The Parenting Project:

DEPARTMENT OF Policy Analysis and Management

Healthy Children, Families, & Communities

Outcomes of Participants in Cornell Cooperative Extension Discipline is Not a Dirty Word Parent Education Program 2018-2019

By Julia Chapman and Kimberly Kopko

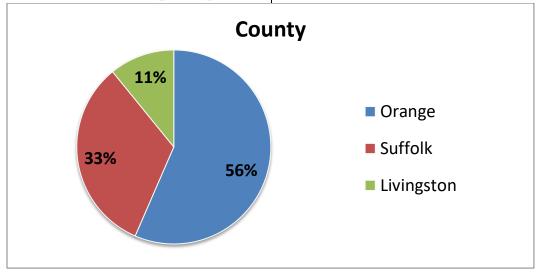
Cornell Cooperative Extension (CCE) offers a variety of programs for parents and caregivers. These programs reach a wide range of families and seek to promote positive parenting ultimately, healthy family and child development. This report presents data collected from participants in the Discipline is Not a Dirty Word (DINADW) program from August 2018 to July 2019. **Participants** included parents and caregivers who participated in programs comprised of at least six hours of content delivery. Data were collected from participants

at the first session (a pre-test) and at the last session (a post-test). Results of the analysis of these data are shown below.

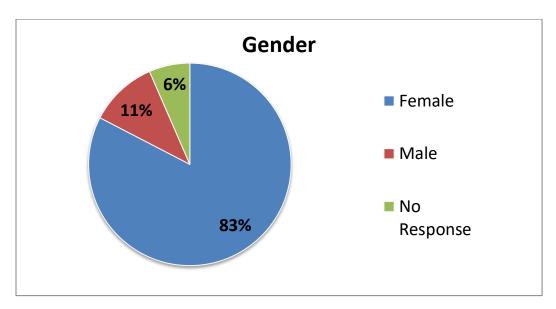
Demographics of Participants attending **DINADW**

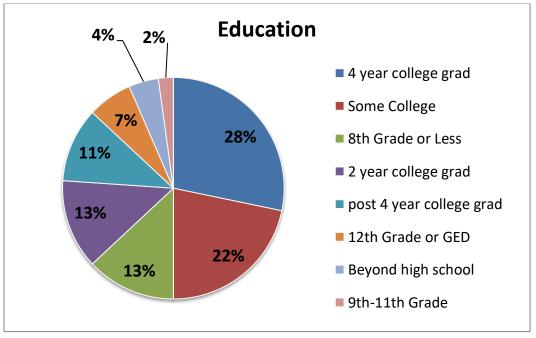
The following summaries use data from 46 participants who completed a pre-test survey given at the first session of their parent education class.

Most participants in the DINADW were from Orange County (56%).



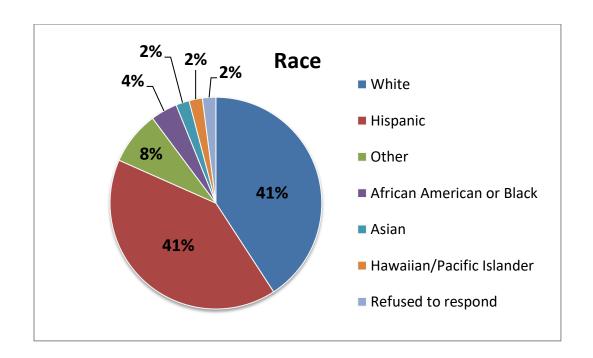
Eighty-three percent of the participants in the program were female. Educational attainment among the participants varied widely, with the greatest number of participants graduating from a 4-year college (28%), and those who had attended but not graduated from college (22%).

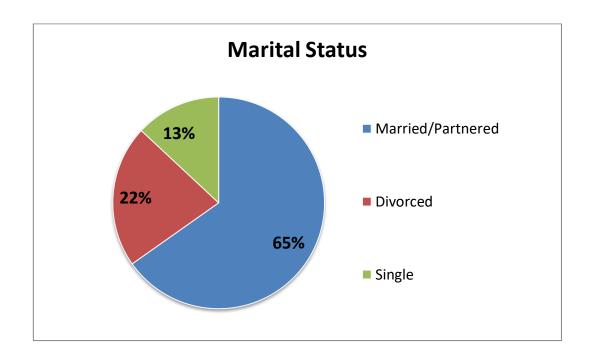




The majority of the participants in the DINADW parent education class were White or Hispanic (41% each) and the

most common marital status was married or partnered (65%).





Pre-Post Survey Results

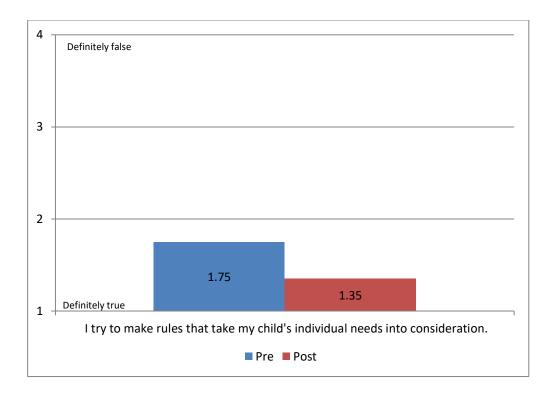
This evaluation used a pre- and posttest, in which participants were asked to answer two identical surveys—one given at the first class session and another given after the completion of the last parenting class. The survey included ten questions about parenting attitudes, behaviors and knowledge designed to capture some of what was taught in the class. The pre-post-study design allows researchers to see if attitudes, behaviors, and knowledge change during the course of the workshop. Using this type of research design does not allow one to determine whether taking part in the parent education class caused a change in attitudes, behaviors and knowledge; such changes could occur for other reasons outside of the workshop. However, it is possible that any significant pre-to-post changes in parenting attitudes, behaviors knowledge that are observed may have resulted from taking part in the program.

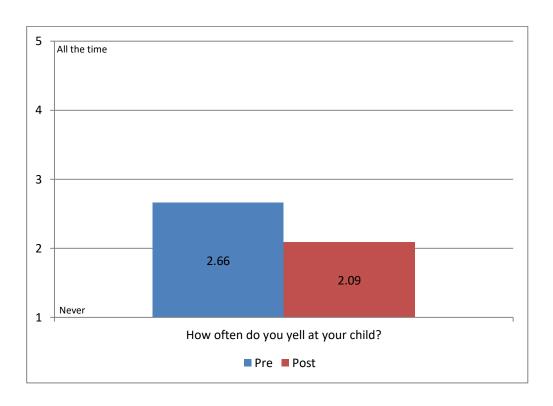
The following evaluation is based on information provided by 20

participants, who completed their program and completed both a pre- and a post-test survey. Four of the ten measures tested showed a significant improvement from the pre- to the posttest. Specifically, CCE parent participants education reported increases in: confidence in making rules that take their child's needs into consideration, belief that they had the skills necessary to be a good caregiver, and explaining the reasons for the rules they make. Participants reported decreases in how often they yell at their child,

A p-value generated from a paired ttest was used as a statistical measure to determine whether a change in a given survey question between the pre- and post-test was significant. A p-value of .10 or less was considered statistically significant, and means that we can be 90% certain that the pre-to-post changes in participant responses are not due to chance.

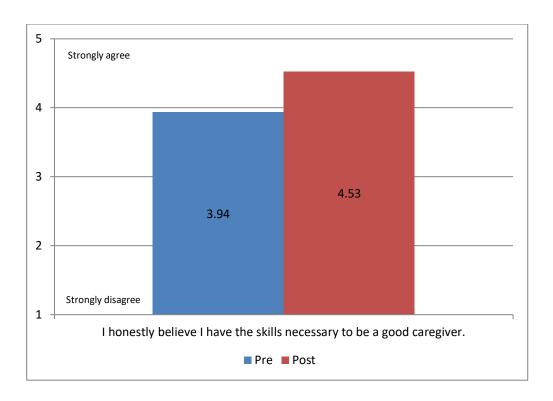
In comparing participants' pre- and post-test survey results, the following two questions showed statistically significant changes at the 1% level.

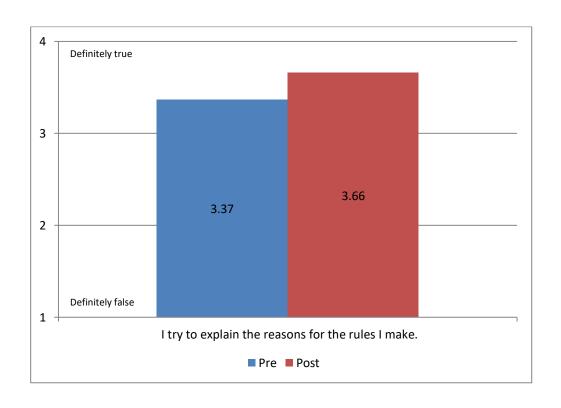




In comparing participants' pre- and post-test survey results, the following

two questions showed statistically significant changes at the 5% level





These results indicate that four out of ten measures of parenting attitudes, behaviors and knowledge improved significantly from the pre- to the posttest, highlighting areas in which the DINADW program may have had a positive impact on participants.

Visit the *Parenting Project* website at:

https://www.human.cornell.edu/pam/engagement/parenting/home

This work was supported by Cornell Cooperative Extension (Smith Lever funds) received from Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Any opinions, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the view of the U.S. Department of Agriculture

Julia Chapman is the Extension Research Aide for *The Parenting Project:*Healthy Children, Families, & Communities in the Department of Policy
Analysis and Management at Cornell University.

Kimberly Kopko is a Senior Extension Associate in the Department of Policy Analysis and Management at Cornell University and Director of *The Parenting Project: Healthy Children, Families, & Communities.*



© 2019 Cornell Cooperative Extension Cornell University offers equal program and employment opportunities

