The behavioral adjustment of adopted adolescents: A multirisk approach
I. Roskams*, M. Stweeney
Psychological Sciences Research Institute, University of Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium
*Corresponding author.

The presentation was designed to identify child, family and contextual risk factors associated to behavioural adjustment in adolescents. Data has been collected among 35 adopted adolescents strictly matched on age and gender with 35 non-adopted adolescents. Child factors that have been considered as relevant were IQ and gender; family factors that have been considered were attachment security and parenting; and contextual factors were appraised from the parents’ educational level and the adoption status. The hypothesis of a cumulative effect of these risk factors regardless of their content on adolescents’ behavioural adjustment, i.e. externalizing and internalizing behaviour and scholastic performance, was tested. The implications of the results for both theoretical and clinical purposes are discussed.

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School programme to promote children’s socioemotional competences and well being at school – immigrant children and multicultural issues in focus
P. Santalahi a,*, M. Kampman a, A. Liski b, T. Solantaus b
a Child And Adolescent Mental Health, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Helsinki, Finland
b The Town of Ylöjärvi, Ylöjärvi, Finland
*Corresponding author.

Finland has been a relatively homogenous society, but since the 1990s immigration has increased. Today in Helsinki, the capital of Finland, the mother tongue of every tenth child is not Finnish or Swedish. This proportion is estimated to be nearly 25% in 2025. “Together at school” is a programme financed by the Ministry of Education and Culture and the National Institute for Health and Welfare to promote children’s socioemotional competences and well being at schools. Previous studies have shown that having positive experiences at school