

WIEGE

Wie Elternschaft gelingt

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Wiss. Beirat NZFH, München, 6.11.2009



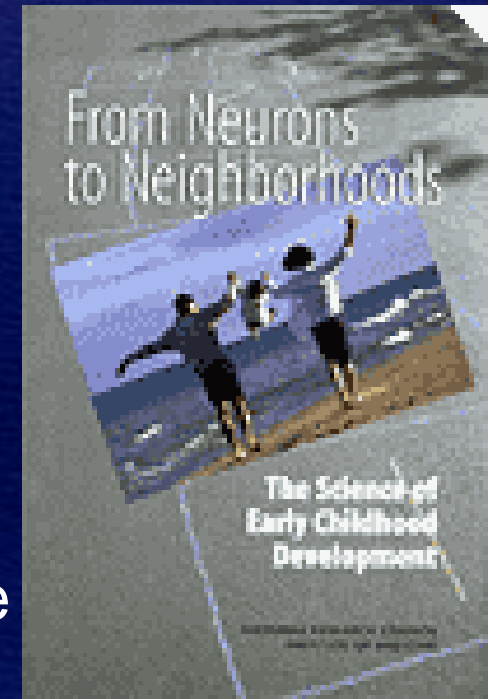
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Making Causal Connections

Shonkoff & Philips (Eds), 2000, p 77.

- Grundlagenwiss. Erkenntnisse der Entwicklungspsychologie ohne Experimente
- Interventionsforschung: RCT=Golden Standard
- Wirkt nur bei großen samples ?
- „makes sense only when the program is
 - based on sound theory regarding modifyable mechanisms

- When one is confident that the program can be faithfully implemented, and
- When there´s reasonable assurance that the children and families of interest will participate as planned“



Making Causal Connections

- „However .. randomized experiments may not be feasible or desirable for logistical or political reasons.
- In still other cases, it may already be known from previous experimentation that a program works ... The question then may be whether the program produces .. Effects in a routine setting
- => Nonexperimental Methods are then required to cope with selection and simultaneity biases“ (p77)



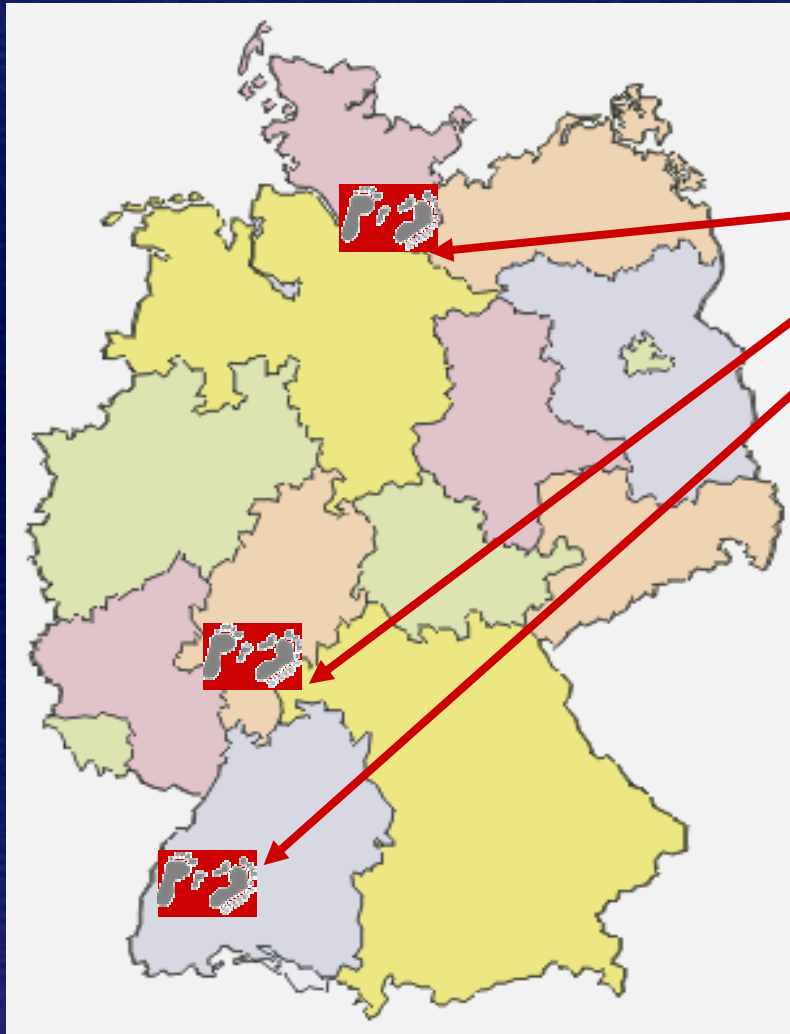
Making Causal Connections

- „initially randomized experiment can deteriorate under the impact of non-compliance, becoming a nonrandomized .
- Differential attrition arises and selection bias remains a problem despite randomization „
- Erforderlich ist experimentelles Denken => Quasiexperimentelles Design: Kontrolle von Confounders



STEEP-Training and Evaluation

Multi-site Intervention Study



Evaluation

Hamburg I + II (Suess, Bohlen, Mali)
Frankfurt (Suess, Mali, Bohlen)
Offenburg (Suess, Frumentia-Maier,
Kissgen)

Rekrutierung: zeitversetzt in Schüben, Ms

- unter 25 J.,
- höchstens Hauptschule,
- Staatl. Transferleistungen,
- Erfüllen HzE 27ff



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Erhebungen:

- Interventionsgruppe:
- Kontrollgruppe:

0 ----- 12 ----- 24 Mo

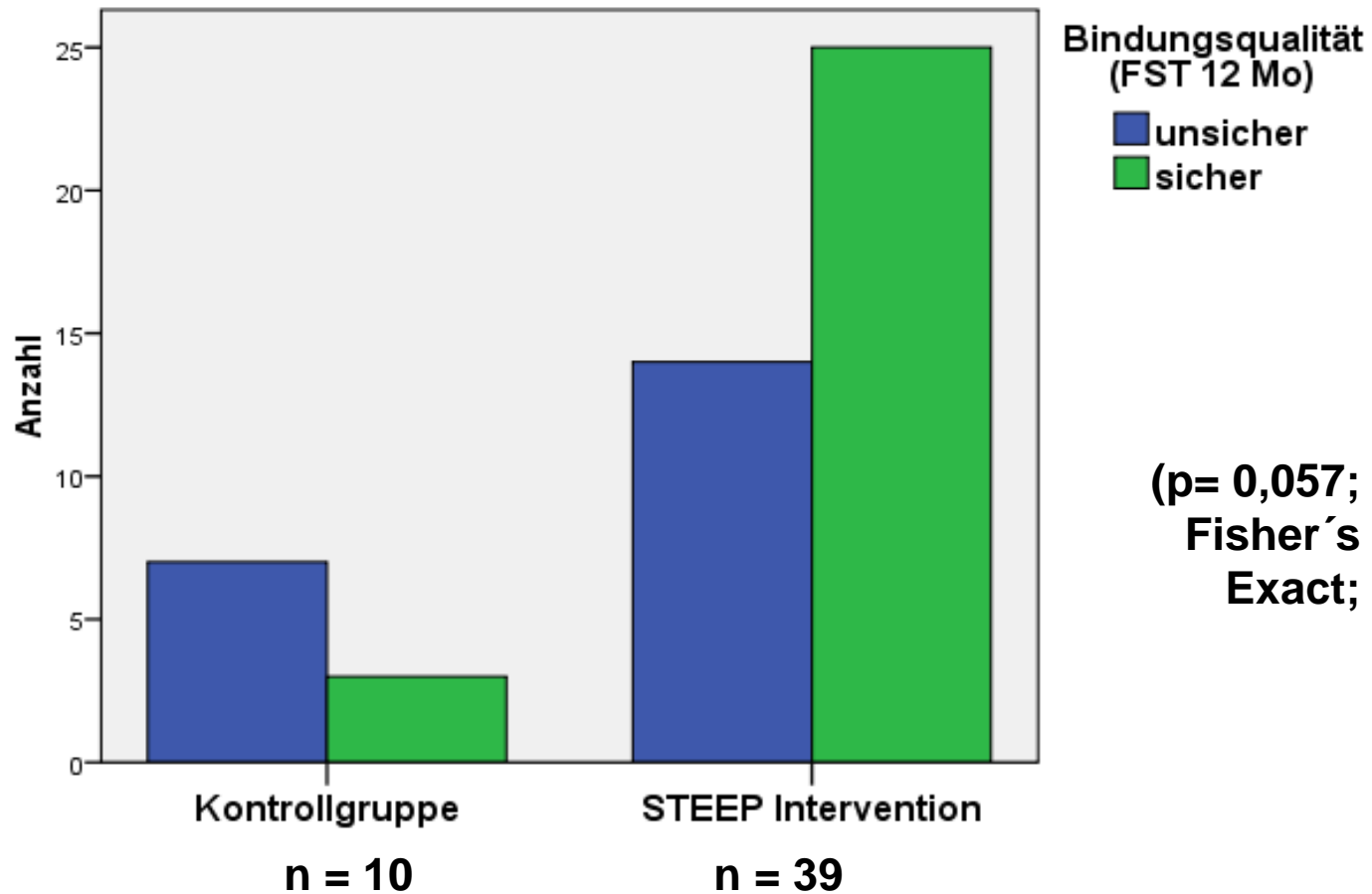
X-----X-----X-
-----X-----X-

Masse

- **Adult Attachment Projective (AAP)**
- **Parental Stress Index (PSI)**
- **Adult Adolescent Parenting Interview (AAPAI),**
- **Edinburgh Postnatale Depression Skala (EPDS).**
- **Fremde Situation (FST)**



Wirksamkeit von STEEP: Zwischenergebnisse



Unterschiede hinsichtlich Wirksamkeit

- Was wirkt?
- Für wen?
- Warum?



The Importance of Representations of Professionals

in attachment-based early intervention serving high risk mothers



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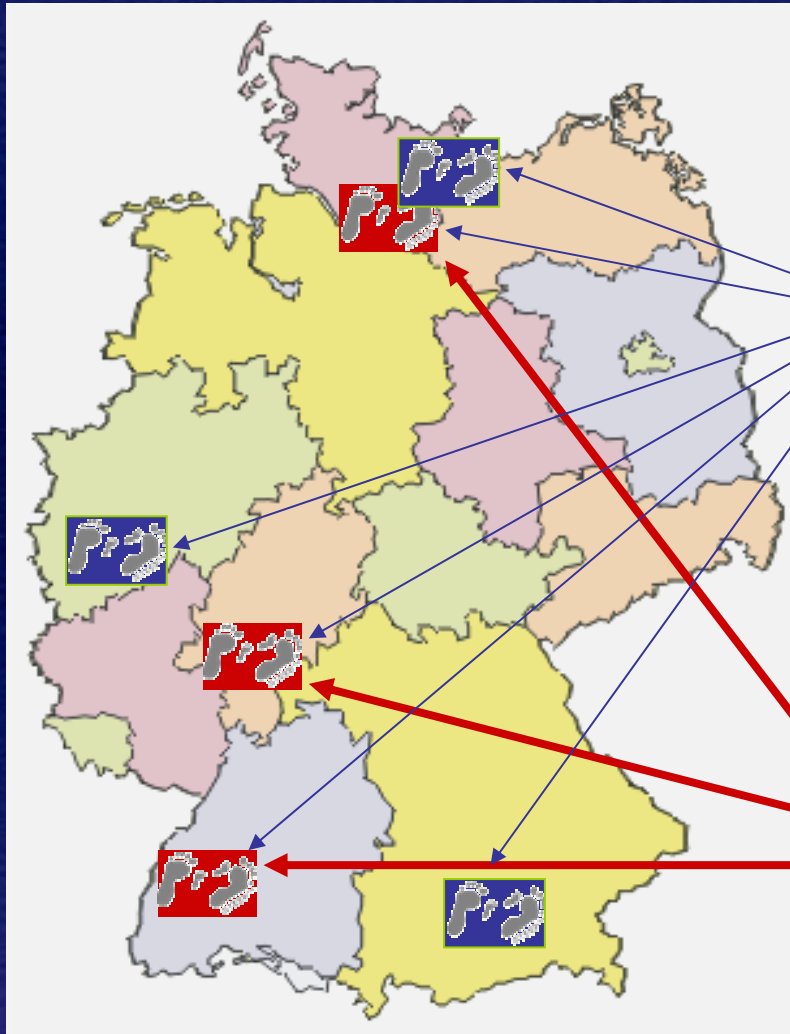
Paper presented at the Society for Research in Child Development
2009 (April) Biennial Meeting in Denver/USA

Suess, G.J., Kissgen, R., Mali, A.



STEEP-Training and Evaluation

Multi-site Intervention Study



Training

Hamburg (Suess)
Herzogtum Lauenburg (Suess, Maschke)
Frankfurt (Suess, Mankau)
Köln (Kissgen)
München (Schieche)
Offenburg (Hartmann, Frumentia Maier)

Evaluation

Hamburg I + II (Suess, Bohlen, Mali)
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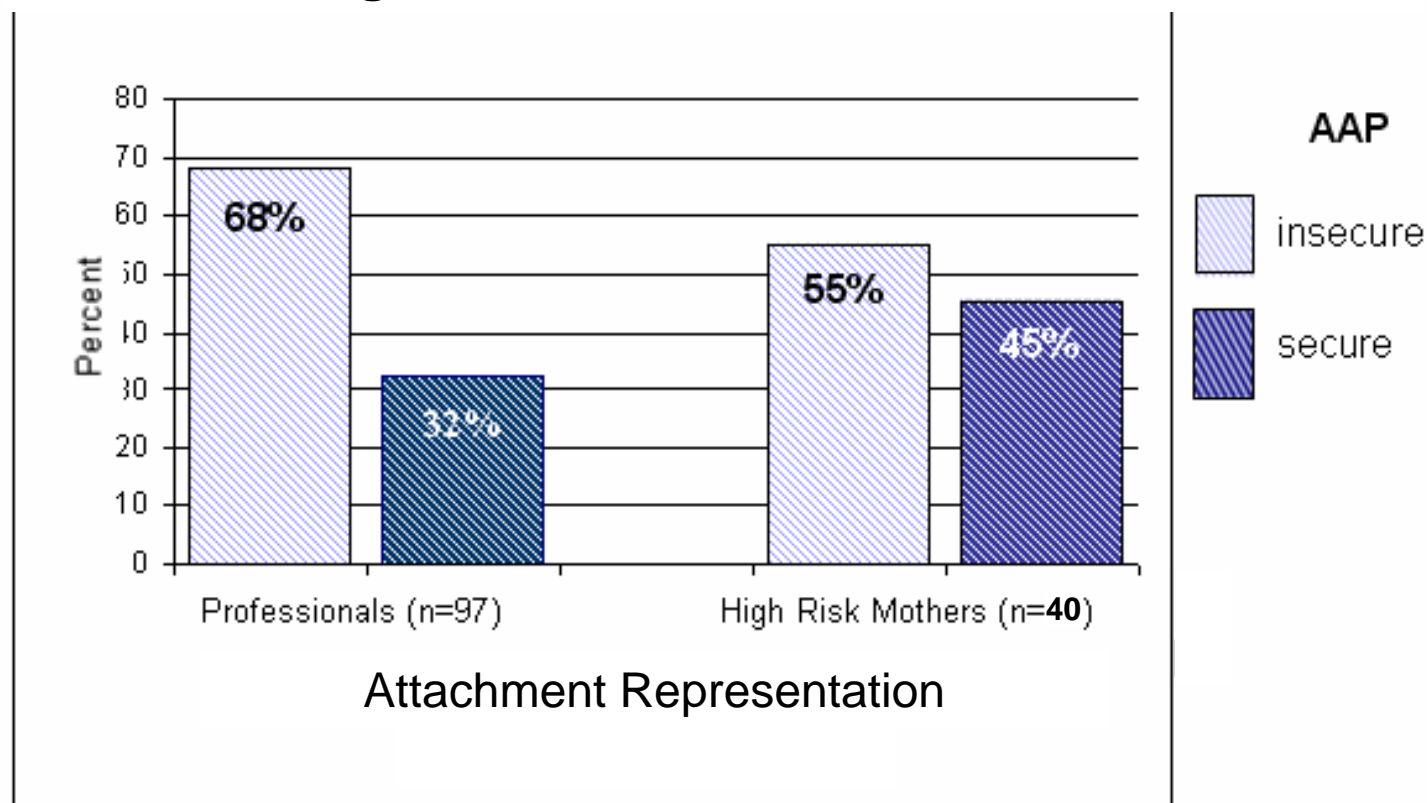
Samples

Training: AAPs of 97 Professionals




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Figure 1: Attachment Representations of Professionals and High Risk Mothers




Samples

Training: AAPs of 97 Professionals



22 Professionals: STEEP in Hamburg, Frankfurt & Offenburg

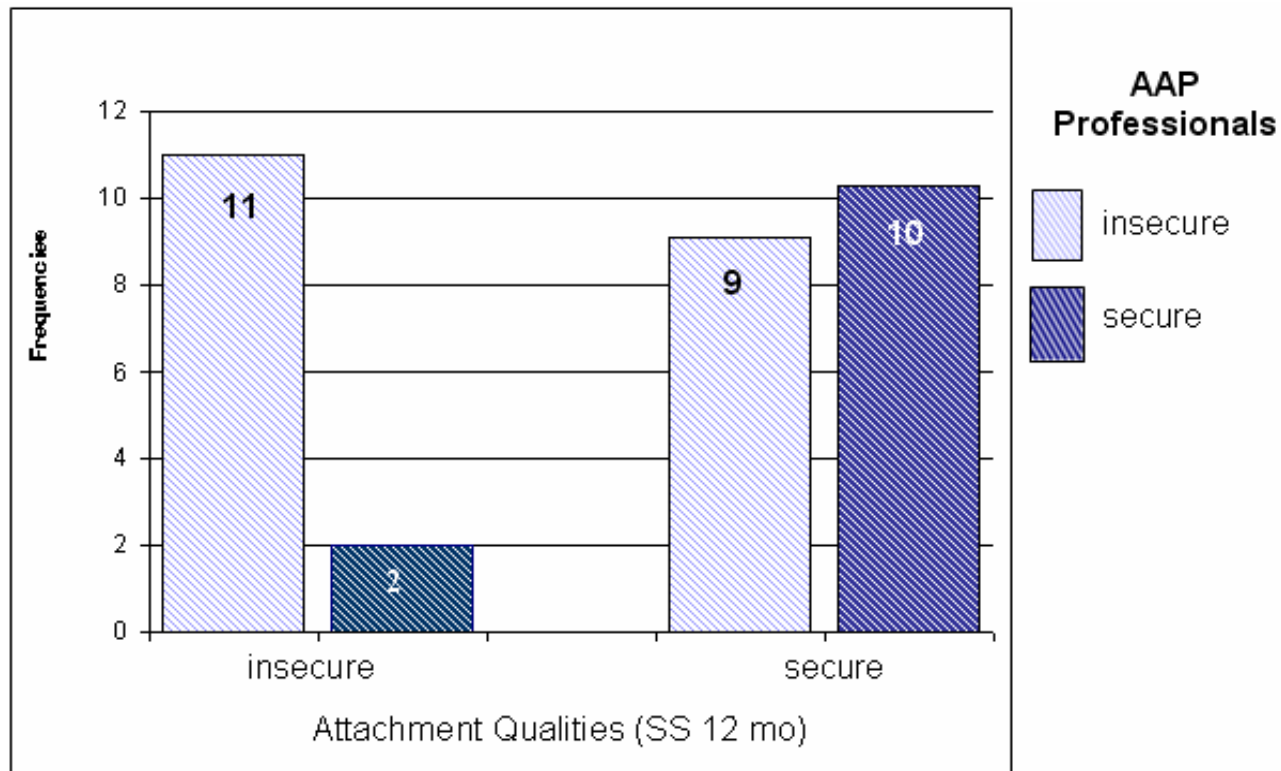


32 Data-Sets meet criteria:

- + Strange Situation Coded (12Mo)
- + AAP of Professional: 2 or 3 Codings
- + No STEEP-Worker-Change after 4 Mo



Figure 2: Influence of Professionals' Attachment Background on Intervention



Mother's Inner Working Model

AAPs of 40 Mothers coded so far



Does not predict attachment quality at 12Mo (n=30)

Table 1: Workers AAP and Strange Situation under the condition of Mothers' AAP

Mothers' AAP			Workers' AAP		
			insecure	secure	Sum
insecure	Strange Situation (12Mo)	insecure	3	0	3
		secure	5	2	7
		Sum	8	2	10
secure	Strange Situation (12Mo)	insecure	4	2	5
		secure	4	4	8
		Sum	8	6	13

Table 2: Differences among mothers of secure and insecure workers

		0 Months (t-test)			12 Months (t-test)		
Variable	AAPP	N	\bar{x}	P ¹⁾	N	\bar{x}	P ²⁾
Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale							
EPDS	insecure	31	10,32	n.s.	22	10,18	0,05
	secure	25	9,24		16	6,88	
Parental Stress Index							
Total Score	insecure	27	72,81	n.s.	20	85,60	0,03
TS	secure	18	76,72		15	76,00	
Parent-Distress.	insecure	28	30,14	n.s.	20	31,20	n.s.
PD	secure	18	28,56		15	29,13	
Parent-Child Dysfunc.	insecure	28	18,07	0,06	20	21,95	n.s.
PCDI	secure	18	21,28		15	19,93	
Difficult Child	insecure	28	25,39	n.s.	20	32,45	0,01
DC	secure	18	26,89		15	26,39	
				1) 2-tailed	2) 1-tailed		



Table 2: Differences among mothers of secure and insecure workers (t-test)

		0 Month			12 Month		
Variable	AAPP	N	\bar{x}	P ¹⁾	N	\bar{x}	P ¹⁾
Attributional Style Questionnaire							
PoAttr .	insecure	23	15,76	n.s.	20	15,46	n.s.
	secure	19	15,64		13	15,67	
NegAttr	insecure	23	12,26	n.s.	20	12,17	n.s.
	secure	19	11,76		13	11,87	
Adult-Adolescent Parenting Inventory (AAPI)							
Appropriate Expectation (AAPI-S1)	insecure	29	21,34	n.s.	19	20,68	n.s.
	secure	22	20,63		17	21,41	
Appropriate Empathy (AAPI-S2)	insecure	28	42,53	n.s.	19	39,05	0,03
	secure	22	40,59		17	43,12	
Corporal Punishment (AAPI-S3)	insecure	28	46,50	n.s.	19	44,68	0,01
	secure	22	46,90		17	48,76	
Appropriate Family Roles (AAPI-S4)	insecure	29	24,17	n.s.	19	23,84	n.s.
	secure	22	22,14		17	25,24	
Power Independence (AAPI-S5)	insecure	29	19,69	n.s.	19	19,11	n.s.
	secure	22	20,18		17	20,24	
				1) 2-tailed	2) 1-tailed		



Conclusion

- Preliminary Results => baseline & midpoint
- Significance of IWM of Professionals on
 - => mother-infant attachment (12Mo)
 - => important areas of parenting
- Results => in line with clinical observations
- Future Focus on processes, mechanisms
 - => Intervention with STEEP-Workers



Conclusion

According to the principles of STEEP we don't think about excluding insecure STEEP-Workers from intervention and we don't see them as deficient, we see them rather as partners in unpacking intervention (Dozier, Peloso, Lewis, Lauwenceau, & Levine, 2008).



Acknowledgements

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