







Methodology

USF

- Data for the current study were drawn from 65 families enrolled into the national evaluation from October 2006 to December 2007.
- Questions regarding the stability of the child's living situation, continuity of early education and care placements, family relationships, and parental distress during the past six months were looked at from instruments used as part of the national and local evaluation efforts. These instruments included the Caregiver Information Questionnaire, Education Questionnaire, Caregiver Strain Questionnaire, Behavioral and Emotional Rating Scale, Living Situation Questionnaire, and Parent Stress Index.
- Univariate analyses consisted of descriptive statistics to gain an understanding of the distribution of the data. Chisquare and Fisher's exact tests were used to test the reciprocal interaction between stress in the parent-child relationship and disruptions in young children's primary caregiving placements.

	Demographic Characteristics of Children Served		
31	Demographics		
1,320	Gender		
	Male	75.4%	
	Female	24.6%	
	Average Age at Intake		
	Average Age	5.1 years	
	Race/Ethnicity		
	Black or African-American	20.0%	
	White	72.3%	
	Hispanic/Latino	15.6%	
TIOT	Income Level		
USF	Below Poverty	20.0%	
NIVERSITY OF OUTH FLORIDA	At/Near Poverty	72.3%	
	Above Poverty	15.6%	

	Predictor Variables Living Situation		
	Dual Caregivers	57.1%	
	Single Caregiver	42.9%	
	Parental Stress Index		
	Normal Range	46.2%	
	Clinical Range	53.8%	
	Child demonstrates sense of belonging to family		
	Like child	83.8%	
	Not like child	16.2%	
	Child trusts a significant person in his/her life		
	Like child	83.8%	
	Not like child	16.2%	
USF	Child maintains positive family relationships		
	Like child	75.7%	
	Not like child	24.3%	
	Child interacts positively with parents		
UNIVERSITY OF OUTH FLORIDA	Like child	75.7%	
	Not like child	24.3%	











Implications

The results suggest that interventions that mediate parenting stress associated with difficult child interactions may help enhance continuity in the child's relationships within the family, but specific interventions focused on classroom conditions and teacher training may be needed within early childhood education settings to mediate expulsions or exclusions resulting from the child's emotional or behavioral problems.

As young children require higher levels of care, all caregivers, including parents and teachers, will need focused support to create caring and nurturing environments in which the child can be successful. Early childhood classroom teachers who are highly stressed may continue to struggle with challenges in the classroom even when families are not experiencing high degrees of distress.

Future studies should explore teacher and school variables, including data on teacher training, experience, work environment (i.e., work hours, number of children served), and support available. **Contact Information**

For additional information on this study, please contact:

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