

Ethnography as a method to assess cultural adaptation of a prevention family programme

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- ✓ Strenghtening Families Program 12-16 years
- ✓ Selective prevention
- √ 14 sessions: adolescents-parents-the whole family



PROGRAMA DE COMPETÈNCIA FAMILIAR 12-16

QUESTIONS

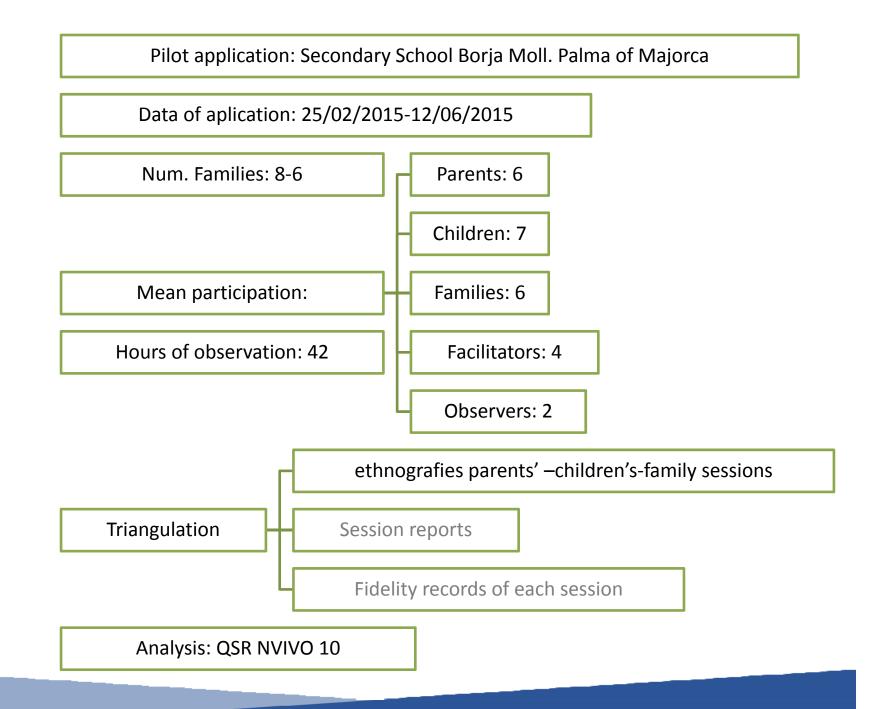
- ✓ Is ethnography useful as a method to improve the adaptation process of a EB prevention programme based on family ?
- ✓ Which kind of information might the ethnography provide?
- ✓ If yes, In which areas?
- ✓ To what extend the ethnography might contribute to the efficiency of the programme?

OBJECTIVES

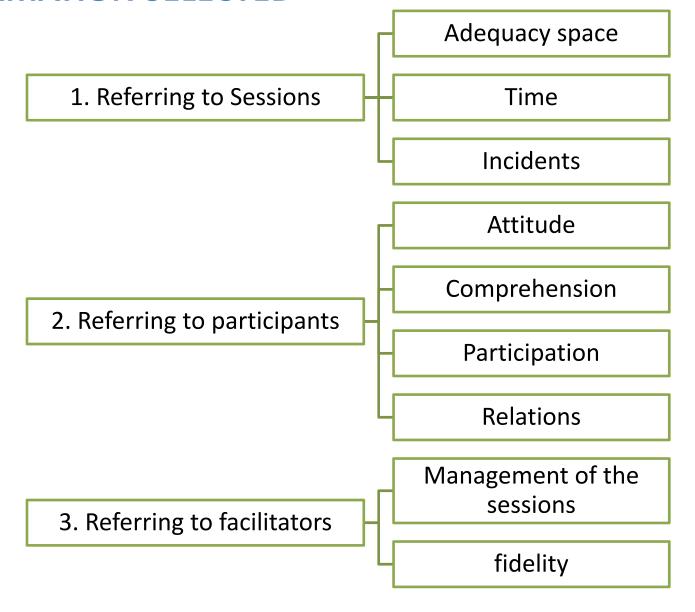
- ✓ To asses the value of the ethnographic work in the process of cultural adaptation of the SFP 12-16 to the Spanish population (Programa de Competencia Familiar).
- ✓ To sharpen the changes adjusting them to the needs participants and facilitators.

HYPOTHESIS

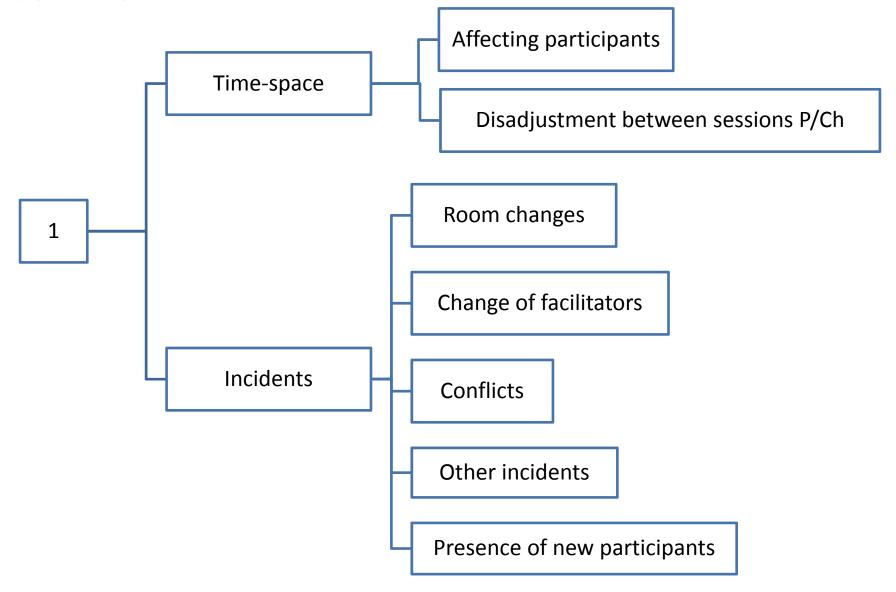
- ✓ Ethnographies allow to see subjective elements that help adjusting different components of the programme to the needs of the participants
- ✓ These subjective elements allow to prevent potential problems that might arise during implementation
- ✓ Ethnographies help to assess the efficiency of the programme through the following-up of the changes shown by participants.

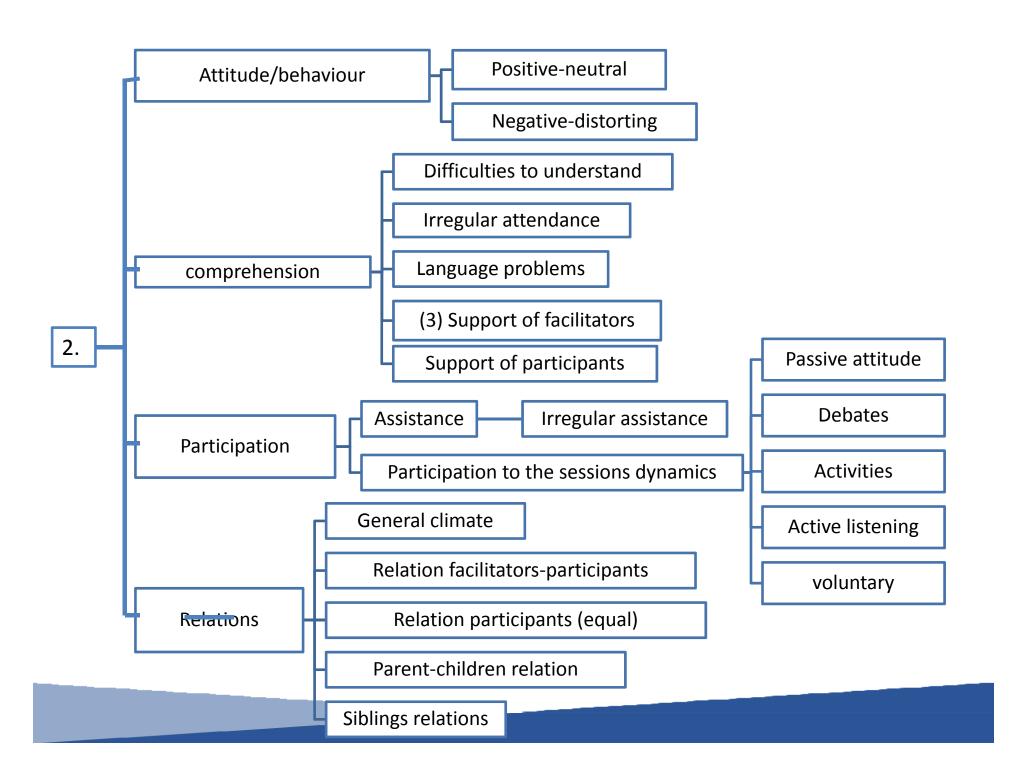


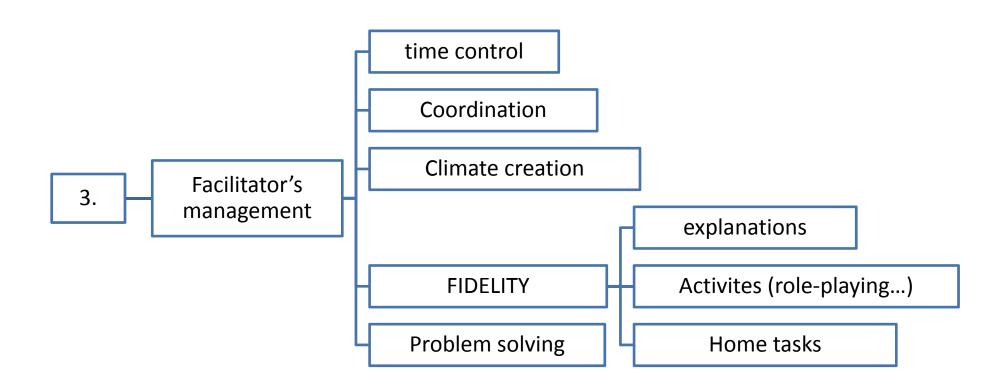
INFORMATION SELECTED



CODING





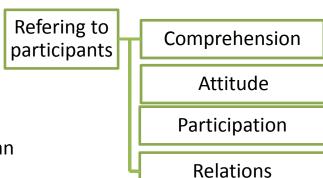


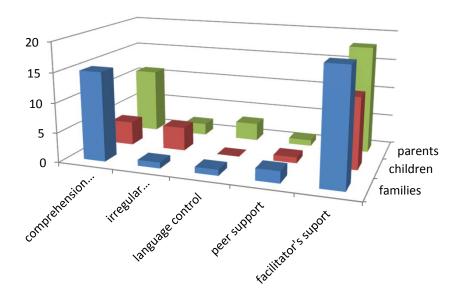
Refering to Sessions Adequacy space Time Incidents

- ✓ No references to the adequacy of the space, but information about kindergarden needs.
- ✓ Adjustment to the time of the session due to facilitators' control of time. Importance of the role of the facilitator
- ✓ Incidents

Comprehension

- ✓ Parents' demand for support is higher than childrens'
- ✓ Better understanding of the content through role-playings than explanations
- ✓ In children's sessions, the number of participants and composition have strong influence in the comprehension, attitude and development of the session.
- ✓ Language comprehension is crucial
- ✓ Irregular attendance has a negative influence in the global dynamic of the session.





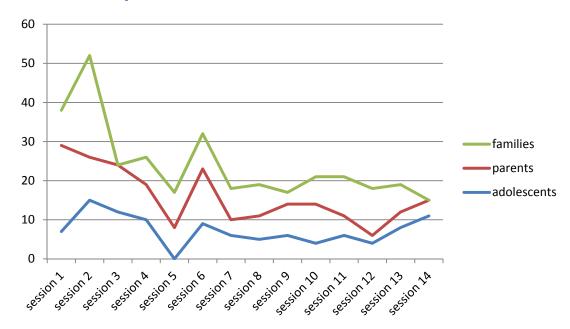
Attitudes

- ✓ Attitudes, comprehension and participation are strongly connected
- ✓ Cultural elements define differential behaviours
- ✓ Informal roles and peer relations in the adolescents group defines the session dynamics
- ✓ Positive evolution in adolescents attitudes and progressive involvement in the programme. The same with parent's.
- ✓ Distorting behaviours are higher in parent's and family sessions. Whereas references to passive attitudes are higher among children

Sessions	Negative/distorting attitude	Passive attitude	Positive attitude	
Families	55	11	17	
Children's	7	28	2	
Parents'	54	6	21	

- ✓ Regularity in the participation
- Motivation and attitudes depended on contents and type of activities worked
- ✓ Adolescents participated more in the family session than in the children's session
- ✓ Irregular attendance
- ✓ Role-playings and representations are preferred to explanations
- ✓ Home tasks seem to be not always taken seriously

Participation

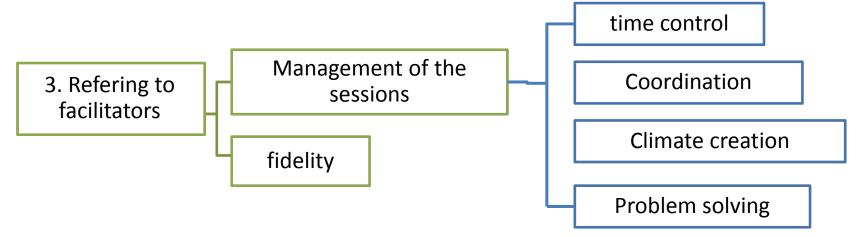


Sessions	Participation in debates	Active listening	Participation in rol-playins and other activites	Being voluntnary
Families	45	2	47	6
Children's	33	7	43	9
Parents'	56	26	20	2

Relations

sessions	conflicts	climate	Relations with facilitators	siblings' Relations	Peer relations	parent- children Relations
Family	2	22	4	7	7	31
Children	2	6	2	3	10	0
Parents	0	47	4	0	9	31

- ✓ Good relational climate among the participants
- ✓ Disadjustment between discourses and facts
- ✓ Differences in parent's discourses and children's discourses about their relation
- ✓ Peer relations and informal roles among adolescents determined the session's dynamics
- ✓ high level of efficiency in facilitator's capacity to manage conflict and difficult relations



- ✓ Intervention of the facilitators at the first sessions, mainly trying to create a confortable climate during sessions and solving attitude problems
- ✓ strategies to create an adequate climate while modeling positive parenting patterns
- ✓ the need for support in the comprehension of the activities and dynamics of the sessions has been higher in the first sessions.

	Time control	coordination	climate	Other inc
Families	12	6	52	10
Children's	4	15	32	15
Parent's	15	11	39	10

fidelity

Changes in the manuals

Session	Parents	Children	Families
1	-	1	-
2	-	1	-
3		1	1
4	-	1	1
5	1	1	1
6	-	1	1
7	-	1	-
8	1	1	1
9	-	1	1
10	1	1	1
11	1	1	1
12		1	1
13	1	1	1
14	-	1	-

Childrens sessions

- ✓ Changes to increase adolescent's attention and participation
- ✓ Changes to update specific contains
- ✓ Changes to increase comprehension
- ✓ Better management of time

Parents sessions

✓ Introduction of complementary materials to remind and reinforce concepts

Family sessions

- ✓ Changes in the activities to allow more participation
- ✓ Introduction of games and activities to sharpen dense contents

CONCLUSIONS

information on

Practice implications

Cultural adaptation and adjustment to

the needs and interests of the

participants

- Facilitators abilities and competences → ✓ Facilitators formation during implementation: management capacity and personal skills
- Fidelity (changes in session dynamics: → ✓ Facilitators evaluation → FIDELITY activities and explanations)
- Response of the participants
 (comprehension, attitude, participation)
- 4. Progress or evolution of the participant \checkmark Results and efficiency of the programme
- Incidents and problematic situations ✓ New change

References on PCF applications in Spain

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Thank you very much!

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