

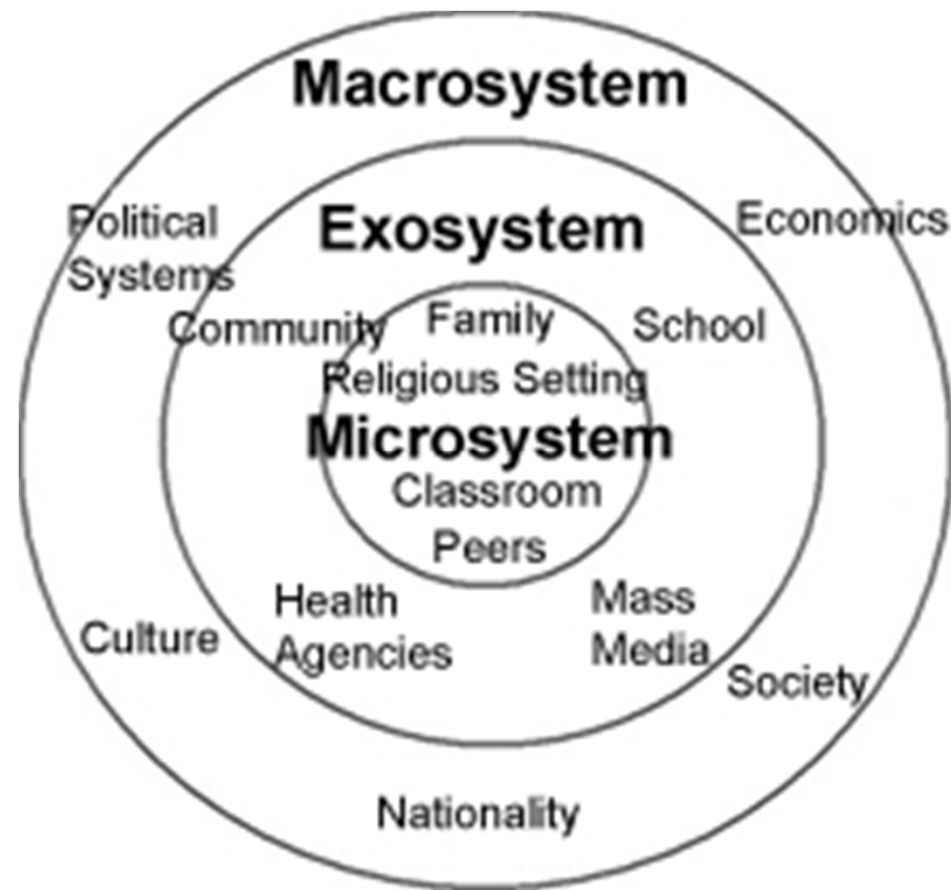
Are they equally effective in distributing parenting programs? Parental outcomes for different sectors of care.

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Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory
(ksspaulding.wordpress.com/article/human-development-theory-3smazt4fj02nv-8/)

Questions

- Should policy makers give resources to a specific sector not knowing if that sector is more effective in delivering parenting programs?
- Have the implementation in school, social care, and child and adolescent psychiatric care (CAP) been good choices?

- The purpose of this study was to examine whether parenting programs works equally well in different sectors of care.
- We compare if parents' attitudes toward parenting change equally though parenting programs delivered by different sectors of care (Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (CAP), social care, and school health) within the same social welfare system

We...

1. compared parent's sociodemographic characteristics.
2. evaluated whether there were differences in the parent's parental self-perception and emotions.
3. we compared if the change in parent's parental self-satisfaction and emotion were similar, short term and one year after program endings.

Method

- The data comes from a larger project, The National Comparison of Parenting programs, with a longitudinal design, evaluating four established parenting programs (COMET, IYS, COPE, and Connect).
- We included care units ($n=26$) where the majority of the group leaders were employed by either CAP ($n=3$), social care ($n=18$), or school ($n=5$), all in all 63 group leaders.

Participating parents

- Parents of 553 children participated.
- In most cases, 471 (85.2 %), the primary reporter was a mother and in 82 (14.8 %) cases the primary reporter was a father.
- The average age of the primary reporter was 38.36 years (range= 20 thru 60 years).
- A majority of the parents were born in Sweden or in a Scandinavian country (77.6 %).
- Approximately two thirds of the children were boys (357 boys and 196 girls).
- The children's average age was 8.01 years, with a range from 3 to 12 years.
- The three sectors of care – school, social care, and CAP care – had 97, 326, and 130 participating parents, respectively.
- We have complete pre- and post-test data for 520 parents (94.0 %), and complete pre- test and one-year follow-up data for 491 parents (88.8 %).

Measurement

- Group leader education and profession (own construction).
- Sociodemographic measures (own construction): *age, gender, relationship to the child, custody arrangements, marital status, residence, number of children in the household household monthly income, economic strain, level of education, and immigrant status.*
- Parent Sense of Competence scale (PSOC); [Johnston and Mash 1989](#): satisfaction and efficacy.
- Caregiver Strain Questionnaire (CGQS) [Brannan, Helflinger et al. 1997](#)
- Center of Epidemiological Studies – Depression scale (CES – D) [Radloff 1977](#)

Did the Sociodemographic Characteristics and Parental Self-Perception and Emotions Differ Between Sectors at Pretest?

- Yes, in some ways, for example:
 - at CAP there were significantly less parents seeking support for their daughters.
 - at school, the parents were more often living together and owning their own house.
 - at social care, there were significantly more parents who felt that they had more money than needed every month.
 - the parent's levels of satisfaction, efficacy, and depression symptoms differed significantly between the three sectors.

Are the Effects on Parental Self-perceptions and Emotions Dependent of Sector?

Table 3. *Changes in Parents' Self-perceptions and Emotions by Sector of Care Between Pretest and Posttest.*

	Time			Time by sector			Sector of care ¹				
	<i>F</i>	sign	effect size	<i>F</i>	sign	effect size		School	Social	CAP	Total
PSOC satisfaction	44.12	<.001	.07	3.86	<.05	.01	T1:	3.35	3.48	3.61	3.47
							T2:	2.77	2.80	3.20	2.86
							Reduction %:	17.3	19.5	11.4	17.6
PSOC efficacy	42.62	<.001	.07	4.43	<.05	.02	T1:	3.79	3.84	3.93	3.84
							T2:	4.21	4.35	4.16	4.29
							Increase %:	11.0	13.3	5.9	11.7
Objective stress	46.62	<.001	.07	.67	.51	.00	T1:	1.84	2.01	2.48	2.06
							T2:	1.52	1.66	2.08	1.70
							Reduction %:	17.4	17.4	16.1	17.5
Depression	13.35	<.001	.02	1.79	.17	.01	T1:	11.57	12.17	14.36	12.44
							T2:	9.78	8.88	11.83	9.62
							Reduction %:	15.5	27.0	17.6	22.7

¹ Mean values for each sector of care and totals for the sectors at T1 and T2, and the proportional reduction or increase in mean values between T1 and T2.

Table 4. *Changes in Parents' Self-perceptions and Emotions by Sector of Care Between Pretest and One-year Follow-up.*

	Time			Time by sector			Sector of care ¹				
	<i>F</i>	sign	effect size	<i>F</i>	sign	effect size		School	Social	CAP	Total
PSOC satisfaction	18.77	<.001	.03	1.84	.16	.01	T1:	3.35	3.49	3.59	3.48
							T2:	2.88	2.87	3.12	2.92
							Reduction %:	14.0	17.8	13.1	16.1
PSOC efficacy	32.90	<.001	.06	2.46	.09	.01	T1:	3.80	3.83	3.93	3.84
							T2:	4.26	4.34	4.23	4.30
							Increase %:	12.1	13.3	7.6	11.8
Objective stress	44.15	<.001	.08	2.26	.10	.00	T1:	1.85	2.02	2.48	2.07
							T2:	1.44	1.64	1.95	1.65
							Reduction %:	22.2	18.8	21.4	20.3
Depression	5.88	<.05	.01	.40	.67	.00	T1:	11.54	12.15	14.08	12.38
							T2:	9.38	9.22	11.60	9.71
							Reduction %:	18.7	24.1	17.6	21.6

¹ Mean values for each sector of care and totals for the sectors at T1 and T2, and the proportional reduction or increase in mean values between T1 and T2.

The take-home message?

Policymakers can embrace parental program in different sectors of care. Prevention efforts using parenting programs to ensure increase of parent's sense of competence and reducing objective stress and depressive symptoms among parents is equally effective in different sectors of care over at one-year follow-up.