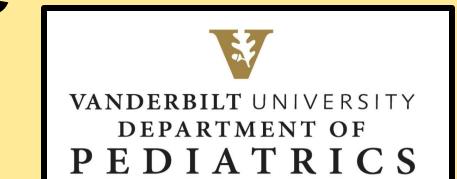


Parents' Interest in Discussing How to Discipline Their Children in Pediatric Primary Care

Victoria Carr, MD; Anna Whitney, BS; Meng Xu, MS; Chris Slaughter, DrPH; Merrill Stoppelbein, MSN; Kate Carlson, MD, MMHC; Seth Scholer, MD, MPH



Department of Pediatrics, Division of Academic General Pediatrics, Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Nashville, TN

Background

- Some unhealthy discipline strategies, such as spanking, are associated with poor health outcomes and are perpetuated intergenerationally.
- To address this concern, the American Academy of Pediatrics recommends discussing discipline during pediatric primary care visits.
- However, to our knowledge no studies have described how often parents want to discuss discipline.

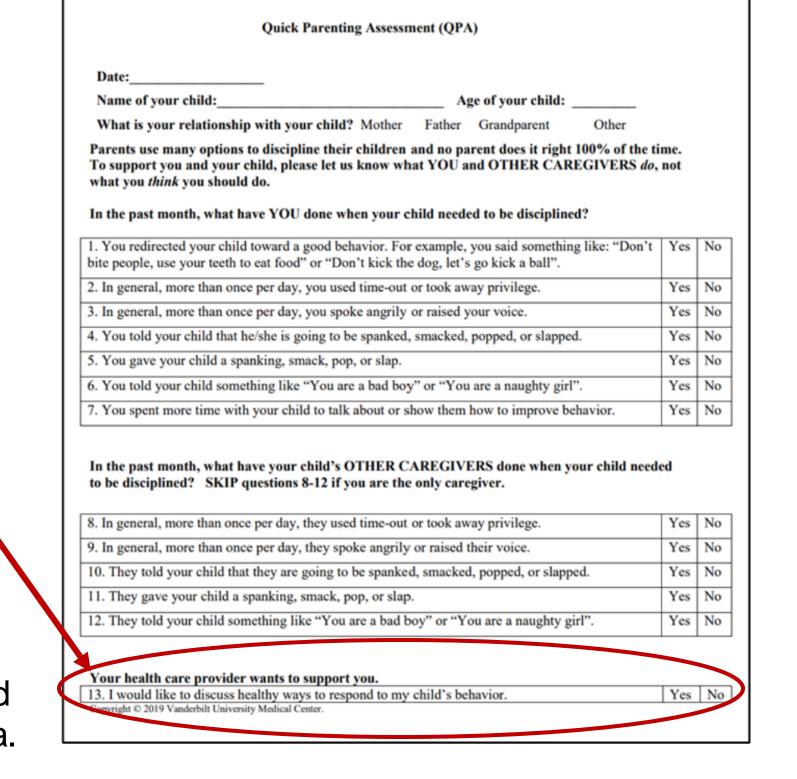
Study Aims

 To assess the percentage of parents who are interested in discussing discipline with their child's healthcare provider and to assess associations with sociodemographic and other factors

Methods

- The Quick Parenting Assessment (QPA) is a 13item validated instrument focused on parents' disciplinary behaviors.
- A QPA score > 2 indicates parents who are using unhealthy discipline.
- In a clinic serving a diverse population, the QPA is routinely administered to parents at the 15 month, 30 month, 5 year, and 8 year well visits.
- Following these visits, parents were invited to complete a brief survey on topics related to discipline.
- QPA question #13, the key measure, assesses parents' interest in discussing discipline, asking the parent if they want to "discuss healthy ways to respond to their child's behavior."
- Survey measures included sociodemographic factors, if the parent was spanked as a child, and whether a discussion about discipline happened.
- 538 parents were invited to participate, 490 agreed and, of these, 228 parents had complete QPA data.

Figure 1: The Quick Parenting Assessment



Results

Table 1: Participant Demographics (N=228)

Parent Race/Ethnicity		
Black	43%	
Hispanic	16%	
White	22%	
Not Listed	19%	
Parent Education Level		
Less than High School	11%	
High School	35%	
	0070	
Some College	33%	
Some College	33%	

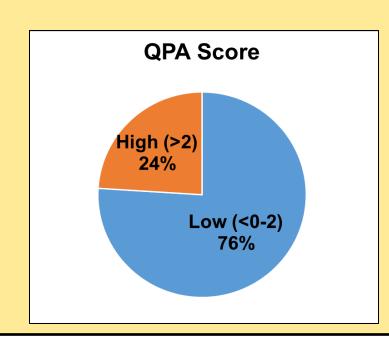


Figure 2: QPA Scores

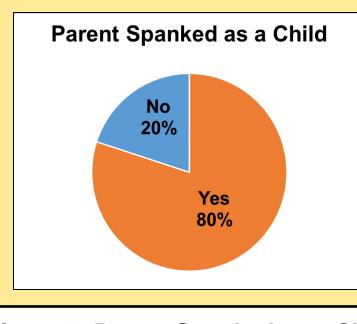


Figure 3: Parent Spanked as a Child

Table 2: The proportion of parents wanting to discuss discipline based upon QPA score, whether spanked as child, and education.

I would like to discuss healthy ways to respond to my child's hehavior

I would like to discuss nealthy ways to respond to my child's behavior		
	% Yes (N/N)	<i>p</i> value
Whole Sample	29.4% (67/228)	
QPA Score		.036*
Low (0-2)	25.9% (45/174)	
Elevated/Unhealthy Discipline (>2)	40.7% (22/54)	
Parent Spanked as a Child		.060
Yes	32.0% (58/181)	
No	17.8% (8/45)	
Parent Education Level		.763
< High School	40.0% (10/25)	
High School	27.8% (22/79)	
Some College	26.7% (20/75)	
Bachelor's Degree	31.0% (9/29)	
Graduate Degree	33.3% (5/15)	
De annon Obi Consens d'Esst	•	•

Pearson Chi Squared Test

Table 3: The association between wanting to discuss discipline and number of children and parents' age

I would like to discuss healthy ways to respond to my child's behavior				
	Yes (N=67)	No (N=161)	p value	
Number of Children: Mean (SD)	2.17 ± 0.97	2.56 ± 1.24	0.037*	
Parent Age: Mean (SD)	28.9 ± 7.39	33.37 ± 8.46	<.001*	

Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test

Table 4: Parents wishes to discuss discipline and what actually happened

I would like to discuss healthy ways to respond to my child's behavior		
	Parents reported that discussion happened: % (N/N)	
Whole sample (N=228)	54% (124/228)	
Wanted to discuss (N=67)	81% (54/67)	
Did not want to discuss (152)	46% (70/152)	

Conclusions

- Less than half of parents want to discuss discipline with their child's healthcare provider.
- Fortunately, parents are more interested in discussing discipline if they are using unhealthy strategies.
- Efforts are needed to overcome barriers to discussions about discipline as they are not routinely happening, even when parents express interest.
- Interestingly, discussions about discipline can happen, even when parents indicate that they are not interested.

Limitations

 This was a single site study. There was potential for response and participation bias.

Strengths

- Our sample was racially and ethnically diverse.
- Parents of different backgrounds were represented in our sample.

Implications

The data have implications for addressing parenting as a part of routine pediatric primary care and reducing poor health outcomes associated with unhealthy parenting strategies.

Next Steps

- Trial the QPA at other sites.
- More implementation studies.



For more information, see www.quickparentingassessment.org