

ParentChild+ (formerly Parent-Child Home Program)

Public Health & Prevention: Home- or Family-based
Literature review updated August 2017.

As part of WSIPP's research approach to identifying evidence-based programs and policies, WSIPP determines "what works" (and what does not work) to improve outcomes using an approach called meta-analysis. For detail on our methods, see our [Technical Documentation](#). At this time, WSIPP has not yet calculated benefits and costs for this topic.

Program Description: ParentChild+ (formerly Parent-Child Home Program) aims to improve children's language and literacy skills by enriching parent-child interactions through home visits to low-income families. During each visit, a "toy demonstrator" uses a toy or book to demonstrate verbal interaction techniques and encourage learning through play. In the included study, families with two- and three-year old children received twice weekly visits during the 10-month school year for two years.

Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

| Outcomes measured | No. of effect sizes | Treatment N | Adjusted effect size and standard error | | | Unadjusted effect size (random effects model) | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------|---|-------|-----|---|---------|
| | | | ES | SE | Age | ES | p-value |
| Preschool test scores | 1 | 78 | -0.150 | 0.197 | 4 | -0.150 | 0.447 |

Meta-analysis is a statistical method to combine the results from separate studies on a program, policy, or topic in order to estimate its effect on an outcome. WSIPP systematically evaluates all credible evaluations we can locate on each topic. The outcomes measured are the types of program impacts that were measured in the research literature (for example, crime or educational attainment). Treatment N represents the total number of individuals or units in the treatment group across the included studies.

An effect size (ES) is a standard metric that summarizes the degree to which a program or policy affects a measured outcome. If the effect size is positive, the outcome increases. If the effect size is negative, the outcome decreases.

Adjusted effect sizes are used to calculate the benefits from our benefit cost model. WSIPP may adjust effect sizes based on methodological characteristics of the study. For example, we may adjust effect sizes when a study has a weak research design or when the program developer is involved in the research. The magnitude of these adjustments varies depending on the topic area.

WSIPP may also adjust the second ES measurement. Research shows the magnitude of some effect sizes decrease over time. For those effect sizes, we estimate outcome-based adjustments which we apply between the first time ES is estimated and the second time ES is estimated. We also report the unadjusted effect size to show the effect sizes before any adjustments have been made. More details about these adjustments can be found in our [Technical Documentation](#).

Citations Used in the Meta-Analysis

Scarr, S., & McCartney, K. (1988). Far from home: An experimental evaluation of the mother-child home program in Bermuda. *Child Development*, 59(3), 531-543.

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