

Triple P Online Community
Final Results

# What problem were we solving?

Highly vulnerable parents are least likely to seek help and first to drop out of traditional parenting classes.

Parents prefer media and online delivery.

The sheer numbers of highly vulnerable families (quarter of a million children in LA are maltreated) demands a more scalable solution than in-person classes.

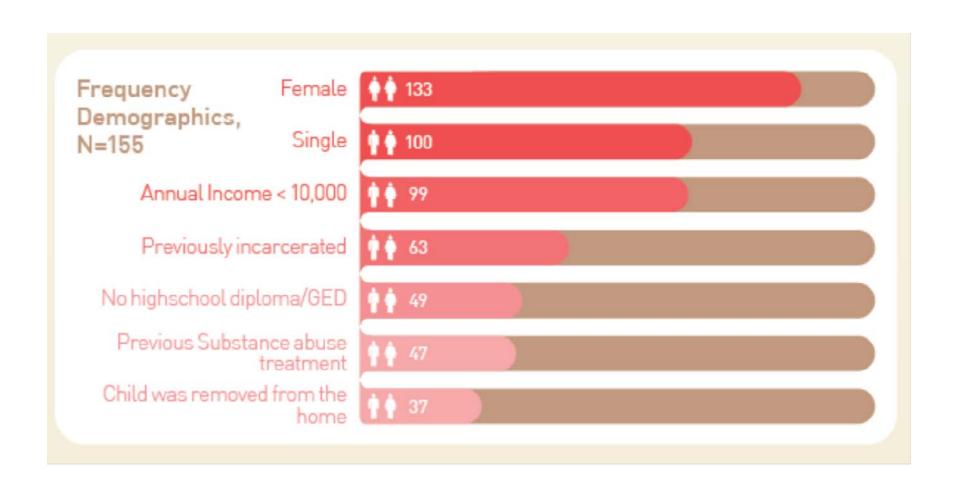
## Research question

Will enhancing TPOL with social media, gamification, and responsive design engage highly vulnerable parents in an effective online parenting program (TPOL)?

### What did we do?

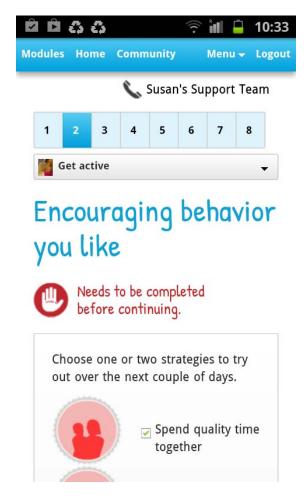
- Engaged the community
- Enhanced computer labs
- Brought in broadband
- Invited 155 parents to participate
- [to manage resources] we randomly divided 155 parents into two cohorts
- Pretested Cohort 1, started TPOC for 12 weeks— Post-tested—then 6 month follow-up
- Pretested Cohort 2, started TPOC for 12-16 weeks, post tested—then 6 month follow-up

# Highly vulnerable parents

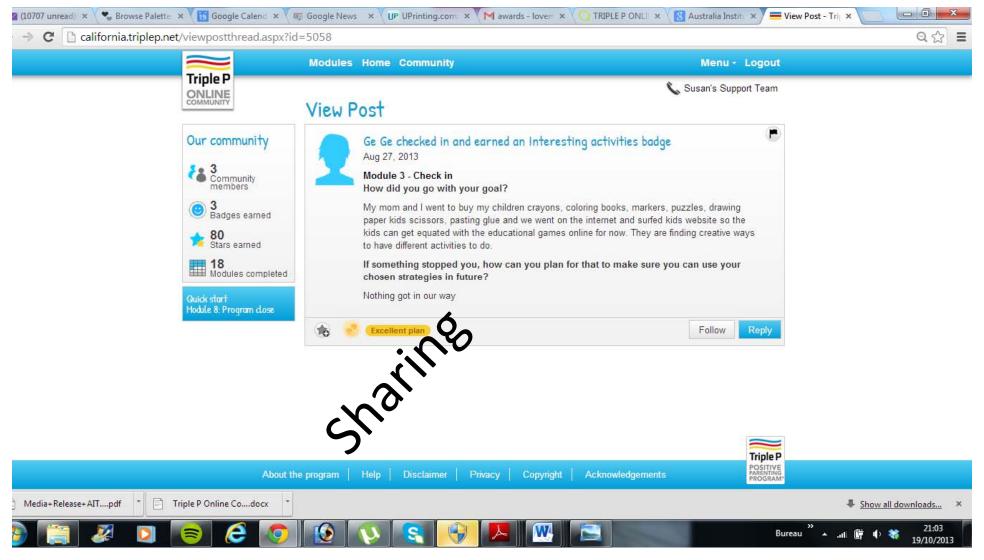




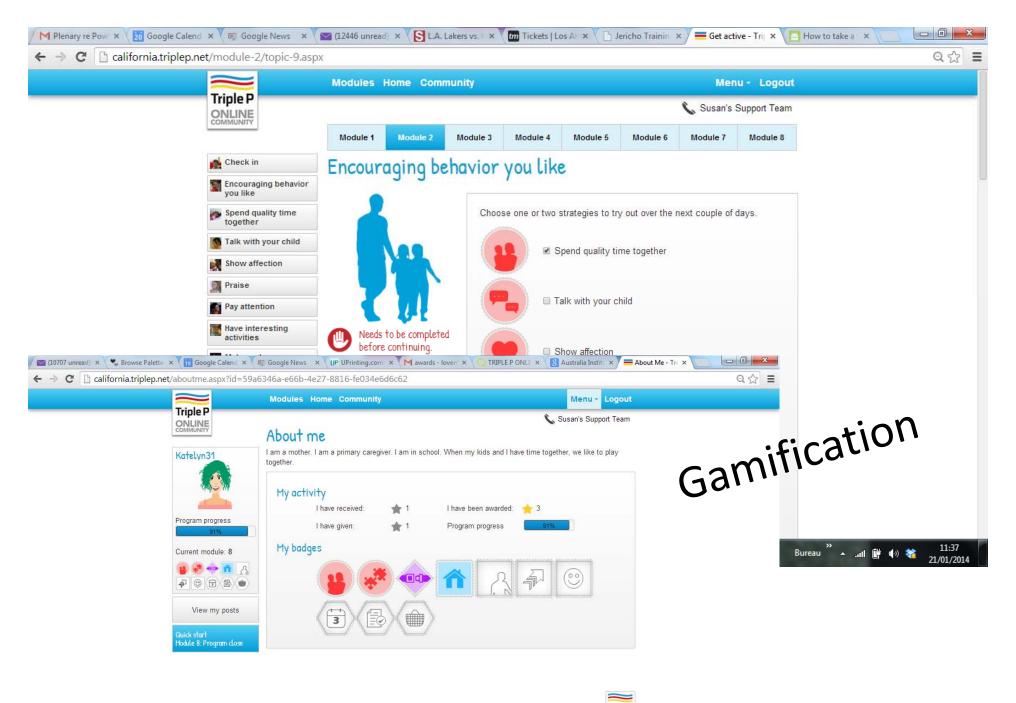




## RESPONSIVE DESIGN



Social interaction in the form of sharing program work, questions, & comments and the ablity to reply, star or follow shared posts; FACILITATOR manages the site from the back-end, and can gild with descriptive praise parent posts, and badges that demonstrate self-efficacy



## What happened?

#### Design

In a single group pretest posttest six-month follow-up design, we explored the accessibility, engagement and impact of TPOC with highly vulnerable parents.

#### Measures

Child behavior (ECBI, CAPES)

Parent style (PS)

Parent confidence(CAPES) & Attributions (DASS-21)

Patterns of program use (Google Analytics)

Satisfaction with the program (online survey, focus group)

Social contagion (online survey, focus group)

#### Evaluate intervention effects

Within-subjects repeated measures ANOVAs were conducted across the 3 time points, in a intent-t0-treat 'all in' of 115 parents

## Accessiblity

### The digital divide in Los Angeles

- Parents needed access to up-to-date computers and browsers and adequate broadband
- Agencies restricted parents' access to computers
- Connections were often unplugged, overloaded or weak
- More than one out of five parents started the program without a working email account

Regardless of the "digital divide" in the poorest neighborhoods of Los Angeles, parents increasingly, over the year of the intervention phase, accessed *TPOC* on their smartphones which mitigated broadband barriers and increased participation. Now, TPOL videos offer a low resolution version for users with limited broadband.

## Engagement

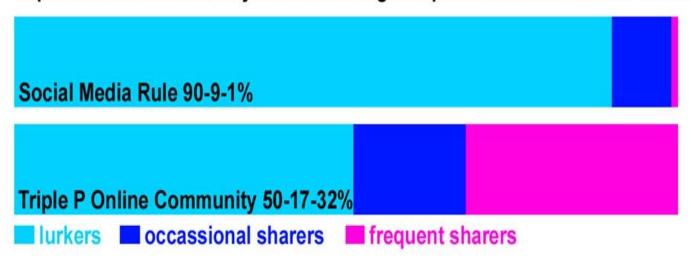
### Social network aspects made the program engaging.

- The ability to socially share program work and comments/questions within the online community.
- The ability to 'like' posts by assigning a star
- Receive a gold star from the facilitator: "Reassured I was doing something right"; and "Got gold stars, that encouraged me
- Ability to earn badges for applying Positive Parenting strategies
- Receive a gold badge from the facilitator for sharing exceptional work

Nearly half of the parents in the second Cohort completed the entire eight-module program, a rate comparable to the Australian middle class sample (broadband and personal computers in the home) that pilot tested *Triple P Online* (Sanders, Baker and Turner, 2012).

### 90-9-1 Social Media Rule

Triple P Online Community Social Sharing compared to "90-9-1 Social Media Rule"



During focus groups a majority of parents explicitly remarked on the sense of moving through the program as a community, such as: "I read the opinions of others. They were a great source of support"; and "I was encouraged when someone moved on to another module, and it made me want to try what they were doing."

### **IMPACT**

- ECBI Intensity (F(2,228) = 3.896, p = .022);
- CAPES Behavior Scale (F(2,228) = 3.313, p = .038);
- CAPES Emotion Scale (F(2,228) = 5.534, p = .005);
- PS Total (F(2,230) = 17.141, p < .001), PS Laxness (F(2,230) = 8.153, p < .001), PS Overreactivity (F(2,230) = 5.617, p = .004);
- DASS-21 Stress (F(2,228) = 3.648, p = .028).

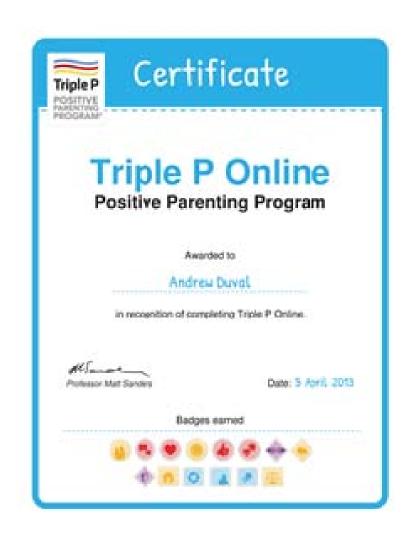
Significant differences on parenting and parental stress were maintained or improved at 6-month follow-up.

No effects were found on the ECBI Problem scale, CAPES Parental Confidence, PS Verbosity, PACBM attributional measures, or DASS depression or anxiety.

## Place matters

Was it social media and gamification features, or the "buzz" and excitement in the neighborhood that engaged and sustained the attention of the parents?

Although, this study could not tease out these influences, it does suggest that peer-to-peer enthusiasm whether online or in-person, especially in disadvantaged communities in the US, has a powerful influence.



Graduation rates, 51%!, equivalent to TPOL Australian study