=Very Good

The comparison between such subjective health status and the statistics by nationality is shown below. According to the OECD data, as for the proportion of people rating their subjective health status as in good conditions (good+very good), the US had 69.1%, France with 67.6%, Denmark with 71.0%, Sweden with 79.9%, Norway with 73.3%, and the Netherlands with 76%, demonstrating little difference among countries.

〈 Table 5-36 〉 Subjective Health Status by Country

(Unit:%)

Category	US	France	Denmark	Sweden	Norway	Netherlands	Belgium
Very Bad	0.3	0.9	1.7	2.9	5.3	0.0	3.3
Bad	3.7	3.4	6.6	8.6	0.0	6.3	3.3
Average	19.9	17.2	22.3	18.1	10.5	17.2	43.3
Good	47.2	43.1	44.6	49.5	63.2	45.3	26.7
Very Good	28.9	35.3	24.8	21.0	21.1	31.3	23.3

Section 4. Adoption Process

1. Situations during Adoption and Adoption Dissolution

1) Age When Adopted

More than half of adult adoptees (50.3%) were younger than one when they were adopted and a whopping 75% of them were adopted when they were younger than three, showing that adoptees were usually adopted at an early age. The younger they are now, the more likely they were adopted when they were very young. About 84.2% of those in their 20s or younger were adopted before they turned one, whereas only 22.0% of the 40s or older were adopted before their 1st birthday and the share of those adopted before the age of three was 47% accounting for nearly half of them. This can be explained by the characteristics of adopted children. Before the 1970s, children were usually adopted because of poverty or because they became orphans, while adoptions after the 1980s were related to the increase in the adoption rate of children born to single mothers.

In case of children of single mothers, as they are usually left to adoption agencies right after their birth, they are highly likely to be adopted before their first birthday. Such trend could be checked from the responses from the questionnaire for adoptive parents. In case of adopted children under the age of 12, they were usually under the age of two when their adoptions were carried out. There was only one child (1.1%) who was older than two when the adoption took place, and the child adopted at the oldest age also was no more than 25month old when the adoption was completed. Meanwhile, more women (59.2%) were adopted before their first birthday than men (40.7%). The US subgroup had a higher portion of those (62.5%) who were adopted before they turned one than the European subgroup (46.1%) and the subgroup of adoptees from other countries (42.5%).

〈 Table 5-37 〉 Age When Adopted

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	20s or Younger	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Younger than 1	53.2	40.7	59.2	84.5	51.4	22.1	62.6	46.1	42.5
1-2	13.2	14.4	12.7	7.9	15.4	15.4	10.1	15.8	10.0
2-3	10.2	12.3	9.2	2.8	12.0	15.4	7.0	12.7	15.0
3-6	18.0	25.4	14.4	4.5	16.7	35.2	15.1	20.1	20.0
Older than 6	5.4	7.2	4.5	0.3	4.5	12.0	5.2	5.4	12.5
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,027	334	693	290	467	267	444	558	40

〈 Table 5-38 〉 Responses from Adoptive Parents: Age When Adopted

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Younger than 1	Between 1-2	Between 2-3	Between 3-6	Older than 6
Total(%)	100.0	69.2	29.7	1.1	-	-
No. of Respondents (Persons)	91	63	27	1	-	-

2) Adoption Agencies

In terms of the Korean adoption agencies, which dealt with adoptions of the adult adoptees, 41.9%, the largest percentage of adoptees, said that Holt Children's Services managed their adoptions, followed by Korea Social Service (16.3%), Eastern Social Welfare Society (13.2%) and Social Welfare Society (2.7%). Adoptions through other agencies accounted for 17.3%. Depending on the age of adult adoptees, different adoption agencies handled their adoptions. Adoptions of older adoptees were more likely to be handled by Holt Children's Service, and 20.5%, or a relatively high percentage of those in their 40s or older said that

they were adopted through other agencies. About 13.1% said that they did not know which agency had handled their adoption.

The subgroup of adoptees from other countries had a higher share of adoptees adopted through Eastern Social Welfare Society (42.5%) than other nationality subgroups. In addition, the responses from adoptive parents with adopted children younger than 12 showed that the portion of the adoptees adopted through Eastern Social Welfare Society was higher than that of those through Holt (35.2%) or through Korea Social Service (19.8%).

< Table 5-39 > Adoption Agencies

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Holt Children's Service	41.8	45.6	40.0	37.6	42.5	44.9	41.8	43.7	15.0
Eastern Social Welfare Society	13.3	8.7	15.4	25.9	11.6	2.6	27.1	0.2	42.5
Korea Social Service	16.4	15.3	16.9	16.2	17.2	15.4	11.7	19.9	15.0
Social Welfare Society	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.7	3.0	3.4	0.9	4.3	2.5
Others	17.3	16.8	17.5	10.7	19.5	20.6	10.8	22.8	17.5
Do Not Know	8.6	10.8	7.5	7.9	6.2	13.1	7.7	9.1	7.5
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,026	333	693	290	466	267	443	558	40

〈 Table 5-40 〉 Responses from Adoptive Parents: Adoption Agencies

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Holt Children's Service	Eastern Social Welfare Society	Social Welfare Society	Korea Social Service	Others	Don't Know
Total(%)	100.0	35.2	40.7	—	19.8	3.3	1.1
No. of Respondents (Persons)	91	32	37	—	18	3	1

3) Countries to Which Adoptees Were Adopted

About 43.5% of the adult adoptees were adopted to the US, indicating that the country has adopted the most number of the adult adoptee respondents. Other major countries include European countries, such as Denmark (15.3%), France (11.9%), Sweden (11.5%), and the Netherlands (7.1%). The proportion of women (47.4%) adopted to the US was higher than that of men (35.3%). The share of the 20s or younger adopted to the US (59.1%) was higher than that of the 30s (37.8%) and that of those in their 40s or older (36.1%). Those in their 30s showed a relatively higher share of people adopted to France (16.2%) than other age subgroups, while people in their 40s or older had a higher proportion of those adopted to countries, such as Sweden or Belgium, than other age subgroups. This may be attributed to the transition of major adoption receiving countries as time proceeds.

〈 Table 5-41 〉 Countries to Which Respondents were Adopted

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
US	43.5	35.3	47.4	59.0	37.9	36.2	99.5	0.2	35.0
France	12.0	17.1	9.5	8.3	16.3	8.6	0.2	21.8	0.0
Denmark	15.3	15.3	15.3	11.7	16.9	16.0	0.0	28.1	0.0
Sweden	11.6	11.1	11.8	7.9	11.3	16.0	0.2	21.1	2.5
Norway	2.1	3.0	1.7	1.7	2.6	1.9	0.0	3.9	0.0
Netherlands	7.1	7.2	7.1	3.1	9.0	8.2	0.0	13.1	5.0
Belgium	3.3	4.8	2.6	1.7	2.1	7.1	0.0	6.1	0.0
Australia	1.1	0.9	1.2	2.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.5
Germany	1.8	3.0	1.2	1.7	2.1	1.1	0.0	3.2	0.0
Canada	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	15.0
Switzerland	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.1	2.5
Italy	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0
Luxemburg	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	2.5
Others	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	10.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,028	334	694	290	467	268	444	559	40

4) Adoption Dissolution Experience

The share of surveyed adult adoptees with an adoption dissolution experience was 13.5%, and more women (14.3%) had that experience than men (11.7%). The older they get, the more likely they experienced adoption dissolution. A total of 16.7% of those in their 40s or older experienced adoption dissolution, whereas 10.7% of the 20s or younger had that experience. There were large differences among the nationality subgroups. Relatively less Americans (9.2%) experienced adoption dissolution than Europeans (16.6%) or people from other countries (15.0%). The responses from the surveyed adoptive parents indicated that not a single adopted children under the age of 12 experienced a disruption of adoption (before they were adopted to the surveyed families).

〈 Table 5-42 〉 Adoption Dissolution

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Experienced	13.4	11.7	14.3	10.7	13.5	16.4	9.2	16.5	15.0
Never Experienced	86.6	88.3	85.7	89.3	86.5	83.6	90.8	83.5	85.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,028	334	694	290	467	268	444	559	40

〈 Table 5-43 〉 Responses from Adoptive Parents: Adoption Dissolution Experience of Adopted Children

(Unit:%, Person)

	Total	Experienced	Never Experienced
Total(%)	100.0	—	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	91	—	91

2. Characteristics of Adoptive Parents and Families

1) Race of Adoptive Parents

Out of all adoptive parents of the surveyed adult adoptees, the large majority, or 96.4% of adoptive fathers and 95.4% of adoptive mothers were Caucasian, and among the rest of the parents, the proportion of Korean parents was relatively high. This may be because of Korean parents' preference to Korean children when they are adopting one. The gender subgroups and age subgroups looked similar to the total group, but the subgroup of adoptees from other countries had a relatively small share of Caucasian adoptive mothers (90.0%).

〈 Table 5-44 〉 Race of Adoptive Fathers

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Caucasian/European	96.4	96.4	96.4	94.5	98.3	95.1	96.2	96.9	90.0
Asian (Except Korean)	0.6	0.9	0.4	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.2	5.0
Mixed race	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0
Hispanic	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.0
Black/African American	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.5
Korean	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.0
Others	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	2.5
Don't know	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,025	332	693	290	466	266	443	557	40

〈 Table 5-45 〉 Race of Adoptive Mothers

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Caucasian/European	95.4	95.2	95.5	93.4	97.0	94.8	95.9	95.7	87.5
Asian (Except Korean)	1.3	2.1	0.9	2.8	0.9	0.4	1.8	0.5	5.0
Mixed race	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Black/African American	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
Korean	1.8	2.1	1.6	2.1	1.1	2.6	2.0	1.6	0.0
Others	1.0	0.6	1.2	1.4	0.6	1.1	0.0	1.6	2.5
Do Not Know	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.2	2.5
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,026	333	693	290	466	267	444	557	40

2) Final Academic Achievement of Adoptive Parents

As for the final academic achievement of adoptive parents of the surveyed adult adoptees, 81.7% of fathers and 83.2% of mothers graduated from high school, 54.4% of fathers and 50.9% of mothers had a degree of college or higher education, illustrating their high education level. The share of the 30s with adoptive fathers educated less than middle school education was relatively higher than that of the 20s or younger, but the share of adoptive fathers with a degree of graduate school or higher education was highest in all age subgroups. Europeans tend to have less educated fathers than the other nationality subgroups, whereas adoptees with US nationality had the highest share of adoptive fathers educated higher than college (63.6%).

The share of adoptive mothers educated higher than post graduate school was lower than that of fathers, but the rates of mothers educated more than high school or college were higher than those of fathers. The differences in academic achievement of adoptive mothers among the age subgroups and the nationality subgroups were similarly displayed among adoptive fathers.

〈 Table 5-46 〉 Final Academic Achievement of Adoptive Fathers

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Uneducated	1.1	1.8	0.7	0.0	1.1	2.3	0.0	2.0	0.0
Less than Middle School	11.4	11.8	11.3	5.9	13.9	13.2	0.9	20.3	2.5
Less than High School	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	1.9	4.1	2.5	2.7	10.0
High School/GED	18.3	18.4	18.2	21.1	18.2	15.0	21.0	15.6	20.0
Dropped out of College	9.0	6.9	10.0	9.7	9.2	7.9	11.5	6.5	17.5
Graduated from College	23.1	25.4	22.1	28.4	21.0	21.1	28.2	19.2	25.0
Graduated from Postgraduate School	31.2	30.2	31.6	29.8	32.0	31.2	35.2	28.6	25.0
Do Not Know	3.0	2.4	3.3	1.7	2.6	5.3	0.7	5.0	0.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,024	331	693	289	466	266	443	556	40

〈 Table 5-47 〉 Final Academic Achievement of Adoptive Mothers

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Uneducated	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.0
Less than Middle School	9.7	8.4	10.3	5.9	10.1	13.2	0.7	17.3	2.5
Less than High School	3.5	2.7	3.9	2.1	4.1	4.1	0.9	5.0	12.5
High School/GED	22.3	23.5	21.7	20.1	22.3	24.4	23.5	21.0	25.0
Dropped out of College	10.1	8.1	11.0	11.8	10.7	6.8	12.6	7.7	10.0
Graduated from College	29.8	30.7	29.3	30.9	29.8	28.6	32.3	27.9	35.0
Graduated from Postgraduate School	21.1	23.5	19.9	27.1	19.5	17.7	29.1	15.1	15.0
Do Not Know	3.1	2.4	3.5	1.7	3.4	4.1	0.7	5.2	0.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,024	332	692	288	467	266	443	556	40

3) Occupations of Adoptive Parents When Adoptees Were Growing Up

When the surveyed adoptees were growing up, the highest share of adoptive fathers (41.9%) landed professional or technical jobs, followed by those with skilled labor jobs (14.2%) and those with high-level administrative jobs (13.9%), pointing out that the adoptive fathers had held a relatively high occupational position. The subgroups divided by gender and nationality showed little difference with the total group.

Even among adoptive mothers, the highest proportion held professional or technical jobs (37.1%), followed by that of unemployed mothers due to its inclusion of housekeeping mothers (20.5%), and they had a smaller portion of those employed in high-administrative jobs (5.9%) and a larger proportion of those in clerical jobs than fathers (18.6%). In addition, it has been identified that the older the adoptees get, the more likely their mothers are unemployed.

< Table 5-48 > Occupations of Adoptive Fathers

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Professional or Technical Jobs	42.0	42.2	41.8	37.9	42.8	44.9	46.3	38.3	60.0
High-administrative	13.8	14.1	13.7	16.2	14.8	9.4	13.8	14.1	7.5
Clerical	6.3	5.1	6.9	6.6	5.1	8.2	3.2	8.9	5.0
Sales	6.6	6.9	6.5	6.2	7.1	6.4	8.4	5.4	2.5
Services	4.2	3.9	4.3	5.2	4.1	3.4	5.4	3.2	2.5
Skilled Labor	14.1	14.4	14.0	15.2	12.2	16.5	12.6	15.4	10.0
Semi-skilled Labor	7.2	8.4	6.6	7.6	7.1	7.1	5.0	8.8	7.5
Unskilled Labor	2.7	1.5	3.3	2.1	3.6	1.9	2.0	3.0	5.0
Farm Work	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.0
Farm Owner, Manager	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.4	0.7	2.3	1.8	0.0
Unemployed	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,027	334	693	290	467	267	443	559	40

〈 Table 5-49 〉 Occupations of Adoptive Mothers

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Professional or Technical	37.1	39.8	35.7	41.4	36.3	33.7	42.9	33.2	25.0
High-administrative	5.8	6.0	5.8	6.9	6.0	4.1	5.2	5.5	15.0
Clerical	18.7	16.2	19.9	18.6	17.9	19.9	16.3	20.4	17.5
Sales	2.8	2.4	3.0	1.4	3.2	3.7	2.0	3.4	2.5
Services	5.4	3.3	6.3	6.2	4.7	5.6	4.5	6.1	7.5
Skilled Labor	3.1	4.5	2.4	2.8	3.4	3.0	1.8	4.1	2.5
Semi-skilled Labor	2.4	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.1	3.0	1.8	3.0	0.0
Unskilled Labor	3.2	3.9	2.9	3.1	4.1	1.9	1.8	4.3	5.0
Farm Work	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0
Farm Owner, Manager	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.0
Unemployed	20.5	20.7	20.5	16.2	21.2	24.3	22.6	19.1	25.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,028	334	694	290	468	267	443	560	40

4) Socioeconomic Status of Adoptive Families in Childhood of Adoptees

When adoptees were growing up in a country to which they had been adopted, 48.1% or nearly half of their adoptive families were placed in middle class, or 33.5% in upper middle class, and 2.0% in high class, putting the share of those in higher than middle class at 83.6%, an indication that adoptive families held a relatively high socioeconomic status. Meanwhile, 13.4% responded that they were placed in lower middle class, and 3% said that they were in low class. Generally, most of the adoptive families were placed around middle class with only a small portion of adoptive families in upper or lower class.

〈 Table 5-50 〉 Economic Status of Adoptive Families in Countries to Which Adoptees were Adopted

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Upper Class	2.0	3.3	1.3	2.1	2.2	1.5	0.9	2.9	0.0
Upper Middle Class	33.5	33.1	33.7	38.3	35.1	25.6	34.7	32.6	30.0
Middle Class	48.1	49.3	47.5	47.4	46.5	51.9	46.4	49.3	55.0
Lower Middle Class	13.4	13.1	13.6	9.4	13.5	17.3	14.9	12.5	10.0
Lower Class	3.0	1.2	3.9	2.8	2.8	3.8	3.2	2.7	5.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,021	335	686	287	465	266	444	552	40

5) No. of Children of Adoptive Family

Among the surveyed adult adoptees, 39.6% said that there was only one adopted child (no child other than the adoptees themselves) in the family to which they were adopted, and 45.3% of them said that there were two adopted children. The adoptive families with more than three adopted children accounted for 15%. Meanwhile, adoptees in their 40s or older had a relatively large portion of adoptive families with more than four adopted children than other age subgroups.

Furthermore, 55.0% of the respondents said that there was no biological child in the family that they were adopted to, and 20.3%, the largest portion, said there was one biological child, followed by two biological children (14.5%), three children (6.3%), and more than four children (3.9%), putting the share of adoptive families with more than two biological children at 24.7%. A younger adoptee tended to have grown up in a family with no biological child, and a relatively large 22.2% of the adoptees older than 40 said that there had been more than three biological children. This may contribute to the fact that most of the countries had high birth rates back

then. Out of all of the nationality subgroups, the respondents adopted to European countries had the highest portion of those who grew up in a family with no biological child (63.7%).

< Table 5-51 > No. of Adopted Children in Adoptive Family

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
1 Child	39.7	38.8	40.2	38.8	39.4	41.4	42.4	37.0	42.5
2 Children	45.3	46.0	44.9	48.8	47.8	36.9	38.6	51.2	35.0
3 Children	8.8	10.4	7.9	6.9	9.2	10.1	8.8	8.8	10.0
More than 4 Children	6.2	4.8	6.9	5.5	3.6	11.6	10.2	3.0	12.5
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,027	335	692	289	467	268	443	559	40

< Table 5-52 > No. of Adopted Korean children in Adoptive Family

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
1 Child	49.3	47.9	50.0	49.1	48.0	52.1	51.0	47.7	50.0
2 Children	42.2	42.8	41.9	45.3	43.0	37.0	38.1	45.7	40.0
3 Children	5.9	7.2	5.2	2.8	6.9	7.5	5.9	6.1	2.5
More than 4 Children	2.6	2.1	2.9	2.8	2.1	3.4	5.0	0.5	7.5
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,024	334	690	289	467	265	441	558	40

〈 Table 5-53 〉 No. of Biological Children in Adoptive Family

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
0 Child	54.9	55.8	54.5	64.5	55.0	44.2	45.6	63.6	35.0
1 Child	20.4	18.8	21.2	22.1	19.7	19.6	21.7	18.7	22.5
2 Children	14.4	14.3	14.5	9.3	16.9	15.8	17.6	11.7	27.5
3 Children	6.3	7.8	5.7	2.4	5.4	12.5	8.6	4.5	10.0
More than 4 Children	3.9	3.3	4.2	1.7	3.0	7.9	6.5	1.6	5.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,025	335	690	290	467	265	443	557	40

6) Infertility Status of Adoptive Parents

About 55.6% of the adult adoptee respondents said that their adoptive parents were infertile, whereas 38.9% responded that their parents were fertile. Approximately 5.5% of them said that they did not know the answer to that question. The 20s or younger subgroup showed the highest share of infertile adoptive parents (63.7%) and the 40s or older subgroup displayed the lowest portion (47.9%). The European subgroup had the highest proportion (64.5%) of infertile adoptive parents among the nationality subgroups.

〈 Table 5-54 〉 Infertility Status of Adoptive Parents

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Infertile	55.6	53.6	56.5	63.7	54.6	47.9	45.3	64.5	42.5
Fertile	38.9	40.2	38.3	27.3	41.1	47.9	48.6	30.5	52.5
Do Not Know	5.6	6.3	5.2	9.0	4.3	4.1	6.1	5.0	5.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,026	336	690	289	467	267	444	557	40

7) Divorce or Separation of Adoptive Parents

About 21.7% of the adoptees said that their adoptive parents were divorced or separated. The subgroups categorized by gender, age, and nationality looked similar to the total group in this matter. About 33.98% or 33.0% of them were between 6 and 12 and between 12 and 19 respectively when their parents were divorced and 17.6% of adoptees and 15.4% experienced their adoptive parents' divorce when they were older than 20 and before they turned six respectively. The 20s or younger subgroup had the highest share of those (22.7%), who experienced their adoptive parents' divorce before the school age, among the age subgroups, whereas the 30s subgroup showed the highest proportion of adoptees (24.4%), whose adoptive parents were divorced after they became an adult.

The highest share of the adoptees (60.1%) responded that they lived with their adoptive mother after the divorce of the adoptive parents, followed by those who lived alone (14.8%), and those who cohabited with friends or relatives (14.3%). About 10.8%, the lowest proportion, lived with their adoptive father. As the 20s or younger subgroup is relatively young, they showed a small portion of people living alone after their adoptive parents' divorce and a relatively high proportion of those living with other people other than their adoptive parents.

〈 Table 5-55 〉 Divorce/Separation of Adoptive Parents

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Divorced/Separated	21.7	20.6	22.3	22.8	19.5	24.3	21.2	22.0	17.5
Not Divorced/Separated	78.3	79.4	77.7	77.2	80.5	75.7	78.8	78.0	82.5
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,026	335	691	290	466	267	443	558	40

〈 Table 5-56 〉 Age of Respondents at Which Their Adoptive Parents were Divorced/Separated

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Younger than 6	15.4	14.9	15.6	22.7	11.1	14.1	17.0	14.0	14.3
Aged 6-12	33.9	40.3	31.2	31.8	31.1	40.6	28.7	38.0	28.6
Aged 12-19	33.0	26.9	35.7	31.8	33.3	34.4	39.4	27.3	57.1
Older than 20	17.6	17.9	17.5	13.6	24.4	10.9	14.9	20.7	0.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	221	67	154	66	90	64	94	121	7

〈 Table 5-57 〉 With Whom Adoptees Live After Divorce/Separation of Adoptive Parents

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Adoptive Father	10.8	13.0	9.7	7.6	9.9	15.4	7.4	13.8	0.0
Adoptive Mother	60.1	56.5	61.7	62.1	57.1	63.1	60.6	59.3	71.4
Alone	14.8	18.8	13.0	7.6	20.9	12.3	12.8	16.3	14.3
Others	14.3	11.6	15.6	22.7	12.1	9.2	19.1	10.6	14.3
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	223	69	154	66	91	65	94	123	7

8) Whether Adoptive Parents Are Still Alive

When asked about whether their adoptive parents were still alive, 77.8% the highest portion, said that both of them were still alive, whereas the proportion of respondents whose adoptive father died and of adoptees whose mother passed away was 13.6% and 5.4% respectively. The reason for the higher percentage of dead adoptive fathers than the adoptive mothers can be attributed to the fact that their adoptive fathers are usually older than mothers and to the fact that women's average life expectancy is longer than that of men. About 3.2% said that both of them passed away.

It is more likely that one or both of adoptive parents of an older adoptee died. Among the adoptees in their 20s or younger, close to 90% said that both of their adoptive parents were still alive. The average age of adoptees when their adoptive father died was 28.2, whereas the average age at which their adoptive mothers died was 31. The older adoptees are now, the older age at which their parents passed away.

〈 Table 5-58 〉 Whether Adoptive Parents Are Alive

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Both of Them Alive	77.8	78.1	77.6	89.9	81.7	57.9	82.0	74.1	75.0
Adoptive Father Passed Away	13.6	13.8	13.5	6.3	12.5	23.7	10.1	17.0	10.0
Adoptive Mother Passed Away	5.4	4.2	6.0	3.1	5.2	8.3	4.5	6.0	7.5
Both Parents Passed Away	3.2	3.9	2.9	0.7	0.6	10.2	3.4	2.9	7.5
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,021	334	687	287	465	266	444	552	40

〈 Table 5-59 〉 Age of Respondents When Adoptive Father Passed Away

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	28.2	25.7	29.5	16.6	23.6	33.4	29.0	27.6	34.6
Standard Deviation	12.5	11.9	12.6	8.7	9.5	12.0	14.4	11.3	6.9
No. of Respondents (Persons)	149	51	98	17	52	79	53	94	7

〈 Table 5-60 〉 Age of Respondents When Adoptive Mother Passed Away

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	31.1	30.0	31.6	19.7	25.8	36.0	33.0	29.3	37.6
Standard Deviation	11.2	8.7	12.2	8.3	8.8	9.8	13.2	9.6	8.6
No. of Respondents (Persons)	78	24	54	9	24	44	31	43	5

Section 5. Conclusion

Sociodemographic characteristics of international adoptees and their adoptive parents serve as important factors as they are closely linked to the growth environment of international adoptees and the background of their adult life. The total number of surveyed international adoptees was 1,030 combined with 336 men and 694 women, putting the number of women twice larger than that of men. The proportion of the 20s was 28.2%, the 30s with 45.7% and those older than 40 with 26.1%. In terms of nationality, the US citizens took up the largest portion with 42.4% followed by Denmark with 15.0%, France and Sweden with 11.7% and 11.5% respectively and the Netherlands with 7.2%.

Out of the total number of the international adoptees 33.0% were found to be single, 31.6% were married and the proportion of those divorced, separated, bereaved or in a relationship made up a small portion. This reflects the age distribution in which the respondents in their 20s or younger accounted for more than two-thirds of the total. As for the final academic achievement of international adoptees, 76.0% of them graduated from college or higher-level institution, hovering over two-thirds of the total number, demonstrating a high education level, which is likely to lead to a quite high socioeconomic status for adoptees. About four-fifth or 81.4% of the international adoptees were found to be employed and 77.2%, or nearly four-fifths had a full-time job, showing a stable employment status among international adoptees. As large as 78.9% of international adoptees were found to be employed in professional, technical, clerical, or administrative jobs, reflecting their high education level. The proportion of people earning less than \$60,000 was 62.6%, whereas the share gaining more than \$60,000 was 37.4%, suggesting a relatively high income distribution.

The share of international adoptees with one or more biological child was 33.8%, reflecting their age and marital status, and the average number of children

they had was 1-2 with a whopping 78.0% having one or two children. Only 6.1% of them had an adoptive child or more. The average number of adopted children they had was one with 57.1% of them having one adopted child. Those with more than two adopted children accounted for 42.9%. Two-fifths of them lived with their children or spouse and one-fifth lived alone. A large share of 77.6% lived in large cities and suburban area, showing their preference to large cities as their residential location.

A total of 91 adoptive parents with adopted children aged under 12 participated in the survey. Adoptive mothers accounted for 84.6% of the total respondents, whereas adoptive fathers took up 15.4%, making the number of mothers 5.5 times greater than that of fathers. About 97.8% of them were married and only 2.2% were divorced, indicating that their adoptive children are growing up in a unbroken family. More than 90% of the adoptive parents were Caucasian in their 30s or 40s. They usually had US citizenship, and the rest held Canadian, French, Dutch, or Australian citizenship. More than four-fifths, or 79-89% of them, completed college or higher education, displaying their high socioeconomic status.

More than the majority of them had professional/technical jobs, and more than one-fifth of them were working in clerical, sales, services, or high-level administrative jobs. About 85% earned a high income of more than \$80,000. Most of the adoptive parents were in good health without any disabilities, and more than two-thirds of them had less than two children, among which, some had one or two adopted children, including Korean adoptees. Generally, the adoptive parents of the international adoptees were highly-educated and high-income Caucasian in their 30s or 40s in higher than middle class.

A close look at the adoption process of the international adoptees suggested that most of them were adopted before they turned three and more than 50% of them were adopted before their first birthday. Especially, among the 20s or younger, 84.5% were adopted before the age of one, suggesting that the younger adoptees are now, the younger they were when their adoptions were finalized.

This is attributed to the changes in the characteristics of Korean children put up for adoption, helping Korean children adopted overseas adapt better than children born in other countries.

It means that they were able to have been adopted overseas at an early age thanks to the short time required for the adoption procedures. As the age at which a child is adopted mainly affects his (or her) adaptation to a new environment, this is deemed as a positive effect on the adjustment of Korean children adopted overseas. However, as the time required for the adoption process has been lengthened recently due to the introduction of the domestic adoption promotion policy and the adoption approval system and the pending ratification of the Hague convention, it is required to put more efforts into protecting children in a better environment during the adoption process than in the previous one.

Each age subgroup showed a different list of countries to which they were adopted. In the past, European countries adopted Korean children, whereas the US has the highest share of Korean Adoptees now.

Adoptive parents are usually Caucasian, ethno-European, highly educated, and hold a relatively high occupational and socioeconomic status, implying that most of the adoptees grew up in a household in middle or higher class. This can be explained by the existence of strict qualification criteria that most countries have for adoptive parents. In addition, as the share of adoptive families without biological children was 54.9%, they seem to have many other reasons for adoption other than infertility.

Despite such strict qualifications for adoptive parents, 13.4% of the adoptees experienced adoption dissolution. About 16.5% of Europeans had an adoption disruption experience, showing a high possibility of adoption failure. The proportion of the adoptees with divorced or separated adoptive parents was 21.7%, half of which experienced their parents' divorce or separation before the age of 12. Only 70% of them lived with their adoptive father or mother after their divorce or separation, and the rest lived alone or with friends or relatives.

Therefore, it is estimated that relevant services and support for adoptive families are necessary to keep adopted children safe within their adoptive family and to protect them even after their adoptive parents' divorce or separation.



Chapter 6. Social Relationship and Psychological Adjustment of International Adoptees

- Section 1. Social Relationship of International Adoptees
- Section 2. Psychological Adjustment and Cultural Identity
 - Section 3. Finding Your Roots
 - Section 4. Conclusion

6

Social Relationship and Psychological Adjustment of International Adoptees

Section 1. Social Relationship of International Adoptees

To take a close look at the social relationships of international adoptees, the following three aspects of their relationship with adoptive family, and relationship with friends and boyfriend or girlfriend, and social discriminations are studied.

1. Relationship with Adoptive Parents

The following figures show the relationship between international adoptees and their adoptive family. The combined proportion of those in a very good relationship and those in a good relationship with their adoptive father was 45.1%, nearly the majority. About 26% said that their relationship was ordinary. The combined rates of those in a very bad relationship and in a bad relationship were 18.0%, making the combined rates of those in a good relationship 2.5 times larger. The gap between those in a (very) good relationship and those in a (bad) relationship was 2.4 times greater for men, whereas it was 2.6 times greater for women, suggesting that women tend to maintain a better relationship with their adoptive father than men. The difference was four times larger for the 20s or younger and 2.4 times for the 30s. The gap was quite high for the 40s or older, implying that younger adoptees maintain a better relationship than older ones.

< Table 6-1 > International Adoptees' Relationship with Adoptive Father by Gender, Age, and Nationality

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
In Very Good Relationship	21.9	20.6	22.5	27.9	21.6	15.7	21.4	21.6	32.5
In Good Relationship	23.2	23.0	23.4	26.6	23.3	19.5	23.5	23.2	20.0
In Ordinary Relationship	26.0	29.0	24.5	26.6	27.1	23.2	27.1	25.5	20.0
In Bad Relationship	10.3	10.1	10.4	9.0	9.6	13.1	11.5	8.9	15.0
In Very Bad Relationship	7.7	7.8	7.6	4.8	9.0	8.6	6.8	8.8	0.0
Not Applicable	10.9	9.6	11.5	5.2	9.4	19.9	9.7	12.0	12.5
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,028	335	693	290	468	267	443	560	40

The gap between those in a (very) good relationship with their adoptive father and those in a (very) bad relationship was 2.5 times greater for Europeans and for Americans, whereas the difference was 3.5 times larger for those from Australia, Canada, or other countries, showing that they are getting along with their adoptive father than the US or European subgroups.

The combined share of adoptees in a very good relationship with their adoptive mother and those in a good relationship was 50.4%, or the majority, whereas the combined proportion of adoptees in a very bad relationship and those in a bad relationship was 17.1%, making the number of adoptees in a good relationship 2.9 times greater than that of those in a bad one. About 24.6% responded that they had an ordinary relationship with their mother. The gap was 3.7 times larger for men, while it was 2.7 times for women, indicating a better relationship between male adoptees and their adoptive mother than between female adoptees and their mother. The difference between the two was eight times greater for the 20s or

younger and 2.6 times for the 30s. The gap was quite high for people older than 40, indicating that younger adoptees are closer to their adoptive mother than older ones. The proportion of respondents in a (very) good relationship was three times larger than that of those in a (very) bad one among in the American subgroup as well as in the European subgroup. The gap was 3.6 times larger for those from Australia, Canada, or other countries, suggesting that Americans and Europeans are enjoying a better relationship with their mother than this nationality subgroup.

< Table 6-2 > International Adoptees' Relationship with Adoptive Mother by Gender, Age, and Nationality

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
In Very Good Relationship	27.0	28.6	26.3	38.3	24.9	18.0	27.0	26.4	35.0
In Good Relationship	23.4	25.9	22.2	26.6	23.0	20.6	23.4	24.1	10.0
In Ordinary Relationship	24.6	26.5	23.7	23.4	26.4	22.8	24.8	24.5	32.5
In Bad Relationship	9.3	8.3	9.8	4.1	11.3	11.6	9.0	9.6	7.5
In Very Bad Relationship	7.8	6.5	8.4	3.8	7.2	13.1	7.9	7.7	5.0
Not Applicable	7.9	4.2	9.7	3.8	7.0	13.9	7.9	7.7	10.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,029	336	693	290	469	267	444	560	40

2. Relationship with Siblings in Adoptive Family

The combined rates of adoptees in a very good relationship with their siblings and those in a good relationship was 37.7% or more than one third of the total, while the combined share of adoptees in a very bad relationship and those in a bad relationship was 21.9%, making the number of those in a good relationship

15.8 percentage points higher than that of those in a bad one. And 25.8% were found to have an ordinary relationship with their siblings. The gap between the share of those in a (very) good relationship and the proportion of those in a (very) bad one was about two times larger for men, whereas the difference for women was 14.9 percentage points, indicating that men are getting along with their brothers and sisters better than women. The gap was three times for the 20s or younger, whereas the difference was 13.7 percentage points and 5.3 percentage points for the 30s and 40s respectively, showing that younger adoptees are closer to their siblings than older ones. Among the nationality subgroups, Europeans were found to have the highest proportion (39.6%) of those in a (very) good relationship with their siblings, followed by the subgroup of adoptees from Australia, Canada, or other countries and the American subgroup, although there was only a very small difference among them.

< Table 6-3 > International Adoptees' Relationship with Siblings in Adoptive Family
by Gender, Age, and Nationality

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
In Very Good Relationship	15.1	14.1	15.6	15.5	16.7	11.3	13.1	16.3	25.0
In Good Relationship	22.6	26.3	20.8	27.9	19.9	21.8	22.1	23.3	12.5
In Ordinary Relationship	25.8	24.3	26.6	25.2	27.0	24.4	24.6	26.9	27.5
In Bad Relationship	13.9	14.4	13.7	10.3	12.6	20.3	16.9	11.1	25.0
In Very Bad Relationship	8.0	8.4	7.8	4.8	10.3	7.5	8.6	7.7	5.0
Not Applicable	14.5	12.6	15.5	16.2	13.5	14.7	14.7	14.7	5.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,026	334	692	290	467	266	443	558	40

3. Adoptive Parents: Relationship with Adoptees

The responses from the surveyed adoptive parents about their relationship with their adopted children showed that the combined proportion of adopted children in a very close relationship and those in a close relationship with their mother was a whopping 97.8%, suggesting that they think they are in a close relationship with their adopted children. The combined rate for their adoptive father was 96.7%, showing little difference with that of adoptive mothers, whereas the share for adoptive siblings was 71.4%, much lower than that of adoptive parents.

< Table 6-4 > Relationship Between Adopted Child and Adoptive Parents Perceived from Viewpoint of Adoptive Parents

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Adoptive Mother	Adoptive Father	Adoptive Siblings
Very Close	89.0	79.1	51.6
Close	8.8	17.6	19.8
Ordinary	2.2	3.3	7.7
Unfamiliar	–	–	–
Very Unfamiliar	–	–	–
Not Applicable	–	–	20.9
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	91	91	91

4. History of Abuse

1) Emotional / Verbal Abuse

As large as 52.1% of adoptees said that they never experienced emotional or verbal abuse from adoptive family members or relatives, whereas 47.9% or nearly the majority, responded that they had. The male subgroup had a 41.7% share of men with emotional or verbal abuse experiences, whereas 50.9% of women were

found to have that kind of experience, showing a 9.2 percentage-point gap with the male subgroup. Older adoptees tend to have experienced emotional or verbal abuse as 60.0% of those in their 40s or older and 47.5% of those in their 30s had that experience compared to 37.6% among the 20s or younger. The subgroup of people from Australia, Canada, or other countries had a higher portion of emotional or verbal abuse victims with 55.0% than the American or European subgroups with 47-49%.

< Table 6-5 > Emotional / Verbal Abuse on International Adoptees From Adoptive Family or Relative

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Never Experienced	52.1	58.3	49.1	62.4	52.5	39.9	51.1	52.9	45.0
Once	11.4	14.0	10.1	12.4	11.3	10.4	8.8	13.5	7.5
Occasionally	20.9	17.3	22.6	15.2	20.0	28.7	20.5	21.2	27.5
Frequently	15.6	10.4	18.2	10.0	16.2	20.9	19.6	12.3	20.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,030	336	694	290	469	268	444	561	40

2) Physical / Sexual Abuse

The proportion of international adoptees who never experienced physical abuse¹⁴⁾ from adoptive family members or relatives was 61.4%, while 38.6% or more than one-third suffered from physical abuse more than once. The proportion of women with that experience was 39.8%, a 3.7 percentage points higher than

14) "Physical abuse" in this context refers to the nonaccidental infliction of physical injury to a child.

the 36.1% registered by men. Older adoptees are more likely to fall victim to physical abuse than younger ones. About 24.8% of those in their 20s or younger were physically abused, while 39.2% of the 30s and 52.4% of those older than 40 experienced that kind of abuse. The subgroup of adoptees from Australia, Canada, or other countries has a 47.0% share of physical abuse victims, slightly higher than the US or European subgroups, whose proportion ranged between 38 and 39%.

< Table 6-6 > Physical Abuse on International Adoptees From Adoptive Family or Relative
(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Never Experienced	61.4	63.9	60.2	75.2	60.8	47.6	62.1	60.8	52.5
Once	16.6	15.2	17.3	15.5	16.0	18.7	13.1	20.0	12.5
Occasionally	15.4	15.2	15.4	7.6	14.9	24.7	16.0	14.6	22.5
Frequently	6.6	5.7	7.1	1.7	8.3	9.0	8.8	4.6	12.5
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,029	335	694	290	469	267	443	561	40

The proportion of international adoptees without any experience of sexual abuse committed by adoptive family or relative was 92.5%, and 7.4% were found to have experienced sexual abuse more than once. About 2.4% of men and 9.9% of women were sexually abused, making the portion of female victims four times larger than male counterparts. The older adoptees get, the more likely they have that kind of experience. The proportion of sexually abused 20s or younger was 2.4% and the share among the 30s was 6.2%. The percentage of the 40s or older subgroup was 15.2%, a figure six times larger than that of other age subgroups. The share of those from Australia, Canada or other countries and of the American subgroup ranged from 10.2% to 12.5% which is 2.5 times larger than the 5.1% of the European subgroup.

〈 Table 6-7 〉 Sexual Abuse on International Adoptees From Adoptive Family or Relative

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Never Experienced	92.5	97.6	90.1	97.6	93.8	84.7	89.9	94.8	87.5
Once	2.7	1.5	3.3	1.7	2.8	3.7	3.8	1.8	2.5
Occasionally	2.9	0.6	4.0	0.7	2.3	6.3	4.1	2.1	2.5
Frequently	1.8	0.3	2.6	0.0	1.1	5.2	2.3	1.2	7.5
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,030	336	694	290	469	268	444	561	40

5. Support for Adoption related Activities from Adoptive Parents

The following shows the level of support that adoptees get from their adoptive parents for their Korean or adoption-related activities. The share of adoptive fathers (very) supportive of their adopted children's Korean or adoption-related activities was 51.3%, or the majority, the proportion of neutral fathers toward those activities was 24.2%. The portion of adoptive fathers (very) un-supportive of such activities was 13.4%, about four times smaller than that of supportive fathers. The gap between the rate of supportive fathers and the rate of un-supportive fathers was 5.4 times for men and 3.3 times for women, showing that men are getting more support from their father than women do. Younger adoptees get more support than older people. The gap for the 20s or younger was 9.3 times and 3.9 times for the 30s. The difference for people older than 40 was quite high. The difference was about four times for the American subgroup and the European subgroup, whereas the subgroup of people from Australia, Canada or other countries registered a small gap of two times. The subgroup of other countries, however, posted a high proportion of generally supportive fathers.

〈 Table 6-8 〉 Adoptive Fathers' Level of Support for Korean or Adoption-related Activities

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Very Supportive	28.8	30.3	28.0	40.1	27.4	19.1	29.0	27.4	46.2
Supportive	22.5	22.8	22.4	26.6	24.0	15.0	23.5	22.2	12.8
Neutral	24.2	24.9	23.8	19.7	25.7	26.6	23.1	25.9	7.7
Un-supportive	10.3	8.1	11.4	4.8	10.3	16.5	10.9	9.5	20.5
Very Un-supportive	3.1	1.8	3.8	2.4	3.0	4.1	3.4	2.9	5.1
Not Applicable	11.1	12.0	10.7	6.2	9.6	18.7	10.2	12.2	7.7
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,026	333	693	289	467	267	442	559	39

The share of adoptive mothers (very) supportive of their adopted children's Korea- or adoption-related activities was 60.2%, hovering over the majority, a figure higher than that of supportive fathers. The percentage of neutral mothers was 17.0% and the share of (very) un-supportive mothers was 15.6%, four times smaller than that of supportive mothers. The gap between the rate of supportive mothers and the rate of un-supportive mothers was 5.8 times and 3.3 times for men and women respectively, showing that men are getting more support from their mother than women do. Younger adoptees are more likely to get more support than older people. The gap for the 20s or younger was eight times and 4.7 times for the 30s. The difference for people older than 40 was quite high. The difference was about four times for the American subgroup and the European subgroup, whereas the subgroup of adoptees from Australia, Canada, or other countries registered a gap of 2.6 times. The American subgroup, however, registered a high rate of generally supportive mothers.

〈 Table 6-8 〉 Adoptive Mothers' Level of Support for Korea- or Adoption-related Activities

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Very Supportive	33.3	38.3	30.9	46.0	31.9	22.4	31.8	33.6	46.2
Supportive	26.9	26.0	27.3	26.3	30.8	20.1	29.3	25.6	12.8
Neutral	17.0	18.9	16.2	14.5	17.8	18.7	15.3	18.6	12.8
Un-supportive	10.1	6.9	11.7	5.2	8.4	18.7	11.7	8.6	15.4
Very Un-supportive	5.5	4.2	6.1	3.8	4.9	8.2	4.7	6.1	7.7
Not Applicable	7.2	5.7	7.9	4.2	6.2	11.9	7.0	7.5	5.1
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,027	334	693	289	467	268	443	559	39

About 87.9% of adoptive mothers responded that they thought that they were very supportive of their adopted children's Korea (or adoption) related activities and another 12.1% said that they were supportive of those activities indicating all adoptive mothers are supportive of such activities. In addition, 84.6% of adoptive fathers also said that they were very supportive of such activities and 15.4% thought that they are supportive, showing a smaller portion of supportive fathers than that of mothers.

〈 Table 6-10 〉 Level of Support for Korea- or Adoption-related Activities Perceived by Adoptive Parents

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Adoptive Mother	Adoptive Father
Very Supportive	87.9	84.6
Supportive	12.1	15.4
Not Supportive	-	-
Not Supportive At All	-	-
Not Applicable	-	-
Total(%)	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	91	91

6. Number of Close Adoptive Families

The majority or 48.4% of adoptive parents acquainted less than five other adoptive families, 23.1% had 6-10 families, 16.5% with 11-20 families, and 8.8% with more than 20 families, showing active interaction among adoptive families.

< Table 6-11 > No. of Close Adoptive Families with Adoptive Parents

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	None	1-2 Families	3-5 Families	6-10 Families	11-20 Families	More than 20 Families
Total(%)	100.0	3.3	17.6	30.8	23.1	16.5	8.8
No. of Respondents (Persons)	91	3	16	28	21	15	8

A large majority, 94.3% of adoptive families in a close relationship with the adoptive parent respondents had Korean adoptees, indicating that most of adoptive parents are interacting with other adoptive families with Korean children.

< Table 6-12 > Existence of Korean Adoptees in Close Adoptive Families with Adoptive Parents

(Unit:%, Person)

	Total	With Korean Adoptee	With No Korean Adoptee
Total(%)	100.0	94.3	5.7
No. of Respondents (Persons)	88	83	5

7. Participation Rate in Support Groups

The rate of international adoptee respondents participating in support groups was 62.2%, about two times larger than the 37.8% of non-participating adoptees. More women (63.0%) participated in support groups than men (60.6%). The 40s or older subgroup showed the highest share of support group participants (67.9%)

followed by the 30s subgroup and the 20s or younger. About 63.3% of Americans took part in support group activities, followed by Europeans and those from Australia, Canada, or other countries.

< Table 6-13 > International Adoptees' Participation in Support Group by Gender, Age, and Nationality

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Participated	62.2	60.6	63.0	60.3	60.5	67.9	63.3	62.5	42.5
Never Participated	37.8	39.4	37.0	39.7	39.5	32.1	36.7	37.5	57.5
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,029	335	694	290	468	268	444	560	40

About 59.3% of adoptive parent respondents answered that their adopted children or adoptive family participated in support group activities, whereas 40.7% said that they did not participate, putting the portion of non-participating families 18.6 percentage-points smaller than that of participating ones. Generally, however, they were found to be not so active in support group activities.

< Table 6-14 > Status of Adopted Children or Adoptive Family's Participation in Support Group Perceived by Adoptive Parents

(Unit:%, Person)

	Total	Participated	Never Participated
Total(%)	100.0	59.3	40.7
No. of Respondents (Persons)	91	54	37

The responses from the adoptive parents about the participation of their adopted children or family in Korean community activities showed that 48.4% participated

in such activities, whereas 51.6% did not, putting the share of non-participating families larger than that of participating ones.

< Table 6-15 > Adopted Children or Adoptive Family's Participation in Korean Community Activities Perceived by Adoptive Parents

(Unit:%, Person)

	Total	Participated	Never Participated
Total(%)	100.0	48.4	51.6
No. of Respondents (Persons)	91	44	47

8. Relationship with Friends (Peers)

The average number of close friends each international adoptee has was 7.7. Men had 8.1 friends on average, whereas women had 7.5 friends, making men having more friends than women. The 30s had the most number of friends with 8.5 friends, followed by the 20s or younger with 7.2 friends and the 40s or older with 6.8 friends, displaying no specific features across the age subgroups. This shows that men and those in their 20s and 30s have a stronger personal support network of friends. Europeans had the most number of friends, followed by Americans and those from Australia, Canada, or other countries. The number of friends, that an adoptee of each nationality subgroup had, ranged from 7.2 to 7.8, displaying little difference among the nationality subgroups.

〈 Table 6-16 〉 No. of Close Friends by Gender, Age, and Nationality

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	7.7	8.1	7.5	7.2	8.5	6.8	7.5	7.8	7.2
Standard Deviation	20.1	9.7	23.6	5.8	28.7	9.0	7.6	26.3	8.9
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,020	332	688	288	464	265	440	555	39

The average number of friends of different race was 4.3. There was little difference in the number between men (4.6 friends) and women (4.2 friends). The 20s or younger had 4.8 friends of different race, the 30s with 4.3 friends, and the 40s or older with 3.8 friends, suggesting that younger adoptees tend to have more friends of different race than older ones. Americans had 4.8 friends of different race, and Europeans and those from Australia, Canada, or other countries had 4.0 friends respectively.

〈 Table 6-17 〉 Mean No. of Friends of Different Race by Gender, Age, and Nationality

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	4.3	4.6	4.2	4.8	4.3	3.8	4.8	4.0	4.0
Standard Deviation	7.7	6.3	8.3	6.7	8.2	7.8	6.6	8.5	5.7
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,015	330	685	289	461	262	437	553	39

The average number of Korean friends each adoptee has was 2.2, smaller than the number of friends of other races. There was little gap between men (2.0 friends) and women (2.3 friends) in terms of the number of Korean friends. The 20s or younger had 1.6 Korean friends, the 30s with 2.8 friends, and the 40s or

older with 1.9 friends, suggesting that the 30s had the most number of Korean friends and the other two age subgroups had a similar number of friends. Europeans had 2.5 Korean friends, Americans with 2.0 friends, and those from Australia, Canada, or other countries with 1.0 friend.

< Table 6-18 > No. of Korean Friends or Friends of Korean Descent by Gender, Age, and Nationality of International Adoptees

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	2.2	2.0	2.3	1.6	2.8	1.9	2.0	2.5	1.0
Standard Deviation	16.4	5.5	19.6	5.6	23.5	6.1	4.4	21.9	1.2
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,013	329	684	287	460	263	440	550	37

The average number of adoptee friends that an adoptee respondent has was 2.3, smaller than that of friends of other races. Women (2.4 friends) had more adoptee friends than men (1.9 friends). The 30s had the most number of adoptee friends with 2.9 friends, followed by the 40s or older with 2.1 friends and the 20s or younger with 1.4 friends, showing that people in their 30s or 40s had more adoptee friends. There was a small gap in the number among the nationality subgroups. Europeans had 2.6 adoptee friends, adoptees from Australia, Canada, or other countries with 2.1 friends and Americans with 1.9 friends.

〈 Table 6-19 〉 No. of Adoptee Friends by Gender, Age, and Nationality of International Adoptees

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	2.3	1.9	2.4	1.4	2.9	2.1	1.9	2.6	2.1
Standard Deviation	16.2	5.4	19.4	3.6	23.5	5.8	4.7	21.6	7.9
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,022	333	689	290	465	264	443	554	40

About 41.8% of the adoptive parent respondents thought that their adopted child had less than five close friends, 36.3% said they their child has 6-10 friends, 14.3% said they has 11-20 friends and 5.5% responded that they had more than 20 friends. Their responses showed a similar distribution to the responses from the adopted children.

〈 Table 6-20 〉 No. of Close Friends of Adopted Children Estimated by Adoptive Parents

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	None	1-2	3-5	6-10	11-20	More than 20
Total(%)	100.0	2.2	8.8	33.0	36.3	14.3	5.5
No. of Respondents (Persons)	91	2	8	30	33	13	5

9. Romantic Relationship and Preferred Race for Spouse

Two-fifths (or 40.0%) of international adoptees had a relationship with Koreans or people of Korean descent before. The proportion of men, who dated Koreans before, was 50.0%, 14.8 point higher than the 35.2% of women with such dating experiences. The 20s or younger had the largest share of those with experiences of dating Koreans with 43.4%, followed by the 30s and the 40s or older, showing that younger adoptees are more likely to have had a relationship with people of

Korean descent. The American subgroup had the largest portion of those with dating experiences with Koreans with 47.5%, followed by the subgroup of respondents from Australia, Canada, or other countries and the European subgroup.

< Table 6-21 > Dating Experiences with People of Korean Descent

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
With Experiences	40.0	50.0	35.2	43.4	40.9	34.7	47.5	34.0	40.0
With No Experiences	60.0	50.0	64.8	56.6	59.1	65.3	52.5	66.0	60.0
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,030	336	694	290	469	268	444	561	40

Two-thirds, or 64.4% responded that they did not have any preference when it comes to their spouse's race. About 10% chose non-Koreans or others as the race of their potential spouse and approximately 7-8% preferred non-adoptees of Korean descent and adoptees of Korean descent respectively, showing their preference to non-Koreans to Koreans for their spouse. Both men and women had a proportion of those with no preference for the race of their spouse ranging from 64.2% to 64.5%, looking similar to the total group. The rate of men preferring non-adoptees of Korean descent was 13.7%, followed by adoptees of Korean descent and others. The proportion of women preferring non-Koreans was 13.2%, followed by adoptees of Korean descent, showing that more women prefer non-Koreans than men. The rate of Europeans with no preference for the race of their spouse was highest ranging from 58.4% to 68.8%, followed by the subgroup of respondents from Australia, Canada or other countries and the American subgroup. More than one-fifth, or 23.9% of Americans preferred people from Australia, Canada, or other countries and non-Koreans for their spouse and 17.6% chose people of Korean descent as the race of their potential spouse. In the

European subgroup, the rate of people preferring people from Australia, Canada or other countries and non-Koreans and of those preferring people of Korean descent was 17.8% and 13.4% respectively, whereas the share of the former and the latter among those from Australia, Canada or other countries was 17.5% respectively, showing that Americans have a stronger preference to non-Koreans than other nationalist subgroups.

< Table 6-22 > Preferred Race for Spouse

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Non-adoptee of Korean Descent	7.7	13.7	4.8	9.0	6.2	9.0	10.2	5.7	15.0
Adoptee of Korean Descent	7.4	9.0	6.7	5.9	7.7	8.6	7.4	7.7	2.5
Non-Korean	10.1	3.9	13.2	8.3	12.2	8.6	11.3	9.0	12.5
Others	10.3	9.3	10.9	8.6	9.4	13.9	12.6	8.8	5.0
No Preference	64.4	64.2	64.5	68.3	64.4	59.9	58.5	68.8	65.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,026	335	691	290	466	267	443	558	40

10. Social Support

Social support refers all forms of positive support, such as love, affection, information, or physical information gained from others, which satisfy basic social needs of a person and serve as environmental elements that are crucial in sound development and adjustment of humankind by helping them build an ability to control the environment (Kim Seon-ja and Jo Gui-ok, 2002).

The following shows the level of support, that adopted children think they get from others, measured by 12 items. The average score of the item asking whether "I have a special someone I can contact when necessary," was 3.4 out of four,

expressing relatively strong agreement. There were little difference with the gender subgroups and the age subgroups. Among the nationality subgroups, the score of the subgroups consisting of adoptees from Australia, Canada or other countries was slightly lower than the others.

< Table 6-23 > Social Support1 - I have special someone I can contact when necessary
(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2
Standard Deviation	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,029	335	694	290	468	268	444	560	40

Note: Response Scale = ① Strongly Disagree ② Disagree ③ Agree ④ Strongly Agree.

The average score of the item asking whether "I have a special someone to share happiness and sadness," was 3.4 points out of four, expressing relatively strong agreement. The score was higher for women than for men, and the nationality subgroups displayed little difference to the total group.

< Table 6-24 > Social Support2 - I have special someone to share happiness and sadness
(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3
Standard Deviation	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,029	335	694	290	468	268	444	560	40

Note: Response Scale = ① Strongly Disagree ② Disagree ③ Agree ④ Strongly Agree

The average score of the item about whether "my adoptive family tries to help me" was 3.4 points out of four, showing relatively strong agreement. There was little difference between the gender or age subgroups and the total group. The American subgroup and the European subgroup showed relatively stronger agreement than the other subgroup.

< Table 6-25 > Social Support3 - My adoptive family tries to help me

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.1
Standard Deviation	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,027	334	693	290	468	266	442	560	40

Note: Response Scale = ① Strongly Disagree ② Disagree ③ Agree ④ Strongly Agree

The average score of the item about whether "I get emotional help and support from my adoptive family," was 3.4 points out of four, showing relatively strong agreement. There was little difference between the gender or age subgroups and the total group. The American subgroup and the European subgroup showed relatively stronger agreement than the other subgroup of respondents from Australia, Canada or other countries.

< Table 6-26 > Social Support4 - I get emotional help and support from my adoptive family

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2
Standard Deviation	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,028	334	694	290	468	267	443	560	40

Note: Response Scale = ① Strongly Disagree ② Disagree ③ Agree ④ Strongly Agree

The average score of the item about whether "I have special someone who makes me feel comfortable," was 3.1 points out of four, expressing relatively weak agreement. There was little difference between the gender or nationality subgroups and the total group. The score of the 20s or younger was 3.4 points, the highest score, followed by the 30s subgroup and the 40s or older subgroup, indicating that younger adoptees are more likely to get stronger social support.

< Table 6-27 > Social Support5 - I have special someone who makes me feel comfortable

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.1
Standard Deviation	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,026	333	693	289	467	267	443	559	39

Note: Response Scale = ① Strongly Disagree ② Disagree ③ Agree ④ Strongly Agree

The average score of the item that asked whether friends try to help adopted children was 2.8 points out of four, expressing weak disagreement. Men showed stronger agreement than women did and young adoptees expressed stronger agreement than the older age subgroups. The subgroup of adoptees from Australia, Canada or other countries showed weaker disagreement than the other two nationality subgroups.

〈 Table 6-28 〉 Social Support6 - My friend tries to help me

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	2.8	3.0	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9
Standard Deviation	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,027	333	694	290	467	267	443	559	40

Note: Response Scale = ① Strongly Disagree ② Disagree ③ Agree ④ Strongly Agree.

The average score of the item that asked whether "I can rely on my friend," was 2.7 points out of four, expressing weak disagreement. There was little difference between the gender or nationality subgroups and the total group. The score of the 20s or younger was the highest, followed by the 30s subgroup and the 40s or older subgroup, indicating that older adoptees are less likely to have friends they can rely on.

〈 Table 6-29 〉 Social Support7 - I can rely on my friend

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.7
Standard Deviation	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,027	333	694	290	467	267	443	559	40

Note: Response Scale = ① Strongly Disagree ② Disagree ③ Agree ④ Strongly Agree.

The average score of the item that asked whether "I talk about my problems to my adoptive family," was 2.8 points out of four, expressing weak disagreement. The score was higher for men than for women. Younger adoptees showed stronger agreement than older ones. There was little difference between the

nationality subgroups and the total group.

< Table 6-30 > Social Support8 - I talk about my problems with my adoptive family

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.8
Standard Deviation	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,027	333	694	290	467	267	443	559	40

Note: Response Scale = ① Strongly Disagree ② Disagree ③ Agree ④ Strongly Agree

The average score of the item that asked whether "I have friends to share happiness and sadness," was 3.3 points out of four, expressing relatively strong agreement. There was little difference between the total group and the subgroups categorized based on gender, age or nationality.

< Table 6-31 > Social Support9 - I have friends to share happiness and sadness

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
Standard Deviation	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,027	333	694	290	467	267	443	559	40

Note: Response Scale = ① Strongly Disagree ② Disagree ③ Agree ④ Strongly Agree

The average score of the item that asked whether "I have special someone who pays attention to my feelings," was 3.3 points out of four, expressing relatively strong agreement. There was little difference between the total group and the

subgroups categorized based on gender, age or nationality.

< Table 6-32 > Social Support10 - I have special someone who pays attention to my feelings

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia Canada Others
Average	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4
Standard Deviation	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,026	333	693	290	467	266	443	558	40

Note: Response Scale = ① Strongly Disagree ② Disagree ③ Agree ④ Strongly Agree

The average score of the item that asked whether "The adoptive family helps the adopted child make a decision," was 3.4 points out of four, expressing relatively strong agreement. There was little difference between the total group and subgroups categorized based on gender or nationality. The score was the highest in the 20s or younger subgroup and the 30s and 40s showed the same score. It means that older adoptees have relatively weak social support when they make a decision.

< Table 6-33 > Social Support11 - Adoptive family helps adoptive child make a decision

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3
Standard Deviation	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,026	333	693	290	467	266	443	558	40

Note: Response Scale = ① Strongly Disagree ② Disagree ③ Agree ④ Strongly Agree

The average score of the item that asked whether "I talk about my problems

with my friends," was 3.4 points out of four, expressing relatively strong agreement. There was little difference between the total group and subgroups categorized based on gender, age or nationality.

< Table 6-34 > Social Support12 - I talk about my problems with my friends

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3
Standard Deviation	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,025	333	692	290	467	265	443	557	40

Note: Response Scale = ① Strongly Disagree ② Disagree ③ Agree ④ Strongly Agree

11. Social Discrimination

1) Discrimination Experiences

The rate of internationally adopted children experiencing social discrimination was 68.3% twice the proportion of those without such experiences. The gender subgroups showed similar portions to the total group. The age subgroups showed little difference, but older adoptees were more likely to be subject to social discrimination. The European subgroup and the American subgroup had more adoptees with those experiences than the other nationality subgroup.

〈 Table 6-35 〉 Discrimination Experiences

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Experienced	68.3	68.7	68.1	67.2	68.7	68.9	67.8	69.2	62.5
Never Experienced	31.7	31.3	31.9	32.8	31.3	31.1	32.2	30.8	37.5
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,027	335	692	290	467	267	444	558	40

2) Persons Committed Discrimination

About 36.5% of social discrimination against international adoptees were committed by friends of similar age, followed by members of regional community or coworkers at work place. In some cases, adoptees experienced social discrimination from their boyfriend or girlfriend in everyday life. The subgroups divided by gender, age, and nationality displayed a similar distribution to the total group, and men were more discriminated than women by friends or coworkers whereas women were more subject to discrimination from members of regional community or people in a romantic relationship with them or in everyday life. The 20s or younger experienced social discrimination from friends whereas the 30s and the 40s or older faced discriminatory practices at workplace. Americans experienced discrimination from people they date or in everyday life, Europeans were more subject to discrimination committed at workplace or in regional community, and the subgroup consisting of adoptees from Australia, Canada or other countries experienced discrimination usually from friends.

〈 Table 6-36 〉 Person Committed Discrimination 1)

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Friends of Similar Age	36.5	38.6	35.5	41.5	36.0	32.4	34.8	37.6	39.2
Workplace	14.7	15.7	14.2	12.4	15.2	16.0	13.4	16.0	11.8
Boyfriend or Girlfriend	7.1	4.3	8.4	6.1	7.4	7.6	10.1	4.2	7.8
Everyday Life	7.9	6.9	8.4	7.8	6.8	9.8	8.7	7.3	5.9
Regional Community	27.5	26.9	27.7	27.8	27.9	26.5	26.7	28.3	25.5
Others	6.4	7.5	5.9	4.3	6.8	7.6	6.3	6.6	9.8
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	701	230	471	195	321	184	301	386	25

Note: ¹⁾ Produced by duplicate responses

3) Difficulties in Relationship with Friends

The portion of international adoptees experiencing relationship problems with friends due to their race was 48.1%, nearly the majority. The male subgroup had 51.1% of adoptees with such experiences 4.5% point higher than the 46.6% displayed by the female subgroup. The share of troubled adoptees in the age subgroups ranged from 42.3% to 51.8%, indicating that younger adoptees were more troubled when it comes to a relationship with their friends. The US group had the highest share (55.1%) whereas the other two nationality groups held 43%.

〈 Table 6-37 〉 Relationship Problems with Friends Triggered by Race

(Unit: %, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Never Experienced	51.9	48.9	53.3	48.2	50.8	57.7	45.0	57.4	57.5
Once	12.2	8.3	14.1	12.7	13.4	9.4	10.1	13.8	10.0
A Few Times	26.8	32.3	24.1	30.6	27.1	22.3	34.4	20.7	25.0
Frequently	9.1	10.5	8.4	8.5	8.7	10.6	10.6	8.2	7.5
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,013	325	688	284	461	265	436	552	40

The rate of adoptees experiencing relationship problems with their friends because of the fact that they were adoptees was two-fifths or 41.6% of the total. The portion of men with such difficulties was 37.7%, 5.6% point lower than the 43.3% registered by the female subgroup. The proportion occupied by people with relationship problems in the age subgroups ranged from 40.4% to 43.3%, showing that younger adoptees tend to have experienced such difficulties. The American subgroup showed the highest share (47.5%), followed by the subgroup of people from Australia, Canada or others and the European subgroup.

〈 Table 6-38 〉 Relationship Problems with Friends Triggered Because They Are Adoptees

(Unit: %, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Never Experienced	58.4	62.3	56.6	56.7	58.7	59.6	52.5	63.0	60.0
Once	9.3	8.3	9.7	11.3	9.1	7.2	9.9	8.7	7.5
A Few Times	22.1	20.2	22.9	21.8	22.9	21.1	26.8	18.8	17.5
Frequently	10.2	9.2	10.7	10.2	9.3	12.1	10.8	9.6	15.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,015	326	689	284	463	265	436	554	40

4) Adoptive Parents: Discrimination Against Adopted Children

In the survey, 17.6% of the adoptive parent respondents said that their children experienced discrimination due to their race and 9.9% responded that their children were discriminated because they were adoptees, putting the rate of parents thinking the reason for discrimination against their children as race twice larger than that of those selecting the adoptee factor for the reason.

〈 Table 6-39 〉 Responses from Adoptive Parents: Discrimination Against Adopted Children

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Discriminated Because of Race	Discriminated Because They Are Adoptees
Total(%)	17.6	9.9
No. of Respondents (Persons)	16	9

5) Attitude of Koreans toward International Adoptees

Only 22.0% perceived Koreans' attitude toward international adoptees as

friendly, 38.6% or more than one-third thought that their attitude was indifferent and 14.6% perceived it as hostile or discriminatory, indicating that the majority or 53.2% of international adoptees, deems Koreans' attitude as negative. More men said it is friendly or indifferent, whereas more women thought it hostile or discriminatory. More people in their 20s and 30s thought it friendly and more younger (older) adoptees considered it hostile/discriminatory. The European subgroup had the highest number of adoptees thinking the attitude friendly, followed by the subgroup with people from Australia, Canada, or others, whereas the subgroup with people from Australia, Canada or others had the highest number of those considering it hostile/discriminatory, followed by the American subgroup and the European subgroup.

〈 Table 6-40 〉 Koreans' Attitude Toward International Adoptees

(Unit: %, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Friendly	22.0	26.6	19.7	22.4	23.1	19.4	14.6	27.9	20.0
Indifferent	38.6	43.4	36.3	44.5	38.3	32.5	38.7	38.6	40.0
Hostile/ Discriminatory	14.6	11.4	16.1	13.8	14.6	15.7	21.4	8.8	22.5
Others	24.8	18.6	27.8	19.3	24.0	32.5	25.2	24.7	17.5
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,028	334	694	290	467	268	444	559	40

Section 2. Psychological Adjustment and Cultural Identity

1. Psychological Adjustment

1) Mental Health Status

Psychological adjustment and cultural identity have been assessed based on the responses of adoptive parents with adopted children age 12 or under. First of all, after studying psychological adjustment and cultural identity of adult adoptees, the level of psychological adjustment of adopted children and their cultural identity will be examined through their adoptive parents. The level of psychological adjustment was evaluated based on the responses to the questions about their mental health status, their life satisfaction, whether they had counseling or treatment for their psychological/emotional issues, or whether they had an identity crisis before. Cultural identity was assessed based on the responses to questions about the importance of the culture, history, and language of their birth country as part of racial socialization and about their experiences in finding their roots. The outcome produced based on the responses to the questions asked on psychological adjustment and cultural identity has been divided into the following three subgroups: gender, age and nationality.

First of all, out of all items related to the psychological adjustment, the mental health status of adult adoptees will be studied. Their mental health status has been measured by Mental Health Inventory-5 (MHI-5), a subcategory of Short Form-36 (Kelly et al., 2008)¹⁵⁾, and MHI-5 consists of five questions to evaluate the level of anxiety and depression. Each item is measured on a scale from "0 (none of the time)" to "5 (all the time)." A close look at the status of mental health of international adoptees categorized into subgroups according to gender, age or

15) M.J. Kelly, F.D. Dunstan, K. Lloyd, D.L. Fone Evaluating cutpoints for the MHI-5 and MCS using the GHQ-12: a comparison of five different methods. *BMC Psychiatry*, 8 (2008), p. 10

nationality showed that the average mean score of the question asking "How often did you feel happy?" was 4.2 points (between "almost all the time" and "all the time") and the mean score of the question "How often did you feel calm and peaceful?" was 3.7 points (between "often" and "almost all the time"). The mean score of the questions "How long did you feel very anxious?" and "How long were you dejected and depressed?" was 2.8 points and 2.6 points respectively (between "a bit" and "often") and the mean score of the question "How long did you feel depressed and think that nothing could console you?" was 1.8 points (between "often" and "almost all the time"). The subgroups divided by gender, age, and nationality displayed little difference to the total group.

< Table 6-41 > Mental Health Status1 – How often did you feel happy?

(Unit: %, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2
Standard Deviation	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,027	334	693	290	467	267	444	558	40

< Table 6-42 > Mental Health Status2 – How often did you feel calm and peaceful?

(Unit: %, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7
Standard Deviation	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,027	334	693	290	467	267	444	558	40

< Table 6-43 > Mental Health Status3 – How long did you feel very anxious?

(Unit: %, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.8
Standard Deviation	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,026	334	692	290	467	266	444	557	40

< Table 6-44 > Mental Health Status4 – How long were you dejected and depressed?

(Unit: %, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7
Standard Deviation	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,026	334	692	290	467	266	444	557	40

< Table 6-45 > Mental Health Status5 – How long did you feel depressed and think that nothing could console you?

(Unit: %, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.1
Standard Deviation	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,027	334	693	290	467	267	444	558	40

2) History of Counseling or Treatment

When asked about whether adult adoptees had counseling or treatment for their psychological and emotional issues, 60.6% said they had counseling and treatment before, whereas 39.4% responded that they did not. Women were more likely to have had psychological counseling or treatment for their mental/emotional issues than men. Older adoptees tend to have had counseling or treatment than younger adoptees. By nationality, the subgroup with people from Australia, Canada, or others and the American subgroup were more likely to have had counseling or treatment than the other subgroup.

< Table 6-46 > Experiences of Counseling or Treatment

(Unit: %, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Had Counseling or Treatment	60.6	41.6	69.7	54.1	61.7	65.9	65.3	56.1	70.0
Never Had It	39.4	58.4	30.3	45.9	38.3	34.1	34.7	43.9	30.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,027	334	693	290	467	267	444	558	40

2. Life Satisfaction

When asked how satisfied international adoptees are with their life on a scale from one point (not satisfied at all) to ten points (very satisfied), they responded that they were generally satisfied with their life with an average mean score of 6.96. Men showed a higher mean score than women, and the 20s subgroup and the American subgroup displayed the highest mean score among the age subgroups and among the nationality subgroups respectively.

〈 Table 6-47 〉 Life Satisfaction

(Unit: %, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	6.96	7.06	6.91	7.09	6.89	6.94	7.1	6.85	6.73
Standard Deviation	2.04	2.1	2.01	1.89	2.06	2.18	1.91	2.12	2.39
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,024	333	691	289	466	266	443	556	40

3. Identity Crisis

1) Level of Concern about Being Adopted

On a question whether they have been worried about the fact that they were adopted on a scale from 'one point (not concerned at all)' to 'ten points (extremely concerned)', the average mean score was 5.13, showing that they have a somewhat negative feeling about their adoption.

〈 Table 6-48 〉 Levels of Concern about Being Adopted

(Unit: %, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	5.13	5.38	5.00	5.19	5.1	5.12	5.07	5.12	5.63
Standard Deviation	3.04	3.06	3.03	3.03	3.06	3.05	3.00	3.06	3.38
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,023	333	690	289	466	265	442	556	40

2) Identity Crisis

It has been found that 72% of adult adoptees had an identity crisis. Women were more likely to have had an identity crisis than men, and more adoptees

older than 30 experienced an identity crisis than those in their 20s or younger. The subgroups divided by nationality did not show much difference, but the American subgroup had a larger share of people having experienced an identity crisis than the others.

〈 Table 6-49 〉 Identity Crisis

(Unit: % , Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Had Identity Crisis	72.0	62.9	76.4	69.0	73.4	73.7	73.1	70.8	72.5
Never Had It	28.0	37.1	23.6	31.0	26.6	26.3	26.9	29.2	27.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,025	334	691	290	466	266	442	558	40

3) Adoptive Parents: Psychological Adjustment and Identity of Adoptees

Adoptive parents with an adopted child younger than 12 were asked about their children's psychological adjustment level and cultural identity, and their responses are suggested in the following table. As there was only a small number of sample cases to evaluate the status of psychological adjustment and cultural identity of internationally adopted children under the age of 12, unlike adult adoptees, the outcome was not categorized by gender, age, or nationality. When asked about whether adopted children know that they were born in Korea, most of the adopted children were found to acknowledge the fact (98.9%). According to the responses of the adoptive parents to the item asking the level of their children's interest in Korea, 31.9% said that they were "very interested," 28.6% responded "average," and 22% said "interested," reflecting adopted children's strong interest in Korea.

< Table 6-50 > Responses from Adoptive Parents: Whether to Acknowledge the Fact that Adoptees were Born in Korea

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Acknowledging the Fact	Do Not Know the Fact
Total(%)	98,9	1,1
No. of Respondents (Persons)	90	1

< Table 6-51 > Responses from Adoptive Parents: Adopted Children's Interest in Korea

(Unit: %, Person)

Category	Total	Completely Disinterested	A little Bit Disinterested	Average	Interested	Very Interested	Do Not Know
Total(%)	100.0	2.2	7.7	28.6	22.0	31.9	7.7
No. of Respondents (Persons)	91	2	7	26	20	29	7

The level of acceptance of the fact that they were adopted was measured on a scale from 0 (very negative) to 10 points (very positive). The average mean score was 6.34 points, showing that adoptive parents thought that their children's acceptance was more positive than normal.

< Table 6-52 > Responses from Adoptive Parents: Children's Acceptance towards the Fact that They were Adopted

Category	Average	Standard Deviation	No. of Respondents (Persons)
Average	6.34	1.962	91

Note: 0=Very Negative - 10=Very Positive

The level of recognition of the fact that they were adopted was also measured on a scale of 0 (not recognized at all) to 10 points (very well recognized). The average mean score was 8.32 points, suggesting that adoptive parents considered

that the fact was recognized by their children quite well.

< Table 6-53 > Responses from Adoptive Parents: Adopted Children's Recognition of the Fact that They were Adopted

Category	Average	Standard Deviation	No. of Respondents (Persons)
Average	8.32	1.861	91

Note: 0=Not Recognized At All - 10=Very Well Recognized

4. Socialization: Importance of Adoption-related Activities

Racial socialization of adult adoptees was evaluated based on the responses to the 15 questions on how much importance they put on activities related to the language of their birth country, activities related to art and cultures or activities regarding the history or tradition. Each item was measured on a scale of "1" (not important at all) to "5" (very much important). The average mean score of each question is listed in the following table which displays a wide range of scores from the minimum 2.5 points (between "a little bit important" and "medium-level important") to the maximum 4.5 points (between "very important" and "very much important"). The subgroups divided by gender, age, and nationality, displayed little difference among them.

The question on "importance of participation in cultural camp" was rated with the lowest mean score (2.5 points), followed by the questions "importance of interaction with another child from my birth country" and "importance of being familiar with the cultures and language of the birth country" with 2.9 points respectively. The highest mean score of 4.5 points was given to the question "importance of visit to the birth country," followed by the question "importance of being proud of my skin color" with 3.9 points.

< Table 6-54 > Importance of Adoption-related Activities 1: Learning Language of Birth Country

(Unit: %, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.9
Standard Deviation	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
No. of Respondents (Persons)	876	264	612	249	398	228	376	481	31

< Table 6-55 > Importance of adoption-related activities 2: Enjoying art, such as music or dance of Birth Country

(Unit: %, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.5
Standard Deviation	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
No. of Respondents (Persons)	876	264	612	249	398	228	376	481	31

< Table 6-56 > Importance of Adoption-related Activities 3: Being Fluent in Language of Birth Country

(Unit: %, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.7	3.7
Standard Deviation	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4
No. of Respondents (Persons)	876	264	612	249	398	228	376	481	31

< Table 6-57 > Importance of Adoption-related Activities 4: Learning Cultural Tradition and Values of Birth Country

(Unit: %, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	4.0
Standard Deviation	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	875	264	611	249	397	228	376	480	31

< Table 6-58 > Importance of Adoption-related Activities 5: Learning History of Birth Country

(Unit: %, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.8
Standard Deviation	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	876	264	612	249	398	228	376	481	31

< Table 6-59 > Importance of Adoption-related Activities 6: Integrating Tradition of Birth Country into Anniversaries of Adoptive Family

(Unit: %, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.5	3.0
Standard Deviation	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5
No. of Respondents (Persons)	876	264	612	249	398	228	376	481	31

< Table 6-60 > Importance of Adoption-related Activities 7: Visiting Birth Country

(Unit: %, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.7
Standard Deviation	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
No. of Respondents (Persons)	875	264	611	249	397	228	376	480	31

< Table 6-61 > Importance of Adoption-related Activities 8: Interacting with Children from Birth Country

(Unit: %, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.4
Standard Deviation	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
No. of Respondents (Persons)	876	264	612	249	398	228	376	481	31

< Table 6-62 > Importance of Adoption-related Activities 9: Participating in Cultural Camp

(Unit: %, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	3.1
Standard Deviation	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.5
No. of Respondents (Persons)	876	264	612	249	398	228	376	481	31

< Table 6-63 > Importance of Adoption-related Activities 10: Learning the Reality of Prejudice, Racial Discrimination, and Discrimination

(Unit: %, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.1	3.6
Standard Deviation	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
No. of Respondents (Persons)	876	264	612	249	398	228	376	481	31

< Table 6-64 > Importance of Adoption-related Activities 11: Teaching Various Coping Strategies

(Unit: %, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	3.3	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.0	3.5
Standard Deviation	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
No. of Respondents (Persons)	876	264	612	249	398	228	376	481	31

< Table 6-65 > Importance of Adoption-related Activities 12: Learning Differences among Races

(Unit: %, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.6	2.9	3.6
Standard Deviation	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
No. of Respondents (Persons)	876	264	612	249	398	228	376	481	31

< Table 6-66 > Importance of Adoption-related Activities 13: Teaching What to Do When Faced with Racial Discriminatory Language

(Unit: %, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	3.2	2.8	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.6
Standard Deviation	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2
No. of Respondents (Persons)	876	264	612	249	398	228	376	481	31

< Table 6-67 > Importance of Adoption-related Activities 14: Openly Talking about Race and Racial Discrimination

(Unit: %, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	3.4	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.6
Standard Deviation	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
No. of Respondents (Persons)	876	264	612	249	398	228	376	481	31

< Table 6-68 > Importance of Adoption-related Activities 15: Being Proud of My Skin Color

(Unit: %, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	3.9	3.6	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.6
Standard Deviation	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.8
No. of Respondents (Persons)	876	264	612	249	398	228	376	481	31

Section 3. Finding Your Roots

1. Experiences of Adult Adoptees

1) Desire to Find Biological Parents

In terms of finding roots, international adoptees were asked about their desire to find their biological parents, when and why they wanted to find their biological parents for the first time and their attempts to search for them. First of all, as for the desire to find their biological parents, 82.7% said that they had a desire to find them. A slightly larger portion of women than men said that they wanted to find their birth parents. There was little difference among the age subgroups in this matter. In the subgroup with people from Australia, Canada or others, 90% said that they wanted to find their parents, followed by the American subgroup with 84.5%.

〈 Table 6-69 〉 Desire to Find Biological Parents

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Have Desire	82.7	80.2	83.9	83.8	82.4	81.7	84.5	81.0	90.0
Have no Desire	17.3	19.8	16.1	16.2	17.6	18.3	15.5	19.0	10.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,028	334	694	290	467	268	444	559	40

2) History and Reasons to Find Biological Parents

When asked when they wanted to find their birth parents for the first time,

35.3% responded that it was when they were in their 20s, followed by the 10s (23.4%), the 30s (20.4%) and during childhood before the age of ten (17.1%). Some men and women said that they wanted to find their biological parents in their 20s for the first time. Other men said that it was in their 20s (21.4%) and 30s (27.8%) whereas other women responded that it was before they were ten (20.9%) and when they were teenagers (24.3%).

People in the American subgroup showed a wide distribution ranging from childhood to the 20s, in terms of the moment of the first time, whereas Europeans were found to have wanted to find their birth parents when they were in their 20s or 30s for the first time. People from Australian, Canada, or others had that desire when they were in childhood or teenagers.

< Table 6-70 > First Time When Adoptees Wanted to Find Biological Parents

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Childhood (Before Ten)	17.1	9.0	20.9	17.0	18.3	15.5	21.8	13.1	33.3
10s	23.4	21.4	24.3	35.3	19.1	17.8	24.7	21.2	36.1
20s	35.3	36.8	34.7	46.1	36.3	21.5	38.4	33.2	25.0
30s	20.4	27.8	17.1	1.2	26.4	31.5	11.6	28.5	2.8
Older than 40	3.7	4.9	3.1	0.4	0.0	13.7	3.5	4.0	2.8
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	846	266	580	241	383	219	372	452	36

When asked about their attempts to find their biological parents, 71.3% of international adoptees said that they have attempted to search for them. More men tried to find their parents than women. The 30s subgroup showed the highest

portion of those who made an attempt among the age subgroups. The subgroup with adoptees from Australia, Canada or others was found to have the highest proportion among the nationality subgroups.

< Table 6-71 > Attempt to Find Biological Parents

(Unit: %, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Attempted	71.3	67.0	73.4	67.2	75.1	69.3	71.0	71.0	82.5
Not Attempted	28.7	33.0	26.6	32.8	24.9	30.7	29.0	29.0	17.5
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,025	333	692	290	465	267	442	558	40

When asked why they wanted to find their biological parents, 40.6% said that they wanted to find them to build their identity and 38.1% responded that it was to fulfill their curiosity. In the male subgroup, 44.1% chose fulfillment of their curiosity for the reason to find their birth parents whereas 42.8% of women selected identity establishment for the reason. A large portion of 20s or younger chose fulfillment of their curiosity for the reason (49.5%), while many adoptees in 30s and 40s (41.8% and 44.0% respectively) said that they wanted to establish their identity by finding their birth parents. The American subgroup and the subgroup of people from Australia, Canada or others had the higher share of those choosing fulfillment of curiosity, whereas the European subgroup showed the largest portion of people selecting establishment of identity with 47.0%.

〈 Table 6-72 〉 Reason to Find Biological Parents

(Unit: %, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Fulfillment of Curiosity	38.1	44.1	35.4	49.5	34.7	32.4	39.4	35.8	56.3
Establishment of Identity	40.6	35.6	42.8	35.6	41.8	44.0	33.7	47.0	31.3
Others	21.3	20.3	21.8	14.9	23.5	23.6	26.9	17.3	12.5
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	727	222	505	194	349	182	312	394	32

3) Costs of Finding Biological Parents

International adoptees who have attempted to find their biological parents, were asked whether they spent money for the search. About 17.5% of the total said that they spent money. The female subgroup and the 40s or older subgroup showed a high percentage in terms of this matter. The American subgroup and the subgroup of people from Australia, Canada or others had a higher percentage than the European subgroup.

Adoptees, who spent money on finding their biological parents were also asked about the exact cost they spent. The average expense was USD \$249.2 and the average cost spent by female adoptees was USD \$268.3 higher than the amount spent by male counterparts. The 20s or younger subgroup was found to have spent the largest amount of money (USD \$325.3), indicating that the older adoptees get, the smaller they spent. The average cost spent by the American subgroup was USD \$188 the lowest among the nationality subgroups, while the subgroup of adoptees from Australia, Canada or others was found to have spent USD \$817.5 on average.

〈 Table 6-73 〉 Whether Adoptees Spent Money to Find Biological Parents

(Unit: %, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Money Spent	17.5	8.6	21.0	18.5	14.9	21.4	24.5	11.2	33.3
No Money Spend	82.5	91.4	79.0	81.5	85.1	78.6	75.5	88.8	66.7
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	618	175	443	168	295	154	265	338	24

〈 Table 6-74 〉 Amount of Money Spent to Find Biological Parents

(Unit: USD \$, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	249.2	123.9	268.3	325.3	263.5	159.6	188.0	228.0	817.5
Standard Deviation	588.3	86.2	628.9	879.5	531.4	186.2	222.1	540.9	1698.3
No. of Respondents (Persons)	106	14	92	31	42	33	65	36	8

4) DNA Test

Adoptees who have tried to find their biological parents, were asked whether they have their DNA tested. About 20.7% said that they had it tested. In the gender subgroups, 23.4% of women said that they had a DNA test, whereas 13.7% of men responded that they have, indicating that more women had that experience than men. The 40s or older subgroup had the highest share of those who had a DNA test (31.4%) among the age subgroups. The American subgroup showed the largest portion (27.5%) among the nationality groups.

〈 Table 6-75 〉 Whether Adoptees Had DNA Test

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
DNA Tested	20.7	13.7	23.4	18.0	16.7	31.4	27.5	15.5	16.7
DNA Not Tested	79.3	86.3	76.6	82.0	83.3	68.6	72.5	84.5	83.3
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	615	175	440	167	294	153	265	335	24

5) Methods and Time to Find Biological Parents

Adoptees who attempted to find their biological parents were asked about in what way they tried to locate them. They were requested to list all the ways they used. First of all, 47.6% said that they tried through an adoption agency, 15% replied that they attempted through an adoption agency located in a country to which they were adopted. Excluding the proportion of people choosing "Others," 9.7% chose the media, 5.9% contacted the police and 5.5% used their friends and relatives to find their birth parents. There was little difference between the total group and the subgroups divided by gender, age and nationality.

〈 Table 6-76 〉 Methods Used to Find Biological Parents

(Unit:% , Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Through Adoption Agency	47.6	54.8	45.2	59.4	47.9	37.7	47.1	48.5	40.8
Through Adoption Agency in Country to Which Adoptees Were Adopted	15.0	10.7	16.5	20.3	14.6	11.5	17.4	12.9	20.4
Embassy	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.4	2.6	0.2	1.4	4.1
Governmental Organization of Country to Which They Were Adopted	1.2	0.4	1.5	0.0	1.2	2.2	0.8	1.2	4.1
Korea Adoption Services	3.5	3.7	3.5	2.8	3.3	4.5	3.3	3.9	2.0
Media	9.7	10.7	9.3	5.6	9.6	13.1	9.5	9.9	8.2
Police	5.9	4.4	6.5	3.6	6.8	6.4	5.4	6.4	6.1
Private Detective	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0	2.2	0.8	1.8	2.0
Friends and Relatives	5.5	5.1	5.6	3.2	5.5	7.3	6.4	4.8	6.1
Others	9.1	7.7	9.6	3.6	9.8	12.5	8.9	9.2	6.1
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	613	174	439	167	292	153	265	333	24

They were also asked about the duration it took to find their biological parents. The average time required to find them was 50.3 months. There was little difference between the male and female subgroups, but it has been found that the older adoptees are, the longer it takes to find their biological parents. It took the shortest time of 40.2 months for people adopted to Europe to find their birth parents, whereas for Americans took 59.4 months. It took the longest period of time for adoptees from Australia, Canada or others with 88 months required on average.

< Table 6-77 > Time Required to Find Biological Parents

(Unit: Month, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	50.3	48.5	51.0	31.8	45.5	80.4	59.4	40.2	88.0
Standard Deviation	90.6	104.8	84.4	49.2	79.0	131.2	101.1	76.5	121.4
No. of Respondents (Persons)	606	172	434	167	288	150	265	326	24

6) Satisfaction with Adoption Agencies to Find Biological Parents

In addition, the international adoptees, who attempted to find their birth parents were asked about the level of satisfaction with adoption agencies they contacted. About 13.5% said that they were "very satisfied" and 18.5% responded that they were "very unsatisfied." About 30.2% said it was average. The gender subgroups did not display difference with one another. The 40s or older subgroup had the highest percentage of "very unsatisfied" people with 21.6%, whereas the 20s or younger subgroup showed the largest share of very satisfied adoptees with 17.3%. The subgroup of adoptees from Australia, Canada or others had the highest share of unsatisfied adoptees (37.5%) whereas the European subgroup showed the largest portion of satisfied adoptees (16.1%). The level of satisfaction of Americans and Europeans with adoption agencies varies evenly from "very unsatisfied" to "very satisfied," while the satisfaction level of people from Australia, Canada or others was lopsided toward "very unsatisfied" or "satisfied."

〈 Table 6-78 〉 Satisfaction with Adoption Agencies Used to Find Biological Parents

(Unit: %, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Very Unsatisfied	18.5	17.1	19.0	13.1	20.1	21.6	20.8	15.8	37.5
Unsatisfied	19.2	14.3	21.1	19.0	20.4	17.0	21.9	17.9	8.3
Average	30.2	28.0	31.1	26.2	28.6	37.9	31.3	30.1	8.3
Satisfied	18.7	22.9	17.0	24.4	18.4	13.1	15.5	20.2	33.3
Very Satisfied	13.5	17.7	11.8	17.3	12.6	10.5	10.6	16.1	12.5
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	616	175	441	168	294	153	265	336	24

The reasons for adoptees to choose "very unsatisfied" or "unsatisfied" for the satisfaction level with the adoption agencies are described below. One of the reasons is that agencies do not try hard enough, as 31.7% and other 23.3% said that agencies were very slow in finding parents. Such trend was seen in the subgroups classified by gender, age and nationality.

〈 Table 6-79 〉 Reasons for Unsatisfaction with Adoption Agencies

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Not Friendly	13.3	12.2	13.6	12.9	15.5	8.2	16.2	9.4	20.0
Slow Search Process	23.3	23.5	23.2	25.0	22.7	22.7	20.6	26.6	20.0
Not Making Sufficient Effort	31.7	30.6	32.0	31.9	31.1	33.0	32.4	31.3	20.0
Understaffed	12.2	18.4	10.5	15.5	12.2	8.2	13.4	10.4	10.0
Others	19.5	15.3	20.7	14.7	18.5	27.8	17.4	22.4	30.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	230	54	176	54	118	58	113	111	11

7) Rejecting Contact by Biological Parents and Reasons

Among international adoptees who attempted to find their biological parents, 12.4% said that their biological parents rejected them. Among the female adoptees who attempted to find their birth parents, 13.6% were rejected by their biological parents. In the 20s or younger subgroup, 22% responded that they were rejected by their birth parents and in the American subgroup, 14.2% experienced rejection from their birth parents.

〈 Table 6-80 〉 Whether Biological Parents Refused to Be Found By Adoptees

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Rejected	12.4	9.7	13.6	22.0	10.7	5.5	14.2	11.1	12.1
Not Rejected	87.6	90.3	86.4	78.0	89.3	94.5	85.8	88.9	87.9
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	711	217	494	191	337	181	310	380	33

The previous part was targeted for adoptees who have attempted to find their birth parents. Now, here are the reasons for the decision not to find biological parents suggested by adoptees who have never attempted to find them. Among adoptees who have never tried to find their birth parents, 30% said that they haven't tried because they thought that it would be impossible to find them and other 25.8% responded that they did not try because they were satisfied with their current life. Such trend was witnessed in the subgroups categorized by gender and age. Among the nationality subgroups, the subgroup of people from Australia, Canada or others had the highest percentage (42.9%) of those selecting "not interested in that matter" the reason for their decision.

〈 Table 6-81 〉 Reasons for Decision not to Find Biological Parents

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Satisfied with Current Life	25.8	22.6	27.6	26.9	21.4	29.6	27.2	24.7	14.3
Think Biological Parents Abandoned Them	2.8	2.8	2.8	4.3	2.7	1.2	4.8	1.3	0.0
Not Interested	8.0	9.4	7.2	4.3	12.5	6.2	7.2	7.6	42.9
Think it Impossible	30.0	30.2	29.8	25.8	26.8	39.5	28.8	31.0	28.6
Already Have Parents	8.7	6.6	9.9	7.5	10.7	7.4	7.2	10.1	0.0
Others	24.7	28.3	22.7	31.2	25.9	16.0	24.8	25.3	14.3
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	287	106	181	93	112	81	125	158	7

8) Contact with Biological Parents

(1) Experience of Meeting with Biological Parents

The previous part was related to the questions about attempts to find biological parents. Here, the details on the responses to the questions about whether and how adoptees met their birth parents will be explained. First of all, when asked whether adoptees met their biological parents, 28% said that they met them. The gender subgroups displayed little difference between them. Among the age subgroups, the 30s group had the highest share of adoptees (32.8%) who met their biological parents, followed by the 20s subgroup (26.6%) and the 40s or older subgroup (20.8%).

About 35% of adoptees from Australia, Canada or other countries replied that

they met their biological parents, 31.9% of Europeans and 22.8% of Americans said that they met their birth parents.

< Table 6-82 > Experience of Meeting Biological Parents

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Have Met Them	28.0	29.1	27.4	26.6	32.8	20.8	22.8	31.9	35.0
Never Met Them	72.0	70.9	72.6	73.4	67.2	79.2	77.2	68.1	65.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,022	333	689	290	464	265	443	554	40

Among the international adoptees who tried to find their birth parents, 34.2% said that they met their biological parents, whereas 65.5% have tried but failed to meet them. Meanwhile, 6.6% met their biological parents even though they haven't tried to find them meaning that the biological parents tried to find their biological children before adoptees did.

< Table 6-83 > Experience of Meeting Biological Parents After Attempt to Find Them

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Attempted to Find Biological Parents	Never Attempted to Find Biological Parents
Met Biological Parents	34.2	6.6
Never Met Biological Parents	65.5	92.6
No Response	0.3	0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents(Persons)	620	257

(2) How to Meet with Biological Parents

Adoptees, who have met their birth parents, were asked about how they managed to meet them. More than the majority (or 53.6%) said that they met them through an adoption agency. Except for those choosing "Others" for their response, 11.6% responded that they met through friends or relatives, 6.2% through adoption agencies in a country to which they were adopted and 5.4% through the media. The male subgroup did not show any difference with the female subgroup. In the 40s or older subgroup, 20.4% found their biological parents through friends or relatives and other 10.2% met them through the media, showing a higher portion of those who received support from friends or relatives or the media than the other age subgroups. Adoptees from Australia, Canada or other countries looked different from the other nationality groups as 18.8% of them utilized adoption agencies in a country to which they were adopted and 12.5% found their parents through the media.

〈 Table 6-84 〉 How Adoptees Met Biological Parents

(Unit:% , Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Through Adoption Agency	53.6	56.5	52.4	66.7	53.6	32.7	52.0	55.1	43.8
Through Adoption Agency in Country to Which Adoptees Were Adopted	6.2	5.9	6.3	8.0	6.0	4.1	6.0	5.4	18.8
Embassy	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Governmental Organization of Country to Which They Were Adopted	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Korea Adoption Services	0.7	0.0	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0
Media	5.4	7.1	4.7	2.7	5.3	10.2	9.0	3.6	12.5
Police	3.6	1.2	4.7	1.3	4.6	4.1	3.0	4.2	0.0
Private Detective	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.0	1.2	6.3
Friends and Relatives	11.6	9.4	12.6	8.0	10.6	20.4	9.0	12.6	12.5
Others	16.7	17.6	16.2	10.7	17.2	24.5	19.0	16.2	6.3
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	227	74	153	62	125	39	79	143	10

(3) Age of Meeting with Biological Parents

When asked when they met their biological parents, 56.3% of adoptees who have met their biological parents said they met them in their 20s, and 31.1% responded it was when they were in their 30s.

〈 Table 6-85 〉 When Adoptees Met Biological Parents

(Unit:% , Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
10s	9.1	5.2	11.1	22.1	3.3	7.3	12.9	5.1	35.7
20s	56.3	54.6	57.1	77.9	54.6	29.1	64.4	51.4	50.0
30s	31.1	39.2	27.0	0.0	42.1	45.5	20.8	39.0	14.3
Older than 40	3.5	1.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	18.2	2.0	4.5	0.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	286	97	189	77	152	55	101	177	14

(4) Difficulties after Meeting with Biological Parents

According to the responses of adoptees who have met their birth parents, the majority (or 50%) chose language barriers as the major problem, 25.4% talked about cultural difference as one of the difficulties and 17.5% mentioned emotional issues. Such trend is also seen in the subgroups divided by gender, age and nationality.

〈 Table 6-86 〉 Difficulties Faced When Meeting Biological Parents

(Unit:% , Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Language Barrier	50.0	54.9	47.9	48.6	49.8	52.6	46.4	52.2	50.0
Cultural Difference	25.4	22.2	26.8	25.4	25.5	26.3	26.6	25.2	19.2
Emotional Issue	17.5	17.0	17.7	19.6	17.0	15.8	18.2	16.6	23.1
Others	4.5	2.0	5.6	2.9	5.9	2.1	6.3	3.7	0.0
No Problem	2.6	3.9	2.0	3.6	1.8	3.2	2.6	2.3	7.7
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	281	94	187	77	148	54	99	174	14

(5) Frequency of Contact with Biological Parents

Among adoptees, who have met their biological parents, 55.8% responded that they made contact with them occasionally, 21.9% said frequently and 17.4% were found not to make any contact with them. The male subgroup showed little difference with the female subgroup. The older adoptees are, the less likely they make contact with their reunited parents. The subgroup of people from Australia, Canada or other countries had the higher share who do not get in touch with their biological parents than other nationality subgroups.

< Table 6-87 > Frequency of Contact with Biological Parents

(Unit:% , Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Frequently	21.9	26.8	19.6	20.0	19.4	33.3	19.0	23.6	40.0
Occasionally	55.8	54.9	56.2	61.7	58.9	35.9	55.7	57.9	20.0
Not in Touch	17.4	14.1	19.0	16.7	16.1	23.1	19.0	15.0	30.0
Not Applicable	4.9	4.2	5.2	1.7	5.6	7.7	6.3	3.6	10.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	224	71	153	60	124	39	79	140	10

9) Feelings toward Biological Parents

The following table describes how international adoptees feel about their biological parents regardless of whether they have met them. The average mean score was 6.4 on a scale of 1 point (strongly despising) to 10 points (strongly loving), suggesting that they have some good feelings toward their birth parents. The subgroups divided by gender, age and nationality displayed a similar mean score.

< Table 6-88 > Feelings Toward Biological Parents Regardless of Whether Adoptees Met Them 1)

(Unit:% , Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.1	6.3	6.8	6.2	6.5	7.1
Standard Deviation	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,019	330	689	289	461	267	443	551	40

Note: ¹⁾ Response Scale: 1=Strongly distaste - 10= Strongly affection for.

2. Experiences of Adopted Children Aged 12 or Younger

1) Desire to Find Biological Parents

As for the items related to finding roots for the adopted children under the age of 12, adoptive parents were asked about whether their children want to find their biological parents, why they want to find them if they want to, and when their children should find their birth parents. First of all, adoptive parents were asked whether their children want to find their biological parents. Among the total number of adoptive parent respondents, 37.4% said their children wanted to search for them. As for the reasons why they want to find their parents, 64.7% responded it was to fulfill their curiosity and 32.4% selected the establishment of identity. As for the reasons for not wanting to find their birth parents, 24.6% said that it was because their adopted children were satisfied with their current life, whereas the remaining 71.9% chose "Others."

〈 Table 6-89 〉 Responses from Adoptive Parents: Adopted Children Want to Find Birth Parents

(Unit:%, Person)

	Total	Yes	No
Total(%)	100.0	37.4	62.6
No. of Respondents (Persons)	91	34	57

〈 Table 6-90 〉 Responses from Adoptive Parents: Reasons for Wanting to Find Biological Parents

(Unit:%, Person)

	Total	Fulfillment of Curiosity	Finding Identity	Others
Total(%)	100.0	64.7	32.4	2.9
No. of Respondents (Persons)	34	22	11	1

〈 Table 6-91 〉 Responses from Adoptive Parents: Reasons for Not Wanting to Find Biological Parents

(Unit:%, Person)

	Total	Satisfied with current life	Thinking that biological parents abandoned them	Considering it impossible and already have parents	Others
Total(%)	100.0	24.6	1.8	1.8	71.9
No. of Respondents (Persons)	57	14	1	1	41

When asked whether they would allow their adopted children to meet their biological parents, 75.8% of adoptive parents said they would "very gladly allow" them to meet and 14.3% responded that they would "gladly allow" it. Not a single adoptive parent said they "never allow" it.

< Table 6-92 > Responses from Adoptive Parents: Whether They Would Allow Birth Parents to Meet Their Adopted Children

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Very Gladly Allow It	Gladly Allow It	Just Allow It	Do Not Want to Allow It	Never Want to Allow It
Total(%)	100.0	75.8	14.3	7.7	2.2	-
No. of Respondents (Persons)	91	69	13	7	2	-

2) Optimum Time to Meet Biological Parents

When asked about the proper time for their adopted children to meet their biological parents, 33% of the adoptive parents said it would be when their children reach adolescence followed by "in childhood" (31.9%) and "in adulthood" (30.8%).

< Table 6-93 > Responses from Adoptive Parents: Optimum Time for Adopted Children to Meet Birth Parents

(Unit:%, Person)

	Total	In Infancy	In Childhood	In Adolescence	In Adulthood
Total(%)	100.0	4.4	31.9	33.0	30.8
No. of Respondents (Persons)	91	4	29	30	28

3) Feelings toward Biological Parents

The following table shows the responses from adoptive parents to the question about their adopted children's feelings toward their birth parents regardless of whether they have met their biological parents. The average mean score was 6.34 points on a scale of 0 (strongly distaste for) to 10 points (strongly affection for),

which shows that they have somewhat an affection toward their birth parents.

< Table 6-94 > Responses from Adoptive Parents: Adopted Children's Feelings toward Birth Parents Regardless of Whether They Have Met Them

Category	Average	Standard Deviation	No. of Respondents (Persons)
Average	6.34	1.962	91

Note: * 0=Strongly Despising - 10=Strong Affection

4) Attempts to Find Biological Parents

When asked whether their adopted children younger than 12 ever attempted to find their biological parents, 97.8% of adoptive parents responded that they never had. It has been found that the two children, who tried to find their birth parents did not have their DNA tested and used an adoption agency for the search.

< Table 6-95 > Responses from Adoptive Parents: Ever Tried to Find Birth Parents
(Unit:%, Person)

	Total	Yes	No
Total (%)	100.0	2.2	97.8
No. of Respondents (Persons)	91	2	89

Section 4. Conclusion

This chapter studied the social relationships and psychological adjustment of international adoptees. Their social relationships have a lot to do with the social support resources that lay the foundation of helping adoptees build an ability to adapt to new home, school and society and grow up to become a normal individual. Such social relationships are viewed from the perspective of their

relationships with adoptive family, friends, girlfriend or boyfriend and social discrimination. The details are described below.

The proportion of adoptees in a (very) good relationship with their adoptive father was 2.5 times larger than that of those in a (very) bad relationship and the difference was 2.9 times for the relationship with adoptive mothers, indicating that adoptees are getting along better with their mother than with their father. The share of adoptees in a (very) good relationship with their siblings was about 16% point higher than that of those in a (very) bad relationship, putting the portion of adoptees in a good relationship with their siblings a bit smaller than that of those in a good relationship with their parents. Despite such a good relationship with adoptive family, about 7-48% of adoptees were found to experience emotional, verbal and physical abuse from their adoptive family members or relatives. Especially women and adoptees older than 40 were more prone to such abuse, suggesting that policy intervention is required to prevent such abuse in the first place and to deliver post-adoption treatment. Meanwhile, 51-60% of adoptees said that they got support from their adoptive parents in terms of their engagement in Korea- or adoption-related activities, and approximately 62% were found to participate in support group activities.

The number of close friends that an adoptee has is 7.7 people, putting the number of non-Korean friends twice larger than that of Korean friends. And the number of adoptee friends was 2.3, occupying one-third of the total number of friends, an indication that adoptees are interacting with one another. Two-fifths of adoptees had a relationship with Koreans and some of them preferred non-Koreans for their spouse.

Social support was measured with a total of 12 items, which were rated 2.7-3.4 points out of four. It turned out that they get relatively strong support in terms of the sharing of emotions when necessary, help and support from adoptive family, and decision making but they get little help and weak support from their friends and tend not to share their problems with their adoptive family. Therefore, there

should be a stronger support network of friends in place for adoptees.

More than two-thirds (or 68%) adoptees experienced social discrimination which was usually done by friends of similar age (about 37% or 1/3) or people at workplace or in regional community. About 48% experienced relationship problems with their friends due to their race and 42% had difficulties in a relationship with their friends because of the fact that they were adoptees, showing that nearly the majority had relationship problems because of their race or the adoptee factor. In terms of Koreans' attitude toward international adoptees, 53% of adoptees viewed it indifferent or hostile/discriminatory, fueling the need to enhance awareness of international adoption among Koreans and to seek policies designed to improve awareness of adoption and to reduce discrimination against minorities with adoptee support groups and regional community organizations abroad taking the initiative in such efforts.

International adoptees are estimated to be in average or good health. However, more than half of them responded that they had psychological counseling or treatment because of their psychological/emotional issues, and most of them were found to have undergone an identity crisis. This means that they had psychological/emotional problems and an identity crisis. As part of racial socialization, international adoptees were found to put importance on activities related to the language, art, culture, history, and tradition of their birth country.

Lastly, when it comes to their experiences in finding their roots, most of them have a desire to find their birth parents and have attempted to find them. Most of them tried to reunite with them to build their identity and used an adoption agency for the search. However, only 28% of the total adoptees met their biological parents and had difficulties such as language barrier or cultural differences when they actually met them. Adoptive parents with adopted children under the age of 12 said that they wanted their children to meet their birth parents when they reach adolescence and responded that their children showed affection toward their birth parents.



Chapter 7. Post-adoption Service for International Adoptees

Section 1. Post-adaption Service

Section 2. Visit To Korea

Section 3. Conclusion

7

Post-adoption Service for International Adoptees

This chapter contains the status of post-adoption services provided to international adoptees. To this end following items are also studied: the usage of and need for post-adoption services, follow-services used and needed by adoptive parents, organizations from which adoptees want to receive post-adoption services and responsible organizations for adoption-related issues. In addition, detailed information about whether, how, how many times and when adoptees visited Korea is identified.

Section 1. Status of Post-adoption Service

1. Use of and Need for Post-adoption Service

It has been studied whether each of the provided post-adoption services are used. The most popularly-used service is support for adoptee support groups, as 73.2% were found to employ the service, followed by sports events or parties used by 69% of the adoptees, visit to the birth country utilized by 54.0% and support for finding and reuniting with biological parents employed by 51.1%. Other services are also being used by adoptees, such as culture camp (42.1%), guesthouses in Korea (36.7%), visa acquisition (22.3%), and counseling on adoption (19.4%) indicating a certain demand for such services. Meanwhile, the following services show low utilization rate in the 10% range: support for high-level education in Korea, long-term residential support in Korea, jobs and employment and health-related support.

The gender subgroups show similar distributions to the total group, whereas

among the age subgroups, the 20s and the 30s displayed higher utilization rates of the services compared to the 40s or older. The subgroup of people from Australia, Canada or other countries registered higher utilization rates of the services such as support for adoptee support groups, support for finding biological parents, guesthouses, language lessons in Korea and visa acquisition, than other nationality subgroups.

< Table 7-1 > Use of Post-adoption Services

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality			
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others	
Support for Adoptee Support Group	Used	73.2	70.0	74.7	80.6	76.4	60.0	78.6	68.7	82.1
	Not Used	26.8	30.0	25.3	19.4	23.6	40.0	21.4	31.3	17.9
	Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,010	330	680	284	458	265	434	552	39
Culture Camp	Used	42.1	39.5	43.3	51.4	40.6	34.6	45.2	40.0	35.9
	Not Used	57.9	60.5	56.7	48.6	59.4	65.4	54.8	60.0	64.1
	Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,008	329	679	284	458	263	434	550	39
Event (Sports, Parties, etc.)	Used	69.0	67.9	69.6	70.4	71.2	64.0	71.3	68.4	53.8
	Not Used	31.0	32.1	30.4	29.6	28.8	36.0	28.7	31.6	46.2
	Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,010	330	680	284	459	264	435	551	39
Support for Finding and Reuniting with Birth Parents	Used	51.1	46.2	53.5	53.9	55.7	40.4	51.0	51.2	59.0
	Not Used	48.9	53.8	46.5	46.1	44.3	59.6	49.0	48.8	41.0
	Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,010	329	681	284	458	265	435	551	39

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality			
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others	
Visit to Birth Country	Used	54.0	56.8	52.6	52.5	56.1	52.1	53.1	55.4	43.6
	Not Used	46.0	43.2	47.4	47.5	43.9	47.9	46.9	44.6	56.4
	Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,010	329	681	284	458	265	435	551	39
Guesthouse in Korea	Used	36.7	40.9	34.7	40.5	37.5	31.7	35.6	36.6	46.2
	Not Used	63.3	59.1	65.3	59.5	62.5	68.3	64.4	63.4	53.8
	Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,011	330	681	284	459	265	435	552	39
Homestay	Used	20.7	22.3	20.0	22.3	21.9	17.4	18.6	22.0	20.5
	Not Used	79.3	77.7	80.0	77.7	78.1	82.6	81.4	78.0	79.5
	Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,008	328	680	283	457	265	435	549	39
Language Lessons in Korea	Used	22.0	23.4	21.3	23.9	24.3	16.2	18.6	23.8	35.9
	Not Used	78.0	76.6	78.7	76.1	75.7	83.8	81.4	76.2	64.1
	Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,010	329	681	285	457	265	436	550	39
High-level Education Support in Korea	Used	9.5	10.1	9.3	9.2	9.6	9.8	6.9	11.1	17.9
	Not Used	90.5	89.9	90.7	90.8	90.4	90.2	93.1	88.9	82.1
	Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,007	328	679	283	457	264	435	548	39
Support for Long-term Stay in Korea	Used	8.4	7.9	8.7	7.7	10.3	6.0	5.5	10.2	15.4
	Not Used	91.6	92.1	91.3	92.3	89.7	94.0	94.5	89.8	84.6
	Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,009	329	680	284	457	265	435	550	39

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality			
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others	
Jobs and Employment	Used	8.9	9.4	8.7	9.5	9.4	7.5	6.4	10.7	12.8
	Not Used	91.1	90.6	91.3	90.5	90.6	92.5	93.6	89.3	87.2
	Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,009	329	680	284	457	265	435	550	39
Visa Acquisition	Used	22.3	27.7	19.7	26.8	22.1	18.1	23.2	21.1	38.5
	Not Used	77.7	72.3	80.3	73.2	77.9	81.9	76.8	78.9	61.5
	Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,009	329	680	284	457	265	435	550	39
Citizenship Acquisition	Used	8.0	9.1	7.4	5.7	9.2	8.3	5.8	9.5	23.1
	Not Used	92.0	90.9	92.6	94.3	90.8	91.7	94.2	90.5	76.9
	Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,006	328	678	283	456	264	434	548	39
Adoption-related Counseling	Used	19.4	16.2	20.9	18.3	20.6	18.6	20.9	18.1	15.4
	Not Used	80.6	83.8	79.1	81.7	79.4	81.4	79.1	81.9	84.6
	Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,007	327	680	284	456	264	435	548	39
Health-related Service	Used	11.0	11.5	10.7	9.5	12.0	10.9	10.1	11.4	17.9
	Not Used	89.0	88.5	89.3	90.5	88.0	89.1	89.9	88.6	82.1
	Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,011	330	681	285	458	265	436	551	39

Next, the level of necessity for the same services mentioned above has been examined to identify the needs of adoptees. Generally all the services are necessary according to 70-80% of the adoptees. The most needed service was support for visiting Korea (89.0%) followed by support for adoptee support groups (87.4%), support for finding and reuniting with biological parents (86.1%), events (80.6%), language lessons in Korea (80.0%), adoption-related counseling (77.6%), visa

acquisition (75.3%), guesthouses in Korea (74.4%), culture camp (74.2%), home-stay (73.3%) and health-related support (73.2%). The rest of the services were also considered necessary, as around 70% of the adoptees regarded them as necessary.

The gender subgroups show similar distributions to the total group in terms of the need for such services. Among the age subgroups, however, the 20s or younger wanted to benefit more from the services, such as events, language lessons, jobs and employment and visa acquisition, whereas the largest share of the 30s wanted to use the adoption-related counseling service. In the subgroup of people from Australia, Canada or other countries more than 90% of people deemed many types of services necessary.

< Table 7-2 > Needs for Post-adoption Services

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality			
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others	
Support for Adoptee Support Group	Not Necessary	12.6	13.9	11.9	10.7	11.5	16.1	10.8	14.3	2.5
	Necessary	87.4	86.1	88.1	89.3	88.5	83.9	89.2	85.7	97.5
	Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,019	330	689	289	461	267	443	551	40
Culture Camp	Not Necessary	25.8	28.2	24.6	23.9	26.2	26.9	20.4	30.5	20.0
	Necessary	74.2	71.8	75.4	76.1	73.8	73.1	79.6	69.5	80.0
	Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,016	330	686	289	461	264	441	550	40
Event (Sports, Parties, etc.)	Not Necessary	19.4	18.8	19.6	19.4	17.4	22.6	18.1	20.9	10.0
	Necessary	80.6	81.2	80.4	80.6	82.6	77.4	81.9	79.1	90.0
	Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,017	329	688	289	461	265	442	550	40

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality			
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others	
Support for Finding and Reuniting with Birth Parents	Not Necessary	13.9	16.5	12.7	13.9	11.7	17.7	11.8	16.0	5.0
	Necessary	86.1	83.5	87.3	86.1	88.3	82.3	88.2	84.0	95.0
	Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,015	328	687	287	461	265	439	551	40
Visit to Birth Country	Not Necessary	11.0	10.9	11.1	13.2	10.0	10.2	11.6	10.5	10.0
	Necessary	89.0	89.1	88.9	86.8	90.0	89.8	88.4	89.5	90.0
	Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,016	329	687	287	462	265	439	552	40
Guesthouse in Korea	Not Necessary	25.6	26.5	25.1	27.3	24.7	24.9	25.3	26.4	10.0
	Necessary	74.4	73.5	74.9	72.7	75.3	75.1	74.7	73.6	90.0
	Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,017	332	685	289	461	265	443	549	40
Homestay	Not Necessary	26.7	29.1	25.5	26.3	25.7	28.7	25.2	29.0	7.5
	Necessary	73.3	70.9	74.5	73.7	74.3	71.3	74.8	71.0	92.5
	Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,015	330	685	289	459	265	441	549	40
Language Lessons in Korea	Not Necessary	20.0	21.9	19.1	15.6	19.8	25.0	20.4	20.4	7.5
	Necessary	80.0	78.1	80.9	84.4	80.2	75.0	79.6	79.6	92.5
	Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,014	329	685	289	459	264	441	548	40
High-level Education Support in Korea	Not Necessary	27.8	28.1	27.6	23.5	27.0	33.5	26.0	29.9	7.5
	Necessary	72.2	71.9	72.4	76.5	73.0	66.5	74.0	70.1	92.5
	Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,009	327	682	289	455	263	439	545	40

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality			
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others	
Support for Longterm Stay in Korea	Not Necessary	28.7	30.6	27.7	27.0	29.1	29.5	27.7	30.2	12.5
	Necessary	71.3	69.4	72.3	73.0	70.9	70.5	72.3	69.8	87.5
	Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,012	327	685	289	457	264	440	547	40
Jobs and Employment	Not Necessary	29.6	30.9	29.1	27.3	28.4	34.1	26.6	32.4	20.0
	Necessary	70.4	69.1	70.9	72.7	71.6	65.9	73.4	67.6	80.0
	Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,012	327	685	289	457	264	440	547	40
Visa Acquisition	Not Necessary	24.7	25.6	24.3	21.1	23.9	29.5	20.9	28.4	12.5
	Necessary	75.3	74.4	75.7	78.9	76.1	70.5	79.1	71.6	87.5
	Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,012	328	684	289	457	264	441	546	40
Citizenship Acquisition	Not Necessary	33.2	34.0	32.7	30.1	33.4	36.0	30.2	36.5	12.5
	Necessary	66.8	66.0	67.3	69.9	66.6	64.0	69.8	63.5	87.5
	Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,013	329	684	289	458	264	440	548	40
Adoption-related counseling	Not Necessary	22.4	25.8	20.8	24.6	19.5	25.4	19.7	24.9	17.5
	Necessary	77.6	74.2	79.2	75.4	80.5	74.6	80.3	75.1	82.5
	Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,016	330	686	289	461	264	441	550	40
Health-related Services	Not Necessary	26.8	30.3	25.1	26.3	25.2	29.9	22.5	31.0	15.0
	Necessary	73.2	69.7	74.9	73.7	74.8	70.1	77.5	69.0	85
	Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,011	327	684	289	456	264	440	546	40

Adoptive parents were also asked to list the necessary services for them and their children. According to the survey conducted to identify which services are being used and which ones are necessary, the utilization rate of adoptee support groups was highest as 64.8%, followed by culture class (59.3%) and adoptee camp (51.6%). Meanwhile, the utilization rates of the support for finding roots and the adoptee center in operation were as low as the 10% range.

In terms of the need for such services, all post-adoption services were considered necessary. The service with the highest proportion of adoptees choosing them as necessary service is culture camp (94.5%), followed by adoptee support groups (93.4%), support for finding roots (90.1%), adoptee camp (84.7%), counseling (81.4%), language class (77.0%), and operation of adoptee center (74.8%).

< Table 7-3 > Responses from Adoptive Parents: Necessary Services for Adopted Children
(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Use				Need					
	Used	Not Used	Total	No. of respondents	Very Unnecessary	Unnecessary	Necessary	Very Necessary	Total	No. of respondents
Adoptee camp	51.6	48.4	100.0	91	4.4	11.0	41.8	42.9	100.0	91
Adoptee support group	64.8	35.2	100.0	91	3.3	3.3	34.1	59.3	100.0	91
Support for finding roots	12.1	87.9	100.0	91	4.4	5.5	33.0	57.1	100.0	91
Operation of adoptee center	14.3	85.7	100.0	91	7.7	17.6	39.6	35.2	100.0	91
Counseling service	29.7	70.3	100.0	91	6.6	12.1	31.9	49.5	100.0	91
Culture class	59.3	40.7	100.0	91	3.3	2.2	38.5	56.0	100.0	91
Language class	38.5	61.5	100.0	91	3.3	19.8	39.6	37.4	100.0	91
Others	100.0	-	100.0	3	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	3

The most popularly-used service among adoptive parents was adoptee support groups as 76.9% employed the service, followed by culture class (68.1%),

counseling service (42.9%), language class (41.8%) and operation of the center for adoptive parents (35.2%) showing relatively high utilization rates. The utilization rate of the service of support for finding roots was lower than others with 29.7% but it does not mean that it is not used because it is still being utilized by some people.

When asked which services are necessary, more than 70% said that all services were necessary or very much necessary. The most needed service was adoptee support groups, as a whopping 94.5% selected it as necessary, followed by culture class (92.3%) and support for finding roots (91.2%), suggesting that even if the utilization rates of some services are low, it doesn't necessarily mean that they are unnecessary. It has to be identified why they are necessary even though they are rarely used to propose ways to drive up the utilization rates of the services. Other services were also in high demand. All services were considered necessary. About 89.1% regarded the counseling service necessary, 78.1% for language class, and 77.0% for operation of the center for adoptive parents, manifesting that each of the services is considered necessary by more than 77.0% of the respondents.

< Table 7-4 > Responses from Adoptive Parents: Necessary Services for Adoptive Parents

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Use				Need					
	Used	Not Used	Total	No. of Respondents	Very Unnecessary	Unnecessary	Necessary	Very Necessary	Total	No. of Respondents
Language Class	41.8	58.2	100.0	91	4.4	17.6	44.0	34.1	100.0	91
Culture Class	68.1	31.9	100.0	91	3.3	4.4	29.7	62.6	100.0	91
Adoptee support group	76.9	23.1	100.0	91	2.2	3.3	29.7	64.8	100.0	91
Support for Finding Roots	29.7	70.3	100.0	91	3.3	5.5	37.4	53.8	100.0	91
Operation of Adoptee Center	35.2	64.8	100.0	91	8.8	14.3	31.9	45.1	100.0	91
Counseling Service	42.9	57.1	100.0	91	4.4	6.6	40.7	48.4	100.0	91
Others	100.0	-	100.0	1	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	1

2. Desired Organization Providing Post-adoption Services

About 27.4% of the adoptees chose an organization established by international adoptee(s) as their desired provider of post-adoption services, and 20.8% selected an adoption agency in Korea. Another 18.6% said that they wanted to use post-adoption services through an adoption agency in a country to which they were adopted, and 14.4% chose Korea Adoption Services. The popularity of Korea Adoption Services was quite high compared to its short history. Generally, adoptees wanted to use organizations created by international adoptees as a medium for utilizing post-adoption services.

The proportion of men preferring adoption agencies in Korea as a provider of post-adoption services was higher than that of women, whereas women preferred organizations created by international adoptees. The 20s or younger subgroup preferred adoption agencies in Korea or in a country to which they were adopted, while the 30s had the largest portion of people preferring international adoptee support groups among the age subgroups. The subgroup of people from Australia, Canada or other countries preferred adoption agencies in Korea, while the American subgroup preferred international adoptee support groups.

< Table 7-5 > Desired Organization Providing Post-adoption Services

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Adoption Agency in Korea	20.8	27.3	18.0	25.7	19.8	16.7	19.9	21.4	29.0
Adoption Agency in Country to Which Adoptees Were Adopted	18.6	17.0	19.3	23.7	19.1	12.3	19.1	18.3	16.1
Korea Adoption Services	14.4	16.3	13.6	8.8	12.6	23.7	10.6	17.7	9.7
Organization Established by International Adoptee(s)	27.3	23.1	29.1	27.3	28.9	24.6	37.2	19.5	25.8
Korean Embassy	5.4	6.4	4.9	2.8	6.0	7.0	2.7	7.3	6.5
Governmental Organization of Country to Which They Were Adopted	3.5	1.1	4.6	3.6	2.5	5.3	1.6	5.0	3.2
Others	10.0	8.7	10.6	8.0	11.1	10.5	8.8	10.8	9.7
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	876	264	612	249	398	228	376	481	31

3. Awareness on the Right to Know Stipulated in the Revised Act on Special Cases concerning Adoption

Only 38.5% knew about their right to know specified in the revised Act on Special Cases concerning Adoption, compared to the 61.5% of the adoptees who responded that they did not know. Such trend is also seen in the subgroups divided by gender, age and nationality. This illustrates the need for more PR activities on the adoptees' right to know.

〈 Table 7-6 〉 Awareness on the Right to Know Specified in the Revised Act

(Unit:%)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Aware	38.5	38.8	38.3	40.7	38.5	35.8	41.2	36.6	42.5
Unaware	61.5	61.2	61.7	59.3	61.5	64.2	58.8	63.4	57.5
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,029	335	694	290	468	268	444	560	40

The proportion of adoptees aware of the provision of the revised act that says that adoptees can request adoption-related information from Korea Adoption Services was 28.3%, 10 percent points lower than that of adoptees aware of the right to know. Such trend is also witnessed in the subgroups categorized by gender and age. More adoptees in the subgroup consisting of those from Australia, Canada or other countries, however, were aware of this provision than people in other nationality subgroups.

〈 Table 7-7 〉 Awareness on the Right to Request Adoption-relation Information From Korea Adoption Services Guaranteed by the Revised Act

(Unit: %, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Aware	28.3	28.1	28.4	31.0	26.9	27.6	27.7	28.4	42.5
Unaware	71.7	71.9	71.6	69.0	73.1	72.4	72.3	71.6	57.5
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,029	335	694	290	468	268	444	560	40

4. Responsible Organizations for Adoptees

A total of two questions were asked to adoptees to identify responsible organizations for them. When asked who is responsible for matching adoptive parents to a child, 28.5% each selected adoption agencies in Korea and adoption agencies in a country to which the child was adopted respectively. About 14.7% chose Korea Adoption Services and another 13.2% singled out the Korean government, suggesting that adoptees think that adoption agencies are more proper in conducting the matching process than the government or public organizations. The gender subgroups showed similar distributions to the total group, but the proportion of men selecting the Korean government as a responsible organization for the matching between children and adoptive parents (18.2%) was higher than that of women (11.1%). Older adoptees preferred the Korean government, whereas younger adoptees preferred adoption agencies in Korea and Korea Adoption Services. The 40s or older subgroup had a large share of adoptees selecting "Others." The European subgroup preferred the Korean government, while the American subgroup preferred adoption agencies in countries that children are adopted to.

〈 Table 7-8 〉 Responsible Organization for Matching Between Adoptive Parents and Children

(Unit:%)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Korean Government	13.2	18.2	11.1	8.8	15.3	14.5	9.6	16.2	9.7
Government in Countries to Which Children Are Adopted	4.7	6.1	4.1	4.8	5.8	2.6	3.2	5.6	6.5
Korea Adoption Services	14.7	14.4	14.9	17.3	14.1	13.2	13.8	15.2	12.9
Adoption Agencies in Korea	28.5	27.7	28.9	33.7	25.9	27.6	31.1	26.8	38.7
Adoption Agencies in Countries to Which Children Are Adopted	28.5	25.4	29.9	28.1	28.6	28.5	30.9	27.0	22.6
Others	10.3	8.3	11.1	7.2	10.3	13.6	11.4	9.1	9.7
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	876	264	612	249	398	228	376	481	31

When asked about which organization is responsible for archiving the adoption records, 35.8% and 30.4% chose adoption agencies in Korea and the Korean government respectively. The third most popular choice was Korea Adoption Services in Korea with 17.4% adoptees choosing the organization. Similar distribution is seen in the gender subgroups. Among the age subgroups, older adoptees tend to select the Korean government, whereas the 20s or younger preferred adoption agencies in Korea. People from Australia, Canada, or other countries preferred adoption agencies in Korea, whereas the American and European subgroups expressed strong preference of the Korean government.

< Table 7-9 > Responsible Organization for Archiving Adoption Records

(Unit:%)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Korean Government	30.4	36.4	27.8	25.7	33.2	30.7	29.0	31.8	16.1
Government in Countries to Which Children Are Adopted	3.8	3.0	4.1	6.0	2.5	3.5	4.0	3.1	9.7
Korea Adoption Services	17.4	19.3	16.5	13.7	18.1	20.2	13.6	20.4	12.9
Adoption Agencies in Korea	35.8	29.9	38.4	43.0	33.4	32.0	39.9	32.8	48.4
Adoption Agencies in Countries to Which Children Are Adopted	6.1	6.4	5.9	6.4	6.0	5.7	7.7	4.6	9.7
Others	6.6	4.9	7.4	5.2	6.8	7.9	5.9	7.3	3.2
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	876	264	612	249	398	228	376	481	31

Section 2. Visit to Korea

Adult adoptees were asked about whether they visited Korea and how many times and when, if they visited.

1. Experience of Visiting Korea

A whopping 79.0% of adult adoptees visited Korea. A higher proportion (80.3%) of men visited the country than the 78.4% of women with the experience. Among the age subgroups, the 30s subgroup had the largest share of those visiting the country with 81.2%, followed by the 20s and the 40s or older with 77% respectively. The proportion in the subgroup of people from Australia,

Canada or other countries was 82.5%, higher the 79.5% in the European subgroup and the 78.4% in the American subgroup.

< Table 7-10 > Experience of Visiting Korea

(Unit:%)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Visited Korea	79.0	80.3	78.4	77.6	81.2	76.9	78.4	79.5	82.5
Never Visited Korea	21.0	19.7	21.6	22.4	18.8	23.1	21.6	20.5	17.5
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	1,029	335	694	290	468	268	444	560	40

2. Purpose of Visit to Korea

Adoptees have various purposes of visiting Korea, among which, "to travel" was selected by 17.8% of the adoptees, "to find biological parents" was chosen by 16.5%, "to learn Korean cultures" by 14.9%, "to meet friends" by 10.5%, "to participate in Gathering event" by 9.9%, "to participate adoptee programs" by 7.7% and "to know more about Korea" by 5.9%.

< Table 7-11 > Purpose of Recent Visit to Korea

(Unit: %, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
To Participate in Gathering Event	9.9	11.2	9.2	7.3	10.1	12.6	9.6	10.4	6.5
To Find Birth Parents	16.5	14.2	17.8	14.9	17.4	16.7	13.8	18.2	21.5
To Know More about Korea	5.9	5.6	6.1	8.1	6.1	2.6	6.9	4.9	8.6
To Meet Friends	10.5	12.6	9.3	11.1	10.8	8.9	10.6	10.5	7.5
To Find Spouse	1.0	2.2	0.3	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.3	0.0
To Participate Adoptee Programs	7.7	6.0	8.7	7.3	7.6	8.7	9.2	6.9	2.2
To Travel	17.8	17.7	17.8	17.0	17.0	20.4	14.8	20.4	15.1
To Study/Research/Receive Training	3.7	4.2	3.4	5.4	3.4	2.2	4.3	3.2	4.3
To Find Work	3.0	2.2	3.4	4.2	3.0	1.5	4.6	1.5	7.5
To Do Business	2.9	4.9	1.8	1.7	3.2	3.7	3.2	2.8	1.1
To Learn Korean Culture	14.9	13.8	15.6	17.0	14.8	12.8	15.4	14.3	20.4
No Specific Purpose	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.0
Others	5.5	4.2	6.2	4.3	5.1	7.8	6.0	5.2	5.4
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	812	269	543	225	380	205	347	445	32

3. First Visit to Korea

When asked when adoptees visited Korea for the first time, 50.9% said that it was in their 20s and 25.2% said it was in their 30s. It means that 76.1% or more than three-fourths of the adoptees visited Korea in their 20s or 30s. Only 4.7% said that they visited the country in their 40s, 18.1% in their 10s and a meager 1.1% in their childhood. Such trend is seen in the gender subgroups. Based on the analysis on the age groups, it has been found that the younger they are now, they visited Korea in younger ages. The similar trend is witnessed in

the nationality subgroups.

< Table 7-12 > Age at Which Adoptees Visited Korea for the First Time

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
In Childhood	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.3	0.8	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.0
10s	18.1	16.2	19.0	36.2	13.5	7.3	22.8	13.3	32.3
20s	50.9	50.4	51.1	61.5	55.1	31.1	54.2	48.3	51.6
30s	25.2	29.7	23.1	0.0	30.6	42.7	16.7	32.7	12.9
Older than 40	4.7	2.6	5.7	0.0	0.0	18.4	4.9	4.7	3.2
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	808	266	542	221	379	206	347	443	31

4. Frequency of Visits to Korea

The average frequency of visiting to Korea was average 3.7 times which is not small number. Men visited Korea 4.7 times, whereas women visited the country 3.2 times. The 40s or older visited 4.8 times, the 30s going to the country 3.6 times and the 20s or younger 2.7 times. The subgroup of people from Australia, Canada or others visited 4.8 times, followed by the American subgroup with 3.8 times and the European subgroup with 3.6 times.

< Table 7-13 > Total No. of Visits to Korea

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Average	3.7	4.7	3.2	2.7	3.6	4.8	3.8	3.6	4.8
Standard Deviation	5.3	6.6	4.5	2.5	4.8	7.8	5.7	5.1	6.7
No. of Respondents (Persons)	807	265	542	223	378	204	347	441	31

Section 3. Conclusion

This chapter has examined the post-adoption services for Korean adoptees living abroad. Generally, the post-adoption services are more needed than actually used. The post-adoption service with highest utilization rate was support for adoptee support groups, followed by events and visit to Korea. All of the services were considered necessary, especially visiting Korea, support for adoptee support groups, support for finding birth parents, events and support for Korean language were in high demand. The rest of the services such as adoption counseling, visa acquisition, guesthouses, culture camp, home-stay, and health-related service were also deemed necessary.

When asked about the services that their children used and needed, adoptive parents responded that support groups, culture class and adoptee camp were most popularly used, and that all services such as culture class, support for finding roots, adoptee camp, counseling service, language class and operation of center for adoptees — were considered necessary. The most popularly used service among adoptive parents was adoptee support groups, followed by culture class, and counseling service, whereas all the services were in high demand, including support groups, culture class, and support for finding roots.

The most desired organization selected by adoptees as a provider of such post-adoption services was international adoptee support groups, followed by adoption agencies in Korea. And many people also chose adoption agencies in countries that children are adopted to and Korea Adoption Services. It is required to conduct PR activities to let adoptees know about the details of the revised Act on Special Cases concerning Adoption as adoptees were found to be unaware of them. The highest portion of adoptees selected adoption agencies in Korea as an organization responsible for matching adoptive parents to children and for archiving adoption records. For the former responsibility, the same portion of adoptees chose adoption agencies in countries to which children are adopted are,

followed by Korea Adoption Services and the Korean government, whereas the second and third most popular choices were the Korean government and Korea Adoption Services respectively for the latter responsibility.

More than 80% of adoptees have visited Korea to travel, to find their biological parents, to learn Korean cultures, or to participate in the Gathering event. Most of them visited the country in their 20s and the average frequency of visits was 3.7 times, indicating their strong interest in Korea.

Various measures should be devised to provide and manage post-adoption services in a way to satisfy the needs of international adoptees and their adoptive parents based on the needs and the reality identified by the survey.



Chapter 8. Living Conditions of International Adoptees in Korea

- Section 1. Living Conditions in Korea
- Section 2. Economic Activities
- Section 3. Difficulties of Life in Korea
- Section 4. Conclusion

8

Living Conditions of International Adoptees in Korea

This chapter studies the life of international adoptees residing in Korea. A total of 80 international adoptees (about 9.8% of respondents) said that they were currently living in Korea.

Although it was a small number of adoptees, it might hold statistical significance as there is no statistical data on the number of international adoptees living in Korea. Given that the number of international adoptees living in Korea estimated by international adoptee support groups is approximately 300 people,¹⁶⁾ the analysis result on 80 adoptees may help bring in positive implications.

Section 1. Living Conditions in Korea

1. Living and Length of Stay in Korea

A total of 79 respondents are currently living in Korea. When the total number is categorized by gender, 37.5% were men and 62.5% were women. If divided by age, the 20s or younger accounted for 45.8%, the 30s taking up 37.9% and the 40s or older making up 16.3%. The classification by nationality showed that 60% of them were American and 36.2% were European.

¹⁶⁾ Conclusion drawn during the advisory meeting and in-depth interviews conducted for this study

〈 Table 8-1 〉 Adoptees Living in Korea

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Total(%)	100.0	37.5	62.5	45.8	37.9	16.3	60.0	32.4	7.6
No. of Respondents (Persons)	80	30	49	36	30	13	48	29	6

About 31.6% (the largest share) said they have been staying in Korea for 1-3 years and 30.6% responded that they were living in Korea for less than one year, making adoptees living for less than three years account for the largest portion. Meanwhile, 5.1% have stayed in Korea for more than ten years. Among the total European respondents, 46.7% lived in Korea for less than one year, larger than the proportion of Americans living in Korea for shorter than a year.

〈 Table 8-2 〉 Duration of Stay in Korea

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Less than 1 Year	30.8	30.0	31.3	28.6	35.5	25.0	23.4	44.0	33.3
1-3 Years	32.1	30.0	33.3	48.6	19.4	16.7	29.8	32.0	33.3
3-5 Years	16.7	16.7	16.7	11.4	22.6	16.7	17.0	20.0	22.2
5-10 Years	15.4	16.7	14.6	11.4	16.1	25.0	21.3	4.0	11.1
More than 10 Years	5.1	6.7	4.2	0.0	6.5	16.7	8.5	0.0	0.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	78	30	48	35	31	12	47	25	9

2. Types of VISA

Currently, 72.5% were found to have F4 visa but as much as 18.8% did not have any visa. The proportion of Europeans with F4 visa (58.1%) was lower than that of Americans.

< Table 8-3 > Visa Types

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
No Visa	19.0	20.0	18.4	17.1	12.9	38.5	8.5	38.5	33.3
F4	72.2	70.0	73.5	68.6	80.6	61.5	78.7	61.5	44.4
Others	8.9	10.0	8.2	14.3	6.5	0.0	12.8	0.0	22.2
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	79	30	49	35	31	13	47	26	9

3. Acquiring Korean Nationality

Among the total respondents, 7.6% (a small minority) acquired Korean nationality. Among the international adoptees who haven't gained Korean nationality, a relatively small 13.7% was estimated to want to get Korean nationality. The older adoptees are, the more they want to get Korean nationality.

〈 Table 8-4 〉 Status of Acquisition of Korean Nationality

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Acquired	7.6	13.3	4.1	5.7	6.5	15.4	8.5	7.7	33.3
Not Acquired	92.4	86.7	95.9	94.3	93.5	84.6	91.5	92.3	66.7
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	79	30	49	35	31	13	47	26	9

〈 Table 8-5 〉 Whether to Want to Acquire Korean Nationality, If Not Acquired

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Want to Acquire	13.9	19.2	10.9	15.2	7.1	27.3	7.1	29.2	0.0
Not Want to Acquire	41.7	26.9	50.0	39.4	46.4	36.4	47.6	29.2	50.0
Do Not Know	44.4	53.8	39.1	45.5	46.4	36.4	45.2	41.7	50.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	72	26	46	33	28	11	42	24	6

4. Desire and Reasons for Permanent Resident in Korea

The proportion of adoptees wanting to stay in Korea permanently was 36.7% from which the share of men wishing for permanent stay in Korea was higher than that of women. Among the subgroups divided by age, the 40s or older subgroup showed the high share of those wanting for permanent stay (53.8%), indicating that the older they get, the more likely they want to live in Korea permanently. About 57.7% (more than half of European respondents) wanted for

permanent stay in Korea, a proportion higher than that of Americans.

< Table 8-6 > Whether to Wish to Live in Korea Permanently

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Want Permanent Stay	36.7	43.3	32.7	31.4	35.5	53.8	29.8	57.7	22.2
Do Not Want Permanent Stay	31.6	23.3	36.7	34.3	29.0	30.8	36.2	23.1	22.2
Do Not Know	31.6	33.3	30.6	34.3	35.5	15.4	34.0	19.2	55.6
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	79	30	49	35	31	13	47	26	9

The most popular reason for wanting for permanent stay in Korea was because they liked to live in Korea, as 44.8%, the largest share chosen, About 31.0% said that it was because their birth parents were living in Korea. The gender and age subgroups showed different results from the total group. The proportion of Americans selecting "because their birth parents live in Korea" was 42.9%, whereas 60% of Europeans chose "because they like to live in Korea."

〈 Table 8-7 〉 Reason for Wanting for Permanent Stay in Korea

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Because Birth Parents Live in Korea	31.0	23.1	37.5	36.4	36.4	14.3	42.9	20.0	0.0
Because Discrimination in Country to Which They Were Adopted Was Hard	6.9	7.7	6.3	9.1	0.0	14.3	7.1	6.7	0.0
Because They Like to Live in Korea	44.8	53.8	37.5	36.4	54.5	42.9	28.6	60.0	100.0
Others	17.2	15.4	18.8	18.2	9.1	28.6	21.4	13.3	0.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	29	13	16	11	11	7	14	15	2

5. Residential Location in Korea

About 80% of international adoptees living in Korea reside in Seoul, followed by Gyeonggi Province with 6.3% and Incheon with 3.8%.

< Table 8-8 > Residential Location in Korea

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Seoul	79.7	80.0	79.6	80.0	83.9	69.2	80.9	84.6	66.7
Busan	2.5	6.7	0.0	2.9	3.2	0.0	2.1	3.8	0.0
Daegu	2.5	6.7	0.0	2.9	0.0	7.7	2.1	0.0	11.1
Incheon	3.8	0.0	6.1	2.9	0.0	15.4	2.1	7.7	0.0
Daejeon	1.3	0.0	2.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1
Ulsan	1.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0
Gyeonggi Province	6.3	6.7	6.1	8.6	3.2	7.7	8.5	0.0	11.1
Gangwon Province	1.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
South Chungcheong Province	1.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	79	30	49	35	31	13	47	26	9

6. Number of Friends in Korea

The average number of friends that they have made while living in Korea was 24.5 people. The older they are the more friends they have. The average number of friends, that Americans or people from Australia, Canada or others have, was more than 30 people, whereas the number that Europeans have was 15 people, displaying a big gap between the former two subgroups and the latter subgroup.

Out of the total number of friends that adoptees have made in Korea, 10.8 people were international adoptees and 10.8 people were foreigners residing in Korea, whereas only 8.3 friends were Korean.

〈 Table 8-9 〉 No. of Friends Adoptees Have Made in Korea

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Total No. of Friends Made During Their Stay in Korea									
Average	24.5	30.3	20.6	19.9	22.9	40.0	30.4	14.7	33.2
Standard Deviation	26.2	33.4	19.4	19.7	28.3	32.0	31.1	14.4	29.1
No. of Respondents (Persons)	64	26	38	28	25	11	36	22	9
International Adoptees(Adoptees who Returned to Korea)									
Average	10.8	12.0	10.0	6.6	13.9	15.1	13.2	7.3	9.5
Standard Deviation	15.1	16.6	14.3	6.9	21.5	11.7	18.1	9.6	7.9
No. of Respondents (Persons)	68	27	41	31	26	11	39	23	8
Foreigners Living in Korea (Not Adoptees)									
Average	10.8	10.5	11.0	13.3	6.0	15.3	14.6	3.9	9.6
Standard Deviation	18.8	15.9	20.7	23.7	8.6	20.7	22.9	6.7	9.3
No. of Respondents (Persons)	66	27	39	29	26	11	39	22	7
People of Korean Nationality									
Average	8.3	12.3	5.4	9.9	6.3	9.5	10.0	5.6	7.2
Standard Deviation	11.1	15.0	6.0	14.5	7.9	8.1	11.9	10.1	4.9
No. of Respondents (Persons)	67	28	39	28	28	11	40	23	6

Section 2. Status of Economic Activities

1. Employment Status

When asked whether they have a job in Korea, 57.7% said that they had. More men had a job than women. The 40s or older had a smaller share of those with a job than other age subgroups with only 33.3%. The European subgroup had a smaller portion of employed adoptees than other nationality groups with 38.5%.

< Table 8-10 > Employment Status in Korea

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Have a Job	57.7	65.5	53.1	57.1	67.7	33.3	67.4	38.5	66.7
No Job	42.3	34.5	46.9	42.9	32.3	66.7	32.6	61.5	33.3
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	78	29	49	35	31	12	46	26	9

The share of adoptees with full-time jobs was 53.3% larger than the 46.7% with temporary jobs. Men are more likely to hold a full-time job than women. About 75% of adoptees older than 40 were found to have a full time job, putting the portion of the 40s or older subgroup larger than the shares taken by other age subgroups. As large as 83.3% of adoptees from Australia, Canada or others were estimated to have a full time job.

< Table 8-11 > Types of Employment

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Temporary Job	46.7	26.3	61.5	45.0	52.4	25.0	51.6	40.0	16.7
Full-time Job	53.3	73.7	38.5	55.0	47.6	75.0	48.4	60.0	83.3
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	45	19	26	20	21	4	31	10	6

More than half (or 55.6%) of adoptee respondents were employed in teaching profession, working as English teacher. Especially, 70% of the 20s were working as English teachers.

〈 Table 8-12 〉 Types of Occupation

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
English teacher	55.6	47.4	61.5	70.0	42.9	50.0	51.6	60.0	66.7
Business person	2.2	5.3	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0
Adoption organization employee	2.2	0.0	3.8	5.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0
Others	40.0	47.4	34.6	20.0	57.1	50.0	41.9	40.0	33.3
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	45	19	26	20	21	4	31	10	6

2. Monthly Income

About 40%, the largest share of the adoptees earned an average income of ₩2-3 million, 20% were getting ₩1-2 million. The proportion of respondents earning more than ₩5 million was 4.4%.

〈 Table 8-13 〉 Average Current Income

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Less than ₩1 Million	13.3	5.3	19.2	10.0	19.0	0.0	9.7	30.0	0.0
₩1-2 Million	20.0	10.5	26.9	25.0	19.0	0.0	25.8	0.0	16.7
₩2-3 Million	40.0	31.6	46.2	50.0	33.3	25.0	35.5	50.0	33.3
₩3-4 Million	11.1	21.1	3.8	5.0	4.8	75.0	12.9	10.0	16.7
₩4-5 Million	11.1	21.1	3.8	5.0	19.0	0.0	12.9	0.0	33.3
More than ₩5 Million	4.4	10.5	0.0	5.0	4.8	0.0	3.2	10.0	0.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	45	19	26	20	21	4	31	10	6

Section 3. Difficulties of Life in Korea

1. Discrimination Experiences

The responses to the question on difficulties of life in Korea are shown below. Approximately 50% of adoptees experienced discrimination at their workplace more than once and about 9% were exposed to discrimination on a frequent basis.

〈 Table 8-14 〉 Experience of Discrimination at Workplace in Korea Because Respondents Are Adoptees

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
None	32.9	36.7	30.6	20.0	45.2	38.5	25.5	42.3	44.4
Once	8.9	10.0	8.2	11.4	6.5	7.7	6.4	11.5	11.1
A Few Times	34.2	26.7	38.8	40.0	25.8	38.5	46.8	19.2	11.1
Frequently	8.9	10.0	8.2	5.7	12.9	7.7	8.5	11.5	0.0
Not Applicable	15.2	16.7	14.3	22.9	9.7	7.7	12.8	15.4	33.3
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	79	30	49	35	31	13	47	26	9

When asked whether they faced discrimination in a romantic relationship, 55.1% said that they have not. Meanwhile, 24.4% responded that they experienced discrimination a few times, 17.9% said frequently indicating that international adoptees are having difficulties in a relationship even though only less than half of them had that experience.

〈 Table 8-15 〉 Experience of Discrimination in Romantic Relationship Because Respondents Are Adoptees

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
None	55.1	56.7	54.2	51.4	63.3	46.2	48.9	60.0	66.7
Once	2.6	3.3	2.1	2.9	3.3	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0
A Few Times	24.4	26.7	22.9	31.4	16.7	23.1	29.8	20.0	11.1
Frequently	17.9	13.3	20.8	14.3	16.7	30.8	17.0	20.0	22.2
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	78	30	48	35	30	13	47	25	9

2. Korean Proficiency and Communication Difficulties

When asked about their Korean proficiency, 16.5% said that they could not speak Korean at all, 38.0% responded that their Korean was bad, putting the proportion of adoptees thinking their Korean is bad larger than half of the total. Europeans were more likely to be bad at Korean.

〈 Table 8-16 〉 Korean Language Proficiency

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Good	10.1	20.0	4.1	17.1	6.5	0.0	14.9	0.0	11.1
Can Speak Korean	35.4	30.0	38.8	25.7	38.7	53.8	34.0	38.5	33.3
Bad	38.0	36.7	38.8	45.7	41.9	7.7	44.7	23.1	44.4
Cannot speak Korean at all / Almost cannot speak Korean	16.5	13.3	18.4	11.4	12.9	38.5	6.4	38.5	11.1
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	79	30	49	35	31	13	47	26	9

The percentage of adoptees experiencing difficulties in communication in Korea was 91.1%, suggesting that most of the international adoptees are having communication problems.

< Table 8-17 > Experience of Communication Problems

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Experienced	91.1	93.3	89.8	82.9	96.8	100.0	91.5	88.5	100.0
Never Experienced	2.5	0.0	4.1	2.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0
Do Not Know	6.3	6.7	6.1	14.3	0.0	0.0	8.5	3.8	0.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	79	30	49	35	31	13	47	26	9

3. Difficulties of Living in Korea

Other than the language issue, 20.5% chose cultural differences as one of the problems, followed by non-existence of information (16.7%) and social discrimination (14.0%). Financial difficulty and residential problem were chosen by 8.9% and 8.5% of the respondents, implying that they are also dealing with practical problems in Korea.

〈 Table 8-18 〉 Difficulties of Life in Korea Other than Language

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
None	2.7	4.4	1.8	1.9	2.8	4.9	2.0	4.9	0.0
Isolation	2.3	3.3	1.8	2.8	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.4	0.0
Climate	8.1	9.9	7.2	10.2	5.5	9.8	5.2	13.4	8.3
Cultural Difference	20.5	20.9	20.4	23.1	19.3	17.1	22.2	15.9	22.2
Financial Problem	8.9	7.7	9.6	8.3	10.1	7.3	9.2	8.5	11.1
Residential Problem	8.5	7.7	9.0	6.5	11.0	7.3	7.8	9.8	8.3
Food	2.7	1.1	3.6	1.9	1.8	7.3	2.0	3.7	5.6
Health	7.4	6.6	7.8	7.4	9.2	2.4	5.9	9.8	5.6
Psychological Problem	6.2	4.4	7.2	5.6	7.3	4.9	6.5	4.9	5.6
Non-existence of Information	16.7	15.4	17.4	15.7	17.4	17.1	17.6	15.9	16.7
Social Discrimination	14.0	16.5	12.6	13.9	11.9	19.5	15.7	11.0	16.7
Others	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.8	1.8	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	79	30	49	35	31	13	47	26	9

4. Participation in Social Activities: Adoption Agencies and Events

About 90% joined adoptee support groups while living in Korea. Almost all people from the US, Australia, or Canada have become a member of such organizations and 76.9% of the Europeans have joined the organizations. When asked whether they participate in adoption-related activities, 86.5% said they do indicating that they are establishing their own network by taking part in adoption-related activities even in Korea.

< Table 8-19 > Contact with Adoption Agencies or Adoptee Support Groups
During Stay in Korea

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Contacted	89.9	86.7	91.8	88.6	90.3	92.3	95.7	76.9	100.0
Not Contacted	10.1	13.3	8.2	11.4	9.7	7.7	4.3	23.1	0.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	79	30	49	35	31	13	47	26	9

< Table 8-20 > Participation in Activities or Events for Adoptees in Korea

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Participated	83.5	86.7	81.6	82.9	80.6	92.3	85.1	80.8	88.9
Not Participated	16.5	13.3	18.4	17.1	19.4	7.7	14.9	19.2	11.1
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	79	30	49	35	31	13	47	26	9

5. Expectations from Korean Government

Lastly, when asked about what the respondents want from the Korean government, 22.6% chose the support for the search for their biological parents, followed by support for job search (21.7%), better awareness on international adoptees (21.3%) and housing support (19.5%).

〈 Table 8-21 〉 Requests to the Korean Government

(Unit:%, Person)

Category	Total	Gender		Age			Nationality		
		Male	Female	≤20s	30s	40s or Older	US	Europe	Australia, Canada, Others
Simpler Visa Acquisition Procedures	9.0	11.3	7.8	8.8	9.8	7.9	10.5	5.0	13.3
Support for Finding Birth Parents	22.6	17.5	25.5	23.1	20.7	26.3	21.7	21.7	26.7
Support for Job Search	21.7	23.8	20.6	23.1	22.8	15.8	19.6	26.7	23.3
Housing Support	19.5	22.5	17.7	20.9	20.7	13.2	18.9	21.7	16.7
Better Awareness on International Adoptees	21.3	20.0	22.0	18.7	20.7	28.9	21.7	21.7	20.0
Others	5.9	5.0	6.4	5.5	5.4	7.9	7.7	3.3	0.0
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Respondents (Persons)	79	30	49	35	31	13	47	26	9

Section 4. Conclusion

This chapter has contained the details on the life of international adoptees living in Korea, such as difficulties and their need for various forms of support. International adoptees living in Korea want to find their biological parents and are also having difficulties in their daily life, especially financial and housing problems. This was manifested in their selection of financial problems (8.9%) and residential problems (8.5%) as one of the difficulties of life in Korea other than problems related to the language, culture, and social discrimination, and also shown in their requests made to the Korean government, which involve support for job search (21.7%) and housing support (19.5%).

About 31.6% of the international adoptees wanted to stay in Korea permanently. However, given their current income or types of employment, it is hard to say they are engaging in economic activities in a stable manner. Considering that about half of the international adoptees living in Korea are working as English

teachers, various types of support should be established to help them secure their employment because jobs are one of the most important factors affecting their settlement in Korea.



Chapter 9. Analysis of In-depth Interviews with International Adoptees and Officials

Section 1. Outline of In-depth Interviews with International Adoptees

Section 2. Major Findings of In-depth Interviews with International Adoptees

Section 3. Major Findings of Focus Group Interviews with
International Adoptee support groups

9

Analysis of In-depth Interviews with International Adoptees and Officials

Section 1. Outline of In-depth Interviews with International Adoptees

The in-depth survey on international adoptees consists of the two parts: focus group interviews (FGI) and in-depth interviews with each individual. The same questions were asked to each individual or group about their experiences related to adoption, current problems, the process of establishing an identity, experiences of finding their roots, their thoughts on marriage and parenthood, the effects of their adoption on these thoughts, the attitude toward adoption and experiences of using post-adoption services and the need for such services.

Before the interviews, a brief introduction on this study was given and a consent form to participate in the study was submitted by participants. More than two researchers conducted individual interviews and FGI. After the interviews, each participant was granted with a one hundred dollar reward in cash. The interviews were carried out in English and all of them were recorded. The recorded audio files were converted into the text document for an analysis.

The analysis was done through the open coding method in which after labeling each unit of a concept or phenomenon, several units of similar concept are bound into a category, which is also labeled, and a check was carried out to see if each unit of all data falls within the proper category (Strauss and Cobin, 1990). The characteristics of participants are listed the following < Table 9-1 >.

The total number of participants in this study was 18 people, including 3 male adoptees and 15 female adoptees. There were four adoptees in their 20s, eight adoptees in their 30s, four adoptees in their 40s, and two adoptees in their 50s.

〈 Table 9-1 〉 Characteristics of In-depth Interview Interviewees

Category	Gender	Age	Nationality	Marital Status	Whether Living in Korea
A	Female	50s	US	Married	No
B	Female	30s	Netherlands	Married	No
C	Female	20s	US	Single	No
D	Female	40s	US	Married	No
E	Male	20s	US	Single	Yes
F	Male	30s	Denmark (living in the Netherlands)	Married	No
G	Female	30s	US	Single	Not Disclosed
H	Female	40s	US	Married	No
I	Female	30s	Denmark	Single	Not Disclosed
J	Female	30s	US	Single	Yes
K	Female	40s	US	Single	Yes
L	Male	50s	US	Married	No
M	Female	30s	US	Single	No
N	Female	40s	US	Married	Yes
O	Female	20s	US	Single	Yes
P	Female	30s	US	Single	Yes
Q	Female	20s	US	Single	Yes
R	Female	30s	US	Single	Yes

Note: To guarantee anonymity of the participants, detailed information is not described in the report.

Section 2. Major Findings of In-depth Interviews with International Adoptees

Major subjects and subcategories drawn up from the in-depth interviews and FGI are categorized into several groups: the process of growth, difficulties related to adoption, the effects of the adoption on marriage and parenthood, experiences of using post-adoption services and the attitude toward adoption and life.

1. Process of Growth

Experiences during the process of growth can be divided into the two parts: family relationships and the process of building an identity. The subcategories (subjects) displayed in the family relationships and the process of building an identity are listed in the following < Table 9-2 >.

< Table 9-2 > Experiences in the Process of Growth

Major Category	Subcategory (Subject)	Meaning Unit
Family Relationships	Existence of Other Adopted Sibling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the adoptee was adopted, another younger Korean sister was adopted (not blood-related) • Adopted together with the sister related by blood • After the adoptee was adopted, another younger Korean brother was adopted (not blood-related) • Have two Caucasian older brothers
	Relationship with Adopted Sibling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close to the younger adopted sibling • Siblings come up with their own ways to deal with their adoption • Rely on the adopted sister related by blood
	Relationship with Adoptive Parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Had a happy childhood thanks to the supportive and loving family • Adoptive parents supported the process of finding roots • Currently have a very good relationship with adoptive parents • Adoptive parents were nice around one and a half years after the adoption, but later physical and emotional abuse was committed due to the adoptive mother's mental illness • Have not received economic, educational, social, and emotional support from the adoptive mother • Despite the support from the adoptive parents, it is still hard to live with family members of different race

Major Category	Subcategory (Subject)	Meaning Unit
Process of Building Identity	Contact with Korean Cultures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People around me are trying to help me experience anything related to Korea • Did not have many chances to experience Korean cultures while growing up • Adoptive parents try to help the adoptee experience Korean cultures • As adoptive parents were advised to raise their adopted child as their own, they did not expose their child to Korean cultures • Experienced Korean Cultures through Taekwondo
	Korean Proficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can speak a little bit of Korean as the I was adopted when I was old enough • Can speak and write Korean as I attended the Korean school on weekends • Cannot speak Korean • Can communicate with others in Korean as I attended the language school in Korea
	Responses on Identity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The adoptee gave different responses on his (or her) identity depending on who is asking • It was Korean, American, or Korean adoptee • When the adoptee says he (or she) is a Korean adoptee, many questions are asked • An identity as a Korean American suits the adoptee best • Feel comfortable about the adoption and accept that he (or she) is Asian. Think that the adoptee is another type of Korean • Even though the adoptee has an identity as an American, he (or she) thinks his (or her) cultural identity is a Korean adoptee. It is different from Korean American • Built an identity after visiting Korea. Had an identity crisis before
	Participation in Adoptee Support Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joined a Korean adoptee support group for the first time in their 10s • Experienced Korean cultures • Can find a role model among other adoptees • Very helpful for establishing an identity

1) Family Relationships

Family relationships can be classified into the relationship between parents and child and between siblings but ultimately family relationships of adoptive families are not that different from those of other general families.

(1) Existence of Other Adopted Sibling

There were many cases where adoptive families of the adoptee participants have other adopted siblings. In some cases, they were adopted with their younger biological sibling. In case there was another adopted sibling other than the adoptee interviewee, the other adopted sibling was usually Korean even though the two were not related by blood.

한국에서 입양된 여동생이 한 명 있어요. 그렇지만 제 친동생은 아니에요. 그러니까 우리는 혈연관계가 아니죠..그래도 우린 자매간이에요. (B)

I have one younger sister she's also adopted from Korea...but she's not my birth sister so we are not blood related...but we're sisters. (B)

네. 두 살 어린 친동생이 한 명 있어요. 우리는 같은 가정에 입양되었죠. (A)

Yeah...biological sister. She is two years younger. So we were adopted to the same family. (A)

(2) Relationship with Siblings

Many adoptees responded that their relationship with their adoptive siblings were like any other brothers and sisters. They fought a lot when they were young, but now they are in a good relationship with one another. The interesting thing is that even though they grew up in the same family, they came up with totally different ways of dealing with the adoption.

(동생과 잘 지내나요?) 그럼요, 우리는 매우 친해요. 아주 가까운 사이죠. (D)

(You guys get along ok?) Yes, we're very very very close. Very very close. (D)

네, 지금은 사이가 좋아요. 어려서는 무척 싸웠죠. 여느 자매들처럼. 그렇지만

지금은 좋아요. (B)

Yes, now we are. We used to fight a lot...like sisters ...but yes we are. (B)

아니오. 우리는 서로 지지적이지 않았어요. 여동생은 저와 완전히 다르니까요. 여동생은 자신이 누구인지 정체성을 자기 나름의 방법으로 찾아나갔어요. 저는 내가 한국인이고 다른 사람과 다르다는 사실을 무시하려고 노력한 반면, 여동생은 늘 다른 유색인종 아이들과 놀았어요. 완전 반대였죠. (B)

No, not really. we didn't support each other. Because she's totally different. So, she, she found her own way to find out who she is and she was...I was trying to...I was trying to ignore the whole idea that I look Korean and I'm different and my sister...my younger sister...she was just...always playing with the other colored children...so that was completely the opposite. (B)

(3) Relationship with Adoptive Parents

Most of the adoptees gave positive responses when it comes to the questions about their adoptive parents. They said that their adoptive parents were very supportive when they grew up and added that they were getting along great with their parents.

별로 (어려움이) 없었어요. 우리 가족은 항상 매우 지지적이었죠. (C)

I don't I had any (difficulties), my family was always very supportive. (C)

지금 매우 좋아요, 부모님께서로부터 독립한 이후로 사이가 점점 더 좋아져서 지금은 굉장히 좋아요. (B)

Oh good, nowadays, its good yes...but it...ever since I left my parents house... (omitted) it became better and better and now we're really good yea. (B)

부모님은 한국에도 대여섯 번 다녀가셨어요. 어머니는 한국말을 꽤 잘해요. 한국어 수업을 듣고 있거든요. (중략) 처음에는 가끔 '뭐야, 한국은 내 출신국이지

어머니 국가가 아니란 말예요' 라고 느꼈지만 지금은 매우 행복해요. 부모님이 지지적인게 큰 도움이 되었어요. (B)

They have been to Korea about 5 or 6 times. My mother she speaks pretty good Korean. She follows Korean language class...(omitted) Sometimes at first I felt like... "woah, Korea is not yours its mine." But now...I'm very happy that ...Its very helpful that they are so supportive. (B)

However, there were some cases where adoptees had bad relationship with their adoptive parents. Some even experienced child abuse.

제 가족은 최악이었어요. 그들은 너무 어려운 가족이었어요. 나는 홀트가 나의 가족의 배경에 대해 제대로 확인하였다고 생각하지 않아요. .. (O)

Um..My family sucks.. haha. They are pretty difficult family that has their own issues um.. that I don't think Holt really background tracked my family...(O)

Moreover, the fact that they have a different skin color is a heavy burden for Korean adoptees.

가족 중 피부색이 다르다는 것은 커다란 부담을 주게 되죠. (K)

It's a very heavy burden, to be the only person of color in your family. (K)

She said that she had a good relationship with their adoptive mother in one or two years after her adoption, but later she experienced physical, psychological and verbal abuse until she turned 18. She added that her biological sister adopted together with her also suffered from abuse from their adoptive mother.

우리가 도착했을 때, 입양모는 좋은 엄마가 되기 위해 노력했어요. 그녀는 실제로 한국어도 배우고, 김치도 사다주고, 한국 인형을 사주려고도 했으니까요. 정말로 노력을 했었어요. 하지만 그것은 오래가지 않았어요. 일년 반인가 2년인가, 그녀는 완전 미쳤어요. 그녀는 양극성장애를 가지고 있었어요. 물론 양극성 장애가

있다는 것은 폭력적이거나 학대를 하는 게 아니라고 알고 있었어요. 하지만, 그녀는 그랬어요. 매우 폭력적이었어요. 신체적으로도 정서적으로도 말이에요. 내가 7살이고 내 여동생이 5살일 때부터, 내가 18살이 될 때까지 우리는 맞고, 걷어차이고, 꼬집히고 그랬어요. 그리고 항상 엄마는 우리가 악마의 자식들이라고 이야기했어요. 매일매일 그렇게 이야기했어요. (H)

When we arrived she tried to be a really good mother. She actually learned enough Korean so as I child I thought she understood me to speak Korean. She actually bought kimchee. She actually tried to buy us Korean dolls... she would try really really hard. But that didn't last very long. Within a year and a half to two years ... my mother became crazy. She has bipolar. So, what I have learned is that just because you have bipolar doesn't mean that you are violent, or you are abusive. But, she was. She was very very abusive. Physically and emotionally abusive. So, from the time that I was, you know, seven years old and my sister was five until I was eighteen, seven to eighteen years old we were beaten, kicked, bitten, punched in the face, thrown around the room. So we grew up with physically being that and also being told by her that we were evil children. Every day we were being told that. (H)

2) Process of Building Identity

The most crucial experiences in the identity establishment process are to experience Korean cultures and to participate in a Korean adoptee support group. Even now when their identity is established, adoptees give different responses on their identity depending on who is asking.

(1) Experience of Korean Culture

Each adoptee told a different story when it comes to their experiences of Korean cultures. One adoptee said that people around him or her tried to help to experience Korean cultures, whereas some said that they were excluded from

Korean cultures. However, it seems that it was difficult for them to experience Korean cultures when adoptees were growing up due to the characteristics of the then-society.

부모와 가족, 친구들 모두가 우리 자매에게 한국문화와 관련된 거라면 뭐든지 제공해주려고 노력했어요. (A)

It seems like my parents, family, and friends went out of their way to make sure we were provided with anything that was related to Korean culture. (A)

입양부모님은 1970년대 한국에서 나온 오래된 잡지를 가지고 있었죠. 그래서 나는 한국이 매우 오래된 나라라고 생각했어요. 내가 본 그림은 모두 70년대 것이니까요. 입양부모는 새로운 것이 없었어요. 그래서 나에게 한국은 근대화가 이루어지지 않은 곳이라고 여겨졌어요. 항상 70년대였죠. (G)

My parents had old magazines from 1970's Korea and so I thought Korea was so old. All the pictures were from the 70's. They never got new ones. So Korea never modernized. It was always in the 70's. (G)

제가 자랄 때에는 한국문화에 접촉할 만한 게 별로 없었어요. 내가 아주 어렸을 때 부모님은 한국과 관련된 것들을 제공해 주려고 항상 노력하셨지만, 80년대 당시에는 인터넷이 없었죠. 그래서... (중략) 항상 한국에 대한 뉴스가 있을 때마다 부모님이 '이걸 봐야해'라며 우리를 침대에서 끌어냈던 걸 기억해요. 그렇지만 그 당시에는 한국에 대해 알려진 게 별로 없었어요. 80년대는 지금과 달랐죠. (B)

Well there wasn't much when I was growing up...When I was very young, my parents, they always tried to uh accommodate us with Korean things but back in the 80's there was no internet so.. (omitted) I remember that, and always when there was some news about Korea, they always pulled us out of bed, "Oh, you should watch it now," uh but there was not much known back then. 80's was different time, also in Korea. (B)

어렸을 때, 부모님이 주말마다 억지로 한글학교에 보내셨어요. 그건, 좋았어요.

덕분에 한글을 읽고 쓸 줄 알게 되었으니까요. (C)

When I was a child they forced me to go to Korean school on the weekend and, which was, I mean it was a good thing because I can read and write. (C)

태권도를 같이 배우면서 더 많은 한국친구를 사귀게 되었어요. --- 그리고 한국인이란 사실이 중요하게 느껴질수록 더 태권도에 심취하게 되더라고요. (E)

I started making more Korean friends from another school just because we did taekwondo together..... And then also the more I realized that being Korean was important to me, the more like in touch I got with the whole cultural aspect of Taekwondo ... (E)

우리가 처음 입양되었을 때 부모님은 ‘그 아이들의 문화를 무시하고, 백인 자녀처럼 키워라’라는 조언을 들으셨죠. 저희 엄마의 말씀이기도 했고요...(중략) 그래서 한국에 대한 언급은 전혀... 한국에 관한 것에는 전혀 노출되지 않았어요. 한국 음식도 먹어본 적이 없고, 젓가락도 사용해본 적이 없었고, 학교에 갈 때까지 지도에서 한국의 위치도 몰랐어요. 그런 것들은 한 번도 화제에 올라본 적이 없어요. (D)

They were told when we were adopted, "Ignore their culture. Treat them just as your white children." That's what they were told. That's what my mother says... (omitted) So there wasn't any mention of...I had no exposure to anything Korean. I never had Korean food, never used chopsticks, wouldn't even be able to pick out Korea on a map, you know, until I went to school you know. It just wasn't ever brought up.(D)

(2) Participation in Adoptee support groups

Among the interviewees, some joined a Korean adoptee support group when they were teenagers to experience Korean cultures and meet other adoptees. They said that their participation in such organizations was very helpful for them to establish their identity.

17살 때부터 입양인 단체에서 활발하게 활동해왔어요. 벌써 십년이 넘었죠. (C)

I've been an active member of the adoptee community for like, since I was seventeen. So it's been, you know, over ten years. (C)

15살이 되자, 부모님이 입양인 단체에 가입시켜주셨어요...(중략) 그렇게 시작되었고, 그 때부터 한인입양인 단체에 적극적으로 개입하게 되었죠. (B)

When I turned 15 years old, they gave me uh...the membership of Arierang the association for adoptees...(omitted) that's how it started and ever since I'm very much involved in the adoptee...Korean adoptee community. (B)

‘이 세상에 나 혼자가 아니구나’라는 느낌이었어요. 또 재미있기도 했고요. 존경할 수 있고, 역할모델이 될 수 있는 다른 사람들이 있었어요. 이미 대학에서 공부를 하고 있거나, 직장이 있는 다른 입양인들을 만나는 것은 매우 중요했어요. 어떤 면에서 큰, 아주 큰 도움이 되었죠. (B)

Because I was like "Oh, I'm not alone in this world." And also because I thought it was very interesting There were other people you could look up to... you have like more role models and it was very important to see that there were other adoptees who were already studying at university or maybe even have a job...uh yea...so it was helpful in a way...very much. (B)

(3) Responses on Identity

Adoptees offered various responses on their identity. Some said that when they were asked about identity, their response differed from time to time depending on the intention of and their relationship with the person who is asking, even though they have an identity as a Korean adoptee. The reason is that when they introduce themselves as a Korean adoptee, many questions follow, which make them feel uncomfortable. Some labeled themselves as a Korean adoptee, whereas others identified themselves as another type of Korean. Some say that they are American. Some others created a new identity called "Korean American Adoptee"

which reflects all identities as an American, as a Korean expatriate, and as a Korean Adoptee.

한국인이라고 말하고 그 이상 물어오면 한인입양인이라고 대답해요. 그렇지만 그건 관계에 따라 달라지는데 자칫하면 너무나 많은 질문을 받게 되기 때문이에요. 만약 사람들이 단지 내 인종적 배경을 알고 싶어하면 그냥 한국인이라고 해요. 왜냐하면 미국인이나 입양인이라고 답하면 그 안에는 너무나 많은 다른 질문들이 포함되기 때문이죠. 그러나 그 사람들이 실제로 저에 대해 정당한 관심을 갖고 있다고 생각되면 한인입양인이라는 말로 시작하곤 해요. (C)

I tell people that I'm Korean and then when they inquire into that further then I would say Korean adoptee. But it depends on the relationship I think because you get so many questions when you say something. So if I know that they want to just know my ethnic background, I just say Korean. Because if you say American or you say adoptee that there's like so many other things in it...But if I think they're actually interested legitimately maybe I would start with Korean adoptee. (C)

누군가 물어올 때, 특히 낯선 사람이나 백인공동체에 속한 백인이 물어보면, 그냥 궁금해서예요. 항상 '일본인이예요 아니면 중국인이예요?'라고 물어오죠. 그러면 '아니오, 한국인이요'라고 답하고 그 이상 말하지 않아요. 그러나 나와 관계가 있는 사람이라면...(중략) 물어보면 '아니오 저는 입양되었어요'라고 말하곤 하죠...(중략) 일단 입양되었다는 말로 시작하면, 이 모든 질문들이 이어지죠. (D)

When someone asks because it's...especially if it's a stranger or white, and from the white community that's just... They just want to know, it's always, "Are you Chinese or Japanese?" And I say, "No, I'm Korean." And so leave it at that. But if it is someone I have a relationship... (omitted) and then they ask, "Oh no, well I'm adopted." Then that's about it... (omitted) Once you start, if you lead with you're adopted, then it's all these questions. (D)

내 남자친구는 혼혈이에요. 그는 입양되지는 않았지만 나처럼 백인 미국 영향과 아시아 영향을 모두 받았죠. 그리고 둘 중 어디에 속하는 지를 이해하기 위해 애쓰는 공통점이 있어요. 우리는 서로를 어느 정도 이해할 수 있죠. 우리는 그렇게 얘기해요. “다른 사람들이 어떻게 생각하는지는 상관없어. 우리는 여전히 한국인이야. 그냥 좀 다른 유형의 한국인이지”라고 말이에요. (G)

My boy friend is half Korean. He is not adopted but he has lot of the same issues having some Caucasian and white American influence and Asian influence and trying to understand where you fit. We can kind of understand each other and say, “well, it doesn’t matter what they think. We’re still Korean, just different kind of Korean”. (G)

나는 스스로를 미국인이라고 생각해요. 하지만 문화적으로는, 스스로를 한국 입양인이라고 생각해요. 나는 Korean American은 아니에요. 그냥 Korean American은 내가 아니에요. 다른 문화가 있어요. 우리 입양인들은 기본적으로 백인문화를 가지고 있으면서 아시아 얼굴을 가졌어요. 우리는 모든 문화를, 입양과 관련된 편견과 이슈들, 소외를 겪어왔어요. 입양인들은 같은 경험을 가지고 있어요. 그것을 Korean American과 비교할 수는 없어요. (H)

Well, I identify as American. But my culture, I mean, the culture I identify is Korean adoptee. It’s not Korean American. Because Korean American is not what I am. Because I have, there’s a different culture. Because all of us adoptees have basically white culture, but we have an Asian face. And that’s a whole culture unto itself, complete with its own prejudices and issues and marginalization. We’ve experienced the same history. And you can’t compare that to being Korean American, you know. (H)

한인교포2세 입양인. 나는 미국인은 또한 유럽인, 프랑스인 또는 스웨덴인과는 다르다고 생각해요. 미국인은 외국계 정체성을 가지고 있죠 (M).

Korean American Adoptee. I think the Americans are also different. Europeans (would say) I’m French. or I’m Swedish. Americans, they have these hyphenated identities. (M)

Adoptees have an identity crisis as they are surrounded by family members and friends of different skin color. Sometimes, such confusion ends when they meet Koreans of same skin color.

한국에 와서야 제 정체성을 세울 수 있었어요. (K)

So I was able to build my identity after coming to Korea (K)

2. Adoption-related Difficulties

Difficulties that adoptees experience can be classified into the two parts: difficulties in adolescence and discrimination while growing up. Difficulties in adolescence is divided into the two subcategories—going astray in puberty and identity confusion—and discrimination while growing up can be classified into discrimination experiences as an adoptee and inconveniences as a member of ethnic minority.

< Table 9-3 > Adoption-related Difficulties

Major Category	Subcategory (Subject)	Meaning Unit
Experiencing Difficulties in Adolescence	Going Astray in Puberty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disobeyed parents and tested his (or her) limits when he (or she) reached puberty • Back then the adoptee and parents did not think it was related to the adoption, but now they think it was. • Had family counseling as it was a difficult time • Suffered from physical and emotional abuse from the adoptive mother
	Identity Confusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Felt anxious due to his (or her) different appearance from friends • Felt awkward due to the inconsistency between the internal identity and the appearance • The thought that the adoptee is different from his (or her) friends stressed him (or her) out • Experienced identity confusion after finding the biological parents • Did not think much about identity as the adoptee grew up in a small village in the countryside • When the adoptee got into university and went to a city, he (or she) realized that he (or she) is Asian • Thought there was something wrong with themselves, considered that he (or she) is not Korean enough and felt something is different. • Thought that the adoptee himself or herself has to change

Major Category	Subcategory (Subject)	Meaning Unit
Discrimination While Growing Up	Discrimination Experiences as An Adoptee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did not experience discrimination related to adoption • Korean expatriates discriminate against adoptees • Korean expatriates do not want their daughter to date an adoptee. Koreans do not want other Koreans to date male international adoptees. • Considering adoptees as "poor children" makes them feel uncomfortable • Was bullied by others due to the different appearance • When transracial people speak some Korean, people think that they are good due to their exotic appearance, but they don't think that adoptees are good because of their appearance. • As people think adoptees pitiful, adoptees do not tell others that they are adoptees
	Inconveniences as Member of Ethnic Minority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drew people's attention as the adoptee grew up in a region with few Asians • It was the fact that the adoptee is Asian that makes the adoptee more noticeable rather than the fact that he (or she) was adopted • Felt more comfortable hanging out with other Asians • Felt uncomfortable seeing friends discriminate against foreigners • Want my children to live in an environment with many Asians • Migrated to large cities with various ethnic groups because Asians are very noticeable in a small city • Experienced "white hegemony" in their lifetime • Churches and even schools have racialism • Objectifying Asian women

1) Difficulties in Adolescence

Difficulties that international adoptees experience in adolescence can be categorized into the two parts: going astray as they reach puberty and identity confusion adoptees experience as an adoptee of different appearance from friends and family.

(1) Going Astray in Adolescence

It is common that a child who used to be good starts to disobey his (or her) parents and creates a conflict. In some cases, adoptive families had family counseling due to such difficulties. One adoptee said he (or she) didn't realize it had to do with the adoption but now he (or she) thinks that it was related to the

adoption.

12살 때까지 나는 아주 착하고 친절함, 완벽한 아이였어요. 그러다 사춘기로 접어들면서 나는 정말이지...엄마아빠와 싸우기 시작했죠. 그 당시에는 그런 행동이 입양과 관련되었다고 생각지 않았어요. 그런데 지금 되돌아보니 아마도...아마도 한계를 시험하고 있었던 것 같아요. 부모님이 나를 정말 진심으로 충분히 사랑하는지 알아보기 위해서요. (B)

Until I was 12 years old, I was very sweet and nice, perfect child and then I came into puberty and I felt really...I started fighting with my mom and my dad and... at that time I didn't think it was related to adoption but maybe when I look back now...I think maybe I was trying to push the limits... to find out if they would really truly love me enough ... (B)

상담은 입양에 초점을 맞추지 않았어요. 그냥 가족 상담이었죠...(중략) 왜냐하면 제가 그들에게 이진 입양과는 아무 관계가 없다고 말했거든요...(중략) 그리고 또 제 부모님도...그것이 입양과 관련되었다고는 결코 생각지 않았어요. 그렇지만 나 중에 나이가 들어서 입양과 관련해서 더 많은 자료를 읽고 나서 생각해보니 입양과 관련이 있었던 것 같아요. (B)

So the counseling was not focused on adoption, it was just family counseling... (omitted) because I told them that it had nothing to do with my adoption... (omitted) and also my parents thought...never thought it was related to adoption but later when I got older and I got to read more about adoption, I thought maybe it has something to do with... (B)

(2) Identity Confusion

International adoptees experience identity confusion, as they look different from family and friends of different race. They felt awkward because the identity they thought they had was different from their appearance and felt stressed because of the fact that they look different from other children.

지금 생각해보니 제 외모에 대해서 매우 불안정하게 느꼈던 것 같아요. 왜냐하면 알다시피 내가 금발에, 파란 눈이 아니라서요. (B)

I think especially when I look back I was very insecure and I was really about my uh...appearance because I was not blonde...you know, blue eyes and so on... (B)

매우 혼란스러웠어요. 학교에 가도 다르게 보이고 다른 대우를 받았어요. 차별을 경험한다는 것, 그런데 대화를 나눌 사람이 없다는 거 모두. 그게 내 어린 시절과 십대 시절의 대부분이었죠. 그냥 아주 많은 혼란이요. (J)

So confusing, to go to school and look very different and be treated very differently. To experience discrimination and not have anyone to talk to about it. So that's pretty much my childhood and teenage years. So just a lot of confusion. (J)

동양인들을 전염병처럼 피했어요. 그들이 동양인이라는 사실이 싫었고, 그들과 관련된 어떤 것도 싫었어요. 다른 아이들처럼 되고 싶었어요. 이미 미국인 부모를 가진 것으로 충분히 관심을 받고 있었기 때문에 더 이상 다른 이들의 주목을 받거나 관심을 끌고 싶지 않았어요. (D)

I avoided all of them like the plague because I was embarrassed that they were Asian, and I didn't want anything to do, I didn't want to be associated with them. I wanted to be like everybody else. I didn't want anybody else staring or pointing or drawing any more attention to me than I already had by having American parents. (D)

입양되었지만 나는 스스로 네덜란드인이라고 느꼈기 때문에 어색한 기분이 들었어요. 한편으로는 이주민이기도 했으니까, 약간 그렇게 느꼈어요. 그래서, 항상 다른 아이들과 다르다는 느낌을 가졌어요... (중략) 그렇지만 15살 때에는 누구도 남들과 다르고 싶지 않죠. (B)

And I felt awkward because even though I was adopted I felt Dutch but I was... I'm also an immigrant in a way so that's a little bit how I felt. Yea. So, I always felt different in a way... (omitted) but when you're 15 you don't want to be different. (B)

Such identity crisis does not come when they are in adolescence, but it raises its ugly head when adoptees find their parents after they become an adult. They become confused about whether they are a citizen of a country to which they were adopted or Korean.

(친부모를 찾은 후) 5년간 매우 힘들었어요. 왜냐하면 나의 배경과 문화적 정체성, 나는 어디에 속했나 등과 같은 위기를 경험했기 때문이에요. 즉 나는 누구인가를 찾는 과정이었죠. (F)

Those 5 years were very hectic because I was struggling with trying to find out my background and cultural identity and belongings so I think that was what I was facing ... not like a big crisis but more like...kind of find out like who am I? (F)

난 나에게 뭔가 문제가 있다고 생각했어요. "난 충분히 한국인 스럽지 않아. 나는 좀 달라져야 해. 나는 바뀌어야 해."라고 생각했었죠. (G)

I thought there was something wrong with me, like I'm not Korean enough or I should be different or I should change. (G)

2) Discrimination While Growing Up

International adoptees experienced discrimination when they grew up not only because they were adoptees but because they were a member of ethnic minority. The frequency and severity of discrimination may differ from an individual to another, but most of them experienced discrimination, large or small. One adoptee responded that international adoption invited discrimination not only as an adoptee but as a member of ethnic minority.

인종 문제, 이것은 국내 입양에서는 발생하지 않는 문제예요 이것은 입양과 관련된 문제들 뿐 아니라 자존감과도 직결되는 문제예요. 그래서 국외입양은 이중 문제인 것이죠. (H)

The racism problem, which occurs with the transracial adoption but doesn't occur with the domestic adoption. And that goes to self-esteem as much as the adoption theme, so trans-racial adoption is like a double problem. (H)

(1) Discrimination as Adoptee

There was some adoptee who said that he (or she) was well accepted and did not experience any form of discrimination, but others faced discrimination. Surprisingly, most of the discrimination against adoptees was done by Koreans living the countries to which adoptees were adopted or by Korean communities. In some cases, some Korean expatriates tend to avoid Korean adoptees as their date.

제가 살았던 마을은 작은 마을이었어요. 게다가 나는 농촌에서 자랐어요. 유치원부터 8학년까지 8명의 아이들을 한 명의 교사가 가르쳤어요. 그래서 학교에서는 상당히 잘 받아들여졌어요... (중략) 내가 아는 한 어떠한 편견도 경험한 적이 없어요. 멀리 떨어져 있는 아주 작은 농촌이었는데도요. (A)

The town that I lived in, it's in a small town. Plus I was in a farming community. So there were eight kids from kindergarten through 8th Grade with one teacher and so we were pretty well accepted from day one at school... (omitted) I did not encounter any kind of prejudice that I know of, even though it was in a small farming community in the middle of nowhere. (A)

대가족이나 직계가족들로부터 차별을 느낀 적은 없어요. 대학에 가서, 교포와 같은 한국계 미국인들을 만나고서야 비로소 차별을 느꼈죠.. (중략) 한국인들도 괜찮았고, 미국인들도 모두 괜찮았어요. 왜 미국인들이 입양을 하는지 또 왜 한국 아이들이 입양되는지에 대해 형편없는 태도를 보인 건 한국계 미국인 공동체 뿐이었죠. (C)

So I don't think that I felt any discrimination from my huge extended family or my immediate family. It wasn't until college, meeting Korean Americans, like kyopos, that

I ever felt any discrimination and it was from them. (omitted) So Korean nationals I think were fine and Americans were all fine and then it was only the Korean American community that was like kind of nasty about like why Americans adopt or why children from Korea would be put up for adoption. (C)

그들은 항상 우리를 그들의 행사에 초대했어요. 그렇지만 그건 항상 힘들었어요...그들은 항상 우리에게 미안해했어요...특히 한인 공동체들은... (중략) 제 말은 그들은 항상 우리를 지원하려고 했지만 늘 ‘오, 우리는 너희들에게 너무 미안해 그래서 도와주려고 해’ 이런 식이었죠. 그렇지만 그건 우리가 원하는 게 아니에요. 그들은 도와주려고 하지만 동등한 관계를 수립하기가 매우 어려웠어요. 그들이 보기에 우리는 항상 불쌍한 어린아이들이죠. (B)

They always invited us for their activities but it's always very hard to... they always feel sorry for us...especially the Korean communities... (omitted) I mean they're trying to support but always in this way of “oh, we feel so sorry for you and that is why we want to help”...but we want different things so that is...they are trying to be helpful but it is very difficult to establish uh...how do you say it... a relationship which is on the same level because they always consider us as the poor children. (B)

제 지난 여자친구의 어머니는 직접적으로 말하기를 “내가 그를 좋아하지 않을 이유는 없다, 그렇지만 너와 같은 이력과 야심을 갖고 있는 스마트한 사람을 찾아 봐라. 즉 입양되지 않은 사람 말이야”라고 하셨어요. 제가 입양되었다는 이유로 저를 차별하는 사람을 이해하거나 용서할 수 없어요. 그래서 우리는 그것 때문만은 아니지만 헤어졌어요. 저의 입양이 우리 관계에 영향을 줌 미쳤다고 할 수 있죠. (E)

And so her mom, actually her mom even told her, like, “I have no reason not to like him. But just find someone who wants to do the same career, who has the same ambitions, who, you know, is smart, who's nice to you and does this, but just not adopted.---” I couldn't really understand or forgive someone for discriminating against me because of that specifically. And that...we broke up not necessarily because of that, but it definitely put strain on our relationship. (E)

(2) Inconveniences as Ethnic Minority

Adoptees drew attention not because they were adoptees, but because they were Asian. Such attention may not be malignantly intended, but they felt uncomfortable because of it. Hostility expressed by their friends toward other foreigners made them feel uneasy even though such hostility was not aimed at them. They also experienced discrimination in a romantic relationship because of their race.

차별을 받았어요... 내 친구들로부터는 아니지만 학교에서 그리고 학교 밖에서도요. 네 그랬던 것 같아요... (중략) 그들은 항상 나를 차별하는 건 아니라고 말했어요. 왜냐하면 나는 네덜란드인이니까요. 그렇지만 동시에 그들은... 외국인들에게 매우 적대적이었어요. (B)

Yes... not from my friends, but in school, yes, and also outside school and so on... yea I think so... (omitted) they always said that they were uh... not discriminating me because I was so Dutch but at the same time they were...they were so uh... very against foreign people (B).

내가 자란 마을은 인구가 약 3만명이었죠. 그리고 우리는 항상 주목을 받았어요. 아마 내가 그렇게 느낀 것일 수도 있구요... (중략) 그리고 내가 자란 마을은 모두 중상류층의 백인들만 살았어요...(중략) 그래서 우리는 항상 이런 얘기들을 듣고 자랐어요. '나는 중국인이 정말 싫어' 이런 얘기들이요. '나는 중국인은 아니지만 그래, 알겠어' 그들이 아는 동양인은 중국인과 일본인밖에 없었어요. 그들은 한국이란 나라가 있는 것도 몰랐어요...(중략) 그래서, 나는 항상 그런 문제를 직면해야 했어요. 입양이 문제가 아니라 단지 인종이 문제였어요. (D)

The town I grew up in is, was about thirty thousand and yes, I think we were always looked at, and maybe it was my perception... (omitted) And the town I grew up in was all white. Upper middle class. (omitted) And we got comments all the time. You know, "I hate Chinks" and all this other stuff. And it's like, "I'm not even Chinese, but OK." But that's all they know is Chinese or Japanese. They don't...Korea

wasn't even on the map... (omitted) So, I was dealing with that and that's ... it wasn't adoption it was just my ethnicity. (D)

나는 매우 작은 타운에서 살았어요. 거기에는 백인과 아메리칸 인디언 외에는 아시안도 없었고 다른 인종도 없었어요. 하지만 한국 입양인들은 좀 있었죠. 워낙 작은 마을이라 많은 사람들이 나와 내 부모님을 알았죠. ... 몇몇 아이들은 나와 내 남동생을 놀려대기도 했었죠. 하지만 그건 내가 아시안이기 때문이었지, 내가 입양인이어서가 아니었어요 (G).

I grew up in a very small town in a very rural area...we lived outside of the city in the country. So there were no other Asian people or any kind of people except for White people and Native American People, but there were some Korean adoptees. So actually the town was very small and so many people knew my parents and knew me from when I was little... some kids made fun of us, my brother and me, but mostly because I was Asian not because I was adopted. (G)

대부분의 경우 사람들은 나에게 영어로 말을 걸어요. 내가 네덜란드인이 아니라고 생각하기 때문이죠. 그리고 그건 정말이지...그 사람들은 좋은 의도로 그렇게 한 것이지만 매우 불쾌한 일이었어요... (B)

And most often times people start speaking English to me because they think I'm not Dutch and it's really not..So they mean it in a nice way but it's very offending... (B)

내가 자라면서 인종차별을 딱 한번 느꼈는데, 고등학교를 다니셨을 때에, 내가 좋아했던 여자친구와 내가 함께 데이트하고 싶어했지만, 그녀의 아버지가 허락하지 않았어요. 내가 아시안이기때문이에요. (L)

And my growing up, the only racism I felt, even all the way through high school was that there was a girl that I liked and I wanted to go out with her -date her, but her father wouldn't let me go out with her because I was Asian. (L)

Such experiences have made adoptees feel more comfortable hanging out with

other Asians and think that they want their children to live in an area with many Asians. It has been found that many adult adoptees actually migrate to large cities with ethnic diversity.

16살 때, 아르바이트로 학교 옆에 있는 중국식당에서 종업원으로 일했어요. 그렇게 다른 동양인들을 알게 되고 어울리게 됐죠. 그게 더 편안하다고 느꼈어요. 그렇게 시작되었죠. (B)

When I was 16, I started working in a Chinese restaurant as a waitress as a part time job next to my school...that's how I got to know... I got along with other Asians and I felt more comfortable. There it started. (B)

우리는 실제로 우리가 아이를 갖게 되면 그 아이가 유일한 동양인이 아니었으면 좋겠다고 생각했어요. 그리고 규모가 큰 일본인이나 한국인 공동체가 있었으면 좋겠다고요. 우리가 입양인이기 때문에 우리 아이는 부모가 한국인은 아니지만, 다른 동양인들과 함께 성장하는 것이 더 자연스럽다고 생각해요. 우리는 그것이 중요한 문제이고, 또 더 편안할 거라고 생각해요. (B)

We actually thought about it that it would be nice, If we would have children that he's not the only one that's Asian, and there's a big Japanese and Korean community, so even though he's not Korean-Korean, because we're adopted then it's more natural for him to grow up with other Asians and we think that it's important and more comfortable. (B)

그리고 실제로 많은 성인입양인들이 대도시로 이주하고 있어요. 그들에게는 인종적으로 다양한 대도시가 더 편하기 때문이죠. 특히 작은 마을에서는 사람들이 항상 우리를 다르게 대해요. (B)

And you see actually that there are many adult adoptees...they're moving to the bigger cities because they're more comfortable because there's more diversity. Especially in the smaller towns they always treat you like you are different. (B)

However, many Korean adoptees said that discrimination as a member of ethnic

minority occurs regardless of areas. One adoptee responded that white hegemony was prevalent across American society and the country is not ethnically safe. American society has a certain view of Asian women, calling them "Asian Doll" or "Yellow Fever." One adoptee said that Asian women in the US were objectified.

백인 특권이 미국 사회에는 있어요. 백인들은 자동적으로 어딜 가든 존중을 받아요. (H)

White privilege it's the fact that in the society, in the United States society, the white people just automatically expect when they go to a store they'll be treated with respect. (H)

나는 인종차별을 교회나 학교에서도 당했어요. 교회나 학교는 안전한 곳이어야 하잖아요. 하지만 그렇지 않았어요. 인종적으로 안전한 곳은 아니었어요. 나는 이렇게 불리곤 했죠, "Chinese, Japanese, Dirty-nese." 나는 더 심하게 겪는 친구들도 봤어요. 이게 사실이에요. 심지어 성인이 되어서도, 여전히 경험하고 있어요. (H)

I experienced racism was in church and school. Church and school is supposed to be safe. It's not safe. Racially it's not safe. I was being called this... and, you know "Chinese, Japanese, dirty-nese," you know, all this stuff. I have friends that have experienced even worse, even worse from their own families. ... That's what happens. I mean, even as a grown woman, I still experience. (H)

미국에서 아시안 여자라는 것은 사물화되는 것을 의미해요. 유색인종인 여자, 흑인이나 아시안이나, 백인이 아닌 여자는 사물화되고 기본적으로, 인간대우를 안 해주기 때문에, 강간이나 신체적 정서적 학대를 받을 가능성이 높다는 연구가 있어요. (H)

And being an Asian woman in the United States you are objectified. There is research to prove that women of color, meaning Asian women, black women, any shade of brown other than being white are objectified and that they have more incidences of being raped, of being abused physically and emotionally abused because

of the fact that they are this objectified status that basically dehumanizes who you are. (H)

Yellow fever에 들어보셨어요? 모기가 물면, 열이 발생하잖아요, 이게 yellow fever이고 실제 병명이에요. ...(중략) 남자들 있잖아요, 특히 아시안 여자를 좋아하는 백인 남자. 그런 사람을 우리는 “yellow fever”라고 불러요. 이것은 항상 나쁜 것이에요. 그들은 나 그대로를 좋아하는 것이 아니기 때문에 조심해야 해요. 그게 일종의 아시안 인형과 비슷한 것이죠. (G)

혹시 yellow fever들어 보셨어요? 원래 yellow fever뭔지 아시죠? it's when a 모기 bites you, you have this 열 and it's called yellow fever and it's a real name of a disease. ... (omitted) There's some men especially white men, who just like Asian girls. So we say they have “yellow fever”. But it's always a bad thing. You have to be careful about those men because they don't care about you they just care about the kind that like Asian dolls (G)

*가족 밖에서는 사람들은 당신이 진짜 미국인인가에 대해서 의문을 가지죠. (K)
... outside of your family, people will question your legitimacy as a real American.
(K)*

Discrimination as a member of minority occurs in Korean society. As English-speaking adoptees are identified as Korean expatriates, they are discriminated in a way that Korean expatriates are discriminated or face discrimination as an adoptee. Some Koreans think of them badly because they speak English on occasions where there are many Korean expatriates.

“(홍대앞 식당에서 한국인이 입양인에게) 당신들이 입양되었다면 왜 여기 있는 거요? 다른 곳으로 가요. 당신들은 여기 속해 있지 않아요.” 라고 했어요. (E)

“If you're adopted why are you here? Like, you should go somewhere else. We don't want you to be here.” (E)

(3) Identity as Asian Woman

Women not only undergo the above-mentioned difficulties they had as an Asian but are challenged with unique experiences due to a certain view of Asian women in white society.

난 한가지 더 추가하길 원해요. 성장하면서 인종에 대한 정체성뿐 아니라 또한 미국에서 겪게 되는 게 또 있어요. 아시아 여성을 너무 성적(性的)으로 보아요. 이것은 고등학생때 나에게 너무나 어려운 문제였어요. (P)

I also wanna add one more thing, uhm as a child growing up not only dealing with like race identity issues, but also in America, Asian women are so hyper-sexualized and having to deal with that as well as a high schooler is something that was very difficult for me. (P)

3. Effects of Adoption on Marriage and Parenthood

Adoption affects adoptees throughout their life. It also impacts their marriage and childbirth, which are major tasks of life. This section studies what effects the adoption has on the search for their spouse and on their parenthood.

< Table 9-4 > Effects of adoption on Marriage and Parenthood

Major Category	Subcategory (Subject)	Meaning Unit
Search for Spouse	Seeing Other Korean Adoptee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Met his (or her) spouse at an adoption event for the first time • Felt the sense of identity and comfort as both of them were Korean adoptees • Biological parents affected their decision to get married • Her boyfriend's parents objected to their marriage based on the prejudice against orphans and adoptees • Some want only Asian women
	Seeing Foreigner not Korean Adoptee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is hard to find an Asian man in an area the adoptee is living • Never identified himself or herself as Korea, so the adoptee was not interested in Korean men • Revealed his (or her) identity when he (or she) starts a relationship • No specific preference for the race of his (or her) spouse • Do not think that marriage is important • Do not experience particular difficulties in finding his (or her) spouse
Parenthood	Do Not Have Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decide not to have children as he (or she) got married at an old age • Childbirth is a choice and it has nothing to do with the fact that he (or she) was adopted • Decide not to have children as it creates blood ties. This is not fair for the child
	Have Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decide to have only one child given the difficulties the adoptee felt when he (or she) grew up • Do not think the fact that he (or she) was adopted affects his (or her) decision to have a baby • Thought that adoption may affect his (or her) decision to have children, but not want to have a baby that looks just like him (or her)
	Think about Adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Think whether he (or she) will adopt a child all the time • Thought about adopting a child, but gave up on the thought for the same reason he (or she) gave up having his (or her) own child • Would have adopted a Korean child, if he (or she) did not have children. • Objected to adoption when he (or she) was young. However, as there are still many children at orphanages and he (or she) knows that it is not good for a child to be adopted to a country with different cultures, he (or she) thinks that they may adopt an older child

1) Search for Spouse

Adoptees got married to other Korean adoptees but most of them said that they did not have any preference for the race of their potential spouse. In addition, some responded that they do not have any other choice when it comes to the race of their spouse because there are not any Asians around.

(1) Seeing Other Korean Adoptee

International adoptees have formed a vast network and met other Korean adoptees to get married to one another. In that case, they said that they felt comfort and the sense of identity.

10년 전에, 코펜하겐에서 입양인 컨퍼런스가 있었어요. 그리고 제 친구 중 하나가 저를 덴마크로 보냈죠...(중략) 그곳에서 남편을 만났고...(중략) 그렇게 시작되었어요. 지금은 10년째 함께하고 있어요. (B)

10 years ago we had this uhm...adoption conference in Copenhagen and one of my friends...he sent me to Denmark, (omitted) and then I met him uhm...(omitted) that's how it started. We're together now for 10 years exactly. (B)

훨씬 더 쉽다고 생각해요. 내가 왜 한국음식을 먹고 싶은지, 또는 한국과 관련된 뭔가를 원하는지 설명할 필요가 없어요. 왜냐하면 남편도 똑같이 느끼니까요. 그리고 우리는 항상 한국과 연결되어 있어요. 우리 둘 다 여기에 가족이 있기 때문이죠. 그래서 우리에게 한국은 당연히 삶의 일부예요. 한국 입양인이라서 더 편해요...(B)

I think it's much easier. I never have to explain if I want to have Korean food or something or something about Korea, I never have to explain because he feels the same way. And we always have that connection with Korea ...and we both have family here so its...its...for both of us its natural that Korea is part of our lives. The

adoption in Korea so, that's comfortable, yeah. (B)

Meanwhile, the fact that they were adopted had an impact on their marriage because their family in Korea put pressure on them to get married unlike people in Europe where marriage is not a necessity. Therefore, it is highly likely that they would not have got married if it was not their biological family in Korea.

(입양사실이) 영향을 미쳤어요. 왜냐하면 유럽에서는 결혼이 필수가 아니거든요. 그렇지만 한국의 가족들은, 우리는 결혼을 해야 한다는 압력을 좀 느꼈어요. 그래서 한국 가족들이 우리를 좀 변화시켰고, 우리도 책임감을 느꼈어요. 한국의 가족들은 지금 우리가 마침내 결혼했다는 사실을 굉장히 고마워하고 있어요. (B)

Maybe a little bit because in Europe it's not necessary to get married but with Korean families, we felt a little pressure to get married...a little. So having our Korean families has maybe changed us a little bit because we also take into accountability that they also...well, they really appreciate it now that we finally got married...so..yeah...a little. (B)

(2) Seeing Foreigner not Korean Adoptee

Adoptees said that they felt more comfortable going out with Korean expatriates or Asians rather than Caucasian people when they think about marriage, and added that they thought that they would have much in common with other adoptees.

결혼. 나는 만약 결혼이 필수적이이면 혹은 한국문화에 노출될 수 있었으면, 나는 절대 백인과 데이트한적 없어요. 나는 오직 아시아인하고만 데이트했어요. 한인교포와 함께 할때가 가장 편했어요. ... 입양인에게는 어떤걸 설명하지 않아도 되어서 너무 편해요. (M)

Marriage. I don't know if it is being an adoptee necessarily or just having exposure to Korean culture but I've actually never dated a white guy. I've only dated

Asians. And in the end, I feel most comfortable with 교포. ... I also feel somewhere in between the average adoptee experience and the 교포 experience. (M)

When there were not any Asians around, it was impossible to meet Koreans or Asians as their spouse. Furthermore, an adoptee said that she was not interested in Korean men because her identity was a Korean.

우리 마을에는 아예 동양인 남성이 없었어요. 내가 아는 유일한 한국인 소년, 한국인 남성은 내 동생이었죠. 그래서 데이트할 수 있는 동양인이 없었어요. (D)

There were no Asian men in my community. The only Asian boy, Asian male I knew was my brother. So there were no Asians to date (D)

나도 마찬가지로요. 동양인을 만나는 건 아예 선택지가 없었어요...(A)

Same here. That wasn't even an option so...(A)

한국인 남성에게는 한 번도 관심을 가져본 적이 없었어요... 항상... 나는 결코 동양인 또는 한국인 남성과는 사랑에 빠지지 않을 거라고 생각했어요...(왜죠?) 내가 네덜란드인이라고 너무나 확신했기 때문에, 내 자신이 완전히 네덜란드인라고 느꼈기 때문에 한국인 남성이 매력적일 수 있을 거라고는 생각할 수 없었어요. (B)

But I was never interested in Korean...Uh... guys...always... I was like no way... never...I will never ever fall in love with an Asian or Korean guy...(Why not?) because I was so convinced that I was so Dutch and I felt so Dutch myself so I could not imagine that I would think that a Korean guy could be attractive. (B)

Also, when female adoptees went out with foreigners of different race, they revealed their identity very clearly because of foreigners' stereotypes about Asian women. They also added that they did not have any difficulty in the search for their spouse or have any preference for the race of their spouse.

나는 백인이랑 진지하게 3년간 교제를 했었어요. 그런데 그가 갑자기 헤어지자

고 하더니 다른 입양인 여자애랑 바로 사귀기 시작하는 거예요. 그래서 그때, 이 건 아니다라고 생각했었죠. 그 때 나는 내가 교체당했다 싶었어요...(중략)... 나를 그렇게 오래동안 만났으니, 나는 그가 나를 정말로 좋아한다고 생각했어요. 그러나 이 사건 이후에, 내가 아시안이라서 그가 날 좋아했나 싶은거예요. 그가 너무 갑자기 저를 버리고 다른 입양인 여자아이를 만났으니깐요. 그래서 처음으로, 어쩌면 그가 내가 좋아서 만난 게 아니라 내가 아시안 여자애라서 만난 게 아닐까 라는 생각이 들었어요.(G)

...I had another serious boyfriend and he was a white guy. We were dating for like three years? ... But he broke up with me ... He started dating another adoptee right after me, like the next day or day after... So at the time, I was like... this is not right. At the time, I felt like I was being replaced. ...(omitted) because we had dated for so long that I thought he really liked me. But then I had to think did he like me because I was Asian? Because he just changed so fast. ... But it was the first time it was the first time I felt like, oh maybe... Because I always thought of me as individual not Asian. (G)

그는 백인이예요. 그렇지만 교제를 시작할 때 나는 그에게 나는 미국인이라고 분명히 밝혔어요...(중략) 백인과 데이트를 할 때, 나는 그들이 이국적인 동양인 여성을 찾고 있을지 모른다고 생각했거든요. 그리고 나는 거기에 맞지 않죠. (D)

He's Caucasian. But right at the very beginning I let him know right away, I'm American...(omitted) Because I think that was probably one of the things that I was thinking about when you date somebody who's Caucasian there's, are they looking for that exotic stereotype? Yes, yes, that's not me. (D)

내 여동생은 쿠바에서 태어난 푸에르토리코인과 결혼했어요. 여동생과 제부가 푸에르토리코에서 제부의 고교 동창회에 갔을 때, 그들은 모두 '야, 너 한국인 아내와 결혼했구나. 그녀는 틀림없이 순종적이겠지' 그러자 제부가 대답했죠. '잘못 짚었어. 전혀 아니야' 그러니까 그들은, 그들 나름의 그런 인식을 갖고 있는 거죠. (A)

My sister is married to a Cuban-born Puerto Rican. And when she and her

husband went to his high school reunion in Puerto Rico, they all say, "Oh, you have a Korean wife. I bet she's submissive and all that." And he said, "You are looking at the wrong person. She's anything but." So they, just, of course they all have their own perception of like...(A)

오히려 반대예요. 내가 동양인이기 때문에 그들은 항상 나에 대해서 어떤 가정을 갖고 있죠. 그렇지만 데이트를 하거나, 직장을 구하는데 어려움은 없었어요. (D)

I think it's reversed. So I think they always assumed certain things about me because I was Asian. But no I didn't have any difficulty dating or finding employment. (D)

하지만 그게 중요하다고는 생각지 않아요. 동일한 가치체계를 갖고 지지적이면서, 나와 마음이 잘 통하는 사람을 찾는 게 더 중요하죠. 그리고 저에게는 좋은 아빠, 좋은 부양자가 될 사람을 찾는 게 한국인 남성이나, 백인 남성이나보다 훨씬 더 중요해요. (C)

But I don't think it matters. I think it's more about finding someone that has the same like value system and supportive and on the same page as you. And for me to find someone that would be a good father, a good provider is much more important than if he's like a Korean provider or like a white provider. (C)

2) Parenthood

The choice adoptees make on parenthood is about whether they decide to have a baby or not to have one. The fact that they were adopted may or may not affect their choice on parenthood. However, what is different from other people is that adoptees think about adopting a child all the time.

(1) Decide Not to Have a Baby

When they decide not to have children, they say that it has nothing to do with the fact that they were adopted because it is just a personal choice.

아뇨, (입양과는) 관계가 없어요. 나는 늦게 결혼했기 때문에 아이를 갖는 것이 적절치 않다고 생각했어요. 개인적인 문제죠. 내가 신체적으로 감당할 수 없다고 생각했기 때문에 늦은 나이에 아이를 갖는 것이 옳지 않다고 생각했어요. 알다시피, 아이를 키우는데 에너지가 무척 많이 들잖아요. 나에게 그런 에너지가 없었어요. (A)

Well, no. I married late in life. And so, I don't think it was fair to have, that's my personal thing. I don't think it would be fair to have a child so late in life, because I don't think I'm physically can get... no. You know, child, it takes a lot of energies. I don't have that (A)

Meanwhile, an adoptee opposed the idea of having children because he (or she) thought that having a baby for his (or her) selfish reason is wrong.

저는 이 지구상에 저와 혈연으로 맺어진 어느 누구도 없습니다. 아무도요. 제가 만약 이러한 저의 필요 때문에 아이를 갖는다면, 이는 좋은 의도는 아니라고 생각합니다... 대부분의 사람들은 부모들과 생물학적 관계가 있습니다. 입양인들은 그렇지 않죠...제가 아이 갖는 것에 대해 생각할 때마다 입양이 떠오릅니다. (K)

I don't know anybody on this planet that I am related to by blood. No one. So if I had a child I could fulfill that need. But I don't think that's a good reason to have a child.Most people have a biological connection to their parents. But as an adoptee, you do not..... My feelings about children is related to adoption. (K)

(2) Have Children or Want to Have Children

Some adoptees already gave birth to a baby or were pregnant, and others said that they want to have children later. There was an adoptee who said that the experiences he (or she) had as an adoptee affected his (or her) decision not to

get married but just to have children.

네 우리는 2년 전 결혼해서, 첫째 아이를 임신 중이에요. (B)

Yea we got married 2 years ago, and yeah...expecting our first baby. (B)

그렇지만 나는 입양에 대해 양가감정을 갖고 있어요. 나에게는 딸이 있어요. 그렇지만 성장과정에서 나에게 일어났던 일들 때문에 나는 아이를 여러 명 낳지도 않았고, 결혼상태에 있지도 않아요. 그리고...같은 사람과 15년째 사귀면서도 재혼하지 않는 이유이기도 하고요. 나는 그것이 (입양사실과) 관계가 있다고 생각해요. (D)

But I have mixed feelings about it. I have my daughter but I think because of what happened to me growing up I think there is a reason why I didn't have multiple children and why I didn't stay married and so...why I never remarried even though I've been with the same person for fifteen years. I'm certain that has to do with...(D)

솔직히 말하면, 아주 간절히 원하는 건 아니지만 내 아이를 갖고 싶어요. 제 생각에 저는 항상 아이를 원했던 것 같아요. 그렇지만 결혼이 나에게 얼마나 중요한지는 잘 모르겠어요. (C)

Honestly, I, it's not hugely...I would like to have children. I think I've always wanted to have children but I don't know how important marriage has ever been to me. (C)

나는 가족을 찾았기 때문에 더 이상 혼자라는 생각이 들지 않아요. 그래서 난 내 아이를 갖고 싶어요. 내가 나를 닮은 아이를 키우는 것은 매우 멋진 일인 것 같아요. (G)

I would like to have my own kid. ... I found my family now so I don't feel ... alone, like genetically alone. I think it would be really nice to have my own kid I can raise and maybe he or she would look like me. (G)

(3) Think about Adopting a Child

There were no adoptees who have adopted a child yet, but what is common is that their experiences as an adoptee made them give a lot of thoughts about adopting a child.

그리고 입양에 대해서도 또한 생각해봤어요. 그렇지만, 출산하지 않은 것과 같은 이유로 하지 않았죠. (A)

And then as far as considering adopting a child, I thought about it but, same thing, same reasons so, no. (A)

음... 글썄요... 물론 나는 항상 언젠가 아이를 입양을 할 것인지 아닌지에 대해 생각했어요. (B)

Well... uhhm... I always wondered of course if I would adopt a child someday or not ... (B)

However, some adoptees were in favor of adopting children. One adoptee said that he (or she) thinks positively about adopting a child because there are still a lot of children at orphanages in Korea and because his (or her) experience made him (or her) think that international adoption is not good.

만약 자녀를 가질 수 없다면, 우리 부부는 자녀를 얻는 방법에 대해서 대화를 나누었는데, 입양을 통해서 할 수도 있다고 생각했죠. 한국아 입양이요. 네, 한국 아동 (F)

I think if you cannot have your own children. And we talk about if we could get children, adoption could be an option for us....Korean adoption, yes... a Korean child (F)

5년 전만 해도 입양에 대해 매우 부정적이었어요. 난 아이는 원래 가정에서 키우 한다고 생각했기 때문이죠. 여전히 그렇게 생각하는 하지만, 한국에 살면서,

한국에 여전히 고아들이 많다는 것을 알았고, 국외입양이 좋지 않다는 것을 알아
요. 그래서 언젠가는 좀 큰 아이를 입양하는 것을 고려하고 있어요. (G)

When I was five years ago, I was really against it. Because I thought children should grow up in their own families. I still think that way. But living in Korea now and seeing there are still so many children in orphanages and also I thought inter-cultural adoption is not very good because they lose so much, your language and culture. But I feel now, ...(omitted)... I would consider doing it with an older child, somebody who really needs a place to go. (G)

3) Think about Identity of Their Children

As some adoptees are married to another Korean adoptees or Koreans, they are concerned about how their children would accept their expanded family of different races. In addition, they also want their children to naturally accept the fact that their parent(s) was adopted.

그러나 그것은 지금 내가 엄마이기 때문에 흥미로운 것 같아요. 나는 나의 입양
인친구중의 한명이 말한 게 기억나요. 우리는 입양인에 대한 알지 못해, 우리의
아이들도 알지 못해, 그리고 입양인 2세대의 어려움이 무엇인지 알지 못해요. 그
래서 내가 그에게 어떤 문화를 가르쳐줘야할지. 그리고 내가 그에게 어떻게 한국
과 연결시켜주어야 할지? 그리고 내가 어떻게 의미있는 것을 만들어 줄 수 있는
지. 내가 한국의 친생부모에 대해 그가 알기를 원하는지. 무엇이 그것을 가능하게
할지? 이상한 일이지만, 나는 내가 한국아이를 둔 백인 부모처럼 느껴져요. 나의
남편 또한 한국에서 입양되었어요. (N)

But it's interesting that now I am a mom, so and I remember one of my adoptee friends say whatever we didn't know about adoptees, our children don't know, and so what are the next adoptee difficulties is now the next generation. And for me, it is my son. So, how do I give him some culture? And how do I have him be connected to Korea? And how do I make something be meaningful for him and that sort of thing. And to a certain extent...how much relationship do I want him to know about my

birth family in Korea, and what would be the possibilities for that? You know, so in some weird way, I feel like I'm a White parent with a Korean kid. My husband is also a adoptee from Korea. (N)

우리 가계도를 그리면 독일계, 이탈리아계, 한국계 어머니와 아버지를 가지고 있죠. 우리아이는 5살이에요 곧 6살이되죠. 그 아이는 이것에 이러한 가계도에 대해 잘 이해하고 있어요. 그는 내가 입양된 것도 알고 있죠. 그가 저에게 말한 적 있어요. 왜 나는 입양되지 않았냐고요? (N)

You know, we he has to do a family tree, it would be Irish-German, Italian-English...and then, Korean mom and dad. So yeah... He's 5 and he'll soon be 6. He understands it, actually, he knows I'm adopted. He says, mom, how come I wasn't adopted? And I'm like... (N)

4. Experiences of Using Post-adoption Services

The most important post-adoption services for adoptees are support for visit to their mother country and support for finding their roots. Most of the services provided by the Korean government and adoption agencies for international adoptees are concentrated in the two. This section examines the post-adoption services that adoptees have used, possible improvements in those services, and what they want from the Korean government as for the post-adoption services.

〈 Table 9-5 〉 Experience of Using Post-adoption Services

Major Category	Subcategory (Subject)	Meaning Unit
Visit to Korea	First Visit to Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visited Korea at the age of 14 for the first time thanks to the summer student exchange program • Visited Korea for the first time at 22 thanks to the support of the company • Started to visit Korea at 34 for the first time • Could not visit Korea while my adoptive mother was alive, but visited after she passed away • Felt afraid before the first visit to Korea • Visited Korea for a Taekwondo match. Visited Korea for the first time at the age of 24 to participate in the adoptee program run by Inje University in 2004 • Visited Korea along with my younger sibling to meet my birth mother at the age of 30 in 2000
	Experience of Visiting Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost a lot of money due to insufficient information • Felt comfortable as my appearance wasn't different from others • People asked for a direction because they thought I was Korean and it felt great. • Love Korean food • Good place to shop
	Meaning of Visit to Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowing the birth country holds significance to adoptees • Helps me better understand who I am and where I belong • Important to let my children to know about Korea • It doesn't mean that I want to change my identity or live in Korea
	Life in Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rely on human resources to sustain the livelihood • Hard to get a job, and most of adoptees are employed as an English teacher • Koreans have dual perceptions toward adoptees • Adoptees are very noticeable in Korea and it is difficult to set the boundary
Root Search	Found Biological Parents through Support for Finding Roots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Met biological family thanks to the help of adoption agency • Felt scared when I tried to find my roots for the first time • Experienced difficulties due to cultural and language differences when I met them • Still keep in touch • Biological family attends important events(such as wedding) • There are some concerns about the relationship with the biological family • Found the biological parents through a TV show
	Wanted to Find Roots but Did not Meet Birth Parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When I was young it was impossible to find roots even though I wanted to, but when I grew up I gave up finding my roots after learning the situations of single mothers in Korea • Met poster parents not biological parents • Submitted an application to the institution to meet biological parents and family at the age of 18

Major Category	Subcategory (Subject)	Meaning Unit
	Never Tried to Find Roots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Even if someone is biologically related, it does not mean that they are family • Thought that it would be impossible to communicate because I could not speak Korean • Think that every family has problems and the problems I have with my family are enough
Need for Post-adoption Services	Post-adoption Service-related Experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Furious when the adoption agency refused to give information when I tried to find roots • Insufficient information in the adoption file • Got to know who I am through finding roots • Could form a network with other adoptees • Felt the sense of identity and thought that I was not an outsider by meeting other adoptees • Post-adoption services have improved a lot from the previous ones • Felt good when I got a paycheck after working as an English teacher, a job provided by the adoption agency and the gu government. • In case of adoptees adopted to the US or Canada, it is difficult for them to stay long-term in Korea due to lack of job opportunities • Interpretation services were not sufficient when I met my biological parents for the first time
	Suggestions to Improve Post-adoption Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government or agencies provide financial support to adoptees for their first visit, but I lost a chance to benefit from the support because I did not know that • The post-adoption service programs are strictly structured and their schedules are too tight • Improvements should be made for the process of finding roots • Counseling services should be provided to adoptees who experience psychological problems, such as an identity crisis after finding their biological parents • Adoptees should be given many opportunities to experience latest cultures rather than the traditional culture, such as an introduction to Korean history • Scholarships should be continuously provided to help adoptees learn Korean

1) Visit to Korea

Subcategories related to visit to Korea include the first visit to Korea, experience of visiting Korea and meaning of visit to Korea. They deal with situations adoptees faced when they visited Korea for the first time, experiences they had during the visit to Korea and what meaning their visit to Korea has for them.

(1) First Visit to Korea

The age at which adoptees visited Korea for the first time range from the 10s to the 30s, and each of them had a different reason for their first visit.

14살 때, 여름방학 교환 프로그램으로 처음 왔어요. (C)

I was fourteen and I did a summer exchange program. (C)

10년 전쯤, 내가 34살 때였어요. 실은 내가 함께 사는 사람이 이렇게 말했다기 때문에 오게 됐어요...(중략) ‘당이 한국에 대해서 알고 있다고 해서 변하는 건 없어. 당신의 성격, 당신의 정체성, 아무 것도.’ (D)

About ten years ago. I was 34. It's actually because of who I'm with and he said, ". ..(omitted) nothing's going to change if you know about Korea. Your personality, who you are." (D)

23살 아마 23살이나 23살이었어요...(중략) 처음 한국에 오게 된 건, 제가 다니던 회사에서 공짜 비행기표를 주었기 때문이에요. 마일리지를 많이 적립했기 때문에 회사는 그걸 써야 했어요. (B)

23 maybe...22 or 23...(omitted) my first trip to Korea was because they gave me a free ticket...my... my company...they saved up so many miles, so they had to spend it. (B)

2007년 태권도 경기 때 처음 한국에 왔어요. 한국오는 것은 매우 비싸요. 최근 까지 저는 게스트 하우스라는 것이 있는지도 몰랐어요. (E)

My first time was in 2007. The first time was for a Taekwondo tournament..... I didn't realize there were guesthouses. (E)

2004년 인제대학교에서 진행되는 입양인 관련 프로그램에 참가하기 위해 처음 한국에 왔어요. (G)

I came to Korea for the first time in 2004... There was a Korean adoptee program

at Injae university. (G)

Some adoptees said that they visited Korea at an older age because they felt afraid or because they thought their adoptive parents would feel betrayed or scared.

모르겠어요. 아마도 '부모님이 상처받으실 거야, 또는 부모님에게 배은망덕한 거야' 라는 느낌을 일부 갖고 있었던 것 같아요. 머리 속에 그러한 생각들이 있었죠...(중략) 어머니는 배신감을 느끼셨을 것 같아요. 어머니는 매우 극적인 인물이라서, 제 방문 앞에 앉아서 우실 거라고 생각했어요. 그래서 어머니가 살아 계신 동안에는 한국을 방문하려는 생각조차 없었어요. (B)

I don't know and maybe I was partly feeling like, "Oh, I would be, I would hurt my parents or I'm not being grateful enough if I'm," it's all in my head. (omitted) I think she would feel rejected and she would be, she's pretty dramatic, she would have been. She would have been sitting on my doorstep crying, so I don't think I would have even attempted it when she was alive. (D)

솔직히 말해 좀 두려웠어요. (B)

Honestly I was a little bit afraid (B)

(2) Experience of Visiting Korea

Most of the adoptee interviewees gave out positive responses about their experiences they had during their Korea visiting and added that they visited Korea multiple times because of such experiences. One of the good experiences was that they felt comfortable because they were among people who look similar to them and they also felt good about eating Korean food and hanging out with their friends.

사람들을 쳐다보면 당신이 소수인종이 아니라는 걸 알 수 있어요. 내 경우, 나는 여위고 머리가 긴데, 아무도 그것 때문에 나를 쳐다보지 않고, 내가 이상해 보인다고 생각하지 않아요. (C)

You can look at people and you're not a minority. Like and, well ok, for me, because I was thin and had long hair, nobody looked at me and thought that I looked weird. (C)

그렇게 길을 걷고 있으면, 누군가 다가와서 한국말로 길을 물어요...(중략) 그런 경험이 좋았어요. 그리고 진짜 한국음식을 먹는 것. (C)

Yeah, so I walk down the street and somebody comes up to you and they ask you directions in Korean...(omitted) Yeah, that experience was good. And having real Korean food. (C)

제 경우에는, 그래요, 오랜 친구들을 만나고, 새 친구들을 사귀어요. 또 여기에 사는 친구들을 볼 수도 있고, 한국음식도 먹을 수 있고요. 쇼핑을 갈 수도 있죠. 먹는 것과 쇼핑이 한국경험의 큰 부분이에요. (C)

For me. Yeah, and I get to see old friends and make new friends. And also that I can see my friends that live here or I can go eat Korean food. I can go shop. Eating and shopping is a big part of it. (C)

(3) Meaning of Visit to Korea

A visit to Korea is a very important ritual for adoptees to confirm their identity. For them it is very important to know about their birth country and learning more about it helps them solidify their identity. In addition, letting their children know about Korea also holds significance for them. However, it does not necessarily mean that they would change their identity or want to live in Korea, they said.

나는 출신국에 대해 자랑스러워하고, 최소한 출신국에 대해 아는 것이 중요하다

고 생각해요. 그것이 내가 여기 살고 싶다거나 나의 정체성이 바뀐다는 의미는 아니에요. 그렇지만 최소한 내 출신국이 어디인지를 알고, 그에 대해 얼마간 알고 있어야 한다고 생각해요. (D)

For me, I think it was important just to be proud of where I came from and at least have knowledge of it regardless. It's not that I want to live here or I'm changing my identity but I think that I should at least know where I came from and have some knowledge of it. (D)

그리고 이곳에서의 삶과 미국에서의 삶의 차이를 아는 것만으로도 내가 누구이며, 세상 어디에 속해있는지를 더 잘 알 수 있게 해줘요. (C)

And just knowing the difference between life here versus America, you can get a better sense of who you are and where you are in the world. (C)

그리고 이제는 딸이 있기 때문에 딸에게 그것을 전해줄 수 있어요. 딸은 아버지 쪽 가족들에 대해서는 다 알고 있지만...(중략) 내 쪽에 대해서는 전혀 모르기 때문에 딸에게 알려주는 거지요. (D)

And then now that I have a daughter to be able to pass it on to her and let her know because she knows all of her dad's side of the family... (omitted) and nothing on my side. (D)

저는 제 자신에 대해서 매우 건강한 생각을 가지고 있어요. 그런데 제가 만약 한국에 오지 않았더라면 이러한 생각을 하지는 못했을 거예요. (K)

I'm at a healthy construction of my identity. I don't know if I would have been able to do that without coming to Korea. (K)

그렇지만 여기에 살 수는 없어요. 나는 뼈 속까지 네덜란드인이예요... 몇 년에 걸쳐서 비로소 깨달았어요. 나는 한국어도 못하고, 여성으로서 네덜란드에 사는 것이 보다 자유롭고 독립적이라고 생각해요. 여기에서는 나를 입양인으로 보고.. (중략) 그래서 여기에서는 항상 내 자신의 능력을 증명할 필요를 느껴요... 그렇기 때문에 여기에 살 수 없어요. 내 딸은, 나는 한국방문을 무척 좋아해요. 우리 가족

이 여기 살고 있고, 한국음식을 좋아하기 때문에 적어도 일 년에 한 번씩 우리는 한국을 방문하려고 노력해요. 그렇지만 나는, 특히 직업인으로서 네덜란드에서 사는 것이 좋아요... (B)

But no I could not live here. I'm too Dutch...and I found it out... It took me several years but... I'm ...I don't speak Korean and as a woman I think I have more freedom and independence in the Netherlands. Here, here I'm seen as an adoptee... (omitted) So I always have the feeling that I have to prove myself more here uh...so I could not live here. I mean I like visiting Korea a lot. Every year we try at least once a year to visit Korea because of our families and I love the food... But I'm happy to have my, especially my professional life in the Netherlands...(B)

(4) Life in Korea

Adoptees living Korea are expressing difficulties in finding jobs to sustain their livelihood. Most of them try to find a job through a private personal network and make their ends meet by working as English teachers. Adoptees from the US or Canada said that they could earn money by working as English teachers to pay for the living expenses, but those from other regions expressed difficulties as they don't have the opportunities as American or Canadian adoptees have.

사적 관계망을 통해 직업을 구했어요. 하지만 만약 인맥이 없다면...그래서 입양 인들간 관계망을 구축할 수 있는 기회라도 있으면 좋을 것 같아요. (G)

So a personal network connection is how I got my job. But I think if you don't have a personal connection... So I would like to make a personal connection for adoptees to have a chance. (G)

프랑스나 덴마크에서 온 입양인은 (일을 찾지 못하기 때문에) 한국에 오래 머물 수가 없어요. (E)

They're from France or Denmark or they, they can't stay here long-term. (E)

They also responded that Koreans had the two different perceptions toward adoptees "pitiful" and "fortunate as they did not have to grow up in a poor family." Both views make them uncomfortable, they say. They also added that adoptees in Korea were very noticeable so it was difficult to set the boundary. One adoptee said that Koreans did not know how difficult it was for adoptees to settle down in Korea.

미국의 큰 집에서 살 수 있어서 좋겠다와 너무 불쌍하다, 두 개의 양 극단이 있는 것이죠. 둘 다 틀렸어요. 우리는 실제 사람이예요. 입양이 되어서 아주 안 좋은 것들도 있죠. 또한 미국에 있어서 좋은 기회를 가질 수도 있어요. 하지만 이 것 아니면 저 것이 아니예요. 우리는 다양한 경험을 가진 한 사람이예요. (G)

You live in a big house in America or you're so 불쌍하다. It's like two extremes. Both are wrong. So we want to be real people. Then there's some very terrible things about being adopted. You have some very good opportunities. But it's not just one or the other. We are full persons with lots of experiences. (G)

분명히 우리는 매우 눈에 띄는 존재들이죠. 우리는 항상 질문들을 받아요. "한국에서의 생활은 어떠니? 한국에 와봤니? 친부모를 만나봤니? 경계를 짓는 것이 매우 힘들어요. 만약 우리가 경계를 그으면, 사람들은 매우 화를 내는 것 같아요. 그들은 우리가 그들에게 정보를 줘야한다고 느끼는 것 같아요. (I)

Obviously we are very visible. We always get questions: How is life in Korea, have you been to Korea, have you met your birth parents? It's really difficult to set boundaries. If you set boundaries, people get very offended. They feel we should give them this information. (I)

입양인에 대한 하나의 커다란 오해가 있어요. 사람들은 우리가 한국에 가지고 있는 것이 아무것도 없다는 사실을 잊곤 해요. 우리는 교포들과 달라요. 교포들은 한국에 오면 아는 사람도 있고, 가족들이 전화도 신청해주고, 좋은 삼촌이 아파트를 사주거나 데리고 갈수도 있겠죠. 그리고 사촌들은 같이 놀아주기도 하구요. 하지만 우리는 정말 아무것도 없어요. (I)

That might be one of the big misperceptions about adoptees. People forget that we have nothing in Korea. It's nothing like the Gyopos. The Gyopos come back you know and mom makes a phone call and your great uncle will just buy you an apartment and put you in there. Your cousins will hang out with you. We have absolutely nothing. (I)

2) Finding Roots

Adoptees' experience of finding their roots can be categorized into three types: first, they met their biological parents through the process of finding roots; second, they wanted to find their roots, but haven't met their biological parents and; third, they never tried to find their roots because they did not want to.

(1) Met Biological Family through Finding Roots

Most of the Korean adoptees are found to have been trying to find their roots through adoption agencies. They said that they met their biological family through adoption agencies. One adoptee said that he (or she) thought it was natural for him (or her) to find his (or her) biological parents because all adoptees around him (or her) tried to find their biological parents. Korean adoptees who have met their biological parents or family, responded that they still maintained their relationship with them.

*처음 만난 건 1981년인가 82년이었어요. 그래요. 그 이후로 쪽 연락하고 지내요.
The initial contact was in 1981 or 2. Yes. We have been in contact. (A)*

2002년 말에, 한국을 방문했다가 나도 친생가족 찾기를 신청했어요. 그렇지만 아무 대답도 듣지 못했죠. 그러다가 2003년, 한국에 다시 왔을 때, 내 가족이 나를 만나고 싶어한다고 해서, 그러니까 겨우 10년 전이네요. (B)

At the end of 2002, at the tour I submitted a search request as well, but I didn't get any reply and then 2003, I came back to Korea again, so ever since 2001, I came back to Korea and then...my family was willing to meet me ...so it was only 10 years ago. (B)

나는 내 비자에 쓰일 호적이 필요했기 때문에, 친생부모를 찾기로 결심하고, 입양기관에 연락을 했어요. 그들은 아주 빠르게, 일주일만에 부모님을 찾아주었었어요. 그때 나는 다른 입양인들과 함께 생활하고 있었고, 다른 입양인들도 친생부모 찾기를 시도하고 있었기 때문에 나한테는 매우 당연하게 여겨졌어요. 모두가 찾고 있었기 때문에, 매우 당연했어요. 나는 부모님을 만나기 위해 서울로 왔고, 엄마와 엄마 가족들을 만났어요. (G)

I decided to find my birth parents. Because I needed to copy my 호적 for my visa, so I had to call my adoption agency... they found them very fast like one week later. ... (omitted)... at that time it was very nice, because I was with a subgroup of adoptees and other people were also finding their family so it was very normal. ... (omitted)... because everyone was searching, it was... very normal. ... (omitted)... At that time I met them and I came to Seoul. I met my mother and my mother's side of the family. (G)

In some cases, a TV show helped adoptees find their biological parents or vice versa.

1996년에 친부모가 아이를 찾는 TV 프로그램이 있었는데, 제 친부모가 그 방송에서 덴마크 입양아를 보았어요. 그들은 우리 아이도 덴마크에 있을 수 있다는 생각을 했고, TV 방송국에 연락을 한 거죠... (F)

In Korea in '96 there was this TV programs about children searching for birth family and my parents saw that there was a Danish adoptee in these TV showsThey were just thinking maybe our sons are in Denmark. So they contacted the TV channel (F)

Korean adoptees chose the language barrier as the biggest problem they have

when they meet their biological parents or family and little understanding on cultural differences was also mentioned by all Korean adoptees .

언어는 가장 큰 문제였어요. 지금도 그래요. 물론, 문화적 차이도 있고요. (A)

That was a huge problem. It still is. Then of course there's cultural differences too. (A)

가족을 찾거나 그 이후 많은 문제들이 발생해요. 나는 언어가 가장 큰 문제라고 말하는 사람들을 이해해요. 많은 사람들이 그냥 여기에 와서 살며 한국어를 배울 수는 없어요. 물론 내 한국어도 여전히 유창하진 않아요. 완벽하지는 않지만, 나는 현재 가족들과 대화할 수 있고, 한국어로 서로를 이해할 수 있어요. 하지만 여전히 어려운 것은 사실이죠. (G)

Once you find your family there's so many problems. I can understand people who say language is the problem because it is a big problem for most people. Most people can't come here and live here and learn Korean. And of course my Korean is still terrible but even now I can communicate with my family and we can understand each other in Korean even though it's not perfect of course, but ...(omitted)... it's still really difficult. (G)

Some adoptees stay in touch with their biological family through email or SNS with a family member, who is fluent in English. They maintain contact with the family by seeing them during their visit to Korea or by inviting them to important events, such as weddings.

조카가 영어를 꽤 잘해요. 훌륭하진 않지만, 의사소통에는 충분하죠...(중략) 이메일로요. 그리고 우리가 여기에 오면, 조카가 우리와 함께 있죠. (A)

My niece speaks English pretty well. Not great, but well enough that we can communicate pretty well...(omitted) Emails. And then when we're here then you know she's with us so. (A)

남동생과 언니는 영어를 꽤 잘해요. 그래서 우리는 카카오톡이나 페이스북을 항

상 사용해요...(B)

My brother and sister, they speak English pretty well, so we use Kakao and Facebook all the time and...(B)

우리가 2년 전 결혼할 때, 가족 모두가 네덜란드에 왔어요. 그러니까 내 부모님, 형제들, 그들의 배우자와 아이들까지 모두요. 또 남편의 한국가족들도 모두 네덜란드에 왔죠. 그러니까, 우리는 네 쌍의 부모가 결혼식에 참석했어요. (B)

When we got married 2 years ago, they came to the Netherlands the whole family so my parents, and my siblings and their partners and their children and also my husband's Korean family, they all came to the Netherlands and so...We had all 4 parents at the wedding. (B)

Meanwhile, adoptees felt scared before the process of find their roots started, as they did not have any information on their biological family and expressed some concerns over their relationship with their biological family even after they found their roots. It does not mean that they regret finding their roots, but having four parents invites not only great experiences but complicated issues.

약간 두려웠어요. 그러니까 모르겠어요... 입양파일에는 항상 우리가 버려졌다고 기록되어 있어요. 우리는 그 이야기가 언제나 진실인지 알 수 없었어요. 우리가 혼외자였고 우리 엄마는... 그러니까 비밀스러운 게 있을지 모른다고 생각했죠... (B)

I was a little bit scared...I was like...I don't know...in our adoption files...it always stated we were abandoned, we were not sure so the story which was told was always that probably we were born out of wedlock and our mother so...was a little secretive ... (B)

물론 때때로 우리는 가족들에 대해 걱정해요. 왜냐하면, 네 쌍의 부모를 갖는 건 정말 근사한 일이지만 좋은 점이 있으면 나쁜 점도 있는 법이니까요...(중략) 문제는 만약 한국가족들이 뭔가를 허락하거나 허락하지 않을 때, 그러한 것들이 얼마나 우리의 감정이나 우리의 삶에 영향을 미치도록 할 것인가예요. 왜냐하면

우리의 삶은 이곳이 아닌 네덜란드에 있으니까요. (B)

Of course sometimes we worry about our families because for...having four (sets of) parents is really nice but you have the good things and also the bad things... (omitted) the question is always so if our Korean families approve something or disapproves something, how much do we let that you know affect our own feelings and our lives, because our lives are in the Netherlands and not here. (B)

(2) Wanted to Find Roots but Decided Not to Meet Biological Parents

Some adoptees wanted to find their roots but decided not to meet their biological parents because they found out about the difficult situations that single mothers face in Korean society. They thought finding their biological mothers could put them in a difficult position. They stopped finding their roots for the sake of their biological mothers.

10대였을 때, 다른 10대들처럼 세상에서 내 위치는 어디이며 나는 누구인지를 알아내기 위해 방황하는 과정에서, 나에게서 친생가족 찾기가 무척 중요했어요. 그렇지만 내가 입양된 기관에서는 18살이 될 때까지 아무런 정보를 주지 않았어요. 그래서 기다려야만 했죠...(중략) 그동안 나는 한국문화에 대해 많은 것을 배웠어요. 미혼모가 되는 것의 낙인과 가족관계등록부 등에 대해서요...(중략) 나는 친생모가 어디에 있든, 만약 그녀에게 다른 가족이 있다면, 그들이 내 존재와 그녀의 과거에 대해 모를 가능성이 높다고 확신했어요. 그래서 나는 친생모가 가족에게서 버림받는 다거나 하는 곤란한 상황에 처하게 하고 싶지 않았어요. (C)

When I was a teenager, trying to find my place in the world and figure out who I was, like every teenager does, I, it was really important to me to do a birth search. But then adoption agency that I was adopted through, they don't allow you to have any information until you're eighteen. so I had to wait... (omitted) in that time I learned a lot more about Korean culture as far as like the social stigma of being like an unwed mother and like the family registry system and everything and... (omitted) Because I'm fairly certain that wherever she is, if she has another family they, there's

a good chance that they don't know that I ever existed or that she went through that so I wouldn't want to put her in a situation where she would be cast out by her family or something. (C)

(3) Never Attempted to Find Roots

Some adoptees have never tried to find their roots. They did not think that their biological family is their family simply because they are biologically related and think that finding them would be pointless because they would not be able to communicate with them. They did not need any other family than their adoptive family.

아니오, 단지 누군가와 생물학적으로 연결되어 있다는 이유로 그들이 나와 관계가 있다고는 생각지 않아요. 그건 가족이 아니죠. (D)

No, I feel that I wouldn't have any connection with them just being biologically related to someone, that's not your family. (D)

그리고 내가 그들과 어떻게 의사소통을 하겠어요? 나는 영어밖에 못하는 걸요. 그리고 모든 가족은 어쨌든 많은 감정적인 응어리를 가지고 있어요. 나는 내 입양 가족에 대해 그것을 갖고 있고요. 그들이 내 가족인 걸요. 나는 그들과 가족문제를 갖고 있고, 그걸로 충분해요. 나에게 다른 가족은 필요치 않아요...그리고 내 남동생도 나와 똑같이 느끼고 있다는 걸 알아요. 남동생이 뿌리찾기를 하지 않은 이유이기도 하고요. (D)

Then how would I communicate with them? I only speak English. And then I feel that all families have a lot of emotional baggage anyway and I already have that with my adoptive family and that is my family, so I deal, I have family issues with them and so that's enough. I don't need another family and another...And I know my brother feels the same way. That's why he hasn't looked either (D)

When asked whether there are many adoptee friends who try to find their roots, Korean adoptee interviewees said that not all adoptee friends tried to find their roots. When asked why they did not try to find their roots, responded that they already had a life of their own and were not interested in finding roots.

음, 그런 사람을 한명 알아요. 그녀는 그녀 스스로의 생활이 있다고 생각해요. 그녀는 이미 그녀 자신의 삶이 있기 때문에 친생부모를 찾을 필요를 못 느끼는 것 같아요. 그녀는 그냥 친생부모 찾기에 관심이 없는 것 같아요.(G)

Well... I think one person was just not... she felt that she had her own life. She just didn't feel like she had to look for them, because she already has her life. So I think she just wasn't interested. (G)

3) Need for Post-adoption Services

This section deals with the adoptees' experiences related to post-adoption services, their ideas to improve the services, and the services they want from the Korean government.

(1) Post-adoption Service-related Experience

From the section on the adoptees' visit to Korea, it has been found that most of the adoptees had good experiences during their Korea visiting but some had negative experiences in the process of finding their roots. Especially for the process of finding roots they complained about the inconsistency between the information of the Korean agency and the agency of the country which they were adopted to.

미혼모이면 그들은 정보를 주지 않아요...그래서 정말이지 나는 너무 화가 났어요...(중략) 입양기관에 가서 사회복지사를 만났는데, 그녀는 이렇게 두꺼운 파일을

갖고 있었죠. 그리고 이렇게 말했어요. ‘음...그녀의 얼굴은 달걀형이었네요.’ 그러고는 그걸로 끝이었어요. (C)

They don't release if they were unmarried, unwed, so... and actually I was like so angry... (omitted) I was at adoption agency and I was with a social worker and she had this like thick file and she was like, "Ummmm, her face was oval shaped." And that was it. (C).

나는 네덜란드 파일만 갖고 있었는데, 그건 한국파일과는 전혀 달랐어요. 우리가 입양되기 위해서는 기록을 바꾸어야했기 때문이죠. 그래서 네덜란드의 입양파일에는 ‘미상’, ‘미상’, ‘미상’이라고 적혀있어요...(중략) 나는 그걸 보면서, 나 때문이 아니라 나를 낳아준 생모 때문에 유감스러운 생각이 들었어요. (B)

Because I only had the Dutch file which is completely different from the Korean file because they had to change it otherwise we could not be sent for adoption so...so in my...adoption file in the Netherlands it says...unknown unknown unknown...(omitted) I was not sorry for myself but I was ...I always felt...when it was unknown, unknown, unknown. I always felt sorry for my birth mother...(B)

우리가 OO입양기관에 갔을 때, 우리 파일에 많은 정보가 있었죠. 우리의 생모와 생부가 남겨놓았던 정보요. 또 거기엔 실제로 우리가 우리의 가족을 찾기 쉬웠죠. 그러나 우리의 US파일은 완벽히, 실제로 어떤 정보도 없었어요. 우리는 유기되었다고 파일에 쓰여 있었죠. 우리가 한국을 방문했을 때 이러한 정보의 차이가 있다는 걸 알았고, 우리는 충격을 받았죠. 우리는 우리 부모님이 둘 다 함께 있다는 걸 깨닫지 못하였기 때문에, US 파일에서는 그들은 미혼인 것처럼 나왔고, 그들은 가족이 아닌 것처럼 보였거든요. 그러나 우리는 2명의 언니도 있었어요. 그것은 US 파일에는 없었죠. ...(Q)

Uhm we went to OOO... there was a lot of information in our file...and our birth mom and dad had left like a lot of information in there, so it was actually really easy for us to find our family, uhm...but our US file had completely...like didn't really have any information in it, and it said we were abandoned and so then we get to Korea and find out that theres different information... and we were like...we were kind

of shocked, because we didn't even realize that like our parents would be together, like our US files said that they were like unwed and that they were not yea...uhm... that they were not yea a family but uhm yea we also have 2 sisters...older sisters and that was not in our US files either. (Q)

Some complained about the interpretation services while finding their roots. Interpreting the way it is put is the best way to resolve misunderstandings created from the wrong or insufficient information.

입양인들이 힘들어하는 이유 중 일부는 사람들이 진실을 말해주기보다 그들의 이야기를 말하기 때문이에요. 아무리 힘들어도 사실은 사실이에요. 정보를 제공해주지 않거나, 정보를 숨기거나, 거짓말을 하면, 입양인들로 하여금 왜곡된 정보와 부족한 정보를 다뤄야 하는 어렵고 이해하기 힘든 것들을 주는 것이에요. (H)

Some of the reasons why adopted people struggle is because people are telling them what their story is instead of just telling them the truth. Here's the facts no matter how hard it is. And or not providing information or withholding information or lying and it's just like it makes us just have this huge holes and gaps of not understanding how to deal with this misinformation and lack of information. (H)

Even though they had some negative experiences in finding their roots, they were satisfied with the outcome. Also, meeting other adoptees and forming a network with them hold significant meaning for adoptees as they helped adoptees remove the sense of isolation and feel the sense of belonging.

저 개인적으로는 뿌리찾기가 중요했어요. 왜냐하면 뿌리찾기를 통해 내 정체성과 내가 누구인지를 확인했기 때문이죠. 나는 완전히 내 가족의 일부예요. 나는 내 가족과 닮았고, 또한 형제들, 특히 형제들을 닮았어요....그렇지만 대부분의 입양인들에게 뿌리찾기가 매우 중요하다고 생각해요...(중략) 그래요, 그건 잃어버린 부분이고, 당신이 누구인지에 대한 확인이에요. (B)

For me personally it was important because it confirmed my identity and it

confirmed that I am who I am. I'm completely part of my family I mean, I look like my family and also my siblings, especially my siblings.. uhm but I think for most adoptees its very important...(omitted) Yes, that's the missing part, that's the confirmation of being who you are (B)

나에게 중요한 건 다른 입양인들과의 연결이에요. 그건 성장과정에서 고립감이 있었기 때문이죠...(중략) 마크 헤글룬드는 항상 말했어요. '나는 항상 화성인처럼 느꼈다' 그리고 내가 처음 입양인들을 만났을 때, 나는 다른 화성인들을 만났어요. 다른 화성인들이 존재하고 있었던 거죠. (D)

For me it's connecting with other adoptees, because there was a feeling of isolation growing up... (omitted) Mark Haglund always says it he says, "I always felt like a Martian." And when I came to my first adoptee thing that I had met other Martians and they existed. (D)

이 컨퍼런스는 특히 사회적 측면에서, 네트워킹이 가장 큰 이점이지요. 당신이 이처럼 큰 네트워크의 일부라는 걸 깨닫게 되니까요...(중략) 당신은 네트워크의 일부이고 그건 당신이 어디를 가건, 성장과정에서 어떤 느낌을 가졌든, 당신은 어딘가에 소속되어 있다는 걸 의미해요. (D)

This conference specifically I think that the social aspect, the networking is the largest advantage because you realize you're part of such a large network...(omitted) you're part of that and that means that no matter where you go, whatever your feelings were when you grew up, you have somewhere to belong. (D)

Meanwhile, some adoptees responded that the post-adoption services improved much since those days when they first participated in an adoptee support group. More adoption records are being archived and accessible and Koreans have become more open and nicer to adoptees. It seems that the efforts made by the government to enhance the post-adoption services paid off.

입양과 관련된 몇몇 문제들은 점점 발전하고 있어요. 알다시피, 의료기록들이

보존되고, 보고되고 있죠. (C)

Some of the problems with adoption are getting better in that, you know, health records are being kept and reported (C)

한국인들의 태도도 많이 변했어요. 교육을 받으면서 보다 수용적이고 친절해졌죠. 또한 보다 많은 기록들이 이용가능해지고 있고요. 윗세대의 은갓 시행착오 덕분에, 젊은 입양인들은 혜택을 보고 있어요. (C)

Korean mentality has changed a lot. They're more accepting and just nicer period with more education and then also there's more records available for them and because of all the kind of trial and error with like your generations, the older generations to see what doesn't work we have been able to benefit from that as being younger adoptees. (C)

(3) Suggestions to Improve Post-adoption Services

Despite the development of the post-adoption services, there is still room for improvement. Adoptees suggested lack of PR activities on the benefits provided to adoptees, strictly structured post-adoption programs in Korea, and the process of finding roots as areas of improvement. They also advised that it would be more effective to find roots based on the result of a DNA test than relying on the information in adoption documents.

OAKs 같은 단체들은 때로 비용을 지원하지만 우리는 수혜자격이 없어요. 입양 기관들도 그렇고, 한국에 처음 방문하는 사람들만 지원하기 때문이죠. 내가 어렸을 때, 처음 한국에 왔을 때, 나는 그런 서비스가 있는 줄 몰랐어요. 그래서 한국에 공짜로 올 수 있는 기회를 놓쳤죠. (C)

It would be, I know like the OAKs sometimes offer money for stuff but none of us are eligible because the OAKs only offer money to people that have never, and agencies too, that is their first time coming to Korea. And I, when I was a kid and

the first time I went to Korea, I had no idea that there was some service like that, so I lost my opportunity to get my free trip to Korea. (C)

하지만 한편으로, 그런 프로그램은 너무 구조화되었어요. 내가 보기엔 지나칠 정도로요. 아침 7시에 시작해서 밤 11시까지 모든 시간이 일정들로 꽉 차 있어요. 난 그런 건 별로 좋아하지 않아요. 지나치게 구조화되었어요. (A)

But on the other hand, their program is so structured. I think it's too structured. It starts at like seven in the morning to eleven o'clock at night. Every hour is filled with something. I don't like that. It's too structured. (A)

사후서비스에 대해서는, 입양인들이 어디에서 뿌리찾기를 시작해야 하는지 알기 어려워요...(중략) 새로운 입양법과 함께, 각국의 입양인들을 위해 한국 정부가 뿌리찾기 절차를 개선할 수 있었으면 좋겠어요. 그래서, 입양인들이 뿌리찾기를 시작하는 것이 보다 수월해졌으면 해요. 왜냐하면 지금은 뿌리찾기를 어디서 시작해야 할지 몰라서, 뿌리찾기를 시작하기가 정말 어려워요. (B)

For post-adoption services it's very difficult for adoptees to find out how they can start looking for birth search and family...(omitted) So I really hope now with the new adoption law Korea can improve that process also for adoptees in their respective adoption countries. So its, that it's more accessible for adoptees to start searching, because now it's really difficult if you just start..you don't know how to start. (B)

만약 한국 국민 모두가 DNA 정보를 갖게 되고 국외입양인도 함께 등록한다면 어디서든 그것은 매치시킬 수 있어요. 그러나 어려움은 있어요. 입양인들이 DNA 등록을 하였고 '내가 지금 누군가를 찾을거야. 하지만 다른 가족원들이 DNA에 등록을 하지 않을 수 있어. 이게 잘되지 않을 수도 있어'라고 (L).

So if everybody in Korea had to do DNA, then the adoptees could do DNA too and they could match it up somewhere. But it's difficult because an adoptee can do a DNA test and they can think, "Okay, I'll find somebody now, but that other family member hasn't done it, it won't do any good (L)

An adoptee recommended creation of a culture education program for adoptees as well as for biological parents as they face a conflict triggered by cultural differences after they meet their biological parents.

문화적 차이가 있어요. 그래서 만약 친생가족을 위한 교육 프로그램이나 그들이 입양인들에 대해 배울 수 있는 기회가 제공되었으면 정말 좋겠어요. 한국은 이미 국제화된 나라예요. 그들은 외국인을 이해하고 외국의 관점을 이해한다고 생각하지만, 그렇지 않아요. (G)

There just some cultural differences. So it would be really great if there were education programs for birth families or other opportunities for them to learn about adoptees ...(omitted)... because it's such a global country now. they feel like they understand foreigners and the foreign perspective.. but it's not. (G)

오랜 시간 동안 가족 관계를 어떻게 맺어나갈 것인지에 대해 서로 대화할 수 있는 공간 혹은 자리가 있으면 좋을 것 같아요. 왜냐하면 이것은 저희에게도 완전히 새로운 관계잖아요. 대부분의 입양인들은 이와 관련한 경험이 없어요 그 누구도 너의 한국 가족과 어떻게 지내야하는지에 대해 조언을 해주는 사람이 없어요. 누구도 다시 만나고 헤어지는 것을 원하지는 않아요. 하지만 친생부모나 가족들과 계속 연락을 주고 받는 것도 힘들 때가 있어요 (G)

Even just to have maybe space for adoptees to talk to each other about long term reunions and how to manage together these kind of relationships because they're brand new relationships. Most people have no experience. There's nobody that can give them advice about how you should deal with your Korean family. Nobody wants to meet them and separate again but sometimes it's just too hard to stay in contact. (G)

The adoptee also stressed that the introduction to Korea should include Korea's modern cultures, such as K-Pop, not just traditional cultures.

국외입양인을 위한 많은 이벤트를 경험했어요. 부채춤, 태권도, 불고기, 잡채,

만두등 항상 같은거지요. 그리고 사물놀이. 그것은 좋아요 하지만 계속 이것만 여러 번 보아야 하나요? 더 많은 게 있잖아요...(M)

I've been to a lot of Korean-American-run events for adoptees, FanDance, TaeKwonDo, 불고기, 잡채, 만두, always the same thing. O, and 사물놀이. It's ok but how many times can you see that. There are so much more. (M)

한국은 우리에게 K-Pop과 같은 방법으로 한국을 알 수 있도록 도울 수 있어요. 전통 한국 소개 등은 매우 지루하거든요 (F)

It should be more like when we talk about the resource, and we can help each other, Korea could help us know about K-pop fashion, language whatever instead of only focusing about ancient Korean because it's getting a little bit boring you know if you heard about it everytime. (F)

Meanwhile, an adoptee claimed that scholarships should be provided to adoptees to learn Korean.

한국정부가 입양인에게 한국어를 배울 수 있도록 장학금을 계속 제공하는 것이 중요해요. (K)

That it is very important for the Korean government to continue to sponsor scholarships for adopted Koreans to study Korean language. (K)

(4) Services Adoptees Want from the Korean Government

Adoptees highlighted that it is important for the Korean government to establish positive relationships and cooperate with international adoptees. As many international adoptee support groups are providing their own support programs, they want the Korean government to provide financial support to these groups.

나는 정부가 실제로 재정적으로 더 많이 지원해주어야 한다고 생각해요. 실제로 GOAL과 같은 단체에. 나는 실제로 도움받길 원하고 이러한 입양인 모임에 관련

되길 원하는 입양인들이 많다고 생각해요. 또한 정신건강지원 모임 등등을 형성하도록 도움을 받아야 하는 입양인들이 많다고. 그러나 GOAL은 예산이 없어요. 그들은 누군가를 고용할 여유도 없고. 다른 서비스를 제공할 여유도 없죠. (R)

And I think the government should give more money to...actually GOAL specifically, because I think there are a lot of adoptees who actually really genuinely want to help and be involved in the community and actually help create mental health resource etc, but because GOAL doesn't have the funding, they can't afford to employ anyone and like all these other services. (R)

저는 정부가 입양인 운영단체를 재정적으로 지원하는 일이 중요하다고 봅니다. (K)

I think that it's also important for the government to support financially, adoption groups that are run by adoptees. (K)

우리는 한국정부가 우리 입양인들이 모두 나쁘다고 두려워하지 않았으면 좋겠어요. 우리는 우리가 도울 수 있는 방법이 많이 있다고 생각해요. 우리는 협력과 합작하길 원해요... (M)

We don't want the government to be scared that all adoptees are (bad). There are many ways that we can help we fell. I would like to the cooperation and collaboration. ...(M)

Some adoptees did not express any demand for the post-adoption services. They think that as adoption is no longer an issue in their generation there are not any specific service they need or that the Korean government is already doing many things.

아니오, 한국정부에게 원하는 건 없어요. 나는 내 인생에 만족하고, 그렇기 때문에 원하는 게 없어요. (A)

No, I don't expect anything from the Korean government. I'm very satisfied with my life and so...no, I don't want anything. (A)

그들은 이미 많은 것을 하고 있다고 생각해요. 특히 아이를 입양보내는 다른 국가들에 비하면 한국은 많은 것을 하고 있죠. (B)

I think they already do a lot and I think especially compared to other countries where children were sent for adoption, Korea was doing a lot (B)

Meanwhile, they said that they did not need anything else but offered ideas, such as support for the first visit to Korea, more opportunities to experience Korean cultures, and support for adoptee support groups in each country, for the younger generation.

젊은 입양인들을 위해서, 그들의 첫 번째 한국방문을 정부가 제공해줄 수 있으면 좋을 것 같아요. (D)

I think for the younger ones that it is nice to be able to provide their first trip to Korea. (D)

그들은 비행기표를 지불해줘요. 만약 한국정부가 입양인들이 한국을 방문해서 한국인이라는 것이 어떤 것인지 이해할 수 있도록 비행기표를 제공한다면, 그게 유용하다는 걸 느낄 수 있을 꺼예요. (C)

They pay for your ticket. Then if the Korean government would offer that to adoptees to be able to come to Korea and understand what it is to be Korean so that you could feel that would be beneficial. (C)

한국문화에 노출되었더라면 좋았을 것 같아요. 아마 적응에 도움이 되었을 거예요. 그렇지만 내가 어렸을 때에는 그 때는 그런 게 없었기 때문에 제공되지 못했어요. 한국인 공동체, 한국문화, 어떤 것이든...음식.. (중략) 우리 세대에는 그런 게 없었어요. 그녀가 말한 것처럼 시행착오를 거쳐 지금은 모든 게 나아지고 있어요. (D)

I think that (exposure to Korean culture) would have been nice. I think that maybe would have helped adjust. Or it wasn't provided because it wasn't available when I was a child but exposure to the Korean community, Korean culture, anything. The

food... (omitted) it wasn't available to our generation. Like she mentioned, they learned from their mistakes and things are getting better. (D)

각 국가에서 우리 입양인 단체들이 지원을 받는 것은 우리에게 매우 중요해요... (중략) 한국어 교실은 특히 소중한걸요. 왜냐하면 언어는 가장 중요한 거니까요. (B)

So it's very important for us to receive support in our local associations adoptee groups in our respective countries...(omitted) Korean language class is really valuable especially Since language is the most important thing (B)

There was an opinion that there should be a program for children of adoptees as they will also face the same identity problems as their parents did.

그리고 또한 그러한 서비스가 입양인의 자녀들에게도 제공되어야 한다고 생각해요...(중략) 우리 모두는 자녀를 가질 거고, 그들 모두 우리와 마찬가지로 약간 다르거나 정도는 덜할지 몰라도, 정체성 문제와 같은 질문을 가질 거라고 생각해요. 그들에게도 그러한 서비스가 제공되어야 해요. (C)

And, also I think that those services should be available to the children of adoptees also...(omitted) all of us are going to have children and they're all going to have the same questions about identity and issues that we had. Maybe a little bit different and less so, but there should be services available to them also. (C)

Meanwhile, as adoptees love Korea and are well-suited to explain Korean cultures to other foreigners from the perspective of foreigner, the Korean government needs to come up with a way to use them as unofficial diplomats to let foreigners know about Korea.

입양인 대부분은 정말로 한국에 감사하고, 한국을 사랑하고, 한국음식을 좋아해요. 우리를 외교관으로 더 잘 활용했으면 좋겠어요. 특히 한국인들이 별로 없는 국가들이에요. 우리는 한국문화와 음식 등에 대해 한국인들과는 다른 방식으로 설명할 수 있습니다. (B)

I mean most of the adoptees they actually really appreciate Korea, love Korea, love Korean food, use us more as an ambassadors as well especially in countries where there are not that many Koreans because we can even explain it in a different way than Koreans about culture, food and stuff. (B)

Some suggested that Korea can utilize adoptees as part of their human resources. The country can employ them to facilitate diplomacy and exports.

한국은 우리(입양인)를 한국문화를 확대할 수 있는 한국의 자원으로 볼 필요가 있어요. 우리도 또한 한국에 많은 관심이 있어서 많을 것들을 한국에 돌려주기 원해요. (F)

Koreans should look upon us as resources for Korea to expand more about Korean culture... because we are also interested in Korea so we bring back a lot of things.(F)

한국은 노동자를 필요로 하고, 외국과의 더 나은 관계를 맺기를 원한다고 생각해요. 거기에 입양인들은 매우 유용한 자산이에요. (G)

I think especially with Korea needing workers and wanting to have better connections international, adoptees are really useful for that. (G)

Adoptees also want the language services to be provided in a country that they are living in not in Korea, as most of them are living overseas. They also think that the post-adoption services should be jointly provided by the public organization and adoption agencies.

Adoptees living in Korea also said that if the government offers jobs to adoptees, it would bring in a change in the perceptive on adoptees. They also hoped for opportunities where they can offer their skills to Korean society.

만약 한국정부에서 입양인들에게 직업을 제공할 수 있다면 입양인들에 대한 인식을 변화시키는 데에도 도움이 될 것 같아요. 그러면 우리는 단순히 손을 잡아주

는 식의 서비스나 이민국에 데리고 가는 서비스 이외에도, 정말로 기술이 있고 교육수준이 높은 입양인들이 실제로 뭔가에 기여를 할 수 있도록 해줄 수 있을 것 같아요. (I)

I mean if the Korea government could start offering jobs to adoptees then that would also kind of show a change in the perspective on adoptees. So then we talk about services it's not just you know holding your hand and going to the immigration office, but it's actually really skilled, well educated people who can contribute with something. (I)

우리는 단순히 가난한 입양인이 아니에요. 우리를 불쌍히 여기지 마세요. 우리도 실제 뭔가에 도움이 될 수 있어요. (J)

We aren't just a poor adoptee, feel bad for us, but no we can also offer something (J)

More ultimately, the government should make its utmost effort to ensure that children live with their birth parents rather than being put for adoption.

저는 정부가 여성이 아이를 키울 수 있도록 가능한 모든 것을 해야 한다고 생각합니다. (K)

I think the government should be doing everything it can to support that woman so she can keep her baby. (K)

5. Attitude toward Adoption and Life

Lastly, this section addresses the adoptees' attitude toward adoption and their life shown in the interviews.

< Table 9-6 > Attitude toward Adoption and Life

Major Category	Subcategory (Subject)	Meaning Unit
Attitude toward Adoption	Mixed Feelings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have mixed feelings on adoption. • Even if children have to be adopted, they should be adopted by families in Korea
	Become More Positive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were many adoptees, who were furious, in the early days of adoptee support groups • Adoptees in the young generation tend to have a positive attitude • Older adoptees did not have a role model when they were growing up, but things are different now
	Positive Feeling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no going back and they think that it is a blessing that they have more parents. • Adoption is not a bad thing and they do not oppose international adoption
Attitude toward Life	Contemplation over Life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Now as I think about it my life was wonderful and I made it wonderful • There were many difficulties that I would never want to experience, but there is nothing I can do about it now, so I don't complain.
	Satisfied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfied with my life • I am a happy and blessed adoptee so I am trying to help other adoptees

1) Attitude toward Adoption

Some have mixed feelings about adoption, but others express a positive attitude toward it. All in all, however, the adoptees' attitude seems to have changed more positively.

(1) Mixed Feelings

An adoptee responded that he (or she) had mixed feelings about adoption.

저는 입양에 대해 양가감정을 갖고 있어요. 분명 그래요. 그건 단지 내 개인적인...(D)

I have mixed feelings about adoption, so I have mixed feeling about it. It's just my personal...(D)

저는 국내 입양이 괜찮을 것이라고 봅니다. 그렇습니다. 국내입양이 대안이라고 봅니다. (K)

I think adoption can work domestically. Yes. Domestic adoption can work as an option. (K)

(2) Changed More Positively

Adoptees' attitude toward inter-country adoption has changed more positively. It means that the younger generation tend to maintain a more positive stand on international adoption than older adoptees.

그러니까 10년이 넘었죠. 그리고 그동안 저는 얼마나 많은 입양인들이 분노하기만 하다가 점차 수용적이고 입양에 대해 보다 긍정적인 감정을 갖게 되도록 변화했는지를 봐왔어요. (C)

So, it's been, you know, over ten years. And in that time I've seen huge changes in the amount of how many adoptees are angry, only angry, to kind of be more accepting and being more, having more positive feelings towards adoption. (C)

내가 자랄 때는 입양인 역할모델 자체가 없었어요. 그렇지만 그들(젊은 입양인들)은 살아가는 내내 그러한 체계 안에 살고 있죠. 그래서 내 생각에 그들은 입양에 대해 보다 긍정적인 것 같아요. (C)

I didn't grow up with any adoptee role models per se but they have been in that system for their entire life, so I think that they are more positive. (C)

(3) Positive Attitude

Some adoptees thought international adoption positively, given their life experiences and the situations that single mothers face in Korea.

개인적으로, 저는 매우 즐거운 어린시절을 보냈고, 아주 지지적이고 사랑이 넘치는 가족들을 만났어요. 그래서 (입양에 대한) 제 감정은 언제나 매우 긍정적이예요. (C)

For myself, I had a great childhood and a very supportive and loving family so my feelings have always been very positive. (C)

저는 국외입양에 반대하지도 않고 또한 한국에서 입양 보내는 것을 반대하지 않아요. 왜냐하면 그러한 일이 왜 여전히 발생하고 있는지를 어떤 면에서 이해할 수 있기 때문이죠...(중략) 나는 심지어 때때로 미혼모들이 해야 하는 선택까지도 이해할 수 있어요...그리고 입양은 별로 나쁜 게 아니예요. 항상 나쁜 건 아니죠. (B)

I'm not against international adoptions also not from Korea because I can understand in a way why it still happens...(omitted) I can even understand the choice the girls have to make sometimes...And then adoption is not that bad...not always. (B)

2) Attitude toward Life

When it comes to their attitude toward their life, some international adoptees think that there is nothing to complain as they were already adopted, but most of them are found to be satisfied with their life.

(1) Contemplation

There is the thought that adoption already happened in their life, so there is nothing to complain as they cannot change things that already happened was pervasive in their mind.

나는 인생이 다른 시점에 와 있어요. 내 인생은 훌륭했어요. 그렇지만 그건 내가 훌륭하게 만들었기 때문이죠. 지금 와서, 내가 인생에서 바꾸려 하는 것은 없

어요. 그리고 내 삶은 정말 좋았어요. 나에게서는 불평할 것이 없어요. (D)

I'm in a different point in my life and my life is wonderful but it's because I made it wonderful. And for what, now, there isn't anything about my life that I would change because, so and, I have a very good life. I have nothing to complain about. (D)

많은 사람들이 나에게 딸로 태어났기 때문에 입양 보내졌다는 사실이 힘들지 않냐고 물어요...(중략) 실은, 나는 좋은 삶을 살았어요. 입양은 돌이킬 수 없어요. 그리고 그게 인생이죠. (B)

Many people ask me if it's difficult for me that I was given up for adoption because I'm a girl...(omitted) The thing is, I have a good life, the adoption is irreversible, and it's the way it is...(B)

Meanwhile, some had a very negative stance on adoption.

나는 다른 누구도 나와 같은 경험을 하지 않기를 바래요. 내 말은, 그건 무척 힘들었어요. 그리고 때때로 나는 남동생에게 말해요. '이런 일이 있었지, 그래' 그러면 동생이 말하죠 '그래, 그런 일이 있었지' (D)

I would never want anybody ever to go through what I went through. I mean, I think it was that bad. And every once in a while when I talk to my brother, you know and I say like "This happened, right." He goes, "Yes, that happened." (D)

(2) Satisfied

Adoptees were relatively satisfied with their life. They mentioned during the interviews that they were satisfied with their life, and some adoptee said that he(or she) wanted to help other adoptees as he(or she) was a very happy adoptee.

나는 내 인생에 무척 만족해요. (A)

I'm very satisfied with my life. (A)

내가 이토록 좋은 가족과 좋은 삶을 선물받았기 때문에...(후략) (C)

Because I was given this gift of such a wonderful family and such a great life that ... (omitted) (C)

나는 우리가 디즈니 동화처럼 정말이지 행복한 가족스토리를 가진 몇 안되는 입양인 중 하나라고 생각해요...그리고 그건 사실이에요. 그렇기 때문에 나는 네덜란드의 다른 입양인들이 뿌리찾기를 하거나 어떤 어려움에 부딪힐 때, 그들을 돕는 것이 내 일이라고 생각해요. 왜냐하면 내 상황은 너무나 축복받았고, 나는 입양인들이 항상 경험을 공유하고 역할모델을 찾을 수 있는 것이 무척 중요하다고 생각해요. 그렇기 때문에 나는 항상 우리 조직을 지원할 거예요. (B)

I think we are one of the few adoptees who have a really really very happy family story like Disney fairytale ...yes it's true. And therefore I feel it's my job also to help other adoptees in the Netherlands, if they want to search or if they have...facing any difficulties because I'm so blessed with my situation so I think it's very important that there's always ...I uhm...that people can...share experience and they can find role models so that's why I will always support our local organization. (B)

Section 3. Major Findings of Focus Group Interviews with International Adoptee Support Groups

1. Summary of Focus Group Interviews with International Adoptee Support Groups

Focus group interviews (FGI) were conducted on employees of adoption-related organizations in Korea. A total of four employees of four organizations—Korea Adoption Services and major adoption organizations that handle international adoption—participated in the interviews.

〈 Table 9-7 〉 Details of Organizations and Employees Participating in FGI

Category	Gender	Organization
Case A	Female	A
Case B	Female	B
Case C	Female	C
Case D	Male	D
Total	4 People	4 Organizations

Note: To guarantee anonymity of the participants upon their request, detailed information is not described in the report.

The questions of the FGI can be categorized into the following three parts: first, the status of provision of the post-adoption services to international adoptees; second, ways to ensure effective provision of the post-adoption services and; third, future prospects of policies and systems for international adoptees. Detailed items include types of the currently-provided services and necessary services, problems of the post-adoption services, required support from the government, organizations as a service-provider, division of responsibilities of each organization and reasons for satisfaction and dissatisfaction with the post-adoption services.

〈 Table 9-8 〉 FGI Questions Asked to Employees of International Adoptee Support Groups

Area	Detailed Item
Status of Provision of Post-adoption Services and Policies for International Adoptees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of services that are currently provided • Services necessary for international adoptees from the viewpoint of adoption agency • Problems of the policies of the post-adoption services that are currently provided
Ways of Effective Provision of Post-adoption Services for International Adoptees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which organization is well-suited to provide a certain service among the post-adoption services • Division of responsibilities of Korea Adoption Services, adoption agencies and adoptee support groups • Reasons for satisfaction and dissatisfaction with the post-adoption services suggested by adoptees
Future Prospects of Policies and Systems for International Adoptees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better definition of responsibilities of Korea Adoption Services and adoption agencies • Survey on the needs of biological families • Help international adoptees easily adapt to a new environment

2. Major Findings of FGI with International Adoptees

1) Status of Provision of Post-adoption Services and Policies for International Adoptees

(1) Types of Currently-provided and Necessary Services

① Major Post-adoption Services

The services provided by international adoptee support groups include support for finding biological parents, visit to the birth country, language lessons or guesthouses. Additionally, the services, such as invitation of disabled adoptees and their families or the program to help adoptees get a job in Korea if they want to settle down in Korea, are offered only in small scale. The central government and local governments cover the expenses for the post-adoption services with the help of volunteers. The service in most demand was related to the support for finding biological parents and there are a growing number of adoptees trying to settle down in Korea. Therefore, there should be in place more systematic programs for finding biological families and various services to help adoptees settle down in Korea more easily.

Our major responsibilities include finding biological parents, meeting with foster parents, and visiting home towns. The visit-korea program called "welcome home" is being run and the unique aspect of the program is that we match adoptees to native Koreans so that they can become friends as a way of helping adoptees have someone they know in Korea. It is to help them feel closer to Korea, not a country far away. About ten adoptees participate in the program. We also run a guesthouse next to our office. It is open to adoptees as well as to adoptive parents. We don't have many rooms but they can stay there for free for seven nights. (A)

They say adoption information disclosure, but I think the expression is too broadly defined. I don't know if it is related to adoption information disclosure, but when we express such process we call it "file review," which includes the background information or information on why I was adopted. So we do the file review, but even if the file review is done, it does not mean that the adoptee can find their biological family. When an adoptee makes an application for finding their biological family, we help them find their family. And in principle the first meeting between the adoptee and the biological parents is arranged by us.

Because when they meet with one another at a situation where they do not fully understand the adoption related issues and there is only a volunteer interpreter between them, they could misunderstand each other. Sometimes they just meet each other without us involved, but we are trying to serve as an intermediary and to arrange their meeting as much as possible. That's why we do file review, search, and meet. I don't know all this process is included in the adoption information disclosure. Anyway that is the process we take. Other than that, there is an event. I think this is mostly related to consultation. Adoptees' visit to Korea or Korean lessons are considered as an event. We started to provide support for language lessons in partnership with Yeonsei University. Thanks to this, adoptees can get a 30-% discount for their tuition. Last year two adoptees benefited from the program and this year another two people are using the program. We want to increase the number to five to ten, but as the program just began, it is not easy to accomplish that. (B)

We are providing all services mentioned above, such as support for finding roots, visit to Korea, Korean lessons, and a guesthouse. We also run the Korean culture summer camp since 1992. I believe our camp has the longest history. It's been 22 years.

There are two programs that cannot be seen in other organizations. One is support for a disabled adoptee. We invite the adoptee and his or her family to Korea and cover their flight cost. The other is a program to help adoptees get a job when they want to live in Korea. This is called "homecoming program." When adoptees come to Korea... We run this program in partnership with local governments. Adoptees

teach English at a regional children center or a day care center run by local governments and get paid for their work...(C)

Each adoption agency asks us, Korea Adoption Services, to help them provide post-adoption services, such as support for finding roots or information disclosure. We take up the largest proportion. After August 5 last year when the Act on Special Cases concerning Adoption was revised, the number of requests made to us was 899, among which, the success rate of finding the whereabouts was 64%. And about 21% said that they are ok with disclosing their information or meeting them if biological parents gave consent. It increased significantly. It has been accomplished in a year. Before 2009, the rate of getting consent to disclose their information was 2.2% or 2.3% per overseas Korean foundation. I think that many people are now interested in finding their identity or roots. However, all this was done by each adoption agency before. There could be cases where adoptees could not find their biological parents because they were abandoned or their parents died or moved. But now many countries are signing the Hague convention, so more focus is on children's rights. So many claim that "everything should be done for children" and it creates difficulties. I am sure that in the future adoptees will strongly demand that their information be disclosed to find their roots.

By law they know that if they give consent they get information, but in reality, biological parents should give consent to disclose the information, so it is very difficult to make them understand this. Korea Adoption Services are authorized by the Ministry of Health and Welfare to operate these post-adoption services starting from this year. We are openly recruiting programs. The special programs that I mentioned before about the disabled adoptees, language lessons, the culture that helps adoptees know Korean provided by another organization... or Korean classical music performance for adoptees and their families... things like that. These programs are provided by 11 organizations. But they don't have enough budgets to run these kinds of programs themselves. (D)

Next post-adoption service for adoptees is emergency relief. Like I said, even the post-adoption service report said that there are 6,700 people living in Korea. But we

are understaffed to check the statistics by ourselves. When we establish business plans in the budget, we have a difficult time because there isn't any accurate data. As far as we know there are eight people. Emergency relief. Two at a prison and six in Inje. Two of them are being reported. However, international adoptees have nationality of single country, but we are not sure whether we should provide post-adoption services to those with that nationality. Because under the current system, when they apply for Korean nationality, they can have dual citizenship. So they could get all the benefits in Korea and go back to the US or Europe to get more. We have a limited budget so we are trying to give support to those who really need one... (D)

② Roots-finding Service

Here is the current process of finding roots. First, an international adoptee asks about their adoption background through email or letters. The relevant adoption agency reviews the file and explains the adoption background to the adoptee. Next, the adoptee submits a legal application form to find his (or her) biological parents and the adoption agency starts to find them. As the adoption agency has limited information, the police could be involved in the search. Next, if the parents are located, the information on each other can be shared upon the consent from the family in Korea. The first meeting is arranged by the adoption agency, but starting from the second meeting, they can manage themselves.

Processes are all similar. Nearly same. Now adoptees can visit or send email or letters. What they want to know most is why they were adopted or the background. That is why the document is provided, but they ask one more time for confirmation. We call it file review. Anyway that is the thing they want to know most.

Yes, they want to know why they were adopted, but each agency has their own files, so there are records on the adoptee including the reason for the adoption, such as abandoned, orphanage, or single mother, economic difficulties, divorce, things like that. It may not be detailed, but the important information is in there. When the

adoptee is adopted, the reason why they are adopted is supposed to be included in the document.(B)

Adoptive parents keep the document. They may or may not let their adopted child see it. (A)

There is personal information on biological families. Personal information (C)

There is a legal format now, but in the past, we asked the adoptee applicant to sign the paper and send it back to us. Then we submitted the document and started to find the parents. Now it is done through Korea Adoption Services, but as I told you before, there are limitations that Korea Adoption Services can handle so we, agencies, are talking about not doing this service. But we are still providing the service. We still ask help from the police, because there are some cases where Korea Adoption Services say it is impossible to search information on biological parents. In that case, we try our best to find them with the help from the police. If the family in Korea says OK, then the information is shared so that they can contact each other. When they decide to meet, we arrange the first meeting, as I mentioned before. After that, they can freely meet each other. That's how the process goes.(B)

③ Necessary Service: Counseling Service

Employees pointed out that professional counseling services that should be integrated in the process of finding roots. They said that more organized professional counseling services provided by organizations in each country were required to help them become more open-minded because there were language and cultural differences between adoptees and biological parents.

International adoptees need professional counseling. Actually we cannot counsel with them. There are cultural differences, so we sometimes think that it would be great if they get professional counseling in their countries about adoption or their life. (B)

Language is the biggest problem, I think. I hope there are professional counseling services in Korea. As far as I know there are that kind of counseling services in their countries, but I think it would be better if they get counseling in Korea as well. But there is the language problem... Actually each adoption receiving country and agencies are providing that service. Throughout their life cycle. But it is not mandatory. It is optional...(A)

Yes, we would have sent the official document to each organization abroad. The document describes our intention to push ahead with the counseling service starting from next year so that adoptees can resolve their curiosity and get consoled. The word psychology may sound too big and serious, so ...We are trying to identify who needs such counseling and what private organizations can provide such professional counseling. That is the information we are going to get first. (D)

(2) Problems of the Post-adoption Services

① Provision-related Problems of Adoption Agencies

The interviewees pointed out that adoptee support groups were having a difficult time providing the post-adoption services because there was not any financial support for the cost of manpower required to provide the services. As there is no financial support for the consultation service regarding the reunion or meeting between adoptees and biological parents, it is difficult to provide professional and organized post-adoption services.

The policy problem is that there isn't any support for the cost of the programs, but the government tells us to do better without providing financial support for the labor cost. They provide support just for the programs. We have to run the programs with a very small amount of money. That is why we are having a difficult time. Most of the post-adoption services involve consultation. Everything from reunion to meeting is done

based on consultation, but there isn't any support for that matter, making us difficult to do our job.

Before, we gave some amount of money as a donation and asked adoptees to pay for the cost. But adoptees strongly opposed it, so we stopped asking. And now there is a legal provision to prohibit agencies from receiving any money for the post-adoption services from adoptees.(A)

It already started. As a way to promote domestic adoption, financial support for the labor cost of one worker is provided to each agency.

But they should have provided financial support based on the manpower each organization uses. Regardless of the quantity of manpower of each organization, support is just for the labor cost of one person per organization, so we are complaining about this.(B)

The key to the post-adoption services is consultation and finding roots, so we have no choice but hire more workers. To enhance the quality of the services, we need more qualified social workers...Support groups in Korea have to do a lot more than agencies abroad as we have to translate letters, do the matching, and deal with a reunion with biological family. We are a big organization so we have as many as six workers in charge of consultation on the post-adoption services. Even with the six social workers, we are so busy...We also have to think about how to deal with the social workers in charge of the post-adoption service. They have to be able to speak English to work as a worker(employee) here. We are lagging behind than other departments in terms of rotation. And in terms of support for the program, I don't think that this kind of work should be done by adoption agencies. I think it would be better if adoptee groups take care of this part, while adoption agencies focus on finding roots.(C)

② Non-existence of Law Regarding Process of Finding Biological Family and Problems of Information Access

In the past, as there was no law related to the process of finding biological

families, the police was requested to provide help. Thanks to the recent reform of the system, information regarding finding roots is provided usually by Korea Adoption Services, but the adoption-related law stipulates that the information only involves the records on birth parents. If birth parents are dead, there is no legal ground to find relatives other than parents. It has been pointed out that the revised law is less effective to find birth families, as it is more difficult to provide comprehensive and practical information, such as information on relatives.

There is no legal ground to find the whereabouts of biological brothers and sisters other than birth parents... Those who have worked to help adoptees find roots were excluded from the revision of the adoption act. People who actually help adoptees find their roots are employees of the adoption agencies. As a result, there is a large gap between the reality and the adoption act....So if we compare the success rate before and after the revision of the adoption act, I think the rate would be lower now. Because all we can find are parents. And I think adoptees would also be less satisfied. Because even when we can find more information, we have to tell them that we cannot because of the law.(B)

When biological parents are dead, there is no way to find biological family. If the family gives consent, they can meet. But it involves personal information and there is no legal ground to enable us to provide such information to adoptees. Another thing is that there is no way for them to find their foster mother even when they want to meet someone who took care of them when they were young. And it would be the case the foster family would readily meet the children whom they fostered. It is the adoption agencies' job to expand these things. (D)

Back in the 70s or 80s, there were some cases where a relative asked an orphanage to put their child up for adoption. It means that the orphanage has the information on the relative. But the adoptee cannot ask Korea Adoption Services to find their roots with that information. Such thing is not stipulated in the law, Korea Adoption Services would say. They are forbidden to find the relative. So they cannot do that. There is no way for us to find the relative with the 30-year-old

information.(A)

The revised special act is confined to finding birth parents. There is no support for finding relatives other than parents. Only birth parents. In the past, when parents were dead, the grandmother or the uncle brought the child or even a neighbor brought the child to orphanages. It could be aunt or father. They were embarrassed so they lied about their identity in many cases. So we did everything to find anyone or anything that was related to the adoptee in the past. (B)

As the Act on Special Cases concerning Adoption enables adoptees to find only their biological parents, it does not provide any legal ground to find other relatives other than parents, even if an adoptee makes a request. Consequently, it has resulted in a low success rate of finding biological families compared to the previous way of using all connections to find birth families that was utilized before the revision of the Act on Special Cases concerning Adoption. Accordingly, adoptees are complaining about the under performance in terms of finding their biological parents. The employees of the adoption agencies are stressing the need to widen the scope of the search from biological parents to biological family so as to make the law more effective.

Information was always insufficient not only in the past but even now, but before the revision, adoption agencies looked everywhere not only birth parents but the person who brought the child, the person who discovered the baby, anyone related. ...Now, the Act on Special Cases concerning Adoption has limited the search to birth parents, we can apply only for the search of people, who are legally defined as biological parents, with Korea Adoption Services to find their whereabouts. If we apply for the search of an uncle or grandmother of the mother's side, they respond that they can't because of non-existence of the legal ground. So, the scope has become narrower. As Korea Adoption Services only searches information on the parents, the scope is narrower than in the past. As I told you before, now all we have to do is to tell the adoptees that we cannot find them because of the law. But in the past, there

wasn't any law, so we tried our best to find their parents. It wasn't easy. For some, it took a long time, and some found their parents, and others didn't. That's why adoptees had complaints. They said "Some found their parents even though they had less information than me, why can't you find my parents? are you putting all your effort into finding them?" We heard some complaints before.(B)

The success rate increases because we confine cases only into the search of parents. So if we consider only parent-related cases, the success rate would be about 22%. Before we considered all related people, and that's why the success rate was low. If we couldn't find someone, then we started to find another and another, so the success rate was as low as 2.2%. We were able to ask for the information of all the people involved in the past, but now we only request information on parents only, increasing the success rate. (C)

When Korea Adoption Services get the data, we ask the organization to find birth families. But to make a request, there should be something. If there isn't any information on the parents, then we can't even apply for the search. Applications were made only when there was information. That's why the success rate goes up.(A)

According to the enforcement requirement of the Act on Special Cases concerning Adoption, it is allowed to provide information such as birth date, age, or address of birth parents. But the law has changed a lot. The personal information act was created and safety guidelines were established. If some other personal information is leaked because the resident's registration number is disclosed in the process, there's nobody who can be held accountable. It cannot be used freely, so there's nothing we can do about it. Even if we provide information without any legal ground, then it could lead to misuse of the resident's registration number, inviting a big problem. There's nobody who can take the responsibility as there isn't any legal ground. So now we cannot give information.(D)

③ Problems Related to Biological Parents' Search for Their Child

Although the current system in Korea has factored in only the needs of adoptees, advanced countries, such as France or Norway, guarantee the adoptees' rights by prohibiting biological families from finding adoptees. Korea also can take this approach with the current system, but it has limitations of lacking the legal ground as it has excluded the protection of information on birth families and the needs of adoptees to find birth family. Currently, a DNA test between adoptees and biological parents can be conducted through the police, but there are many problems entailed as for disclosing and registering the result. As an alternative, Korea Adoption Services is planning to open and operate a website where biological parents find their children, but the plan also has limitations, such as accessibility.

Therefore, the system of finding roots should not only guarantee the adoptees' rights but reflect the needs of biological families in the future. To that end, the employees of the adoption agencies are suggesting a system in which the information on biological family in Korea is registered with Korea Adoption Services or an adoption agency if the family wants to find their child and the information can be shared upon consent of the both parties, the adoptee and the biological parents.

It should not be specified by law that adoption agencies find biological parents of adoptees. Rather a registration system is a better idea. If a family in Korea wants to find their child, they can register their information with an adoption agency or Korea Adoption Services. And also adoptees register their information. Then the information can be shared between them as both the adoptee and the family already want to find each other. I thought about that kind of information matching system.(B)

The biggest problem caused by the revision of the adoption act is that we only hear from the adoptees. The needs of biological families are completely excluded. In this adoption act, there isn't any legal ground for biological families to find their children ...So I thought that the latest adoption act was too compliant with adoptees. As they are international adoptees, the government had the feelings of guilt for them. I think that is why Koreans think biological families as sinners. Koreans still think that sending a child for adoption or request for sending their child for adoption is wrong, so even if nothing is mentioned about the need for the services or post-adoption consultation for biological families, nobody feels guilty...(C)

As an alternative, we are planning to open a website. It will be opened by Korea Adoption Services in November. Then, there will be a section where biological parents find their children. If an adoptee visits the section and realizes that someone is finding them...(D)

DNA testing is being conducted on international adoptees.(A)

The policy is conducting DNA testing. (C)

Registering a DNA result is a very sensitive issue. It is very sensitive information. Yes, so managing DNA results....I heard creating a DNA bank is very tricky from the legal perspective. So I thought if registering the result is tricky, then we can use another system where adoptees and biological families register their basic information so that their information can be matched....

However, the law is adoptee-centric and has excluded Korean families, meaning biological families. When an adoptee makes a request to find their biological parents, then we can manage that. But if biological parents ask us to find their children, then we have to deal with overseas organizations. We don't know their laws, so there's nothing we could do here....But as far as I know it is also very difficult for the agencies overseas to find adoptees. Even harder. I think that is why the act does not specify anything about biological parents finding their children...I think that there should be something that protects biological families when an adoptee wants to find

them. Something that prohibits the information on biological families from being disclosed if biological families do not agree. But currently, adoptees can make a request for the information and adoption agencies have to disclose and provide the information..(B)

...Like you said, the information matching when both want is the most ideal solution. If a survey is done on European adoptees in Korea, the results show that France legally prohibits biological families from finding adoptees. It is same with Norway. It is impossible to find adoptees. Other than finding them through a personal route, it is blocked completely. When I talk to a person who works for the adoption center in Norway, they say that their law stipulates that it is the rights of adoptees. When an adoptee is ready, they can find their biological parents. Why should biological families find them first? That is what they say. That is the way the needs....However, when a biological family contacts the adoption agency, the agency keeps that information in the file. And when the adoptee contacts the agency, they let the adoptee know about that in reality. That was how many families and adoptees met each other. (C)

Adoptees demand it until they can get it, and Korean families try to hide it. Some adoptees say that they demand to know because their biological family sent them away even though they also keep their own privacy. They even say that the privacy of the biological families does not deserve to be protected. I have to meet them anyway, they say. As they are raising their voices, adoption agencies are becoming diffident.(B)

2) Suggestions to Effectively Provide Post-adoption Services for International Adoptees

(1) Current Provider of Post-adoption Services and Advisable Division of Responsibilities

① Current Role of Adoption Agencies

When it comes to the post-adoption services, here is what adoption agencies do. They make a request to Korea Adoption Services upon a request from an adoptee to find their roots and see if it is possible to find their roots. When the information is collected, they talk to or exchange letters with adoptees and biological parents to make preparations for their meeting. In this process, they provide consultation services and letter translation services. After completing these preparations, they arrange the first meeting between the adoptee and his (or her) biological parents.

When we get the contact information, we contact Korean families and see if they want to meet.(B)

Before adoption agencies help them meet, they provide counseling. Before they meet, we help adoptees and biological families exchange letters. We translate the letters. The more they know about each other, the more likely they establish a good relationship when they meet. If they do not know about each other, they usually get disappointed.(A)

When we make contact with families, we only use information given by Korea Adoption Services. If we get information from Korea Adoption Services about their whereabouts, then we ask the adoptees to send their pictures and letters to give them to their biological parents. Sometimes this process takes six months. Adoptees need time to prepare themselves. When we get the letters and pictures, then we make the first contact.

However, not only adoptees but biological families do not want to give information about themselves before they meet. Many people say that they would provide information when they meet.... There are also many biological families who do not have an email account or cannot speak English. I think the proportion of biological families that provide information is about 10%?(C)

② Current Role of Korea Adoption Services

Korea Adoption Services does not directly find biological parents. When

adoption agencies ask organization to find biological parents of adoptees, it provides information to the agencies by utilizing administrative organizations in Korea. However, if some adoptees make a request directly to Korea Adoption Services then the organization hands over the case to an adoption agency.

Korea Adoption Services do not provide direct services of finding biological parents. They usually ask adoption agencies to handle that. However, if adoption agencies did everything they could but couldn't find, then the cases come back to us. That's because meeting biological parents or adoptees takes a lot of preparations. Even if they meet, there is no guarantee they stay in touch. Adoptees have to prepare themselves for the meeting. And biological parents, too. They can't just cry about it when they meet. They have to understand each other's customs or cultures before the meeting. Otherwise, the worst case scenario could play out. So we are trying to let the organization that handled the case continue to work on this kind of process. (D)

③ Advisable Division of Roles between Korea Adoption Services and Adoption Agencies

Korea shows a tendency to separate the adoption process and the post-adoption services, whereas advanced countries integrate them and make them delivered together. Given that information, the post-adoption services should also be provided by adoption agencies, which handle the adoption process. It is necessary for the public organization to establish the DB of general adoption information, but it has been pointed out that execution of specialized services should be separated from the administrative function to ensure the provision of professional and organized post-adoption services. It is deemed more advisable that adoption agencies manage the post-adoption services as they deal with the adoption process.

Adoption agencies keep all the original adoption files. ...Biological parents in Korea

know the adoption agency they contacted when they sent their kid for adoption. So when they contact the agency, they can talk about stuff. But when an organization they do not know or the police contacts them, they get very nonplused. ...When we talk to adoptees, they want more than meeting their biological parents. They have a lot of questions. ...In my opinion, adoption agencies should handle the post-adoption services as they manage the adoption process to help them better. If both are separated. But the general direction is that Korea Adoption Services should provide the post-adoption services because that way is more trustworthy, so we are a little sensitive about that issue.(B)

As far as we know, public organizations abroad have all information on international adoptees. Some say that Korea Adoption Services should have the adoption records, but governments in European countries intervene in the adoption process. That is why they have all the information. They get the information while proceeding with the adoption process. As far as I know, the so-called central authority does not have all this information just for the post-adoption services. But the Korean government seems to go that way, so I am wondering which direction they are going to go in the end..... We are a professional organization, so I guess the government wants the professional organization to serve more professional roles and lets agencies do their job. (C)

... Most of them manage a file as a family register. To manage the files before private agencies close down for good. However, there must be a way. For instance, they can transfer the files after some time when the post-adoption service is over or some say they manage electronic data. But that is very hard to manage,...Which organization can manage such information... We took a look at the recently closed agencies. Some documents were gone by the fire and some were worn-out so the information in there was unrecognizable.. So we are trying to make them electronic...But it is fortunate to have some information left. That is such a good case. Because that information is very useful in providing services. But the question is how should manage that. If the law defines that, then some would handle this somewhere.(D)

Actually Korea Adoption Services has the DB. Actually the most number of cases where people cannot find biological parents come to us. Many ask us saying that cases come from Holt even though cases were sent to Dongbang. So if we could not find.. We are sick and tired of getting calls like that. So now we contact Korea Adoption Services for information or let adoptees contact themselves. That helps.(C)

(2) Reasons for Satisfaction and Unsatisfaction with Post-adoption Services

The service with the highest level of satisfaction among adoptees is support for finding biological parents, followed by making friends provided by the visiting Korea program, Korean culture lessons and travelling. Only some adoptees express their complaint when they fail to find their biological families, but it has been exaggerated through online. They express their complaint especially for the sharing of intake information. This is usually triggered by the personal information provision consent or the details of the records. Consequently, it has been identified the need to enhance the awareness on the intake information among international adoptees.

Every program cannot find all biological parents. If they find biological parents, adoptees will be satisfied. If they don't, they will be unsatisfied. Actually the visiting Korea program helps adoptees make friends, learn Korean cultures and visit unique places in Korea that are not well-known. Many visit those kinds of places. That shows a high level of satisfaction among adoptees. More adoptees express their gratitude saying that they thank us for all these efforts we have made even though we could find their parents than those who complain. But few people post that kind of stuff online like Facebook. But if an unsatisfied adoptee posts something online, and if that news spreads...(A)

...Some adoptees, who have found their families in Korea, want to keep the information. Then we ask parents in Korea if it is ok to give copies of this document to the adoptee even though their information is in the document things like why they

sent your kid for adoption, ...If some badly put expressions are in there, some parents in Korea would not want to allow it. Even though they already met. All the words, including some cruel words they used to describe their child are in the document.(B)

There's an opposite case. Sometime biological parent tells the kid that they sent them for adoption but later they changed their mind. They say that they wanted to keep them...Then, the adoptee could be misled by the words from their parents, thinking that the adoption agency did all the wrong things. (A)

So we give copies of the document after we get consent from the parents. But some adoptees ask why they need to get consent from the parents. They say the information is theirs and they already met their parents so it's supposed to be OK to give the information. But even if they already met, we need to get their permission. We need to get consent from them. (B)

...Like I told you, we do the file review before the meeting. If we review the file, we find out about all the information like why parents sent the kid for adoption. We let them know this information. And we tell them that all this information was written by a social worker based on what they heard from the parents. I tell them this all the time ...We say that the adoption records are created as much objectively as possible by a social worker based on what their mothers told them. Of course, the records also contain subjective views and comments made by the social worker. So we only tell them objective information. We do not give copies of subjective information. And we tell them that we don't have to disclose the information because the intake information usually contains views and comments of social workers and that it is Holt's data so we are just providing other relevant information to them. ... We also try to comply with the law if the law is revised. Within the boundary of the law. We don't try out the exceptional provisions. We try to do our jobs within the adoption law. (C)

3) Future Prospects of Policies and Systems for International Adoptees

(1) Better Definition of Responsibilities of Korea Adoption Services and Adoption Agencies

The responsibilities of Korea Adoption Services and adoption agencies should be defined in a more organized manner. To this end, the legal ground has been required to come up with a systematic or specialized delineation of their roles. Especially, the role as a supervisor should be guaranteed to Korea Adoption Services so that it functions as a public organization, whereas adoption agencies should be provided with constant attention and financial support from the government to offer more specialized post-adoption services.

The current problem is that since the creation of Korea Adoption Services, there is no clear division of roles of Korea Adoption Services and adoption agencies.....I think there should be a system to make clear the role of Korea Adoption Services and the role of adoption agencies. (A)

In fact, all adoption agencies have a long history ...Seeing all the files they have created. Of course, we also created our own files, but back then we did not know anything about document management. ...Now we have medical insurance. One's identity can be checked thanks to the medical insurance system, but before hospitals didn't have any system like that.. ...There are basic records of course, such as name or age. But in the past when there was not any information of document management. Also adoption was something people wanted to hide, so each individual file did not contain any legal document in many cases. That is why it is difficult to find them. When we talk about this situation, they cannot understand. Because of that, even the government seems to be unable to understand adoption agencies. But adoption agencies have their own knowhow and serve their role as a welfare corporation. I hope that all people give us support and believe in us so that we can make

improvements on the problems we have. And the number of adoptions per agency is falling. Because of that, they are already having financial difficulties. If the government thinks that the post-adoption services are that important, they should provide support. I hope that they take care of the issue.(B)

We always say that we work as a third party in an adoption. Rather than only listening to people who are raising their voices, I hope there is a way to reflect how all the parties involved, adoptees, adoptive parents, as well as biological parents, feel. I hope that there are some improvements in policies or support by listening to what they say and factoring in their opinions and thoughts.(C)

Ever since I started to work here at Korea Adoption Services, there has been a problem regarding the division of the roles that people here mentioned. So I looked at the relevant law, and even this law stipulates that Korea Adoption Services and adoption agencies work together on finding roots. All the people excluding adoption agencies are strongly demanding that it should be done by Korea Adoption Services. Actually the pressure and the level of intensity of that demand are quite stronger than we thought. But the information disclosure work is not so simple. In order for Korea Adoption Services to perform as a public organization, it should have the authority to supervise. But its role is as equal as other agencies, but there are a lot of responsibilities the organization has to fulfill. ...I think the specialty, experiences, and knowhow that adoption agencies have should be utilized and they should serve their role as an adoption agency, but other supervisory organizations do not think that way. So it is quite a difficult situation. However, there should be a legal system to create a clear division of responsibilities. I have expectations on the future direction of this law. Like I said, now they want us to exercise our authority, but we don't have any. Quite difficult for us. Now the major role of adoption agencies is to manage the post-adoption services. I wish there were many training or education on adoption-related consultationI think there should be some policies that guarantee the support for this. (D)

(2) Survey on Needs of Biological Families

In order for the roots-finding program for international adoptees to be carried out in a specialized and systematic way, a survey is required on the needs of biological families including biological parents. A newly-established program based on the outcome of such survey will help international adoptees better adapt or settle down in Korea.

A survey on the needs of biological families is needed. There are some biological families who are raising their voice. Most of the biological parents tend to hide rather than be impudent. But there are some parents who speak up even though it is hard to find them. What I am saying is that all people involved should be heard. (C)

What is their demand? It is finding their roots. Only creating the relevant law is not enough. This issue requires an in-depth approach. Real support and help are needed. There are 120,000 people abroad and there are 77,000 people in Korea. Adoptees and their families should come. It is all our resources. They are the ones who buy Korean stuff and give help in Korea. It is not because they are Koreans. But they can reconnect all family members. So the service that helps them should be provided...(D)

(3) Help for Internationally Adopted Children to Better Adapt

As European countries increase the age of children put up for adoption to 13, it is highly likely that children adopted to these countries may know the situations in Korea and experience emotional pain or abuse. This signifies that professional treatment and counseling are required to help these children of older age to adapt to new society as a mature and comprehensive member. Therefore, the post-adoption services customized according to their age and the time in which they are adopted should be provided.

In Europe, it is 13, right? The oldest adoptees? All cases are different. Seven-year-old kid that was adopted, ten-year-old kid that was adopted, or younger kid. Children who know about Korea and learned Korean and children who are beaten. They have a difficult time adapting in a new home. The longer they stay at an institution, the more likely they walk on eggshells. Older kids know how to prepare meals and try to please others. These kids are adopted. They have to be healed for that matter. This reveals itself. Agencies would know when they were adopted or what problems they had. People at those agencies with ample experiences....(D)

3. Conclusion

This section has suggested the findings of the focus group interviews with employees of the support groups for international adoptees. Below, the major findings are described on the post-adoption services provided by the adoptee support groups for inter-country organizations include finding biological parents, visit to Korea, Korean language lessons and guesthouses. Additionally, the services such as invitation of disabled adoptees and their families or the program to help adoptees get a job in Korea if they want to settle down in Korea are offered.

Thanks to the recent reform of the system, information regarding finding roots is provided usually by Korea Adoption Services but the adoption related law stipulates that the information only involves the records on birth parents. If birth parents are dead, there is no legal ground to find relatives other than parents. It has been pointed out that the revised law is less effective to find birth families, as it is more difficult to provide comprehensive and practical information, such as information on relatives. Therefore, there is the need to widen the scope of the search from biological parents to biological family so as to perform better in terms of finding birth parents.

The current system of finding biological parents has limitations of lacking the legal ground as it has excluded the protection of information on birth families and

the needs of adoptees to find birth family. As an alternative, Korea Adoption Services is planning to open and operate a website where biological parents find their children but the plan also has limitations such as accessibility. Therefore, the system of finding roots should not only guarantee the adoptees' rights but reflect the needs of biological families in the future. To that end, a survey is required on the needs of biological families, including biological parents. In addition, it is required to consider the introduction of a system in which information of adoptees and biological parents is matched only when both parties want to share each other's information. Another service required to be integrated into the process of finding roots is professional counseling that should come first. It has been identified the need to come up with a system in which professional counseling is provided by agencies abroad per life cycle of adoptees.

Considering a growing number of international adoptees with an intention to settle down in Korea, various services should be put in place to help them along with a systematic program to find biological families. The legal ground for a systematic or specialized delineation of the roles of Korea Adoption Services and adoption agencies are required and constant attention and financial support also should come from the government to ensure the provision of more specialized post-adoption services.



Chapter 10. Support Plans for International Adoptees

Section 1. Support Direction for International Adoptees

Section 2. Support Plans for International Adoptees

10

Support Plans < for International Adoptees <

Section 1. Support Direction for International Adoptees

1. Creation of Support Strategy

A fundamental premise of international-adoption-related policies is that they should consider the times both before and after the adoption. The welfare for international adoptees can be divided into before and after the placement of adoptees. Before the placement, efforts should be made to find a proper family using the best method and institutional tools are crucial to go through the screening process more thoroughly and to come up with a better placement of a child. After the placement abroad, constant attention should be given to adopted children to see if they are adapting well in a new environment and further efforts should be made for adopted children through an organized post-adoption service program to help them grow up to be a responsible member of society. This chapter proposes support methods for international adoptees with the main focus on the post-adoption services.

Here is a recommended approach in terms of the direction of support policies and strategies for international adoptees. First, their life cycle should be considered. Policies should be divided into the two types: one for adult adoptees where were sent abroad in the past and the other for children who have been recently adopted or children who are to be adopted. Second, as for the policies for international adoptees, strategies are required to differentiate issues that Korea needs to pro-actively intervene in as an adoption sending country from issues that require monitoring or indirect support such as services provided by adoption

receiving countries. < Table 10-1 > suggests a brief introduction to such issues that Korea needs to pay attention to as an adoption sending country as well as an adoption receiving country.

< Table 10-1 > Support Strategies for International Adoptees

	Direct Intervention	Monitoring	Indirect Support
Responsible Party	Korea	Korea / Adoption Receiving Countries	Korea / Adoption Receiving Countries
Infancy (Initial Stage After Adoption)		Report (Nationality acquisition, dissolution cases, etc.)	Promotion of better family relationships Networking among adoptive families Establishment of identity of adopted child
Childhood		Report (Nationality acquisition, dissolution cases, etc.)	Promotion of better family relationships Networking among adoptive families Establishment of identity of adopted child
Adolescence	Adoptive families' visit to Korea Organization of Korean culture experience camp (in receiving countries) Establishment of identity of adopted child		Promotion of better family relationships Networking among adoptees Establishment of identity of adopted child
Adulthood	Adoptees' visit to Korea Experience of Korean cultures Settlement in Korea		Networking among adoptees Support for adoptee support groups

2. Scope and Limit of Post-adoption Services

Welfare services aim to satisfy the needs of clients. However, as they have limitations in meeting the needs of all consumers, providers need to think about a

way to meet them in a more reasonable and appropriate manner. Such thinking process is required for the post-adoption services for international adoptees. Most of the services currently used by international adoptees have been provided without the preceding process.

For instance ¹⁷⁾, as there is no limit of the number of requests that an adoptee can make to find his (or her) biological parents, the searching process may repeat for several times even after the search is closed due to insufficient data or after the applicant changed his (or her) mind about the search. Of course, the reunion with biological parents is so crucial that it is difficult to put a limit on the frequency of the search, but still there should be some limitations in place. In addition, some asked for creation of a program to help children of adoptees establish their identity as they may experience the same identity confusion as their parents did.

In order to make the post-adoption services more effective and efficient, rather than providing the services from the paternalistic view, some limits should be put in place, as highlighted in the support strategies.

3. Sharing of Responsibilities among Involved Organizations

The major post-adoption services provided both in Korea and overseas for international adoptees include culture camp, events, finding and reuniting with biological parents, visit to Korea, Korean lessons, and support for long-term stay in Korea. Such services are carried out by international adoptee support groups and adoption agencies in adoption receiving countries, international adoptee support groups and adoption agencies in Korea, that handle international adoption, and Korea Adoption Services. As there are multiple service providers, the services are not provided in an efficient manner (refer to < Table 10-2 >).

17) Found during the FGI with employees working for the post-adoption services and the in-depth interviews with international adoptees

According to the findings of this study, many international adoptees wanted to receive the services through a group established by international adoptees (27.3%). The second most popular organization as a provider of the services was adoption agencies in Korea (20.8%), followed by adoption agencies in countries that adoptees were adopted to (18.6%) and Korea Adoption Agencies (14.4%). As explained here, international adoptees support groups created by other international adoptees who share same experiences as theirs. Therefore, it is deemed more effective that programs related to identity or emotions of adoptees are provided by international adoptee support groups and programs carried out in adoption receiving countries are operated by adoption agencies in those countries.

The findings of the survey also showed that adoptees wanted the Korean government (30.4%) or Korea Adoption Services (17.4%) to be responsible for archiving the adoption records, suggesting that they prefer public organizations for the task. The issue related to the responsible party for storing the adoption records is crucially addressed in the Hague convention. Given that those records should be handled with professional skills and stored permanently, it seems more effective to give the responsibility of record management to a public organization, such as the government.

Meanwhile, adoption agencies in Korea were preferred among international adoptees for most of the responsibilities. This can be attributed to the fact that most of the international adoption services were executed by adoption agencies in Korea and to the fact that most of the adoptees are satisfied with the post-adoption services offered by them. Considering this, it is deemed proper that adoption agencies in Korea provide some of the post-adoption services that require their operation knowhow. The examples of such services are operation of guesthouses, a program for reunion with birth parents or counseling.

〈 Table 10-2 〉 Problems of, Suggestions to Improve, and Providers of Post-adoption Services

	Problem	Requirement and Suggestion to Improve	Provider
Culture Experience Camp and Event in Overseas Countries	-Most of the programs are similar, stressing the Korean tradition	-To develop new programs to share the latest Korean cultures(K-pop, etc.)	-International adoptee support groups -Adoption agencies in adoption receiving countries
Meeting for Networking	-No channel for international adoptees to receive information or communicate	-To give support to support groups for adoptees living in Korea -To give support to adoptee support groups in each adoption receiving country -To provide a venue for networking among adoptees	-International adoptee support groups and the Korean government
Language Lesson	-Difficult for the language lessons to be given in other countries	-To provide internet education -To lend language education program materials	
Visit to Korea	-Lack of PR activities on the support for the first visit	-To expand the scope of potential beneficiaries of the visiting-Korea program to include adolescent adoptees and their families	-International adoptee support groups
Finding Birth Parents	Access granted only to information on birth parents	-To expand the scope of the information search to brothers and sisters, and relatives	-The Korean government and international adoption agencies
Settlement in Korea	-Lack of guesthouses and difficulties in long-term stay	-Housing Support	-The Korean government

Section 2. Support Plans for International Adoptees

1. Provision of Post-adoption Services per Life Cycle

1) Differentiated Support by Life Cycle

Until now, the post-adoption services have targeted only adult adoptees, because the thought, that before adoptees become an adult, they are placed under the responsibility of their adoptive parents was pervasive. The adoption process does not end when a child is placed with an adoptive family. If it is inevitable to send children abroad for adoption, support should be provided to adoptive parents to help them take good care of the Korean children. To that end, it should be monitored if those children are leading a good life until they grow up to become a desirable member of society. It means that the post-adoption services should not be confined to a certain period, but be carried out throughout the lifetime of adoptees. Policies based on the long-term approach should be established to give practical support to adoptees when they grow up, rather than one-time and temporary programs.

2) Need for Monitoring System of Adoptive Parents

As an adoption sending country, Korea should receive a monitoring report on adoptive parents for some time after sending children abroad as part of the post-adoption service. This is defined even in the Hague convention and its detailed procedures are decided by adoption sending countries. As the report system on such monitoring has not been specified by law, Korea should request the countries with which Korea has concluded an international adoption convention to provide reports as a mandatory obligation. Korea should define the details such as the duration and frequency of the provision of such reports or the selection of

a person who should conduct an investigation for the reports and give the information to the adoption receiving countries for its request for the provision of reports.

According to the data on countries that send children to France for adoption, the duration of the provision of such reports ranges from at least one year after the adoption to the time when the adopted child becomes an adult (age 18) and the frequency varies from one time to two times a year until the child becomes an adult. Korea needs to reach an agreement on the proper duration and frequency. Especially, the cases involving adoption dissolution or failure in acquiring nationality should be tracked down. There should be in place guidelines and regulations on the post-adoption services to handle cases of adoption dissolution at an early stage or failure in nationality acquisition. It is one of the responsibilities of an adoption sending country to monitor these cases, but the government should give much thought about such guidelines and regulations as they may represent the stance of the government. For example, the government should think about if the long-term monitoring would have only positive effects on the adjustment of adopted children. The following < Table 10-3 > shows the details of the minimum proposal and the maximum proposal.

< Table 10-3 > Monitoring (Proposal) of Adoptive Families

	1st Proposal(Minimum)	2nd Proposal(Maximum)
Duration	-Up to 1 year after adoption	-Until age 18
Frequency	-Twice a year	-Twice a year
Dissolution Case	-Readoption and child protection system in adoption receiving countries	-If a child goes through adoption dissolution within a year after adoption, he (or she) is returned to Korea
Perspective	-To highlight that children adopted overseas are placed under the responsibility of adoption receiving countries	-Based on the view that internationally adopted children are Koreans(Korean expatriates)

3) Support for Better Relationships of Adoptive Families: Childhood and Adolescence

Post-adoption services should be offered to ensure better relationships of adoptive families. International adoption is a tremendous process not only financially, emotionally but culturally for adoptive parents. However, the support provided by Korea focuses only on adult adoptees. Therefore, post-adoption services that help adoptive parents better understand their adopted children and form the sense of identity or attachment with them are required. To provide such support in an organized manner, support should be provided for each family unit, that includes adoptees and all family members, per life cycle of adoptees.

According to the findings of this survey, about 7-48% of adoptees, especially women and older adoptees experienced emotional, verbal, physical, or even sexual abuse from adoptive family members or relatives. In order for international adoptees to adapt to a new home and to become a responsible citizen, the qualifications and capacities of adoptive parents are crucial. The qualification criteria for adoptive parents should be strengthened in advance and education programs to make them better parents should be carried out by adoptee support groups and professional institutions overseas. An institutional tool is prerequisite to protect children from abuse through a detailed survey on the duration and intensity of abuse along with psychological and physical treatment.

This survey also demonstrated that 42-28% of international adoptees were in an ordinary or (very) bad relationship with their adoptive family, suggesting that their relationship with adoptive family is not so good. In consideration of such outcome, education or professional counseling need to be provided by support groups or professional institutions located overseas to help them strengthen the bond with their adoptive family. In addition, measures should be sought out to help adoptive families adapt better and become more resilient in the face of problems by promoting support groups.

4) Peer Group Support: Childhood and Adolescence

Social support is the most important factor to make international adoptees become a responsible member of society. The survey showed that the average number of friends each adoptee has was eight, but they did not ask for help from or rely on their friends. This indicates that a comprehensive approach is required to help them overcome their stigma of adoption and form a support network of friends of different races. Various education and counseling programs are necessary to help them build an identity and the sense of pride and their social support network should be strengthened through various peer groups.

5) Professional Counseling as a Way to Help Adoptees Relieve Anger:

Adulthood

It is highly likely that international adoptees are filled up with anger because of their experiences of isolation, discrimination and identity confusion, professional counseling should precede before dealing with the information in the process of finding roots to control their anger and identity issues. Adoption agencies cannot provide professional counseling services due to language and cultural differences, it should be pursued the measures for overseas agencies to provide such services per life cycle. As a mid-term strategy, agencies in Korea should train counselors in charge of counseling with international adoptees.

6) Better Access to Korean Culture: All Ages

Education and publicity programs should be developed and implemented to correct the distorted facts on Korea due to lack of understanding on Korean cultures. The level of satisfaction among international adoptees with their life in Korea is not so high as they compare Korea's support policies with those of other

countries that they lived. Rather than forcing them to accept the situations in Korea, there should be a new measure to educate them with a guidance book or video so that they analyze the information and naturally understand Korea's policies.

Meanwhile, visiting Korea programs are in high demand as it gives a chance to visit the birth country to international adoptees who cannot easily visit Korea. The programs receive good feedbacks from international adoptees who visit Korea for the first time but as they are continuously exposed to similar programs without any consideration of the characteristics of each participant, they become less satisfied. Therefore, these programs should reflect more of the characteristics of participants and reduce duplication and similarities.

2. Improvement in Finding Roots

Adoptees' effort to find roots is an indication of their thirst for something Korean such as its culture, society and or religions. A growing number of adoptees experiencing Korean cultures is leading to an increasing demand for finding biological families. Even though their demand for searching for biological families is growing, their information is non-existent, highly insufficient or inaccurate in many cases. Sometimes, even if adoptees have found their biological parents, remarried biological mothers refuse to meet them.

The most fundamental and common demand among adoptees is for "finding roots." Even if they succeeded in finding their roots, maintaining a good relationship is difficult. Adoptees not only want to find their biological parents and maintain a relationship but also to confirm their identity through "find roots."

1) Expansion of Scope of Provided Information

The roots-finding system for international adoptees provides information given

by Korea Adoption Services. However, there is no legal ground to find relatives other than parents if birth parents are dead. Difficulties in providing comprehensive and practical information, such as information on relatives, serve as an obstacle. Therefore, it should be considered the need to widen the scope of the search from biological parents to biological family so as to make the system more effective. With a wider scope, the legal ground would be put in place to enable international adoptees to find other relatives or foster parents, who also wish to meet them though their biological parents are dead.

2) More Manpower for Finding Roots and More Counselors

Conflicts between adoptees and adoption agencies arise when adoptees are not satisfied with the process of finding their roots. They are unsatisfied when they could not find their biological parents and hard to understand the reasons because the root search process is the most important task for adoptees to find their identity and it is not just a project or a program for international adoptees. Therefore, social emotional coordinators and counselors are required to give psychological comfort during the process. Rather than simply finding and managing relevant information, there should be designated staff to explain the process of finding roots and provide guidance to adoptees, more than simply finding and managing relevant information.

3) Reflection of both Information Protection and Needs of Biological Families

Although the current system of finding biological parents has factored in only the needs of adoptees, it excludes information protection of and the needs of biological parents, serving as an obstacle to finding roots. As an alternative, Korea Adoption Services is planning to open and operate a website where

biological parents find their children, but the plan also has limitations, such as accessibility for adoptive parents.

The system of finding roots should not only guarantee the adoptees' rights but reflect the needs of biological families in the future as the system is meaningful only when it works both ways. To that end, a survey is required on the needs of biological families, including biological parents. In addition, it is required to consider the introduction of a system in which information of adoptees and biological parents is matched only when both parties want to share each other's information.

4) Guidebook for Biological Families

The current post-adoption service system focuses only on the time until biological parents are found and not on the time after adoptees meet their biological parents. As there are many adoptees in their 20s who visit Korea to find their parents, there should be a system to help them form a good relationship with their birth parents.¹⁸⁾ Even if adoptees find their biological family, they may find it difficult to contact them when they go back to their countries. Even if they stay in Korea, they may have a difficult time establishing a relationship because of the language and cultural differences.

Therefore there should be someone who can help them overcome the differences and a guidebook also can go a long way to narrowing their cultural differences. Adoption agencies and support groups are providing guidebooks on what adoptees should know about Korean cultures but these are only for adoptees. However, a guidebook should be created for biological parents so that they can understand their children better to enhance their relationship with them.

In addition, it has been pointed out the need to identify what biological

18) This was suggested by Global Overseas Adoptees' Link, invited to the Final Report Meeting(December 20, 2013)

families want. Such survey will help the government come up with more effective programs and policies to support the adjustment and settlement of adoptees in Korea.

3. Establishment of Network of International Adoptees

1) Creation of Venue for Networking

International adoptees have a strong desire to share their own experiences with other adoptees. This has been manifested in their participation in international adoptee support groups or adoption-related activities. However, there are no organizations that gather their members to share information other than IKAA and GOAL, recently.

Many international adoptees believe that there should be a universal venue where a total of 160,000 adoptees can gather to share information and to form a network other than the venues provided by local groups. For instance, the website of Korea Adoption Services could be utilized for that purpose; a section in the website can be used for exchanging adoptees' information and thoughts, freely.

2) Creation of Venue for Information Exchange for Adoptive Parents

Adoptive parents also need meetings where they can exchange information and unique experiences for raising their adopted children. There should be opportunities for adoptive parents to meet each other and to learn Korean cultures and related information so as to help their adopted children build an ethnic identity. However, no support is given to such meetings and there is no official channel to get information on Korean cultures. An official organization should be created and operated to provide information on Korean cultures and emotional support to adoptive parents of Korean children so that they can deal with

common problems that only adoptive parents of Korean children would understand.

3) Exchange of Information on International-adoption-related Policies

There have been some changes in the international adoption law, such as the recent revision of the Act on Special Cases concerning Adoption, but international adoptees as actual beneficiaries of the policies do not seem to have exchanged that information. The survey showed less than half of the surveyed adoptees were aware of their right to request for adoption information through Korea Adoption Services (38%) and their right to know about adoption records (28.3%) defined in the revised Act on Special Cases concerning Adoption.

Therefore, a website should be created as a gateway to help international adoptees exchange information as post-adoption services. As suggested before, the website of Korea Adoption Services can be employed for that purpose or a new website can be run by an international adoptee support group.

4. Better Awareness on International Adoptees

Distorted perceptions and stereotypes about international adoptees should be removed. TV shows and newspapers should display their life in the positive light, rather than in the distorted or exaggerated way, to change the distorted perceptives and get rid of stereotypes on international adoptees. It is also necessary to accept dual nationality and to recognize them as Korean expatriates to show them that Korean society is comprehensive.

The survey displayed that more than two-thirds of the international adoptees experienced social discrimination from friends of similar age, at workplace, in regional communities or in everyday life. In addition, they (53%) considered Korean's attitude toward them as indifferent or hostile and discriminatory,

requiring the need to enhance the awareness on adoptees among Koreans. As such an awareness campaign has to be implemented on a regular basis to see a positive outcome, it requires a mid-to-long-term approach.

As an example of advanced countries, the general public in the US usually thinks that a family is necessarily made up of biological parents and their children. This was possible not only because of its cultural diversity but because of the education on positive effects of adoption for all students, including primary students as well as college students rather than the effects of the simple social and institutional publicity. Korea needs to change the concept of family composition as a way to respond to cultural diversity and various forms of families through education and publicity on adoption per life cycle. In the short term, online and offline campaigns and education should be carried out via internet sites, TV, newspapers, radio or publications.

5. Support for International Adoptees Living in Korea

1) Various Forms of Support

Most of the international adoptees living in Korea for several years cannot speak Korean well. They need language lessons to better adapt to Korean society. Moreover, if they get provided with housing support, their life in Korea could be more stable. Therefore, "housing" support should be offered to adoptees who strongly wish to settle down in Korea along with guesthouses for the short-term stay.

It means that residential facilities are provided to international adoptees at a proper price as a way to support their stay in Korea. The most difficult part of their life in Korea was related to economic activities other than cultural adjustment. Especially adoptees from the regions other than the US or Canada have a difficult time finding a job in Korea. It has been found that jobs as English teachers are

hard to come by, regardless of their English proficiency¹⁹⁾. Therefore, considering this reality, there should be a system which can match skills of adoptees to jobs provided by employers.

Furthermore, more efforts should be made to reflect their characteristics and to make the best out of their strengths in helping them find work. It can also be considered to use them as post-adoption service counselors or as interpreters or translators.

2) Establishment of Center for International Adoptees

Adoptee support groups are proposing the establishment of a center for international adoptees under Korea Adoption Services to do administrative work, to host lectures and performances and to do the research. This center can also be employed as a provider of the post-adoption services for adoptees living in Korea or overseas.

19) Mentioned during the in-depth interview with adoptees

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- http://www.hcch.net/index_en.php
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Appendix <

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- Appendix 1-1. Survey on International Adoptees Questionnaire for Adults (Korean)
- Appendix 1-2. Survey on International Adoptees Questionnaire for Adults (English)
- Appendix 1-3. Survey on International Adoptees Questionnaire for Adults (French)
- Appendix 1-4. Survey on International Adoptees Questionnaire for Adults (Dutch)
- Appendix 2-1. Survey on International Adoptees Questionnaire for Teenagers (Korean)
- Appendix 2-2. Survey on International Adoptees Questionnaire for Teenagers (English)
- Appendix 2-3. Survey on International Adoptees Questionnaire for for Adoptive Parents
(Korean)
- Appendix 2-4. Survey on International Adoptees Questionnaire for for Adoptive Parents
(English)
- Appendix 3. Consent Form to Participate In-depth Interview and Questions of
In-depth Interview

부록 1-1. 국외입양인 실태조사 설문지 성인용 (한국어)

국외입양인 실태조사 설문지

안녕하십니까!

국무총리실 산하 정책을 발전시키고 형성하는 연구기관인, 한국보건사회연구원은 국외 입양인 실태조사를 실시하고 있습니다. 이 설문지의 목적은 앞으로의 입양 사업에서의 요구들을 평가하고 더 만족시키기 위해 국외 입양인들의 현 실태를 조사하는 것입니다.

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이 설문에 참여해 주시는 것은 익명이며 모든 정보는 기밀로 보관됩니다. 이 설문의 주요 결과들은 일반 대중들이 볼 수 있도록 영어와 한국어로 발행됩니다.

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영역 1. 인구 사회학적 특성

영역 1-1. 사회 경제적 지위

1. 귀하의 국적은 무엇입니까? 한 개나 그 이상의 박스에 체크해주시시오.

- ① 미국 ② 프랑스 ③ 덴마크 ④ 스웨덴
⑤ 노르웨이 ⑥ 네덜란드 ⑦ 벨기에 ⑧ 호주
⑨ 독일 ⑩ 캐나다 ⑪ 스위스 ⑫ 이탈리아
⑬ 룩셈부르크 ⑭ 영국 ⑮ 기타(직접 기입: _____)

2. 귀하의 성별은 무엇입니까? ① 남자 ② 여자 ③ 기타

3. 귀하의 생년월일은 언제입니까? _____년 ____월 ____일

4. 귀하의 최종학력은 어떻게 되십니까?

- ① 무학 ② 8학년까지 혹은 그 이하로 학교에 다님
③ 고등학교를 다녔으나 졸업하지 못함(혹은 GED를 받음)
④ 고졸 ⑤ 4년제/2년제 대학에 진학하였으나 졸업하지
⑥ 대졸 ⑦ 대학원 학위(석사 또는 박사학위 또는 그 밖의 고급과정)

5. 귀하는 직업을 가진 적이 있습니까?

- ① 직업경험 없음 (→질문6으로)
② 현재는 일하지 않았으나 과거에는 일했음(→질문 6으로)
③ 현재 일하고 있음 (→질문 5-1로)

5-1. 귀하의 현재 직업은 정규직(주당 35시간 혹은 그 이상)입니까 혹은 비 정규직(주당 10시간이상 35시간미만/10시간미만)입니까?

- ① 전일직 ② 임시직 1(주당 35시간 미만, 10시간 이상)
③ 임시직 2(주당 10시간 미만)

5-2. 귀하의 현재 직업은 무엇입니까?

- ① 전문직 또는 기술직(의사, 교사, 엔지니어, 예술가, 회계사, 간호사)
② 고위행정직 (은행가, 고위직, 고위공무원, 조합간부)
③ 사무직(비서, 사무원, 사무장, 공무원, 회계장부관리자)
④ 판매직 (판매부장, 상점 주인, 상점, 상점 점원, 보험판매사)
⑤ 서비스직(식당 주인, 경찰, 웨이터, 이발사, 관리인)
⑥ 숙련 노동자(공사장 감독, 자동차 정비사, 페인트공, 재봉사, 제조업자, 전기기술자)
⑦ 준숙련 노동자 (벽돌공, 버스운전기사, 작업 노동자, 목수, 판금공, 제빵사)
⑧ 비숙련직 (노무자, 집꾼, 비숙련 공장 노동자, 청소인)
⑨ 농장 노동자(노동자, 트랙터 운전사)
⑩ 농장 경영자, 농장 매니저

19. 귀하가 입양된 국가는 어디입니까?

- ① 미국 ② 프랑스 ③ 덴마크 ④ 스웨덴
⑤ 노르웨이 ⑥ 네덜란드 ⑦ 벨기에 ⑧ 오스트레일리아
⑨ 독일 ⑩ 캐나다 ⑪ 스위스 ⑫ 이탈리아
⑬ 룩셈부르크 ⑭ 영국 ⑮ 기타(직접 기입: _____)

20. 귀하는 파양을 경험해 본 적이 있습니까? ① 예 ② 아니오

영역 2-2. 입양부모와 가족

21. 입양 부모의 인종은 어떻게 되십니까?(부, 모 각각의 해당 번호를 기입해주시시오)

21-1. 부 _____ **21-2. 모** _____

- ① 백인/유럽인 ② 황인종(한국 제외) ③ 혼혈인
④ 히스패닉 ⑤ 흑인 또는 아프리카계 미국인 ⑥ 한국인
⑦ 기타(직접 기입: _____)
⑧ 모름

22. 입양부모의 최종학력은 어떻게 되십니까?(부, 모 각 해당 번호를 기입해주시시오)

22-1. 부 _____ **22-2. 모** _____

- ① 무학 ② 8학년까지 혹은 그 이하로 학교에 다님
③ 고등학교를 다녔으나 졸업하지 않음(또는 GED를 받음)
④ 고졸 ⑤ 4년제/2년제 대학 진학하였으나 졸업하지 못함
⑥ 대졸 ⑦ 대학원 학위(석사 또는 박사학위 또는 고급과정 등)
⑧ 모름

23. 귀하께서 성장할 때 입양부모의 직업은 무엇이었습니다?

23-1. 부 _____ **23-2. 모** _____

- ① 전문직 또는 기술직(의사, 교사, 엔지니어, 예술가, 회계사, 간호사)
② 고위행정직(은행가, 고위직, 고위공무원, 조합간부)
③ 사무직(비서, 사무원, 사무장, 공무원, 회계장부관리자)
④ 판매직(판매부장, 상점 주인, 상점, 상점 점원, 보험판매사)
⑤ 서비스직(식당 주인, 경찰, 웨이터, 이발사, 관리인)
⑥ 숙련 노동자(공사장 감독, 자동차 정비사, 페인트공, 재봉사, 제조업자, 전기기술자)
⑦ 준숙련 노동자(벽돌공, 버스운전기사, 작업 노동자, 목수, 판금공, 제빵사)
⑧ 비숙련직(노무자, 집꾼, 비숙련 공장 노동자, 청소인)
⑨ 농장 노동자(노동자, 트랙터 운전사)
⑩ 농장 경영자, 농장 매니저

24. 입양부모는 귀하를 포함, 몇 명의 자녀를 입양 하셨습니까?

24-1. 입양된 자녀의 수는 몇 명입니까?

() 명 ※ 귀하께서 유일한 입양 자녀라면 "1"을 기입하여주십시오

24-2. 한국에서 입양된 자녀의 수는 몇 명입니까?

() 명 ※ 귀하께서 유일한 입양 자녀라면 "1"을 기입하여주십시오

24-3. 친생자녀의 수는 몇 명입니까?

() 명 ※ 친생자녀가 없을 경우 "0"을 기입하여주십시오

25. 귀하의 입양부모는 친생자녀를 가질 수 없었습니까?

① 예 ② 아니오 ③ 모름

26. 입양 부모는 이혼이나 별거를 했습니까?

① 예 (→ 질문 26-1으로)
② 아니오 (→ 질문 27으로)

26-1. 당시 귀하는 몇 살이었습니까? ()세

26-2. 귀하는 누구와 함께 살았습니까? 이혼 부모와 살았습니까 또는 독립했습니까?

① 입양부
② 입양모
③ 혼자
④ 기타(상세하게 적어 주십시오:_____)

27. 입양부모는 현재 모두 살아계십니까?(해당되는 번호를 모두 선택하여 주십시오)

① 두 분 모두 살아계심
② 입양부 돌아가심 ※ 삼가 조의를 표합니다.
 입양부 사망 당시 귀하의 연령은: (_____)
③ 입양모 돌아가심 ※ 삼가 조의를 표합니다.
 입양모 사망 당시 귀하의 연령은: (_____)

28. 귀하께서 당시 성장했던 국가에서 성장 당시 귀하의 입양 가족의 경제적 지위는 어떠했습니까?

① 상류층 ② 중상위층 ③ 중산층
④ 중하위층 ⑤ 하위층

35-2. 한국인 친구 수: _____ 명

35-3. 입양인 친구 수: _____ 명

36. 귀하께서는 한국인 또는 한국계 이성친구를 사귀어 적어 있습니까?

 ① 예 ② 아니오

37. 귀하의 배우자로 특별히 선호하는 인종이 있습니까?/ 귀하의 배우자로 특별히 선호한 인종이 있었습니까? 그렇다면 귀하는 어느 인종을 선호합니까?

 ① 한국계(비입양인) ② 한국계입양인 ③ 비한국인 ④ 기타 (상세하게 기재해 주십시오. _____) ⑤ 특별히 선호하는 인종 없음

38. 다음의 문장에 대해 어떻게 느낍니까? 각 문장을 읽고 각 문장에 대해 어떻게 느끼는지 표시해 주세요.

	① Strongly disagree ② Disagree ③ Agree ④ Strongly agree			
38-1. 내가 필요로 할 때 주변에 특별한 사람이 있다	①	②	③	④
38-2. 나의 기쁨과 슬픔을 공유할 수 있는 특별한 사람이 있다	①	②	③	④
38-3. 나의 입양가족은 나에게 도움을 주려고 한다	①	②	③	④
38-4. 나는 나의 입양가족으로부터 정서적인 도움과 지지를 받는다	①	②	③	④
38-5. 나를 편안하게 해주는 특별한 사람이 있다	①	②	③	④
38-6. 나의 친구는 나를 도와주려고 노력한다	①	②	③	④
38-7. 잘못된 일이 있을 때 나는 나의 친구에게 의지할 수 있다	①	②	③	④
38-8. 나는 나의 입양 가족과 나의 문제에 대해 이야기 나눈다	①	②	③	④
38-9. 나는 나의 기쁨과 슬픔을 함께할 친구가 있다	①	②	③	④
38-10. 나의 기분에 대해 신경써주는 특별한 사람이 있다	①	②	③	④
38-11. 나의 입양가족은 내가 의사결정하는 것을 기꺼이 도와준다	①	②	③	④
38-12. 나는 나의 친구와 함께 나의 문제에 대해 이야기 한다	①	②	③	④

영역 3-3. 사회적 차별

39. 귀하가 입양인이라는 이유로 차별을 경험해 본적이 있습니까?

- ① 예 (→ 질문 39-1으로)
- ② 아니오 (→ 질문40으로)

**39-1. 예라고 대답 하셨다면, 누구에게 어디에서 차별을 경험했습니까?
(해당 번호를 모두 선택해 주십시오)**

- ① 또래친구
- ② 직업
- ③ 남자친구 또는 여자친구
- ④ 일상생활
- ⑤ 지역사회
- ⑥ 기타 (상세하게 기재해 주십시오:_____)

40. 귀하의 인종 때문에 친구를 사귀기 어렵다고 느끼십니까?

- ① 아니오
- ② 한번
- ③ 몇 번
- ④ 자주

41. 귀하가 입양인이기 때문에 친구를 사귀기 어렵다고 느끼십니까?

- ① 아니오
- ② 한번
- ③ 몇 번
- ④ 자주

42. 한국인들의 국외입양인에 대한 태도는 대체로 어떠하다고 느끼시나요?

- ① 우호적(우리 민족으로 여김)
- ② 무관심
- ③ 적대적 /차별적
- ④ 기타(상세하게 기재하여 주십시오:_____)

43. 현재 귀하는 입양인으로 구성된 조직에 참여하고 있습니까?

- ① 네(기관 명을 자세히 적어 주십시오.)
- ② 아니오

44. 입양 부모는 귀하의 한국과 관련된 활동이나 입양과 관련된 활동에 얼마나 지지하십니까?

44-1. 부 _____ **44-2. 모** _____

- ① 매우 지지적임
- ② 지지적임
- ③ 중립적
- ④ 지지하지 않음
- ⑤ 매우 지지하지 않음
- ⑥ 위 보기 중 어느 것도 적용되지 않음

영역 4. 심리적 적응과 사회적 정체성

영역 4-1. 심리적 적응

45. 각 질문을 읽고 지난 달 동안 귀하에게 나타난 상황을 가장 잘 설명하는 곳에 체크하세요. 정답과 오답은 없습니다.

지난달 동안	① 전혀 그러지 아니했다 ② 가끔 그러했다 ③ 때때로 그러했다 ④ 꽤 그러했다 ⑤ 대부분 그러했다 ⑥ 항상 그러했다					
45-1. 얼마나 자주 행복하십니까?	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
45-2. 얼마나 자주 차분하고 평화로움을 느꼈습니까?	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
45-3. 얼마 동안 매우 불안함을 느끼셨습니까?	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
45-4. 얼마 동안 낙담되고 우울하셨습니까?	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
45-5. 얼마동안 우울하고 아무것으로도 위로받을 수 없다고 느꼈습니까?	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥

46. 귀하는 정신적 문제나 정서적 문제로 상담, 치료, 정신건강 치료를 받은 적이 있나요?

① 예

② 아니오

47. 귀하의 삶에 얼마나 만족하십니까? 밑의 줄에 표시해주세요.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
매우 불만족			←————→				매우 만족			

48. 귀하가 입양되었다는 사실에 대해 걱정해본 적 있습니까? 다음의 10점 척도를 이용해 귀하가 일반적으로 느끼는 정도를 나타내 주세요. (0=매우 걱정함, 10=전혀 걱정하지 않음)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
매우 걱정함			←————→ 평균				————→ 전혀 걱정 안됨			

49. 귀하께서는 정체성의 위기를 경험한 적이 있습니까?

① 네

② 아니오

영역 4-2. 민족적 인종적 사회화

50. 다음의 목록에서 각각의 개발 활동이 귀하가 생각하시기에 얼마나 중요한지 선택하여 주십시오.

	① 전혀 중요하지 않음 ② 조금 중요함 ③ 중간정도 중요함 ④ 매우 중요함 ⑤ 아주 몹시 중요함				
	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-1. 출신국 언어 또는 은어 배우기	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-2. 출신국의 음악 무용 같은 예술 감상	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-3. 출신국 문화의 언어에 능통하기	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-4. 출신국 문화의 전통과 가치 배우기	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-5. 출신국의 역사 배우기	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-6. 입양가족의 기념일에 출신국의 전통 명절과 같은 전통 포함하기	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-7. 출신국 방문하기	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-8. 출신국의 아동과 관계가지기	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-9. 문화캠프 참여하기	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-10. 편견, 인종차별, 차별의 현실에 대해 배우기	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-11. 편견에 직면했을 때 선택할 수 있는 다양한 대처전략 가르쳐 주기	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-12. 인종 간 차이에 대해 배우기	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-13. 가족이 아닌 다른 사람이 인종차별적 언어를 사용할 때 무엇을 해야 하는지 가르쳐주기	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-14. 가족 간에 개방적으로 인종과 인종차별주의에 대해 이야기하기	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-15. 자신의 피부색에 대해 자랑스러워하기	①	②	③	④	⑤

영역 4-3. 뿌리찾기

51. 귀하의 친생부모를 찾고 싶었습니까?

- ① 예(→ 질문 51-1으로) ② 아니오(→ 질문 52으로)

51-1. 언제 귀하의 친생부모나 가족을 처음으로 찾고 싶었습니까?

- ① 아동기 (10세이전) ② 10대 ③ 20대
 ④ 30대 ⑤ 40대 이상

52. 귀하의 친생부모를 찾고자 시도해 본 적이 있습니까?

- ① 예 (→ 질문 52-1~52-6으로) ② 아니오 (→ 질문 52-8으로)

52-1. 친생 부모를 찾고자 시도 해 본적이 있다면, 귀하의 친생부모를 찾은 이유는 무엇입니까?

- ① 호기심 충족을 위해 ② 정체성을 찾기 위해
③ 기타 (상세히 기재 주십시오: _____)

52-2. 친생 부모를 찾고자 시도 해 본적이 있다면, 친생부모를 찾기 위해 비용이 지불한 적이 있었습니까? 얼마나 들었습니까?

- ① 예 (비용: USD _____) ② 아니오

52-3. 친생 부모를 찾고자 시도 해 본적이 있다면 DNA 검사를 해본 적이 있습니까?

- ① 예 ② 아니오

52-4. 친생 부모를 찾고자 시도 해 본적이 있다면, 친생 부모를 어떻게 찾았습니까?(해당 문항을 모두 선택하여 주십시오)

- ① 입양기관을 통해서(홀트아동복지회, 동방사회복지회, 한국사회봉사회)
② 입양국의 입양기관을 통해 ③ 대사관을 통해
④ 입양국의 정부 또는 공공기관을 통해
⑤ 중앙입양원을 통해(중앙입양원은 입양법을 근거로 설립되었습니다. 중앙입양원은 입양 데이터베이스 시스템을 만들고 국내 입양을 장려함으로써 입양 사후서비스를 체계화할 예정입니다)
⑥ 미디어를 통해(KBS, 신문 등) ⑦ 한국의 경찰을 통해
⑧ 사설탐정을 통해 (비용은 얼마나 지불하셨습니다?USD_____)
⑨ 친구 및 친인척을 통해
⑩ 기타(상세히 기재하여 주십시오: _____)

52-5. 친생부모를 찾은 기간은 총 얼마입니까? _____ 년 _____개월

52-6. 친생 부모 찾기 시도를 해보았다면, 귀하가 친생부모를 만났든 만나지 못했든 입양기관에 얼마나 만족합니까?

- ① 매우 불만족 (→ 질문 52-6-1으로)
② 불만족 (→ 질문으로)
③ 보통 ④ 만족 ⑤ 매우 만족

52-6.1. 기관에 만족하지 못하다면 이유를 선택하여 주십시오(해당 사항을 모두 선택하여 주십시오)

- ① 친절하지 않음
- ② 찾는 과정이 너무 느림
- ③ 찾는데 충분한 노력을 기울이지 않음
- ④ 직원이 부족함
- ⑤기타(상세히 기재하여 주십시오: _____)

52-7. 부모 찾기를 시도한 적이 있다면, 귀하의 친생부모는 귀하께서 친생 부모를 찾으려는 노력과 만나려는 노력을 거부한 적이 있습니까?

- ① 예
- ② 아니오

52-8. 부모찾기를 시도해 본 적이 없다면, 친생 부모 찾기를 시도하지 않은 이유는 무엇입니까? (→ 이 질문 후 질문 54번으로)

- ① 현재 삶에 만족함
- ② 친생부모가 나를 포기하였기 때문에
- ③ 관심없음
- ④ 불가능하다고 생각함
- ⑤ 이미 부모가 계신다고 생각함
- ⑥ 기타 (상세히 기재해 주십시오: _____)

53. 입양 후 귀하의 친생부모를 만난 적이 있습니까?

- ① 예 (→ 질문 53-1 ~ 53-4로)
- ② 아니오, 친생부모를 만난 적이 없습니다 (→ 질문 54로)

53-1. 귀하의 친생부모를 어떻게 만났습니까?

- ① 입양기관을 통해서(홀트아동복지회, 동방사회복지회, 한국사회봉사회)
- ② 입양국의 입양기관을 통해
- ③ 대사관을 통해
- ④ 입양국의 정부 또는 공공기관을 통해
- ⑤ 중앙입양원을 통해
- ⑥ 미디어를 통해(KBS, 신문 등)
- ⑦ 한국의 경찰을 통해
- ⑧ 사설탐정을 통해 (비용은 얼마나 지불하셨습니다? USD_____)
- ⑨ 친구 및 친인척을 통해
- ⑩ 기타(상세히 기재하여 주십시오: _____)

영역 5. 사후서비스

55. 다음의 표에서 귀하가 받은 입양 사후 서비스를 체크해주세요. 귀하가 직, 간접적으로 느끼기에 얼마나 필요한 서비스였는지 선택하여 주십시오.

입양사후서비스	이용 여부		필요 정도			
	①이용	②비이용	①매우필요	②다소필요	③필요없음	④불필요
55-1. 입양인 단체 지원	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-2. 문화캠프/레크리에이션	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-3. 이벤트, 레크리에이션, 활동, 스포츠 이벤트, 모임, 파티 등	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-4. 친생부모 찾기 및 재결합 지원	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-5. 모국방문	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-6. 한국 내 게스트 하우스	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-7. 한국에서의 홈스테이	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-8. 한국 내 모국어 연수 지원	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-9. 한국 내에서 고등교육(대학원, 박사과정, 박사 후 과정 장학금) 지원	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-10. 한국에서의 장기거주 지원	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-11. 한국에서의 직업 및 고용	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-12. 비자취득	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-13. 한국국적 취득	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-14. 입양관련 상담	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-15. 입양관련 문제에 대한 건강케어서비스	①	②	①	②	③	④

56. 어느 입양 관련 단체에서 사후서비스를 받길 원하십니까?

- ① 입양기관을 통해서(홀트아동복지회, 동방사회복지회, 한국사회봉사회)
- ② 입양국의 입양기관을 통해
- ③ 중앙입양원을 통해(중앙입양원은 입양법을 근거로 설립되었습니다. 중앙입양원은 입양 데이터베이스 시스템을 만들고 국내 입양을 장려함으로써 입양 사후서비스를 체계화할 예정입니다)
- ④ 국외입양인에 의해 설립된 단체 ⑤ 입양국의 한국대사관
- ⑥ 입양국의 정부 또는 공공기관 ⑦ 기타 ()

57. 2011년 개정된 법에 입양인의 모든 입양기록을 알 권리가 명시된 사실을 알고 있습니까?

- ① 예 ② 아니오

58. 2012년 이후부터 입양과 관련된 정보를 중앙입양원에 요청하여 찾을 수 있다는 사실을 알고 있습니까?

- ① 예 ② 아니오

59. 귀하가 생각하기에 입양 부모와 아동을 매칭할 책임이 누구에게 있다고 생각하십니까?

- ① 한국정부 ② 입양국 정부 ③ 중앙입양원
④ 한국 내 입양기관 ⑤ 입양국 내 입양기관
⑥ 기타 (상세하게 기재하여 주십시오:_____)

60. 입양아동의 원본 기록을 작성하고 보존할 책임이 누구에게 있다고 생각하십니까?

- ① 한국정부 ② 입양국 정부 ③ 중앙입양원
④ 한국 내 입양기관 ⑤ 입양국 내 입양기관
⑥ 기타 (상세하게 기재하여 주십시오:_____)

61. 입양기관에서 받고 싶은 입양 사후 관리 서비스를 구체적으로 작성해 주세요.

62. 어느 입양기관에서 선물에 대한 지원을 해주기 원하십니까? 아래 목록에서 하나의 기관을 선택해 주세요.

Country	Organization
	1. International Korean Adoptee Associations (IKAA)
	2. Korean adoptees worldwide
USA	3. IKAA USA
USA	4. Asian Adult Adoptees of Washington (AAA Washington)
USA	5. Ak Connection
USA	6. Korean Focus NW
USA	7. Also-Known-As
USA	8. Korean Adoptees of Hawai'I (KAHI)
USA	9. Association of Korean Adoptees
USA	10. Adoption Links D.C.
USA	11. KAAAN
USA	12. Korean Adoptees of Chicago (KAtCH)
USA	13. Network of Professional Adopted Koreans (NOPAK)
USA	14. Adult Korean Adoptees of Portland (AKAP)
USA	15. Boston Korean Adoptees (BKA)
USA	16. The Korean Adoptee Association of Philadelphia (KAAP)
USA	17. Nebraska Korean Adoptees
USA	18. Korean Adoptees Ministry Center
USA	19. Camp Moo Gung Hwa (Korean Culture Camp)
Europe	20. IKAA Europe
Italy	21. KOR.I.A.
Sweden	22. Adopted Koreans' Association (AKF)
Netherlands	23. Arierang
Denmark	24. Korean Klubben
France	25. Racines coreennes
Swiss	26. KIMCHI
Swiss	27. Dongari
Belgium	28. Asiana Roots
Australia	29. Korean Adoptees Australia
Australia	30. Interstate Gathering for Adult Korean Adoptees
Korea	31. Goal
Korea	32. 뿌리의 집 (KOROOT)
Korea	33. International Korean Adoptee Service (InKAS)
Korea	34. 국외입양인연대 (ASK)

63. 입양인으로서 제안하고 싶은 점을 자유롭게 작성해 주세요.

영역 6. 한국 방문

64. 한국에 이전에 방문한 적이 있습니까?

- ① 예 (→ 질문 64-1으로) ② 아니오 (설문을 마쳐 주십시오)

64-1. 한국에 이전에 방문한 적이 있다면, 가장 최근 남한을 방문한 주된 목적은 무엇입니까? 해당사항에 모두 체크해 주십시오.

- ① IKAA 게더링 행사에 참여하기 위해서
② 친생가족을 찾기 위해서
③ 한국의 교육프로그램에 참여하기 위해 혹은 한국어를 배우기 위해서
④ 친구를 만나기 위해서
⑤ 배우자(여자 친구, 남자 친구, 아내, 남편)를 만나기 위해서
⑥ 입양인 프로그램에 참여하기 위해서
⑦ 여행
⑧ 공부/ 연구/ 훈련 (한국어공부제외)
⑨ 직업을 찾기 위해서
⑩ 사업상 (예, 업무나 프로젝트를 하기 위해서)
⑪ 한국문화를 배우기 위해서
⑫ 특별한 목적 없음
⑬ 기타 (상세히 기재하여 주십시오:)

64-2. 입양된 후 최초 한국 방문 시 귀하의 연령은 어떻게 되셨습니까?
() 세

64-3. 입양된 후 한국에 몇 번 방문하셨습니까?

- ① 첫 방문 ② () 번

65. 현재 한국에 거주하고 계십니까?

- ① 아니오 ☞ 설문을 마쳐 주십시오
② 예 ☞ ('영역 7. 한국 생활'로)

이 설문에 참여해 주셔서 다시 한 번 감사드립니다. 귀하께서 시간과 노력을 내어 주신 것에 매우 감사드립니다. 한국인 입양인들의 요구를 더욱 지원하기 위해서 귀하와 그 외 국외입양인분들께서 제공해 주신 정보를 최선을 다해 사용하도록 하겠습니다.

감사합니다!

영역 7. 한국 생활

영역 7-1. 한국 정착

66. 한국에 얼마나 머무르고 계십니까? _____ 년 _____ 개월

67. 귀하께서는 어떤 종류의 비자를 발급받았습니까?

- ① 없음 ② C3 비자 ③ D4 비자 ④ F4 비자
 ⑤ 기타 (상세히 기재하여 주십시오: _____)

68. 한국 국적을 취득하셨습니까?

- ① 예 (→질문 69로) ② 아니오 (→질문 68-1로)

68-1. 한국 시민권을 취득하지 않았다면, 한국국적을 취득하기를 원하십니까?

- ① 예 ② 아니오 ③ 모름

69. 한국에 영구적으로 머물기를 원하십니까?

- ① 예 (→질문 69-1로) ② 아니오 ③ 모름

69-1. 한국에 정착하기를 원하시는 이유는 무엇입니까?

- ① 친생부모가 살고 계심 ② 입양국에서의 차별을 겪음
 ③ 한국생활이 좋음
 ④ 기타 (상세히 기재하여 주십시오: _____)

영역 7-2. 경제활동

70. 현재 어느 지역에서 거주하고 계십니까?

- ① 서울 ② 부산 ③ 대구 ④ 인천 ⑤ 광주
 ⑥ 대전 ⑦ 울산 ⑧ 세종 ⑨ 경기도 ⑩ 강원도
 ⑪ 충청북도 ⑫ 충청남도 ⑬ 전라북도 ⑭ 전라남도
 ⑮ 경상북도 ⑯ 경상남도 ⑰ 제주

71. 한국에 거주하면서 얼마나 많은 친구를 사귀었습니까?

- ① 없음 (→질문 72로) ② () 명 (→질문 71-1로)

71-1. 국외입양인(한국으로 돌아온 입양인) () 명

72-2. 한국 거주 외국인 (입양인 아님) () 명

72-3. 한국국민 () 명

72. 귀하는 한국에서 직업을 가지고 계십니까?

①예 (→ 질문 72-1로) ② 아니오(→ 질문 73으로)

72-1. 귀하께서는 상용직 임금근로자/교육생이십니까? 혹은 임시직 임금근로자/교육생이십니까?

① 임시직 ② 상용직

72-2. 귀하의 현재 직업을 무엇입니까?

①영어교사 ②사업가 ③인턴 ④입양단체 관계자
⑤ 기타 (상세히 기재하여주십시오:)

72-3. 귀하의 현재 평균 수입은 얼마입니까? (원 단위)

① 1,000,000 원 또는 그 이하
② 2,000,000 - 1,000,001 원 ③ 3,000,000 - 2,000,001 원
④ 4,000,000 - 3,000,001 원 ⑤ 5,000,000 - 4,000,001 원
⑥ 5,000,001 원 또는 그 이상 ⑦ 해당사항 없음 (직업 없음)

영역 7-3. 한국생활의 어려움

73. 한국에 머무는 동안 귀하가 국외 입양인이기 때문에 직장에서나 직업을 구할 때 차별을 경험해 본 적이 있습니까?

① 없음 ② 한번 ③ 몇 번 ④ 자주
⑤ 해당 없음(한국에서 일 해본 적 없음)

74. 귀하가 한국입양인이라는 이유로 이성교제에 어려움을 겪은 적이 있습니까? 만약 있다면 얼마나 자주 있었습니까?

① 전혀 없음 ② 한번 ③ 몇 번 ④ 자주

75. 귀하의 한국어 말하기 수준은 어느 정도 인가요?

① 완벽함 혹은 완벽에 가까움 ② 좋음
③ 할 수 있음 ④ 못 함
⑤ 전혀 못함 혹은 거의 못함

76. 한국에서 한국 사람과 대화로 의사소통 할 때 어려움을 겪은 적이 있습니까?

- ① 예
- ② 아니오
- ③ 모름

77. 언어문제 이외에 한국에서 겪은 어려운 점은 무엇입니까? 해당사항을 모두 선택해 주십시오.

- ① 없음
- ② 소외
- ③ 기후
- ④ 문화차이
- ⑤ 재정적 문제
- ⑥ 주거문제
- ⑦ 음식 문제
- ⑧ 건강문제
- ⑨ 심리적 문제
- ⑩ 정보부재(정보찾기의 어려움)
- ⑪ 사회적 차별
- ⑫ 기타(자세히 기입하여 주십시오:)

영역 7-4. 한국생활의 지원

78. 한국에 머무는 동안 접촉한 입양기관 또는 입양인 단체가 있습니까?

- ① 예 (단체나 기관을 상세히 기재하여 주십시오:)
- ② 아니오

79. 한국에서 국외 입양인을 위한 활동이나 이벤트에 참여해 본 적이 있습니까?

- ① 예
- ② 아니오

80. 한국에 사는 동안, 한국 정부에 요구할 점에 있다면 무엇입니까? 해당사항을 모두 선택해 주십시오.

- ① 비자취득절차 간소화
- ② 친생부모 찾기 지원
- ③ 한국에서의 구직/고용 지원
- ④ 주거 지원
- ⑤ 국외입양인에 대한 인식제고
- ⑥ 기타 (상세히 기재하여 주십시오:)

이 설문에 참여해 주셔서 다시 한 번 감사드립니다. 귀하께서 시간과 노력을 내어 주신 것에 매우 감사드립니다. 한국인 입양인들의 요구를 더욱 지원하기 위해서 귀하와 그 외 국외입양인분들께서 제공해 주신 정보를 최선을 다해 사용하도록 하겠습니다.

감사합니다!

부록 1-2. 국외입양인 실태조사 설문지 성인용 (영어)

Survey on Overseas Korean Adoptees

Hello!

The Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs (KIHASA), a research institute for developing and shaping policy under the Prime Minister's Office, is conducting a survey on overseas Korean adoptees. The purpose of this survey is to investigate the current status of overseas adult Korean adoptees in order to evaluate and better meet their post adoption service needs.

This project is funded by the Ministry of Health and Welfare of the Republic of Korea. The information gathered from this survey will help shape the future direction of post adoption policies and services that will be made available to Korean adoptees as supported by the Korean government.

It is our hope that YOU, as an overseas adult Korean adoptee, will take the time to share your experiences about your life in your home country, as well as any thoughts about current post adoption services available to adoptees.

Participation in this survey is anonymous and all information will be kept confidential. The main findings of this survey will be published in English and Korean for public to view.

This survey is for overseas adult Korean adoptees (aged 18 years or older). It survey will take approximately 20 minutes to complete. Your thoughts, honesty, and participation are greatly appreciated. As a token of our appreciation for your time, efforts, and information, everyone who completes the survey will also be entered in a raffle to win around-trip plane ticket to Korea (worth 3,000 USD, the first prize for one person) or the Korean drama DVDs (the second prizes for 5persons). In addition, the two adoption organizations with the most votes are going to receive 500USD, and five adoption organizations with the second most votes, Korean drama DVDs. Your participation in the survey is very crucial in many senses.

If you have any inquires about the survey, please contact us at the below e-mail address or phone numbers. Thank you for your cooperation!

Kind Regards,

Meesook Kim, Research Fellow, KIHASA, (mskim@kihasa.re.kr) 82-2-380-8144

Hyojin Kim, Professional Researcher, KIHASA (hjkim@kihasa.re.kr) 82-2-380-8240

Jina Jun, Research Fellow, KIHASA (jjun81@kihasa.re.kr) 82-2-380-8281

Section 1. Demographic Information

Section 1-1. SES (Socio-Economical Status)**1. What is your nationality(s)? Please check one or more of the boxes.**

- ① USA ② France ③ Denmark ④ Sweden
⑤ Norway ⑥ Netherlands ⑦ Belgium ⑧ Australia
⑨ Germany ⑩ Canada ⑪ Switzerland ⑫ Italy
⑬ Luxemburg ⑭ England ⑮ Other(Please specify: _____)

2. What is your gender? ① Male ② Female ③ Other**3. What is your date of birth?** _____ Year _____ Month _____ Day**4. What is the highest grade level or year you have completed in school?**

- ① I never attended school
② I attended school up to the 8th grade or less
③ I attended high school, but did not graduate (or I got a GED)
④ I graduated from high school
⑤ I attended a 4-year college/community college, but did not graduate
⑥ Undergraduate College Degree
⑦ Graduate Degree (Masters or PhD program or other advanced degree program)

5. Have you ever had a job?

- ① I have had no work experience. (→ Please go to 6)
② I am currently not working, but have worked in the past (→ Please go to 6)
③ I am currently working (→ Please go to 5-1)

5-1. Is your current job full time (35 hours a week or more) or part time (less than 35 but more than 10 hours a week/ less than 10hr)?

- ① Full time
② Part time1 (less than 35 but more than 10 hr/wk)
③ Part time2 (less than 10hr/wk)

5-2. What do you do in your current job?

- ① Professional and technical (doctor, teacher, engineer, artist, accountant, nurse)
② Higher administrative (banker, executive in big business, high government official, union official)
③ Clerical (secretary, clerk, office manager, civil servant, bookkeeper)
④ Sales (sales manager, shop owner, shop assistant, insurance agent, buyer)
⑤ Service (restaurant owner, police officer, waitress, barber, caretaker)
⑥ Skilled worker (foreman, motor mechanic, printer, seamstress, tool and die maker, electrician)
⑦ Semi-skilled worker (bricklayer, bus driver, cannery worker, carpenter, sheet metal worker, baker)
⑧ Unskilled worker (laborer, porter, unskilled factory worker, cleaner)
⑨ Farm worker (laborer, tractor driver)
⑩ Farm proprietor, farm manager
⑪ Unemployed

6. Which income-class are you in your own country?

- ① USD 19,999 or less ② USD 20,000 - 39,999
③ USD 40,000 - 59,999 ④ USD 60,000 - 79,999
⑤ USD 80,000 - 99,999 ⑥ USD 100,000 or more

7. What is your marital-status?

- ① Single ② In a relationship (but not engaged or married)
③ Engaged ④ Married
⑤ Divorced or separated ⑥ Bereaved (widow, widower)

8. Do you have children? If yes, how many?

- ① I do not have children (→ Please go to 9)
② I do have children (number of children:) (→ Please go to 8-1)

8-1. If yes, are any of these children adopted? And how many?

- ① Yes, I have adopted children (number of adopted children:)
② No adopted children

9. Who do you currently live with? (You may choose more than one answer)

- ① Alone ② My children and/or spouse
③ Adoptive family or relatives ④ Korean family or relatives
⑤ Friends ⑥ Significant other
⑦ Other ()

10. Where is your household currently located?

- ① Metropolitan area (major city)
② Suburbs or outskirts of metropolitan area
③ Small city ④ Rural Area ⑤ Remote Area

Section 1-2. Health**11. Did you have any health problems when you were born?**

- ① Yes (health problems:) ② No ③ I don't know

12. Do you have a health problem that has lasted, or is expected to last, 12 months or longer? (e.g., heart disease, stroke, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases, diabetes, etc.).

- ① Yes (Please specify:) ② No

13. Have you ever smoked cigarettes?

- ① Yes (→ Please go to 13-1) ② No (→ Please go to 14)

13-1. Do you currently smoke?

- ① Yes (numbers of cigarettes per day:) ② No


14. Have you ever had a drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?

- ① Yes (→ Please go to 14-1) ② No(→ Please go to 15)

14-1. If yes, during the last 12 months, have you ever had 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours? ① Yes ② No

15. During the last 12 months, have you ever use cannabis, cocaine, pain killers, heroin or methadone, stimulants or amphetamines, and/or inhalants? ① Yes ② No

16. In general, how would you rate your health?

<input type="checkbox"/> ①	<input type="checkbox"/> ②	<input type="checkbox"/> ③	<input type="checkbox"/> ④	<input type="checkbox"/> ⑤
				

Section 2. Adoption Experience

Section 2-1. Adoption Experience

17. What age were you at the time of your (first) adoption? (If you do not know your exact age at the time of your adoption, please write the estimate from your adoption agency.) () years () months

18. Through which one of these adoption agencies in Korea were you adopted?

- ① Holt Children's Services ② Eastern Social Welfare Society
③ Social Welfare Society ④ Social Society South Korea
⑤ Other (Please write:) ⑥ Do not know

19. Where is your adoptive country?

- ① USA ② France ③ Denmark ④ Sweden
⑤ Norway ⑥ Netherlands ⑦ Belgium ⑧
 Australia
⑨ Germany ⑩ Canada ⑪ Switzerland ⑫ Italy
⑬ Luxemburg ⑭ England ⑮ Other (Please specify: _____)

20. Have you ever experienced adoption disruption or dissolution?

- ① Yes ② No

Section. 2-2. Adoptive parents and family**21. Race of adoptive parents? (Fill in the appropriate number for each parent)**

21-1. Father _____ **Mother** _____

- ① Caucasian /European ② Asian or Pacific Islander (except Korean)
③ Mixed-race ④ Hispanic ⑤ Black or African America
⑥ Korean ⑦ Other (Please write:) ⑧ Don't know

22. What is the highest grade level or year your adoptive parents completed in school? (Fill in the appropriate number for each parent.)

22-1. Father _____ Mother _____

- ① He/She never attended school.
② He/She attended school up to the 8th grade or less.
③ He/She attended high school, but did not graduate (or I got a GED).
④ He/She graduated from high school.
⑤ He/She attended a 4-year college/community college, but did not graduate.
⑥ Undergraduate College Degree
⑦ Graduate Degree (Masters or Ph.D program or other advanced degree program)
⑧ Don't know

23. When you were growing up, what were your adoptive parents' occupations?

23-1. Father _____ Mother _____

- ① Professional and technical (doctor, teacher, engineer, artist, accountant, nurse)
② Higher administrative (banker, executive in big business, high government official, union official)
③ Clerical (secretary, clerk, office manager, civil servant, bookkeeper)
④ Sales (sales manager, shop owner, shop assistant, insurance agent, buyer)
⑤ Service (restaurant owner, police officer, waitress, barber, caretaker)
⑥ Skilled worker (foreman, motor mechanic, printer, seamstress, tool and die maker, electrician)
⑦ Semi-skilled worker (bricklayer, bus driver, cannery worker, carpenter, sheet metal worker, baker)
⑧ Unskilled worker (laborer, porter, unskilled factory worker, cleaner)
⑨ Farm worker (farm laborer, tractor driver)
⑩ Farm proprietor, farm manager
⑪ Unemployed

24. How many children have your parents adopted, including yourself?

24-1. Number of adopted children?

() persons ※ If you are the only adopted child, write "1"

24-2. Number of children adopted from Korea?

() persons ※ If you are the only adopted child from Korea, write "1"

24-3. Number of biological children?

() persons ※ If there are no biological children, write "0"

25. Were your adoptive parents unable to have biological children?

① Yes ② No ③ Don't know

26. Have your adoptive parents divorced or separated?

① Yes (→ Please go to 26-1) ② No (→ Please go to 27)

26-1. How old were you at this time? () years old

26-2. Who did you live with, following your adoptive parents divorce or separation?

- ① Adoptive father ② Adoptive mother ③ Alone
④ Other(Please specify:_____)

27. Is either of your adoptive parents alive now? (check all that apply.)

- ① Both adoptive parents are alive
- ② Adoptive father is deceased ※ Please accept our deepest sympathy
Your age at time of death: (_____)
- ③ Adoptive mother is deceased ※ Please accept our deepest sympathy
Your age at time of death: (_____)

28. In the country you grew up in, while you were growing up, what was your adoptive family's economic status mostly?

- ① Upper class ② Upper-middle class ⑤ Lower class
- ③ Middle class ④ Lower-middle class

Section 3. Social relationships

Section 3-1. Relationship with adoptive family**29. What is your relationship with your adoptive parents like? (Fill in the appropriate number for each parent)**

29-1. Father (_____) **Mother (_____)**

- ① Very close ② Close
- ③ Average (there are both good and bad times)
- ④ Distant ⑤ Very Distant
- ⑥ None of the above applies (Parent passed away or no longer contact)

30. What is your relationship with your sibling(s) in your adoptive family like?

- ① Very close ② Close
- ③ Average (There are some good times and some bad times)
- ④ Distant ⑤ Very Distant
- ⑥ None of the above applies (Have no siblings or no longer contact)

31. How often did your adoptive family or relatives emotionally or verbally abuse you?

- ① Never ② Once ③ Several times ④ Often

32. How often did your adoptive family or relatives push, hit, slap, kick, choke, or physically hurt you in any way?

- ① Never ② Once ③ Several times ④ Often

33. How often did your adoptive family or relatives sexually abuse you?

- ① Never ② Once ③ Several times ④ Often

Section 3-2. Relationships with friends and members of the opposite- sex

34. How many close friends do you have? _____ persons

35. From amongst your close friends, how many are of a different ethnicity, and how many are Korean?

35-1. Friends of a different race/ethnicity: _____ persons

35-2. Korean or ethnic Korean friends: _____ persons

35-3. Adopted friends: _____ persons

36. Have you had a Korean or Korean-related girlfriend or boyfriend?

① Yes ② No

37. Would you like your spouse to be from a certain race?/Did you choose a spouse of a certain race? If yes, which race do you prefer?

① Korean (not adoptee) ② Korean adoptee ③ Not Korean

④ Other (Please specify: _____)

⑤ No preference

38. How you feel about the following statements? Read each statement carefully, and indicate how you feel about each statement.

	① Strongly disagree	② Disagree	③ Agree	④ Strongly agree
38-1. There is a special person who is around when I am in need	①	②	③	④
38-2. There is a special person with whom I can share my joys and sorrows	①	②	③	④
38-3. My adoptive family really tries to help me	①	②	③	④
38-4. I get the emotional help and support I need from my adoptive family	①	②	③	④
38-5. I have a special person who is a real source of comfort to me	①	②	③	④
38-6. My friends really try to help me	①	②	③	④
38-7. I can count on my friends when things go wrong	①	②	③	④
38-8. I can talk about my problems with my adoptive family	①	②	③	④
38-9. I have friends with whom I can share my joys and sorrows	①	②	③	④
38-10. There is a special person in my life who cares about my feelings	①	②	③	④
38-11. My adoptive family is willing to help me make decisions	①	②	③	④
38-12. I can talk about my problems with my friends	①	②	③	④

Section 3-3. Social discrimination

39. Have you ever experienced discrimination because you are an adoptee?

① Yes (→ Please go to 39-1) ② No(→ Please go to 40)

39-1. If yes, from whom/where? (Please check all that apply)

① Peers and school ② Job ③ Boyfriend or girlfriend

④ In my daily life at home ⑤ Community

⑥ Other (Please specify: _____)

40. Do you find it hard to make relationships because of your ethnicity?

- ① No ② Once ③ Several times ④ Often

41. Do you find it hard to make relationships because you are an adoptee?

- ① No ② Once ③ Several times ④ Often

42. In your opinion, what is the general attitude of Koreans towards Korean overseas adoptees?

- ① Favorable (they accept me as a fellow Korean) ② Indifferent
③ Hostile (discriminatory) ④ Other (Please specify:)

43. Currently, are you involved in any organizations composed of adoptees?

- ① Yes (Please specify the organizations name:) ② No

44. How supportive are/were your adoptive parents in your Korea-related or adoption related activities?) (Fill in the appropriate number for each parent)

44-1. Father _____ Mother _____

- ① Very supportive ② Supportive ③ Neutral
④ Unsupportive ⑤ Very unsupportive ⑥ None of the above apply

Section 4. Psychological adjustment and cultural identity

Section 4-1. Psychological adjustment

45. Please read each question and check the box that best describes how things have been FOR YOU during the past month. There is no right or wrong answer.

During the past month	① None of the time ② A little of the time ③ Some of the time ④ A good bit of the time ⑤ Most of the time ⑥ All of the time					
45-1. how much of the time were you happy ?	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
45-2. How much of the time have you felt calm and peaceful?	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
45-3. How much of the time have you been very nervous?	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
45-4. How much of the time have you felt down hearted and blue?	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
45-5. How much of the time have you felt so down in the dumps that nothing could cheer you up?	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥

46. Have you ever gotten counseling, therapy, or mental health care for difficulties with mental or emotional problems? ① Yes ② No

47. How satisfied are you with your life? Please indicate on the line below.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Very dissatisfied			←————→					Very satisfied		

48. Have you ever worried about the fact that you are adopted? Use the following 10-point scale to show to what extent you generally feel this way (0 = "Very distressed", 10 = No worries at all)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Very dissatisfied			←————→					Very satisfied		

49. Have you experienced an identity crisis in your life? ① Yes ② No

Section 4-2. Ethnic and Racial Socialization

50. For each item below, please rate how important you think each development activity is to YOU.

	① Not at all important ② Slight important ③ Moderate important ④ Very much important ⑤ Extremely important				
50-1. Learning the language or dialect of my birth culture	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-2. Appreciating the fine arts, such as music and dance, of my birth culture	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-3. Being fluent in the language of my birth culture	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-4. Learning values and traditions of my birth culture	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-5. Learning the history of the people of my birth country	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-6. Including traditions of my birth culture, such as ethnic holidays, in my adoptive family celebrations	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-7. Visiting my country of birth	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-8. Establishing relationships with children from my birth culture	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-9. Attending cultural camps	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-10. Educating me about the realities of prejudice, racism, and discrimination	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-11. Teaching me a variety of coping strategies from which to choose when faced with prejudice or bias	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-12. Learning about racial differences	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-13. Teaching what to do when a non family member uses racist language	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-14. Talking about race and racism openly within the family	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-15. To be proud of my skin color	①	②	③	④	⑤

Section 4-3. Finding your roots

51. Did you ever want to find your birthparents?

① Yes (→ Please go to 51-1)

② No (→ Please go to 52)

51-1. When did you first want to find your birthparents and/or family?

① Childhood (under 10)

② Teenager

③ 20s

④ 30s

⑤ 40s ~ above

52. Have you ever attempted to find your birthparents?

① Yes (→ Please go to 52-1 ~52-6)

② No (→ Please go to 52-8)

52-1. If yes, what were your reasons for searching for your birthparents?

① To satisfy curiosity

② To find identity

③ Other (Please specify: _____)

52-2. If yes, have you been charged for birthparents search? How much?

① Yes (Amount: USD _____)

② No

52-3. If yes, have you tried DNA testing?

① Yes

② No

52-4. If yes, how did you search your birthparents? (Check all that apply)

① Through adoption agency (Holt Children's Services, Eastern Social Welfare Society, Social Welfare Society)

② Through adoption agency in your country (receiving country)

③ Through the Korean embassy

④ Through the government or public authority of your country(receiving country)

⑤ Through the Korean Adoption Service (KAS: Korean Adoption Service is established on the basis of Adoption Law. KAS is intended to systemize post-adoption services by establishing a adoption Data Base system and encourage domestic adoption.)

⑥ Through media (such as KBS, newspapers, etc.)

⑦ Through Police in Korea

⑧ Through private investigation (How much did you spend? USD_____)

⑨ Through friends or relatives

⑩ Other (Please specify: _____)

52-5. how long have you been searching for your birthparents in total?

_____ years _____months

52-6. If you have tried to find your birthparents, how satisfied are you with the adoption agencies, regardless of whether or not you have met you birthparents?

① Not Satisfied at all (→ Please go to 52-6-1)

② Not satisfied (→ Please go to 52-6-1)

③ Neutral

④ Satisfied

⑤ very satisfied

52-6.1. **If you are not satisfied with the agencies, please indicate the reason(s).** (Check all the apply)

- ① They are not friendly ② Their search process is very slow
③ They do not put enough effort in searching
④ They are under-staffed ⑤ Other (Specify: _____)

52-7. **If yes, have your birthparents ever refused your efforts to find and contact them?** ① Yes ② No

52-8. **If no, what were your reasons for not attempting to find your birth parents?** (→ After this, please go to 54)

- ① Satisfied with current life
② Because my birthparents had relinquished me
③ Uninterested ④ Seemed impossible
⑤ Already have parents ⑥ Other (Please specify: _____)

53. **Have you ever met your birthparents after your adoption?**

- ① Yes (→ Please go to 53-1 ~ 53-4)
② No, I never met my biological family (→ Please go to 54)

53-1. **How did you met your birthparents?**

- ① Through adoption agency (Holt Children's Services, Eastern Social Welfare Society, Social Welfare Society)
② Through adoption agency in your country (receiving country)
③ Through the Korean embassy
④ Through the government or public authority of your country(receiving country)
⑤ Through the Korean Adoption
⑥ Through media (such as KBS, newspapers, etc.)
⑦ Through Police in Korea
⑧ Through private investigation (How much did you spend? USD_____)
⑨ Through friends or relatives
⑩ Other (Please specify: _____)

53-2. **In which period of your life did you meet your birthparents?**

- ① Childhood (under 10) ② Teenager
③ 20s ④ 30s ⑤ 40s ~ above

53-3. **When you first met your biological parents, what did you find most difficult? You may check more than one option.**

- ① The language barrier ② Cultural differences
③ Emotional problems ④ Other (Please specify: _____)
⑤ No problems

53-4. **Do you keep in touch with you birthparents?**

- ① Yes, frequently ② Yes, sometimes
③ No, I do not keep in touch with my birthparents
④ Not applicable (e.g., death of my birthparents)

54. Regardless of whether or not you have met your birthparents, how do you feel towards them? Indicate your emotions on the following 10-point scale (0=strong distaste for, 10=strongly affection for)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Strong distaste for			←————→				Strong affection for			

Section 5. Post-adoption service

55. Please indicate whether you have received the post-adoption services listed below, and how necessary they are, based on your direct or indirect experiences.

Post-Adoption Services	Received		① Very unnecessary ② Somewhat unnecessary ③ Somewhat necessary ④ Very necessary			
	① Yes	② No	①	②	③	④
55-1. Adoptee organizations	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-2. Cultural-heritage camps/ recreational opportunities and activities	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-3. Social events, recreational opportunities and activities, sport events, picnics, gatherings, parties, etc.	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-4. Support for finding birth family and post-reunion	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-5. Motherland visit	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-6. Guest-house in Korea	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-7. Home stay (in Korea) support	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-8. Language scholarships in Korea	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-9. Higher education support (Scholarships for college graduate school, doctoral programs or post-doctoral) in Korea	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-10. Long-term housing (in Korea) support	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-11. Job search support/ Employment in Korea	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-12. Applying for VISA	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-13. Obtaining Korean citizenship	①	②	②	③	④	④
55-14. Adoption-related counseling	①	①	②	③	④	④
55-15. Other health care services for adoption related matters	①	②	②	③	④	④

56. From which adoption-related organization do you want to receive post-adoption services?

- ① Adoption agency in Korea
- ② Adoption agency in your country (receiving country)
- ③ The Korean adoption service (KAS: Korean Adoption Service is established on the basis of Adoption Law. KAS is intended to systemize post-adoption services by establishing an adoption Data Base system and encourage domestic adoption.)
- ④ Organizations established by overseas Korean adoptees, or self-help groups for overseas adoptees
- ⑤ The Korean embassy at your country
- ⑥ The government or public authority of your country(receiving country)
- ⑦ Other ()

57. Do you know there are laws(amended in 2011) specifying that the adoptees have the right to their entire adoption record? ① Yes ② No

58. Do you know that you can find out about your roots and adoption by requesting information from the Korea Adoption Services (since 2012)?
① Yes ② No

59. Who do you think is responsible for matching a child with the prospective adoptive parents?

- ① Korean Government (original Country) ② Government of Receiving Country
③ Korea Adoption Services (KAS) ④ Adoption agencies in Korean
⑤ Adoption agencies in receiving country ⑥ Other (Please specify:_____)

60. Who do you think is responsible for filing and preserving adoptive children's original record?

- ① Korean Government (original country) ② Government of receiving country
③ Korea Adoption Services (KAS) ④ Adoption agencies in Korea
⑤ Adoption agencies in receiving country ⑥ Other (Please specify:_____)

61. Please specify post-adoption service items that you wish to receive from adoption agencies. _____

62. Which adoption organization do you wish to support for the gift? Please select one from the list below.

Country	Organization
	1. International Korean Adoptee Associations (IKAA) 2. Korean adoptees worldwide
USA	3. IKAA USA 4. Asian Adult Adoptees of Washington (AAA Washington) 5. Ak Connection 6. Korean Focus NW 7. Also-Known-As 8. Korean Adoptees of Hawai'I (KAHI) 9. Association of Korean Adoptees 10. Adoption Links D.C. 11. KAAAN 12. Korean Adoptees of Chicago (KAtCH) 13. Network of Professional Adopted Koreans (NOPAK) 14. Adult Korean Adoptees of Portland (AKAP) 15. Boston Korean Adoptees (BKA) 16. The Korean Adoptee Association of Philadelphia (KAAP) 17. Nebraska Korean Adoptees 18. Korean Adoptees Ministry Center 19. Camp Moo Gung Hwa (Korean Culture Camp)
Europe	20. IKAA Europe
Italy	21. KOR.I.A.
Sweden	22. Adopted Koreans' Association (AKF)
Netherland	23. Arierang
Denmark	24. Korean Klubben
France	25. Racines coreennes
Swiss	26. KIMCHI 27. Dongari
Belgium	28. Asiana Roots
Australia	29. Korean Adoptees Australia
Australia	30. Interstate Gathering for Adult Korean Adoptees
Korea	31. Goal 32. 뿌리의 집 (KOROOT) 33. International Korean Adoptee Service (InKAS) 34. 국외입양인연대 (ASK)

63. Please feel free to suggest any recommendations that you would like to add as an adoptee

Section 6. Visiting Korea

64. Have you ever visited South Korea before?

- ① Yes (→ Please go to 64-1) ② No (End Survey)

64-1. If yes, what was the main purpose of your most recent visit to South Korea? Please check all that apply.

- ① To participate in an IKAA Gathering
② To find and contact biological family members
③ Korean education program, or to learn Korean
④ To meet friends
⑤ To meet a potential significant other (girlfriend, boyfriend, wife, husband)
⑥ To participate in other programs for adoptees
⑦ For tourism
⑧ Study / research / training (learning Korean excluded)
⑨ To find a job
⑩ For business (e.g. in order to perform tasks or projects)
⑪ To learn about the culture of South Korea
⑫ No special purpose
⑬ Other (Please specify:)

64-2. What was your age when you first visited Korea after your adoption?

() years old

64-3. Since you were adopted, how many times have you visited Korea?

- ① This is my first time ② () number of times

65. Are you currently living in Korea?

- ① No ☞ End Survey
② Yes ☞ (Please go to Section 7 about life in Korea)

Thank you again for taking the time to fill out this survey. Your time and efforts are greatly appreciated. We will do our best to use the information provided by you and other overseas adult Korean adoptees to better support the needs of Korean adoptees. Thank you. 감사합니다!

Section 7. Living in Korea

Section 7-1. Settlement in Korea

66. How long have you been staying in Korea? ____years ____ months

67. What type of visa do you currently hold?

① None ② C3 visa ③ D4 visa ④ F4 visa

⑤ Other (Please specify:_____)

68. Have you obtained South Korean citizenship?

① Yes (→Please go to 69) ② No (→Please go to 68-1)

68-1. If you have not obtained Korean citizenship, do you want to?

① Yes ② No ③ I don't know

69. Do you want to settle down in Korea permanently?

① Yes (→Please go to 69-1) ② No ③ I Don't know

69-1. Reason for wanting to settle down in Korea.

- ① My biological family is settled here
② I suffered discrimination in my adoptive country
③ I like the South Korean lifestyle
④ Other(Please specify:_____)

Section 7-2. Economic activities

70. Which region are you currently living in?

- ① Seoul ② Pusan ③ Daegu ④ Incheon
⑤ Gwangju ⑥ Daejeon ⑦ Ulsan ⑧ Sejong
⑨ Gyeonggi-do ⑩ Gangwon-do ⑪ Chungcheongbuk-do
⑫ Chungcheongnam-do ⑬ Jeollabuk-do ⑭ Jeollanam-do
⑮ Gyeongsangbuk-do ⑯ Gyeongsangnam-do ⑰ Jeju

71. How many new friends have you made during your stay in Korea?

① None (→Please go to 72) ② () persons (→Please go to 71-1)

71-1. Korean overseas adoptees (adoptees who have returned to Korea):

() persons

71-2. Foreigners(non adoptee) living in Korea: () persons

71-3. Korean nationals: () persons

72. Do you have a job in South Korea?

① Yes (→ Please go to 72-1) ② No(→ Please go to 73)

72-1. Are you in full-time or part-time employment/education?

- ① Part time ② Full time

72-2. What is your current job?

- ① English teaching ② Small business owner
③ Intern ④ Adoption-related organization
⑤ Other (Please specify:)

72-3. What is your average monthly income (In Korean Won)?

- ① 1,000,000 won or less ③ 3,000,000 - 2,000,001 won
② 2,000,000 - 1,000,001 won ⑤ 5,000,000 - 4,000,001 won
④ 4,000,000 - 3,000,001 won ⑦ Not applicable (not in employment)
⑥ 5,000,001 won or more

Section 7-3. Difficulties faced while living in South Korea**73. Have you faced discrimination in your job (or whilst finding a job) during your stay in Korea, because you are a Korean overseas adoptee?**

- ① No ② Once ③ Several times ④ Often
⑤ None of the above apply (I have not worked in Korea)

74. Have you ever experienced difficulties in finding a significant other or dating in Korea, because you are a Korean overseas adoptee? If yes, how often?

- ① Not at all ② Once ③ A few times ④ Frequently

75. How fluent are you in speaking Korean?

- ① Perfect or close to perfect ② Good ③ Passable
④ Poor ⑤ No ability or almost no ability

76. In Korea, have you had any difficulties in verbal communication with South Korean nationals?

- ① Yes ② No ③ Don't know

77. Besides the language problems faced in South Korea, what kinds of challenges do you have? Check all that apply.

- ① None ② Neglected ③ Climate ④ Cultural differences
⑤ Financial problems ⑥ Housing problems ⑦ Food issues
⑧ Health problems ⑨ Psychological problems
⑩ Lack of information (difficulty in obtaining information)
⑪ Social discrimination ⑫ Other (Please specify)

Section 7.4 Korean support**78. During your stay in Korea, have you contacted any adoption agency or adoptee organization?**

- ① Yes (Please specify the agency or organization:) ② No

79. In South Korea, have you participated in any events or activities organized for Korean overseas adoptees?

- ① Yes ② No

80. While living in South Korea, if there was something you could ask of the government, what would it be? Check all that apply.

- ① Easing the visa application procedure
 ② Support in searching for biological family
 ③ Job search support/ Employment in Korea
 ④ Housing support
 ⑤ Raise positive awareness about adoptees
 ⑥ Other (Please specify: _____)

Thank you again for taking the time to fill out this survey. Your time and efforts are greatly appreciated. We will do our best to use the information provided by you and other overseas adult Korean adoptees to better support the needs of Korean adoptees.

Thank you. 감사합니다!

부록 1-3. 국외입양인 실태조사 설문지 성인용 (프랑스어)

Enquête sur les adoptés coréens à l'étranger

Nous, l'Institut coréen de la santé et des affaires sociales (KIHASA), un institut de recherche pour le développement et l'élaboration des politiques sous le bureau du Premier ministre, menons une enquête sur les coréens adoptés à l'étranger. Le but de cette enquête est d'étudier l'état actuel des coréens adoptés adultes à l'étranger dans le but d'évaluer et de mieux répondre à leurs besoins en matière de services post-adoption.

Ce projet est financé par le ministère de la Santé et des Affaires sociales de la République de Corée. Les informations recueillies à partir de cette enquête aideront à façonner l'orientation future des politiques et des services après l'adoption qui sera mis à la disposition des coréens adoptés grâce au soutien du gouvernement coréen.

Nous espérons que vous, en tant qu'adulte adopté coréen à l'étranger, prenez le temps de partager vos expériences de vie dans votre pays d'origine, ainsi que vos réactions sur les services post-adoption actuellement fournis aux adoptés.

La participation à cette enquête est anonyme et toutes les informations sont gardées confidentielles. Les principaux résultats de cette enquête seront publiés au public à la fois en anglais et en coréen.

Cette enquête est destinée aux adultes coréens adoptés à l'étranger (18 ans ou plus). Cela vous prendra une vingtaine de minutes pour le remplir. Vos pensées personnelles, votre honnêteté et votre participation seront grandement appréciés. En guise de remerciement pour le temps passé et pour votre soutien, nous effectuerons un tirage au sort afin de pouvoir gagner un billet d'avion aller-retour pour la Corée du Sud. De plus, les trois organismes d'adoption qui auront le plus de voix recevront soit une machine à karaoké (le vainqueur), des DVD de K -Pop ou série (le second) , et un CD de K -Pop (le troisième) . Votre participation à cette enquête est très importante pour nous.

Si vous avez des questions, ou souhaitez obtenir des renseignements au sujet de l'enquête, contactez-nous aux numéros de téléphone ou e-mail indiqués ci-dessous. Merci pour votre coopération!

Le ministère de la Santé et des Affaires sociales de la République de Corée
L'Institut coréen de la santé et des affaires sociales

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Section 1. Renseignements Démographiques
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Section 1-1. Données socio-économiques

1. Quelle est votre nationalité? Veuillez cocher une ou plusieurs cases.

- ① Etats-Unis ② France ③ Danemark ④ Suède
⑤ Norvège ⑥ Pays-Bas ⑦ Belgique ⑧ Australie
⑨ Allemagne ⑩ Canada ⑪ Suisse ⑫ Italie
⑬ Luxembourg ⑭ Grande-Bretagne ⑮ Autre

2. Quel est votre sexe? ① Masculin ② Féminin ③ Autre

3. Quelle est votre date de naissance? Année / Mois / Jour

4. Quel est votre niveau d'études?

- ① Je n'ai jamais été scolarisé
② J'ai été scolarisé jusqu'à la classe de troisième ou moins
③ J'ai été scolarisé jusqu'en terminale mais je n'ai pas eu mon bac
④ J'ai eu mon baccalauréat.
⑤ J'ai fait des études supérieures mais je n'ai pas eu mon diplôme
⑥ Je suis diplômé d'une licence ou équivalent
⑦ Je suis diplômé d'une maîtrise ou d'un doctorat.

5. Quelles sont vos expériences professionnelles?

- ① Je n'ai jamais travaillé
② Je ne travaille pas en ce moment, mais j'ai déjà de l'expérience
③ Je suis en activité actuellement (→ aller à la question 5-1)

5-1. Occupez-vous un emploi à temps complet (35 heures ou plus par semaine) ou à temps partiel (moins de 35 heures et plus de 10 heures par semaine/ moins de 10 par semaine) ?

- ① Temps complet
② Temps partiel 1 (moins de 35 heures et plus de 10 heures par semaine)
③ Temps partiel 2 (moins de 10 heures par semaine)

5-2. Dans quelle branche se situe votre travail actuel ?

- ① Médecins, enseignants, artistes, infirmiers
② Chefs d'entreprise, hauts fonctionnaires, banquiers
③ Employés de bureau
④ Marchandeurs, animateurs commerciaux
⑤ Agents de police, serveurs, restaurateurs
⑥ Ouvriers qualifiés, mécaniciens

- ⑦ Ouvriers semi-qualifiés
- ⑧ Ouvriers non qualifiés
- ⑨ Ouvriers agricoles
- ⑩ Exploitants agricoles
- ⑪ Sans emploi

6. De quelle tranche de revenus faites-vous partie?

- ① Moins de 20.000 \$ ② \$20.000 – 39.999
- ③ \$40.000 – 59.999 ④ \$60.000 – 79.999
- ⑤ \$80.000 – 99.999 ⑥ \$100.000 ou plus

7. Quel est votre statut marital?

- ① Célibataire ② Dans une relation (non fiancés ni mariés)
- ③ Fiancé ④ Marié ⑤ Divorcé ou séparé
- ⑥ Veuf (veuve)

8. Avez-vous des enfants? Si oui, combien?

- ① Je n'ai pas d'enfants
- ② J'ai des enfants (nombre d'enfants:) (→ aller à la question 8-1)

8-1. Si oui, avez-vous adopté des enfants?

- ① Oui, j'ai adopté des enfants (nombre d'enfants adoptés:)
- ② Aucun enfant adopté

9. Avec qui vivez-vous actuellement ? (Vous pouvez choisir plusieurs réponses)

- ① Seul ② Enfants et/ou conjoint
- ③ Famille adoptive ④ Famille coréenne
- ⑤ Amis ⑥ Petit(e)-ami(e) ⑦ Autres ()

10. Où se trouve votre logement actuel ?

- ① Grandes villes ② Zones périphériques des grandes villes
- ③ Petites et moyennes villes ④ Zones rurales ⑤ Zones isolées

SECTION 1-2. SANTÉ

11. Aviez-vous des problèmes de santé à votre naissance?

- ① Oui (lequel:) ② Non ③ Je ne sais pas

12. Avez-vous rencontré un problème de santé qui a duré 12 mois ou plus ? (Par exemple, les maladies cardiaques, accidents vasculaires cérébraux, cancer, maladies respiratoires chroniques, diabète, etc.)

- ① Oui (lequel:) ② Non

13. Avez-vous déjà fumé des cigarettes ?

- ① Oui (→ aller à la question 13-1) ② Non(→ aller à la question 14)

20. Avez-vous vécu une rupture d'adoption ou une annulation d'adoption?

① Non ② Oui

Section. 2-2. Parents adoptifs et Famille adoptive**21. Race des parents adoptifs ? (Respecter le numéro du parent)****21-1. Père****21-2. Mère** _____

- ① Blanc ② Asiatique ou des îles du Pacifique (sauf la Corée)
③ Métisse ④ Hispanique ⑤ Noir ou Afro-Américain
⑥ Coréen ⑦ Autre (préciser : _____)
⑧ Je ne sais pas

22. Quel est le niveau d'études ou l'année d'étude la plus élevée de vos parents adoptifs ? (Respecter le numéro du parent)**22-1. Père****22-2. Mère** _____

- ① Il(elle) n'a jamais été scolarisé(e)
② Il(elle) a été scolarisé(e) jusqu'en troisième ou moins
③ Il(elle) a été scolarisé(e) jusqu'en terminale mais n'a pas eu son bac
④ Il(elle) a eu son baccalaur at.
⑤ Il(elle) a fait ses études supérieures mais n'a pas eu son diplôme
⑥ Il(elle) est diplômé(e) d'une licence
⑦ Il(elle) est diplômé(e) d'une maîtrise ou d'un doctorat
⑧ Je ne sais pas

23. Lorsque vous étiez enfant, quel était le métier de vos parents adoptifs? (Respecter le numéro du parent)**23-1. Père** _____**23-2. Mère** _____

- ① Médecins, enseignants, artistes, infirmiers
② Chefs d'entreprise, hauts fonctionnaires, banquiers
③ Employés de bureau ④ Marchandeurs, animateurs commerciaux
⑤ Agents de police, serveurs, restaurateurs
⑥ Ouvriers qualifiés, mécaniciens ⑦ Ouvriers semi-qualifiés
⑧ Ouvriers non qualifiés ⑨ Ouvriers agricoles
⑩ Exploitants agricoles ⑪ Sans emploi

24. Combien d'enfants ont vos parents adoptifs, y compris vous-même ?**24-1. Nombre d'enfants adoptés**

() Personnes ※ Si vous êtes le seul enfant adopté, écrire "1"

24-2. Nombre d'enfants adoptés en provenance de la Corée

() Personnes ※ Si vous êtes le seul enfant adopté de Corée, écrire "1"

24-3. Nombre d'enfants biologiques

() Personnes ※ S'ils n'ont pas d'enfants biologiques, écrire "0"

25. Vos parents adoptifs sont-ils stériles?① Oui ② Non ③ Je ne sais pas**26. Vos parents adoptifs sont-ils divorcés ou séparés?**① Oui (→ aller à la question 28-1) ② Non (→ aller à la question 29)**26-1. Quel âge aviez-vous à ce moment-là?** () ans**26-2. Avec qui avez-vous vécu après leur divorce ou séparation?**① Père adoptif ② Mère adoptive ③ Seul
④ Autre (préciser : _____)**27. Est-ce que vos parents adoptifs sont encore en vie?**

- ① Les deux parents adoptifs sont en vie
- ② Le père adoptif est décédé ※ Acceptez nos plus sincères condoléances
Votre âge au moment du décès : () ans
- ③ La mère adoptive est décédée ※ Acceptez nos plus sincères condoléances
Votre âge au moment du décès : () ans

28. Dans votre pays d'adoption, quelle était la situation de votre famille adoptive lorsque vous étiez plus jeune?

- ① Classe supérieure ② Classe moyenne supérieure
- ③ Classe moyenne ④ Classe moyenne inférieure
- ⑤ Classe populaire

Section 3. Relations sociales

Section. 3-1. Relations avec la famille adoptive**29. Quelles sont vos relations avec vos parents adoptifs ? (Respecter le numéro du parent)****29-1. Père** _____**29-2. Mère** _____

- ① Très bonne ② Bonne
- ③ Moyenne : il y a les bons et les mauvais moments
- ④ Mauvaise ⑤ Très mauvaise
- ⑥ Aucune de ces réponses ne s'applique

30. Quelles sont vos relations avec votre(vos) frère(s) ou/et sœur(s) dans votre famille adoptive?

- ① Très bonne ② Bonne
- ③ Moyenne : il y a les bons et les mauvais moments
- ④ Mauvaise ⑤ Très mauvaise
- ⑥ Aucune de ces réponses ne s'applique

31. Combien de fois avez-vous vécu des conflits émotionnels ou verbaux avec votre famille adoptive ou des proches?

- ① Jamais ② Une fois ③ Plusieurs fois ④ Souvent

32. Combien de fois avez-vous eu des altercations comme bousculade, frappe, gifle ou coup de pied avec votre famille adoptive ou des proches?

- ① Jamais ② Une fois ③ Plusieurs fois ④ Souvent

33. Combien de fois votre famille adoptive vous a-t-elle abusé sexuellement?

- ① Jamais ② Une fois ③ Plusieurs fois ④ Souvent

Section. 3-2. Relations avec les amis et les membres de famille du sexe opposé

34. Combien d'amis proches avez-vous? _____ personnes

35. Parmi vos amis proches, combien sont d'une ethnie différente et combien sont coréens ?

35-1. Amis d'une autre race / ethnie : _____ personnes

35-2. Amis coréens ou amis qui ont des liens avec la Corée : _____ personnes

35-3. Amis adoptés : _____ personnes

36. Avez-vous déjà vécu des histoires d'amour avec un(e) Coréen(ne) ou avec une personne qui a des liens avec la Corée ? ① Oui ② Non

37. Avez-vous une préférence quant à l'origine de votre futur conjoint ? / Avez-vous un conjoint qui a une origine spécifique ? Si oui, quelle origine ethnique privilégiez-vous ?

- ① Personne d'origine coréenne (non adoptée)
 ② Personne adoptée d'origine coréenne
 ③ Non coréenne
 ④ Autre (préciser : _____)
 ⑤ Aucune préférence

**38. Quelle est votre situation actuelle par rapport aux déclarations suivantes?
Lisez attentivement chaque phrase. Cochez la case qui vous correspond.**

	① Non, pas du tout	② Plutôt non	③ Plutôt oui	④ Oui, tout à fait
38-1. Il y a une personne spéciale auprès de moi quand j'en ai besoin	①	②	③	④
38-2. Il y a une personne spéciale qui peut partager mes joies et mes peines	①	②	③	④
38-3. Il y a une personne spéciale qui est une véritable source de réconfort pour moi	①	②	③	④
38-4. Il y a une personne spéciale dans ma vie qui se préoccupe de mon bien-être	①	②	③	④
38-5. Ma famille adoptive essaie vraiment de m'aider	①	②	③	④
38-6. Je reçois de l'aide psychologique et le soutien dont j'ai besoin de la part de ma famille adoptive	①	②	③	④
38-7. Je peux parler de mes problèmes avec ma famille adoptive	①	②	③	④
38-8. Ma famille adoptive est toujours là pour m'aider à prendre des décisions	①	②	③	④
38-9. Mes amis essaient vraiment de m'aider	①	②	③	④
38-10. Je peux compter sur mes amis quand les choses vont mal	①	②	③	④
38-11. J'ai des amis avec qui je peux partager mes joies et mes peines	①	②	③	④
38-12. Je peux parler de mes problèmes avec mes amis	①	②	③	④

Section 3-3. Discrimination Sociale

39. Avez-vous déjà été victime de discrimination parce que vous êtes un enfant adopté?
① Oui (→aller à la question 39-1) ② Non (→aller à la question 40)

39-1. Si oui, par qui/où ? (Cochez un ou plusieurs choix)

- ① À l'école ② Au travail ③ Petit(e) ami(e)
④ Chez moi dans ma vie quotidienne ⑤ Communauté
⑥ Autre (préciser : _____)

40. Avez-vous rencontré des difficultés à nouer des relations en raison de votre appartenance ethnique ?

- ① Non ② Une fois ③ Plusieurs fois
④ Souvent ⑤ Je ne sais pas

41. Avez-vous rencontré des difficultés à nouer des relations parce que vous étiez un enfant adopté?

- ① Non ② Une fois ③ Plusieurs fois
④ Souvent ⑤ Je ne sais pas

42. À votre avis, quelle est l'attitude générale des Coréens envers les Coréens adoptés à l'étranger?

- ① Favorable (Je suis considéré comme leur compatriote)
② Indifférent ③ Hostile (discriminatoire)
④ Autre (préciser:)

43. Actuellement, faites-vous partie d'une association constituée d'enfants adoptés ?

- ① Oui (préciser son nom :) ② Non

44. Quelle était la réaction de vos parents adoptifs par rapport à vos activités en lien avec l'adoption ou avec votre pays d'origine ? (Respecter le numéro du parent)

44-1. Père _____

44-2. Mère _____

- ① Très favorable ② Favorable ③ Neutre
④ Indifférent ⑤ Peu favorable
⑥ Aucune de ces réponses

Section 4-1. Adaptation psychologique

45. Lisez chaque question et cochez la case qui décrit le mieux votre état d'esprit au cours du dernier mois. Il n'y a pas de bonne ou mauvaise réponse.

	① Jamais ② Une petite partie du temps ③ Une partie du temps ④ Une bonne partie du temps ⑤ La plupart du temps ⑥ Tout le temps					
45-1. Au cours du dernier mois, étiez-vous heureux ?	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
45-2. Combien de fois, au cours du dernier mois, vous êtes-vous senti calme et paisible?	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
45-3. Combien de fois, au cours du dernier mois, avez-vous été très nerveux?	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
45-4. Combien de fois, au cours du dernier mois, avez-vous eu une baisse de moral ?	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
45-5. Combien de fois, au cours du dernier mois, vous êtes-vous senti déprimé au point que rien ne vous fasse sourire ?	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥

46. Avez-vous déjà eu recours à une consultation, à un traitement ou aux soins particuliers pour des problèmes mentaux ou émotionnels ?

- ① Oui ② Non

47. Êtes-vous satisfait dans votre vie ? Veuillez choisir entre 0 et 10.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Très insatisfait			←————→					Très satisfait		

48. Avez-vous déjà été inquiet par rapport au fait d'être un enfant adopté? Utilisez l'échelle de 0 à 10 pour indiquer ce que vous ressentez généralement à ce sujet (0=Nullement inquiet, 10=Très affecté)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nullement inquiet			←————→					Très affecté		

49. Avez-vous vécu une crise d'identité dans votre vie? ① Oui ② Non

Section 4-2 . Socialisation ethnique et raciale

50. Pour chaque élément ci-dessous, veuillez évaluer et noter selon vous l'importance de chaque activité de développement

	①	②	③	④	⑤
	① Pas du tout important ② Un peu important ③ Important ④ Très important ⑤ Extrêmement important				
50-1. Apprendre le coréen	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-2. S'initier aux arts traditionnels comme la musique ou la danse	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-3. Parler couramment le coréen	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-4. Connaître les valeurs et traditions coréennes	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-5. Connaître l'histoire du peuple coréen	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-6. Vivre les traditions coréennes en milieu familial comme célébration des fêtes coréennes avec la famille adoptive	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-7. Visiter le pays d'origine	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-8. Nouer des liens avec des enfants d'origine coréenne	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-9. Participer à des camps culturels	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-10. Aborder des sujets comme préjugés, racisme ou discrimination	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-11. Parler des attitudes à adopter lorsque vous faites face à ces préjugés	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-12. Aborder la question de la diversité ethnique	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-13. Parler des attitudes à adopter face à une personne qui tient des propos racistes	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-14. S'exprimer librement en famille sur l'ethnie ou le racisme	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-15. Etre fier de votre origine ethnique	①	②	③	④	⑤

Section 4-3. Trouver vos racines

51. Avez-vous eu envie de rechercher vos parents biologiques?

① Oui(→ aller à la question 51-1) ② Non(→ aller à la question 52)

51-1. Quand avez-vous voulu pour la première fois rechercher vos parents biologiques et / ou votre famille d'origine?

- ① Enfance (moins de 10 ans) ② Adolescence
 ③ 20 à 29 ans ④ 30 à 39 ans
 ⑤ 40 ans et plus

52. Avez-vous fait des démarches pour rechercher vos parents biologiques?

① Oui(→ aller à la question 52-1~52-7) ② Non(→ aller à la question 52-8)

52-1. Si oui, quelles étaient les raisons pour lesquelles vous recherchiez vos parents biologiques?

- ① Pour satisfaire ma curiosité ② Pour retrouver une identité
 ③ Autre (précisez : _____)

52-2. Si oui, Avez- vous payé pour la recherche votre famille biologique? Si oui, combien?

① Oui (Montant : _____ USD) ② Non

52-3. Si oui, Avez-vous déjà essayé des tests d'ADN pour trouver vos parents biologiques?

① Oui ② Non

52-4. Si oui, Comment avez-vous rechercher votre famille biologique ? Vous pouvez cocher plusieurs choix

- ① grâce les agences d'adoption (aux services de Holt Children's, à l'Est Social Welfare Society, à la Social Welfare Society, la Social Society South Korea)
 ② Grâce aux agences d'adoption de votre pays d'adoption
 ③ Grâce à l'ambassade de Corée
 ④ Grâce au gouvernement de votre pays ou de service public
 ⑤ Grâce à la Korea Adoption Services
 ⑥ Grâce aux médias (comme KBS, journaux, etc)
 ⑦ Grâce à la police
 ⑧ Grâce à un enquêteur privé (Combien avez-vous dépensé? USD _____)
 ⑨ Grâce à des amis ou à des parents
 ⑩ Autre (précisez : _____)

52-5. Combien de temps a-t-il fallu pour que vous trouviez votre famille biologique.

_____ Ans _____ mois

52-6. Si vous avez essayé de retrouver votre famille biologique, avez-vous été satisfait par les agences d'adoption, ayant ou n'ayant pas retrouvé vos parents biologiques?

- ① Pas du tout satisfait (→ Veuillez passer à la question 52-6-1)
 ② Pas satisfait (→Veuillez passer à la question 52-6-1)
 ③ Neutre ④ Satisfait ⑤ très satisfaits

52-6.1. Si vous n'êtes pas satisfait par ces agences, veuillez indiquer la raison (s). (Cochez toutes les réponses appropriées)

- ① Ils ne sont pas respectueux
 ② leur processus de recherche est très lent
 ④ Ils sont en sous-effectif
 ③ Ils ne mettent pas assez d'efforts dans la recherche
 ⑤ Autre (préciser: _____)

52-7. Si oui, vos parents biologiques ont-ils décliné ces recherches et refuser toutes communications avec vous ?

- ① Oui ② Non

52-8. Si non, quelles étaient vos raisons de ne pas avoir essayé de retrouver vos parents biologiques? (→ Ensuite passez à la question 55)

- ① satisfait de votre vie actuelle
 ② Parce que mes parents biologiques m'ont abandonné
 ③ Désintérêt
 ④ Semble impossible de pouvoir les retrouver
 ⑤ vous avez déjà des parents
 ⑥ Autre (précisez : _____)

53. Avez-vous déjà rencontré votre famille biologique après votre adoption?

- ① Oui (→ Veuillez passer à la question 53-1 ~ 53-3)
 ② Non, je n'ai jamais rencontré ma famille(→ Veuillez passer à la question 54)

53-1. Comment avez-vous rencontré votre famille biologique ?

- ① grâce les agences d'adoption (aux services de Holt Children's, à l'Est Social Welfare Society, à la Social Welfare Society, la Social Society South Korea)
 ② Grâce aux agences d'adoption de votre pays d'adoption
 ③ Grâce à l'ambassade de Corée
 ④ Grâce au gouvernement de votre pays ou de service public
 ⑤ Grâce à la Korea Adoption Services
 ⑥ Grâce aux médias (comme KBS, journaux, etc)
 ⑦ Grâce à la police
 ⑧ Grâce à un enquêteur privé (Combien avez-vous dépensé ? USD _____)
 ⑨ Grâce à des amis ou à des parents
 ⑩ Autre (précisez : _____)

53-2. A quelle époque de votre vie avez-vous rencontré votre famille biologique?

- ① Enfance (moins de 10 ans) ② Adolescence ③ pendant la 20e
④ pendant la 30e ⑤ pendant la 40e et plus

53-3. Quand vous avez rencontré vos parents biologiques, qu'avez-vous ressenti de plus difficile?

- ① La barrière de la langue ② différences culturelles
③ problèmes émotionnels ④ Autre (précisez :)
⑤ Pas de problèmes

54. Que vous ayez rencontré vos parents biologiques ou pas, qu'est-ce que vous ressentez à leur égard ? Indiquez votre état d'esprit sur l'échelle de 0 à 10 (0=Forté répulsion, 10=Grande affection)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Forte répulsion			←————→					Grande affection		

Section 5. Service post-adoption

55. Veuillez évaluer leur utilité en fonction de vos expériences directes ou indirectes.

	Reçu		① Nullement utile			
	① Oui	② Non	② Peu utile	③ Peu nécessaire	④ Vraiment nécessaire	
55-1. Groupe de soutien aux personnes adoptées	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-2. Découverte du patrimoine culturel / activités de loisirs	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-3. Activités sociales ou sportives, pique-niques, rassemblements, fêtes, etc.	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-4. Aide pour retrouver la famille biologique et l regroupement post-adoption	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-5. Visite du pays natal	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-6. Hébergement en pension en Corée	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-7. Aide au logement chez l'habitant en Corée	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-8. Bourses pour l'apprentissage de la langue	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-9. Soutien à l'enseignement supérieur (bourses universitaires, programmes pour maîtrise ou doctorat)	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-10. Aide au logement à long terme en Corée	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-11. Aide à la recherche d'emploi en Corée	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-12. Demande de visa	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-13. Demande de la nationalité corenne	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-14. Conseils liés à l'adoption	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-15. Soins de santé pour des problèmes liés à l'adoption	①	②	①	②	③	④

56. De quel organisme d'adoption voulez-vous recevoir ces services post-adoption ?

- ① Agences d'adoption
- ② Aences d'adoption de votre pays d'adoption
- ③ Services d'adoption coréens
 - ④ Structures créées par des Coréens adoptés à l'étranger ou groupes d'entraide pour les enfants adoptés à l'étranger.
- ⑤ L'ambassade de Corée
- ⑥ Gouvernement de votre pays ou de service public
- ⑦ Autres ()

57. Savez-vous qu'il existe des lois (modifiées en 2011) précisant que les enfants adoptés ont le droit de consulter leur dossier complet d'adoption?

- ① Oui
- ② Non

58. Savez-vous que depuis 2012 vous pouvez vous renseigner sur vos origines et votre adoption en soumettant une demande d'informations à CARA, autorité centrale pour l'adoption ?

- ① Oui
- ② Non

59. Selon vous, qui est responsable de la correspondance entre un enfant et ses futurs parents adoptifs ?

- ① Le gouvernement coréen (Pays d'origine)
- ② Le gouvernement du pays d'accueil
- ③ Korea Adoption Services (KAS)
- ④ Les agences d'adoption en Corée
- ⑤ Les agences d'adoption dans le pays d'accueil
- ⑥ Autre (précisez : _____)

60. Selon vous, qui doit être responsable concernant les dépôts et la conservation des dossiers d'origine des enfants adoptifs?

- ① Le gouvernement coréen (Pays d'origine)
- ② Le gouvernement du pays d'accueil
- ③ Korea Adoption Services (KAS)
- ④ Les agences d'adoption en Corée
- ⑤ Les agences d'adoption dans le pays d'accueil
- ⑥ Autre (précisez : _____)

61. Veuillez spécifier les éléments des services post-adoption que vous souhaiteriez recevoir de la part des organismes d'adoption.

62. Quelle est l'organisme d'adoption que vous aimeriez soutenir pour le cadeau Veuillez choisir une organisation dans la liste ci-dessous.

Country	Organization
USA	1. International Korean Adoptee Associations (IKAA)
	2. Korean adoptees worldwide
	3. IKAA USA
	4. Asian Adult Adoptees of Washington (AAA Washington)
	5. Ak Connection
	6. Korean Focus NW
	7. Also-Known-As
	8. Korean Adoptees of Hawai'I (KAHI)
	9. Association of Korean Adoptees
	10. Adoption Links D.C.
	11. KAAAN
	12. Korean Adoptees of Chicago (KAtCH)
	13. Network of Professional Adopted Koreans (NOPAK)
	14. Adult Korean Adoptees of Portland (AKAP)
	15. Boston Korean Adoptees (BKA)
	16. The Korean Adoptee Association of Philadelphia (KAAP)
	17. Nebraska Korean Adoptees
	18. Korean Adoptees Ministry Center
	19. Camp Moo Gung Hwa (Korean Culture Camp)
Europe	20. IKAA Europe
Italy	21. KOR.I.A.
Sweden	22. Adopted Koreans' Association (AKF)
Netherland	23. Arierang
Denmark	24. Korean Klubben
France	25. Racines coreennes
Swiss	26. KIMCHI
Belgium	27. Dongari
Australia	28. Asiana Roots
Australia	29. Korean Adoptees Australia
Australia	30. Interstate Gathering for Adult Korean Adoptees
Korea	31. Goal
	32. 뿌리의 집 (KOROOT)
	33. International Korean Adoptee Service (InKAS)
	34. 국외입양인연대 (ASK)

63. N'hésitez pas à nous faire part de vos propositions ou recommandations en tant que personne adoptée

Section 6. Visiter la Corée

64. Êtes-vous déjà allé en Corée?

- ① Oui (aller à la question 64-1) ② Non(Fin de l'enquête)

64-1. Si oui, quelle était la raison principale de votre visite la plus récente en Corée ? Vous pouvez cocher plusieurs choix.

- ① Participer à un rassemblement IKA
② Trouver et entrer en contact avec des membres de votre famille biologique
③ Participer à un programme éducatif coréen ou apprendre le coréen
④ Rencontrer des amis
⑤ Rencontrer une personne qui vous est chère (petit(e)-ami(e), conjoint)
⑥ Participer à d'autres programmes destinés aux personnes adoptées
⑦ Faire du tourisme
⑧ Études / Recherche / Formation (autre que l'apprentissage du coréen)
⑨ Recherche d'emploi
⑩ Raisons professionnelles (Par exemple, réaliser une mission ou un projet)
⑪ Initiation à la culture coréenne
⑫ Aucune raison spécifique
⑬ Autre (préciser : _____)

64-2. A quel âge êtes-vous venu en Corée pour la première fois après l'adoption?

() ans

64-3. Combien de fois avez-vous visité la Corée depuis l'adoption?

- ① C'est ma première fois (aller à la question 65)
② () fois

65. Vivez-vous actuellement en Corée?

- ① Non ➡ Fin de l'enquête
② Oui ➡ (aller à la section 7 concernant la vie en Corée)

Nous vous remercions d'avoir pris le temps de répondre à cette enquête. Votre contribution est grandement appréciée. Nous ferons de notre mieux pour utiliser les informations que vous et d'autres adoptés coréens adultes nous ont fournies, afin d'aider au mieux les adoptés coréens.

Merci. 감사합니다!

Section 7. Vivre en Corée

Section 7-1. S'installer en Corée

66. Depuis combien de temps résidez- vous en Corée ? ____ans ____mois

67. Quel type de visa avez-vous actuellement?

- ① Aucun ② Visa C3 ③ Visa D4 ④ Visa F4
⑤ Autre (préciser : _____)

68. Avez-vous obtenu la nationalité coréenne?

- ① Oui(aller à la question 68-2)
② Non (aller à la question 68-1)

68-1. Si vous n'avez pas la nationalité coréenne, aimeriez-vous l'avoir?

- ① Oui ② Non ③ Je ne sais pas

69. Voudriez-vous vous installer définitivement en Corée?

- ① Oui (aller à la question 69-1) ② Non(aller à la question 85)
③ Je ne sais pas

69-1. Pour quelles raisons voulez-vous vous installer définitivement en Corée?

- ① Ma famille biologique vit ici
② J'ai souffert de discrimination dans mon pays adoptif
③ J'aime le style de vie coréen
④ Autre (préciser : _____)

Section 7-2. Activités économiques

70. Dans quelle région vivez-vous actuellement ?

- ① Seoul ② Pusan ③ Daegu ④ Incheon
⑤ Gwangju ⑥ Daejeon ⑦ Ulsan ⑧ Sejong
⑨ Gyeonggi-do ⑩ Gangwon-do ⑪ Chungcheongbuk-do
⑫ Chungcheongnam-do ⑬ Jeollabuk-do ₩ ⑭ Jeollanam-do
⑮ Gyeongsangbuk-do ⑯ Gyeongsangnam-do ⑰ Jeju-do

71. Combien de nouveaux amis avez-vous rencontrés pendant votre séjour en Corée?

- ① Aucun (aller à la question 72) ② () personnes (aller à la question 71-1)

71-1. Des Coréens adoptés à l'étranger (ceux qui sont revenus en Corée):

() personnes

71-2. Des étrangers (non adoptés) vivant en Corée () personne

71-3. Des Coréens () personnes

72. Avez-vous un travail ou êtes-vous en formation en Corée du sud?

① Oui (→ aller à la question 72-1) ② Non(aller à la question 73)

72-1. Est-ce un emploi à temps plein ou à temps partiel

① Temps partiel ② Temps plein

72-2. Précisez votre activité ou statut actuel

① Étudiant ② Stagiaire
③ Apprentissage du coréen
④ Employé dans une structure en relation avec l'adoption
⑤ Autre (préciser :)

72-3. Quel est votre revenu mensuel moyen (en monnaie coréenne)?

① 1 million de wons ou moins ② Moins de 2millions de wons
③ Moins de 3 millions de wons ④ Moins de 4 millions de wons
⑤ Moins de 5 millions de wons ⑥ 5 millions de wons ou plus

Section 7-3. Difficultés rencontrées en vivant en Corée

73. Avez-vous subi de la discrimination au travail (ou lors d'une recherche d'emploi) pendant votre séjour en Corée parce que vous étiez un Coréen adopté à l'étranger?

① Non ② Une fois ③ Plusieurs fois ④ Souvent
⑤ Aucune des réponses précédentes (Je n'ai pas travaillé en Corée)

74. Avez-vous rencontré des difficultés à entrer en contact avec une personne qui vous est chère en Corée parce que vous êtes un Coréen adopté à l'étranger ? Si oui, combien de fois?

① Pas du tout ② Une fois ③ Parfois ④ Souvent

75. Quel est votre niveau de coréen?

① Parfait ou Presque parfait ② Bon ③ Passable
④ Faible ⑤ très insuffisant voire aucune maîtrise

76. Avez-vous rencontré des problèmes de communication verbale en Corée?

① Oui ② Non

77. Outre les problèmes de communication, à quels autres défis devez-vous faire face ? Veuillez choisir trois défis dans la liste ci-dessous. Vous pouvez cocher plusieurs choix

① Aucun ② Indifférence ③ Climat ④ Différences culturelles
⑤ Différences financières ⑥ Problèmes de logement
⑦ Problèmes de nourriture ⑧ Problèmes de santé
⑨ Problèmes psychologiques
⑩ Manque d'information (difficulté d'obtenir les informations)

- ⑪ Discrimination sociale ⑫Autre (préciser :)

Section 7.4 Services de soutien en Corée

78. Lors de votre séjour en Corée, avez-vous contacté une agence d'adoption ou une structure destinée aux adoptés?

- ① Oui (préciser son nom :) ② Non

79. Avez-vous participé en Corée du sud à des événements ou à des activités destinés aux Coréens adoptés à l'étranger ? ① Oui ② Non

80. Quelle est la demande que vous souhaitez adresser au gouvernement pour mieux vivre en Corée du sud? Vous pouvez cocher plusieurs choix

- ① Simplification des procédures de demande de visa
② Apport du soutien à la recherche de la famille biologique
③ Aide à la recherche d'emploi en Corée
④ Aide au logement
⑤ Une plus grande sensibilisation à la question des personnes adoptées
⑥ Autre (préciser :)

Encore merci d'avoir pris le temps de répondre à cette enquête. Votre temps et vos efforts sont grandement appréciés. Nous ferons de notre mieux pour utiliser les informations que vous et d'autres adoptés à l'étranger adultes nous ont fournies afin d'aider au mieux les adoptés Coréens. Merci. 감사합니다!

부록 1-4. 국외입양인 실태조사 설문지 성인용 (네덜란드어)

Enquête over Koreaans geadopteerden (buiten Korea)

Hallo!

Wij, het Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs (KIHASA), een onderzoeksinstituut dat beleid ontwikkelt en vormgeeft voor de minister-president, doen onderzoek onder Koreaans geadopteerden (buiten Korea). Het doel van dit onderzoek is om de huidige situatie van Koreaans geadopteerden te onderzoeken ter evaluatie en om beter in jullie behoeftes in adoptieazorg te voldoen.

Dit project wordt gefinancierd door het Ministerie van Volksgezondheid en Welzijn van Zuid-Korea. De verzamelde informatie uit deze enquête helpt de toekomstige richting van het adoptieazorgbeleid en -diensten vorm te geven die beschikbaar worden gesteld aan Koreaans geadopteerden vanuit de Koreaanse overheid.

Het is onze hoop dat JJ als internationale, volwassen Koreaans geadopteerde, de tijd wil nemen om jouw ervaringen over je leven in jouw land als ook jouw gedachten over de huidige beschikbare adoptieazorg voor geadopteerden te delen.

Deelname aan deze enquête is anoniem en alle informatie wordt vertrouwelijk behandeld. De uitkomsten op hoofdlijnen van dit onderzoek zullen worden gepubliceerd in het openbaar in zowel het Engels als Koreaans.

Dit onderzoek is bedoeld voor international volwassen Koreaans geadopteerden (vanaf 18 jaar en ouder). Het kost circa 20 minuten om deze enquête in te vullen. Jouw gedachten, eerlijkheid en deelname worden zeer gewaardeerd. Als blijk van onze waardering voor jouw tijd, inspanning en informatie, verloten we onder iedereen die de enquête volledig heeft ingevuld deel een retour vliegticket naar Korea (t.w.v. USD 3,000) en kun je een Koreaanse dramaserie op DVD (5x) winnen. Verder kunnen de twee adoptieorganisaties met de meeste stemmen USD 500 winnen (1e prijs) of een Koreaanse dramaserie op DVD (2e prijs) winnen. Jouw deelname aan dit onderzoek is dus crucial in meerdere opzichten.

Mocht je nog vragen of opmerkingen hebben over deze enquête, neem dan contact met ons op via onderstaand emailadres of telefoonnummer. Alvast bedankt voor je deelname!

Met vriendelijke groeten,

Meesook Kim, Research Fellow, KIHASA, (mskim@kihasa.re.kr) 82-2-380-8144

Hyojin Kim, Professional Researcher, KIHASA (hjkim@kihasa.re.kr) 82-2-380-8240

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Sectie 1. Demografische informatie

Sectie 1-1. SES (Socio-Economische Status)**1. Wat is je nationaliteit (en)? Kruis een of meerdere vakjes aan.**

- | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ① VS | <input type="checkbox"/> ② Frankrijk | <input type="checkbox"/> ③ Denemarken |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ④ Zweden e | <input type="checkbox"/> ⑤ Noorwegen | <input type="checkbox"/> ⑥ Nederland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ⑦ België | <input type="checkbox"/> ⑧ Australië | <input type="checkbox"/> ⑨ Duitsland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ⑩ Canada | <input type="checkbox"/> ⑪ Zwitserland | <input type="checkbox"/> ⑫ Italië |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ⑬ Luxemburg | <input type="checkbox"/> ⑭ Engeland | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ⑮ Anders (namelijk: _____) | | |

2. Wat is je geslacht?

- ① Man ② Vrouw ③ Anders

3. Wat is je geboortedatum?

_____ Jaar _____ Maand _____ Dag

4. Wat is je hoogst afgeronde opleiding of jaar dat je school hebt afgerond?

- ① Ik ben nooit naar school geweest.
 ② Ik ben alleen naar de basisschool geweest.
 ③ Ik ben naar middelbare school geweest, maar heb geen diploma.
 ④ Ik heb mijn VMBO/HAVO/VWO behaald.
 ⑤ MBO (diploma) of HBO (geen diploma).
 ⑥ HBO/ Bachelor's degree
 ⑦ Graduate Degree (Masters, Ph.D of andere graad).

5. Heb je ooit een baan gehad?

- ① Ik heb geen werkervaring opgedaan. (→ ga naar vraag 6)
 ② Momenteel werk ik niet, maar ik heb in het verleden gewerkt. (→ ga naar vraag 6)
 ③ Ik werk momenteel. (→ ga naar 5-1)

5-1. Is je huidige baan een voltijd baan (35 uur per week of meer) of een deeltijd baan (minder dan 35 maar meer dan 10 uur per week/ of minder dan 10 uur per week)?

- ① Voltijd
 ② Deeltijd 1 (minder dan 35 maar meer dan 10 uur/week)
 ③ Deeltijd 2 (minder dan 10 uur/week)

10. Waar bevindt je je huishouden zich momenteel?

- ① Grote stad ② Voorstad van grote stad/ in de randstad
③ Kleine stad ④ Landelijk gebied/ platteland
⑤ Afgelegen gebied ⑥ Ik weet het niet

Sectie 1-2. Gezondheid

11. Had je gezondheidsproblemen toen je werd geboren?

- ① Ja (de volgende gezondheidsproblemen:)
② Nee ③ Ik weet het niet

12. Heb je een gezondheidsprobleem dat 12 maanden of langer heeft geduurd, of naar verwachting zal duren? (bv. hart- en vaatziekten, beroertes, kanker, chronische aandoeningen aan de luchtwegen, diabetes, enz.)

- ① Ja (Namelijk:) ② Nee

13. Heb je ooit sigaretten gerookt?

- ① Ja (→ ga naar vraag 13-1) ② Nee (→ ga naar vraag 14)

13-1. Zo ja, hoe oud was je toen je voor het eerst hebt gerookt?
 () jaar oud

14. Heb je ooit alcohol gedronken, behalve een paar slokjes?

- ① Ja (→ ga naar vraag 14-1) ② Nee(→ ga naar vraag 14)

14-1. Zo ja, heb je de afgelopen 12 maanden meer dan 5 of meer glazen alcohol achter elkaar gedronken in een paar uur?

- ① Ja ② Nee

15. Heb je in de afgelopen 12 maanden cannabis, cocaïne, sterke pijnstillers, heroïne of methadon, amfetaminen of andere drugs gebruikt?

- ① Ja ② Nee

16. Hoe beoordeel je in het algemeen je gezondheid ?

<input type="checkbox"/> ①	<input type="checkbox"/> ②	<input type="checkbox"/> ③	<input type="checkbox"/> ④	<input type="checkbox"/> ⑤

Sectie 2. Adoptie Ervaring

Sectie 2-1. Adoptie Ervaring

17. Hoe oud was je op het moment van je adoptie? (Als je niet precies weet hoe oud je was bij je adoptie, geef dan de schatting van het adoptiebureau op.) () jaar () maanden

18. Via welke van deze adoptiebureaus in Korea ben je geadopteerd?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ① Holt Children's Services | <input type="checkbox"/> ② Eastern Social Welfare Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ③ Social Welfare Society | <input type="checkbox"/> ④ Social Society South Korea |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ⑤ Anders (namelijk:) | <input type="checkbox"/> ⑥ Weet ik niet |

19. Wat is het land waar je naar toe bent geadopteerd?

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ① VS | <input type="checkbox"/> ② Frankrijk | <input type="checkbox"/> ③ Denemarken |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ④ Zweden | <input type="checkbox"/> ⑤ Noorwegen | <input type="checkbox"/> ⑥ Nederland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ⑦ België | <input type="checkbox"/> ⑧ Australië | <input type="checkbox"/> ⑨ Duitsland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ⑩ Canada | <input type="checkbox"/> ⑪ Zwitserland | <input type="checkbox"/> ⑫ Italië |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ⑬ Luxemburg | <input type="checkbox"/> ⑭ Engeland | <input type="checkbox"/> ⑮ Anders (namelijk: _____) |

20. Is je adoptie ooit ontbonden of verstoord? ① Nee ② Ja

Sectie. 2-2. Adoptieouders en familie

21. Wat is de raciale achtergrond van je adoptieouders? (Vul het juiste nummer in voor elke ouder)

21-1. Vader _____ **21-2. Moeder** _____

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ① Kaukasisch /Europees/blank | <input type="checkbox"/> ② Aziatisch of uit Pacifisch gebied (behalve Koreaans) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ③ Halfbloed | <input type="checkbox"/> ④ Latijns-Amerikaans-amerikaan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ⑤ Zwart/ Afrikaans | <input type="checkbox"/> ⑥ Koreaans |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ⑦ Anders (Namelijk:) | <input type="checkbox"/> ⑧ Weet niet |

22. Wat is de hoogst genoten opleiding of schooljaar dat je ouders hebben afgerond op school? (Vul voor elke ouder het juiste nummer in)

22-1. Vader _____ **22-2 Moeder** _____

- ① Hij/ zij is nooit naar school geweest.
- ② Hij/ zij heeft alleen de basisschool gevolgd.
- ③ Hij/ zij heeft op de middelbare school gezeten, maar geen diploma.
- ④ Hij/ zij heeft een middelbaar school diploma.
- ⑤ Hij/ zij heeft een MBO diploma of HBO gevolgd zonder diploma
- ⑥ HBO (HTS/HES) / Bachelor's degree
- ⑦ Universitaire graad (Masters, Ph.D program of andere graad).

23. Welke beroep oefenden je ouders uit toen je opgroeide?

23-1. Vader _____ **23-2. Moeder** _____

- ① Professioneel en technisch (bijvoorbeeld: arts, docent, ingenieur, artiest, accountant, verpleegkundige)
- ② Hogere administratieve of management functie (bijvoorbeeld: bankier, executive, regeringsambtenaar, vakbondsfunctionaris)
- ③ Administratief (bijvoorbeeld: secretaresse, administratief medewerker, office manager, ambtenaar, boekhouder)
- ④ Verkoop (bijvoorbeeld: verkoop manager, winkeleigenaar, winkelassistent, verzekeringsagent, inkoper)
- ⑤ Dienstverlening (bijvoorbeeld: restaurant eigenaar, politie agent, serveerster, kapper, conciërge)
- ⑥ Vakkracht (bijvoorbeeld: voorman, automonteur, drukker, naaister, gereedschap maker, electriciën)
- ⑦ Semi-geschoolde arbeider (bijvoorbeeld: metselaar, buschauffeur, fabrieksarbeider, timmerman, metaalbewerker, bakker)
- ⑧ Ongeschoolde arbeider (bijvoorbeeld: arbeider, portier, ongeschoold fabrieksarbeider, schoonmaker)
- ⑨ Werknemer in de landbouw (bijvoorbeeld: landarbeider, tractor bestuurder)
- ⑩ Boerderij eigenaar, bedrijfsleider
- ⑪ Werkloos/ baanzoekend

24. Hoeveel kinderen hebben je ouders geadopteerd, inclusief jezelf?

24-1. Aantal geadopteerde kinderen ※ Als je het enige geadopteerde kind bent, vul dan in "1" () personen

24-2. Aantal kinderen geadopteerd uit Korea ※ Als je het enige geadopteerde kind bent, vul dan in "1" () personen

24-3. Aantal biologische kinderen ※ Als er geen biologische kinderen zijn, vul dan in "0" () personen

25. Waren je adoptieouders niet in staat om zelf (biologische) kinderen te krijgen?

① Ja ② Nee

26. Zijn je adoptieouders gescheiden?

① Ja (→ ga naar vraag 26-1) ② Nee (→ ga naar vraag 27)

26-1. Hoe oud was je op dat moment? () jaar oud

26-2. Bij wie ben je opgegroeid na de scheiding van je adoptieouders?

- ① Adoptie vader ② Adoptie moeder ③ Alleen
- ④ Anders(namelijk: _____)

27. Zijn je adoptieouders nog in leven? (Graag aankruisen wat van toepassing is.)

- ① Beide adoptieouders zijn in leven (→ ga naar vraag 27-1)
② Adoptievader is overleden ※ waarvoor onze condoleances
 Jouw leeftijd ten tijde van overlijden: (_____)
③ Adoptiemoeder is overleden ※ waarvoor onze condoleances
 Jouw leeftijd ten tijde van overlijden: (_____)

28. Wat was de economische status van je adoptiegezin in het algemeen toen je opgroeide, in het land waar je bent opgegroeid?

- ① Bovenklasse ② Boven middenklasse ③ Middenklasse
④ Lagere middenklasse ⑤ Lagere klasse

Sectie 3. Social relaties

Sectie. 3-1. Relatie met adoptiefamilie

29. Hoe is de relatie met je adoptieouders? (Vull het juiste nummer in per ouder)

29-1. Vader (_____) 29-2. Moeder (_____)

- ① Zeer goed ② Goed
③ Gemiddeld (er zijn goede en slechte tijden)
④ Slecht ⑤ Zeer slecht
⑥ Geen van bovenstaande antwoorden is van toepassing (Ouder is overleden of er is niet langer contact)

30. Hoe is de relatie met broer(s) en zus(sen) in je adoptiegezin?

- ① Zeer goed ② Goed
③ Gemiddeld (Er zijn soms goede en soms slechte tijden)
④ Slecht ⑤ Zeer slecht
⑥ Geen van bovenstaande antwoorden is van toepassing (Heb geen broers of zussen of niet langer contact met ze)

31. Hoe vaak heeft je adoptiegezin of hebben familieleden jou emotioneel of verbaal uitgescholden of beledigd?

- ① Nooit ② Eenmaal ③ Meerdere keren ④ Vaak

32. Hoe vaak heeft je adoptiegezin of hebben familieleden jou geduwd, geslagen, getrapt, gekeeld of fysiek pijn gedaan?

- ① Nooit ② Eenmaal ③ Meerdere keren ④ Vaak

33. Hoe vaak heeft jouw adoptiegezin of hebben familieleden jou seksueel misbruikt?

- ① Nooit ② Eenmaal ③ Meerdere keren ④ Vaak

Sectie. 3-2. Relaties met vrienden en het andere geslacht

34. Hoeveel goede vrienden heb je? _____ personen

35. Hoeveel van je goede vrienden hebben een andere etnische achtergrond (dan blank), en hoeveel zijn Koreaans?

35-1. Vrienden met een andere etnische achtergrond: _____ personen

35-2. Koreaanse of etnisch Koreaanse vrienden: _____ personen

35-3. Hoeveel van je goede vrienden zijn geadopteerd?

Geadopteerde vrienden: _____ personen

36. Heb je ooit een Koreaans of Koreaans gerelateerde vriend of vriendin gehad (in een relatie)? ① Ja ② Nee

37. Zou je een partner willen van een bepaalde afkomst?/ Heb je je partner gekozen vanwege een bepaalde afkomst? Zo ja, welke afkomst heeft je voorkeur?

- ① Koreaans (niet geadopteerd) ② Koreaans geadopteerd
 ③ Niet Koreaans ④ Anders (namelijk: _____)
 ⑤ Geen voorkeur

38. Hoe voel je je over de volgende uitspraken? Lees elke uitspraak zorgvuldig en geef aan hoe je je voelt over elke uitspraak.

	①	②	③	④
	① Sterk oneens ② Oneens ③ Eens ④ Sterk mee eens			
38-1. Er is een special persoon in de buurt als ik in nood erkeer.	①	②	③	④
38-2. Er is een special persoon met wie ik mijn life en leed an delen.	①	②	③	④
38-3. Mijn adoptiefamilie probeert me echt te helpen.	①	②	③	④
38-4. Ik krijg de emotionele hulp en steun die ik nodig heb van mijn adoptiefamilie.	①	②	③	④
38-5. Ik heb een special persoon die een echte bron van troost voor mij is.	①	②	③	④
38-6. Mijn vrienden proberen mij echt te helpen.	①	②	③	④
38-7. Ik kan op mijn vrienden rekenen als dingen verkeerd gaan.	①	②	③	④
38-8. Ik kan over mijn problemen praten met mijn adoptiegezin.	①	②	③	④
38-9. Ik heb vrienden met wie ik lief en leed kan delen.	①	②	③	④
38-10. Er is een special persoon in mijn leven die om mijn gevoelens geeft.	①	②	③	④
38-11. Mijn adoptiegezin is bereid om me te helpen bij het maken van beslissingen.	①	②	③	④
38-12. Ik kan met mijn vrienden over mijn probleme praten.	①	②	③	④

Sectie 3-3. Sociale discriminatie

39. Heb je ooit discriminatie ervaren omdat je ben geadopteerd?

- ① Ja (→ ga naar vraag 39-1) ② Nee(→ ga naar vraag 40)

39-1. Zo ja, door wie en waar? (Graag alle opties aankruisen die van toepassing zijn)

- ① Klasgenoten en school ② Werk
 ③ Vriend of vriendin (in relatie) ④ In mijn dagelijkse leven thuis
 ⑤ Gemeenschap/ maatschappij
 ⑥ Anders (namelijk: _____)

40. Vind je het moeilijk om relaties aan te gaan vanwege je etniciteit/ afkomst?

- ① Nee ② Eenmaal ③ Enkele keren
 ④ Vaak ⑤ Ik weet het niet

41. Vind je het moeilijk om relaties aan te gaan omdat je geadopteerd bent?

- ① Nee ② Eenmaal ③ Enkele keren
 ④ Vaak ⑤ Ik weet het niet

42. Wat is volgens jou de algemene houding van Koreanen ten opzichte van Koreaans geadopteerden (die buiten Korea zijn geadopteerd)?

- ① Gunstig (ze accepteren me als mede Koreaan) ② Onverschillig
 ③ Vijandig (discriminerend) ④ Anders (namelijk: _____)

43. Ben je momenteel betrokken bij een organisatie samengesteld uit/ voor en door geadopteerden?

- ① Ja (naam van de organisatie: _____) ② Nee

44. Hoe ondersteunend zijn/ waren je adoptieouders bij jouw interesse of deelname in Korea gerelateerde of adoptiegerelateerde activiteiten? (Vul het juiste nummer in per ouder)

44-1. Vader _____ 44-2. Moeder _____

- ① Zeer ondersteunend ② Ondersteunend ③ Neutraal
 ④ Niet ondersteunend ⑤ Helemaal niet ondersteunend
 ⑥ Geen van bovenstaande antwoorden is van toepassing

Sectie 4. Psychologische aanpassing en culturele identiteit

Sectie 4-1. Psychologische aanpassing

45. Lees elke vraag en vink het vakje aan dat het best beschrijft hoe dingen VOOR JOU zijn geweest in het verleden. Er is geen goed of fout antwoord.

	① Geen enkele tijd ② Een klein beetje van de tijd ③ Sommige tijd ④ Een goed deel van de tijd ⑤ Meeste tijd ⑥ Heel de tijd
45-1. Hoeveel van de tijd heb je je blij gevoeld in de afgelopen maand?	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥
45-2. Hoeveel van de tijd heb je je kalm en vredig gevoeld in de afgelopen maand?	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥
45-3. Hoeveel van de tijd ben je erg nerveus geweest in de afgelopen maand?	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥
45-4. Hoeveel van de tijd heb je je somber en neerslachtig gevoeld in de afgelopen maand?	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥
45-5. Hoeveel van de tijd zat je zo diep in de put dat niets je kon opvrolijken in de afgelopen maand?	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥

46. Heb je ooit begeleiding, therapie, of geestelijke gezondheidszorg gekregen voor problemen met psychische of emotionele problemen?

① Ja ② Nee

47. Hoe tevreden ben je met jouw leven? Geef dit aan op de lijn hieronder.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Zeer ontevreden		←————→						Zeer tevreden		

48. Heb je ooit zorgen gehad vanwege het feit dat je bent geadopteerd? Gebruik de volgende 10 punten schaal om te laten zien hoe je je hierover meestal voelt (0=Helemaal geen zorgen, 10=Zeer verontrust)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Helemaal geen zorgen		←————→						Zeer verontrust		

49. Heb je ooit een identiteitscrisis in je leven meegemaakt?

① Ja ② Nee

Sectie 4-2. Etnische en Raciale Socialisatie

50. Geef aan voor elk onderstaand onderdeel hoe belangrijk **JJ** elk ontwikkelingsactiviteit vindt.

	①	②	③	④	⑤
	① Helemaal niet belangrijk ② Beetje belangrijk ③ Enigszins belangrijk ④ Erg belangrijk ⑤ Extreem belangrijk				
50-1. Taal leren van mijn geboorte cultuur	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-2. Kunst zoals muziek en dans waarderen van mijn geboorte cultuur	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-3. De taal voldoende beheersen van mijn geboorte cultuur	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-4. Waardes en tradities leren van mijn geboorte cultuur	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-5. De geschiedenis leren over het volk van mijn geboorte cultuur	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-6. Tradities uit mijn geboorte cultuur, zoals feestdagen uit mijn geboorte cultuur vieren in mijn adoptiegezin.	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-7. Bezoeken van mijn geboorteland	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-8. In contact komen met kinderen uit mijn geboorte cultuur	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-9. Deelname aan culturele kampen	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-10. Mij onderwijzen over de realiteit van vooroordelen, racisme en discriminatie	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-11. Mij verschillende manieren te leren om te kiezen hoe om te gaan als je vooroordelen of effecten daarvan tegenkomt	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-12. Over raciale verschillen te leren	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-13. Leren watt e doen al seen niet familielid racistische taal gebruikt	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-14. Openlijk over rassen en racisme praten binnen de familie	①	②	③	④	⑤
50-15. Trots zijn op mijn huidskleur	①	②	③	④	⑤

Sectie 4-3. Vinden van je afkomst

51. Heb je ooit je biologische ouders willen vinden?

① Ja (→ ga naar vraag 51-1) ② Nee(→ ga naar vraag 52)

51-1. Wanneer wilde je voor het eerst je biologische ouders en/ of familie vinden?

- ① in mijn jeugd (onder 10) ② als tiener
 ③ in mijn 20er jaren ④ in mijn 30er jaren
 ⑤ in mijn 40er jaren ~ of later

52. Heb je ooit een poging ondernomen om jouw biologische ouders te vinden?

① Ja (→ Ga naar vraag 52-1 ~52-7) ② Nee (→ Ga naar vraag 52-8)

52-1. Zo ja, wat waren jouw redenen om op zoek te gaan naar jouw biologische ouders?

- ① Om mijn nieuwsgierigheid te bevredigen
② Om mijn identiteit te vinden
③ Anders (Namelijk: _____)

52-2. Zo ja, heb je ooit moeten betalen voor het zoeken naar je biologische ouders? Zo ja, hoeveel?

① Ja (Kosten: USD/ EUR _____) ② Nee

52-3. Zo ja, heb je gebruik gemaakt van een DNA test?

① Ja ② Nee

52-4. Zo ja, hoe ben je op zoek gegaan naar jouw biologische ouders? (Je kunt hier meerdere opties aankruisen indien van toepassing)

- ① Via het adoptiebureau in Korea (Holt Children's Services, Eastern Social Welfare Society, Social Welfare Society, Korea Social Service)
② Via het adoptiebemiddelingsbureau (ontvangende land zoals Nederland of België)
③ Via de Koreaanse ambassade
④ Via de overheid of overheidsinstantie (ontvangende land zoals Nederland of België)
⑤ Via Korean Adoption Service (KAS: Korean Adoption Service is opgericht op basis van de Adoptiewet in Korea. KAS beoogt adoptieazorg te ordenen door een Adoptie Data Base systeem in te richten en moedigt binnenlandse adoptie aan.)
⑥ Via de media (zoals KBS, de krant, etc.)
⑦ Via de politie in Korea
⑧ Via eigen onderzoek (Hoeveel heb je hiervoor uitgegeven? USD/ EUR _____)
⑨ Via vrienden of familieleden
⑩ Anders (Namelijk: _____)

52-5. Hoe lang ben je in total bezig geweest met het zoeken naar je biologische ouders? _____ jaar _____ maanden**52-6. Als je geprobeerd hebt om je biologische ouders te vinden, hoe tevreden ben je dan met de adoptiebureaus, ongeacht of je jouw biologische ouders wel of niet hebt ontmoet?**

- ① Helemaal niet tevreden (→ Ga naar vraag 52-6-1)
② Ontevreden (→ Ga naar vraag 52-6-1)
③ Neutraal ④ Tevreden
⑤ Zeer tevreden

52-6.1. Als je niet tevreden bent over het adoptiebureau, geef dan de redenen aan. (Kruis alles aan wat van toepassing is)

- ① Ze waren niet vriendelijk
② Hun zoekproces is erg langzaam
③ Ze doen niet genoeg moeite om mijn familie te zoeken
④ Ze hebben te weinig personeel
⑤ Anders (Namelijk: _____)

52-7. Zo ja, hebben jouw biologische ouders ooit jouw inspanning om hen te vinden en contact met hen op te nemen geweigerd?

- ① Ja ② Nee

52-8. Zo nee, wat waren jouw redenen om niet op zoek te gaan naar jouw biologische ouders?(→ Ga na deze vraag naar vraag 54)

- ① Ik ben tevreden met mijn huidige leven
② Omdat mijn biologische ouders mij hebben afgestaan
③ Ik ben niet geïnteresseerd ④ Het lijkt onmogelijk
⑤ Ik heb al ouders ⑥ Anders (Namelijk: _____)

53. Heb je ooit jouw biologische ouders ontmoet na je adoptie?

- ① Ja (→ Ga naar vraag 53-1 ~ 53-4)
② Nee, ik heb mijn biologische familie nooit ontmoet(→ Ga naar vraag 54)

53-1. Hoe heb je je biologische ouders ontmoet?

- ① Via het adoptiebureau in Korea (Holt Children's Services, Eastern Social Welfare Society, Social Welfare Society, Korea Social Service)
② Via het adoptiebemiddelingsbureau (ontvangende land zoals Nederland of België)
③ Via de Koreaanse ambassade
④ Via de overheid of overheidsinstantie (ontvangende land zoals Nederland of België)
⑤ Via Korean Adoption Service
⑥ Via de media (zoals KBS, de krant, etc.)
⑦ Via de politie in Korea
⑧ Via eigen onderzoek (Hoeveel heb je hiervoor uitgegeven? USD/ EUR _____)
⑨ Via vrienden of familieleden ⑩ Anders (Namelijk: _____)

53-2. In welke periode in je leven heb je jouw biologische ouders ontmoet?

- ① Kindertijd (onder 10) ② als tiener ③ 20-er
④ 30-er ⑤ 40-er ~ ouder

53-3. Wat vond je het moeilijkste toen je je biologische ouders voor het eerst ontmoette? Je kunt meer dan een optie kiezen.

- ① De taalbarrière ② Culturele

verschillen

③ Emotionele problemen

④ Anders (Namelijk: _____) ⑤ Geen problemen

53-4. Heb je nog steeds contact met je biologische ouders?

① Ja, regelmatig

② Ja, soms

③ Nee, ik onderhoud geen contact met mijn biologische ouders,

④ Niet van toepassing (bijvoorbeeld vanwege het overlijden van mijn biologische ouder(s))

54. Hoe voel je je ten opzichte van je biologische ouders ongeacht of je ze wel of niet hebt ontmoet? Geef je emoties aan op de volgende 10 punten schaal (0= sterke afkeer, 10=sterke genegenheid)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
sterke afkeer			←—————→				sterke genegenheid			

Sectie 5. Adoptienazorg

55. Geef aan hoe noodzakelijk ze zijn, gebaseerd op jouw direct of indirecte ervaringen.

	Deelgenomen		① Zeer onnodig ② Enigszins overbodig ③ Enigszins nodig ④ Zeer noodzakelijk			
	① Ja	② Nee	①	②	③	④
55-1. Organisaties voor geadopteerden	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-2. Culturele kampen/ recreatieve mogelijkheden en activiteiten	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-3. Sociale evenementen, recreatieve mogelijkheden en activiteiten, sport evenementen, picknicks, bijeenkomsten, feesten, etc.	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-4. Ondersteuning bij het vinden van biologische familie en hereniging (en daarna)	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-5. Moederland bezoek / Reis naar Korea	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-6. Gasthuis in Korea	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-7. Ondersteuning voor home stay (in Korea)	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-8. Taal beurzen in Korea	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-9. Steun voor hoger onderwijs (Beurzen voor graduate school, doctorale of post-doctorale programma's) in Korea	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-10. Ondersteuning bij lange termijn huisvesting (in Korea)	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-11. Steun bij het vinden van een baan/ werkgelegenheid in Korea	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-12. Het aanvragen van visa	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-13. Verkrijgen van Koreaans burgerschap	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-14. Adoptie gerelateerde begeleiding	①	②	①	②	③	④
55-15. Andere gezondheidszorg diensten voor adoptie gerelateerde zaken	①	②	①	②	③	④

56. Van welke adoptiegerelateerde organisatie wil je adoptienazorg krijgen?

- ① Adoptiebureau in Korea
 ② Adoptiebemiddelingsbureau in je eigen land (ontvangende land zoals Nederland of België)
 ③ Korean adoption service (KAS: Korean Adoption Service is opgericht op basis van de Adoptiewet in Korea. KAS beoogt adoptienazorg te ordenen door een Adoptie Data Base systeem in te richten en moedigt binnenlandse adoptie aan.)
 ④ Organisaties opgericht door Koreaans geadopteerden (buiten Korea), of zelfhulp groepen voor Koreaans geadopteerden (buiten Korea)
 ⑤ De Koreaanse ambassade in jouw land
 ⑥ De overheid of overheidsinstantie in jouw eigen land
 ⑦ Anders ()

57. Weet je dat er wetten zijn (aangenomen in 2011) die bepalen dat geadopteerden het recht hebben op inzage van hun volledige adoptiedossier?

① Ja ② Nee

58. Weet dat je meer te weten kunt komen over je afkomst en adoptie door informatie op te vragen bij Korea Adoption Services (sinds 2012)?

① Ja ② Nee

59. Wie is volgens jou verantwoordelijk voor matching een kind met de aanstaande adoptieouders?

- ① Koreaanse overheid (zendende land)
- ② Overheid van ontvangende
- ③ Korea Adoption Services (KAS)
- ④ Adoptiebureaus in Korea
- ⑤ Adoptiebureaus in ontvangende land
- ⑥ Anders (Namelijk:_____)

60. Wie is volgens jou verantwoordelijk voor het archiveren en behouden van het originele dossier van adoptiekinderen?

- ① Koreaanse overheid (zendende land)
- ② Overheid van ontvangende
- ③ Korea Adoption Services (KAS)
- ④ Adoptiebureaus in Korea
- ⑤ Adoptiebureaus in ontvangende land
- ⑥ Anders (Namelijk:_____)

61. Welke adoptieazorg zou je graag ontvangen van adoptiebureau? Graag specificeren.

62. Welke adoptieorganisatie wil jij steunen voor de donatie? Graag een organisatie uit de lijst selecteren.

Country	Organization
USA	1. International Korean Adoptee Associations (IKAA) 2. Korean adoptees worldwide 3. IKAA USA 4. Asian Adult Adoptees of Washington (AAA Washington) 5. Ak Connection 6. Korean Focus NW 7. Also-Known-As 8. Korean Adoptees of Hawai'i (KAHI) 9. Association of Korean Adoptees 10. Adoption Links D.C. 11. KAAN 12. Korean Adoptees of Chicago (KAtCH) 13. Network of Professional Adopted Koreans (NOPAK) 14. Adult Korean Adoptees of Portland (AKAP) 15. Boston Korean Adoptees (BKA) 16. The Korean Adoptee Association of Philadelphia (KAAP) 17. Nebraska Korean Adoptees 18. Korean Adoptees Ministry Center 19. Camp Moo Gung Hwa (Korean Culture Camp)
Europe	20. IKAA Europe
Italy	21. KOR.I.A.
Sweden	22. Adopted Koreans' Association (AKF)
Netherland	23. Arierang
Denmark	24. Korean Klubben
France	25. Racines coreennes
Swiss	26. KIMCHI 27. Dongari
Belgium	28. Asiana Roots
Australia	29. Korean Adoptees Australia
Australia	30. Interstate Gathering for Adult Korean Adoptees
Korea	31. Goal 32. 뿌리의 집 (KOROOT) 33. International Korean Adoptee Service (InKAS) 34. 국외입양인연대 (ASK)

63. Aarzel niet om eventuele suggesties te doen die jij graag zou willen toevoegen als geadopteerde.

Sectie 6. Bezoek Korea

64. Heb je Zuid-Korea ooit bezocht?

- ① Ja (→ ga naar vraag 64-1) ② Nee (→ ga naar vraag 65)

64-1. Zo ja, wat was het hoofddoel van je meest recente bezoek aan Zuid-Korea? Graag alle opties aankruisen die van toepassing zijn.

- ① Om deel te nemen aan een ICAA Gathering
 ② Om biologische familie leden te vinden en contact te
 ③ Koreaans onderwijs programma of om Koreaans te leren
 ④ Om vrienden te ontmoeten
 ⑤ Om mogelijk iemand anders te ontmoeten (toekomstige vriend, vriendin, echtgenoot, echtgenote)
 ⑥ Om deel te nemen in een ander programma voor geadopteerden
 ⑦ Voor toerisme
 ⑧ Studie/ onderzoek/ training (niet voor het leren van de Koreaanse taal)
 ⑨ Om een baan te vinden
 ⑩ Voor zaken (bijvoorbeeld om taken of projecten uit te voeren)
 ⑪ Om over de Koreaanse cultuur te leren
 ⑫ Geen speciaal doel
 ⑬ Anders (Namelijk:)

64-2. Hoe oud was je toen je Korea voor het eerst bezocht na je adoptie?

() jaar oud

64-3. Hoe veel keer heb je Korea bezocht sinds je bent geadopteerd?

- ① Dit is mijn eerste keer ② () aantal keren

65. Woon je momenteel in Korea?

- ① Nee ➡ Einde van de vragenlijst
 ② Ja ➡ (Ga naar Sectie 7 over wonen in Korea)

Nogmaals hartelijk dank voor het invullen van deze vragenlijst. Jouw tijd en genomen moeite worden zeer gewaardeerd. We doen ons best om de informatie die jij en andere internationale volwassen Koreaans geadopteerden hebben verstrekt te gebruiken voor betere ondersteuning in behoeftes van Koreaans geadopteerden. Dank je wel. 감사합니다!

Sectie 7. Wonen in Korea

Sectie 7-1. Vestiging in Korea

66. Hoe lang verblijf je al in Korea? _____ jaren _____ maanden

67. Welk type visum heb je momenteel?

- ① Geen ② C3 visum ③ D4 visum ④ F4 visum
 ⑤ Anders (namelijk: _____)

68. Heb je Zuid-Koreaans burgerschap aangevraagd?

- ① Ja (→ga naar vraag 69) ② Nee (→ga naar vraag 68-1)

68-1. Als je geen Koreaans burgerschap hebt aangevraagd, wil je dat wel?

- ① Ja ② Nee ③ Ik weet het niet

69. Wil je je permanent vestigen in Korea?

- ① Ja (→ga naar vraag 69-1) ② Nee ③ Weet ik niet

69-1. De reden dat ik me wil vestigen in Korea

- ① Mijn biologische familie is hier gevestigd
 ② Ik werd gediscrimineerd in mijn adoptieland
 ③ Ik houd van de Zuid-Koreaanse levensstijl
 ④ Anders (namelijk: _____)

Sectie 7-2. Economische activiteiten

70. In welke regio woon je momenteel?

- ① Seoul ② Pusan ③ Daegu ④ Incheon
 ⑤ Gwangju ⑥ Daejeon ⑦ Ulsan ⑧ Sejong
 ⑨ Gyeonggi-do ⑩ Gangwon-do
 ⑪ Chungcheongbuk-do ⑫ Chungcheongnam-do
 ⑬ Jeollabuk-do ⑭ Jeollanam-do
 ⑮ Gyeongsangbuk-do ⑯ Gyeongsangnam-do
 ⑰ Jeju

71. Hoeveel nieuwe vrienden heb je gemaakt tijdens je verblijf in Korea?

- ① Geen (→ ga naar vraag 72-1)
 ② () personen (→ ga naar vraag 73)

71-1. Koreaans geadopteerden (geadopteerden die zijn teruggekomen naar Korea):() personen

Kruis alles aan wat van toepassing is.

- ① Geen
- ② Verwaarloosbaar
- ③ Klimaat
- ④ Culturele verschillen
- ⑤ Financiële problemen
- ⑥ Huisvestingsproblemen
- ⑦ Voedsel kwesties
- ⑧ Gezondheidsproblemen
- ⑨ Psychologische problemen
- ⑩ Gebrek aan informatie (moeilijkheid in verkrijgen van informatie)
- ⑪ Sociale discriminatie
- ⑫ Anders (namelijk)

Sectie 7.4 Koreaanse steun

78. Heb je contact opgenomen met een adoptiebureau of organisatie voor geadopteerden tijdens je verblijf in Korea?

- ① Ja (namelijk met:)
- ② Nee:

79. Heb je in Korea deelgenomen aan een evenement of activiteit georganiseerd voor buitenlandse Koreaans geadopteerden?

- ① Ja
- ② Nee

80. Als je iets kon vragen aan de overheid terwijl je in Korea woont, wat zou dat dan zijn? Kruis alles aan dat van toepassing is.

- ① Versoepeling van de visum aanvraag procedure
- ② Steun in het zoeken naar biologische familie
- ③ Steun bij het zoeken naar een baan/ Werkgelegenheid in Korea
- ④ Steun bij huisvestiging
- ⑤ Verhoog positieve bewustwording over geadopteerden
- ⑥ Anders namelijk:)

Nogmaals hartelijk dank voor het invullen van deze vragenlijst. Jouw tijd en genomen moeite worden zeer gewaardeerd. We doen ons best om de informatie die jij en andere internationale volwassen Koreaans geadopteerden hebben verstrekt te gebruiken voor betere ondersteuning in behoeftes van Koreaans geadopteerden. Dank je wel. 감사합니다!

부록 2-1. 국외입양인 실태조사 설문지 십대용 (한국어)

십대 국외입양인 실태조사

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저희는 입양인들이 이용할 수 있는 현재 입양 사후서비스에대한 의견 뿐만아니라 국외 한국인 입양인으로서 귀하의 고국에서의 삶의 경험을 나누어주시기를 희망합니다.

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이 설문은 성인국외입양인(18세 이상)을 위한 것입니다. 이 설문은 약 20분 정도 걸릴 것입니다. 귀하의 의견, 정직함, 그리고 참여에 매우 감사드립니다. 귀하께서 시간, 노력 그리고 정보에 감사 드리며 이 설문을 마치는 분들은 추첨을 통해 **한국까지의 왕복 비행기 표(USD 3000달러의 가치, 1등 한 분)또는 한국 드라마 DVD(2등 다섯 분)를 드립니다.** 게다가, 가장 많은 표를 얻은 두 입양기관에는 USD 500달러를, 그리고 두 번째로 많은 표를 얻은 다섯 곳의 입양기관에는 한국 드라마 DVD를 드립니다. 귀하께서 이 설문에 참여해 주시는 것은 여러 가지 의미에서 매우 중요합니다.

만약 설문에 대해 의문사항이 있으시면, 아래의 이메일 주소나 전화번호로 연락해 주십시오. 귀하의 협조에 감사드립니다.

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영역 1. 인구사회학적 특성

영역 1-1. 사회 경제적 지위

1. 귀하의 국적은 무엇입니까? 한 개 나 그 이상의 박스에 체크해주시시오.

- ① 미국 ② 프랑스 ③ 덴마크 ④ 스웨덴
⑤ 노르웨이 ⑥ 네덜란드 ⑦ 벨기에 ⑧ 호주
⑨ 독일 ⑩ 캐나다 ⑪ 스위스 ⑫ 이탈리아
⑬ 룩셈부르크 ⑭ 영국 ⑮ 기타(상세히 기재하여 주십시오:____)

2. 귀하의 성별은 무엇입니까? ① 남자 ② 여자 ③ 기타

3. 귀하의 생년월일은 언제입니까? _____년 ____월 ____일

4. 귀하의 최종학력은 어떻게 되십니까?

- ① 무학 ② 8학년까지 혹은 그 이하로 학교에 다님
③ 고등학교를 다녔으나 졸업하지 못함(혹은 GED를 받음) ④ 고졸

5. 현재 귀하의 거주지는 어디입니까?

- ① 대도시(주요 도시) ② 대도시 근교 ③ 중소도시
④ 시골마을 ⑤ 외딴지역 ⑥ 모름

영역 1-2. 건강

6. 귀하는 출생시 건강문제가 있었습니까?

- ① 예(건강문제: _____) ② 아니오 ③ 모름

7. 귀하는 현재 12개월 이상 지속되거나 지속될 것으로 예상되는 건강 문제가 있습니까?(예, 심장병, 뇌졸중, 암, 만성호흡기질환, 당뇨 등)

- ① 예(상세히 적어 주십시오: _____) ② 아니오

8. 귀하께서는 흡연을 한 적 있습니까? ① 예(→질문-1로) ② 아니오(→질문14로)

8-1. 귀하께서는 현재도 흡연을 하고 있습니까?

- ① 예(하루에 피우는 담배량: _____) ② 아니오

9. 귀하는 몇 모금 이상의 음주를 하신 적이 있습니까?

- ① 예(→ 문제9-1로) ② 아니오(→문제10 으로)

9-1. 예라고 대답했다면 처음으로 술을 마셨을 때의 연령은 몇 세였습니까?

(_____) 세

10. 귀하는 지난 12개월 동안 대마초, 코카인, 진통제, 헤로인 또는 메타돈, 흥분제, 암페타민 또는 흡입제를 사용한 적이 있습니까? ① 예 ② 아니오

11. 전반적으로 귀하의 건강을 평가하다면?

<input type="checkbox"/> ①	<input type="checkbox"/> ②	<input type="checkbox"/> ③	<input type="checkbox"/> ④	<input type="checkbox"/> ⑤
매우 나쁘다		매우 좋다		

영역 2. 입양경험

영역 2-1. 입양 경험

12. 귀하께서는 몇 세에 (처음으로) 입양되셨습니까?(정확한 나이를 모른다면, 입양기관이 알려준 추정치를 적어 주십시오) ()년 ()월

13. 한국의 어느 입양기관을 통해 입양되셨습니까?

- ① 홀트아동복지회 ② 동방사회복지회 ③ 한국사회봉사회
④ 대한사회복지회 ⑤ 기타(직접 기입:) ⑥ 모름

14. 귀하는 파양을 경험해 본 적이 있습니까? ① 예 ② 아니오

영역 2-2. 입양부모와 가족

15. 입양 부모의 인종은 어떻게 되십니까?(부, 모 각각의 해당 번호를 기입해주시시오)

15-1. 부 _____ 15-2. 모 _____

- ① 백인/유럽인 ② 황인종(한국 제외) ③ 혼혈인
④ 히스패닉 ⑤ 흑인 또는 아프리카계 미국인
⑥ 한국인 ⑦ 기타(직접 기입:) ⑧ 모름

16. 입양부모의 최종학력은 어떻게 되십니까?(부, 모 각각 해당 번호를 기입해주시시오)

16-1. 부 _____ 16-2. 모 _____

- ① 무학 ② 8학년까지 혹은 그 이하로 학교에 다님
③ 고등학교를 다녔으나 졸업하지 않음(또는 GED를 받음)
④ 고졸 ⑤ 4년제/2년제 대학 진학하였으나 졸업하지 못함
⑥ 대졸 ⑦ 대학원 학위(석사 또는 박사학위 또는 고급과정 등)
⑧ 모름

17. 귀하의 입양부모의 직업은 무엇입니까?

17-1. 부 _____ 17-2. 모 _____

- ① 전문직 또는 기술직(의사, 교사, 엔지니어, 예술가, 회계사, 간호사)
- ② 고위행정직(은행가, 고위직, 고위공무원, 조함간부)
- ③ 사무직(비서, 사무원, 사무장, 공무원, 회계장부관리자)
- ④ 판매직(판매부장, 상점 주인, 상점, 상점 점원, 보험판매사)
- ⑤ 서비스직(식당 주인, 경찰, 웨이터, 이발사, 관리인)
- ⑥ 숙련 노동자 (공사장 감독, 자동차 정비사, 페인트공, 재봉사, 제조업자, 전기기술자)
- ⑦ 준숙련 노동자 (벽돌공, 버스운전기사, 작업 노동자, 목수, 판금공, 제빵사)
- ⑧ 비숙련직 (노무자, 집꾼, 비숙련 공장 노동자, 청소인)
- ⑨ 농장 노동자(노동자, 트랙터 운전사)
- ⑩ 농장 경영자, 농장 매니저

18. 입양부모는 귀하를 포함, 몇 명의 자녀를 입양 하셨습니까?

18-1. 입양된 자녀의 수는 몇 명입니까?

() 명 ※ 귀하께서 유일한 입양 자녀라면 "1"을 기입하여주십시오

18-2. 한국에서 입양된 자녀의 수는 몇 명입니까?

() 명 ※ 귀하께서 유일한 한국 입양 자녀라면 "1"을 기입하여주십시오

18-3. 친생자녀의 수는 몇 명입니까?

() 명 ※ 친생자녀가 없을 경우 "0"을 기입하여 주십시오

19. 귀하의 입양부모는 친생자녀를 가질 수 없었습니까? ①예 ②아니오 ③모름

20. 입양 부모는 이혼이나 별거를 했습니까?

① 예 (→ 질문 20-1으로) ② 아니오 (→ 질문 21으로)

20-1. 당시 귀하는 몇 살이었습니까? ()세

20-2. 귀하는 누구와 함께 살았습니까? 이혼 부모와 살았습니까 또는 독립했습니까?

- ① 입양부 ② 입양모 ③혼자
- ④ 기타(상세하게 적어 주십시오:_____)

21. 입양부모는 현재 모두 살아계십니까?(해당 되는 번호를 모두 선택하여 주십시오)

- ① 두분다 살아계심
- ② 입양부 돌아가심 ※ 삼가 조의를 표합니다.
입양부 사망 당시 귀하의 연령은: (_____)
- ③ 입양모 돌아가심 ※ 삼가 조의를 표합니다.
입양모 사망 당시 귀하의 연령은: (_____)

22. 귀하께서 당시 성장했던 국가에서 성장 당시 귀하의 입양 가족의 경제적 지위는 어떠했습니까?

- ① 상류층 ② 중상위층 ③ 중산층 ④ 중하위층 ⑤ 하위층

영역 3. 사회 관계

영역.3-1. 입양 가족과의 관계

23. 입양부모와 귀하의 관계는 어떠합니까?(부, 모 각각 해당 번호를 기입해 주십시오)

23-1. 부 _____ 23-2. 모 _____

- ① 매우 좋은 편 ② 좋은 편 ③ 보통(좋은 때도 있고 나쁜 때도 있음)
④ 나쁜 편 ⑤ 매우 나쁜 편
⑥ 해당사항 없음 (부모님이 돌아가시거나 오랫동안 연락하지 않고 지냄)

24. 입양가족 형제들과 귀하의 관계는 어떻습니까?

- ① 매우 좋은편 ② 좋은 편 ③ 보통(좋은 때도 있고 나쁜 때도 있음)
④ 나쁜 편 ⑤ 매우 나쁜 편
⑥ 해당 사항 없음 (형제, 자매가 없거나 오랫동안 연락하지 않고 지냄)

25. 입양 가족 또는 친척으로부터 정서적으로 또는 언어적으로 학대를 받은 적이 있나요? 있다면 얼마나 자주 있었나요?

- ① 전혀받지 않음 ② 한번 ③ 가끔 ④ 자주

26. 입양가족 또는 친척으로부터 신체적 학대를 받은 적이 있나요? 있다면 얼마나 자주 있었나요? ① 전혀받지 않음 ② 한번 ③ 가끔 ④ 자주

27. 입양가족이나 친척으로부터 성적학대를 받은 적이 있나요? 있다면 얼마나 자주 있었나요? ① 전혀받지 않음 ② 한번 ③ 가끔 ④ 자주

영역. 3-2. 친구와 이성과의 관계

28. 친한 친구가 몇 명 있습니까? _____ 명

29. 친한 친구 중 서로 다른 인종은 몇 명이고, 그 중 한국인은 몇 명인가요?

29-1. 다른 인종/민족 친구 수: _____ 명

29-2. 한국인 친구 수: _____ 명

29-3. 입양인 친구 수: _____ 명

30. 귀하께서는 한국인 또는 한국계 이성친구를 사귀어 적이 있습니까? ①예 ② 아니오

31. 한국인 혹은 한국계(예, 한국계 미국인) 여자 친구나 남자친구를 만난 적이 있습니까?

① 예 ② 아니오

32. 다음의 문장에 대해 어떻게 느끼니까? 각 문장을 읽고 각 문장에 대해 어떻게 느끼는지 표시해 주세요.

	① Strongly disagree	② Disagree	③ Agree	④ Strongly agree
32-1.내가 필요로 할 때 주변에 특별한 사람이 있다.	①	②	③	④
32-2.나의 기쁨과 슬픔을 공유할 수 있는 특별한 사람이 있다.	①	②	③	④
32-3.나의 입양가족은 나에게 도움을 주려고 한다.	①	②	③	④
32-4.나는 나의 입양가족으로부터 정서적인 도움과 지지를 받는다.	①	②	③	④
32-5.나를 편안하게 해주는 특별한 사람이 있다.	①	②	③	④
32-6.나의 친구는 나를 도와주려고 노력한다	①	②	③	④
32-7.잘못된 일이 있을 때 나는 나의 친구에게 의지할 수 있다.	①	②	③	④
32-8.나는 나의 입양 가족과 나의 문제에 대해 이야기나눈다.	①	②	③	④
32-9.나는 나의 기쁨과 슬픔을 함께할 친구가 있다.	①	②	③	④
32-10.나의 기분에 대해 신경써주는 특별한 사람이 있다	①	②	③	④
32-11.나의 입양가족은 내가 의사결정 하는 것을 기꺼이 도와준다	①	②	③	④
32-12.나는 나의 친구와 함께 나의 문제에 대해 이야기 한다.	①	②	③	④

영역3-3. 사회적 차별

33. 귀하가 입양인이라는 이유로 차별을 경험해 본적이 있습니까?

① 예 (→ 질문 33-1으로) ② 아니오(→ 질문 34으로)

33-1. 예라고 대답 하셨다면, 누구에게 어디에서 차별을 경험했습니까?(해당 번호를 모두 선택해 주십시오)

- ① 또래친구 ② 남자친구 또는 여자친구
- ③ 일상생활 ④ 지역사회
- ⑤ 기타 (상세하게 기재해 주십시오:_____)

34. 귀하의 인종 때문에 친구를 사귀기 어렵다고 느끼십니까?

① 아니오 ② 한번 ③ 몇 번 ④ 자주

35. 귀하가 입양인 이기 때문에 친구를 사귀기 어렵다고 느끼십니까?

① 아니오 ② 한번 ③ 몇 번 ④ 자주

36. 한국인들의 국외입양인에 대한 태도는 대체로 어떠하다고 느끼시나요?

- ① 우호적(우리 민족으로 여김) ② 무관심 ③ 적대적 /차별적
- ④ 기타 (상세하게 기재하여 주십시오:_____)

37. 현재 귀하는 입양인으로 구성된 조직에 참여하고 있습니까?

- ① 네(기관명들을 자세히 적어 주십시오: _____) ② 아니오

38. 입양 부모는 귀하의 한국과 관련된 활동이나 입양과 관련된 활동에 얼마나 지지하십니까?

38-1. 부 _____ 38-2. 모 _____

- ① 매우 지지적임 ② 지지적임 ③ 중립적 ④ 지지하지 않음
⑤ 매우 지지하지 않음 ⑥ 위 보기중 어느것도 적용되지 않음

영역 4. 심리적 적응과 사회적 정체성

영역 4-1. 심리적 적응

39. 각 질문을 읽고 지난 달 동안 귀하에게 나타난 상황을 가장 잘 설명하는 곳에 체크하세요. 정답과 오답은 없습니다.

지난달 동안	① 전혀 그러지 아니했다 ② 가끔 그러했다 ③ 때때로 그러했다 ④ 꽤 그러했다 ⑤ 대부분 그러했다 ⑥ 항상 그러했다
45-1. 얼마나 자주 행복하셨습니다?	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥
45-2. 얼마나 자주 차분하고 평화로움을 느꼈습니까?	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥
45-3. 얼마 동안 매우 불안함을 느끼셨습니까?	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥
45-4. 얼마 동안 낙담되고 우울하십니까?	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥
45-5. 얼마동안 우울하고 아무것으로도 위로받을 수 없다고 느끼셨습니까?	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥

40. 귀하의 삶에 얼마나 만족하십니까? 밑의 줄에 표시해주세요.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
매우불만족					매우 만족					

41. 귀하가 입양되었다는 사실에 대해 걱정해본 적 있습니까? 다음의 10점 척도를 이용해 귀하가 일반적으로 느끼는 정도를 나타내 주세요.(0 = 매우 걱정함, 10= 전혀 걱정하지 않음)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
매우 걱정함					전혀 걱정안됨					

42. 귀하께서는 정체성의 위기를 경험한 적이 있습니까? ① Yes ② No

영역 4-2. 민족적 인종적 사회화

43. 귀하의 입양부모들이 귀하에게 제공하고 있거나 제공받은 문화 활동에 대해 생각해 보십시오. 다음의 목록에서 각각의 개발 활동이 귀하가 생각하시기에 얼마나 중요한지 선택하여 주십시오. 예를들어, 만약 귀하의 부모님이 “귀하의 고국의 역사를 배우는 것”이 매우 중요하다고 생각한다면 귀하는 1부터5까지의 척도에서 4를 선택할 것입니다. 각각의 항목을 선택하여주십시오.

	① 전혀 중요하지 않음 ② 조금 중요함 ③ 중간정도 중요함 ④ 매우 중요함 ⑤ 아주 몹시 중요함				
43-1. 출신국 언어 또는 은어 배우기	①	②	③	④	⑤
43-2. 출신국의 음악 무용 같은 예술 감상	①	②	③	④	⑤
43-3. 출신국 문화의 언어에 능통하기	①	②	③	④	⑤
43-4. 출신국 문화의 전통과 가치 배우기	①	②	③	④	⑤
43-5. 출신국의 역사 배우기	①	②	③	④	⑤
43-6. 입양가족의 기념일에 출신국의 전통 명절과 같은 전통 포함하기	①	②	③	④	⑤
43-7. 출신국 방문하기	①	②	③	④	⑤
43-8. 출신국의 아동과 관계가지기	①	②	③	④	⑤
43-9. 문화캠프 참여하기	①	②	③	④	⑤
43-10. 편견, 인종차별, 차별의 현실에 대해 배우기	①	②	③	④	⑤
43-11. 편견에 직면했을 때 선택할 수 있는 다양한 대처전략 가르쳐 주기	①	②	③	④	⑤
43-12. 인종 간 차이에 대해 배우기	①	②	③	④	⑤
43-13. 가족이 아닌 다른 사람이 인종차별적 언어를 사용할 때 무엇을 해야 하는지 가르쳐주기	①	②	③	④	⑤
43-14. 가족 간에 개방적으로 인종과 인종차별주의에 대해 이야기하기	①	②	③	④	⑤
43-15. 자신의 피부색에 대해 자랑스러워하기	①	②	③	④	⑤

영역. 4-3. 뿌리찾기

44. 귀하의 친생부모를 찾고 싶었습니까?

- ① 예 (→ 질문 51-1로) ② 아니오 (→ 질문 52으로)

44-1. 언제 귀하의 친생부모나 가족을 처음으로 찾고 싶었습니까?

- ① 아동기 (10세이전) ② 10대 ③ 20대
 ④ 30대 ⑤ 40대 이상

45. 귀하의 친생부모를 찾거나 시도해 본 적이 있습니까?

- ① 예 (→ 질문 45-1~45-6으로) ② 아니오 (→ 질문 45-8로)

45-1. 친생 부모를 찾거나 시도 해 본적이 있다면, 귀하의 친생부모를 찾은 이유는 무엇입니까?

- ① 호기심 충족을 위해 ② 정체성을 찾기 위해
 ③ 기타 (상세히 기재 주십시오:)

45-2. 친생 부모를 찾고자 시도 해 본적이 있다면, 친생부모를 찾기 위해 비용이 지불한 적이 있었습니까? 얼마나 들었습니까?

- ① 예 (비용: USD _____) ② 아니오

45-3. 친생 부모를 찾고자 시도 해 본적이 있다면 DNA 검사를 해본 적이 있습니까?

- ① 예 ② 아니오

45-4. 친생 부모를 찾고자 시도 해 본적이 있다면, 친생 부모를 어떻게 찾았습니까?(해당 문항을 모두 선택하여 주십시오)

- ① 입양기관을 통해서(홀트아동복지회, 동방사회복지회, 한국사회봉사회)
② 입양국의 입양기관을 통해
③ 대사관을 통해
④ 입양국의 정부 또는 공공기관을 통해
⑤ 중앙입양원을 통해(중앙입양원은 입양법을 근거로 설립되었습니다. 중앙입양원은 입양 데이터베이스 시스템을 만들고 국내 입양을 장려함으로써 입양 사후서비스를 체계화할 예정입니다)
⑥ 미디어를 통해(KBS, 신문 등)
⑦ 한국의 경찰을 통해
⑧ 사설탐정을 통해 (비용은 얼마나 지불하셨습니다? USD____)
⑨ 친구 및 친인척을 통해
⑩ 기타(상세히 기재하여 주십시오: _____)

45-5. 친생부모를 찾은 기간은 총 얼마입니까? _____ 년 _____ 개월

45-6. 친생 부모 찾기 시도를 해보았다면, 귀하가 친생부모를 만났든 만나지 못했든 입양기관에 얼마나 만족합니까?

- ① 매우 불만족 (→질문45-6-1으로)
② 불만족 (→질문45-6-1으로)
③ 보통 ④ 만족 ⑤ 매우 만족

45-6.1. 기관에 만족하지 못하다면 이유를 선택하여 주십시오(해당 사항을 모두 선택하여 주십시오)

- ① 친절하지 않음 ② 찾는 과정이 너무 느림
③ 찾는데 충분한 노력을 기울이지 않음
④ 직원이 부족함 ⑤ 기타(상세히 기재하여 주십시오: _____)

45-7. 부모 찾기를 시도한 적이 있다면, 귀하의 친생부모는 귀하께서 친생부모를 찾으려는 노력과 만나려는 노력을 거부한 적이 있습니까?

- ① 예 ② 아니오

45-8. 부모찾기를 시도해 본 적이 없다면, 친생 부모 찾기를 시도하지 않은 이유는 무엇입니까? (→ 이 질문 후 질문 54번으로)

- ① 현재 삶에 만족함 ② 친생부모가 나를 포기하였기 때문에
③ 관심없음 ④ 불가능하다고 생각함
⑤ 이미 부모가 계신다고 생각함
⑥ 기타 (상세히 기재해 주십시오:_____)

46. 입양 후 귀하의 친생부모를 만난적이 있습니까?

- ① 예 (→ 질문 46-1 ~ 46-4으로)
- ② 아니오, 친생부모를 만난 적이 없습니다 (→ 질문 47로)

46-1. 귀하의 친생부모를 어떻게 만났습니까?

- ① 입양기관을 통해서(홀트아동복지회, 동방사회복지회, 한국사회봉사회)
- ② 입양국의 입양기관을 통해
- ③ 대사관을 통해
- ④ 입양국의 정부 또는 공공기관을 통해
- ⑤ 중앙입양원을 통해
- ⑥ 미디어를 통해(KBS, 신문 등)
- ⑦ 한국의 경찰을 통해
- ⑧ 사설탐정을 통해 (비용은 얼마나 지불하셨습니다? USD_____)
- ⑨ 친구 및 친인척을 통해
- ⑩ 기타(상세히 기재하여 주십시오: _____)

46-2. 친생부모를 만난 시기는 언제입니까?

- ① 아동기 (10세이전) ② 10대 ③ 20대
- ④ 30대 ⑤ 40대 이상

46-3. 친생부모를 처음 만났을 때 가장 어려운 점은 무엇이었습니까? 중복체크 가능

- ① 언어 장벽 문제 ② 문화적 차이 ③ 정서적 문제
- ④ 기타 (상세히 기재해 주십시오: _____) ⑤ 문제없음

46-4. 친생 부모와 자주 연락합니까?

- ① 네, 자주합니다
- ② 네, 가끔합니다
- ③ 아니오, 연락하고 지내지 않습니다
- ④ 해당사항없음 (예: 부모의 죽음)

47. 귀하의 친생 부모를 만났든 만나지 못했든, 그들에 대해 어떻게 느끼니까? 다음의 10점 척도에 귀하의 감정을 체크해 주세요(0= 매우 혐오한다, 10= 매우 사랑한다)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10									
매우 혐오한다					—————>										매우 사랑한다				

영역 5. 사후서비스

48. 다음의 표에서 귀하가 받은 입양 사후 서비스를 체크해주세요. 귀하가 직, 간접적으로 느끼기에 얼마나 필요한 서비스였는지 선택하여 주십시오.

Post-Adoption Services	이용여부		① 매우 불필요 ② 다소 불필요 ③ 다소 필요 ④ 매우 필요			
	① 이용	② 비용	①	②	③	④
48-1. 입양인 단체 지원	①	②	①	②	③	④
48-2. 문화캠프/레크리에이션	①	②	①	②	③	④
48-3. 이벤트, 레크리에이션, 활동, 스포츠 이벤트, 모임, 파티 등	①	②	①	②	③	④
48-4. 친생부모 찾기 및 재결합 지원	①	②	①	②	③	④
48-5. 모국방문	①	②	①	②	③	④
48-6. 한국 내 게스트 하우스	①	②	①	②	③	④
48-7. 한국에서의 홈스테이	①	②	①	②	③	④
48-8. 한국내 모국어 연수 지원	①	②	①	②	③	④
48-9. 한국내에서 고등교육(대학원, 박사과정, 박사후 과정 장학금) 지원	①	②	①	②	③	④
48-10. 한국에서의 장기거주 지원	①	②	①	②	③	④
48-11. 한국에서의 직업 및 고용	①	②	①	②	③	④
48-12. 비자취득	①	②	①	②	③	④
48-13. 한국국적 취득	①	②	①	②	③	④
48-14. 입양관련 상담	①	②	①	②	③	④
48-15. 입양관련 문제에 대한 건강케어 서비스	①	②	①	②	③	④

49. 어느 입양 관련 단체에서 사후서비스를 받길 원하십니까?

- ① 입양기관을 통해서(홀트아동복지회, 동방사회복지회, 한국사회봉사회)
 ② 입양국의 입양기관을 통해
 ③ 중앙입양원을 통해(중앙입양원은 입양법을 근거로 설립되었습니다. 중앙입양원은 입양 데이터베이스 시스템을 만들고 국내 입양을 장려함으로써 입양 사후서비스를 체계화할 예정입니다)
 ④ 국외입양인에 의해 설립된 단체 ⑤ 입양국의 한국대사관
 ⑥ 입양국의 정부 또는 공공기관 ⑦ 기타 ()

50. 2011년 개정된 법에 입양인의 모든 입양기록을 알 권리가 명시된 사실을 알고 있습니까?

- ① 예 ② 아니오

51. 2012년 이후부터 입양과 관련된 정보를 중앙입양원에 요청하여 찾을 수 있다는 사실을 알고 있습니까?

- ① 예 ② 아니오

52. 귀하가 생각하기에 입양 부모와 아동을 매칭할 책임이 누구에게 있다고 생각하십니까? (영어 십대에 없는 문항임)

- ① 한국정부 ② 입양국 정부 ③ 중앙입양원
④ 한국 내 입양기관 ⑤ 입양국 내 입양기관
⑥ 기타 (상세하게 기재하여 주십시오:_____)

53. 입양 아동의 원본 기록을 작성하고 보존할 책임이 누구에게 있다고 생각하십니까? (영어 십대에 없는 문항임)

- ① 한국정부 ② 입양국 정부 ③ 중앙입양원
④ 한국 내 입양기관 ⑤ 입양국 내 입양기관
⑥ 기타 (상세하게 기재하여 주십시오:_____)

54. 입양 기관에서 받고 싶은 입양 사후 관리 서비스를 구체적으로 작성해 주세요.

55. 어느 입양 기관에서 선물에 대한 지원을 해주기 원하십니까? 아래 목록에서 하나의 기관을 선택해 주세요.

Country	Organization
USA	1. International Korean Adoptee Associations (IKAA)
	2. Korean adoptees worldwide
	3. IKAA USA
	4. Asian Adult Adoptees of Washington (AAA Washington)
	5. Ak Connection
	6. Korean Focus NW
	7. Also-Known-As
	8. Korean Adoptees of Hawai'i (KAHI)
	9. Association of Korean Adoptees
	10. Adoption Links D.C.
	11. KAAN
	12. Korean Adoptees of Chicago (KAtCH)
	13. Network of Professional Adopted Koreans (NOPAK)
	14. Adult Korean Adoptees of Portland (AKAP)
	15. Boston Korean Adoptees (BKA)
	16. The Korean Adoptee Association of Philadelphia (KAAP)
	17. Nebraska Korean Adoptees
	18. Korean Adoptees Ministry Center
	19. Camp Moo Gung Hwa (Korean Culture Camp)
Europe	20. IKAA Europe
Italy	21. KOR.I.A.
Sweden	22. Adopted Koreans' Association (AKF)
Netherland	23. Arierang
Denmark	24. Korean Klubben
France	25. Racines coreennes
Swiss	26. KIMCHI 27. Dongari
Belgium	28. Asiana Roots
Australia	29. Korean Adoptees Australia
Australia	30. Interstate Gathering for Adult Korean Adoptees
Korea	31. Goal 32. 뿌리의 집 (KOROOT)
	33. International Korean Adoptee Service (InKAS)
	34. 국외입양인연대 (ASK)

56. 입양인으로서 제안하고 싶은 점을 자유롭게 작성해 주세요.

영역 6. 한국 방문

57. 한국에 이전에 방문한 적이 있습니까?

- ① 예 (→ 질문 56-1으로) ② 아니오 (설문을 마쳐 주십시오)

57-1. 한국에 이전에 방문한 적이 있다면, 가장 최근 남한을 방문한 주된 목적은 무엇입니까? 해당사항에 모두 체크해 주십시오.

- ① 친생가족을 찾기 위해서
- ② 한국의 교육프로그램에 참여 하기 위해 혹은 한국어를 배우기 위해서
- ③ 친구를 만나기 위해서
- ④ 입양인 프로그램에 참여하기 위해서
- ⑤ 여행
- ⑥ 한국문화를 배우기 위해서
- ⑦ 특별한 목적 없음
- ⑧ 기타 (상세히 기재하여 주십시오: _____)

57-2. 입양된 후 최초 한국 방문 시 귀하의 연령은 어떻게 되셨습니까?
() 세

57-3. 입양된 후 한국에 몇 번 방문하셨습니까?
() 번

이 설문에 참여해 주셔서 다시 한 번 감사드립니다. 귀하께서 시간과 노력을 내어 주신 것에 매우 감사드립니다. 한국인 입양인들의 요구를 더욱 지원하기 위해서 귀하와 그 외 국외입양인분들께서 제공해 주신 정보를 최선을 다해 사용하도록 하겠습니다. 감사합니다!

부록 2-2. 국외입양인 실태조사 설문지 십대용 (영어)

Survey on Overseas Korean Teenage Adoptees

Hello!

We, the Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs(KIHASA), a research institute for developing and shaping policy under the Prime Minister's Office are conducting a survey on overseas Korean adoptees. The purpose of this survey is to investigate the current status of **overseas Korean adoptees** in order to evaluate and better meet their post adoption service needs.

This project is funded by the Ministry of Health and Welfare of the Republic of Korea. The information gathered from this survey will help shape the future direction of post adoption policies and services that will be made available to Korean adoptees as supported by the Korean government.

It is our hope that YOU, as an **overseas Korean Teenage Adoptee**, will take the time to share your experiences about your life in your home country, as well as any thoughts about current post adoption services available to adoptees.

Participation in this survey is anonymous and all information will be kept confidential. The main findings of this survey will be published for the public to view in both English and Korean.

This survey is for overseas teenage (13-19 years old) Korean adoptees. It survey will take approximately 20 minutes to complete. Your thoughts, honesty, and participation are greatly appreciated. As a token of our appreciation for your time, efforts, and information, everyone who completes the survey will also be entered in a raffle to win around-tripplanetickettoKorea. In addition, **the adoption organizations** with the most votes are going to receive either **USD \$500**(the first winner), **K-Pop drama DVD**(the second winner), or **K-Pop CD**(the third winner). Your participation in the survey is very crucial in many senses.

If you have any inquires about the survey, please contact us at the below e-mail address or phone numbers. Thank you for your participation!

Kind Regards,

Meesook Kim, Research Fellow, KIHASA, (mskim@kihasa.re.kr) 82-2-380-8144
Hyojin Kim, Professional Researcher, KIHASA (hjkim@kihasa.re.kr) 82-2-380-8240
Jina Jun, Research Fellow, KIHASA (jjun81@kihasa.re.kr) 82-2-380-8281



Section 1. Demographic Information

SECTION 1-1. SES (Socio-Economic Status)**1. What is your nationality(s)? Please check one or more of the boxes.**

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ① USA | <input type="checkbox"/> ② France | <input type="checkbox"/> ③ Denmark | <input type="checkbox"/> ④ Sweden |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ⑤ Norway | <input type="checkbox"/> ⑥ Netherlands | <input type="checkbox"/> ⑦ Belgium | <input type="checkbox"/> ⑧ Australia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ⑨ Germany | <input type="checkbox"/> ⑩ Canada | <input type="checkbox"/> ⑪ Switzerland | <input type="checkbox"/> ⑫ Italy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ⑬ Luxemburg | <input type="checkbox"/> ⑭ England | <input type="checkbox"/> ⑮ Other(Please specify:_____) | |

2. What is your gender? ① Male ② Female ③ Other**3. What is your date of birth?** _____Year _____Month _____Day**4. What is the highest grade level you have completed in school?**

- ① I never attended school.
② I attended school up to the 8th grade or less.
③ I attended high school, but did not graduate (or I got a GED).
④ I graduated from high school.

5. Where is your household currently located?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ① Metropolitan area (major city) | <input type="checkbox"/> ④ Rural Area |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ② Suburbs or outskirts of metropolitan area | <input type="checkbox"/> ⑤ Remote Area |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ③ Small city | <input type="checkbox"/> ⑥ I don't know |

SECTION 1-2. HEALTH**6. Did you have any health problems when you were born?**

- ① Yes (ealth problems: _____) ② No ③ I don't know

7. Do you have a health problem that has lasted, or is expected to last, 12 months or longer? (e.g., heart disease, stroke, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases, diabetes, etc.).

- ① Yes (Please specify _____) ② No

8. Have you ever smoked?

- ① Yes (→go to 8-1) ② No (→go to 9)

8-1. Do you currently smoke?

- ① Yes (Numbers of cigarettes per day: _____) ② No

16. What is the highest grade level or year your adoptive parents completed in school? (Fill in the appropriate number for each parent)

16-1. Father _____ **16-2. Mother** _____

- ① He/She never attended school.
- ② He/She attended school up to the 8th grade or less.
- ③ He/She attended high school, but did not graduate (or I got a GED).
- ④ He/She graduated from high school.
- ⑤ He/She attended a 4-year college/community college, but did not graduate.
- ⑥ Undergraduate College Degree
- ⑦ Graduate Degree (Masters or PhD program or other advanced degree program)

17. What is your adoptive parents' occupations?

17-1. Father _____ **17-2. Mother** _____

- ① Professional and technical (doctor, teacher, engineer, artist, accountant, nurse)
- ② Higher administrative (banker, executive in big business, high government official, union official)
- ③ Clerical (secretary, clerk, office manager, civil servant, bookkeeper)
- ④ Sales (sales manager, shop owner, shop assistant, insurance agent, buyer)
- ⑤ Service (restaurant owner, police officer, waitress, barber, caretaker)
- ⑥ Skilled worker (foreman, motor mechanic, printer, seamstress, tool and die maker, electrician)
- ⑦ Semi-skilled worker (bricklayer, bus driver, cannery worker, carpenter, sheet metal worker, baker)
- ⑧ Unskilled worker (laborer, porter, unskilled factory worker, cleaner)
- ⑨ Farm worker (farm laborer, tractor driver)
- ⑩ Farm proprietor, farm manager
- ⑪ Unemployed

18. How many children have your parents adopted, including yourself?

18-1. Number of adopted children () persons

※ If you are the only adopted child, write "1"

18-2. Number of children adopted from Korea () persons

※ If you are the only adopted child from Korea, write "1"

18-3. Number of biological children () persons

※ If there are no biological children, write "0"

19. Were your adoptive parents unable to have biological children?

- ① Yes ② No

20. Have your adoptive parents divorced or separated?

- ① Yes (→ go to 20-1) ② No (→ go to 21)

20-1. How old were you at this time? () years old

20-2. Who did you live with, following your adoptive parents divorce or separation?

- ① Adoptive father ② Adoptive mother ③ Alone
④ Other(specify:_____)

21. Is either of your adoptive parents alive now? (check all that apply.)

- ① Both adoptive parents are alive
② Adoptive father is deceased ※ Please accept our deepest sympathy
 Your age at time of death: (_____)
③ Adoptive mother is deceased ※ Please accept our deepest sympathy
 Your age at time of death: (_____)

22. In the country what your adoptive family's economic status?

- ① Upper class ② Upper-middle class ③ Middle class
④ Lower-middle class ⑤ Lower class

Section 3. Social relationships

SECTION 3-1 RELATIONSHIP WITH ADOPTIVE FAMILY**23. What is your relationship with your adoptive parents like? (Fill in the appropriate number for each parent)**

23-1. Father (_____) **23-2. Mother** (_____)

- ① Very close ② close ③ Average (there are both good and bad times)
④ Distant ⑤ Very distant
⑥ None of the above applies (Parent passed away or no longer contact)

23. What is your relationship with your sibling(s) in your adoptive family like?

- ① Very close ② close ③ Average (there are both good and bad times)
④ Distant ⑤ Very distant
⑥ None of the above applies (Have no siblings or no longer contact)

24. How often did your adoptive family or relatives emotionally or verbally abuse you?

- ① Never ② Once ③ Several times ④ Often

25. How often did your adoptive family or relatives push, hit, slap, kick, choke, or physically hurt you in any way?

① Never ② Once ③ Several times ④ Often

26. How often did your adoptive family or relatives sexually abuse you?

① Never ② Once ③ Several times ④ Often

SECTION 3-2. RELATIONSHIPS WITH FRIENDS AND MEMBERS OF THE OPPOSITE-SEX

27. How many close friends do you have? _____ persons

28. From amongst your close friends, how many are of a different ethnicity, and how many are Korean?

28-1. Friends of a different race/ethnicity: _____ persons

28-2. Korean or ethnic Korean friends: _____ persons

29. From amongst your close friends, how many are adopted?

Adopted friends: _____ persons

30. Have you had a romantic relationship with a Korean or Korean-related (e.g., Korean-American) girlfriend or boyfriend? ① Yes ② No

32. How you feel about the following statements? Read each statement carefully, and indicate how you feel about each statement.

	① Strongly disagree	② Disagree	③ Agree	④ Strongly agree
32-1. There is a special person who is around when I am in need	①	②	③	④
32-2. There is a special person with whom I can share my joys and sorrows	①	②	③	④
32-3. My adoptive family really tries to help me	①	②	③	④
32-4. I get the emotional help and support I need from my adoptive family	①	②	③	④
32-5. I have a special person who is a real source of comfort to me	①	②	③	④
32-6. My friends really try to help me	①	②	③	④
32-7. I can count on my friends when things go wrong	①	②	③	④
32-8. I can talk about my problems with my adoptive family	①	②	③	④
32-9. I have friends with whom I can share my joys and sorrows	①	②	③	④
32-10. There is a special person in my life who cares about my feelings	①	②	③	④
32-11. My adoptive family is willing to help me make decisions	①	②	③	④
32-12. I can talk about my problems with my friends	①	②	③	④

SECTION 3-3. SOCIAL DISCRIMINATION

33. Have you ever experienced discrimination because you are an adoptee?

- ① Yes (→ go to 33-1) ② No (→ go to 34)

33-1. If yes, from whom/where? (Please check all that apply)

- ① Peers and school ② Boyfriend or girlfriend
③ In my daily life at home ④ Community
⑤ Other (specify:_____)

34. Do you find it hard to make relationships because of your ethnicity?

- ① No ② Once ③ Several times
④ Often ⑤ I don't know

35. Do you find it hard to make relationships because you are an adoptee?

- ① No ② Once ③ Several times
④ Often ⑤ I don't know

36. In your opinion, what is the general attitude of Koreans towards Korean overseas adoptees?

- ① Favorable (they accept me as a fellow Korean)
② Indifferent
③ Hostile (discriminatory)
④ Other (Please specify: _____)

37. Currently, are you involved in any organizations composed of adoptees?

- ① Yes (Please specify the organization's name(s): _____)
② No

38. How supportive are/were your adoptive parents in your Korea-related or adoption related activities?) (Fill in the appropriate number for each parent)

38-1. Father _____
38-2. Mother _____

- ① Very supportive ② Supportive ③ Neutral
④ Unsupportive ⑤ Very unsupportive
⑥ None of the above apply

Section 4. Psychological adjustment and cultural identity

SECTION 4-1. PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT

39. Please read each question and check the box that best describes how things have been FOR YOU during the past. There is no right or wrong answer.

During the past month	① None of the time ② A little of the time ③ Some of the time ④ A good bit of the time ⑤ Most of the time ⑥ All of the time					
39-1. how much of the time were you happy ?	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
39-2. How much of the time have you felt calm and peaceful?	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
39-3. How much of the time have you been very nervous?	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
39-4. How much of the time have you felt down hearted and blue?	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
39-5. How much of the time have you felt so down in the dumps that nothing could cheer you up?	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥

40. How satisfied are you with your life? Please indicate on the line below.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Very dissatisfied			←————→					Very satisfied		

41. Have you ever worried about the fact that you are adopted? Use the following 10-point scale to show to what extent you generally feel this way (0= "Very distressed", 10 = "No worries at all")

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Very distressed			←————→					No worries at all		

42. Have you experienced an identity crisis in your life?

- ① Yes ② No

SECTION 4-2. ETHNIC AND RACIAL SOCIALIZATION

43. Think about the cultural activities your adoptive parents are providing to you or had provided . For each item below, please rate how important you think each development activity is to your parent. For example, if your parents felt that "learning the history of the people of your birth culture" is (or was) very important, you would choose "4" on the 1 to 5 scale. Please rate each item.

	①	②	③	④	⑤
	① Not at all important ② Slight important ③ Moderate important ④ Very much important ⑤ Extremely important				
43-1. Learning the language or dialect of my birth culture	①	②	③	④	⑤
43-2. Appreciating the fine arts, such as music and dance, of my birth culture	①	②	③	④	⑤
43-3. Being fluent in the language of my birth culture	①	②	③	④	⑤
43-4. Learning values and traditions of my birth culture	①	②	③	④	⑤
43-5. Learning the history of the people of my birth country	①	②	③	④	⑤
43-6. Including traditions of my birth culture, such as ethnic holidays, in my adoptive family celebrations	①	②	③	④	⑤
43-7. Visiting my country of birth	①	②	③	④	⑤
43-8. Establishing relationships with children from my birth culture	①	②	③	④	⑤
43-9. Attending cultural camps	①	②	③	④	⑤
43-10. Educating me about the realities of prejudice, racism, and discrimination	①	②	③	④	⑤
43-11. Teaching me a variety of coping strategies from which to choose when faced with prejudice or bias	①	②	③	④	⑤
43-12. Learning about racial differences	①	②	③	④	⑤
43-13. Teaching what to do when a non family member uses racist language	①	②	③	④	⑤
43-14. Talking about race and racism openly within the family	①	②	③	④	⑤
43-15. To be proud of my skin color	①	②	③	④	⑤

SECTION 4-3.FINDING YOUR ROOTS

44. Did you ever want to find your birthparents?

① Yes (→Please go to 44-1) ② No(→ Please go to 45)

44-1. When did you first want to find your birthparents and/or family?

① Childhood (under 10) ② Teenager

45. Have you ever attempted to find your birthparents?

① Yes (→ Please go to 45-1 ~45-6) ② No (→ Please go to 45-8)

45-1. If yes, what were your reasons for searching for your birthparents?

① To satisfy curiosity ② To find identity
③ Other (Please specify:)

45-2. If yes, have you been charged for birthparents search? How much?

① Yes (Amount: USD _____) ② No

45-3. If yes, have you tried DNA testing?

① Yes ② No

45-4. If yes, how did you search your birthparents? (Check all that apply)

- ① Through adoption agency (Holt Children's Services, Eastern Social Welfare Society, Social Welfare Society)
② Through adoption agency in your country (receiving country)
③ Through the Korean embassy
④ Through the government or public authority of your country(receiving country)
⑤ Through the Korean Adoption Service (KAS: Korean Adoption Service is established on the basis of Adoption Law. KAS is intended to systemize post-adoption services by establishing a adoption Data Base system and encourage domestic adoption.)
⑥ Through media (such as KBS, newspapers, etc.)
⑦ Through Police in Korea
⑧ Through private investigation (How much did you spend? USD_____)
⑨ Through friends or relatives
⑩ Other (Please specify:)

45-5. how long have you been searching for your birthparents in total?

_____ years _____months

45-6. If you have tried to find your birthparents, how satisfied are you with the adoption agencies, regardless of whether or not you have met you birthparents?

① Not Satisfied at all (→ Please go to 45-6-1)
② Not satisfied (→ Please go to 45-6-1)
③ Neutral ④ Satisfied ⑤ very satisfied

45-6.1. If you are not satisfied with the agencies, please indicate the reason(s). (Check all the apply)

- ① They are not friendly ② Their search process is very slow
③ They do not put enough effort in searching
④ They are under-staffed ⑤ Other (Specify:)

45-7. If yes, have your birthparents ever refused your efforts to find and contact them?

- ① Yes ② No

45-8. If no, what were your reasons for not attempting to find your birthparents? (→ After this, please go to 46)

- ① Satisfied with current life
② Because my birthparents had relinquished me
③ Uninterested ④ Seemed impossible
⑤ Already have parents ⑥ Other (Please specify:)

46. Have you ever met your birthparents after your adoption?

- ① Yes (→ Please go to 46-1 ~ 46-4)
② No, I never met my biological family (→ Please go to 47)

46-1. How did you meet your birthparents?

- ① Through adoption agency (Holt Children's Services, Eastern Social Welfare Society, Social Welfare Society)
② Through adoption agency in your country (receiving country)
③ Through the Korean embassy
④ Through the government or public authority of your country(receiving country)
⑤ Through the Korean Adoption Service (KAS: Korean Adoption Service is established on the basis of Adoption Law. KAS is intended to systemize post-adoption services by establishing a adoption Data Base system and encourage domestic adoption.)
⑥ Through media (such as KBS, newspapers, etc.)
⑦ Through Police in Korea
⑧ Through private investigation (How much did you spend? USD _____)
⑨ Through friends or relatives
⑩ Other (Please specify:)

46-2. In which period of your life did you meet your birthparents?

- ① Childhood (under 10) ② Teenager
③ 20s ④ 30s ⑤ 40s ~ above

46-3. When you first met your biological parents, what did you find most difficult? You may check more than one option.

- ① The language barrier ② Cultural differences
③ Emotional problems ④ Other (Please specify:)
⑤ No problems

46-4. Do you keep in touch with you birthparents?

- ① Yes, frequently ② Yes, sometimes
③ No, I do not keep in touch with my birthparents
④ Not applicable (e.g., death of my birthparents)

47. Regardless of whether or not you have met you birthparents, how do you feel towards them? Please indicate your emotions on the following 10-point scale (0= strongly distaste for, 10=strongly affection for)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Strongly distaste for						Strongly affection for				

Section 5. Post-adoption service

48. Please indicate how necessary they are, based on your direct or indirect experiences.

Post-Adoption Services	Received		① Very unnecessary ② Somewhat unnecessary ③ Somewhat necessary ④ Very necessary			
	① Yes	② No	①	②	③	④
48-1. Adoptee organizations	①	②	①	②	③	④
48-2. Cultural-heritage camps/ recreational opportunities and activities	①	②	①	②	③	④
48-3. Social events, recreational opportunities and activities, sport events, picnics, gatherings, parties, etc.	①	②	①	②	③	④
48-4. Support for finding birth family and post-reunion	①	②	①	②	③	④
48-5. Motherland visit	①	②	①	②	③	④
48-6. Guest-house in Korea	①	②	①	②	③	④
48-7. Home stay (in Korea) support	①	②	①	②	③	④
48-8. Language scholarships in Korea	①	②	①	②	③	④
48-9. Higher education support (Scholarships for college graduate school, doctoral programs or post-doctoral) in Korea	①	②	①	②	③	④
48-10. Long-term housing (in Korea) support	①	②	①	②	③	④
48-11. Job search support/ Employment in Korea	①	②	①	②	③	④
48-12. Applying for VISA	①	②	①	②	③	④
48-13. Obtaining Korean citizenship	①	②	②	③	④	④
48-14. Adoption-related counseling	①	①	②	③	④	④
48-15. Other health care services for adoption related matters	①	②	②	③	④	④

49. From which adoption-related organization do you want to receive post-adoption services?

- ① Adoption agency in Korea
- ② Adoption agency in your country (receiving country)
- ③ The Korean adoption service (KAS: Korean Adoption Service is established on the basis of Adoption Law. KAS is intended to systemize post-adoption services by establishing a adoption Data Base system and encourage domestic adoption.)
- ④ Organizations established by overseas Korean adoptees, or self-help groups for overseas adoptees
- ⑤ The Korean embassy at your country
- ⑥ The government or public authority of your country(receiving country)
- ⑦ Other ()

50. Do you know there are laws (amended in 2011) specifying that the adoptees have the right to their entire adoption record? ① Yes ② No

51. Do you know that you can find out about your roots and adoption by requesting information from the Korea Adoption Services (since 2012)? ① Yes ② No

52. Please specify post-adoption service items that you wish to receive from adoption agencies. _____

53. Which adoption organization do you wish to support for the gift? Please select one from the list below.

Country	Organization
USA	1. International Korean Adoptee Associations (IKAA)
	2. Korean adoptees worldwide
	3. IKAA USA
	4. Asian Adult Adoptees of Washington (AAA Washington)
	5. Ak Connection
	6. Korean Focus NW
	7. Also-Known-As
	8. Korean Adoptees of Hawai'I (KAHI)
	9. Association of Korean Adoptees
	10. Adoption Links D.C.
	11. KAAAN
	12. Korean Adoptees of Chicago (KATCh)
	13. Network of Professional Adopted Koreans (NOPAK)
	14. Adult Korean Adoptees of Portland (AKAP)
	15. Boston Korean Adoptees (BKA)
	16. The Korean Adoptee Association of Philadelphia (KAAP)
	17. Nebraska Korean Adoptees
	18. Korean Adoptees Ministry Center
	19. Camp Moo Gung Hwa (Korean Culture Camp)
Europe	20. IKAA Europe
Italy	21. KOR.I.A.
Sweden	22. Adopted Koreans' Association (AKF)
Netherland	23. Arierang
Denmark	24. Korean Klubben
France	25. Racines coreennes
Swiss	26. KIMCHI
Belgium	27. Dongari
Australia	28. Asiana Roots
	29. Korean Adoptees Australia
Korea	30. Interstate Gathering for Adult Korean Adoptees
	31. Goal
	32. 뿌리의 집 (KOROOT)
	33. International Korean Adoptee Service (InKAS)
	34. 국외입양인연대 (ASK)

54. Please feel free to suggest any recommendations that you would like to add as an adoptee _____

Section 6. Visiting Korea

55. Have you ever visited South Korea before?

①. Yes (→ Please go to 56-1) ② No (End Survey)

55-1. If yes, what was the main purpose of your most recent visit to South Korea? Please check all that apply.

- ① To find and contact biological family members
- ② Korean education program, or to learn Korean
- ③ To meet friends
- ④ To participate in other programs for adoptees
- ⑤ For tourism
- ⑥ To learn about the culture of South Korea
- ⑦ No special purpose
- ⑧ Other (Please specify: _____)

55-2. What was your age when you first visited Korea after your adoption?

(_____) years old

55-3. Since you were adopted, how many times have you visited Korea

(_____) number of times

Thank you again for taking the time to fill out this survey. Your time and efforts are greatly appreciated. We will do our best to use the information provided by you and other overseas adult Korean adoptees to better support the needs of Korean adoptees. Thank you. 감사합니다!

부록 2-3. 국외입양인 실태조사 설문지 입양부모용 (한국어)

국외 입양인실태조사(부모용)

안녕하십니까!

국무총리실 산하 정책을 발전시키고 형성하는 연구기관인, 한국보건사회연구원은 국외 입양인 실태조사를 실시하고 있습니다. 이 설문지의 목적은 앞으로의 입양 사업에서의 요구들을 평가하고 더 만족시키기 위해 국외 입양인들의 현 실태를 조사하는 것입니다.

이 프로젝트는 한국 보건복지부의 재정지원으로 이루어지고 있습니다. 이 설문을 통해 모아진 정보들은 한국인 입양인들이 한국정부로부터 도움을 받을 수 있도록 앞으로의 입양 정책과 입양사업의 미래에 나아가야할 방향을 잡아주는데 도움이 될 것입니다.

저희는 입양인들이 이용할 수 있는 현재 입양 사후서비스에 대한 의견 뿐만 아니라 국외 한국인 입양인으로서 귀하의 고국에서의 삶의 경험을 나누어주시기를 희망합니다.

이 설문에 참여해 주시는 것은 익명이며 모든 정보는 기밀로 보관됩니다. 이 설문의 주요 결과들은 일반 대중들이 볼 수 있도록 영어와 한국어로 발행됩니다.

이 설문은 12세 미만 한국인 국외입양인의 부모님들을 위한 것입니다. 이 설문은 약 20분 정도 걸릴 것입니다. 귀하의 의견, 정직함, 그리고 참여에 매우 감사드립니다. 귀하께서 시간, 노력 그리고 정보에 감사 드리며 이 설문을 마치는 분들은 추첨을 통해 한국까지의 왕복 비행기 표를 드립니다. 게다가, 가장 많은 표를 얻은 입양기관에는 USD 500달러(1등)를, 그리고 두 번째로 많은 표를 얻은 입양기관에는 한국 드라마 DVD(2등) 또는 K-Pop CD(3등)를 드립니다. 귀하께서 이 설문에 참여해 주시는 것은 여러 가지 의미에서 매우 중요합니다.

만약 설문에 대해 의문사항이 있으시면, 아래의 이메일 주소나 전화번호로 연락해 주십시오. 귀하의 협조에 감사드립니다.

김미숙, 한국보건사회연구원, 연구위원, (mskim@kihasa.re.kr) 82-2-380-8144
김효진, 한국보건사회연구원, 전문연구원, (hjkim@kihasa.re.kr) 82-2-380-8240
전진아, 한국보건사회연구원, 연구위원, (jjun81@kihasa.re.kr) 82-2-380-8281



영역 1-2. 입양아의 인구 통계학적 정보

11. 입양아의 현재 국적은 무엇입니까?

- ① 미국 ② 프랑스 ③ 덴마크 ④ 스웨덴 ⑤ 노르웨이
⑥ 네덜란드 ⑦ 벨기에 ⑧ 호주 ⑨ 독일 ⑩ 캐나다
⑪ 스위스 ⑫이탈리아 ⑬룩셈부르크 ⑭영국 ⑮기타(직접기입:____)

12. 입양아의 성별은 무엇입니까?

- ① 남자 ② 여자

13. 입양아의 생년월일은 언제입니까?

_____년 ____월 ____일 모름

14. 전반적으로 입양아의 건강을 평가하다면?

<input type="checkbox"/> ①	<input type="checkbox"/> ②	<input type="checkbox"/> ③	<input type="checkbox"/> ④	<input type="checkbox"/> ⑤

15. 귀하의 입양아가 의사나 건강 전문가로부터 진단받은 신체적 또는 정신적 장애가 있습니까?

- ① 해당 사항 없음 ② 신체 장애만 있음
③ 정신 장애만 있음 ④ 신체 장애 및 정신장애 있음

16. 귀하의 입양아는 알레르기를 제외한 만성 질병을 가지고 있습니까?

- ① 예 ② 아니오

영역 2. 입양 경험

17. 입양아는 몇 세에 입양되셨습니까? ()년 ()개월

18. 한국의 어느 입양기관을 통해 입양되셨습니까?

- ① 홀트아동복지회 ② 동방사회복지회 ③ 한국사회봉사회
④ 대한사회복지회 ⑤ 기타(직접 기입:) ⑥ 모름

19. 귀하의 입양아는 파양을 경험해 본 적이 있습니까? ① 예 ② 아니오

영역 3. 사회관계

영역 3-1. 입양 가족과의 관계

20. 귀하/배우자와 입양아의 관계는 어떠합니까?(각각 해당 번호를 기입해 주십시오)

20-1. 귀하 _____ **20-2. 배우자** _____

- ① 매우 좋은 편 ② 좋은 편 ③ 보통(좋은 때도 있고 나쁜 때도 있음)
- ④ 나쁜 편 ⑤ 매우 나쁜 편
- ⑥ 해당 사항 없음(부모님이 돌아가시거나 오랫동안 연락하지 않고 지냄)

21. 입양가족 형제들과 입양아의 관계는 어떻습니까?

- ① 매우 좋은 편 ② 좋은 편 ③ 보통(좋은 때도 있고 나쁜 때도 있음)
- ④ 나쁜 편 ⑤ 매우 나쁜 편
- ⑥ 해당 사항 없음 (형제, 자매가 없거나 오랫동안 연락하지 않고 지냄)

22. 귀하는 입양아의 한국과 관련된 활동이나 입양과 관련된 활동에 얼마나 지지하십니까?

22-1. 귀하 _____ **22-2. 입양아** _____

- ① 매우 지지적임 ② 지지적임 ③ 중립적 ④ 지지하지 않음
- ⑤ 매우 지지하지 않음 ⑥ 위 보기 중 어느것도 적용되지 않음

영역 3-2. 입양 가족의 사회적 지지

23. 귀하께서는 주변에 가까운 입양 가족을 얼마나 알고 계십니까?

- ① 없음 (질문 24로) ② 1~2 가족 ③ 3~5 가족
- ④ 6~10 가족 ⑤ 11~20가족 ⑥ 20 가족 또는 그 이상

23-1. 그들은 한국인 입양아를 데리고 있습니까? ① 예 ② 아니오

24. 귀하의 입양아나 귀하의 가족은 최근 입양 기관의 활동에 참여하거나 속해 있습니까?

- ① 예 (자세히 기술해 주십시오: _____) ② 아니오

25. 귀하의 입양아나 귀하의 가족은 최근 한국계 미국인의 사회의 활동에 참여하거나 속해 있습니까?

- ① 예 (자세히 기술해 주십시오: _____) ② 아니오

영역 3-3. 입양아가 겪는 사회적 지지와 차별

26. 입양아에게는 친한 친구가 몇 명 있습니까?

- ① 없음 (질문 27으로) ② 1~2 명 ③ 3~5 명
④ 6~10 명 ⑤ 11~20 명 ⑥ 20 명

26-1. 다른 인종/민족 친구 수: _____ 명
 26-2. 한국인 혹은 한국계 친구 수: _____ 명
 26-3. 입양인 친구 수: _____ 명

27. 입양아가 다른 인종 이라는 이유로 차별을 경험해 본적이 있습니까?

- ① 예 ② 아니오

28. 입양아가 입양인 이라는 이유로 차별을 경험해 본적이 있습니까? ①예 ②아니오

영역 4. 심리적 적응과 사회적 정체성

영역 4-1. 정체성

29. 귀하의 입양아는 한국에서 출생하였다는 사실을 알고 있습니까?

- ① 예 알고 있습니다. ② 아니오. 모릅니다

30. 귀하의 입양아는 한국에 얼마나 관심이 있습니까?

- ① 아주 관심 없음 ② 관심 없음
③ 평균 ④ 관심 있음
⑤ 매우 관심 있음 ⑥ 모름

31. 귀하의 입양아는 입양을 어떻게 이해하고 있습니까? 다음의 10점 척도를 이용해 나타내 주세요. (0=매우 부정적, 10=매우 긍정적)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
매우 부정적	←—————				평균	←—————				매우 긍정적

37-2. 만약 친생부모를 찾으려는 시도를 했다면, 친생 부모를 어떻게 찾았습니까?(해당 문항을 모두 선택하여 주십시오)

- ① 입양기관을 통해서(홀트아동복지회, 동방사회복지회, 한국사회봉사회)
② 입양국의 입양기관을 통해 ③ 대사관을 통해
④ 입양국의 정부 또는 공공기관을 통해
⑤ 중앙입양원을 통해(중앙입양원은 입양법을 근거로 설립되었습니다. 중앙입양원은 입양 데이터베이스 시스템을 만들고 국내 입양을 장려함으로써 입양 사후서비스를 체계화할 예정입니다)
⑥ 미디어를 통해(KBS, 신문 등) ⑦ 한국의 경찰을 통해
⑧ 사설탐정을 통해 (비용은 얼마나 지불하셨습니다? USD _____)
⑨ 친구 및 친인척을 통해
⑩ 기타(상세히 기재하여 주십시오: _____)

37-3. 만약 귀하의 자녀가 친생부모를 아직 만나지 못했다면, 친생부모를 찾은 기간은 총 얼마입니까? _____ 년 _____ 개월

37-4. 만약 귀하가 귀하의 자녀의 친생 부모 찾기 시도를 해보았다면, 자녀가 친생부모를 만났든 만나지 못했든 입양기관에 얼마나 만족합니까?

- ① 매우 불만족 (→질문37-1-1로) ② 불만족(→질문37-1-1로)
③ 보통 ④ 만족 ⑤ 매우 만족

37-1-1. 만약 입양 기관에 만족하지 못하신다면, 이유를 선택해 주십시오.(해당 사항을 모두 선택하여 주십시오)

- ① 친절하지 않음 ② 찾는 과정이 너무 느림
③ 찾는데 충분한 노력을 기울이지 않음
④ 직원이 부족함 ⑤ 기타(상세히 기재하여 주십시오: _____)

37-5. 만약 귀하가 귀하의 자녀의 친생 부모 찾기 시도를 해보았다면, 귀하의 입양아의 친생부모는 자녀가 친생부모를 찾으려는 노력과 만나려는 노력을 거부한 적이 있습니까? ① 예 ② 아니오

38. 입양 후 귀하의 친생부모를 만난 적이 있습니까?

- ① 예 (→ 질문 38-1로)
② 아니오, 친생부모를 만난 적이 없습니다 (→ 질문 39로)

38-1. 귀하의 입양아는 언제 친생부모를 만났습니까?

- ① 유아기(6세 이전) ② 아동기(6~12세)

38-2. 귀하의 입양아는 그/그녀의 친생 부모와 계속 연락합니까?

- ① 찾지 않고 연락만 함 ② 전혀 안함
③ 가끔 연락함 ④ 자주 연락함

39. 입양 기관에서 받고 싶은 입양 사후 관리 서비스를 구체적으로 작성해 주세요.

40. 어느 입양 기관에서 선물에 대한 지원을 해주기 원하십니까? 아래 목록에서 하나의 기관을 선택해 주세요.

Country	Organization
USA	1. International Korean Adoptee Associations (IKAA)
	2. Korean adoptees worldwide
	3. IKAA USA
	4. Asian Adult Adoptees of Washington (AAA Washington)
	5. Ak Connection
	6. Korean Focus NW
	7. Also-Known-As
	8. Korean Adoptees of Hawai'I (KAHI)
	9. Association of Korean Adoptees
	10. Adoption Links D.C.
	11. KAAAN
	12. Korean Adoptees of Chicago (KAtCH)
	13. Network of Professional Adopted Koreans (NOPAK)
	14. Adult Korean Adoptees of Portland (AKAP)
	15. Boston Korean Adoptees (BKA)
	16. The Korean Adoptee Association of Philadelphia (KAAP)
	17. Nebraska Korean Adoptees
	18. Korean Adoptees Ministry Center
	19. Camp Moo Gung Hwa (Korean Culture Camp)
Europe	20. IKAA Europe
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Netherland	23. Arierang
Denmark	24. Korean Klubben
France	25. Racines coreennes
Swiss	26. KIMCHI 27. Dongari
Belgium	28. Asiana Roots
Australia	29. Korean Adoptees Australia
Australia	30. Interstate Gathering for Adult Korean Adoptees
Korea	31. Goal 32. 뿌리의 집 (KOROOT)
	33. International Korean Adoptee Service (InKAS)
	34. 국외입양인연대 (ASK)

영역 5. 사후서비스

41. 다음의 표에서 귀하가 받은 입양 사후 서비스를 체크해주세요. 귀하가 직, 간접적으로 느끼기에 얼마나 필요한 서비스였는지 선택하여 주십시오.

	이용여부		① 매우 불필요함 ② 불필요함 ③ 필요함 ④ 매우 필요함			
	① 예	② 아니오	①	②	③	④
44-1. 입양아 캠프	①	②	①	②	③	④
41-2. 입양아 사회 형성	①	②	①	②	③	④
41-3. 뿌리찾기자료제공	①	②	①	②	③	④
41-4. 입양아 센터운영	①	②	①	②	③	④
41-5. 상담서비스	①	②	①	②	③	④
41-6. 문화교실	①	②	①	②	③	④
41-7. 언어교실	①	②	①	②	③	④
41-8. 기타(구체적으로 기입해 주십시오)	_____					

42. 어떤 서비스가 입양 부모에게 필요합니까?

	이용여부		① 매우 불필요함		② 불필요함	
	① 예	② 아니오	③ 필요함	④ 매우 필요함		
42-1. 언어교실	①	②	①	②	③	④
42-2. 문화교실	①	②	①	②	③	④
42-3. 입양아 사회 형성	①	②	①	②	③	④
42-4. 뿌리찾기 자료제공	①	②	①	②	③	④
42-5. 입양부모 센터	①	②	①	②	③	④
42-6. 상담 서비스	①	②	①	②	③	④
42-7. 기타(구체적으로 기입해주십시오)	_____					

이 설문에 참여해 주셔서 다시 한 번 감사드립니다. 귀하께서 시간과 노력을 내어 주신 것에 매우 감사드립니다. 한국인 입양인들의 요구를 더욱 지원하기 위해서 제공해 주신 정보를 최선을 다해 사용하도록 하겠습니다.

감사합니다!

부록 2-4. 국외입양인 실태조사 설문지 십대부모용 (영어)

Survey on Adoptive parents with children under 12

Hello!

We, the Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs(KIHASA), a research institute for developing and shaping policy under the Prime Minister's Office are conducting a survey on overseas Korean adoptees. The purpose of this survey is to investigate the current status of **overseas Korean adoptees** in order to evaluate and better meet their post adoption service needs.

This project is funded by the Ministry of Health and Welfare of the Republic of Korea. The information gathered from this survey will help shape the future direction of post adoption policies and services that will be made available to Korean adoptees as supported by the Korean government.

It is our hope that YOU, as an adoptive parents of Korean adoptee, will take the time to share your experiences about your life in your home country, as well as any thoughts about current post adoption services available to adoptees.

Participation in this survey is anonymous and all information will be kept confidential. The main findings of this survey will be published for the public to view in both English and Korean.

This survey is for adoptive parents with Korean children under 12. It survey will take approximately 20 minutes to complete. Your thoughts, honesty, and participation are greatly appreciated. As a token of our appreciation for your time, efforts, and information, everyone who completes the survey will also be entered in a raffle to win around-tripplanetickettoKorea. In addition, **the adoption organizations** with the most votes are going to receive either **USD \$500** (the first winner), **K-Pop** or **drama DVD** (the second winner), or **K-PopCD** (the third winner). Your participation in the survey is very crucial in many senses.

If you have any inquires about the survey, please contact us at the below e-mail address or phone numbers. Thank you for your cooperation!

Kind Regards,

Meesook Kim, Research Fellow, KIHASA, (mskim@kihasa.re.kr) 82-2-380-8144

Hyojin Kim, Professional Researcher, KIHASA (hjkim@kihasa.re.kr) 82-2-380-8240

Jina Jun, Research Fellow, KIHASA (jjun81@kihasa.re.kr) 82-2-380-8281



- ※ All questions are targeting a child who is the most recently adopted. Please respond to the following questions with a focus on this adopted child.

Section 1. Demography

Section 1-1. SES (Socio-Economical Status)

1. Who is answering the questions?

- ① Adoptive mother ② Adoptive father

2. What is your current marital status?

- ① Married/cohabited
 ② Divorced (Age of children at time: _____ years old)
 ③ Separated (Age of children at time: _____ years old)
 ④ Widowed (Age of children at time: _____ years old)
 ⑤ Never married

3. Age of you and your partner?

3-1. You (_____) years old

3-2. Partner (_____) years old

4. Race of you and your partner? (Fill in the appropriate number for each parent)

4-1. You (_____)

4-2. Partner (_____)

- ① White ② Asian or Pacific Islander (except Korean)
 ③ Mixed-race ④ Hispanic
 ⑤ Black or African American ⑥ Korean
 ⑦ Other (Please write: _____) ⑧ Don't know

5. What is the nationality of you and your partner? (Fill in the appropriate number for each parent)

5-1. You (_____)

5-2. Partner (_____)

- ① USA ② France ③ Denmark ④ Sweden
 ⑤ Norway ⑥ Netherlands ⑦ Belgium ⑧ Australia
 ⑨ Germany ⑩ Canada ⑪ Switzerland ⑫ Italy
 ⑬ Luxemburg ⑭ England ⑮ Other

6. What is the education level of you and your partner? (Fill in the appropriate number for each parent)

6-1. You(_____) **6-2. Partner** (_____)

- ① I never went to school. ② 8th grade of less.
③ I attended high school, but did not graduate
④ High school (or I got a GED)
⑤ graduated a 4-year college/community college, but did not
⑥ College graduate (from a four-year college or university) or more

7. What do you and your partner do for a living? (Fill in the appropriate number for each parent)

7-1. You (_____) **7-2. Partner** (_____)

- ① Professional and technical (doctor, teacher, engineer, artist, accountant, nurse)
② Higher administrative (banker, executive in big business, high government official, union official)
③ Clerical (secretary, clerk, office manager, civil servant, bookkeeper)
④ Sales (sales manager, shop owner, shop assistant, insurance agent, buyer)
⑤ Service (restaurant owner, police officer, waitress, barber, caretaker)
⑥ Skilled worker (foreman, motor mechanic, printer, seamstress, tool and die maker, electrician)
⑦ Semi-skilled worker (bricklayer, bus driver, cannery worker, carpenter, sheet metal worker, baker)
⑧ Unskilled worker (laborer, porter, unskilled factory worker, cleaner)
⑨ Farm worker (for example: farm laborer, tractor driver)
⑩ Farm proprietor, farm manager
⑪ Unemployed

8. What is your household income?

- ① \$ 19,999 or less ② \$ 20,000 - 39,999 ③ \$ 40,000 - 59,999
④ \$ 60,000 - 79,999 ⑤ \$80,000 - 99,999 ⑥ \$100,000 or more

9. Do either of you have a disability or chronic illness? (Fill in the appropriate number for each parent)

9-1. You(_____) **9-2. Partner** (_____)

- ① Has a disability
② Has a chronic disease
③ Has both a disability and chronic disease
④ No disability or chronic disease

10. How many adopted children do you have?

10-1. Total number of children () persons

10-2. Number of adopted children () persons

10-3. Number of adopted children from Korea () persons

Section 1-2. Adoptive children's demographic characteristics**11. What is your adopted child's nationality currently?**

- ① USA ② France ③ Denmark ④ Sweden
⑤ Norway ⑥ Netherlands ⑦ Belgium ⑧ Australia
⑨ Germany ⑩ Canada ⑪ Switzerland ⑫ Italy
⑬ Luxemburg ⑭ England ⑮ Other

12. What is your adopted child's gender? ① Boy ② Girl**13. What is your adopted child's date of birth?**

() year () month () day Don't know

14. In general, how would you describe your child's general health status?

<input type="checkbox"/> ①	<input type="checkbox"/> ②	<input type="checkbox"/> ③	<input type="checkbox"/> ④	<input type="checkbox"/> ⑤
Poor	▶			Excellent

15. Does your adopted child have a physical or mental disability diagnosed by doctors or health professionals?

- ① No disability ② Physical disability only
③ Mental disability only ④ Both physical and mental disability

16. Is your adopted child suffering from chronic diseases, with the exception of allergies?

- ① Yes ② No

Section 2. Adoption-related experiences
17. Age of your adopted child at adoption? () years () months**18. What Korean adoption agency did you use when you adopt your child?**

- ① Holt Children ② Eastern Child Welfare Society
③ Social Welfare Society ④ Korean Social Welfare Society
⑤ Other (Please write:) ⑥ Don't know

19. Had your adopted child experienced adoption disruption before?

- ① Yes ② No

Section 3. Social relationships
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Section 3-1. Adoptive families and relationships

20. What is the relationship like between you/your partner and the adopted child? (Fill in the appropriate number for each child)

20-1. You (_____) **20-2. Partner (_____)**

- ① Very close ② Close
③ Average (there are both good and bad times)
④ Distant ⑤ Very distant ⑥ Not applicable (no siblings)

21. What is the relationship like between other brothers and sisters and the adopted child?

- ① Very close ② Close
③ Average (there are both good and bad times)
④ Distant ⑤ Very distant ⑥ Not applicable (no siblings)

22. How much do you support your adopted children to participate in Korea-related or adoption related activities?

22-1. You(_____) **22-2. Partner (_____)**

- ① Very supportive ② Usually supportive ③ Unsupportive
④ Not supportive at all ⑤ Not applicable (deceased)

Section 3-2. Social support for adoptive families

23. How many close adoptive families do you have?

- ① No (Please go to 24) ② 1~2 families ③ 3~5 families
④ 6~10 families ⑤ 11~20 families ⑥ 20 or more families

23-1. Do any of them have an adopted Korean child(ren)?

- ① Yes ② No

24. Does your adopted child or your family currently belong to or participate in the activities of any adoptee organization?

- ① Yes (Fill in details: _____) ② No

25. Does your child or your family currently belong to or participate in the activities of a Korean American community?

- ① Yes (Fill in details: _____) ② No

Section 3-3. Social support, and discrimination of adopted children

26. How many close friends does your adopted child have?

- ① None (Please go to 27) ② 1~2 persons
③ 3~5 persons ④ 6~10 persons
⑤ 11~20 persons ⑥ 20 persons

26-1. Friends of a different ethnicity : ()persons

26-2. Korean or Korea-related friends: ()persons

26-3. Adopted friends:()persons

27. Has your child ever experienced discrimination because of his/her race/ethnicity? ① Yes ② No

28. Has your child ever experienced discrimination because he/she is an adoptee? ① Yes ② No

Section 4. Psychological adjustment and cultural identity

Section 4-1. Identity

29. Does your adopted child know he/she was born in Korea?

- ① Yes, he/she knows ② Doesn't know

30. How much is your child interested in Korea?

- ① No interest ② Very little interest ③ Average
④ Interested ⑤ Very interested ⑥ Don't know

31. How accepting is your child of the fact he/she is adopted? Please indicate on the 10-point scale(0=very negative, 10=very positive).

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Very negative	←—————→				Average	←—————→				Very positive

37-1. If Yes, Has your child tried DNA testing? ① Yes ② No

37-2. If Yes, How did your child meet his/her birth parent?

- ① Through adoption agency (Holt Children's Services, Eastern Social Welfare Society, Social Welfare Society)
② Through adoption agency in your country(receiving country)
③ Through the Korean embassy
④ Through government or public authority of your country(receiving country)
⑤ Through the Korean adoption service (Korean Adoption Service is established on the basis of Adoption Law. KAS is intended to systemize post-adoption services (such as establishing a adoption Data Base system) and encourage domestic adoption.)
⑥ Through media (such as KBS, newspapers, etc.)
⑦ Through Police in Korea
⑧ Through private investigation (How much did you spend? USD_____)
⑨ Through friends or relatives
⑩ Other (please specify: _____)

37-3. If your child has not met your birth parents yet, how long have you and your child been searching for them?__ years __months

37-4. If you have tried to find your child's birth family, how satisfied are you with the adoption agencies, regardless of whether or not your child have met his/her birthparents?

- ① Not Satisfied at all (→ please go to 37-4.1)
② Not satisfied (→ please go to 37-4.1)
③ Neutral ④ Satisfied ⑤ very satisfied

37-4.1. If you are not satisfied with the agencies, please indicate the reason(s). (Check all the apply)

- ① They are not friendly ② Their search process is very slow
③ They do not put enough effort in searching
④ They are under-staffed ⑤ Other (Specify: _____)

37-5. If Yes, Have the birthparents ever rejected your adopted child's efforts to find them?

- ① Yes ② No ③ I don't know

38. Has your adopted child ever met with his/her birth parent after the adoption?

- ① Yes (Please go to 38-1) ② Never met (Please go to 39)

38-1. When did your adopted child meet his/her birthparent?

- ① Early childhood (Before age 6) ② Childhood(6~12 years old)

38-2. Does your adopted child continue to keep in touch with his/her birthparent?

- ① Cannot go back and get in touch ② Not at all
 ③ Sometimes contact ④ Frequent contact

39. Please specify post-adoption service items that you wish to receive from adoption agencies. _____

40. Which adoption organization do you wish to support for the gift? Please select one from the list below.

Country	Organization
USA	1. International Korean Adoptee Associations (IKAA)
	2. Korean adoptees worldwide
	3. IKAA USA
	4. Asian Adult Adoptees of Washington (AAA Washington)
	5. Ak Connection
	6. Korean Focus NW
	7. Also-Known-As
	8. Korean Adoptees of Hawai'i (KAHI)
	9. Association of Korean Adoptees
	10. Adoption Links D.C.
	11. KAAN
	12. Korean Adoptees of Chicago (KAtCH)
	13. Network of Professional Adopted Koreans (NOPAK)
	14. Adult Korean Adoptees of Portland (AKAP)
	15. Boston Korean Adoptees (BKA)
	16. The Korean Adoptee Association of Philadelphia (KAAP)
	17. Nebraska Korean Adoptees
	18. Korean Adoptees Ministry Center
	19. Camp Moo Gung Hwa (Korean Culture Camp)
Europe	20. IKAA Europe
Italy	21. KOR.I.A.
Sweden	22. Adopted Koreans' Association (AKF)
Netherland	23. Arierang
Denmark	24. Korean Klubben
France	25. Racines coreennes
Swiss	26. KIMCHI 27. Dongari
Belgium	28. Asiana Roots
Australia	29. Korean Adoptees Australia
Australia	30. Interstate Gathering for Adult Korean Adoptees
Korea	31. Goal 32. 뿌리의 집 (KOROOT)
	33. International Korean Adoptee Service (InKAS)
	34. 국외입양인연대 (ASK)

Section 5. Post-adoption service

41. Please indicate whether you have received the post-adoption services listed below, and how necessary they are for your adoptive child, based on your direct or indirect.

	Received		① Very unnecessary ② Somewhat unnecessary ③ Somewhat necessary ④ Very necessary			
	① Yes	② No				
41-1. Adoptee camps	①	②	①	②	③	④
41-2. Adoptee social group	①	②	①	②	③	④
41-3. Birth search resource	①	②	①	②	③	④
41-4. Center for adoptees	①	②	①	②	③	④
41-5. Counseling service	①	②	①	②	③	④
41-6. Culture Classes	①	②	①	②	③	④
41-7. Language classes	①	②	①	②	③	④
41-8. Other(please specify) _____						

42. What types of services is necessary for adoptive parents?

	Received		① Very unnecessary ② Somewhat unnecessary ③ Somewhat necessary ④ Very necessary			
	① Yes	② No				
42-1. Language classes	①	②	①	②	③	④
42-2. Culture Classes	①	②	①	②	③	④
42-3. Adoptive parent social group	①	②	①	②	③	④
42-4. Birth search resources	①	②	①	②	③	④
42-5. Center for adoptive parents	①	②	①	②	③	④
42-6. Counseling services	①	②	①	②	③	④
42-7. Other(please specify) _____						

Thank you again for taking the time to fill out this survey. Your time and efforts are greatly appreciated. We will do our best to use the information provided by to better support the needs of Korean adoptees. Thank you.

부록 3. Consent Form to Participate in In-depth Interview and Questions of In-depth Interview

Consent Form to Participate in In-depth Interview

Sincerely thank you for coming today.

The purpose of this interview is to understand and describe current status of overseas adult Korean adoptees in order to evaluate and better meet their post adoption service needs. This project is funded by the Ministry of Health and Welfare of the Republic of Korea. This interview is being conducted by the Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs (KIHASA). KIHASA is a research station for developing and shaping policy under the Prime Minister's Office. The information gathered from this interview will help shape the future direction of post adoption policies and services that will be made available in Korea to Korean adoptees as supported by the Korean government.

It is our hope that YOU, as an overseas adult Korean adoptee, will take the time to share your experiences about your life, as well as any thoughts about current post adoption services available to adoptees.

Some of questions are of a personal and emotional nature, while also touching on ethnicity and identity issues. Remember that your participation is entirely voluntary. If at any time you do not feel comfortable answering any of the questions contained in this interview, you can skip that question.

Participation in this interview is anonymous and all information will be kept confidential. No information obtained through this interview will be handed over to a third party. The major findings of this interview will be published for the public to view in both English and Korean. All publications will exclude any information that will make it possible to identify you as a subject.

We hope that your thoughts and experiences can help the Korean government take a more pro-active, focused, and balanced stance on post adoption services.

We thank you for your participation

Kind Regards,

The Ministry of Health and Welfare of the Republic of Korea
The Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs

Statement of Consent

I have read the above information and have sufficient information to make a decision about participating in this study. I consent to participate in the study.

Signature:

_____ Date: _____

Signature of Person Obtaining Consent:

_____ Date: _____

Signature of Investigator:

_____ Date: _____

Questions of In-depth Interview

I. Experiences of adoption-related difficulties

1. Would you tell us any adoption-related difficulties you had when you were **younger**?
 - Difficulties in family relationship? (Please ask when an interviewee do not mention about the below items).
 - Difficulties with friends?
 - Difficulties in romantic relationships?
 - Difficulties at school?
 - Any physical/emotional difficulties?
2. Would you tell us your experiences on building your identity?
3. Have you tried to find your birth mother or father? Would you tell us your experiences about it?
4. Would you tell us any adoption-related difficulties you have **now**? [please specify where it happens (e.g., Korea or a county they live in)]
 - Difficulties in family relationship? (Please ask when an interviewee do not mention about the below items).
 - Difficulties with friends?
 - Difficulties in romantic relationships?
 - Difficulties in getting a job?
 - Difficulties at work?
 - Any physical/emotional difficulties?

II. Thoughts and opinions on marriage, being a mom or a dad

5. Would you tell us how your experiences as an adoptee have influenced or not influenced your thoughts on marriage?
6. Would you tell us how your experiences as an adoptee have influenced or not influenced your thoughts on being a mom or dad?
7. Have you ever consider adopting a child?
 - conditional item : If you are married (or have a child), Would you tell us whether your thoughts on birth mother or father have changed?

III. Thoughts and opinions on adoption

8. Would you tell us your thoughts on adoption in general?
 - Have your thoughts on adoption changed compared to when you were younger?
 - How do you think about the perceptions of community attitudes toward adoption in Korea and a country you've grown up?

IV. Post-adoption services

9. Have you received any post-adoption services (in Korea and/or a county you live in)?
 - Would you tell us your thoughts on post-adoption services in Korea?
 - What types of post-adoption services are necessary?

V. Living in Korea

10. Have you ever experienced any difficulties during your stay in Korea, because you are a Korean overseas adoptee?
 - What is your reason of living long-term in Korea?
 - What do you want to settle down in Korea permanently and to obtain Korean citizenship? So Why?
 - What could you ask of the government?