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 and, ultimately, healthy family and child development. This research brief presents data collected from participants in the Parenting Skills Workshop Series, held in 2009-2010. 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 the Parenting Skills Workshop Series

The following summaries use data from 106 participants who completed a pre-test survey given at the first session of their parent education class.

The majority of participants in the Parenting Skills Workshop Series program were either from Tompkins or Tioga Counties.
Fifty-six percent of the participants in the program were female. Educational attainment among the participants varied widely, with the greatest number of participants having finished their education at 12th grade or a GED (33%), followed by those who completed some college (21%).

The majority of the participants in the Parenting Skills Workshop Series classes were white (91%) and 56% were married or partnered.
Pre-Post Survey Results

This study used a pre- and post-test evaluation, in which the participants were asked to answer two identical surveys—one given at the first session of the class 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 knowledge, attitude or behaviors;
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 and knowledge that are observed may have resulted from taking part in the program.

The following evaluation is based on information provided by 74 participants, who completed the Parenting Skills Workshop Series program and completed both a pre- and a post-test survey. Five of the ten measures tested showed significant improvements from the pre- to the post-test. Specifically, participants of parent education classes in the Parenting Skills Workshop Series program reported increased patience with their child, increased confidence in making rules which take their child’s need into consideration, decreases in how often they yell at their child, decreases in how many hours their child watches television, and increased confidence that they have the skills necessary to be a good caregiver.

A p-value generated from a paired t-test 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% sure 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 questions showed statistically significant changes.
1. I try to make rules that take my child's individual needs into consideration.

2. How often do you yell at your child?

3. How many hours—either in your home or elsewhere—would you say your child spends watching television on a typical weekday?
These results indicate that five out of ten measures of parenting attitudes, behaviors and knowledge improved significantly from the pre- to the post-test, highlighting areas in which Parenting Skills Workshop Series parent education program has had a positive impact on participants.
Visit the Parenting in Context project at:

http://www.parenting.cit.cornell.edu

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