

Parenting as it's lived!

No registrations found.

Ethical review	Not applicable
Status	Recruiting
Health condition type	-
Study type	Interventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON22566

Source

Nationaal Trial Register

Brief title

PAIL

Health condition

Trauma

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Yield Graduate Program

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Yield Graduate Program

Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Parental self-efficacy

Secondary outcome

Autonomy supportive parenting practices

Study description

Background summary

Recently settled refugee families in the Netherlands face a number of stressors. A forced migration into a foreign country and culture, discrimination, and a feared loss of identity by their children are among the stressors families deal with on a daily basis. Such post-migration stressors come on top of a history of possibly traumatic experiences prior to their resettlement in the Netherlands. Both pre-migration and post-migration stressors may influence refugee parents' feelings of parental self-efficacy (PSE) and use of autonomy-supportive parenting. In this study, we will use Experience Sampling Methods (ESM; i.e., where data is collected at multiple times during the day, for multiple days) to test, first, whether daily post-migration stressors are negatively associated with how efficacious parents feel, and how these feelings of PSE in turn are associated with parent's use of autonomy-supportive parenting. Second, whether strengthening parents' PSE weakens the association between daily stressors and PSE, and subsequently more use of autonomy-supportive parenting becomes evident. This study can inform research by highlighting the possible adverse link between daily stressors, PSE and autonomy-supportive parenting practices. In addition, this study informs future parenting support work with recently settled refugee families by testing the effectiveness of a brief intervention on PSE and autonomy-supportive parenting.

Study objective

1. Post-migration stressors are associated with parental self-efficacy controlling for war-trauma
2. Parents feel more efficacious on days with less post-migration stressors and vice-versa
3. Real Tailored Verbal feedback on parenting will improve Parental Self-Efficacy
4. Parents will experience less fluctuation in Parental Self Efficacy upon experiencing post-migration stressors post-intervention

Study design

Intensive longitudinal design

Intervention

Verbal feedback aimed to boost Parental Self-Efficacy

Contacts

Public

University of Amsterdam

Hend Eltanamly

+31611406744

Scientific

University of Amsterdam

Hend Eltanamly

+31611406744

Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

1. Parent of child aged 10-15.
2. Family is a war-refugee.
3. Relocated to the Netherlands within the past 5 years.

Exclusion criteria

1. Parent and child have not experienced the war together.
2. Family is illiterate.

Study design

Design

Study type:	Interventional
Intervention model:	Other
Allocation:	Non controlled trial
Masking:	Single blinded (masking used)
Control:	N/A , unknown

Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Recruiting
Start date (anticipated):	15-04-2019

Enrollment: 60
Type: Anticipated

IPD sharing statement

Plan to share IPD: Undecided

Ethics review

Not applicable
Application type: Not applicable

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL7667
Other	Ethical Committee - University of Amsterdam : 2018-CDE-9487

Study results