

FIR Research Design

- Research Questions
 - To what extent are FIR program components implemented?
 - What is relationship between participation in the FIR and two short-term outcome areas: parenting efficacy and self-care?
- Design
 - non-randomized, pre-post-post comparison group design
 - Treatment group size limited to 12
 - wait-listed parents will be sought as control group members

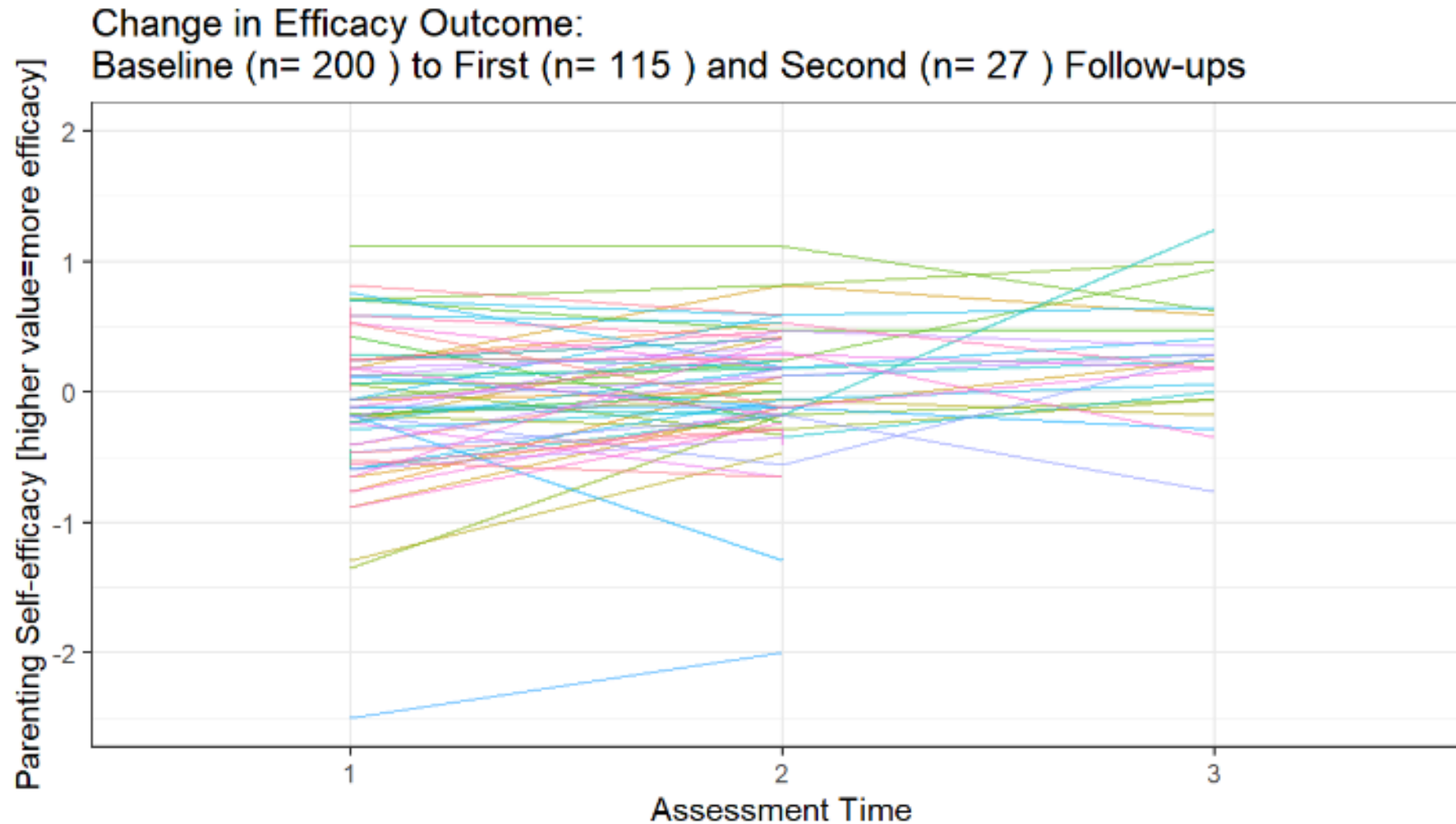
FIR Research Design

- Outcomes:
 - Parenting Self-efficacy: Parenting Sense of Competence (PSOC) scale
 - Recovery Behavior outcomes: frequency that subject sought interactive support (e.g. made phone call, saw therapist or other group)
- Related Factors:
 - stress (used as co-variate)
- Data collection began in January 2019 and continues at present

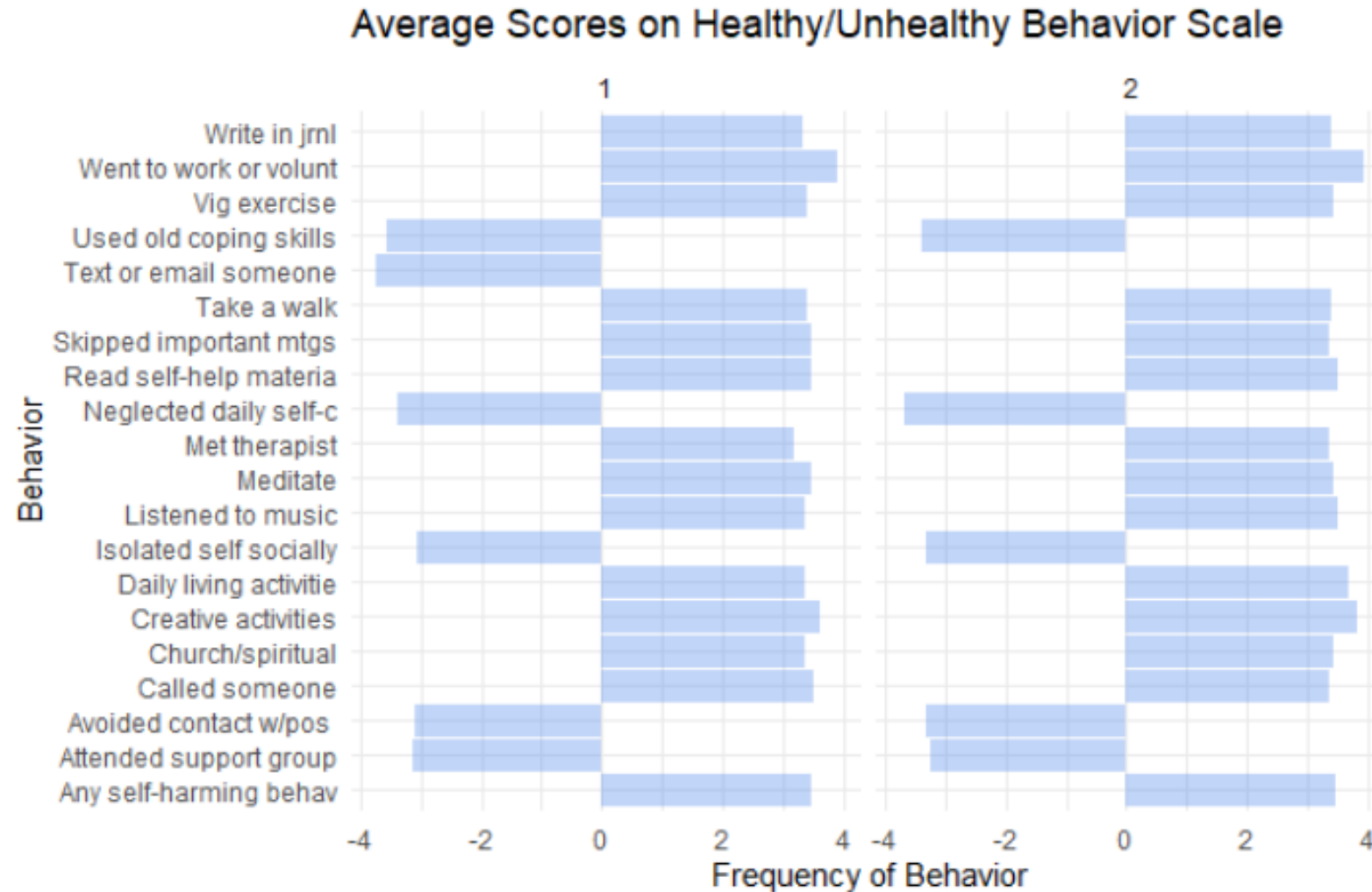
FIR Current Data Available

- Control Cases
 - About 3% of file, but growing rapidly
 - All results presented are correlational *not causal*

FIR Preliminary Results

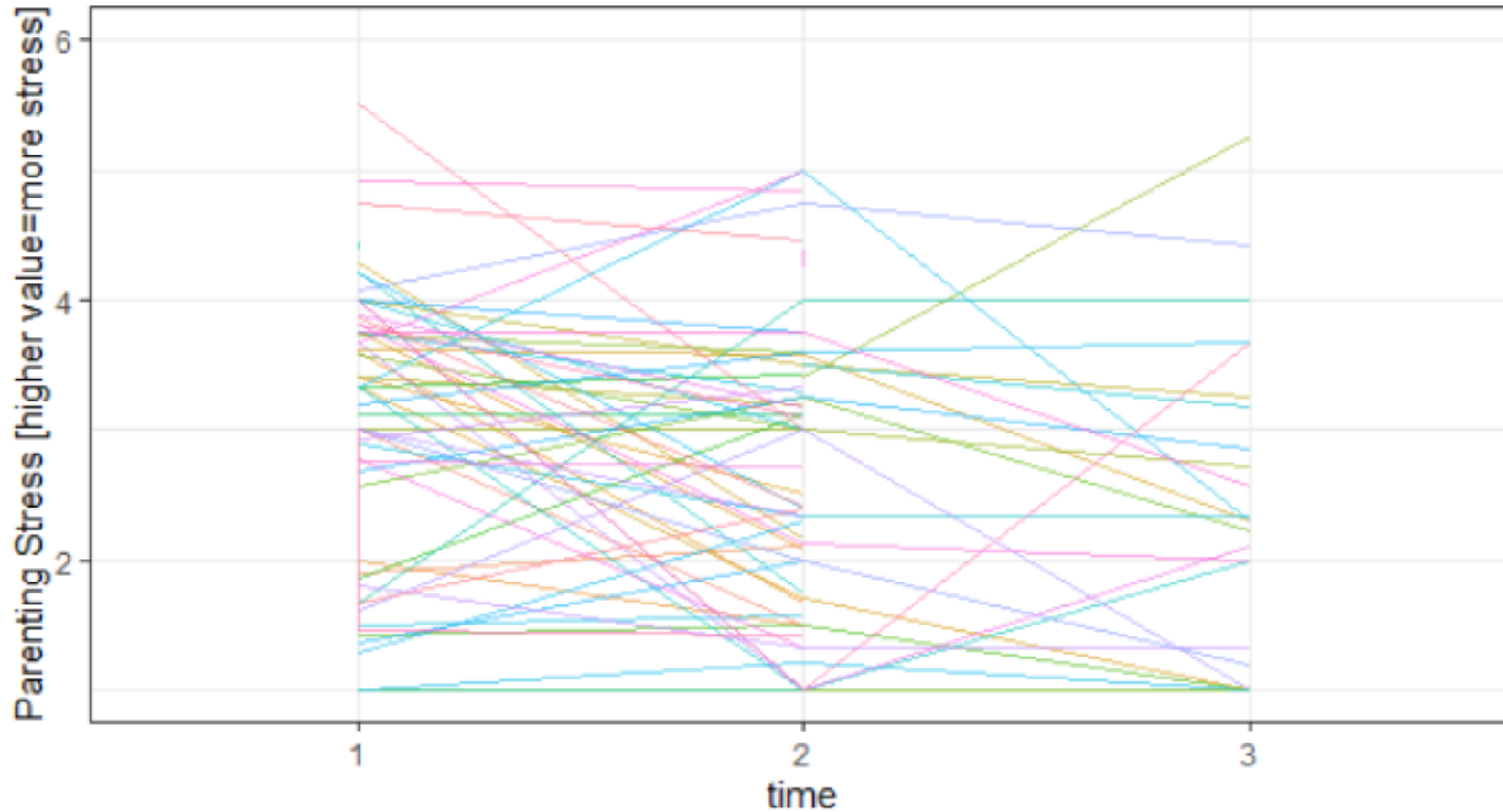


FIR Preliminary Results



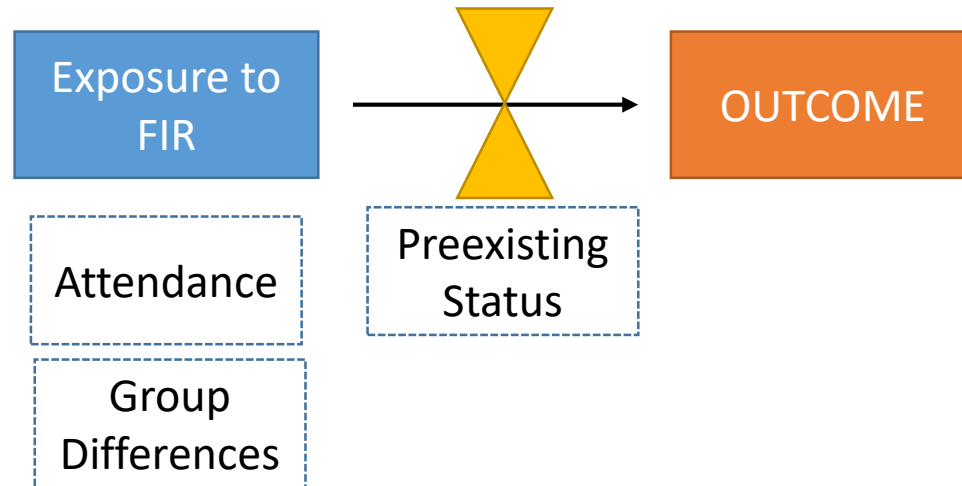
FIR Preliminary Results

Change in Parent Stress:
Baseline (n= 202) to First (n= 112) and Second (n= 27) Follow-ups

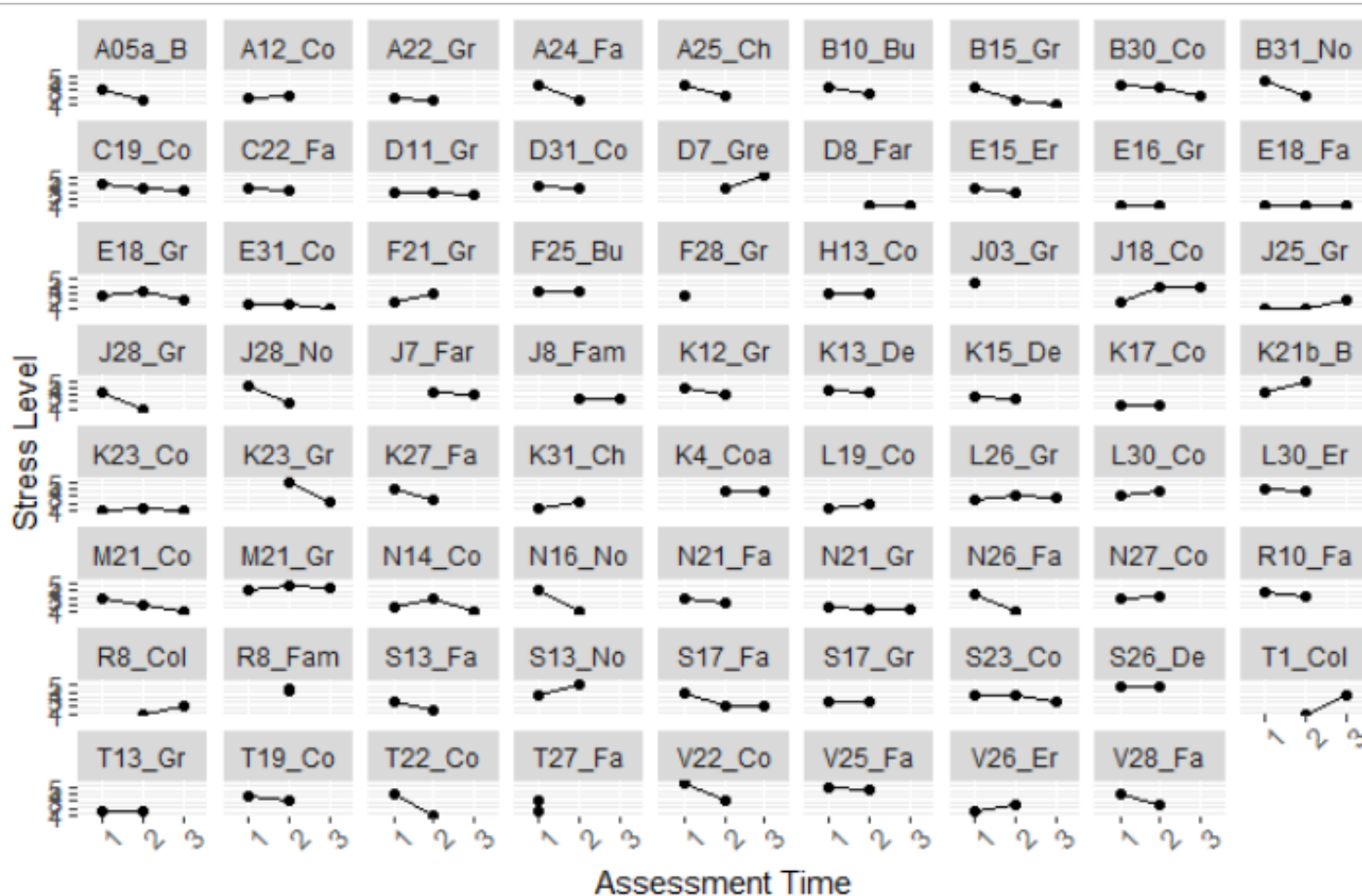


Preliminary Results

- How do we make a model of change as a result of FIR?



Preliminary Results



- Our model will estimate the average effect of each individual's change in FIR.

FIR Preliminary Analysis

Table 1: FIR Regression Analysis Models

Predictors	<i>efficacy</i>		<i>efficacy</i>	
	Estimates	p	Estimates	p
(Intercept)	-0.3258	0.009	-0.4079	0.005
NumAttend	0.0566	0.021	0.0731	0.004
gender [male]			0.1771	0.047
ageGroup [30-39]			-0.1253	0.139
ageGroup [40-49]			0.3011	0.039
ageGroup [50]			-0.1317	0.476
Observations	187		182	
R ² / R ² adjusted	0.029 / 0.023		0.099 / 0.073	

- These draft regression models show a positive correlation between attendance and higher parenting efficacy scores.
- The analysis does not account for a control group.