# **Exploring Family Coherence and Adaptability Among Adoptive Families**

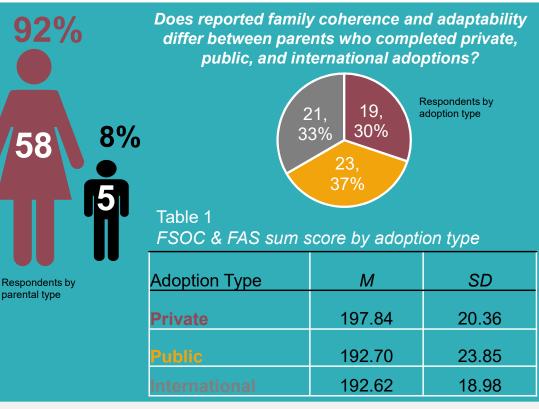
# Emily E. Shaw, MS, & Alisha M. Hardman, PhD, CFLE Mississippi State University

## Background

- There is little research on the role that the adoptive family environment plays in the outcomes of children beyond preadoptive risks (Ji et al., 2010).
- Ji et al. (2010) recognized family coherence as an important postadoptive factor.
- Crea et al. (2013) noted the need for additional postadoption services for families and suggested focusing on family dynamics and environment.
- Both higher family cohesion and adaptability mediated children from foster care's ADHD symptoms (Crea et al., 2013).

#### Methods

- Qualtrics online survey was distributed ٠ via Facebook.
- The survey utilized FSOC and FAS measures, developed by Antonovsky and Sourani (1988).
- The Family Sense of Coherence (FSOC) scale measures the family's confidence in meeting challenges.
- The Family Adaptation Scale (FAS) measures how satisfied the family is with its adaption to internal and external environments.
- The total sum score for both measures range from 36 to 252.
- Higher scores indicate higher cohesion and adaptability. Both have high Cronbach's  $\alpha$  FSOC ( $\alpha$  =.92) and FAS (α =.87; Corcoran & Fischer, 2013).



Contact: ere1@msstate.edu



TAT

MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF HUMAN SCIENCES

#### **Analysis and Preliminary Results**

- A one-way independent ANOVA was run to assess any difference in FSOC and FAS sum score by adoption type.
- Independent variable was type of adoption for child #1 (private, public, and international)
- Dependent variable was the sum score of the FSOC and FAS measures.
- Adoption type had no significant effect on sum scores, F(2, 60) = .49, p = .61.
- Per Table 1, the sample showed relatively high cohesion and adaptability based on mean sum scores for all three groups.

### Conclusions

- FSOC and FAS sum scores did not differ by adoption type.
- These results suggest family cohesion and adaptability do not vary by adoption type.
- Results should be interpreted with caution as they may be reflective of other demographic characteristics of this sample, which is not representative of the entire population of U.S.
- adoptive families.

#### References

Antonovsky, A., & Sourani, T. (1988). Family sense of coherence and family adaptation. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 50(2), 79-92.

- Crea, T. M., Chan, K., & Barth, R. P. (2014). Family environment and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder in adopted children: associati ons with family cohesion and adaptability. Child: care, health and d evelopment, 40(6), 853-862.
- Ji, J., Brooks, D., Barth, R. P., & Kim, H. (2010). Beyond preadoptive risk: The impact of adoptive family environment on adopted youth's psychosocial adjustment. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 80( 3), 432.