

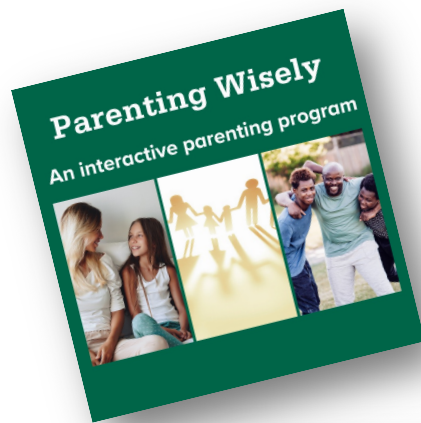
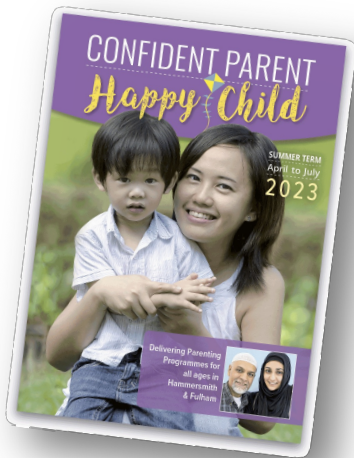
Group-based versus individual parenting programs

How to best optimize parental mental health and behaviors?
A meta-analysis



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Mathijs, L., Backhaus, S., Van Petegem, S., Mendelez-Torres, G.J., Gardner, F.,
Leijten, P.



New Forest Parenting Program



FREE PARENTING PROGRAM



The Meeting Place
Community Building Community
Since 2004



3 session program

1-2-3 Magic & Emotion Coaching
Wednesdays, 26 July & 9 August 2023
9:30 am - 11.30 pm

Book online - www.youthcentre.org.au/bookings



Theoretical Background

Parenting programs

Child behavior management



Effective in improving parenting skills; (e.g., Barlow & Coren, 2018)

Parenting stress



Decrease in parental stress (e.g., Belge & Dumas, 2011; Kendall et al., 2013)
Inconsistent! (Portwood et al., 2011)

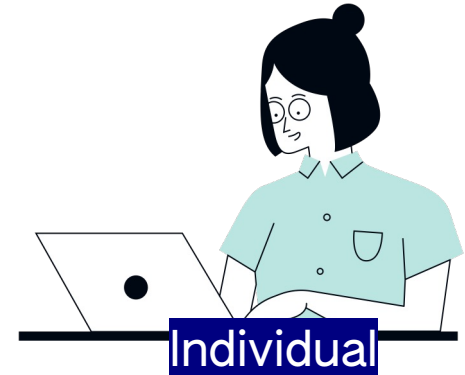
Parental depressive symptoms



Reduce depression (e.g., Sanders et al., 2007)
Inconsistent! (Leijten et al., 2018)

Theoretical Background

Delivery formats



Group-based vs. Individual



Social support

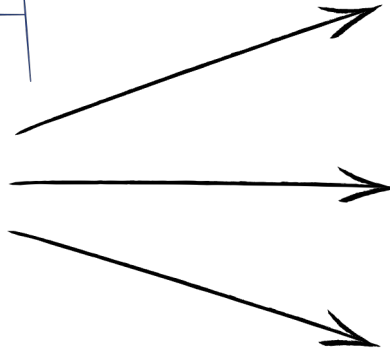
Social learning



Tailored support

???

Present study

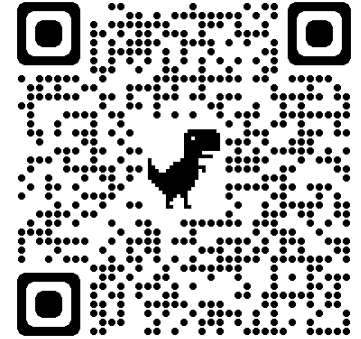


Present study



Method

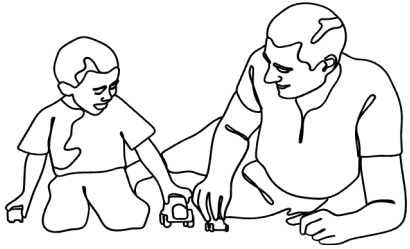
Backhaus et al. (2023)



Eligibility criteria

- Inclusion
 - RCT's with group or individual programs
 - Social learning theory
 - Parents of children 2-10 y/o
 - Directed at parents
- Exclusion
 - Self-directed

Outcomes



Child behavioral management
Non-violent discipline and positive reinforcement; (Barnett et al., 1996)

Parenting Stress

Negative psychological response to the obligations of being a parent (Bornstein, 2002)



Parental Depressive Symptoms

Persistent feeling of sadness and loss of interest in activities (WHO, 2023)

Effect size

- Cohen's d
 - Mean of treatment group – Mean of control group / SD
- 1 study : several ES

Index	Description ^b	Effect Size
Between groups		
Cohen's d^a	$d = M_1 - M_2 / s$ $M_1 - M_2$ is the difference between the group means (M); s is the standard deviation of either group	Small 0.2 Medium 0.5 Large 0.8 Very large 1.3

(Sullivan & Fein, 2012)

Our sample



($n = 118$)



($n = 43$)

Sample characteristics

Mean child age, $M (SD)$

5.55 (1.88)

5.28 (2.06)

Mean parent age $M (SD)$

35.90 (4.94)

34.10 (5.01)

Intervention characteristics

Number of sessions, $M (SD)$

11.10 (6.83)

10.20 (5.59)

Number of weeks, $M (SD)$

11.60 (6.56)

13 (9.37)

Level of prevention or treatment of
child conduct problems, $n (%)$

Universal

26 (22.0)

6 (14.0)

Selective

41 (34.7)

10 (23.3)

Indicated

26 (22.0)

11 (25.6)

Treatment

25 (21.2)

16 (37.2)

Analyses

- Robust Variance Estimation
 - 1) Test overall program effects on 3 outcomes
 - 2) Test whether group-based or individual programs yield stronger effects



Results

Overall effects



$p < .001$, $d = 0.44$;
95% CI [0.27, 0.60];
 $n = 71$, $k = 190$



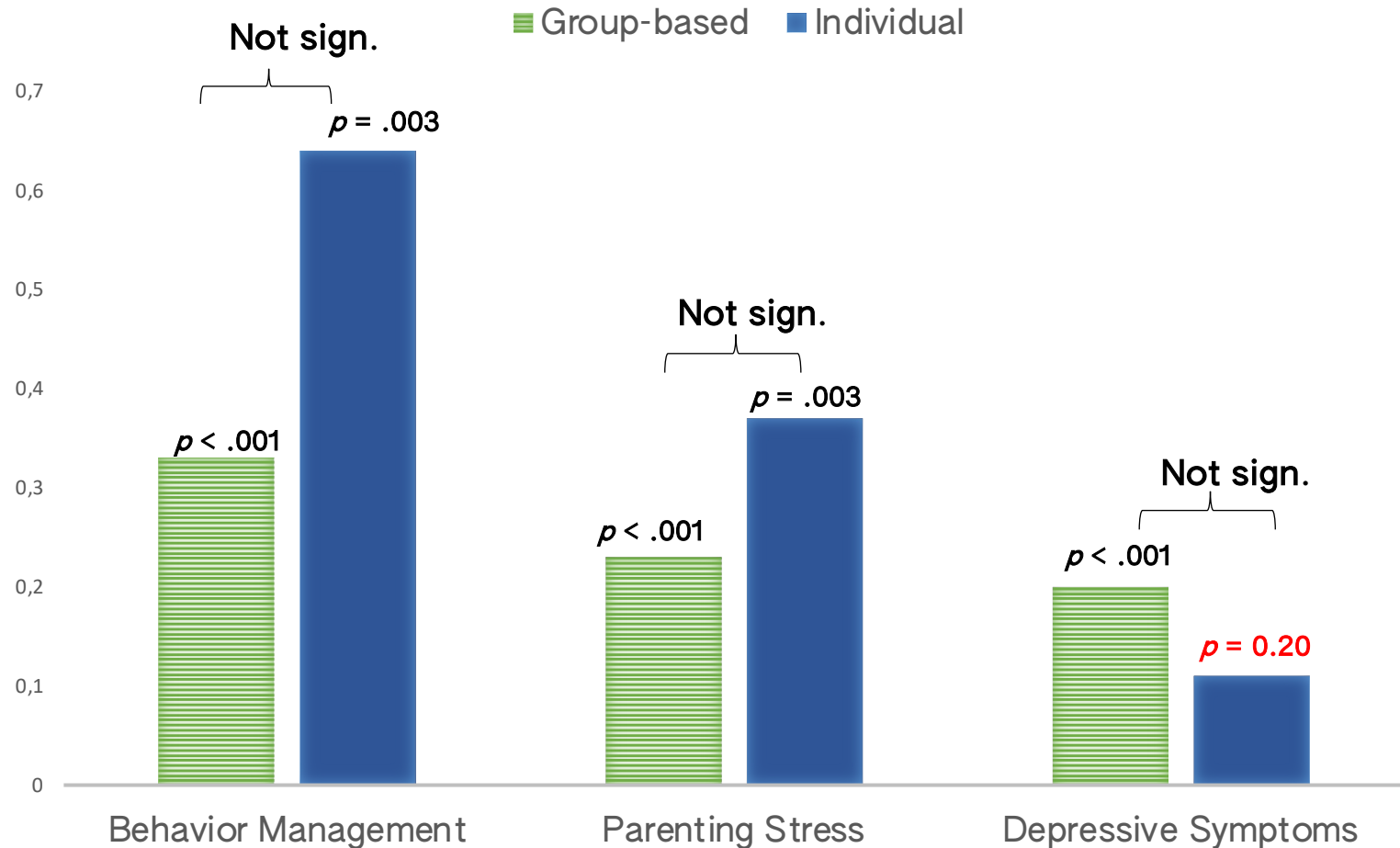
$p < .001$, $d = -0.26$;
95% CI [-0.36, -0.16];
 $n = 83$, $k = 281$



$p < .001$, $d = -0.18$;
95% CI [-0.28, -0.09]
 $n = 58$, $k = 106$

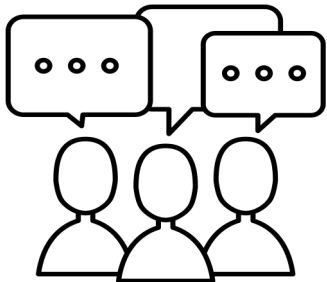
Results

GROUP-BASED VS INDIVIDUAL



Discussion

- Overall small ES
 - Except for child behavior management in individual format → Direct coaching? (Hershell et al., 2008)
- Difference for parental depressive symptoms outcome!
 - Only effect in group-based format
 - Social support?
- Depends on parents and clinician





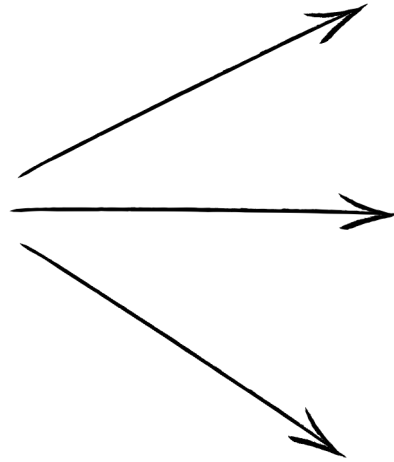
Thank you for your
attention!



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Results

Group-based vs individual



$d = 0.33$;
95% CI [0.19, 0.46]



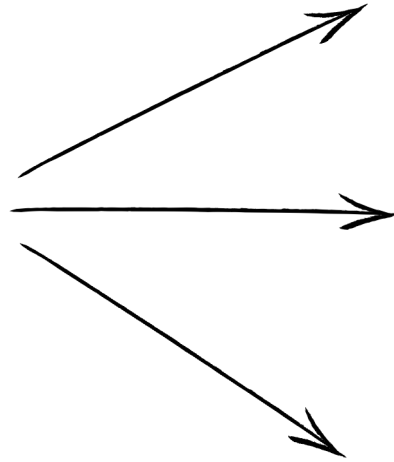
$d = -0.23$;
95% CI [-0.34, -0.12]



$d = -0.20$;
95% CI [-0.31, -0.09]

Results

Group-based vs individual



$d = 0.64$;
95% CI [0.24, 1.05]



$d = -0.37$;
95% CI [-0.60, -0.14]



$d = -0.11$;
95% CI [-0.30, 0.07]