Child Welfare Practice II



Session 5:

Adoption - Part II



What is Adoption?

Adoption is the social, emotional, and legal process in which children and youth who will not be raised by their birth parents become full and permanent legal members of another family while maintaining genetic and psychological connections to their birth family.



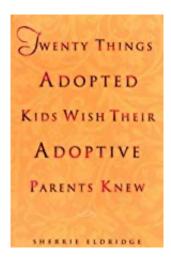
Adoption

Adoption has many facets and touches people in different ways—depending on their role and perspective.

Read: https://www.childwelfare.gov/topics/adoption/

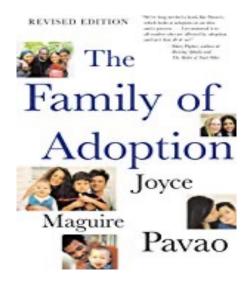


Twenty Things Adopted Kids Wish Their Adoptive Parents Knew by Sherrie Eldridge



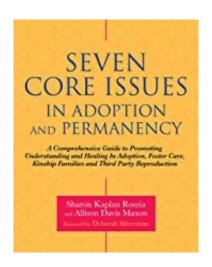


The Family of Adoption by Joyce Maguire Pavao



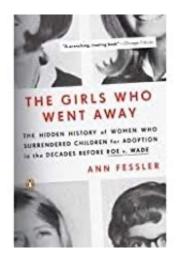


Seven Core Issues in Adoption and Permanency
By Sharon Kaplan Roszia and Allison Davis
Maxon





The Girls Who Went Away by Ann Fessler





Essential Websites

Born in June, Raised in April

https://podcasts.apple.com/us/podcast/born-in-june-raised-in-april/id1088504227

Adopt US Kids

https://www.adoptuskids.org/

Struggle for Identity

http://www.pspny.com/living-adoption-series



Essential Websites

Adoption Counseling & Search http://dorneradoptiontraining.com/index.html

Oregon Department of Human Services

https://www.oregon.gov/dhs/children/adoption/Pages/index.as px

Oregon Post Adoption Resource Center https://www.orparc.org/



The Adoption Life Cycle Explore the Core Issues of Adoption Exploring the Complexity of Transracial Adoption



Adoption is not an event but a lifelong process.

Working with adopted people and their extended biological and adoptive families requires training and awareness of attitudes, perspectives, beliefs, and values that shape everything social workers do.



- Adoption is a lifelong, intergenerational process that unites the constellation of birth families, adopted persons, adoptive families, and their extended families forever.
- The adoption journey for all is characterized by joys and challenges.
- Recognizing how some universal life experiences influence the adoption experience is an important tool for prospective adoptive parents.



- Two authors, Silverstein and Kaplan, identify seven life experiences and how adoption may generate feelings related to these experiences.
- To this list we add two: fantasy and loyalty.



- 1. Loss
- 2. Rejection
- 3. Guilt and Shame
- 4. Grief
- 5. Identity



- 6. Intimacy
- 7. Mastery/control
- 8. Fantasy
- 9. Loyalty



- Families and individuals experience diverse feelings related to adoption.
- Understanding the commonality of these experiences, for all persons, prepares and assists adoptive parents by anticipating and understanding their child's feelings and behaviors.



- These themes are especially powerful because of the nature of adoption and its experience of loss that is common to all members of the adoption constellation.
- The philosophy of some adoption professionals is that adoption is "win-win-win" for everyone involved.



- However, this approach denies the reality of strong feelings in a relationship that include joys and challenges for everyone involved.
- These joys and challenges can be discussed in experiential terms as relating to loss, rejection, guilt and shame, grief, identity, intimacy, mastery/control, fantasy, loyalty....



- Experiencing strong feelings related to at least some of these themes is expected from those participating in an adoption journey no matter what their role.
- When these feelings are denied or covered up, their presence can disrupt an adopted person's emotional, interpersonal, and spiritual health.



- Many adopted persons particularly have challenges during adolescence.
- They become more aware of the significance of adoption, develop their own identity, and move toward independence and autonomy.
- These changes are developmentally appropriate and can be anticipated.



• The emphasis on these themes as related to one's adoption experience is consistent with defining adoption as a lifelong journey and empowering parents to anticipate challenges.



- Without a surrender/termination/relinquishment of parental rights there can be no adoption.
- Adoptive parents often acknowledge the significance of what is gained through adoption.
- Most people are quick to comment on what a great thing an adoptive family has done in adopting a child.



Search and Reunion

Everyone searches, either internally or externally

The questions of: Who am I? Who were my people? Why did they give me up?

Are powerful questions that need answers

Reunion is different from search it requires some facilitation



Summary

The following tasks and questions will help individuals and professionals explore the lifelong themes in adoption:



- 1. List the losses, large and small, that you have experienced in adoption.
- 2. Identify the feelings associated with these losses.
- 3. What experiences in adoption have led to feelings of rejection?



- 4. Do you ever see yourself rejecting others before they can reject you? When?
- 5. What guilt or shame do you feel about adoption?
- 6. What feelings do you experience when you talk about adoption?



- 7. Identify your behaviors at each of the seven/nine stages of the clinical process. Have you accepted your losses?
- 8. How has adoption impacted your sense of who you are?



Vignette #1

Maria is a pregnant 16 year old girl. She is opposed to termination of her pregnancy by abortion. Maria has decided to surrender her child for adoption and you are the social worker who will help her with the parental termination of her rights.

What do you do/ How do you assist her?



Vignette #2

Mrs. Peñafuerte is an Asian woman who surrendered her child for adoption when she was 19 year old. She is now 30 years old and has suffered from depression and suicidal attempts twice. She has told you that she feels she cannot live anymore without finding her son, She is desperate to find him, but it was a closed adoption.

How do you help her? What do you say/



Vignette #3

John James is a 40 year old African American man he has known that he was adopted since he was 10 years old. He was determined to find his birth mother and when he did, he found that she was mentally ill and that he had been conceived by rape.

He is depressed, upset and deeply confused by this news

How do you help him? What do you say?



Vignette #4

Mrs. Smith is a 55 year old, never married white woman who adopted an African American baby as a single woman, who is now a 25 year old man, named John. John has told his mother that he had been secretly communicating with his birth mother whom he had contacted 5 years before without telling his mother. Mrs. Smith is upset, hurt, and angry that her son has made this connection without her permission. She is depressed, upset and deeply confused by this news.

John feels that this is his right

How do you help them What do you say?



Review of the Session

Adoption is a lifelong process with joys and challenges for all parties involved

Adoption clinical issues are specific to the adoption process

Search is a process that everyone affected by adoption goes thru either in fact or in their head

Reunion is different from search

Reunion should be facilitated



Next Session: LGBTQIA+ Issues in Child Welfare

Read:

https://www.thehrcfoundation.org/professionalresources/all-children-all-families-lgbtq-resourcesfor-child-welfare-professionals

