

Preventing child maltreatment and
child conduct problems in South
Africa: A randomised controlled trial
of the Sinovuyo Caring Families
Programme (2-9)

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Sinovuyo Caring Families Project

– PLH for Young Children 2-9



Research, policy & clinical practice working together

Thank you!!!



Ilifa Labantwana



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And all the parents and children who participated in the research, research assistants, volunteers, group facilitators, project managers, interns & others who made this possible!

Aims of the study

- Could a parenting programme increase positive parenting?
- Could it reduce harsh discipline?
- Could it decrease child conduct problems?

Thatch Roof:
Limit Setting

Problem Solving
Consequences
Cool-Down (Time-Out)
Ignoring Difficult Behaviors
Keeping Children Safe (Household Rules)
Giving Clear and Positive Instructions

Sunshine
of Positive
Attention

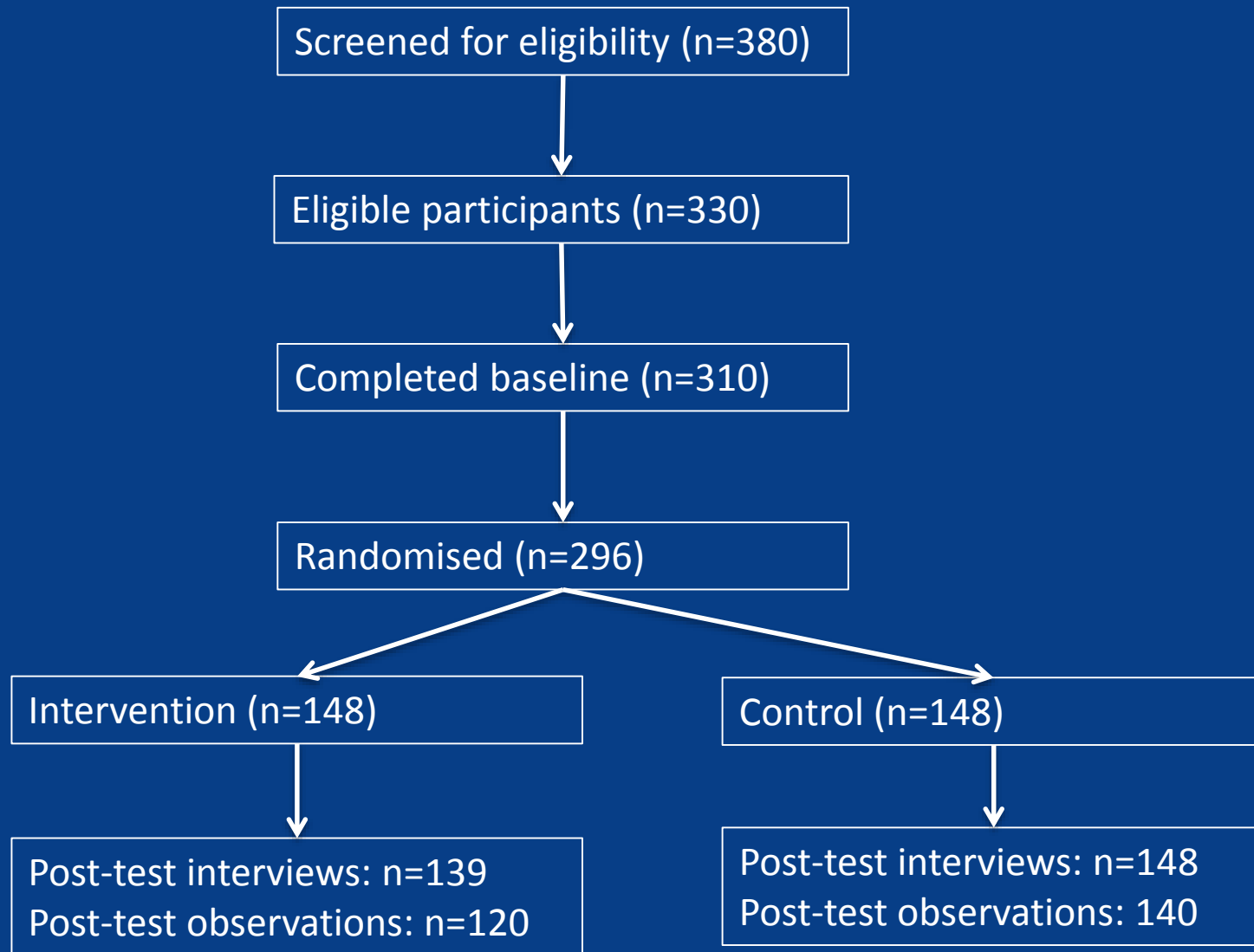
Mud Walls:
Positive Parenting

Rewards (A Little Something Extra)
Praising Our Children
Naming Feelings
Say What You See
Special Time with Your Child
Parent Goals and Ground Rules

Building a Rondavel of Support for You and Your Child

Lonwabo is playing with pots and pans while
Mother is sms-ing





Design and procedure

Measures

- Child behaviour:
 - Eyberg Child Behavior Inventory
- Positive parenting: from the PARYC:
 - Supporting positive behaviour
 - Setting limits
- Harsh discipline: from the ICAST:
 - Physical discipline
 - Severe physical discipline
 - Psychological discipline

Data analysis

1. Pre-post difference (average, and 95% CI)

- Control arm
- Intervention arm: All
- Intervention arm: <5 versus ≥ 5 sessions

2. Model-based effect sizes (and CIs)

- Linear mixed model, included child age, child gender, location, time point, arm (fixed effects); participant, programme group (random effects)

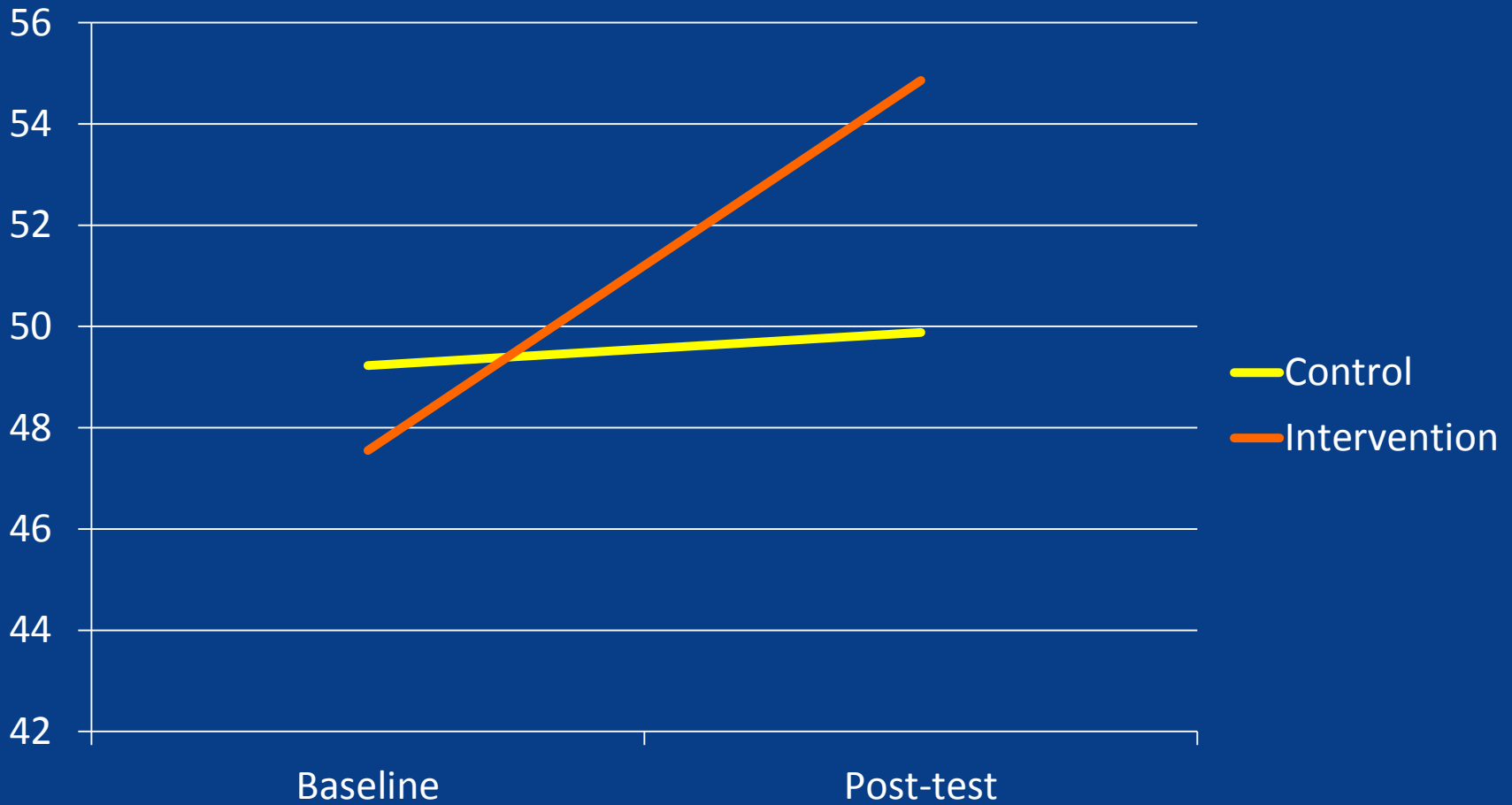
Who was included in our sample?

- Caregivers:
 - Age ranged 18-75, mean of 34.
 - The majority (186, 63%) were single and had never married
 - All but one caregiver was female
 - Most (180, 61%) had some high school education
 - Only 44 (15%) were working
 - 241 (81%) were the child's biological mother
- Children:
 - 159 (54%) were male
 - Child ages covered the full spectrum of 2-9, with a mean of 5.2 years
 - Intensity scores on the ECBI ranged from 89-225 (mean 133.9)
 - Problem scores on the ECBI ranged from 15-36 (mean of 24.9)

Means: Positive Parenting Intensity

	Baseline (std. dev) [95% CI]	Post-test(std. dev) [95% CI]	Change score
Control	49.23 (11.42) [47.39 – 51.07]	49.88 (11.33) [48.05 – 51.71]	1.165 [-0.6 – 2.9]
Intervention	47.55 (9.31) [46.05 – 49.05]	54.86 (9.37) [53.30 – 56.42]	5.581 [3.3 – 7.8]

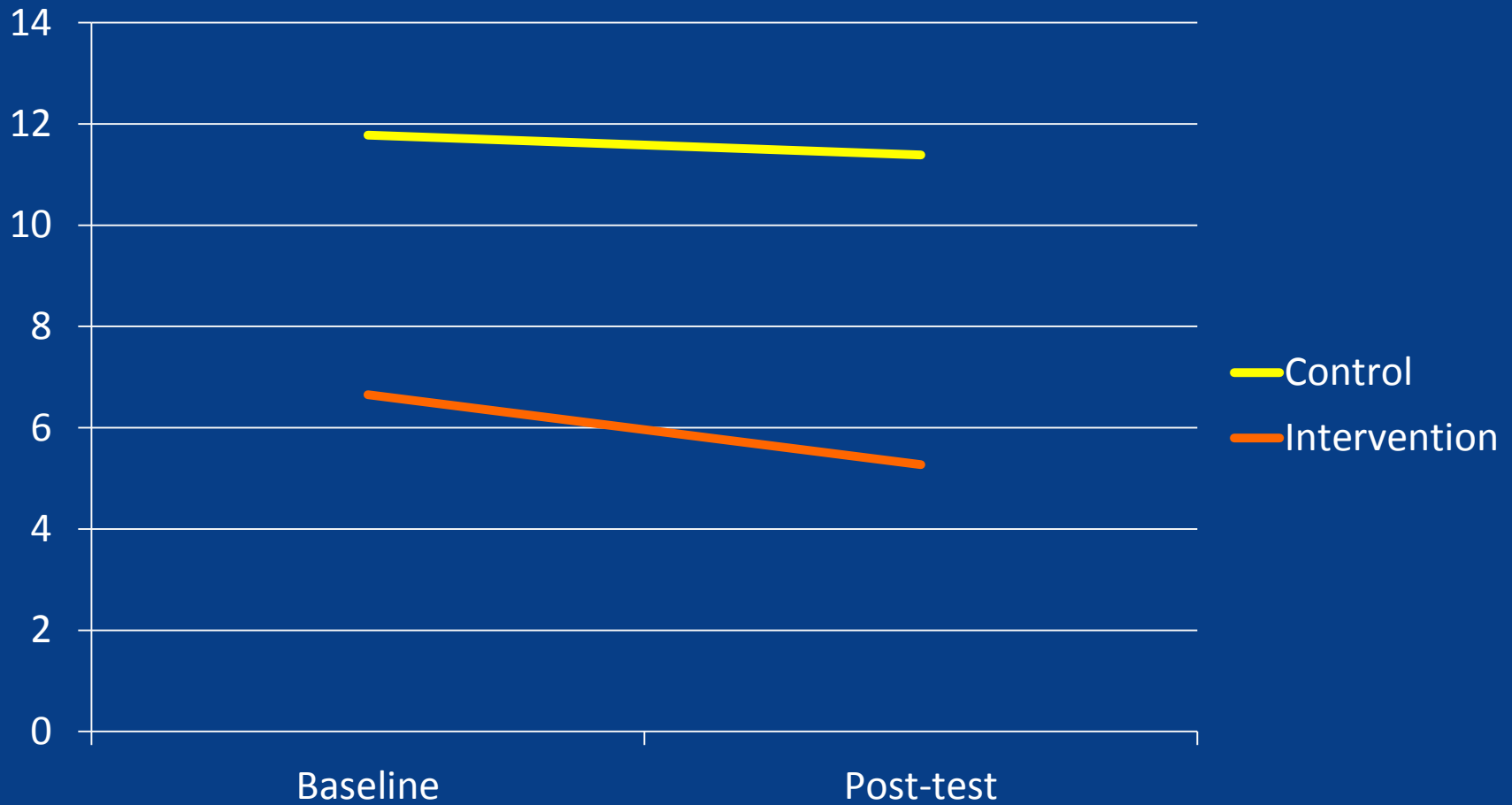
Means: Positive Parenting Intensity



Means: Harsh Discipline

	Baseline (std. dev) [95% CI]	Post-test(std. dev) [95% CI]
Control	11.78 (8.60) [10.40 – 13.17]	6.65 (6.57) [5.58 – 7.71]
Intervention	11.39 (7.35) [10.20 – 12.58]	5.27 (5.89) [4.29 – 6.25]

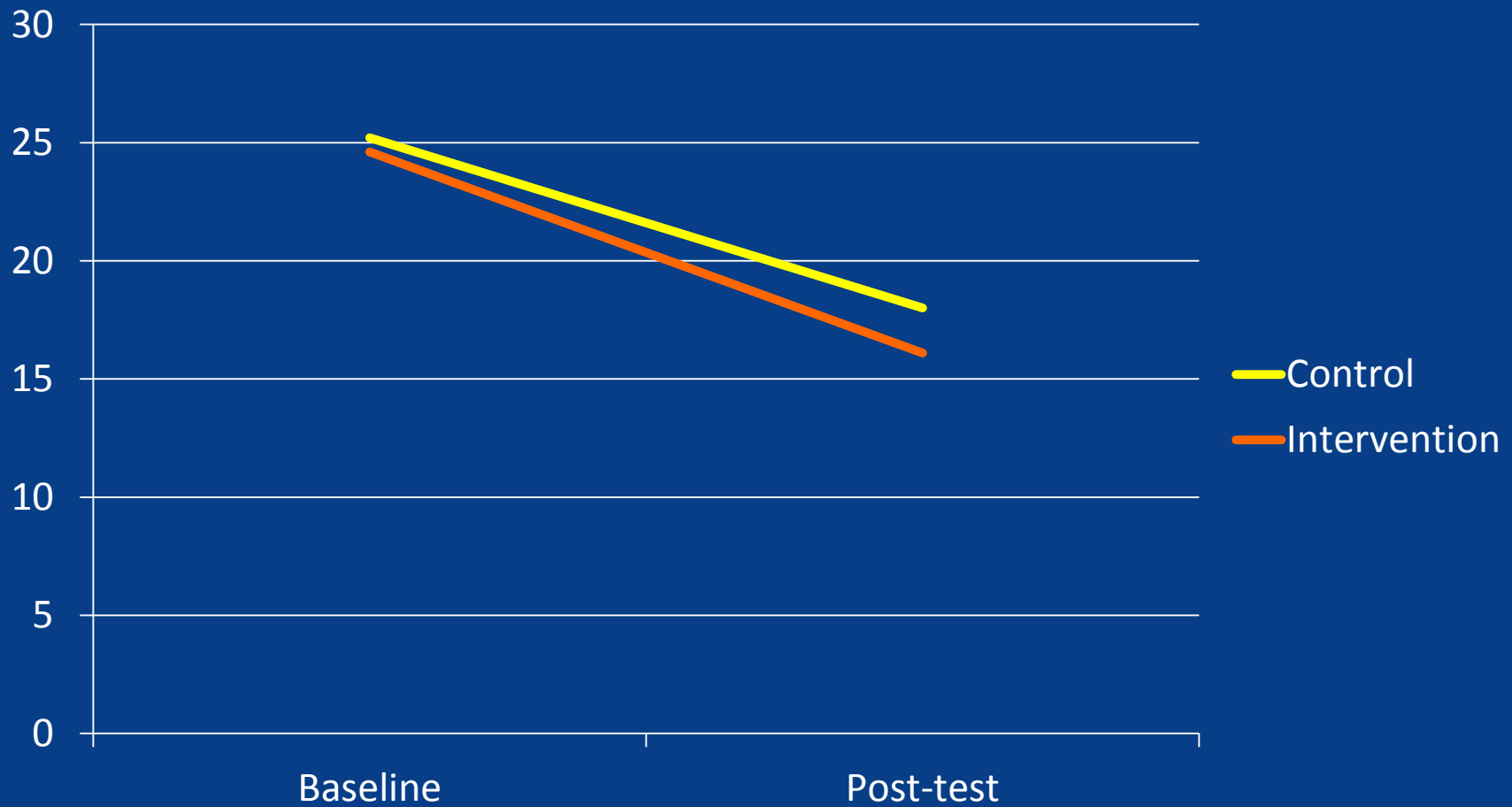
Means: Harsh Discipline



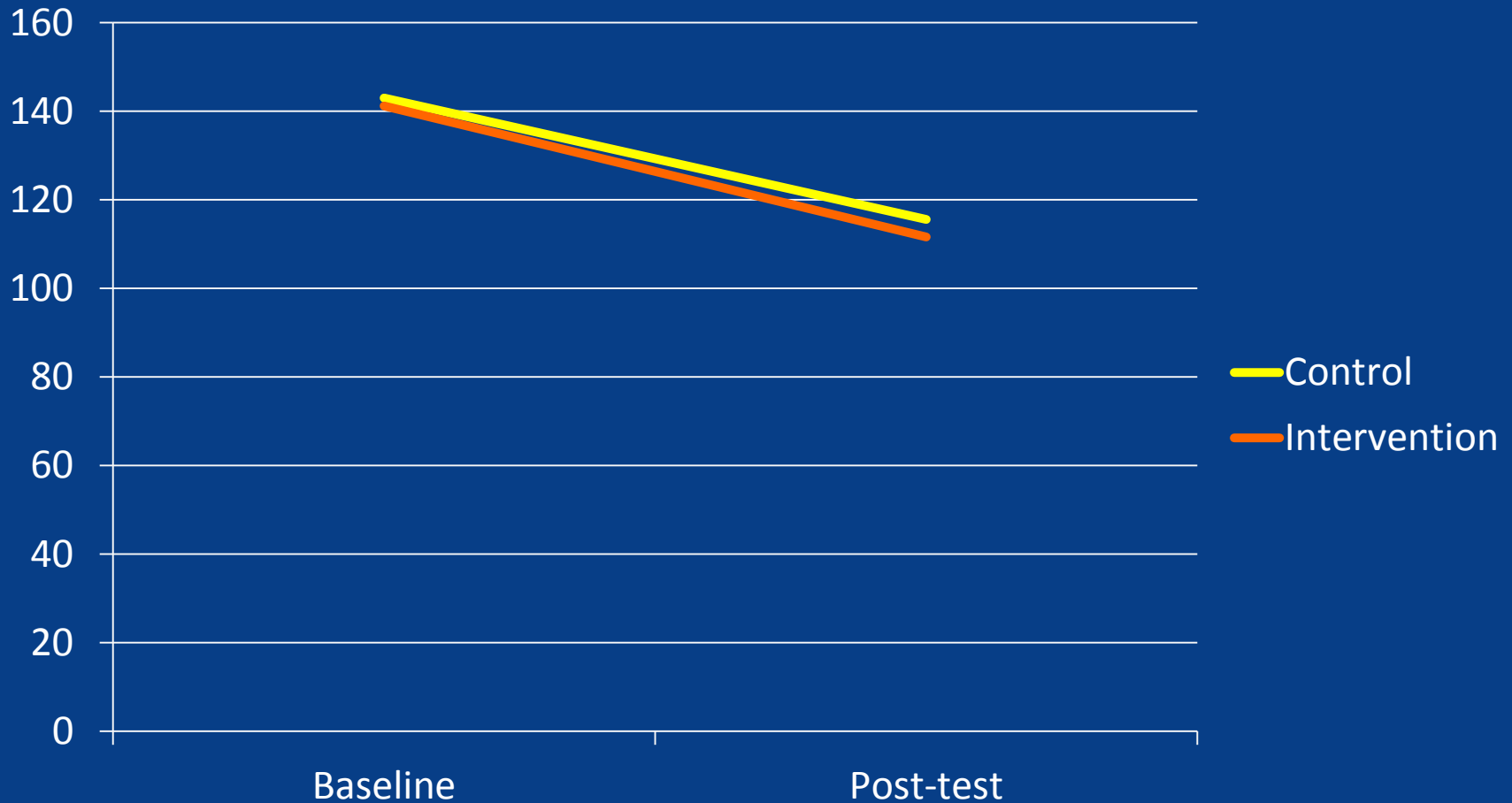
Means: Child Conduct Problems

	Baseline (std. dev) [95% CI]	Post-test(std. dev) [95% CI]	Change score
<u>Problem:</u>			
Control	25.16 (4.94) [24.37 – 25.96]	18.03 (8.46) [16.66 – 19.39]	-6.91 [-8.1 - -5.7]
Intervention	24.61 (5.07) [23.79 – 25.42]	16.05 (7.93) [14.73 – 17.37]	-1.96 [-3.9 – 0.0]
<u>Intensity:</u>			
Control	143 (23.14) [139.27 – 146.73]	115.64 (27.50) [111.20 – 120.07]	-26.69 [-30.7 – 22.7]
Intervention	141.21 (22.85) [137.53 – 144.89]	111.58 (24.82) [107.45 – 115.70]	-3.54 [-10.4 – 3.3]

Means: Child conduct (problem)



Means: Child conduct (intensity)



Summary

- Positive parenting:
 - Intervention significantly increased positive parenting
- Harsh parenting:
 - Decreased in both groups – jury out as to whether we have had a significant effect
- Child conduct problems:
 - Both problem and intensity scores reduced significantly in both groups
 - Intervention reduces intensity of child conduct problems

What next?

- Significance testing of the intervention's effect on:
 - Harsh parenting
 - Secondary outcomes:
 - Monitoring and supervision
 - Maternal depression
 - Maternal social support
 - Parenting stress
- Complete and analyse one-year follow-up data
- **Parenting for Lifelong Health**
- Explore moderators (parent ill-health, substance abuse, intimate partner violence, etc.)
- Explore ways to reduce barriers to attendance