



Reprint of “Family economic strengthening and parenting stress among caregivers of AIDS-orphaned children: Results from a cluster randomized clinical trial in Uganda”[☆]



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ABSTRACT

This study examines the impact of a family economic strengthening intervention on parenting stress among caregivers of AIDS-orphaned children in Uganda. The study uses data from a 4-year (2008–2012) NIMH randomized clinical trial for AIDS-orphaned children known as Suubi-Maka (N = 346 dyads). Child-caregiver dyads from 10 comparable primary schools were randomly assigned to either the control group (n = 167 dyads) receiving usual care for school-going orphaned children (such as food aid and scholastic materials) or the treatment group (n = 179 dyads) receiving a family economic strengthening intervention (focused on a matched savings account), financial planning and management workshops over and above the usual care. Interviews were conducted at baseline and at 12 month and 24 month follow-ups. This study uses data from baseline and 24 month post-intervention. We use multivariate regression methods, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics. At 24 months, caregivers in the treatment group reported significantly lower levels of parenting stress compared to caregivers in the control group. Findings from this study point to the potential of a family economic strengthening intervention to improve caregiver's psychosocial well-being and that of their families. We conclude that programs and policies aimed at improving the psychosocial well-being of families caring for AIDS-orphaned children may consider incorporating economic strengthening components in their programming to help support these kinds of families, caregivers of AIDS-orphaned children especially those residing in developing countries.

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1. Introduction

Although the prevalence rates of HIV/AIDS have been declining in sub-Saharan Africa, the number of orphaned children (defined as those who have lost one or both parents due to AIDS and/or AIDS-related causes) continues to increase. The region represents 90% of all AIDS-orphaned children in the world. More than half of these children are below the age of 17 years (UNAIDS, 2010). In Uganda, 1.2 million children have been orphaned as a direct result of HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS, 2010). In most parts of Africa, extended families often provide care

and support to orphaned children (Foster, 2002; Phiri & Webb, 2002). However, with the increasing number of orphaned children, coupled with high rates of poverty, studies indicate that the extended family system is overburdened and families are reluctant to take-on more children (Foster, 2000; Ntozi & Nakayiwa, 1999; Nyambedha, Wandibba, & Aagaard-Hansen, 2003; Ssewamala & Ismayilova, 2009). Caregivers report additional pressures, including financial burden, emotional distress, and chronic illness that come with added familial responsibilities (Kuo & Operario, 2009; Oburu, 2005). These stressors may have adverse effects on parenting practices and family functioning. Using data from the Suubi-Maka economic empowerment intervention, this study examines the impact of a family economic strengthening program on parenting stress among poor caregivers of AIDS-orphaned children in low-resource communities in Uganda.

1.1. Caregiving and parenting stress

Parenting stress has been identified as a factor influencing parenting behavior and a determinant of dysfunctional parenting (Abidin, 1992; Belsky, 1984; Rodgers, 1993). Stressors associated with parenting are

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those related to difficulties controlling children's behaviors, coping with generational differences, and assuming a firm parental role (Stokes & Greenstone, 1981). Ostberg and Hagekull (2000) investigated the predictors of parenting stress among a total of 1081 Swedish mothers of healthy children. Their findings indicate that high workload, low social support, perception of a child as difficult, negative life events, child caretaking hassles, family size, specifically high numbers of children in the family, and high maternal age were directly related to increased levels of parenting stress.

Among families affected by HIV/AIDS, grandparents are increasingly becoming the primary caregivers of AIDS-orphaned children (Foster, 2000; Ntozi & Nakayiwa, 1999; Nyambedha et al., 2003). Yet, caregiving has been reported as being more stressful for other caregivers, especially grandparents than biological parents (Musil, Youngblut, Ahn, & Curry, 2002). The additional caregiving responsibilities result into negative impacts on caregivers, children and overall family functioning (Kuo & Operario, 2009).

One of the few studies that examined stress outcomes with respect to caregivers of orphaned children among Luo primary caregivers in Kenya demonstrated that primary caregivers reported higher levels of parenting stress than part-time caregivers (Oburu & Palmerus, 2005). Another study in Uganda identified caregivers of AIDS-orphaned children as experiencing higher levels of economic, emotional, physical, and nutritional stress (Ssengonzi, 2007). Elderly caregivers have also been found to suffer social distress (Agyarko, Kalache, & Kowal, 2000; Williams & Tumwekwase, 2001). However, availability of social support has been shown to reduce the adverse impact of stressors on parenting behavior and to reduce parenting stress (Lindberg, Bohlin, Hagekull, & Thunström, 1994; Younger, 1991).

Although parenting stress has been studied, there is very limited knowledge on how it can be reduced, especially among poor caregivers of AIDS-orphaned children. Most studies are focused on the effect of economic strengthening on the impacted children (Ssewamala & Ismayilova, 2009; Ssewamala, Karimli, Han, & Ismayilova, 2010; Ssewamala, Neilands, Waldfoegel, & Ismayilova, 2012). As a result, there are very few economic strengthening interventions that target caregivers. The study described in this paper does three things: 1) it breaks ground with regard to the effect of economic strengthening on parenting stress and psychosocial functioning among poor caregivers of AIDS-orphaned children in low-resource communities such as those in sub-Saharan Africa—in this case, Uganda; 2) it contributes to the body of literature on the potential of evidence-based interventions, specifically those focused on economic strengthening for addressing parenting distress, psychosocial functioning, and improving family functioning among families caring for orphaned children, and; 3) it contributes to our understanding of the extent to which interventions involving economic strengthening can help support and buffer caregivers' parenting stress as they care for orphaned children.

2. Methodology

2.1. Sample and study site

We use data from a 4-year (2008–2012) randomized controlled trial known as Suubi-Maka. The Suubi-Maka intervention was funded by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH; Grant # RMH081763A). The overall aim of the study was to develop and examine a family economic strengthening intervention among poor families providing care and support to AIDS-orphaned children in Uganda. The Suubi-Maka intervention combines both children's matched savings accounts and health promotion strategies to empower and strengthen families caring for AIDS-orphans within their communities. A total of 346 AIDS-orphaned children (average age 14 years), in the last two years of primary school together with their caregivers were recruited to participate in the study. Children were selected from 10 rural public primary schools in Rakai

and Masaka political districts of Uganda. The two districts are characterized by high HIV/AIDS prevalence rates ranging between 8.5% and 10%. The national average is 6.5% (Government of Uganda, 2010). All schools included in the study were geographically separate and comparable based on the level of academic performance determined by Primary Leaving Examinations (PLE), administered by the government of Uganda.

2.2. Study design and data

The study utilized a cluster-randomized design. Randomization was conducted at the school level to minimize cross arm contamination. Each of the 10 schools was randomly assigned to either the control condition ($n = 5$ schools, 167 child–caregiver dyads) or the treatment condition ($n = 5$, 179 child–caregiver dyads). Participants in the treatment condition received the usual services of support and care offered to orphaned children such as counseling, food aid in the form of school lunches, and scholastic materials including textbooks, notebooks and school uniforms. Participants in the treatment condition received the usual services of support and care mentioned above, plus: 1) a matched savings account in the form of a Child Development Account (CDA), held in both the child and the caregiver's name. Accumulated savings in the CDA were matched at a ratio of 2:1. Matched savings were intended to pay for the children's post-primary education or start a microenterprise/small family business; and 2) workshops on financial management and microenterprise development for both children and their caregivers. Children in both groups received mentorship sessions throughout the intervention period. A detailed explanation of the intervention is provided elsewhere (see Ssewamala & Ismayilova, 2009; Ssewamala, Han, & Neilands, 2009; Ssewamala, Han, Neilands, Ismayilova and Sperber, 2010; Ssewamala, Ismayilova, et al., 2010).

The study received IRB approval from Columbia University (IRB-AAAD2525) and Uganda National Council for Science and Technology (SS-1540). The study protocol is registered in the Clinical Trials database (ID: NCT01180114). Data were collected using surveys administered by trained Uganda interviewers. All interviewers had to undergo good clinical practice training and had to obtain the Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative (CITI) certificate before interacting with study participants. All measures were translated from English to the local Luganda language, and back translated to English to ensure accuracy. The Principal Investigator and all interviewers were fluent in the local Luganda language. In-person interviews were administered to both children and their caregivers at baseline and at 12 month and 24 month follow-ups. The analysis detailed in this paper utilizes data from baseline and 24 month follow-up. Due to attrition, the sample size was reduced from the original 346 dyads at baseline to 335 dyads (representing an attrition rate of approximately 3%) at 24-month follow-up (see Table 1).

2.3. Measures

The outcome measure for this study is caregiver stress, measured by the Parenting Stress Index (Abidin, 1990). This scale has been used in previous studies in Africa (Oburu, 2005) to measure parenting stress and child adjustment difficulties. The short version of the measure consists of 36 items. For this study, we adapted 33 items related to parental distress, difficult child, and caregiver–child dysfunctional relationships. Parental distress measures stress related to the caregiver's perception of their own incompetence, role restrictions and relationship problems. Sample items include: *you often have a feeling that you cannot handle things well* and *you feel trapped by your responsibilities as a parent*. The difficult child assesses children's behavioral manageability. Sample items include: *the child does a few things which bother you a great deal* and *the child gets upset easily over the smallest things*. The parent–child dysfunctional relationship measures the quality of the current relationship between the child and the caregiver. Sample items include: *your*

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