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HISPANIC ATTITUDES TOWARDS ADOPTION

A Project
Presented to the
Faculty of
California State University,
San Bernardino

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Social Work

by
Adriana Ventura-Ramirez

September 2009

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Approved by:




Dr. Laurie Smith, Faculty Supervisor
Social Work

9/22/09

Date



Dámaso León, Pastor,
Iglesia Cristiana Príncipe de Paz



Dr. Rosemary McCaslin,
M.S.W. Research Coordinator

ABSTRACT

The number of Hispanic children is growing in the California foster care system. Hispanic children and African American children stay longer in this system than other ethnic groups. Though the Hispanic community associates itself with close kinship and families help each other raise their children, adopting a child has not been common practice. This study was conducted to assess what factors influence Hispanic attitudes toward adoption. The study suggests that Hispanic cultural beliefs and concerns will affect decisions about adoption. Understanding these factors may facilitate adoption of Hispanic children into Hispanic families. The study was conducted at a Hispanic church and surveys were distributed to 95 participants. The results of the survey showed attitudes Hispanics may hold about adoption. These results suggested that while Hispanics are willing to adopt children, they may only choose this method of parenting when other options are not available.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Problem Statement

It has been suggested that Hispanic children stay longer in the foster care system than other ethnic groups (Patrick, 1995). According to Patrick, the longer a child stays within the foster system, the less likely it is that he or she will be adopted. As a consequence, more transracial adoptions may occur. However, white families have been more likely to adopt Caucasian children than African-American children and Hispanic children. These children also have fewer chances of being adopted by their own ethnic group than do African Americans.

According to Kempt and Bodonyi (2002), a national study of legally free children placed in permanent adoptive homes showed that between 1983 and 1987 43% were African American, but only 29% of these were adopted. Caucasian children made up 44% of the adoption pool, but accounted for 51% of the adoptions. Legally free Latino children made up 7% of the children, but only 13% were adopted.

Patrick notes that Hispanic children are less likely to be adopted by parents of their own ethnic group. When

factors such as family structure, income, and age of parents are taken into consideration, African Americans adopt at a higher rate than other ethnic groups. His study (noted above) showed seven adoptions per 10,000 African American families, two adoptions per 10,000 for Caucasian families, and two adoptions per 10,000 for Hispanic families. Federal, state and local governments work diligently to provide adequate homes for each child in need (Court Appointed Special Advocates for Children (CASA), 2007).

Researchers have disagreed about whether interracial adoptions are successful. Some studies have found that children raised in these families do very well (Fiegelman, 2000). Other research showed that some children in interracial adoptions did not have a sense of their ethnic history and cultural identity (Bausch & Serpe, 1997). These researchers concluded that since Hispanic parents can expose their adopted children to Hispanic language and culture, interracial adoption is preferable. The same study suggested that children become aware of racial differences between themselves and other children as early as four to five years of age. According to Lee, Grotevant, Hellerstand, and Gunnar, (2006), as

adopted children grow, they become curious about their cultural background and will seek fulfilling answers about their heritage. A sense of belonging to one's family will then provide a stable personal environment in which feelings of acceptance and belonging can flourish (Lee et al., 2006).

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to evaluate cultural beliefs that Hispanics may hold about the different ways they might add children to their families. Participants were asked about choices parents could make to do this. These questions included the options to adopt a child of their race or another, use a surrogate mother, or use a sperm donor. The study also asked how participants viewed adoptions by gays and lesbians. Knowledge about all of these factors may facilitate Hispanic adoption.

Hispanic communities take pride in their heritage and strong kinship ties. Within these communities families not only take care of their own children, but also take responsibility for helping to raise other children in the neighborhood. Despite this sense of kinship, it is not common for families to adopt (Cameron,

2004). Even though Hispanic adoption rates are relatively low, Hispanics are empathetic about the need for adoption (Cameron, 2004). Given this data, the question becomes, what is it that might keep Hispanics from adopting children? Understanding Hispanic attitudes about adoptions may suggest ways to change this pattern.

Significance of the Project for Social Work

It is important for the social care system to be as effective and humane as possible. This study may help social workers assess the cultural beliefs and values of the Hispanic population as they seek to place Hispanic children. Fewer of these children would be in foster care if more of them were adopted within their own ethnic group. According to the National Court Appointed Special Advocate Association statistics (CASA, 2007), an estimated 906,000 children were found to be victims of abuse and neglect in 2003. Approximately 53.6% of these children were Caucasian, 25.5% were African American and 11.5% were Hispanic. On September 30 of that year, there were 523,000 children in foster care. Of these, 17% were of Hispanic descent, 35% were African American, and 39% were Caucasian. Hispanic children spent an average of 26

months in foster care, six months longer than Caucasian children (Zambrana & Capello, 2003).

Foster care placement costs are a consideration as well. In 2002, states spent at least \$22 billion in federal, state, and local resources on child welfare services (CASA, 2007). During 1993 and 1994, about 26 percent of California Hispanic children of unmixed racial heritage needing adoption were placed with families in which both parents were Hispanic. Fifty percent of Hispanic children needing adoption were placed by independent adoption agencies with Caucasian families (Bausch & Serpe, 1997).

Other significant factors that need to be considered are the benefits for children who move from foster care to adoption (Patrick, 1995). Patrick's study found that these children have increased emotional, physical, and cognitive capacities. Fiegelman's study (2002) also shows that Hispanic children, adopted within their own culture, have a healthier emotional future when they are able to keep their ethnic identity. Understanding Hispanic culture may eliminate barriers Hispanics have about adopting children, including the fear that a child might be returned to his or her biological parents.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction

The relevant literature cited in this review is categorized into four sections including cultural practices for adoption in the United States, attitudes about open adoption, Hispanic children in foster care, and Hispanics and adoption.

Cultural Practices Regarding Adoptions in the United States

Maldonado's (2005) study found that since 2000, Americans have adopted more than 100,000 children. Lewin (1997) used the Princeton Survey Research Associates for the Institute and found that six of ten Americans had experience with adoption. They either were adopted themselves, had a family member or close friend who was adopted, had adopted a child, or had placed a child for adoption. A third of Americans said they had considered adopting.

In the United States there are many more Caucasian families seeking to adopt than there are Caucasian children available. Many of the infants available for

adoption are African American or biracial and for historical and social reasons, Caucasian Americans have expressed little interest in adopting them, preferring instead to adopt children of their own race. More Caucasians are willing to adopt an Asian or Latin American child over an African American child (Maldonado, 2005). Church, Gross, and Baldwin (2005) found bias against African Americans, Latinos and Asian Americans within the foster care system.

Attitudes toward Open Adoption

Americans have favorable views about adoption. During 2002 there were 130,269 domestic adoptions and 21,063 international adoptions (National Council for Adoption). The Princeton survey found that Americans preferred closed adoption, and were ambivalent about open adoption of a native (indigenous) child (1997). Lewin (1997) found that Americans were less likely to have an open adoption. Open adoption provides no seal of confidentiality about the identity of the birth parents or the adopting parents. This type of adoption essentially blends birth families with adoptive families (Patrick, 1995).

Hispanic Children in Foster Care

One study by Patrick (1995) showed that growing numbers of Hispanic children are in the foster system. His study also showed that compared to other ethnic groups, African American and Hispanic children stay longer in the foster care system. Some of his discussion centered on the need to adopt African American and Hispanic children. He is in favor of privatizing all adoption services and encouraged Congress to provide tax relief to those who adopt.

Dougherty (2003) studied the disproportional representations of racial or ethnic groups in social welfare systems. Hispanic children were over-represented in Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Islands, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. The number of Hispanic children in these systems grew significantly in 15 years. In addition, Zambrana and Capello (2003) found that in New York City between 1995 and 1997, the number of children taken from their parents and placed in foster care increased fifty two percent. Latino children were

spending an average of 26 months in foster care, six months longer than Caucasian children. The length of stay was different from state to state.

In explaining this disproportionate representation of Hispanic children in foster care, case workers reported they feared legal consequences when removing Caucasian children from their homes, but not when they removed African American or Hispanic children. Once in the foster system care system, differences in treatment were discerned. Families and children of color received fewer services and recommendations (Zambrana et al., 2003). This study also reported that many potential Hispanic adopting or foster families were less likely to adopt due to low income, unstable employment, and inadequate housing. The authors noted that Hispanic children are one of the population groups with the most significant poverty and highest mortality. They point to 1998 when Latino (Hispanic) children represented fifteen percent of all children in the U.S., but accounted for thirty four percent of all children in poverty. These children were also found in growing numbers in the foster care system. During 1995-1997, the number of Hispanic

children removed from their families increased from 8,779 to 13,345.

Zambrana's study also found that Hispanic families expressed concern at the lack of information available to them about available children and the process of adoption. Sixty five percent of the families in this study who finalized their adoptions reported that there were insufficient referrals and little information given to them by the agency about services available to them about adoptions.

Summary

In conclusion, these studies found that Americans adopt significant numbers of children each year, but they are more likely to adopt children within their own ethnic. Americans were also ambivalent about open adoption. In addition the research showed that several factors played a role in ethnic adoptions, many of which are problematic, including poverty and bias.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODS

Introduction

This chapter describes research methods applied to this study. These include the study's design, sampling methods, data collection, instrument procedures and the data analysis.

Study Design

The purpose of this study was to explore attitudes Hispanic Americans may have toward adoption. These attitudes include beliefs and values central to the Hispanic experience. A quantitative survey design was used to analyze data and obtain numerical value sampling for the Hispanic community. A quantitative design was also important because of its flexibility. This design was also used because the study addressed the correlation between attitudes and adoption in the Hispanic community.

Sampling

The sample for this study was selected from a group of Hispanics in a Pomona church. Participants met the criteria that they be Hispanic and at least 20 years of

age. The sample was comprised of 95 participants; 44 women and 51 men, ranging from eighteen years to sixty-five years old. There were 53 married participants, 30 single participants, and twelve divorced or widowed participants. Based on the type of data needed to conduct this study, these criteria were effective. The purpose of the sample was to represent an unbiased segment of the Hispanic population. Since this was a small sample, findings from this study could not be generalized beyond the study sample.

Data Collection and Instruments

The data for this study was collected through a self-administered questionnaire. Participants were asked demographic information including age, ethnicity, gender, level of education, and socio-economic status. The questionnaire contained no identifying data to maintain confidentiality. The study used the Shelley-Sireci and Ciano-Boyces' Attitudes Scales (2001). This scale was created to obtain data regarding attitudes about adoption, and has been found to have strong reliability and validity. The scale for their study contained 20 questions (See Appendix B). The questionnaire was

translated into Spanish by the researcher for the participants' convenience as well as for accuracy. Descriptive statistics such as frequency distributions and measures of central tendency were used to assess demographic variables (ethnicity, gender and age). The independent (attitudes) and dependent (adoption) variables were measured at the interval level and analyzed by using descriptive statistics.

Procedure

The researcher solicited participants for this study at the Hispanic Church, Principe de Paz in Pomona, California. During Sunday school, the researcher made an announcement to church members regarding the importance of the study and their participation in it. Volunteers were asked to stay a few minutes after church to complete the questionnaire. The participants were read a consent form and guaranteed voluntary inclusion. Once the researcher provided directions for the completion of the questionnaire, the informed consent (See Appendix A) and the survey (See Appendix B) were distributed. Once the participants completed the surveys, these were collected by the researcher and placed in an envelope kept by the

researcher to insure confidentiality. The participants then received a debriefing statement form (See Appendix C).

Protection of the Respondents

Participants had the freedom to withdraw from the survey if they wished. The researcher explained that there were no risks involved in responding to the survey and a counseling referral was offered in the debriefing statement if, for any reason, they felt uncomfortable or upset after completing the survey. The questionnaire did not ask for names, addresses, or phone numbers. No list of participants was kept in order to protect the confidentiality and anonymity of the participants. The researcher collected the surveys and kept them in an envelope that was secure at all times. Once the questionnaires and the informed consents were completed and collected, the researcher assigned each one an identification number to facilitate inputting data into an SPSS program. The survey and informed consent were kept in a locked file cabinet. Once the data and study were completed, the questionnaires and the data were destroyed.

Data Analysis

The study utilized a quantitative data analysis method. Descriptive statistics such as frequency distributions and measures of central tendency were used to describe demographic variables such as ethnicity, gender, and age. The independent and dependent variables were measured at the interval level and analyzed by using descriptive statistics.

Summary

This qualitative survey design was used to discover Hispanic attitudes toward adoption. The study used a self-administered survey and collected data from volunteers at a Hispanic church in the city of Pomona. The participants were assured of confidentiality and anonymity. The study used descriptive statistics to describe demographic variables, and measures of central tendency were utilized to assess relationship.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS

Introduction

This chapter describes the analysis of the received data. The findings are presented in a number and percentage table with a summary of the results.

Presentation of Findings

Answers to all the questions of the survey were analyzed using the SPSS program, and tables of frequencies were created in order to discover how Hispanics might think about adoption. The survey used nine questions to obtain the data for this research. Table 1 (below) shows these results. Seventy-two point six of the respondents would try every medical route to conceive a biological child before adopting. Fifty-seven point nine percent believed that it was acceptable to pay a surrogate mother to carry a biological child, and 63.2% agreed that buying sperm in order to have a biological child was an acceptable option. Fifty-eight point nine percent of the respondents agreed that blood ties had nothing to do with raising a child and 46.3% of the respondents agreed that it is better to adopt children of

the same ethnic group or appearance as themselves. The sample also showed that 65.3% of the participants questioned believed an adopted child can bond well with their parents. Sixty-one point one percent agreed that lesbians should not adopt, and 57.9% held the same opinion about gay men. Forty eight point four percent of the respondents agreed with the idea of open adoption.

Table 1. Numbers and Percentages of Hispanic Attitudes towards Adoption

Attitudes and Beliefs N=95	Number	Percent
1. I believe a couple should try every medical route available to them before they consider adoption.		
Agree	69	72.6
Disagree	22	23.2
Do not know	2	2.1
2. I feel it is unethical for a man and woman to pay for a surrogate mother to carry the biological child of the man.		
Agree	22	23.2
Disagree	55	57.9
Do not know	17	17.9

Attitudes and Beliefs N=95	Number	Percent
3. I think it is unethical for a man and woman to buy donated sperm in order for the woman to give birth.		
Agree	30	31.6
Disagree	60	63.2
Do not know	5	5.3
4. Pregnancy, birth, and a blood tie have nothing to do with the day-to-day raising of a child.		
Agree	56	58.9
Disagree	32	33.7
Do not know	4	4.2
5. Rather than adopt a child of a different race, it is better to adopt a child that looks like the parents.		
Agree	44	46.3
Disagree	42	44.2
Do not know	8	8.4
6. Adopted children are less bonded to their parents than biological children.		
Agree	21	22.1
Disagree	62	65.3
Do not know	11	11.6
7. Lesbian women should not be allowed to adopt.		
Agree	58	61.1
Disagree	24	25.3
Do not know	13	13.7

Attitudes and Beliefs N=95	Number	Percent
8. Gay males should not be allowed to adopt.		
Agree	55	57.9
Disagree	29	30.5
Do not know	11	11.6
9. Open adoption, where birth mother and adoptive parents are given information about each other, and in some cases meet, is optimal.		
Agree	46	48.4
Disagree	32	33.7
Do not know	14	14.7

Summary

The study's results were obtained by using frequencies for the number and percentage of participants who agreed or disagreed with the statements of the questionnaire. The results indicate some of the attitudes Hispanics have towards adoption.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION

Introduction

The participants in this study had strong beliefs about children and family. This sampling of Hispanic attitudes toward adoption found that Hispanics are willing to adopt, but prefer to first try biological methods to add to their families. Decisions about adoption appear to have been shaped by the respondent's personal values. The study showed that the respondents all hoped to have biological children and provide them with a conventional family structure. Some Hispanics in the sample were open to alternative methods of becoming parents. Two methods of conception described above, surrogacy and purchase of sperm for implantation, were an unexpected result for this population.

If they chose adoption, respondents believed that a blood relationship had nothing to do with raising a child and they were also willing to adopt a child of another ethnic group. This suggests that they believed adopted children bond with their parents on the basis of family

interaction. Slightly fewer than 50% of the respondents agreed that they would consider open adoption.

These results could be significant to the social services agencies that work with adoption. By understanding that Hispanics place a high value on parenthood, social workers can look for important distinctions between families and help them with their particular needs. Rather than viewing Hispanics as a homogenous group, social workers can assess families' particular needs and offer appropriate solutions. This may lead to more adoptions from the growing number of Hispanic children in foster care.

Limitations

This study was limited due to a lack of research in the United States about Hispanic attitudes toward adoption. The study may also contain some bias due to the fact that it was conducted at a Protestant church.

Recommendations for Social Work Practice, Policy and Practice

Further research is needed about Hispanic attitudes toward adoption. It is recommended that social workers understand the significant Hispanic community values of

kinship, family nurture and support, and how these qualities affect decisions about family planning. If they wish to facilitate adoption, social workers must be aware of research that there are various factors that influence Hispanic family planning choice, including poverty and mortality. Available research also shows how bias within the social service structure affects family reunification, adoption, and fostering children. Social workers need to put the same emphasis on placing Hispanic children in homes as they do Caucasian children, in order to shorten the time Hispanic children spend in foster care. It is also important that community based adoption and referral services are made available before and after placing children with families. The Hispanics in this study showed a positive attitude about adopting children into their families.

APPENDIX A
INFORMED CONSENT

INFORMED CONSENT

The study in which you are being asked to participate is designed to find out Hispanic attitudes towards adoption. This study is being conducted by Adriana Ventura, MSW Student under the supervision of Dr. Ray Liles, Assistant Professor, California State University, San Bernardino. This study has been approved by the Department of Social Work Sub-committee of the Institutional Review Board, California State University San Bernardino.

In this study you will be asked to respond to several questions about attitudes towards adoption. It should take a maximum of 20 minutes to complete the survey. All of your responses will be held in the strictest of confidence by the researcher. Your name will not be reported with your responses. All data will be reported in group form only. You may receive the results of this study upon completion at the California State University, San Bernardino PFau Library, after September 2008.

Your participation in this study is completely voluntary. You are free not to answer any questions and may withdraw at any time during this study without penalty. A debriefing statement is also included in the packet for additional information about the study. The only benefit for you will be the gratitude of the researcher and your personal fulfillment of participating in this study. Answering this questionnaire should not cause any type of risk or discomfort.

If you have any questions or concerns about this study, please feel free to contact Dr. Ray Liles at (909) 537-5557

_____ By placing a check mark in the line, I acknowledge that I have been informed of, and that I understand the nature and purpose of this study, and I freely consent to participate, I also acknowledge that I am at least 18 years of age.

Today's date_____

Consentimiento de Participación

La investigación en el cual atentamente se le pide su colaboración esta está diseñada para investigar las aptitudes de los hispanos acerca de la adopción. Este estudio está dirigida por Adriana Ventura, estudiante, que cruza su Maestría en la profesión de Trabajadora Social en la Universidad del Estado, San Bernardino. La investigación esta supervisada por El Profesor Asistente Ray Liles, el cual ejerce en la Universidad Del Estado, San Bernardino California. Esta investigación ha sido aprobada por el departamento de Trabajadores Sociales Subcomité Institución Review Board.

En este cuestionario se le pide responder honestamente a todas las preguntas. Llenar el cuestionario le tomara un máximo de 20 minutos. Todas sus respuestas son totalmente confidenciales y anónimas. Su nombre no será transferido a ninguna agencia privada o pública. Toda la información será utilizada en grupo para obtener una conclusión del estudio. Al concluir la investigación, usted podrá adquirir los resultados que se encontraran en la Biblioteca de la Universidad del Estado, San Bernardino (PFUA Library). Los resultados estarán disponibles a fines de Septiembre del año 2008.

Su participación es totalmente voluntaria y puede rehusarse a contestar cualquier pregunta cuando usted lo requiera sin ninguna penalidad contra usted. Al concluir este cuestionario usted obtendrá mas información acerca de esta investigación. Su participación llenando este formulario no repercutirá ninguna consecuencia económica, social, moral, o emocional. El único beneficio que recibirá es el profundo agradecimiento de los investigadores y la experiencia de contribuir en este estudio.

Si usted tiene alguna pregunta o duda sobre la investigación, por favor sentase libre de llamar a Ray Liles al (909) 537-5557.

_____ Al marcar una X en esta línea, yo me doy por informado y comprendo la naturaleza de esta investigación y voluntariamente participo en ella. Yo declaro que soy mayor de 18 años de edad.

Fecha _____

APPENDIX B
QUESTIONNAIRE

Hispanic Attitudes towards Adoption

QUESTIONNAIRE

	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know
1) I feel it is unethical for a man and woman to pay a surrogate mother to carry the biological child of the man.			
2) I think it is unethical for a man and woman to buy donated sperm in order for the woman to give birth.			
3) Open adoption, where birth mother and adoptive parents are given information about each other, and in some cases meet, is optimal			
4) Pregnancy and labor create a link between birth mother and baby that adoptive mothers can never have.			
5) I believe a couple should try every medical route available to them before they consider adoption.			
6) Adopted children are the real children of their adoptive parents			
7) The best or most authentic parenting is when there is a blood tie between parent and child.			
8) Adoptive parents are basically the same as birth parents.			
9) Adoptive mothers have the same maternal feelings as birth mother.			
10) Pregnancy, birth, and a blood tie have nothing to do with the day-to-day raising of a child.			
11) A biological tie between parent and child is important for bonding and love.			
12) Adopted children are less bonded to their parents than biological children.			
13) Adopted children are more difficult to raise than a child that is biologically "yours".			
14) Adopted children are more likely to end up with psychological problems.			
15) Rather than adopt a child of a different race, it is better to adopt a child that looks like the parents.			
16) Single mothers should not be allowed to adopt.			
17) Gay males should not be allowed to adopt			
18) Lesbian women should not be allowed to adopt.			
19) Low -income parents should not be allowed to adopt.			
20) Overall, I would say that adoption is good for children.			

Cuestionario

	De acuerdo	En desacuerdo	No lo se
1) Siento que no es ético que un hombre y una mujer paguen a una madre substituta para tener al hijo biológico del hombre.			
2) Creo que no es ético que un hombre y una mujer compren esperma donada para tener un hijo.			
3) La adopción abierta donde los padres adoptivos y padres biológicos tiene información mutua o se conocen es la mejor.			
4) El embarazo y el proceso de dar a luz crea un lazo entre hijo y madre que una madre adoptiva nunca tendrá.			
5) Antes de considerar la adopción la pareja debe tratar todos los métodos médicos para tener hijos.			
6) Los hijos adoptados son verdaderos hijos de los padres adoptivos.			
7) Lo mas autentico y la mejor forma de ser padre es tener el linaje de sangre entre padre e hijo.			
8) Padres adoptivos son básicamente igual que padres biológicos.			
9) Madres adoptivas tienen los mismos sentimientos maternales que las madres biológicas.			
10) El embarazo, nacimiento y la sangre no tiene nada que ver con la crianza diaria de un niño.			
11) El enlace biológico entre padres e hijos es importante para los lazos de amor.			
12) Los hijos adoptados tienen menos lazos amorosos con sus padres que los hijos biológicos			
13) Hijos adoptivos son más difícil de crear que los hijos biológicos.			
14) Es más probable que los hijos adoptados tengan problemas psicológicos.			
15) Envés de adoptar un niño de otra raza es mejor adoptar uno que se parezca a los padres adoptivos.			
16) No se debería permitir que las madres solteras adoptaran niños.			
17) No se debiera permitir que los hombres homosexuales adoptaran niños.			
18) No se debiera permitir que las mujeres lesbianas adoptaran niños.			
19) No se debiera permitir que los padres de bajos recursos adoptaran niños.			
20) Sobre todo debo decir que la adopción es buena para los niños.			

APPENDIX C
DEBRIEFING STATEMENT

Debriefing Statement

The study you have completed is about Hispanic' attitudes towards adoption. It is the intent of the researchers is to obtain information that may motivate the Hispanic community to adopt children. Also this study hopes to promote more research about adoption and the Hispanic community. This study is meant to find out tools for social workers, the State and private agencies in promoting adoption among Hispanics.

Your participation in the study is greatly appreciated. If your participation in the study made you feel uncomfortable you may contact Bilingual Family Counseling at (909) 986-7111 or West End counseling services at (909) 983-2020.

You can view the study result at the PFau Library after September 2008. To obtain the library address please call (909) 537-5102. For more information about the study please contact Dr. Ray Liles at (909) 537-5557

Actitudes de Hispanos hacia la Adopción

Consentimiento Informado

La investigación de aptitudes de Hispanos acerca de la adopción en el cual usted a participado tiene por desarrollo encontrar algo que motive a los Hispanos a adoptar niños. El estudio tiene como fundamento ayudar a las trabajadoras sociales, al Estado y a agencias privadas a promover adopción entre los hispanos.

Su participación en este estudio se le agradece en grande manera. Si por algún razón, usted se siente inquieto (a) o requiere ayuda después de completar este formulario, puede obtener ayuda en Centro de Consejería Bilingüe Familiar al número 909-986-7111 o a West End Counseling Services, 909-983-2020.

Usted podrá obtener los resultados del estudio en la Biblioteca de la Universidad San Bernardino después de Septiembre 2008. Puede obtener el domicilio llamando al número (909) 537-5102. Si tiene alguna pregunta acerca del estudio favor de llamar al Dr. Ray Liles al número (909) 537-5557.

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