

Adoptions Australia 2000–01

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CHILD WELFARE SERIES

Number 28

Adoptions Australia 2000–01

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Canberra

AIHW cat. no. CWS 15

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This publication is part of the Child Welfare Series. A complete list of the Institute's publications is available from the Publications Unit, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, GPO Box 570, Canberra ACT 2601, or via the Institute's web site at <http://www.aihw.gov.au>.

ISSN 1320-081X

ISBN 1 74024 168 1

Suggested citation

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2002. *Adoptions Australia 2000–01*. AIHW cat. no. CWS 15. Canberra: AIHW.

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Published by Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Printed by Elect Printing

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Acknowledgments

Many people have contributed to this and previous issues of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare's Adoptions Australia series. This issue has been prepared by Susan Kelly and Helen Johnstone.

Thanks are extended to the following State and Territory departments for providing the data and input for this report:

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Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
CYFSB	Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau (Australian Capital Territory)
DCS	Department of Community Services (New South Wales)
DoF	Department of Families (Queensland)
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services (Tasmania)
DIMA	Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (Commonwealth)
FCS	Family and Children's Services (Western Australia)
SADHS	Department of Human Services (South Australia)
THS	Territory Health Services (Northern Territory)
VicDHS	Department of Human Services (Victoria)
WELSTAT	The Standardisation of Social Welfare Statistics Project

Symbols

–	nil or rounded to zero
..	not applicable
n.a.	not available
M	males
F	females
P	persons
U	unknown

Notes

- (1) Percentages in all tables exclude unknown.
- (2) Percentages in tables may not add to 100 due to rounding.
- (3) All tables in this report use data provided by State and Territory community services departments.

1 Adoptions in Australia 2000–01

Introduction

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) is funded by the community services departments in each State and Territory to collect and publish national data on child protection and adoptions. The data included in this report are collected from each of the State and Territory community services departments and analysed by AIHW.

The statistics in this publication cover all finalised adoptions recorded by State and Territory community services departments for the period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. This report also contains data on the number of requests made for information and the number of contact and information vetoes lodged by adopted persons, adoptive parents, birth parents and other relatives for the period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. Data are also included on trends in the number of adoptions.

The data in this report were extracted from the administrative systems of the State and Territory community services departments according to definitions and counting rules agreed to by those departments and AIHW. Definitions of terms used in the collection are provided in the Glossary (Appendix 1). It should be noted that the data reflect the different legislation, policies and practices in each State and Territory regarding adoption, as described in Appendix 2. These differences should be taken into account when comparing adoptions data across jurisdictions.

When an adoption order is granted, the legal relationship between the child and the biological parents is severed. The legal rights of the adopted child are as if he or she had been born to the adoptive parents, and the legal rights that exist from birth with regard to the birth parents (inheritance and name, for instance) are removed. A new birth certificate is issued to the child bearing the name(s) of his or her adoptive parent(s) as the legal parent(s), and the new name of the child, where a change has occurred.

Each State and Territory in Australia has responsibility for all aspects of adoption within its jurisdiction and has its own legislation regarding adoption (see Appendix 2).

Access by the birth parents or other relatives to the adopted child (sometimes called 'open' adoption) is encouraged in most States and Territories. The degree to which this process is encouraged varies across the jurisdictions (see Appendix 3).

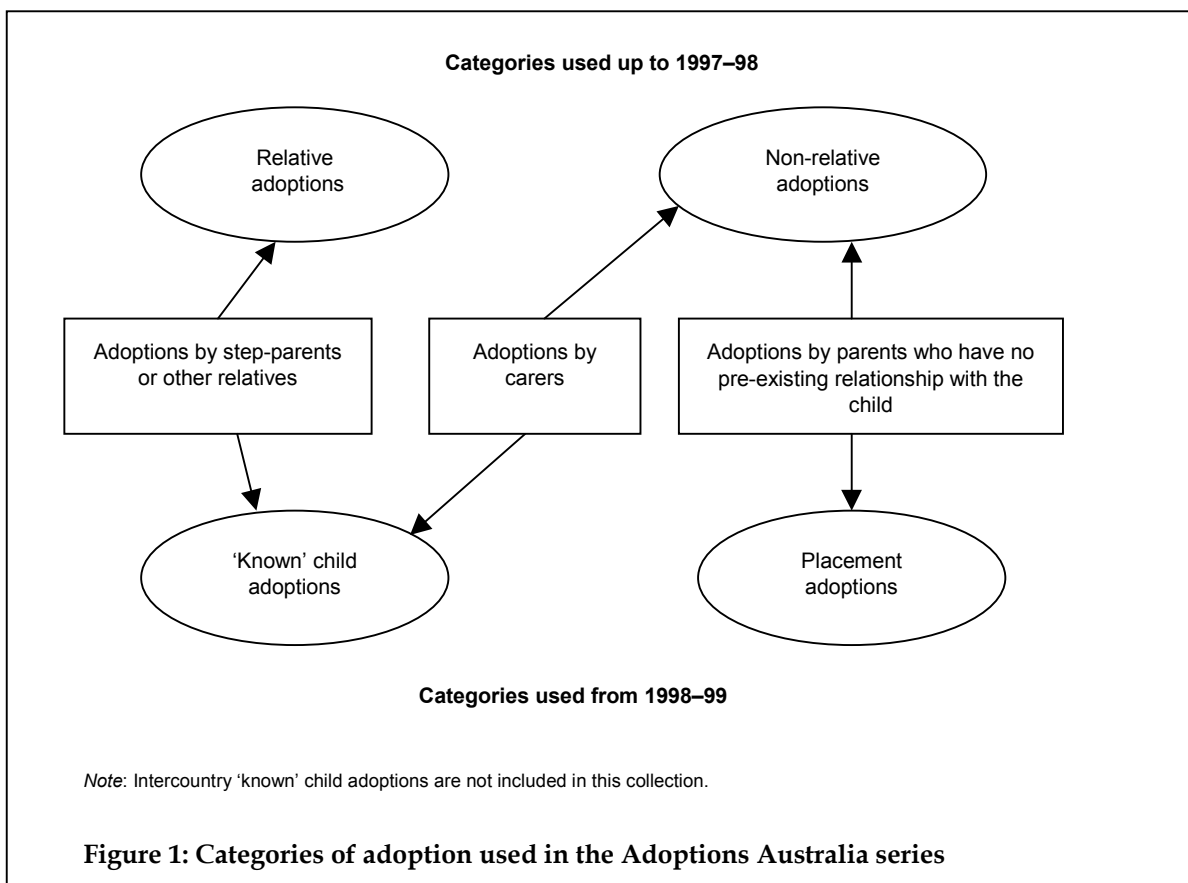
Categories of adoption

From 1998–99 onwards, the categories of adoption used in the Adoptions Australia series differ from those used in previous publications. The categories were changed in 1998–99 to better reflect the types of adoption that occurred, and to bring the terminology more into line with that used by State and Territory community service departments.

The categories of adoption used in this publication are:

- **placement adoptions**, which are adoptions of children who are legally available and placed for adoption but who generally have had no previous contact or relationship with the adoptive parents. Placement adoptions are broken down into the following two categories:
 - **local placement adoptions**, which are adoptions of children who were born in Australia or who were permanent residents of Australia before the adoption;
 - **intercountry placement adoptions**, which are adoptions of children from countries other than Australia;
- **'known' child adoptions**, which are adoptions of children who have a pre-existing relationship with the adoptive parent(s) and who are generally not available for adoption by anyone other than the adoptive parent(s). 'Known' child adoptions include adoptions by step-parents, other relatives and carers (for a definition of carers see Appendix 1). Intercountry 'known' child adoptions are not included in this report as they are not the responsibility of the community services departments.

Prior to 1998–99, adoptions were categorised as either 'relative' or 'non-relative' adoptions. The major difference between the categories used now and those prior to 1998–99 is that adoptions by carers are now included with adoptions by step-parents and other relatives, rather than with adoptions by other non-relatives (see Figure 1).



Overview of main findings

In 2000-01 there were 514 adoptions of children in Australia. This is a decrease of 9% from the 566 adoptions in 1999-00. This fall has occurred to both local and intercountry adoption.

The main features regarding adoptions in 2000-01 are:

- 73% (377) were placement adoptions and 27% (137) were 'known' child adoptions (Figure 2);
- 44% (225) of adoptions were of local children ('known' child and placement) and 56% (289) were of children from outside Australia (Figure 2);
- of the 137 'known' child adoptions, 72% (98) were adoptions by step-parents, 21% (29) by carers, and less than 1% (1) by other relatives (Figure 2);
- there were 88 placement adoptions of local children and 289 placement adoptions of children from outside Australia (Figure 2);
- whereas the majority (74%) of 'known' child adoptions were of children aged 5-14 years, most children in placement adoptions were in the younger age group – under 5 years of age (85%) (Table 1); and
- there were 4,300 applications for access to information made by adopted persons, birth parents, other birth relatives and adoptive parents (Table 21).

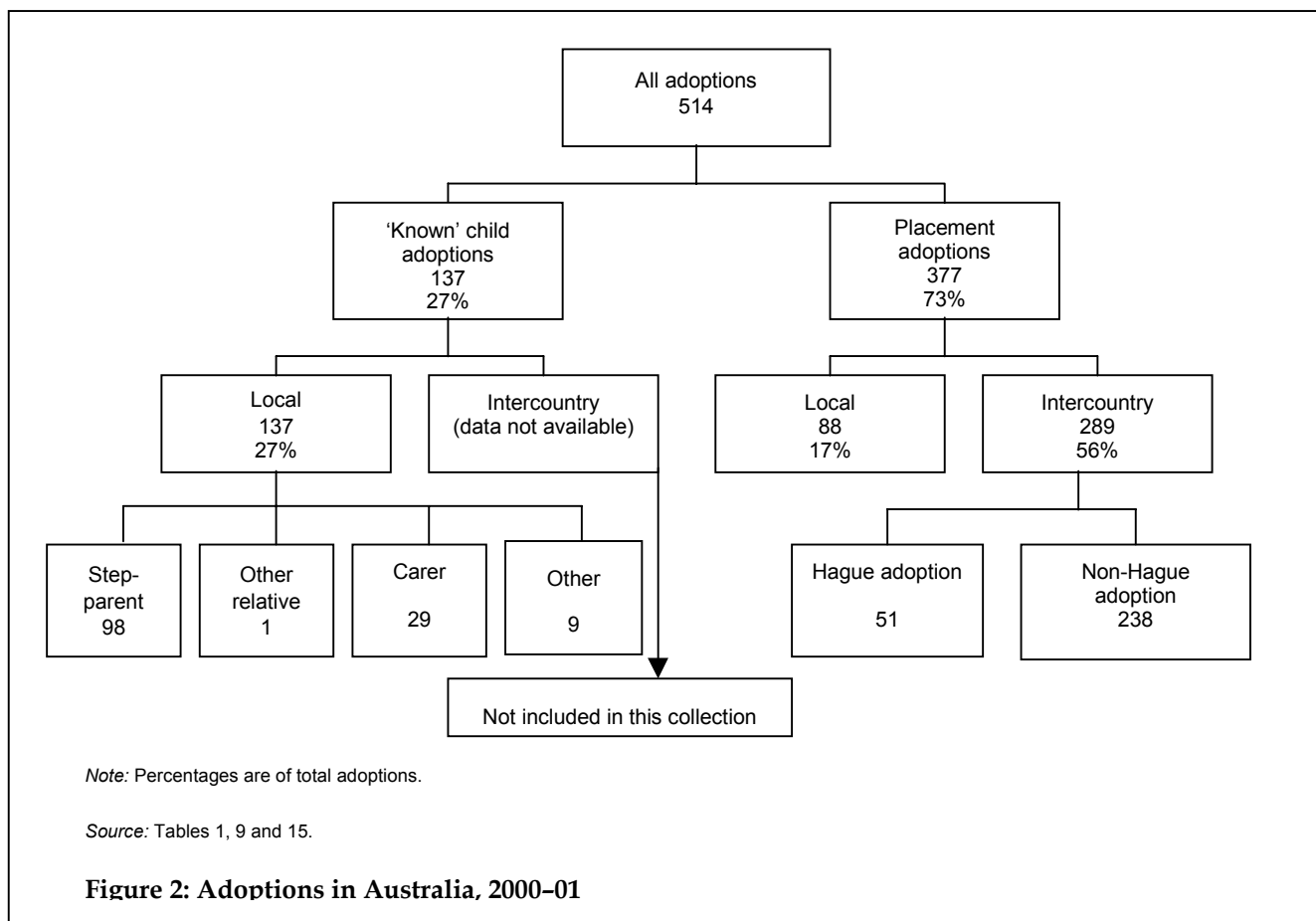


Table 1: Adoptions by age, type of adoption and sex, 2000-01

Age (years)	'Known' child adoptions				Local placement adoptions				Intercountry placement adoptions			Total			
	M	F	U	P	M	F	U	P	M	F	P	M	F	U	P
Number															
Under 1	—	—	—	—	30	18	—	48	48	34	82	78	52	—	130
1-4	5	4	—	9	13	13	—	26	80	77	157	98	94	—	192
5-9	24	31	—	55	3	—	—	3	18	26	44	45	57	—	102
10-14	17	28	—	45	1	1	—	2	3	2	5	21	31	—	52
15+	10	10	6	26	2	—	—	2	—	1	1	12	11	6	29
Unknown	—	—	2	2	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
Total	56	73	8	137	49	32	7	88	149	140	289	254	245	15	514
Per cent															
Under 1	—	—	—	—	61	56	—	59	32	24	28	31	21	—	26
1-4	9	5	—	7	27	41	—	32	54	55	54	39	38	—	38
5-9	43	42	—	41	6	—	—	4	12	19	15	18	23	—	20
10-14	30	38	—	33	2	3	—	2	2	1	2	8	13	—	10
15+	18	14	100	19	4	—	—	2	—	1	—	5	4	100	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Data from New South Wales, Western Australia and Tasmania include persons aged 18 years or older (14 in total).

Trends in adoption

There has been a substantial fall in the number of adoptions since the early 1970s (Figure 3), from 9,798 in 1971-72 to 514 in 2000-01. Factors contributing to this overall fall in adoptions of children include:

- effective birth control leading to a decrease in the number of unplanned pregnancies;
- the provision of income support for single parents and changed community attitudes to single parenthood, resulting in an alternative to adoption;
- changes to legislation and practices in relation to adoptions by step-parents within States and Territories whereby step-parents are encouraged to use arrangements other than adoption (refer to Bentley & Broadbent 1997, section 2.3);
- the introduction of alternative legal orders which transfer permanent guardianship and custody of a child to a person other than the parent (for example, permanent care orders in Victoria, see page 24).

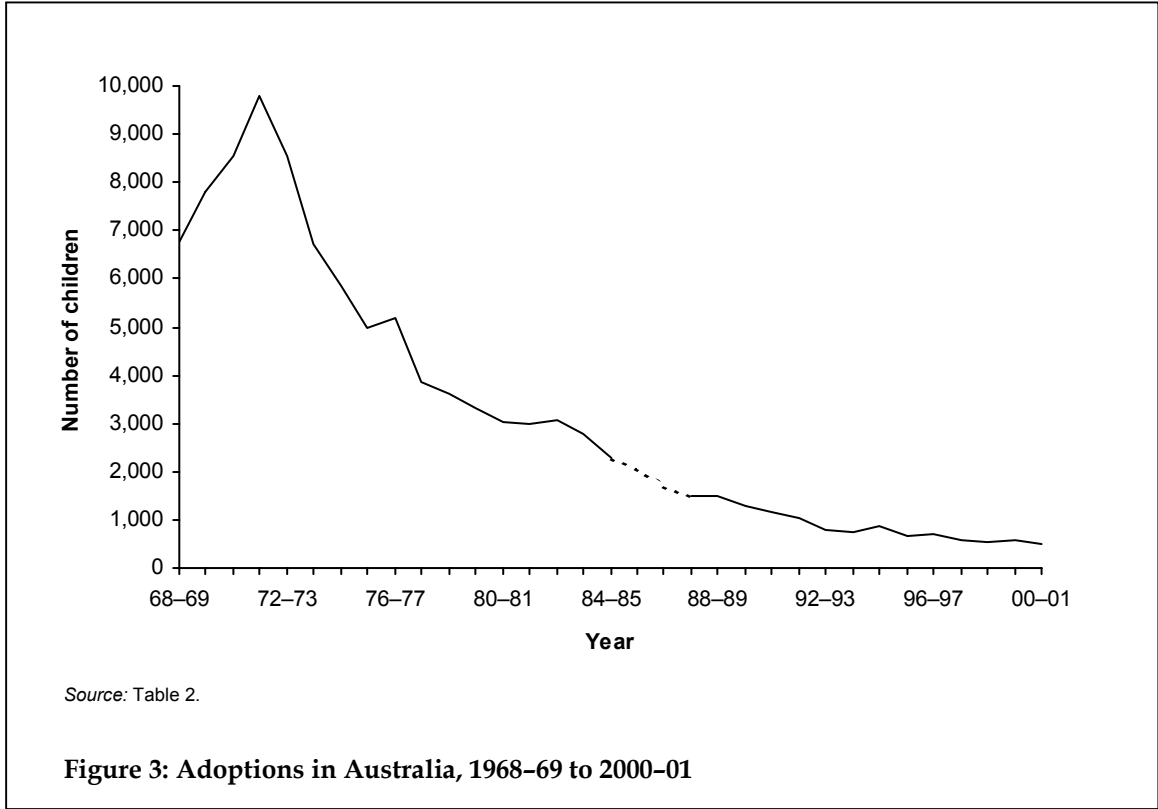


Table 2: Adoptions by State and Territory, 1968–69 to 2000–01

Year	NSW^(a)	Vic	Qld^(b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT^(c)	NT	Total
1968–69	1,715	1,789	1,448	540	797	348	100	36	6,773
1969–70	2,346	2,031	1,500	703	834	243	102	61	7,820
1970–71	3,275	2,057	1,562	301	879	289	122	68	8,553
1971–72	4,539	1,768	1,774	457	776	303	127	54	9,798
1972–73	3,315	1,765	1,678	717	649	268	121	29	8,542
1973–74	1,936	1,557	1,458	783	558	268	120	25	6,705
1974–75	1,799	1,168	1,394	528	551	243	123	33	5,839
1975–76	1,449	1,032	1,112	531	549	211	87	19	4,990
1976–77	1,770	908	1,014	497	658	185	82	74	5,188
1977–78	1,068	951	660	417	506	164	55	46	3,867
1978–79	1,020	956	563	380	415	173	56	40	3,603
1979–80	853	914	450	387	475	148	85	25	3,337
1980–81	794	711	454	305	505	140	74	35	3,018
1981–82	855	753	467	261	396	119	81	39	2,971
1982–83	926	692	555	270	424	117	59	29	3,072
1983–84	698	686	517	250	438	87	51	43	2,770
1984–85	623	631	331	293	222	97	74	23	2,294
1985–86	n.a.	n.a.	359	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1986–87	n.a.	n.a.	334	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1987–88	280	114	309	191	416	120	36	28	1,494
1988–89	335	288	353	147	221	85	47	25	1,501
1989–90	360	212	278	128	174	71	50	21	1,294
1990–91	329	258	210	136	103	61	25	20	1,142
1991–92	310	185	232	120	112	58	23	12	1,052
1992–93	209	101	222	87	111	23	20	10	783
1993–94	188	112	206	85	106	37	21	9	764
1994–95	260	145	179	127	108	12	18	6	855
1995–96	204	131	170	75	48	17	19	4	668
1996–97	263	123	129	56	79	30	26	3	709
1997–98	200	114	111	69	48	19	15	1	577
1998–99	185	102	94	64	53	25	16	6	543
1999–00	154	122	105	79	59	19	24	4	566
2000–01	166	98	62	74	53	24	27	10	514

(a) Data on adoptions by step-parents for New South Wales are not included from 1987–88 to 1993–94.

(b) Data for 1986–87 and 1987–88 differ from previous reports due to updated figures.

(c) Data for 1998–99 differ from previous reports due to updated figures.

Sources: ABS (various); WELSTAT (various); AIHW 2001.

2 Detailed information

Placement adoptions

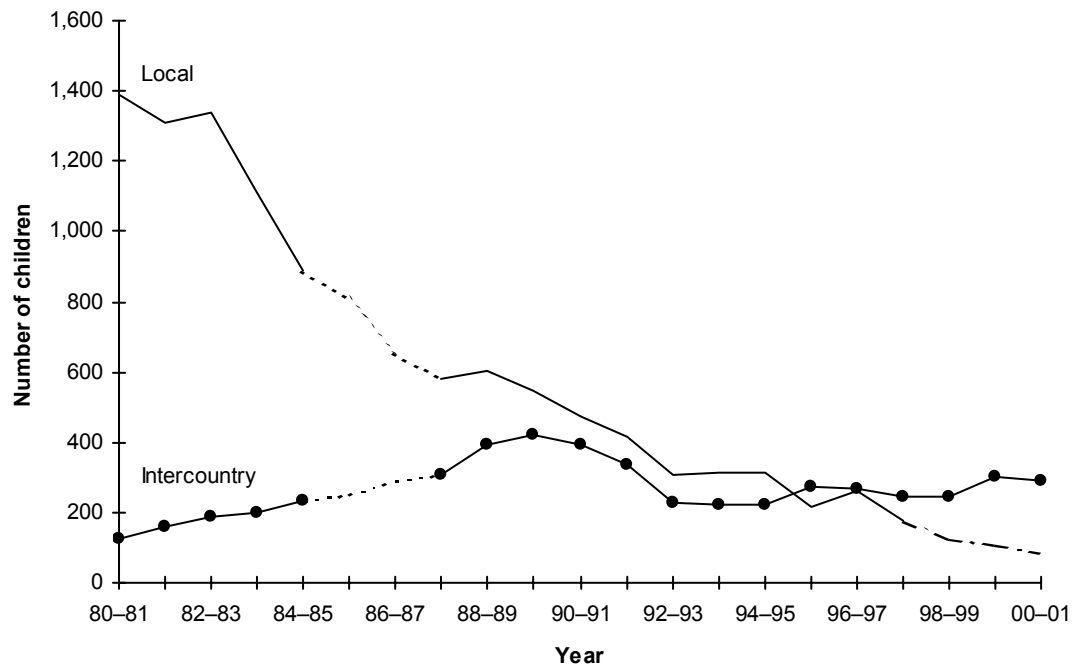
Placement adoptions are adoptions in which the child is legally available and placed for adoption and where the child and the adoptive parents have generally had no previous contact or relationship. There are two types of placement adoptions: **local placement adoptions** – for adoptions of children who are residents of Australia – and **intercountry placement adoptions** – for adoptions of children whose country of habitual residence is any country other than Australia.

A child is legally available for placement adoption if all the necessary consents to the child's adoption have been obtained or dispensed with. A couple wishing to adopt a child must satisfy the department or agency concerned that they will be suitable parents. In Queensland, the Northern Territory and Tasmania only married couples are allowed to adopt unrelated children for placement adoption, while de facto couples are also eligible in all other jurisdictions (see Appendix 2). In New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia, South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory applications from single people are also accepted under certain circumstances. Other factors considered in the assessment of the suitability of potential parents are their parenting capacity, age, health, reasons for wanting to adopt, and the stability of their relationship.

Trends in adoptions by non-relatives/placement adoptions

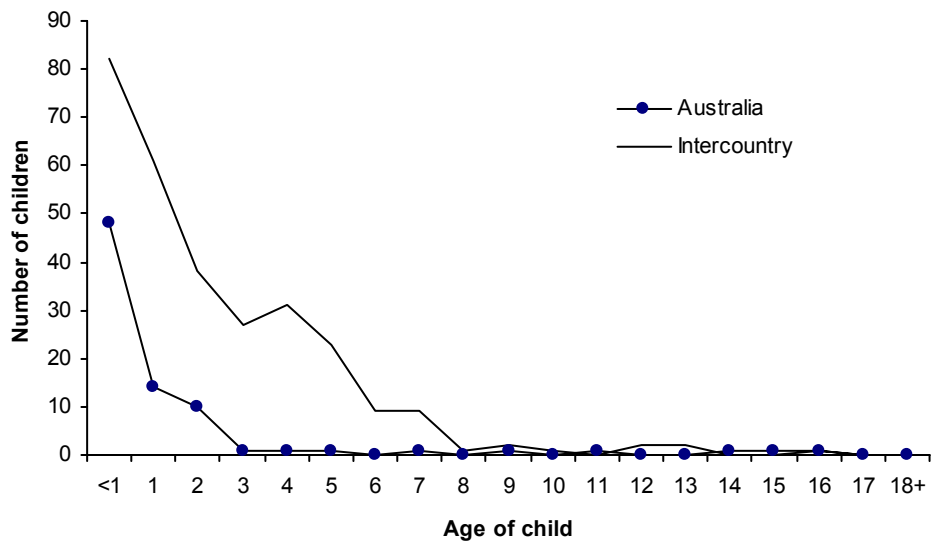
The number of adoptions by non-relatives decreased significantly from the early 1980s, from more than 1,500 in 1980–81 to 423 in 1997–98. This was mainly due to the decrease in the number of adoptions of local children by non-relatives, from 1,388 in 1980–81 to 178 in 1997–98. In 1998–99, this category of adoption was changed to exclude adoptions by carers (see Figure 1). Therefore comparisons between the previous category 'Australian-born children adopted by non-relatives' and the current category 'local placement adoptions' are not appropriate. However, the decrease in the number of local placement adoptions over the last 3 years is in line with the previous trend in adoptions by non-relatives. There were 88 local placement adoptions in 2000–01, a 31% decrease from the 127 in 1998–99.

The number of placement adoptions of intercountry children (called adoptions of overseas-born children by non-relatives before 1998–99), however, increased from 127 in 1980–81 to 420 in 1989–90 then fell to 244 in 1998–99, albeit fluctuating over the latter period (Figure 4). There was a significant increase (23%) in the number of these adoptions between 1998–99 and 1999–00 from 244 to 301 adoptions (Table A4.2). The reason for much of this increase is likely to be the streamlining of processes for adoption of intercountry children as a result of the ratification of the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Intercountry Adoptions by Australia in December 1998 (see page 13). As the Convention allows the adoption to be finalised in the country of origin, and 1999–00 was the first full year of the convention being in effect, the numbers of children adopted were slightly inflated. In 2000–01 the number of adoptions of intercountry children fell by 4% to 289.



Source: Tables 3 and A4.2; AIHW 2001.

Figure 4: Non-relative adoptions by type of adoption, 1980-81 to 1997-98, and placement adoptions by type of adoption, 1998-99 to 2000-01



Source: AIHW unpublished data. See also Table 1.

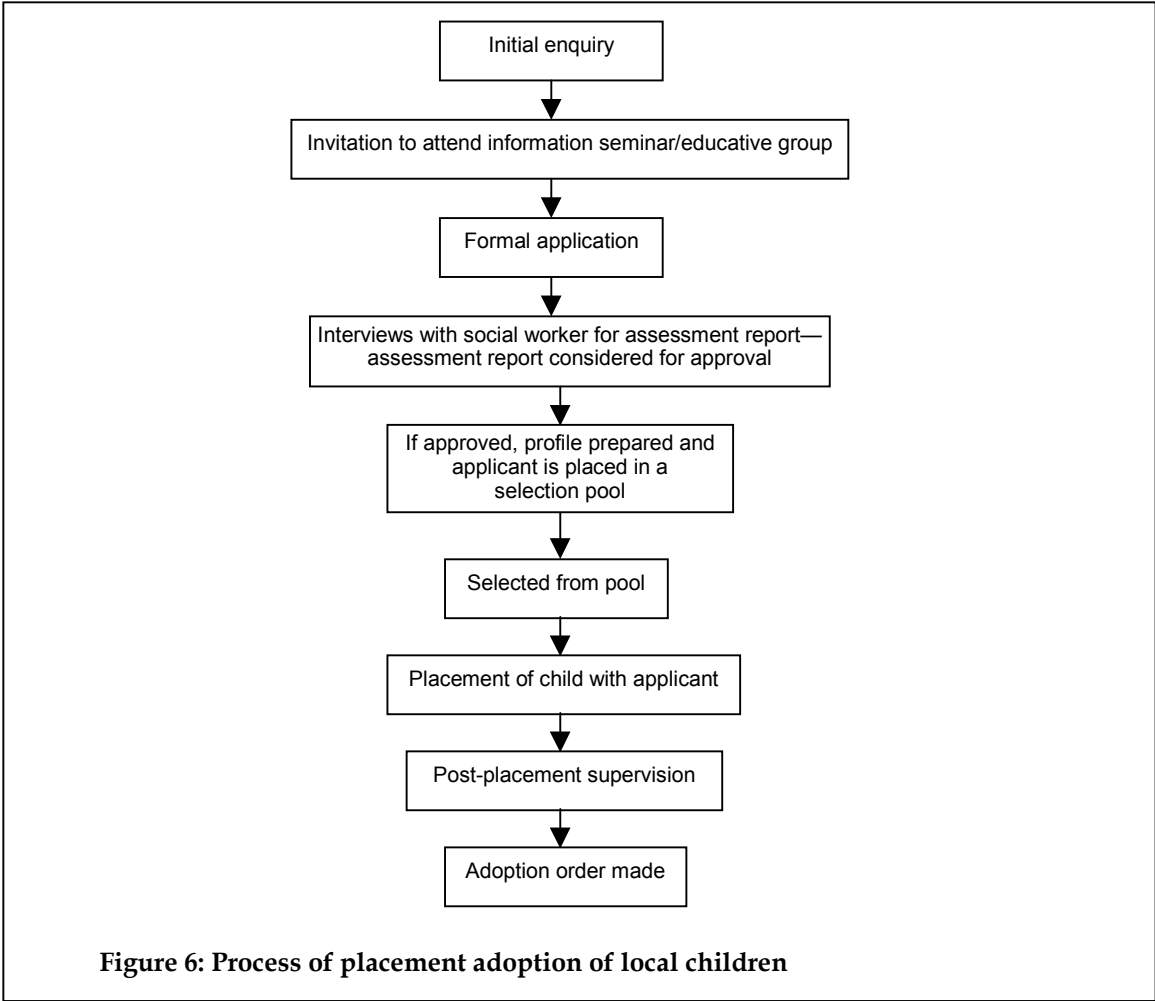
Note: Local placement adoptions do not include seven children for whom no details are known.

Figure 5: Age distribution of placement adoptions by age of child, 2000-01

Local children in placement adoptions tend to be younger than children adopted from other countries (Figure 5). In 2000–01, 59% of local children in placement adoptions were aged under 1 year compared with 28% of children adopted from other countries. This may be due to the fact that it is a more lengthy process to adopt a child from another country than it is to adopt a child in Australia and also that children identified by intercountry organisations as in need of adoption tend to be older.

Local placement adoptions

Generally, for local placement adoptions, the guardianship of a child for whom a general consent for adoption has been signed resides with the community services department or, in the case of some non-government-approved adoption agencies, with the principal officer of the agency. The guardianship remains in force until the adoption order is made, the consent for adoption is revoked or some other specified event occurs (see Figure 6).



Placement adoptions of local children in 2000–01

The principal features of the 88 local placement adoptions in 2000–01 were:

- 60% of these adoptions were of males and 40% of females (Table 1);
- 59% of these adoptions were of children aged under 1 year (Table 1);

- 60% of the local placement adoptions were arranged by the community services departments, the other 40% were arranged by non-government organisations (Table A4.1);
- where the age of the birth mother was known (80 adoptions), 80% of mothers were under the age of 30 years with the mean age being 24 years (Table 4);
- for those adoptions where the marital status of the birth mother was known (72 adoptions), 81% of the local children placed for adoption were born to mothers who were not married and 19% were born to mothers who were married (Table 5);
- over the last decade where the legal marital status of the mother was known, the majority of local children placed for adoption were born to mothers who were not married (Table 5);
- where the type of agreement under which the adoption was made was known (72 adoptions), the majority were 'open' with only 7% requesting 'no contact' (Table 6);
- 59% of the consents to the adoption were given by the mother only, 4% were given by the father only, 33% were given by both the mother and the father and 4% were dispensations (that is, where the State dispensed with the consent) (Table 7).

Table 3: Local non-relative adoptions by State and Territory, 1987-88 to 1997-98, and local placement adoptions, 1998-99 to 2000-01

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Local non-relative adoption									
1987-88	171	109	153	65	32	29	11	8	578
1988-89	184	145	159	51	26	24	11	6	606
1989-90	144	135	128	27	74	26	7	6	547
1990-91	158	127	90	34	24	25	7	7	472
1991-92	151	91	96	19	29	16	11	5	418
1992-93	110	43	79	18	34	14	5	3	306
1993-94	98	72	77	35	22	17	8	1	314
1994-95	127	67	63	26	12	8	6	2	311
1995-96	67	59	45	25	5	7	9	—	217
1996-97	139	49	40	13	11	9	2	—	263
1997-98	87	27	28	23	5	6	1	1	178
Local placement adoption									
1998-99	50	30	22	6	6	11	1	1	127
1999-00	31	34	24	10	3	2	2	—	106
2000-01	28	28	9	6	8	5	2	2	88

Notes

1. In 1996-97 and 1997-98, local children adopted by foster-parents are included in local placement adoptions (six in 1996-97 and one in 1997-98). In other years, local children adopted by foster parents were included in relative adoptions.
2. Data relating to the years 1979-80 to 1984-85 are shown in previous issues of this publication.
3. From 1998-99, carers are included in the category 'known' child adoptions (see page 2).

Sources: WELSTAT 1990, 1992a, 1992b; AIHW 2001.

Table 4: Local placement adoptions by age and marital status of birth mother, 2000-01

Age (years)	Married		Not married		Unknown	Total	
	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%
Under 20	1	7	17	29	—	18	23
20-24	3	21	21	36	2	26	33
25-29	3	21	12	21	4	19	24
30-34	4	29	4	7	1	9	11
35-39	2	14	3	5	—	5	6
40+	1	7	1	2	1	3	4
Unknown	—	—	—	—	8	8	..
Total	14	100	58	100	16	88	100

Table 5: Local placement adoptions by marital status of birth mother, 1987-88 to 2000-01

Year	Married		Not married		Unknown	Total
	No.	%	No.	%		
1987-88	65	11	503	89	10	578
1988-89	73	12	528	88	5	606
1989-90	80	15	461	85	6	547
1990-91	72	15	397	85	3	472
1991-92	67	16	348	84	3	418
1992-93	45	15	259	85	2	306
1993-94	53	17	259	83	2	314
1994-95	55	18	243	82	13	311
1995-96	17	11	138	89	62	217
1996-97	26	14	163	86	74	263
1997-98	20	15	116	85	42	178
1998-99	14	12	103	88	10	127
1999-00	10	13	70	87	26	106
2000-01	14	19	58	81	16	88

Sources: WELSTAT 1990,1992a,1992b; AIHW 2001.

Table 6: Local placement adoptions by type of agreement, for selected States and Territories, 2000-01

Type of agreement	Total	Per cent
Contact and information exchange	46	64
Contact only	2	3
Information exchange only	19	26
No contact	5	7
Unknown	7	..
Total^(a)	79	100

(a) Queensland has no provision for information exchange and contact agreements at the time of the adoption (9 adoptions).

Table 7: Local placement adoptions by type of consent, 2000-01

Type of consent given	Number	Per cent
Mother only	48	59
Father only	3	4
Mother and father	27	33
Dispensations	3	4
Unknown	7	..
Total	88	100

Note: There were three dispensations for fathers' consent, one in New South Wales and two in Western Australia. These adoptions are included in the 'Mother only' category.

Intercountry placement adoptions

Recent developments in intercountry adoptions

In 1998 Australia ratified the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption:

The Convention establishes uniform standards and procedures between countries, including legally binding standards and safeguards, a system of supervision to ensure that these are observed, and channels of communication between authorities in countries of origin and countries of destination for children being adopted. (Williams 1998)

The convention was ratified by Australia on 1 December 1998. To date, a total of 40 countries have either ratified or acceded to the Convention (for a list of countries party to the Convention see Appendix 5). It is expected that most countries will eventually ratify the Convention. The Convention assists parents in Australia who wish to adopt children from other countries because it establishes uniform procedures to be followed by the countries who are parties to the Convention. The Convention also ensures that the child's best interests are safeguarded. As noted, Australia's ratification of the Hague Convention is likely to be the main reason for the increase in intercountry adoptions between 1998-99 and 1999-00.

From 1998-99 onwards, intercountry placement adoptions are reported on by 'Hague' and 'non-Hague' adoptions. The data on 'Hague' adoptions are also used by the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department – the Principal Central Authority for the Convention – to report to The Hague on how Australia is adhering to the Convention. In accordance with its responsibilities for intercountry adoption, each State and Territory has established a Central Authority under the Convention. These in turn report to the Principal Central Authority.

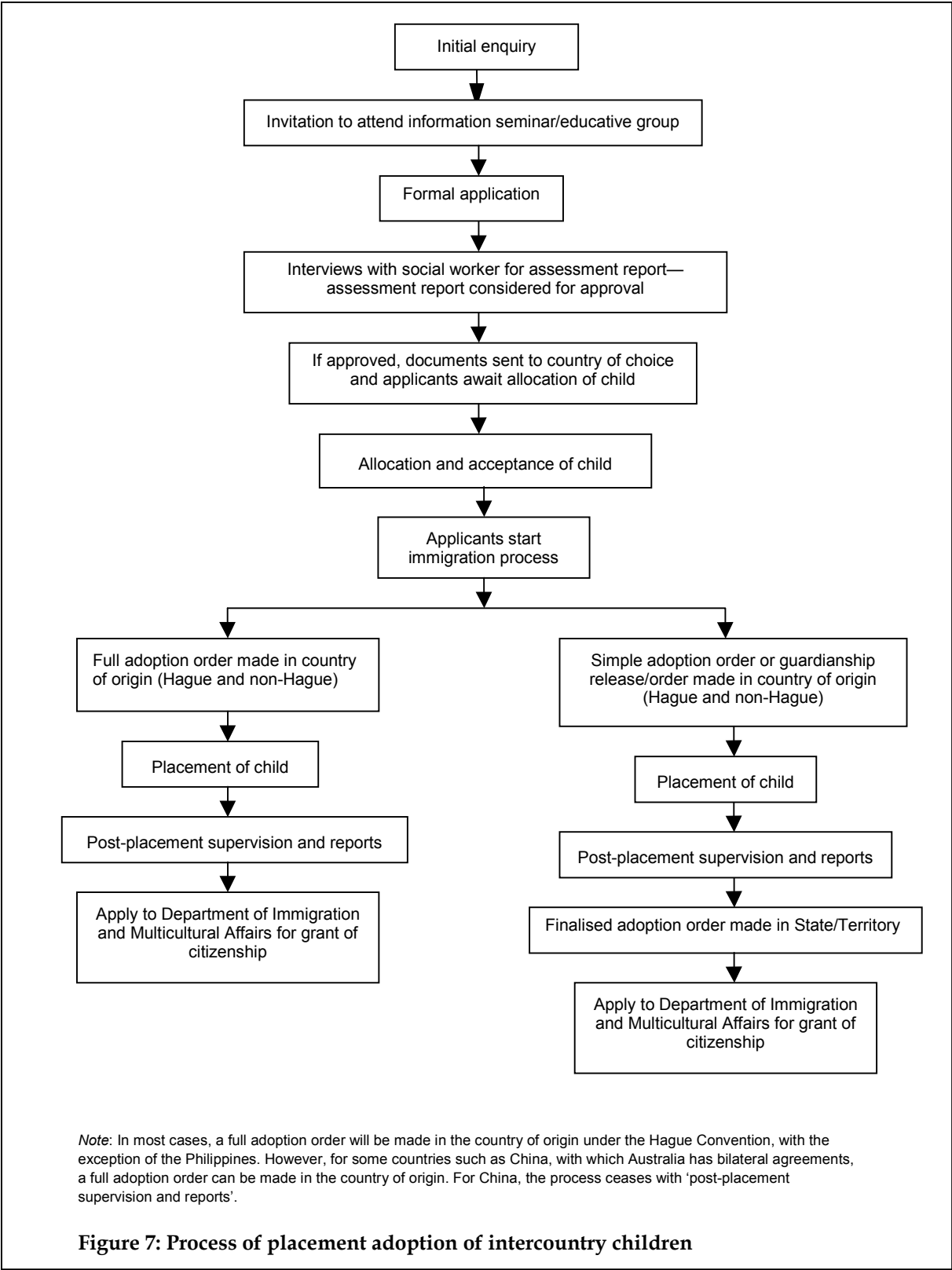
While China is not currently one of the parties to the convention, a bilateral agreement was signed in December 1999. This allows Australian residents to adopt children from China and for the adoptions to be fully recognised in Australia.

Process of intercountry adoptions

The adoption process for intercountry children is strictly controlled by each State and Territory under the relevant Adoption Act and by the Commonwealth Government under the *Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act 1946*. Although the Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments are jointly responsible for investigating and approving overseas adoption programs, a suitable central agency in the overseas country is required to administer the program in accordance with standards acceptable to Australia. While each State and Territory has its own legislation relating to intercountry adoption, the process is relatively similar across the jurisdictions (Figure 7).

For those children who are adopted under the Hague Convention, the full adoption order can be made in the country of origin and is recognised by Australia. For children whose adoption orders are not finalised in the country of origin (both Hague and non-Hague adoptions), the Commonwealth Minister for Immigration and Multicultural Affairs assumes guardianship of the child for immigration purposes until an adoption order is made. The Commonwealth Minister delegates such guardianship to the relevant State or Territory Minister or department head, thereby allowing for the minister or department head to give consent to the adoption (Boss 1992:39).

In respect of China, which is not party to the Convention but with which Australia has a bilateral agreement, the adoption order is finalised in the country of origin. The adoption order is automatically recognised and Australian citizenship is granted once the adoption order is made.



Intercountry placement adoptions in 2000–01

The main points to be noted regarding the 289 intercountry placement adoptions in 2000–01 are:

- 52% of the children adopted were male and 48% were female (Table 9);
- 54% of intercountry children were aged 1–4 years, and 28% were aged under 1 year (Table 1);
- 26% of intercountry children adopted were from South Korea, 14% from India, 13% from Ethiopia and 12% from Thailand (Table A4.2);
- there were 51 Hague adoptions – 20 from Romania, 18 from the Philippines, 9 from Colombia and 4 from Sri Lanka. In 33 of the adoptions, the adoption order was made in the country of origin (Table 10);

Since 1991–92, of the total number of intercountry children adopted 30% came from South Korea, 11% from India and 10% from Thailand (Table A4.2).

Table 8: Intercountry placement adoptions by State and Territory, 1987–88 to 2000–01

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
1987–88	105	n.a.	22	37	83	34	15	12	n.a.
1988–89	148	31	48	36	64	41	17	9	394
1989–90	216	50	30	20	41	23	32	8	420
1990–91	162	105	25	22	43	16	16	4	393
1991–92	145	67	27	24	50	13	10	2	338
1992–93	95	37	19	14	40	9	9	4	227
1993–94	89	30	26	16	34	14	10	3	222
1994–95	85	59	21	9	35	2	9	4	224
1995–96	105	57	37	29	29	9	4	4	274
1996–97	81	56	41	13	49	15	12	2	269
1997–98	69	64	43	14	37	8	10	—	245
1998–99	57	59	36	20	45	12	11	4	244
1999–00	55	76	60	26	56	13	11	4	301
2000–01	85	60	40	20	44	14	18	8	289

Notes

1. Data relating to 1979–80 to 1986–87 are shown in previous issues. No data on adoptions were collated nationally for 1985–86 to 1986–87.
2. Before 1998–99, 'intercountry placement adoption' was referred to as 'adoptions of overseas-born children by non-relatives'.

Sources: WELSTAT 1990, 1992a, 1992b; AIHW 2001.

Table 9: Intercountry placement adoptions by country of birth and sex, 2000-01

	Male	Female	Persons
Hague adoptions			
Colombia	5	4	9
Philippines	12	6	18
Romania	12	8	20
Sri Lanka	3	1	4
Non-Hague adoptions			
Bolivia	4	2	6
China	1	14	15
Chile	1	2	3
Colombia	4	2	6
Croatia	2	—	2
Ethiopia	11	26	37
Fiji	3	—	3
Guatemala	—	3	3
Hong Kong	1	2	3
India	9	31	40
South Korea	52	23	75
Lebanon	1	—	1
Romania	2	—	2
Taiwan	1	5	6
Thailand	24	11	35
USA	1	—	1
Total intercountry	149	140	289

Note: The adoptions from Hague convention countries that are counted as non-Hague adoptions occurred before 1 December 1998.

Table 10: Intercountry placement adoptions from Hague countries by type of order under which the child entered Australia, 2000-01

Country of origin	Adoption order in		Total
	the country of origin	Guardianship order	
Colombia	9	—	9
Philippines	—	18	18
Romania	20	—	20
Sri Lanka	4	—	4
Total	33	18	51

Other intercountry adoptions

There is another type of intercountry adoption that is not included in this collection because it is not the responsibility of the community services departments. These are adoptions by Australian citizens or permanent residents who have lived overseas for 12 months or more and have adopted a child through an overseas agency. In such cases, the prospective adoptive parents are required to prove that they were not living overseas for the purpose of bypassing the legal requirements for the entry of adopted children into Australia, and that they have lawfully acquired full and parental rights in adopting the child. In 2000–01, there were 42 of these adoptions. (Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, pers. comm., 22 September 2001). The number of these adoptions was 153 in 1996–97 and fell to 124 in 1997–98 and 113 in 1998–99. The total numbers for 1999–00 were not available (AIHW 2001).

Children whose adoption orders were not finalised

In addition to data on finalised intercountry placement adoptions, the AIHW also collected data on the number of children from other countries who were placed with their adoptive parent(s) but whose adoption orders were not finalised by 30 June 2001. Although the adoption orders for some children placed for adoption in a particular year may be finalised during that year, other orders may not be finalised until later – usually in the following year. Therefore, adoptions data for 2000–01 include some children who were placed in 2001–02 and some who had been placed in the previous year. Those children who were placed in 2000–01 but whose adoption orders were not finalised will be included in the 2000–01 adoptions data. Children who are adopted from most countries party to the Hague Convention do not have to wait for the adoption order to be finalised in Australia, as it is finalised in the country of origin. The Philippines is the exception.

The main points to note regarding children who were placed with their adoptive parent(s) but whose adoption orders were not finalised by 30 June 2001 are:

- there were 204 of these children (Table 11), compared with the 289 whose orders were finalised by that date;
- distributions of country of birth of children in finalised adoptions and of children in placements whose adoption orders were not finalised were similar (Table 9 and Table 11).

Table 11: Intercountry children placed for adoption whose adoption orders were not finalised by 30 June 2001, by country of origin

Country of origin	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Hague adoptions									
Philippines	1	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	7
Non-Hague adoptions									
Ethiopia	6	4	5	2	7	5	—	1	30
Guatemala	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Hong Kong	—	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	6
India	—	8	1	8	6	1	—	—	24
South Korea	19	20	20	8	28	—	3	2	100
Taiwan	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
Thailand	6	6	2	—	7	1	—	—	22
Other ^(a)	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	5
Total	40	45	32	18	54	8	3	4	204

(a) Other includes Bolivia (3), England (1), and Fiji (1).

Characteristics of adoptive families

The AIHW collects information on the characteristics of the adoptive families of children in placement adoptions (both intercountry and local). Each jurisdiction has different requirements for eligibility to adopt a child, and these are outlined in Appendix 2.

The main points to note in relation to the characteristics of families of children in placement adoptions in 2000–01 are:

- the majority of adoptive mothers (83%) were aged 35 and over, with 49% aged 40 years and over (Table 12);
- over half the adoptive fathers (59%) were aged over 40 years with 20% aged 45 years and over (Table 12);
- 95% of the children were adopted by couples who were married, 4% by single persons and 1% by de facto couples (Table 13);
- 56% of children were adopted by parent(s) who had no other children in the family, 22% by parent(s) who had other adopted children, 19% by parent(s) who had other biological children and 3% by parent(s) with both adopted and biological children in the family (Table 14);
- 28 children were adopted with their siblings, most of these being two children adopted together (Table A4.3).

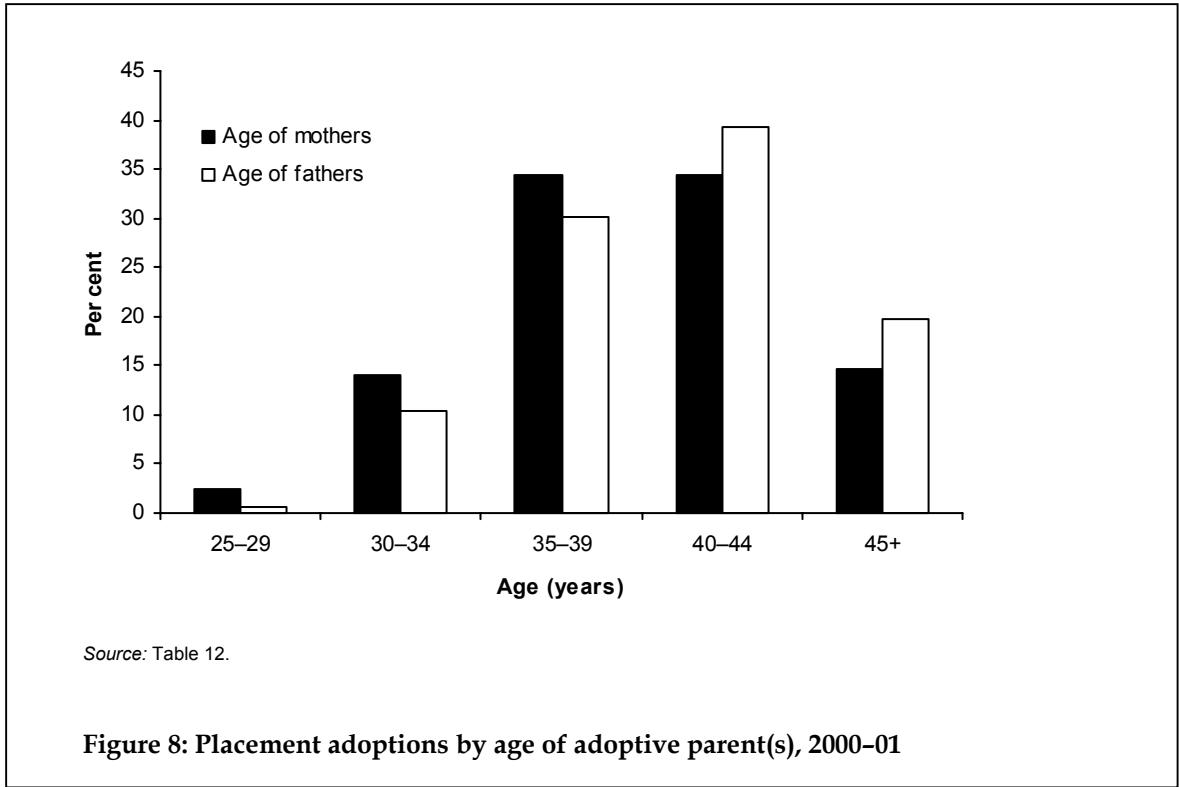


Table 12: Placement adoptions by age of the adoptive parent(s), 2000-01

Type of adoption	Years						Unknown	Total
	Under 25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+		
Age of mother								
Local adoptions	—	2	11	38	24	5	7	87
Intercountry								
Hague adoption	—	2	7	12	20	10	—	51
Non-Hague adoption	—	5	34	77	83	39	—	238
Total placement adoptions	—	9	52	127	127	54	7	376
Age of father								
Local adoptions	—	—	14	28	31	8	7	88
Intercountry								
Hague adoption	—	—	3	11	19	18	—	51
Non-Hague adoption	—	2	20	68	90	44	—	224
Total placement adoptions	—	2	37	107	140	70	7	363

Note: Totals do not add to total number adoptions (377) as 14 women and 1 man were single.

Table 13: Placement adoptions by family type, 2000-01

Type of adoption	Marital status of the adoptive parent(s)				Total
	Married couples	De facto couples	Single person	Unknown	
Local adoptions	76	3	1	8	88
Intercountry					
Hague adoption	50	—	1	—	51
Non-Hague adoption	224	1	13	—	238
Total placement adoptions	350	4	15	8	377

Table 14: Placement adoptions by composition of the adoptive family, 2000-01

Type of adoption	Composition of the adoptive family				Unknown	Total
	No other children in the family	Biological children only	Adopted children only	Both biological and adopted children		
Local adoptions	32	18	25	6	7	88
Intercountry						
Hague adoption	35	8	8	—	—	51
Non-Hague adoption	141	44	47	6	—	238
Total placement adoptions	208	70	80	12	7	377

‘Known’ child adoptions

‘Known’ child adoptions are those where the child and the adoptive parent(s) have a pre-existing relationship and the child is generally not available for adoption by anyone other than the adoptive parent(s). These include adoptions by step-parents, other relatives and carers (foster parents and other non-relatives). The majority of ‘known’ child adoptions are by step-parents wishing to incorporate children into the new family. The aim of step-parent adoption is to provide the child with a clear legal position and status within the new family arrangement (Tasmania DCHS 1994). The number of these adoptions has fallen significantly over the past 6 years (Table 16).

Adoption by relatives other than step-parents is less common because most States and Territories have policies that promote the use of parental responsibility orders, rather than adoption, when placing children in the care of relatives other than parents (Stonehouse 1992). These types of adoptions are generally discouraged because of the confusion and distortion that may occur to biological relationships. For example, if a child were adopted by his or her grandmother, then the birth mother would become the child’s sibling.

In Western Australia, adoptions by relatives other than step-parents can occur only when the child has been in the care of the relative for at least 3 years. In all other States and Territories, legislative provisions allow for adoptions by relatives other than step-parents only in exceptional circumstances, that is, when a guardianship or custody order would not adequately provide for the welfare and interests of the adoptee.

In 2000–01 there were 137 ‘known’ child adoptions. The main points to be noted regarding these adoptions are:

- 72% of adoptions were by step-parents, 21% were by carers (this includes foster parents and other non-relatives) and 1% were by other relatives (Figure 2);
- 43% of adoptions were of male children and 57% of female children (Table 15);
- of the children whose ages were known, 74% of ‘known’ child adoptions were of children aged between 5 and 14 years and there were no ‘known’ child adoptions of children under 1 year of age (Table 15); and

There was a decrease of 14% in the number of step-parent adoptions from 114 in 1999–00 to 98 in 2000–01 (Table 15 and AIHW 2001).

Table 15: 'Known' child adoptions: relationship of adoptive parents by age and sex of child, 2000-01

Age (years)	Step-parent				Other relative			Carer			Other ^(a)				Total			
	M	F	U	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	U	P	M	F	U	P
Number																		
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4	3	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	—	3	5	4	—	9
5-9	19	25	—	44	—	1	1	5	5	10	—	—	—	—	24	31	—	55
10-14	14	21	—	35	—	—	—	3	7	10	—	—	—	—	17	28	—	45
15+	6	7	—	13	—	—	—	4	3	7	—	—	6	6	10	10	6	26
Unknown	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Total	42	54	2	98	—	1	1	13	16	29	1	2	6	9	56	73	8	137
Per cent																		
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4	7	2	—	4	—	—	—	8	6	7	100	100	—	33	9	5	—	7
5-9	45	46	—	46	—	100	100	38	31	34	—	—	—	—	43	42	—	41
10-14	33	39	—	36	—	—	—	23	44	34	—	—	—	—	30	38	—	33
15+	14	13	—	14	—	—	—	31	19	24	—	—	100	67	18	14	100	19
Total	100	100	—	100	—	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(a) 'Other' includes surrogate births and unknown relationship.

Table 16: Relative adoptions of local children, 1987–88 to 1997–98, and ‘known’ child adoptions, 1998–99 to 2000–01, by State and Territory

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Relative adoptions									
1987–88	4	5	131	89	301	57	10	8	605
1988–89	2	112	146	60	131	20	19	10	500
1989–90	n.a.	27	120	81	59	22	11	7	n.a.
1990–91	9	26	95	80	36	20	2	9	277
1991–92	13	27	109	77	33	29	2	5	295
1992–93	4	21	124	55	37	—	6	3	250
1993–94	1	10	103	50	50	6	3	5	228
1994–95	48 ^(a)	19	95	92	61	2	3	—	320
1995–96	32	15	88	21	14	1	6	—	177
1996–97	43	18	48	30	19	6	12	1	177
1997–98	44	23	40	32	6	5	4	—	154
‘Known’ child adoptions									
1998–99	78	13	36	38	2	2	2	1	172 ^(b)
1999–00	68	12	21	43	—	4	11	—	159
2000–01	53	10	13	48	1	5	7	—	137

(a) Before 1994–95 New South Wales data excluded adoptions by step-parents.

(b) From 1998–99 adoptions by foster parents and other carers were included in these data. In previous years they were included in adoptions by non-relatives.

Note: Data relating to the years 1979–80 to 1984–85 are shown in previous issues of this publication.

Source: AIHW 2001.

Permanent care orders

Most alternatives to adoption (such as placing children on guardianship or custody orders) do not provide a permanent arrangement for the child or the 'new' family. In 1992, Victoria introduced permanent care orders to overcome this problem. Permanent care orders grant permanent guardianship and custody of a child to a third party. Unlike adoption orders, permanent care orders do not change the legal status of the child and they expire when the child turns 18 or marries. There is also provision for an application to be made to revoke or amend a permanent care order.

The granting of a permanent care order is usually the final step in the process of permanent family placement for children who have been abused or neglected, or who are in need of care and protection for other reasons and are unable to remain safely within the birth family. The aim of placing a child on a permanent care order is to provide an opportunity for the child to develop a stable caring relationship with nurturing caregivers without severing the tie with the biological family.

The main features to be noted regarding permanent care orders in 2000–01 are:

- there were 161 permanent care orders granted in Victoria, an increase of 2% from the previous year (Table 17);
- a total of 1,010 permanent care orders have been granted by the Department of Human Services in Victoria since their inception in 1992.

Table 17: Number of permanent care orders granted in Victoria, 1992–93 to 2000–01

Year	Males	Females	Unknown	Total
1992–93	7	4	—	11
1993–94	36	38	—	74
1994–95	65	70	—	135
1995–96	56	54	—	110
1996–97	54	41	—	95
1997–98	63	61	—	124
1998–99	67	75	—	142
1999–00	68	90	—	158
2000–01	81	79	1	161

Source: AIHW 2001.

Adoption of Indigenous children

The Aboriginal Child Placement Principle outlines a preference for the placement of Indigenous children with Indigenous people when the children are placed outside their family (Lock 1997:50). The Principle has the following order of preference for the placement of Indigenous children:

- with the child's extended family;
- within the child's Indigenous community; and
- with other Indigenous people.

However, such options may not always be available, and Indigenous children may then be adopted by other families. In Western Australia and Victoria, legislation permits the birth parents to specify the type of adoptive family for their child.

In 2000–01 there were only four Indigenous children adopted in Australia – three by Indigenous parents (Table 18). Since 1991–92, the number of Indigenous children adopted in accordance with the Aboriginal Child Placement Principle has fluctuated with no real trend apparent (Table 18).

Table 18: Indigenous adoptions by relationship to adoptive parents and Indigenous status of adoptive parents, 1991–92 to 2000–01

Indigenous status/ relationship to adoptee	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Total
	Relative	Non- relative	Total	Relative	Non- relative	Total	
1991–92	2	3	5	—	3	3	8
1992–93	—	5	5	—	2	2	7
1993–94	1	6	7	—	6	6	13
1994–95	—	7	7	—	5	5	12
1995–96	—	2	2	—	5	5	7
1996–97	2	1	3	—	4	4	7
1997–98	—	3	3	—	1	1	4
1998–99	—	—	—	—	3	3	3
1999–00	1	1	2	—	—	—	2
2000–01	1	2	3	1	—	1	4
Total	7	30	37	1	29	30	67

Notes

1. From 1998–99, relative refers to 'known' child adoptions and non-relative refers to placement adoptions.
2. For the parents to be included in the 'Indigenous' category, at least one of the parents must be Indigenous.
3. If Indigenous status of the parents was not known, the child was included in the non-Indigenous category.

Source: AIHW 2001.

Access to information

Adoption law in Australia has undergone significant change in the past decade in relation to access to information. Currently, all States and Territories have legislation that grants certain rights to information to adopted people who are aged 18 years or older, and to their adopted and birth families. However, the extent of these rights and of the protection of the privacy of all parties to the adoption varies among States and Territories.

In an attempt to achieve a balance between the right to information and the right to privacy, some States and Territories require the consent of the person to be identified for information to be released or contact to be made between the parties and give that person the opportunity to apply for an information veto to prevent disclosure of information, and/or a contact veto to prevent contact.

In the case of a veto (or, in Queensland, an objection) on the release of identifying information, a party to an adoption may, in some States and Territories, make an application requesting that identifying information not be released to any other party to the adoption. A contact veto can be lodged when a person does not wish to be contacted by another party to the adoption. These vetoes are legally binding and if a person receives identifying information and goes on to contact the other party where a contact veto is in place, legal action can be taken. Contact and information vetoes can, however, be lifted by the person who lodged them. In some States and Territories, vetoes have a limited life and new applications need to be lodged for vetoes to continue. There is no provision for vetoes in Victoria.

Information applications

All States and Territories have established adoption information services or information and contact registers (or other similar systems). In New South Wales, adopted persons and birth parents have the right to information without mandatory counselling, except when the information to be released will be distressing (e.g. the death of the other party). An interview is also required when one of the parties wishes to lodge a contact veto. In Victoria, Tasmania and the Northern Territory, people requesting information must attend an interview with an approved counsellor before the information can be released. The purpose of counselling is to ensure that the rights of all involved parties are fully understood and that people are made aware of some of the issues which may arise in the search and reunion process. In Western Australia, a person wishing to gain access to identifying information is not required to be interviewed by an approved counsellor. However, an interview is required if a person wishes to lodge an information veto and a counselling interview is offered to those wishing to lodge a contact veto.

A description of the policies and practices relating to access to information in each State and Territory is given in Appendix 6.

The main points to be noted regarding access to information for 2000–01 are:

- there were 4,304 information applications made, a decrease of 14% from the 5,008 lodged in 1999–00 (Table 21);
- 71% of the information applications (both identifying and non-identifying) were made by the adopted person, 18% by the birth parents (mainly the birth mother), 1% by adoptive

parents, 7% by other birth relatives, 1% by other adoptive relatives and 2% by a child of the adopted person (Table 19);

- the majority of adopted persons seeking information (86%) were 25 years of age or older (Table 20);
- 55% of adopted persons applying for information were female and 45% male (Table 20);
- 6% of the adopted persons applying for information were Indigenous (Table 20).

Table 19: Information applications lodged by person lodging application, 2000-01

Person lodging the application	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA ^(a)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Identifying information									
Adopted person	741	664	511	290	409	101	28	15	2,759
Adoptive mother	1	—	1	14	4	1	—	—	21
Adoptive father	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Birth mother	178	—	167	84	71	15	9	2	526
Birth father	19	—	3	7	18	2	1	1	51
Other birth relative(s)	31	—	2	21	51	11	1	—	117
Other adoptive relative(s)	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	31
Child of adopted person	—	—	1	20	—	—	1	—	22
Total	970	664	716	436	554	130	40	18	3,528
Non-identifying information									
Adopted person	..	—	68	239	..	..	1	1	309
Adoptive mother	..	9	7	14	..	..	—	—	30
Adoptive father	..	4	1	—	..	..	—	—	5
Birth mother	..	98	17	76	..	..	2	—	193
Birth father	..	18	—	8	..	..	—	—	26
Other birth relative(s)	..	119	4	47	..	..	—	—	170
Other adoptive relative(s)	..	—	—	11	..	..	—	—	11
Child of adopted person	..	32	—	—	..	..	—	—	32
Total	..	280	97	395	..	..	3	1	776

(a) A person may lodge an application in more than one 'relative status' category. A person may also lodge separate applications for identifying and non-identifying information. Numbers for adoptive mothers includes 10 joint applications by adoptive parents for identifying information and 8 joint applications for non-identifying information. Numbers for birth mothers includes 4 joint applications by birth parents for identifying and non-identifying information.

Note: 'Identifying information' is information that identifies the actual person about whom the information is being sought. 'Non-identifying information' does not identify the person about whom the information is sought.

Table 20: Information applications lodged by the adopted person by age, sex and Indigenous status, for selected States and Territories^(a), 2000–01

Age	Indigenous				Non-Indigenous			Total			
	M	F	U	P	M	F	P	M	F	U	P
18–19	—	1	5	6	35	54	79	35	55	5	85
20–24	1	1	6	8	55	70	125	56	71	6	133
25–34	8	6	17	31	278	288	566	286	294	17	597
35–44	4	2	23	29	147	191	338	151	193	23	367
45+	1	1	18	20	154	242	396	155	243	18	416
Unknown	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
Total	14	11	76	101	669	845	1,504	683	856	76	1,605

(a) New South Wales and South Australia were unable to provide the data for this table.

Note: If Indigenous status was unknown, the person was included in the non-Indigenous category.

Table 21: Information applications and contact and information vetoes lodged, 1995–96 to 2000–01

Year	Information applications	Contact and information vetoes lodged
1995–96	5,567	426
1996–97	4,455	259
1997–98	4,324	174
1998–99	5,430	174
1999–00	5,008	146
2000–01	4,304	113

Source: AIHW 2001.

Contact and identifying information vetoes

Contact vetoes lodged do not necessarily relate directly to the information applications lodged – contact vetoes may have been lodged in relation to adoptions for which information may never be requested.

The principal features of contact and identifying information vetoes lodged in 2000–01 are:

- there were 115 contact and identifying information vetoes lodged, comprising 63 contact vetoes and 52 identifying information vetoes (Table 22);
- the number of vetoes lodged decreased by 23% from the 146 lodged in 1999–00 (Table 21);
- as in previous years, the number of applications for information far exceeded the number of vetoes lodged against contact or the release of identifying information (Table 21).

The total number of vetoes in place at 30 June 2001 was 9,861 comprising 6,074 contact vetoes and 3,787 identifying information vetoes. This is a decrease of less than 1% from the 9,917 in place at 30 June 2001. The majority of these vetoes were lodged by the adopted person (54% of contact vetoes and 55% of information vetoes) and the birth mother (35% of contact vetoes

and 38% of information vetoes). A small proportion were lodged by adoptive parents (Table 23).

Table 22: Contact or identifying information vetoes lodged by person lodging veto for selected States and Territories^(a), 2000-01

Contact vetoes	NSW^(b)	Qld^(c)	WA^(d)	SA^(e)	Tas	ACT^(f)	NT^(g)	Total
Adopted person	15	9	2	..	11	3	..	40
Adoptive mother	5	..	..	..	—	—	1	6
Adoptive father	—	—	..	—
Birth mother	..	4	10	..	1	—	—	15
Birth father	..	—	—	—	—	..
Other birth relative(s)	1	—	..	1
Other adoptive relative(s)	—	1	..	1
Total	20	13	12	..	13	4	1	63
Identifying information vetoes								
Adopted person	..	10	2	18	..	..	..	30
Adoptive mother	4	..	..	..	4
Adoptive father	3	..	..	..	3
Birth mother	..	2	10	3	..	..	..	15
Birth father	—
Other birth relative(s)	—
Other adoptive relative(s)	—
Total	..	12	12	28	..	..	..	52

(a) Victoria is not included in the total, as no veto system operates in this State.

(b) In New South Wales, only adopted persons and birth parents may lodge a contact veto and there is no provision in New South Wales law for a veto against the supply of information.

(c) In Queensland, identifying information can be provided to birth parents who signed an adoption consent and persons who were adopted prior to June 1991 providing an objection to the disclosure of identifying information has not been lodged by one of the parties to the adoption.

(d) In Western Australia, other birth relatives (excluding birth parents) cannot lodge information vetoes unless they were party to the adoption. Different rules for veto lodgments apply to adoptions granted after 1 January 1995. A person may lodge a veto in more than one relative status.

(e) All vetoes in South Australia restrict both contact and information.

(f) In the Australian Capital Territory, the release of identifying information cannot be vetoed.

(g) In the Northern Territory, both contact and identifying information are vetoed in the same veto lodgment and only the adoptive person and birth parent are able to lodge vetoes with respect to adoptions finalised before 1994. The table does not include four renewals of information vetoes.

Table 23: Number of information and contact vetoes in place at 30 June 2001 by person lodging the application, by selected States and Territories^(a)

Contact vetoes	NSW ^(b)	Qld ^(c)	WA ^(d)	SA ^(e)	Tas ^(f)	ACT ^(g)	NT ^(h)	Total
Number								
Adopted person	2,305	181	332	..	37	44	11	2,910
Adoptive mother	..	—	207	..	—	..	..	207
Adoptive father	..	—	182	..	—	..	..	182
Birth mother	1,778	77	193	..	4	9	4	2,065
Birth father	53	—	17	..	—	3	—	73
Other birth relative(s)	..	—	5	..	2	..	..	7
Other adoptive relative(s)	..	—	1	..	1	7	..	9
Other	..	—	1	..	—	..	—	1
Total	4,140	258	938	..	44	63	15	5,458
Per cent								
Adopted person	56	70	35	..	84	70	73	53
Adoptive mother	43	—	22	..	—	..	..	4
Adoptive father	1	—	19	..	—	..	..	3
Birth mother	—	30	21	..	9	14	27	38
Birth father	—	—	2	..	5	5	..	1
Other birth relative(s)	—	—	2	..	2	..	..	0
Other adoptive relative(s)	—	—	—	..	—	11	..	0
Total	100	100	100	..	100	100	100	100
Identifying information vetoes								
Number								
Adopted person	..	1,783	300	359	..	..	..	2,442
Adoptive mother	..	—	194	—	..	..	..	194
Adoptive father	..	—	175	1	..	..	..	176
Birth mother	..	1,173	148	247	..	..	..	1,568
Birth father	..	7	6	9	..	..	..	22
Other birth relative(s)	..	—	1	—	..	..	..	1
Other adoptive relative(s)	..	—	—	—	..	..	..	0
Unknown	..	—	—	—	..	..	..	0
Total	..	2,963	824	616	..	..	..	4,403
Per cent								
Adopted person	..	60	36	58	..	..	..	55
Adoptive mother	..	—	24	—	..	..	..	4
Adoptive father	..	—	21	—	..	..	..	4
Birth mother	..	40	18	40	..	..	..	36
Birth father	..	—	1	1	..	..	..	0
Other birth relative(s)	..	—	—	—	..	..	..	0
Other adoptive relative(s)	..	—	—	—	..	..	..	0
Total	..	100	100	100	..	..	..	100

- (a) Victoria is not included in the total, as no veto system operates in this State.
- (b) In New South Wales, only adopted persons and birth parents may lodge a contact veto and there is no provision in New South Wales law for a veto against the supply of information.
- (c) In Queensland, identifying information can be provided to birth parents who signed an adoption consent and persons who were adopted prior to June 1991 providing an objection to the disclosure of identifying information has not been lodged by one of the parties to the adoption.
- (d) In Western Australia, other birth relatives (excluding birth parents) cannot lodge information vetoes unless they were party to the adoption. Different rules for veto lodgments apply to adoptions granted after 1 January 1995. A person may lodge a veto in more than one relative status.
- (e) All vetoes in South Australia restrict both contact and information vetoes.
- (f) In Tasmania, contact veto applications were not implemented until 18 June 1999.
- (g) In the Australian Capital Territory, the release of identifying information cannot be vetoed.
- (h) In the Northern Territory, both contact and identifying information are vetoed in the same veto lodgment and only the adoptive person and birth parent are able to lodge vetoes with respect to adoptions finalised before 1994.

Appendix 1: Glossary

Adoption

Adoption is the legal process by which a person legally becomes a child of the adoptive parents and legally ceases to be a child of his/her existing parents.

Adoption order

An adoption order is a judicial or administrative order made by a competent authority under adoption legislation by which the adoptive parent becomes the legal parent of the child.

Adoptive parent

An adoptive parent is a person who has become the parent of a child or adult as the result of an adoption order.

Age of child

For 'known' child adoptions, the age of an adopted child is the age at the time of the adoption order. For placement adoptions, it is the age at which the child was placed with the adoptive family. Age is calculated from date of birth, in completed years.

Arranging body

An arranging body is defined as an agency authorised under adoption legislation to make the decision about the placement of a child. Adoptions can be arranged by State and Territory community services departments or by an authorised non-government agency. Arranging bodies fall into two categories:

Government

This may be a State or Territory community services department listed on page ix or another government authority.

Non-government agency

A non-government agency is an agency in Australia that is not owned or controlled by the Commonwealth Government or by a State or Territory Government. This includes church organisations, registered charities, non-profit organisations, companies, and cooperative societies and associations.

Country of origin

Refers to the country of habitual residence. This will generally be the country of birth of a child.

Hague Convention (Intercountry Adoption)

The Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption establishes uniform standards and procedures for adoptions between countries. The Convention includes legally binding safeguards and a system of supervision, and establishes channels of communication between countries. The Convention came into effect in Australia on 1 December 1998.

For intercountry adoptions, a 'Hague country' is a country that has ratified the Convention, while a 'non-Hague country' is a country that has not ratified the Convention.

Indigenous status

A person of Indigenous descent who identifies as an Indigenous person and is accepted as such by the community with which he/she is associated is defined as Indigenous.

'Known' child adoptions

'Known' child adoptions are adoptions of children who are Australian residents where the adoptive parents are seeking to adopt a particular child who is known to them. These types of adoptions are broken down into the following categories depending on the child's relationship to the adoptive parent(s):

Step-parent

A 'step-parent' is the spouse (married or de facto) of the child's natural parent or adoptive parent. Foster parents are not included in this category.

Other relative(s)

This category includes any other relative of the child such as grandparent, sister, brother, aunt, uncle. For Indigenous children, 'other relative' includes those related through kinship arrangements.

Carer

This category includes foster parents or other non-relatives who have been caring for the child before the adoption.

Marital status of the adoptive parent(s)

Marital status of the adoptive parent(s) should be counted at the time of the adoption order using the following categories:

Married

This includes situations where there are two adoptive parents who are legally married to each other and living together at the time of the adoption order.

De facto

This includes situations where there are two adoptive parents who are not legally married, but are living together in a de facto relationship.

Single

This includes situations where there is one adoptive parent who is not legally married or living in a de facto relationship.

Marital status of birth mother

Married

The birth mother is classified as married if she was legally married at the time of the birth. In situations where the adopted child's birth father was legally married to the child's birth mother but died before the birth, the birth mother is classified as 'married'.

Not married

The birth mother is classified as not married if she was not legally married to the birth father. This includes situations where the birth mother was living in a de facto relationship.

Placement adoptions

This category includes children who are legally available for adoption, but who generally have had no previous contact with the adoptive parents. This type of adoption is broken down into the following categories:

Local adoptions

'Local adoptions' are placement adoptions of Australian children, that is, children who are born in Australia or who are permanent residents of Australia before the adoption takes place.

Intercountry adoptions

Intercountry adoptions are placement adoptions of children from countries other than Australia. An intercountry adoption can be classified as a 'Hague adoption', if the country has ratified the Hague Convention, or a 'non-Hague adoption', if the country has not ratified the Hague Convention. A non-Hague adoption may also be known as a bilateral adoption.

Appendix 2: Summary of legislation

Commonwealth

Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act 1946

Marriage Act 1961

Family Law Reform Act 1996

New South Wales

Adoption of Children Act 1965

Adoption of Children Regulation 1995

Adoption Information Act 1990

Adoption Information Regulation 1996

Level of court

Supreme Court of New South Wales

Step-parent adoptions

Application may be made to the Supreme Court by a step-parent for formal adoption of a step-child. A social worker is appointed by the New South Wales Department of Community Services (DCS) to provide a written assessment of the case which is submitted with the application to court.

Other-relative adoptions

There is provision for adoptions by relatives other than step-parents. These are only made in exceptional circumstances, that is, where a guardianship or custody order or other order made through the Family Court would not adequately provide for the interests and welfare of the child.

Non-relative adoptions

Eligibility requirements:

- married couple;
- de facto couple who have lived together for more than 3 years and the child has been living with the applicants for more than 2 years, or they are adopting a special needs child;
- single people if the Court can be satisfied that the needs of a particular child would be best met.

This system operates as a hierarchy. However, the paramount consideration is the interests and welfare of the child.

Arrangements may be made by DCS or approved non-government organisations such as Centacare Adoption Services, Anglicare Adoption Services and Barnardos Australia.

Adoption of Indigenous children

According to the Aboriginal Child Placement Principle in the *Children and Young Person's (Care and Protection) Act 1998* (NSW), Indigenous children are placed with adoptive parents of a similar Indigenous background unless this does not appear to be in the best interests of the child.

Victoria

Adoption Act 1984

Adoption Regulations 1998

Adoption (Amendment) Act 1991

Disability Services and other Acts (Amendment) Act 1997

Adoption (Amendment) Act 2000

Level of court

Supreme Court and County Court

Step-parent adoptions

In all cases of placement with relatives, guardianship orders, or another order made through the Family Court, are the first consideration. A solicitor may prepare an application for formal adoption by a step-parent or other relative. The application must be notified to the Victorian Department of Human Services (VicDHS) or an approved non-government adoption agency for the preparation of an assessment report on the prospective adoptive parents. The report is submitted with the application to the County or Supreme Court.

An adoption order in favour of a relative or step-parent can only be made if exceptional circumstances exist, and an order from the Family Court would not make adequate provision for the welfare and interests of the child.

Approved non-government adoption agencies operating in Victoria include Uniting Care Connections, Anglicare Western, Anglicare Gippsland, Centacare Catholic Family Services, Loddon Mallee Permanent Care St Lukes Anglicare and Child and Family Services Ballarat.

Other-relative adoptions

There is provision for adoptions by relatives other than step-parents in exceptional circumstances, that is, when an order from the Family Court will not adequately provide for the interests and welfare of the child.

Non-relative adoptions

Eligibility requirements:

- married/de facto couple of more than 2 years;
- single person in certain circumstances.

Adoptions are arranged by VicDHS or an approved non-government organisation (see step-parent adoptions).

Adoption of Indigenous children

The Adoption Act recognises the principles of Aboriginal self-management and self-determination, and that adoption is not available in Aboriginal child care arrangements.

Restrictive eligibility criteria are in place for selection of adoptive parents for Indigenous children. The birth parent(s) of an Indigenous child can place the condition on adoption that the child go to Indigenous adoptive parents, or that a right of access be granted to the natural parents, other relatives and members of the Aboriginal community.

Queensland

Adoption of Children Act 1964 Reprint No. 1

Adoption of Children Regulation 1999

Level of court

The Director-General of the Department of Families (DoF) is solely responsible for the making of adoption orders in Queensland. The Children's Court or Supreme Court may be involved with the dispensation of consent. The Supreme Court also has the power to recognise adoption orders made under the law of a country outside the Commonwealth and the Territories of the Commonwealth as well as the power to discharge an adoption order for the adoption of a child made under the *Adoption of Children Act 1964*.

Step-parent adoptions

Adoption by step-parents can be arranged only through DoF.

Other-relative adoptions

There is provision under the Act for adoptions by relatives other than step-parents in exceptional circumstances, that is, when a guardianship or custody order will not adequately provide for the interests and welfare of the child.

Non-relative adoptions

Eligibility requirements:

- General adoption – One applicant must be an Australian citizen and applicants must reside or be domiciled in Queensland. Applicants must be married for at least 2 years, in good health and both applicants must be under 36 years of age. If the applicants have custody of one child, they must be under 40 years at the time of application.
- Intercountry adoption – One applicant must be an Australian citizen and applicants must reside or be domiciled in Queensland. Applicants can have no more than four children in their custody and must be married for 2 years and in good health. For applicants with no children in their custody the youngest of the applicants must be under 41 years of age and the oldest of the applicants must be under 47 years of age. For applicants with children in their custody or second and subsequent applicants the youngest of the applicants must be under 43 years of age and the oldest of the applicants under 47 years of age.
- Special needs adoption – Applicants must be in good health, one applicant must be an Australian citizen and applicants must reside or be domiciled in Queensland.

DoF is the only agency legally authorised to arrange adoptions in Queensland.

Adoption of Indigenous children

The placement of an Indigenous child available for adoption is undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the *Adoption of Children Act 1964* and the Department's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Child Placement Principle. Prospective parents of the same, or a

similar, Indigenous or cultural background as the child are selected after consultation with appropriate Indigenous services or community groups to facilitate decision making.

The Act makes provision for a child to be adopted by adoptive parents with a different racial and cultural background from the child where it is apparent that there are no prospective parents from the child's background or where it is in a child's best interests for the placement to occur. However, it is not the policy of DoF to place children from an Indigenous background with non-Indigenous adoptive parents.

Western Australia

Adoption Act 1994

Adoption Regulation 1995

Level of court

Family Court of Western Australia

Step-parent adoptions

Step-parents wishing to adopt their step-child must serve 60 days notice on Family and Children's Services (FCS) of their intention to apply for an order of adoption. It may be necessary to engage the services of a solicitor for this purpose, as well as to make the application to the Family Court of Western Australia for an adoption order.

The consent of the non-custodial birth parent, or an order from the Family Court of Western Australia to dispense with such consent, will be required. An adoption plan will need to be negotiated between the non-custodial birth parent and the adoptive parent, or dispensed with by the Court, before the adoption can be finalised. FCS is required to provide a complete assessment report to the Court.

Other-relative adoptions

Adoptions by relatives other than step-parents are known as carer adoptions. Carer adoptions can occur only when the child has been in the full-time care of the carers for at least 3 years. All carer adoptions are attended to by FCS. Carer adoptions include the relatives of the child, foster carers, and adults who are not related but have a parenting order from the Family Court.

The consent of the birth parents, or an order from the Family Court of Western Australia to dispense with such consent, will be required. An adoption plan will need to be negotiated between the birth parents and the adoptive parent, or dispensed with by the Court, before the adoption can be finalised. FCS is required to provide a complete assessment report to the Court.

Non-relative adoptions

Birth parents are involved in the selection process of adoptive parents by choosing a family from non-identifying profiles.

All non-relative adoptions are arranged through FCS.

Applicants must meet specific eligibility criteria before being considered for assessment.

An adoption plan is required to be made between birth parents and adopting parents, or an application to the Family Court made to dispense with the adoption plan, before the adoption order is granted in the Family Court of Western Australia.

All known birth parents must be asked to give consent.

Adoption of Indigenous children

The Family Information and Adoption Service (now known as Adoption Services) adheres to the Department's Aboriginal Child Placement Principle. Aboriginal children are placed with Aboriginal adoptive parents unless the child's birth parents specifically request otherwise.

South Australia

Adoption Act 1988

Adoption (Miscellaneous) Amendment Act 1996

Level of court

Youth Court of South Australia

Step-parent adoptions

In all cases, 'Leave to proceed' granted in the Family Court is required before step-parents can apply to adopt a step child.

Adoption by step parents are only granted in exceptional circumstances, that is, when a guardianship or custody order will not adequately provide for the interests and welfare of the child. These adoptions can only be arranged through the South Australian Department of Human Services (SADHS).

Other relative adoptions

There is provision for adoptions by relatives other than step-parents in exceptional circumstances, that is, when a guardianship or custody order will not adequately provide for the interests and welfare of the child.

Adoption by relatives can be arranged only through SADHS.

Non-relative adoptions

Eligibility requirements:

- married couples and de facto couples of more than 5 years;
- single people in particular circumstances.

Adoptions can be arranged only through SADHS.

Adoption of Indigenous children

Restrictive eligibility criteria apply for adoptive parents in accordance with the Aboriginal Child Placement Principle.

Tasmania

Adoption Act 1988

Adoption Regulations 1992

Level of court

Magistrate sitting alone

Step-parent adoptions

Adoption by step-parents is possible in some circumstances. If the child's father has not legally established his paternity, and does not do so within 30 days of the mother signing the consent to adoption, an application may be made through the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). If the child's paternity has been legally established, adoption is possible only in special circumstances which justify adoption and when other available orders will not provide adequately for the welfare and interest of the child. All applications for an adoption order in favour of a step-parent adoption must be made through DHHS.

Other-relative adoptions

The court's power to make an adoption order in favour of a relative is limited to special circumstances which justify adoption and when other available orders will not provide adequately for the welfare and interests of the child. All applications for an adoption order in favour of a relative must be made through DHHS.

Non-relative adoptions

Eligibility requirements:

- married couples of more than 3 years with any period of time spent in de facto relationship before marriage included in time assessment;
- single people only in special circumstances relating to the welfare and interests of the child.

Adoptions by non-relatives can be arranged by DHHS or a non-government organisation approved by the Minister for Health and Human Services.

Adoption of Indigenous children

Not included in legislation although birth parents may express wishes about race of adoptive parents. The cultural differences of Indigenous people are recognised; placement within the Aboriginal community is the preferred option.

Australian Capital Territory

Adoption Act 1993

Level of court

Supreme Court

Step-parent adoptions

Adoption by relatives can be arranged only through Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau (CYFSB).

Other-relative adoptions

There is provision for adoptions by relatives other than step-parents in exceptional circumstances, that is, when a guardianship or custody order will not adequately provide for the interests and welfare of the child.

Adoption by step-parents can be arranged only through CYFSB.

Non-relative adoptions

Eligibility requirements:

- married couples of more than 3 years;
- de facto couples of more than 3 years;
- single people in particular circumstances.

Adoptions by non-relatives must be arranged through CYFSB.

Adoption of Indigenous children

Restrictive eligibility criteria apply for adoptive parents in accordance with the Aboriginal Child Placement Principle.

Northern Territory

Adoption of Children Act 1994

Level of court

Local Court

Step-parent adoptions

Other arrangements are sought before an adoption order is considered.

Other-relative adoptions

There is provision for adoptions by relatives other than step-parents in exceptional circumstances, that is, when a guardianship or custody order will not adequately provide for the interests and welfare of the child.

Placement adoptions

Eligibility requirements:

- married couples;
- single person in exceptional circumstances.

All local adoptions must be arranged through Territory Health Services. Intercountry placement adoptions must be arranged through Australians Aiding Children Adoption Agency, which is accredited by the Northern Territory Government under the Hague Convention on Intercountry Adoption for this purpose.

Adoption of Indigenous children

Adoptions of Indigenous children can only occur if alternative custody with the child's extended family cannot be arranged. If an order is made it must comply with the Aboriginal Child Placement Principle.

Appendix 3: Provisions for ‘open’ adoptions

New South Wales

New South Wales practice recognises that a variety of relationships may exist between a child’s adoptive and birth families. The child’s adoption plan, which may include the regular exchange of information and/or contact, is usually presented to the court at the time an adoption order is sought. Increasingly, birth parents are participating in the choice of the adopting family for their child. The DCS or agency which arranged the adoption will assist with mediating ongoing contact after the adoption order.

Victoria

The *Adoption Act 1984* provides that an adoption order can include conditions around information exchange and/or access between the parties. After signing the consent, birth parents are given the opportunity to express wishes concerning contact and information exchange, which are considered when placement decisions are made. At the time of signing the adoption consent, birth parents are asked if they wish to be actively involved in selecting an adoptive family. Birth parents are encouraged to consider profile information on approved adoption applicants who have been assessed as suitable for the child, and to indicate the couple with whom they would prefer the child to be placed. After placement, there may be direct contact between the parties, or an exchange of information. When the arrangements form part of the adoption order, there is a legally binding way to resolve any disputes that may arise.

Queensland

Under the provisions of the *Adoption of Children Act 1964* identifying information remains confidential until an adopted person reaches 18 years of age.

It is possible for adoptive parents and members of a child’s birth family to exchange correspondence via Adoption Services before a child turns 18 years of age, where both parties agree to the exchange of correspondence. Families participating in the exchange of correspondence have no direct contact with each other and only non-identifying information can be communicated.

Western Australia

Since the *Adoption Act 1994*, all adoptions are considered open. All parties have access to identifying information *unless there is a veto or court order preventing access*. It is necessary to establish an adoption plan, which is an agreement between the birth and adoptive parents regarding the frequency or type of contact and the exchange of information. This can be renegotiated at a later date if necessary.

South Australia

Since the commencement of the *Adoption Act 1988*, 'open' arrangements are possible between parties to the adoption. This can involve access to information or contact between the parties. The arrangements are not legally binding and are to be facilitated and mediated by the SADHS.

Tasmania

In general, Tasmania promotes openness. 'Open' adoptions are arranged if it is the wish of the birth and adoptive parents.

Australian Capital Territory

Legislation allows for conditional orders (i.e. where contact frequency and other arrangements can be specified). Since the new legislation in 1993, all adoptions are regarded as 'open', that is, some form of contact or information exchange is encouraged.

Northern Territory

'Open' adoptions are available since the *Adoption of Children Act 1994* was introduced. It is an option for relinquishing parents.

Appendix 4: Appendix tables

Table A4.1: Local placement adoptions by type of arranging body, 2000–01

Arranging body	Number of local adoptions
Government	53
Non-government agency	35
Total	88

Table A4.2: Intercountry placement adoptions by country of origin, 1991–92 to 2000–01

Country of birth	1991 –92	1992 –93	1993 –94	1994 –95	1995 –96	1996 –97	1997 –98	1998 –99	1999 –00	2000 –01	Total
Number											
China	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	15	20
Colombia	14	26	22	16	40	23	14	11	17	15	198
Ethiopia	—	—	3	—	5	16	37	34	46	37	178
Fiji	—	—	—	—	13	—	18	12	5	3	51
India	41	20	22	29	20	35	28	30	37	40	302
South Korea	106	50	64	71	94	84	69	70	77	75	760
Philippines	37	17	14	22	22	27	19	10	29	18	215
Romania	—	—	—	3	—	5	5	17	36	22	88
Sri Lanka	43	38	33	18	14	—	3	5	3	4	161
Thailand	34	26	20	25	18	34	26	25	33	35	276
Other ^(a)	63	50	44	40	45	44	26	30	17	25	385
Total	338	227	222	224	274	269	245	244	301	289	2,633
Per cent											
China	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	1
Colombia	4	11	10	7	15	9	6	5	6	5	8
Ethiopia	—	—	1	—	2	6	15	14	15	13	7
Fiji	—	—	—	—	5	—	7	5	2	1	2
India	12	9	10	13	7	13	11	12	12	14	11
South Korea	31	22	29	32	34	31	28	29	26	26	29
Philippines	11	7	6	10	8	10	8	4	10	6	8
Romania	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	7	12	8	3
Sri Lanka	13	17	15	8	5	—	1	2	1	1	6
Thailand	10	11	9	11	7	13	11	10	11	12	10
Other ^(a)	19	22	20	18	16	16	11	12	6	9	15
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(a) Other includes Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, England, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Japan, Lebanon, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Samoa, Serbia, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, Uruguay, USA, Vanuatu and Yugoslavia.

Note: Before 1998–99, 'intercountry placement adoption' was referred to as 'adoptions of overseas-born children by non-relatives'.

Source: AIHW 2001.

Table A4.3: Visa class 102 issued during 2000–01

County of origin	Bilateral adoption agreement	Parents 12 months overseas	Hague Convention adoptions	Total visas issued
Bolivia	1	1	—	2
Colombia	—	—	9	9
Ethiopia	41	—	—	41
Fiji	1	—	—	1
Guatemala	—	6	—	6
Hong Kong	2	5	—	7
India	23	4	—	27
Indonesia	—	3	—	3
Lebanon	—	1	—	1
Malaysia	—	3	—	3
Fmr Yug Rep. of Macedonia	—	1	—	1
New Zealand	—	1	—	1
Philippines	—	—	11	11
China	19	5	—	24
Romania	—	—	20	20
Singapore	—	1	—	1
South Korea	113	2	—	115
Sri Lanka	—	1	3	4
Sweden	—	1	—	1
Taiwan	5	1	—	6
Thailand	21	3	—	24
Tonga	—	2	—	2
Vietnam	—	1	—	1
Zimbabwe	1	—	—	1
Total	227	42	43	312

Notes

1. This table relates to visa class 102 that were issued during the financial year 2000–01. Not all children who are issued visas entered Australia during 2000–01.
2. Only the persons recorded by DIMA are included in this table.

Source: DIMA, pers. comm., 22 August 2001.

Table A4.3: Placement adoptions by number of children placed with other siblings, 2000–01

Type of adoption	Number of sibling adoptions
Local adoptions	5
Intercountry	
Hague adoption	3
Non-Hague adoption	20
Total sibling adoptions	28

Note: The majority of these adoptions involved two children, that is two siblings.

Appendix 5: Countries party to the Hague Convention

Country	Date convention came into effect	Country	Date convention came into effect
Albania	1 January 2001	Italy	1 May 2000
Andorra ^(a)	1 May 1997	Lithuania ^(a)	1 August 1998
Australia	1 December 1998	Mauritius ^(a)	1 January 1999
Austria	1 September 1999	Mexico	1 May 1995
Brazil	1 July 1999	Moldova ^(a)	1 August 1998
Burkina Faso	1 May 1996	Monaco ^(a)	1 October 1999
Burundi ^(a)	1 February 1999	Mongolia ^(a)	1 August 2000
Canada	1 April 1997	Netherlands	1 October 1998
Chile	1 November 1999	New Zealand ^(a)	1 January 1999
Colombia	1 November 1998	Norway	1 January 1998
Costa Rica	1 February 1996	Panama	1 January 2000
Cyprus	1 June 1995	Paraguay ^(a)	1 September 1998
Czech Republic	1 June 2000	Peru	1 January 1998
Denmark	1 November 1997	Philippines	1 November 1996
Ecuador	1 January 1996	Poland	1 October 1995
El Salvador	1 March 1999	Romania	1 May 1995
Finland	1 July 1997	Slovakia	1 October 2001
France	1 October 1998	Spain	1 November 1995
Georgia ^(a)	1 August 1999	Sri Lanka	1 May 1995
Iceland ^(a)	1 May 2000	Sweden	1 September 1997
Israel	1 June 1999	Venezuela	1 May 1997

(a) These countries have acceded to the Convention.

Notes

1. This information is correct as at November 2001.
2. The following countries have signed, but are yet to ratify, the Convention: Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, China, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States and Uruguay.

Source: Hague Conference on Private International Law website URL <http://www.hcch.net/e/status/adoshste.html>

Appendix 6: Access to information and veto systems

New South Wales

Access to information

In New South Wales, the *Adoption Information Act 1990* enables an adoptee 18 years or older to have access to his or her original birth certificate and to information that will give knowledge of his or her origins. It also enables birth parents to have access to details of their child's adopted identity when that child reaches 18 years of age and to information that will give birth parent(s) knowledge of the child's life after adoption such as their health and welfare while the child is under the age of 18 years. With the permission of the adoptive parents identifying information may be released.

Adoptive parents receive non-identifying information about their child's family of origin when the child is under 18 years of age. With the permission of the birth parent, identifying information may be released.

Adult adoptees, birth parents and adoptive parents are able to lodge a request for advanced notice of an application for identifying information about themselves. This will delay the release of the information for a period of 2 months to allow everyone time to prepare for its release.

Veto system

Birth parents and adult adoptees are able to lodge a contact veto. On the lodgment of such a document it becomes an offence for the information recipient to try to make contact with the person who imposed the contact veto. Information about that person can only be released if the applicant for the information gives an undertaking not to use the information to seek contact.

Victoria

Access to information

In Victoria, an adopted person aged 18 years or older may apply for a copy of his or her original birth certificate and adoption records. An adopted person under the age of 18 years requires his or her adoptive parents' written agreement before information can be given, and the written consent of the birth parent(s) is required before identifying information can be given.

Birth parents and birth relatives may obtain non-identifying information from records about the adopted person. Identifying information can be given with the written consent of the adopted person if he or she is 18 years of age or over, or of the adoptive parents if the adopted person is under 18 years of age.

Adult children of adopted persons have the same rights to information as the adopted person, providing the adopted person is first informed in writing or, where the adopted person is deceased, a copy of the death certificate is provided.

Adoptive parents may apply for information about the birth family's background. The written permission of the birth parent is required before identifying information may be released. Also, where the adopted person is 18 years of age or older, the adopted person must be notified in writing of the intention to release identifying information about the birth family.

Veto system

There is no veto system in Victoria. Instead, a register operates on which people can record their wishes in relation to giving or receiving information and making contact. Although adopted persons can make contact with birth relatives themselves, an authorised agency makes contact with adopted persons on behalf of birth parents and relatives or with birth parents on behalf of adoptive parents. The agency will ask the parties what their wishes are and mediate between them.

Queensland

Access to information

The *Adoption of Children Act 1964* makes different provisions for the release of information depending on whether an adoption order was made before or after June 1991.

Under the provisions of the Act birth parents who sign an adoption consent after June 1991, and persons who were adopted after June 1991, have an unqualified entitlement to receive identifying information about each other, once the adopted person reaches 18 years of age. Once an adopted person reaches 18 years of age, identifying information will be provided on request to the person who was adopted or to the birth parent or parents who signed an adoption consent in relation to the person who was adopted.

Under the provisions of the Act identifying information can be provided to birth parents who signed an adoption consent prior to June 1991 and persons who were adopted prior to June 1991 if an objection to the disclosure of identifying information has not been lodged by one of the parties to the adoption.

In certain circumstances, eligible relatives of an adult who was adopted, or of a birth parent who signed an adoption consent, can obtain identifying information.

The adopted person and the birth parent who signed the adoption consent can lodge an objection to contact only or an objection to contact and the disclosure of identifying information for adoptions before June 1991.

Veto (objection) system

In Queensland vetos are referred to as objections. The *Adoption of Children Act 1964* makes provision for birth parents who signed an adoption consent prior to June 1991 and persons who were adopted prior to June 1991 to lodge an objection to contact only or to lodge an objection to the release of identifying information and contact.

An objection to contact or an objection to contact and the disclosure of identifying information remains in force unless it is revoked by the person who lodged the objection.

The Act makes no provision for birth parents who sign or have signed an adoption consent after June 1991, and persons who were adopted after June 1991 to lodge an objection to contact or an objection to contact and the disclosure of identifying information.

Western Australia

Access to information

At the time of placement of a child an adoption plan must be negotiated between the birth parents and adoptive parents to facilitate the sharing of information about the child. In Western Australia, birth parents, adoptive parents and adopted persons over 18 years of age may obtain non-identifying information about the adoption from departmental records. All parties to an adoption can have access to birth and court records if there is no information veto.

Veto system

In Western Australia a 'message box system' operates which allows anonymous contact between the parties.

Under the *Adoption Act 1994*, where the adoption occurred before 1 January 1995 an adopted person aged 18 years or over, birth parents and adoptive parents can have access to birth records and adoption court records (i.e. identifying information) provided there is no information veto lodged by an adoption party (i.e. birth parents, adoptive parents or adoptee over 18 years).

Less restrictive access to identifying information applies for adopted people, adoptive parents and birth parents where the adoption occurred after 1 January 1995. Additionally, adoptive relatives and birth relatives can also have access to birth records under certain circumstances provided parties are over 18 years of age.

Before 1 January 1995, only birth parents could veto the release of identifying information to the adopted person. Under current arrangements, adopted people, adoptive parents and birth parents can lodge information vetoes. Contact vetoes can be lodged by these categories of people plus adoptive relatives and birth relatives.

Vetoes can be lodged for a lifetime or a specified period and can be cancelled or altered at any time.

South Australia

Access to information

In South Australia adopted people aged 18 years or over can have access to information contained in their original birth certificate, as well as details (if known) such as occupation, date of birth, physical attributes and the personal interests of their natural parents. Adopted people are also entitled to know the names of any biological siblings who were adopted. Once the adopted person reaches 18 years of age, the birth parents can have access to the adoptive name of their relinquished child and the names of the adoptive parents. Adoptive parents can now apply for certain information under certain circumstances.

Veto system

Both adopted persons and birth parents can veto the release of identifying information, thus making contact more difficult, although a specific contact veto is not available. The veto provision is effective only for adoptions that occurred before the *State's Adoption Act 1988* came into force.

Adoptive parents are able to lodge a veto to restrict identifying information about themselves being released to the birth parents with a provision that this does not prevent the

adopted person and the birth parent from making contact with each other. Certain information is also available to adoptive parents.

Tasmania

Access to information

In Tasmania, an adopted person aged 18 years or over may apply for access to his or her pre-adoption birth record and information from the adoption record. An adopted person aged less than 18 years may apply for this information with the written consent of his or her adoptive parents. Birth parents, birth relatives and lineal descendants of an adopted person may apply for non-identifying information at any time or for identifying information when the adopted person is aged 18 years or over. Adoptive parents may apply for non-identifying information at any time but may receive information which includes the name of a birth parent only with the written permission of the birth parent concerned.

Counselling

All applicants who are resident in Tasmania must attend an interview with an approved counsellor before receiving information.

Veto system

The right to information is unqualified, but a contact veto may be registered. Any adopted person, birth parent, birth relative, lineal descendant of an adopted person or adoptive parent may register a contact veto. Where a veto has been registered, identifying information is released only after an undertaking not to attempt any form of contact has been signed. An attempt to make contact where a veto is in force is an offence. A contact veto may be lifted at any time by the person who lodged it.

Australian Capital Territory

Access to information

Under the Australian Capital Territory's *Adoption Act 1993*, an adopted person aged 18 years or more, birth parents, adoptive parents and birth relatives may apply for identifying information in relation to the adoption. Identifying information consists of a copy of, or extract from, an entry in a register of births relating to the adopted child, or information from which a birth parent, birth relative or adopted child may be identified (excluding the address of a place of residence).

Veto system

Under the Australian Capital Territory's *Adoption Act 1993*, only contact vetoes may be registered. The veto has to refer to a specified person or a specified class of persons.

The Act provides for an unqualified right to information, but also gives the adopted person aged over 17 years 6 months, an adoptive parent, birth parent, adult birth relatives, adoptive relatives and adult children or other descendants of the adopted person the right to lodge a contact veto. On the lodgment of such a veto it becomes an offence for the information recipient to try to make contact with the person who imposed the contact veto.

Where information is requested and a contact veto is in force, no information is given unless the person requesting information has attended a counselling service and has signed a declaration that he or she will not attempt contact in any form.

The Act also makes provision for greater accountability in obtaining consents to adoptions, augments the rights of the birth parents and promotes a more open system of adoption.

Before the *Adoption Act 1993*, no provision for adoption information existed. However, as the Act is retrospective, information is now available for adoptions that occurred under the old Act.

Northern Territory

Access to information

In the Northern Territory, legislation before the *Adoption of Children Act 1994* did not provide for the release of information to any parties to an adoption. Since the introduction of the new Act there is provision for a more open process, with identifying information being available unless a veto has been lodged. Indigenous child care agencies are authorised to counsel for the purpose of supplying identifying information.

Veto system

A 3-year, renewable veto may be lodged by the adopted person or birth parents with respect to adoptions finalised before 1994. There is no veto provision with respect to adoptions finalised under the new Act.

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