The Subjectivity for Open Adoption of Nursing Students

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Abstract

This study aims to identify the subjectivity of open adoption perceived by nursing students, describe the characteristics of each type, and understand the typology of open adoption. Q methodology was applied for this study. Forty-four statements about open adoption were requested to classify, targeting 25 students in 3rd and 4th grades who were practicing in a College Nursing Department. Collected data were analyzed using the QUANL PC program. The results of this study showed that the perception of open adoption by nursing students is classified into three factors. The subjective types are 'social supportive,' 'positive,' and 'crisis coping.' This study provided the basic data on the perception and education about the open adoption of nurses in clinical practice.

Keywords: Open, Adoption, Nursing, Student, Subjectivity, Q methodology

1. Introduction

1.1. Necessity of study

As long as the adoption gives positive and desirable life satisfaction to the adopting family members, the adopted child can achieve desirable cognitive, social, emotional, and physical development. In these meanings, the adoption form suggested by preceding studies as a plan to promote domestic adoption is open adoption. Therefore, the activation adoption plan for domestic adoption is aimed at open adoption. Open adoption has diverse and positive impacts on the adopting parents as well as the adopted child compared with confidential adoption [1][2][3][4], and also has a positive effect on helping birth parents as well as the adopted child and adopting parents to live and adapt to a better life as a member of the society. In addition, the study result that the satisfaction of open adoption is affected by an adopted child, adopting parents, and birth parents depending on the level of disclosure [5][6][7][8] shows that the complete open adoption most satisfies the adoption and provides valuable information to derive the implication for the alternatives to practice the thriving adoption culture.1

More than research about open adoption targeting nursing college students is required. Therefore, Q methodology is an appropriate research method in which each characteristic by type can be understood according to the subjective structure of the human beings and starts from the perspectives of the performer, not the researcher's family [9]. Therefore, this is an appropriate research method to identify the type of

perception about open adoption of nursing college students through the Q methodology, which considers the subject's subjectivity.

Therefore, the purpose of this study is to identify the subjectivity structure of open adoption from the perspective of nursing college students and provide the essential data to develop the differentiated educational program depending on the type of characteristics of open adoption before the preliminary nurse advances to the nursing sites where the open adoption is successfully conducted.

1.2. Purpose of study

The purpose of this research is to study the subjective perception type and characteristics of open adoption of nursing college students using Q methodology, to provide the subjective perception type and characteristics by type of nursing college students who start open adoption, and to provide the essential data to present the strategies for the education of the nursing students who start open adoption. Specific research purposes are as follows.

1) Characterize the subjective perception of nursing students about open adoption.

2) Analyze and describe the characteristics of nursing students' perceptions about open adoption by type.

2. Method of study

2.1. Design of the study

This study aimed to identify the subjective perception of open adoption in nursing students who experienced open adoption after reviewing the literature, media data, and previous studies on open adoption.

2.2. Q population and Q sample selection

To extract a comprehensive statement on the effect of open adoption, the Q population was derived from a review of domestic and foreign literature, an open questionnaire, and individual in-depth interviews focusing on current nursing students. Through this process, over 200 Q-populations from three domains were extracted, and in addition to that, by integrating the literature collected through the review of domestic and foreign literature, a total of 100 Q populations were extracted. After reviewing and revising the extracted Q samples, the final 44 samples with high discriminative power were selected.

2.3. Design of the study

The Q-methodology is not a personal difference but qualitative research that emphasizes individual inertia by highlighting differences in meaning or importance within an individual, and it is based on the minor sample doctrine that when a P sample grows, several people are biased on one factor and their characteristics are not revealed [10]. The P sample consists of 25 students who are expected to participate in the study after fully explaining the purpose of the study to the students enrolled in the nursing department.

2.4. Classification and data analysis method

The Q classification process is a process by which individuals who are selected as a P sample classify the statement of the Q sample as a forced standard distribution method, thereby creating a spontaneous definition of the companion animal by each individual. Data using the Q card for 25 OO College of Nursing students were collected. The time required for one subject to complete the Q classification was 30-45 minutes. The distribution of the Q sample was classified from strong positive to strong negative in order of importance to the subjects' opinions. The statements on open adoption (Q1) were classified on a 12-point scale. Afterward, the subjects were interviewed about the statements classified at the extremes. The Q factor analysis used the Principal Component Factor Analysis, varimax. The type classification was selected based on the Eigenvalue of 1.0 or more, the number of factors, and the total explanatory variable. The collected data were scored from 1 to 15, with the conversion scores assigned to each, focused on the card distributed by the Q sample distribution table. The assigned conversion scores were coded in the Q sample order and processed by the principal factor analysis by the QUANL PC program. The QUANL PC program analyzed the data.

2.5. Ethical considerations for the subject

After volunteer consent was obtained from the subjects before the study, we explained to the subjects that they could stop at any time during the study. To respect the rights of the subjects and ensure the confidentiality of the subject's privacy and information, all of the information collected through this study is treated as anonymous in the whole data analysis process and coded with Q sorting.

3. Result of the study

Table 1. Q-statements on new nurse images type of representative items and Z-scores. (N=25)

Factor	No	Description	Mean (SD)	Z-score
Factor 1 (N=7)	44	Government support is needed for open adoption.	11.14(1.464)	2.65
	43	A variety of post-programs for open adoption are likely to be developed.	9.86(2.545)	2.27
	11	In case of medical problems with your child, you can receive treatment fairly and squarely.	9.14(2.911)	1.83
Factor 2 (N=13)	25	You can build a stronger family even if you don't have a blood relationship.	9.92(1.935)	1.79
	30	In case the child fully accepts the adoption, they don't have shame.	8.38(2.902)	1.69
	6	You become positive about adoption.	9.31(2.057)	1.50
Factor 3 (N=5)	44	Government support is needed for open adoption.	11.20(0.837)	2.58
	43	A variety of post-programs for open adoption are likely to be developed.	10.40(1.673)	2.29
	42	The child becomes a subject of curiosity.	9.00(2.121)	1.38

The Q factor analysis of the subjectivity of open adoption using the QUANL PC program revealed three types.

Social, supportive type: They think that open adoption is more desirable than closed adoption if domestic adoption should be selected as an alternative to overseas adoption,

and if they could have more post-adoption programs and government support for open adoption, open adoption will gradually increase. Therefore, type 1 was named as 'social, supportive type.'

Positive type: Parents could truly love and raise the adopted child like their own biological child, and the child could feel the adopting parents like a real family and feel a more profound affection than their birth parents. Therefore, type 2 was named as a 'positive type'.

Crisis coping type: When the adopted child feels anxiety, the parents will try to give a sense of belonging and stability to become a family member and respect the child's words, and consequently, the child could establish their identity and values. Therefore, type 3 was called a 'crisis coping type.'

4. Discussion

Results of this study showed that the subjectivity about open adoption perceived by nursing students was identified as 'social, supportive type,' 'positive type,' and 'crisis coping type', and the characteristics by type will be discussed.

Type 1 subject in this study was a 'social, supportive type.' They acknowledge the various forms of family in a situation where the concept of the family is gradually changing, and they feel the need for attention and support from the neighbors about the adoption family that is difficult to accept in Korean society yet.

Type 2 subject is a 'positive type.' They think that open adoption has more advantages than closed adoption, and open adoption in Korean society will increase in the future. Open adoption is positively believed to have less difficulty in adopting a family or adopted child than closed adoption.

Type 3 subject is a 'crisis coping type.' The subjects emphasized forecasting the problems in the family that could occur due to the adoption and preparing for the plans to deal with the future.

Regarding the characteristics of each type, the types of open adoption were divided into three types: the type that thinks social support is a priority for open adoption families. This kind believes the advantage of open adoption is a priority. The type who feels the preparation is required to deal with the future crisis that could occur to the open adoption family.

This study about subjectivity could be used as primary data for developing alternatives to revitalize open adoption. In addition, it is expected that this study will be used as the primary data for the development of differentiated educational programs by presenting the nursing college students' subjective structure about open adoption and characteristics by type.

However, there is a limit to generalizing the study results because this research was conducted just targeting one college. The subjects could not be screened, considering the factors that influence the perception of open adoption. Therefore, further verification research will be required through the Q-sample, which has various backgrounds.

5. Conclusion

Using Q methodology, this study was conducted to study the nursing students' subjective perception of the adoption and to prepare for the essential data to find the activation plans for the open adoption based on subjective analysis data. The results of

this study were divided into three factors. The types of open adoption perceived by nursing students were 'social supportive,' 'positive,' and 'crisis coping.'

This study provided the primary data required to introduce or apply the policies to activate future open adoption by typifying the subjectivity of nursing students about open adoption. The types of nursing college students' perceptions about open adoption were analyzed, and the characteristics of these perceptions were identified in this study. It is expected that an educational program that considers the characteristics of each type will be developed.

In addition, a qualitative study is suggested to conduct follow-up research about type analysis and to identify various factors affecting the nursing of open adoption subjects by selecting the sample considering multiple factors.

Acknowledgments

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