

Characteristics and Consequences of Family Capacity-Building Practices

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Presentation made at the Third International Society on Early Intervention Conference,
New York, New York, May 4, 2011

Purpose of the Presentation

- Propose an operational definition of family capacity-building intervention practices
- Describe four elements of family capacity-building and how they are related
- Present findings from a study that promoted and enhanced parents' capacity to provide their children interest-based everyday learning opportunities

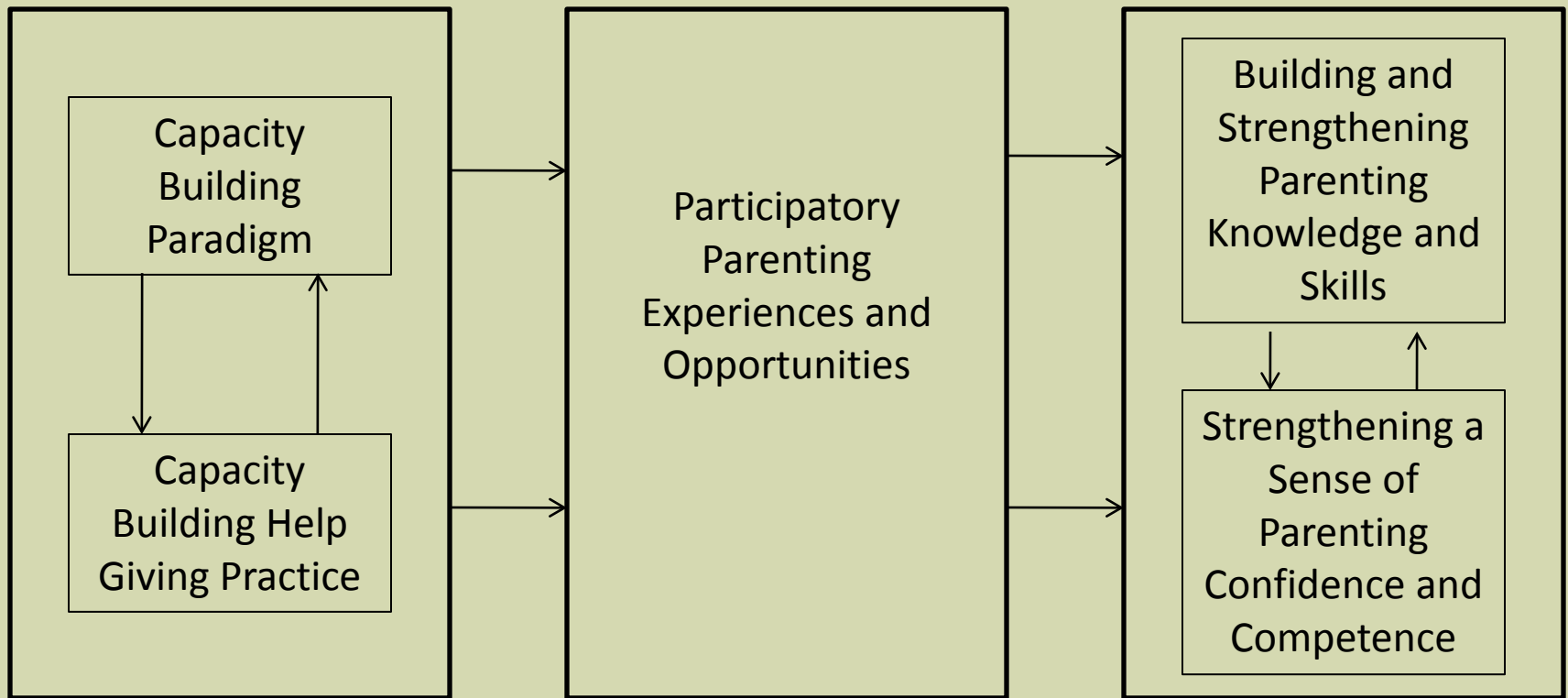
A Proposed Definition of Family Capacity-Building

Family capacity-building refers to the methods and procedures used by practitioners to create parenting opportunities and experiences to strengthen existing and promote the development of new parenting abilities in a manner that enhances and strengthens parenting self-efficacy beliefs

Four Elements of Capacity-Building

- Capacity-building as a model or paradigm for structuring how early childhood practitioners work with families
- Capacity-building as a set of help giver practices that engage parents in participatory experiences and opportunities that build and strengthen parent and family capacity
- Capacity-building as parenting knowledge and skills for carrying-out parenting responsibilities and promoting child learning
- Capacity-building as a sense of parenting competence and confidence

Relationship Between the Four Elements of the Capacity-Building Model



Contrasting Approach to Early Childhood Intervention^a

Capacity Building Models		Traditional Models
Promotion	vs.	Treatment
Empowerment	vs.	Expertise
Strengths-Based	vs.	Deficit-Based
Resource-Based	vs.	Service-Based
Family-Centered	vs.	Professional Centered

^a Dunst, C. J., & Trivette, C. M. (2009). Capacity-building family systems intervention practices. *Journal of Family Social Work*, 12(2), 119-143.

Parenting Capacity-Building Paradigm

Models	Main Focus
Promotion	Enhance and promote parenting knowledge and skills
Empowerment	Create opportunities that support and strengthen a sense of parenting confidence and competence
Strengths-Based	Build on existing parenting capabilities as the basis for promoting new parenting skills
Resource-Based	Use a range of resources and supports for enhancing parenting capabilities
Family-Centered	Engage parents in participatory experiences and opportunities to strengthen and promote parenting knowledge, skills, and self-efficacy beliefs

Capacity-Building Parenting Opportunities

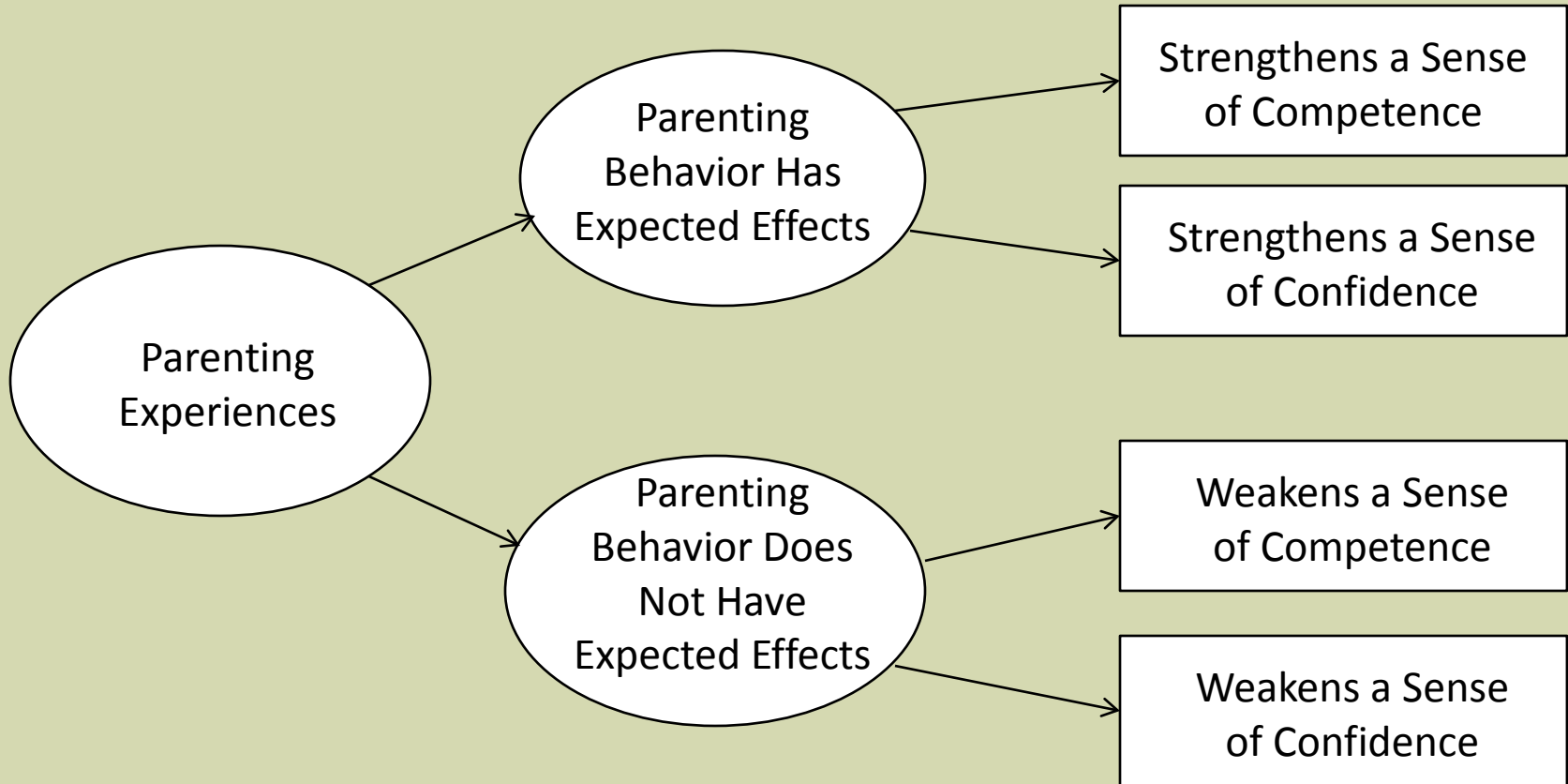
Parenting experiences and opportunities that actively involve parents in everyday, real life parenting activities are more likely to have capacity-building characteristics and consequences. These include, but are not limited to, a parent providing his or her child everyday learning opportunities to promote child development.

Building and Strengthening Parenting Confidence and Competence

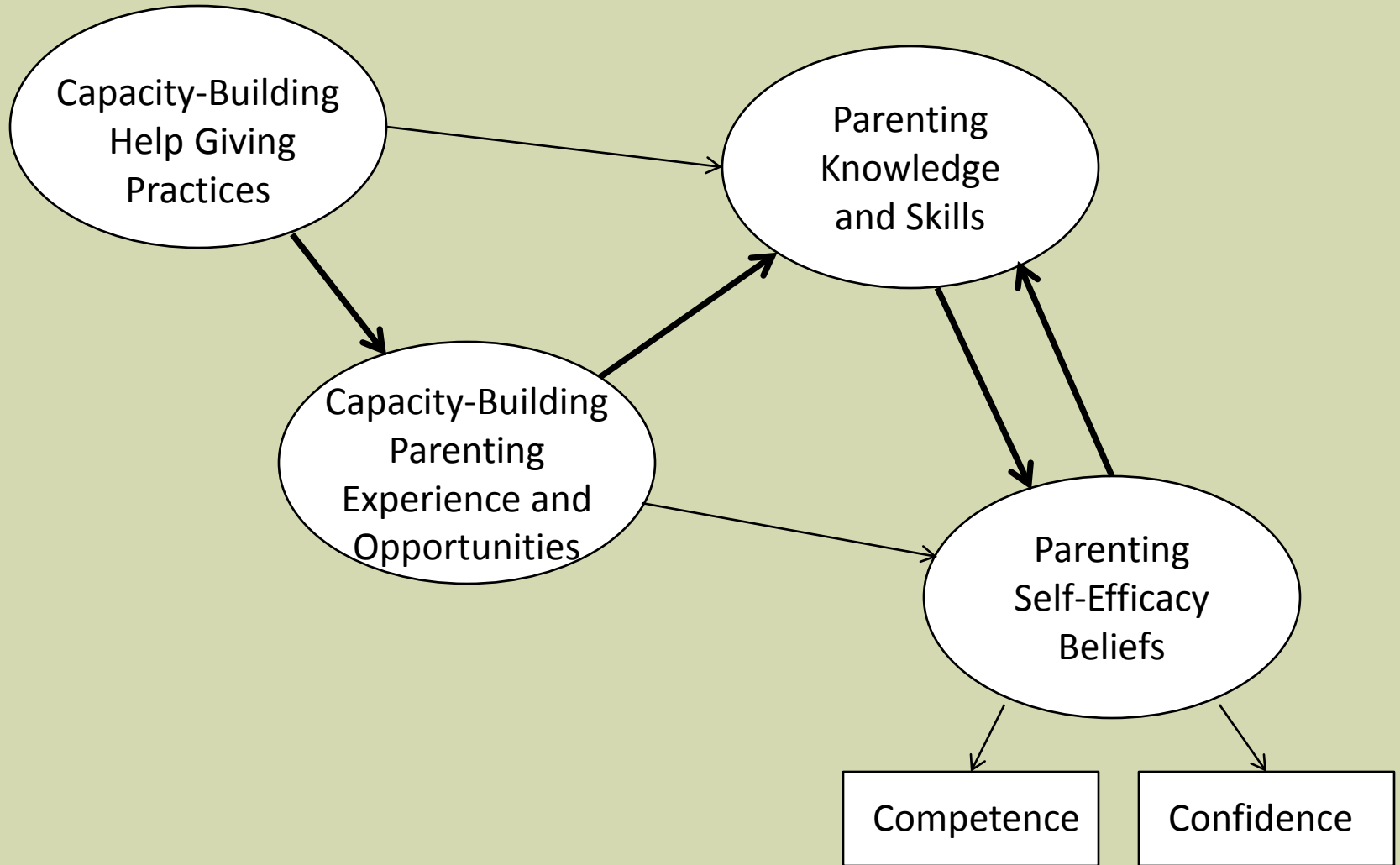
The experiences afforded parents to strengthen and build parenting capacity must also influence or change a parents' sense of confidence and competence if the parent is to sustain engagement in parenting behavior.

- *A sense of competence* refers to the (self-efficacy) belief that one's behavior will have the expected effect or outcome
- *A sense of confidence* refers to the (self-efficacy) belief that one has the capacity to perform a task competently

Contrasting Consequences of Different Parenting Experiences



Model for Depicting the Relationship Between Capacity-Building Help Giving Practices and Capacity Building Parenting Experiences and Outcomes



Caregiver Confidence and Competence Associated With the Use of Caregiver-Mediated Intervention Practices^a

Purpose: Determine the extent to which the use of caregiver-mediated everyday child learning was associated with improvements in caregiver skills, competence, and confidence

Study Participants: Three mothers and one grandmother of preschool aged children with disabilities or developmental delays

Outcomes: Measures of parenting behavior (skills) and parenting self-efficacy beliefs (confidence and competence)

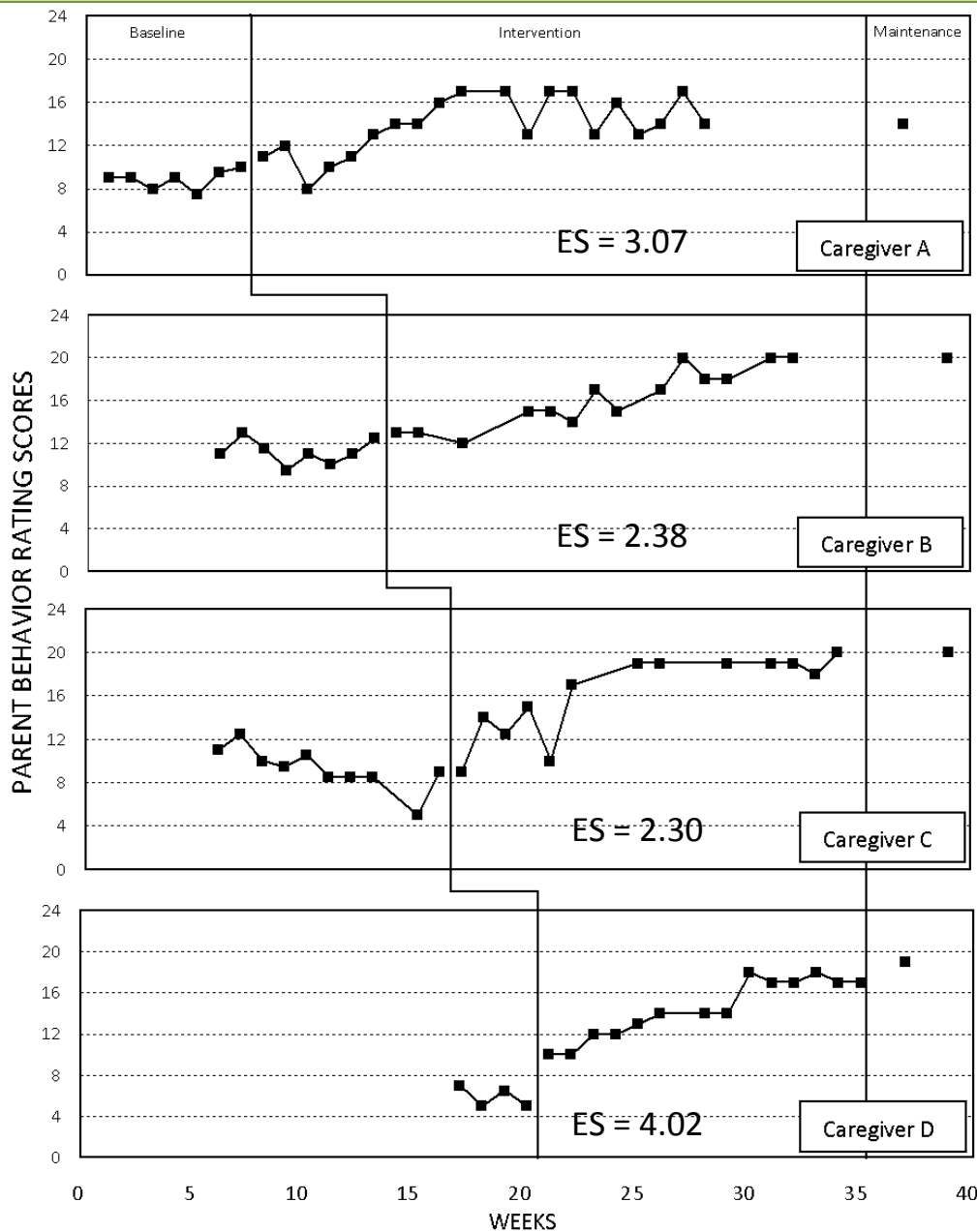
Methodology: Multiple baseline design across study participants

^a Swanson, J., Raab, M., & Dunst, C.J. (2011). Strengthening family capacity to provide young children everyday natural learning opportunities. *Journal of Early Childhood Research*, 9(1), 66-80.

Caregiver-Mediated Early Intervention Practices

- Study participants used child interest-based everyday activities as sources of child learning opportunities where the participants supported and encouraged child learning in the activities using responsive teaching procedures.
- Participants identified their children's interests, the everyday activities that were sources of interest-based learning opportunities, and the responsive caregiver behavior that was used to engage and sustain child engagement in interest-based everyday child learning.
- An early childhood practitioner used participatory parenting experiences and opportunities to support and encourage the caregivers' use of the natural environment practices.

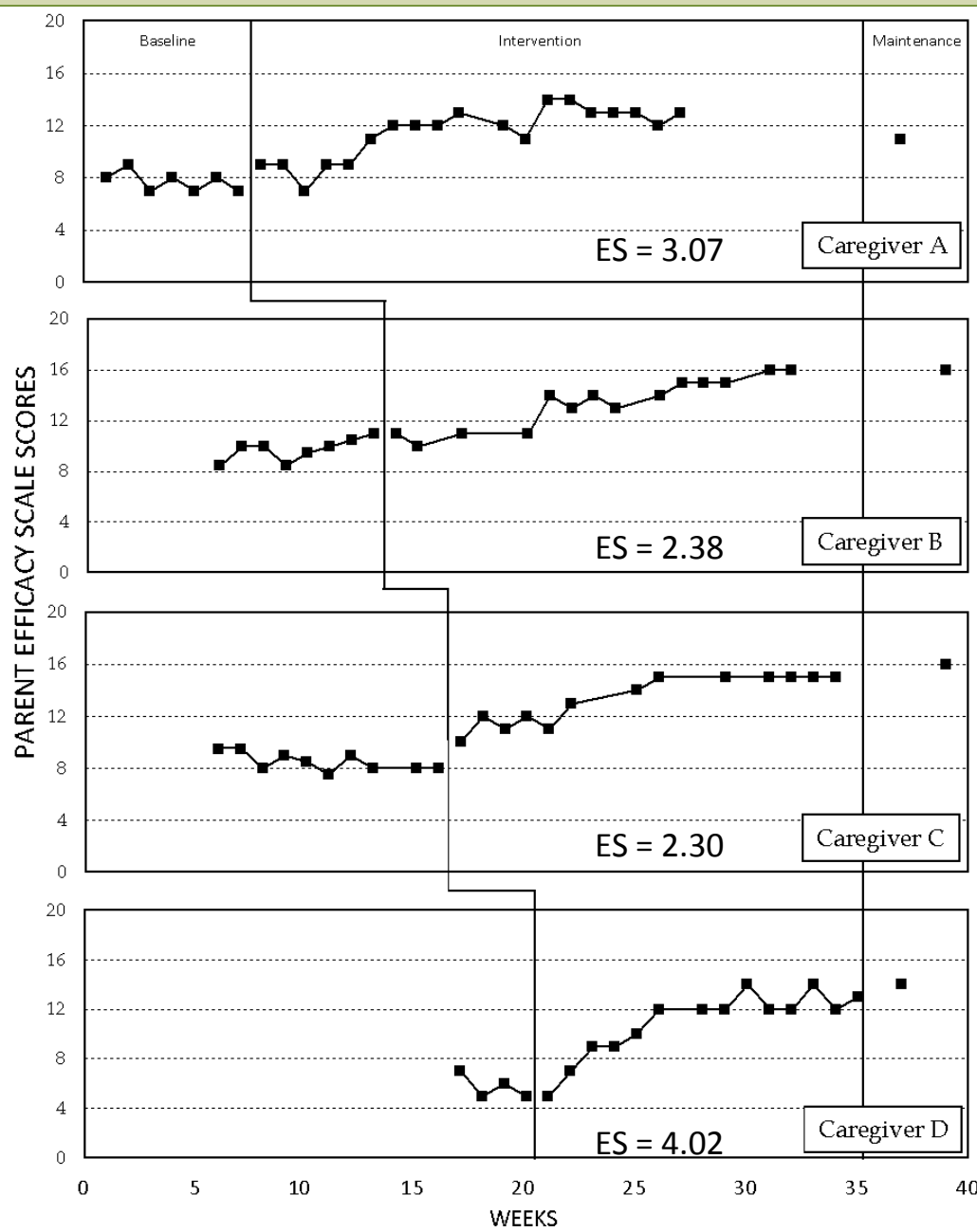
Parenting Skills



Adoption and use of everyday activities as sources of interest-based child learning opportunities strengthened and promoted parents skills in using the natural learning environment practices

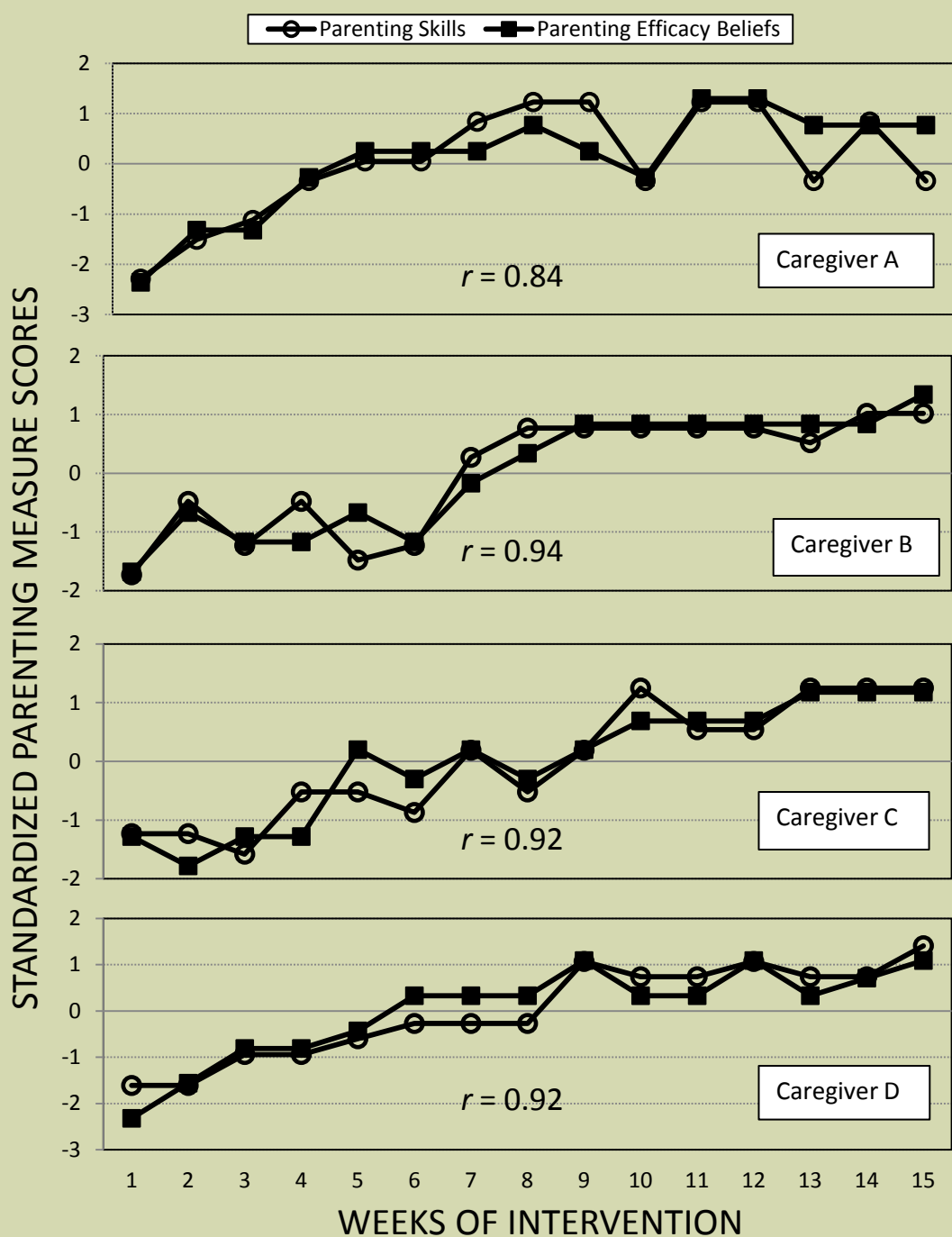
(NOTE. ES = Estimated Cohen's *d* effect size)

Parenting Confidence and Competence



Findings also showed that promoting caregivers' use of everyday activities as sources of interest-based child learning opportunities had the effect of strengthening parenting competence and confidence

(NOTE. ES = Estimated Cohen's *d* effect size)



Changes in both parenting skills and parenting confidence and competence mapped onto one another in a manner consistent with the family capacity-building model

(NOTE. *r* = Correlation between the two parenting measures)

Conclusions

- The ways in which early childhood practitioners work and interact with families matters if those interactions will have capacity-building characteristics and consequences
- Experiences and opportunities that strengthen both parenting knowledge and skills, and promote a positive sense of parenting competence and confidence, are more likely to have capacity-building consequences
- Findings from the study that specifically focused on the use of family capacity-building practices to promote parents' use of interest-based child learning opportunities yielded results consistent with the family capacity-building model

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