



OKLAHOMA
State Department
of Health

Family Support & Prevention Service
Parent/Guardian Survey Analysis

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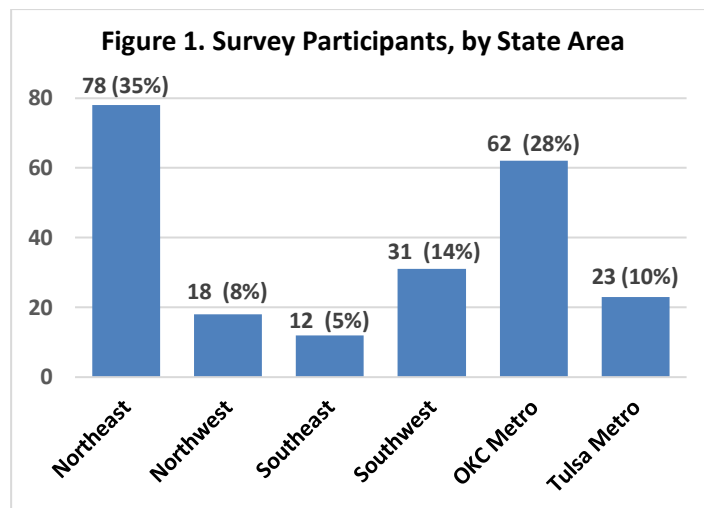
OCAP Parent/Guardian Survey Analysis

Note: Some totals may not equal 100%; this is due to rounding, missing data, or multiple responses

Demographics

A total of 224 participants responded to the survey throughout five weeks during the months of July and August, 2021. Nearly all took the survey through an online link, with two accessing the survey via a QR code. Forty-one of the 77 counties were represented (see **Table 1**). Survey participation represented all regions of the state (see **Figure 1**), with the majority of participants residing in the Northeast area (35%) or in the Oklahoma City Metro Area (28%).

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Atoka	1	0.5	Creek	3	1.3	Oklahoma	44	19.6
Blaine	1	0.5	Garfield	4	1.8	Okmulgee	2	0.9
Bryan	1	0.5	Grady	3	1.3	Osage	3	1.3
Caddo	2	0.9	Harmon	1	0.5	Ottawa	2	0.9
Canadian	8	3.6	Haskell	1	0.5	Payne	9	4.0
Carter	4	1.8	Jackson	1	0.5	Pittsburg	2	0.9
Cherokee	4	1.8	Kay	7	3.1	Pottawatomie	4	1.8
Choctaw	1	0.5	Kingfisher	3	1.3	Rogers	3	1.3
Cleveland	18	8.0	Lincoln	1	0.5	Sequoyah	2	0.9
Coal	1	0.5	Major	1	0.5	Stephens	6	2.7
Comanche	12	5.4	McClain	1	0.5	Tulsa	23	10.3
Cotton	1	0.5	McCurtain	2	0.9	Wagoner	5	2.2
Craig	2	0.9	McIntosh	2	0.9	Washington	4	1.8
			Muskogee	28	12.5	Woodward	1	0.5



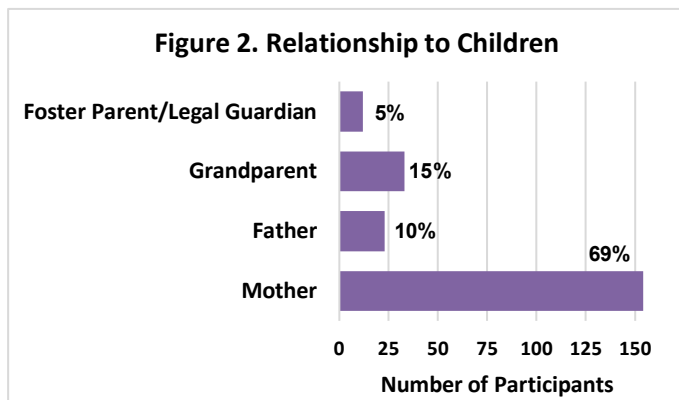
The majority of survey participants lived in households containing 3 or 4 people (58%), and had children between the ages of 6 and 13 years (59%) and 5 years or less (51%; see **Tables 2 and 3**). Most survey participants were female (86%), white (70%) and were mothers to the children in the household (69%; see **Figure 2** and **Figure 3**). The majority of respondents were in their 30s or 40s with the average age being 43 years (see **Figure 4**).

	#	%
1 Person	2	1%
2 People	18	11%
3 People	41	24%
4 People	57	34%
5 People	29	17%
6+ People	21	13%

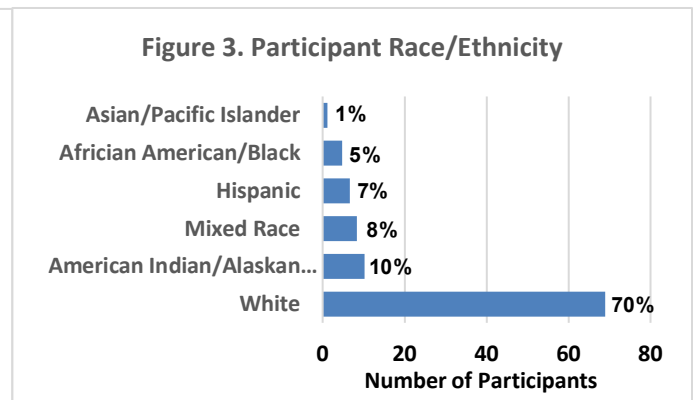
Frequency missing – 56

	#	%
Less than 1 year	14	6%
1 – 2 years	37	17%
3 – 5 years	63	28%
6 – 13 years	131	59%
14 – 18 years	82	37%
Older than 18 years	37	17%

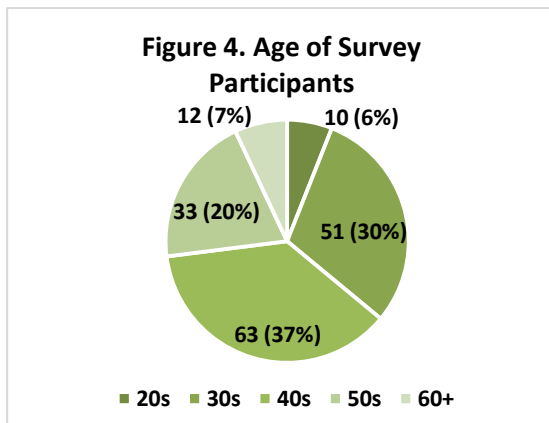
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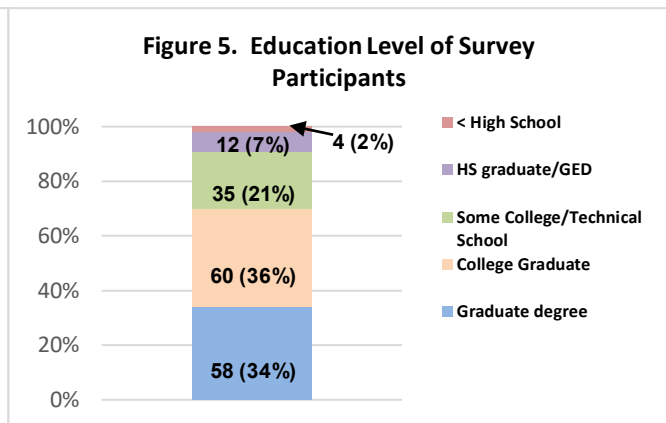
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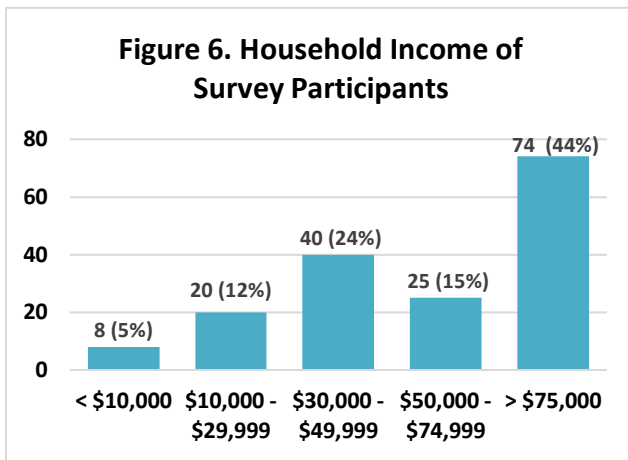


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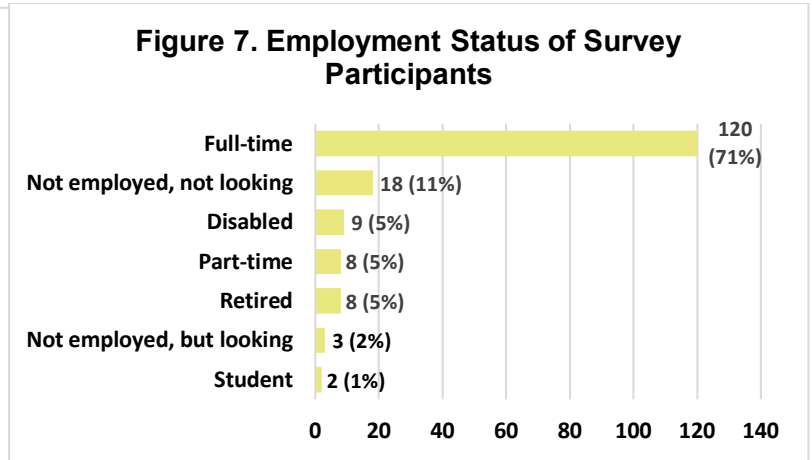


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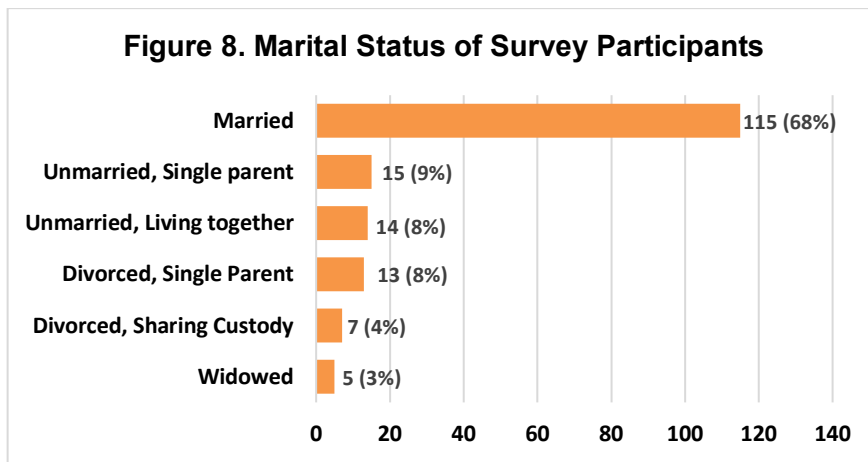
Most respondents held bachelor or graduate degrees (70%; see **Figure 5**), made over \$75,000/year (44%; see **Figure 6**), were employed full-time (71%; see **Figure 7**), and were married (68%; see **Figure 8**). Further, most respondents and/or their partners had not served in the U.S. military (88%; see **Figure 9**).



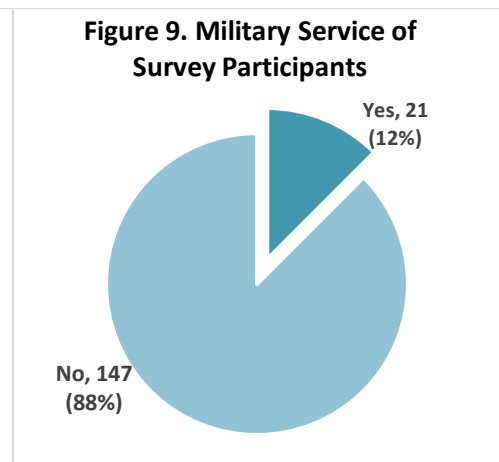
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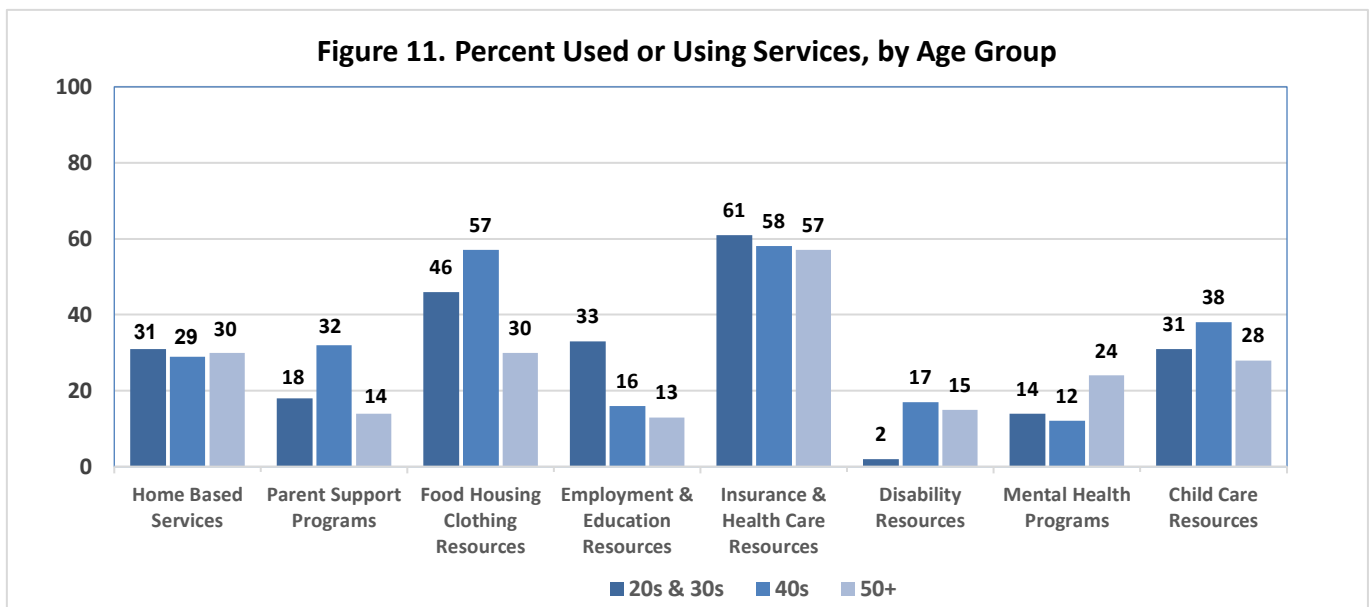
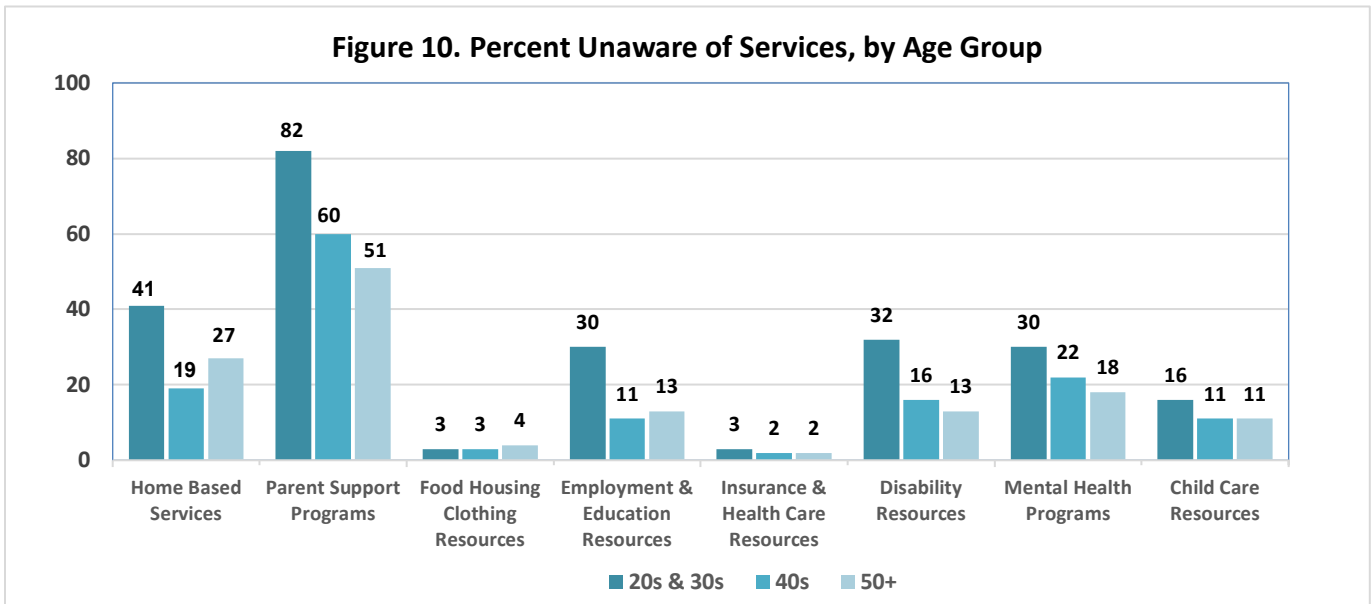
Awareness and Use of Community Resources

When considering awareness and use of community resources, most survey participants agreed that they had heard of the resources but not used them (see **Table 4**). The services most frequently used were for insurance and health care (58%), and for food, clothing and housing (concrete resources, 43%). Two-thirds of the participants had not heard of parent support programs, and almost one in three had not heard of home-based services.

Table 4. Awareness and Usage of Community Resources			
Service	"I have not heard of this"	"I know of it, but haven't used"	"I have used this"
	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)
Home-based Services	68 (31%)	110 (50%)	44 (20%)
Parent Support Programs	141 (67%)	55 (25%)	17 (8%)
Food, Housing, and Clothing Resource Programs	8 (4%)	119 (54%)	95 (43%)
Employment and Education Resource Programs	41 (19%)	140 (63%)	40 (18%)
Insurance/Health Care Resource Programs	6 (3%)	88 (40%)	128 (58%)
Disability Resource Programs	51 (23%)	150 (68%)	21 (10%)
Mental Health Resource Programs	53 (24%)	137 (62%)	32 (14%)
Child Care Resource Programs	31 (14%)	130 (69%)	61 (28%)

Awareness and Usage, by Parent Age

Younger parents tended to be more unaware of most resources when compared with older parents (see **Figure 10**), with home based services ($p = 0.01$), parent support programs ($p = 0.001$), employment and education resources ($p = 0.005$), and disability resources ($p = 0.006$) having the most significant differences. However, when considering those that are aware of services, younger parents were more likely to have used employment and education resources ($p = 0.017$), while older parents were more likely to have used disability resources ($p = 0.023$). For the majority of services, there was little difference in usage among the age groups (see **Figure 11**).



Awareness and Usage, by Rural & Urban Areas

When considering area of residence, there was little significant difference in unawareness of services between rural and urban residents (see **Figure 12**). However, when considering use of services, participants residing in urban areas were more likely to have used home based services when compared to those in rural areas. ($p = 0.008$; see **Figure 13**).

Figure 12. Percent Unaware of Services, by Rural & Urban Areas

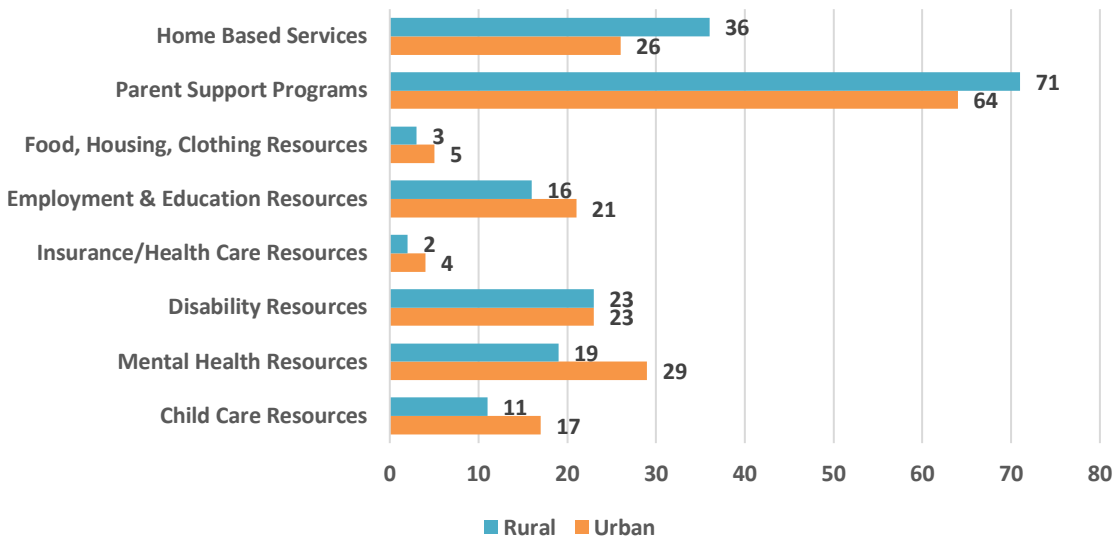
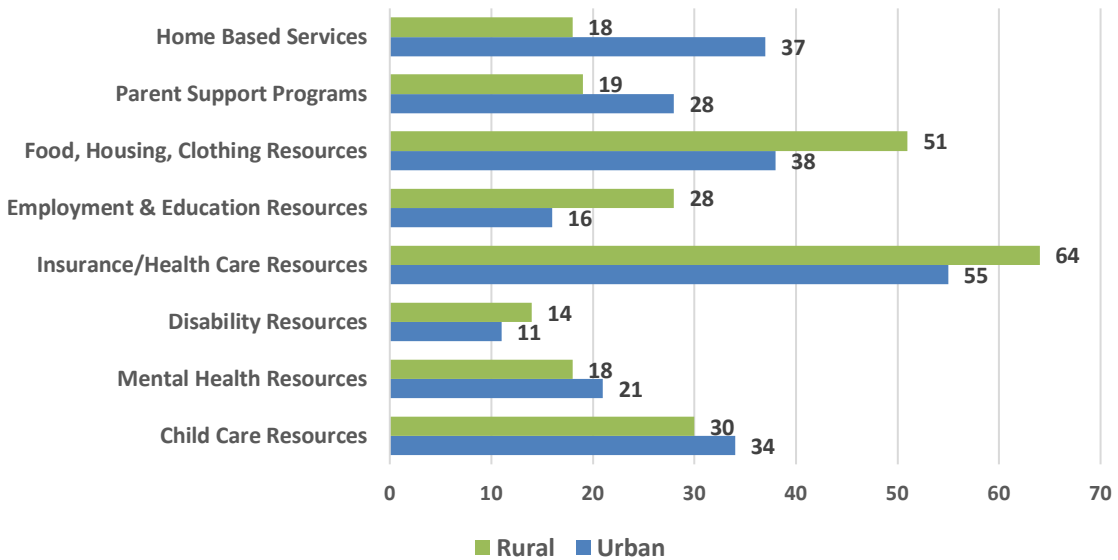


Figure 13. Percent Used or Using Services, by Rural & Urban Areas



Ease of Access (see Table 5)

Very easy or easy to access:

- Prenatal health care
- Affordable, quality child education
- Affordable, quality adult education
- Sufficient food, housing, clothing
- Sports/recreational programs for children
- Services appropriate for culture/language

Very difficult or difficult to access:

- Mental health screening and treatment
- Services to address child’s social/emotional/behavioral development
- Affordable, quality child care
- Parenting skills classes, trainings, or groups

Table 5. Ease of Access to Services					
Service	Very Easy	Easy	No Opinion	Difficult	Very difficult
	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)
Prenatal health care	56 (33%)	66 (39%)	21 (12%)	7 (4%)	21 (12%)
	Combined 71%			Combined 16%	
Mental health screening and treatment	18 (10%)	33 (19%)	27 (16%)	52 (30%)	43 (25%)
	Combined 29%			Combined 55%	
Services to address child’s social, emotional, behavioral development	15 (8%)	42 (24%)	28 (16%)	53 (30%)	39 (22%)
	Combined 32%			Combined 52%	
Affordable, quality child care	13 (7%)	27 (15%)	20 (11%)	53 (30%)	63 (36%)
	Combined 22%			Combined 66%	
Affordable, quality child education	32 (19%)	68 (36%)	25 (13%)	39 (20%)	22 (12%)
	Combined 45%			Combined 32%	
Affordable, quality adult education	23 (17%)	32 (24%)	41 (31%)	24 (18%)	14 (10%)
	Combined 40%			Combined 34%	
Parenting skills classes, trainings, or groups	12 (9%)	25 (18%)	41 (29%)	41 (30%)	20 (14%)
	Combined 27%			Combined 44%	
Sufficient food, housing, and clothing	25 (15%)	56 (32%)	37 (22%)	38 (22%)	16 (9%)
	Combined 47%			Combined 31%	
Sports/recreational programs for children	25 (13%)	60 (31%)	33 (17%)	59(31%)	161 (8%)
	Combined 44%			Combined 39%	
Services that are appropriate for your culture and language	46 (27%)	440 (26%)	47 (25%)	18 (11%)	17 (10%)
	Combined 53%			Combined 21%	

Use of Service and Ease of Access

For those who stated they had used certain resources, most reported that access to services was very difficult or difficult: 65% who had used child care resources, 64% who had used concrete resources (food, clothing, housing) and 56% who had used mental health resources reported difficulty accessing services addressing their concerns. However, 52% of parents using home-based services, and 64% of parents using parent support services found it very easy or easy to access resources to address concerns for their child’s social, emotional, and/or behavioral development.

Ease of Access by Parent Age

When comparing ease of access by parent age, there were no statistically significant differences. Younger parents and older parents found ease or difficulty of access to be very similar or the same for each of the services.

Ease of Access by Rural & Urban Areas

When comparing ease of access by rural and urban residence, there were no statistically significant differences. Survey participants living in rural areas and those living in urban areas found ease or difficulty for accessing resources to be very similar or the same for each of the services.

Knowledge of Where to Find Resources

Survey participants agreed they knew where to find the following resources if they were needed (see **Table 6**):

- Concrete resources (food and clothing)
- Employment
- Affordable, quality child care
- Health care
- Help for depression
- Information about child development or parenting

Survey participants disagreed they knew where to find help for housing, for providing help with their child’s behavior, or for home-based services for their child. Participants were closely split between agreement and disagreement on where to find help with substance use or abuse, with concerns about intimate partner violence, or if concerned about their physical or emotional behavior toward their children.

Table 6. Ability to Locate Services					
Service	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	No Opinion	Agree	Strongly Agree
	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)
Basic Material Resources: I know where to get help if...					
I was having trouble providing food for my family	20 (10%)	33 (17%)	11 (6%)	92 (47%)	41 (21%)
	Combined 27%			Combined 68%	
I was having trouble providing clothing for my children	27 (14%)	56 (29%)	11 (6%)	72 (37%)	30 (15%)
	Combined 43%			Combined 52%	
I was having trouble with housing	31 (16%)	64 (33%)	16 (8%)	61 (31%)	23 (12%)
	Combined 49%			Combined 43%	
I was having trouble finding a job	22 (11%)	46 (23%)	24 (12%)	78 (39%)	27 (14%)
	Combined 34%			Combined 53%	
I needed affordable child care	34 (17%)	49 (25%)	21 (11%)	70 (36%)	23 (12%)
	Combined 42%			Combined 48%	
I needed health care for myself or my child	19 (10%)	30 (15%)	11 (6%)	99 (50%)	38 (19%)
	Combined 25%			Combined 69%	
Mental Health Resources: I know where to get help if...					
I (or my partner) was feeling very sad	25 (13%)	58 (29%)	11 (6%)	80 (41%)	23 (12%)
	Combined 42%			Combined 53%	
I (or my partner) was using drugs or alcohol	33 (17%)	58 (30%)	18 (10%)	63 (32%)	24 (12%)
	Combined 47%			Combined 44%	
My child’s behavior became more than I could handle	37 (19%)	66 (33%)	12 (6%)	61 (31%)	21 (11%)
	Combined 52%			Combined 42%	

I was concerned about my or my partner's physical or emotional behavior toward my child	37 (19%)	59 (30%)	14 (7%)	61 (31%)	26 (13%)
	Combined 49%			Combined 44%	
I was concerned about my partner's physical or emotional behavior towards me	34 (17%)	53 (27%)	17 (9%)	63 (32%)	28 (14%)
	Combined 44%			Combined 46%	
Parenting Resources: I know where to get help if...					
I wanted to know more about my child's development	15 (8%)	44 (22%)	17 (9%)	87 (44%)	33 (17%)
	Combined 30%			Combined 61%	
I wanted to learn more about parenting	20 (10%)	56 (28%)	20 (10%)	75 (38%)	26 (13%)
	Combined 38%			Combined 51%	
I wanted home-based services to help my family	32 (16%)	81 (41%)	18 (10%)	48 (24%)	18 (9%)
	Combined 57%			Combined 33%	
I wanted to find quality child care	21 (11%)	55 (28%)	31 (16%)	69 (35%)	21 (11%)
	Combined 39%			Combined 46%	

Parent Age and Knowledge of Where to Get Help

When considering parent age and knowledge of where to locate resources, younger parents were more likely to know where to find help if having difficulty providing food for their family than older parents ($p = 0.04$). There were no statistically significant differences between knowledge and parental age groups for other resources; however, there were noticeable differences. Younger parents showed a higher percentage of agreement with knowing where to find other basic material resources and mental health resources than older parents (see **Figures 14 and 15**), while older parents showed higher percentages of agreement with knowing where to locate parenting resources (see **Figure 16**).

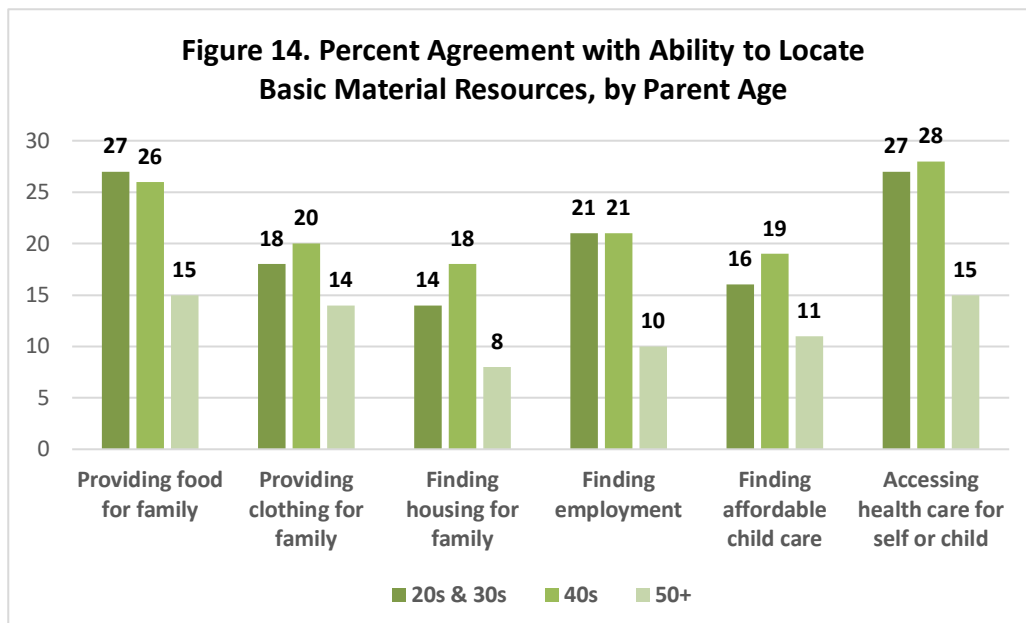


Figure 15. Percent Agreement with Ability to Locate Mental Health Resources, by Parent Age

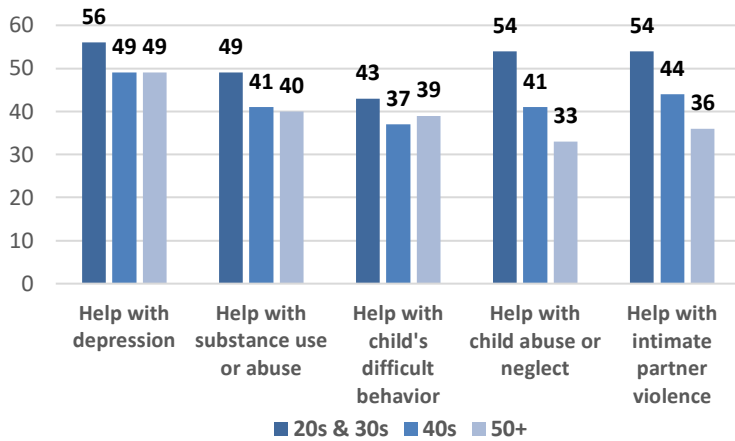
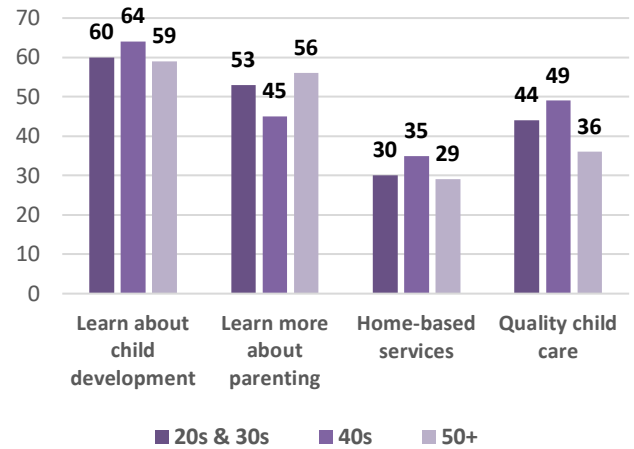


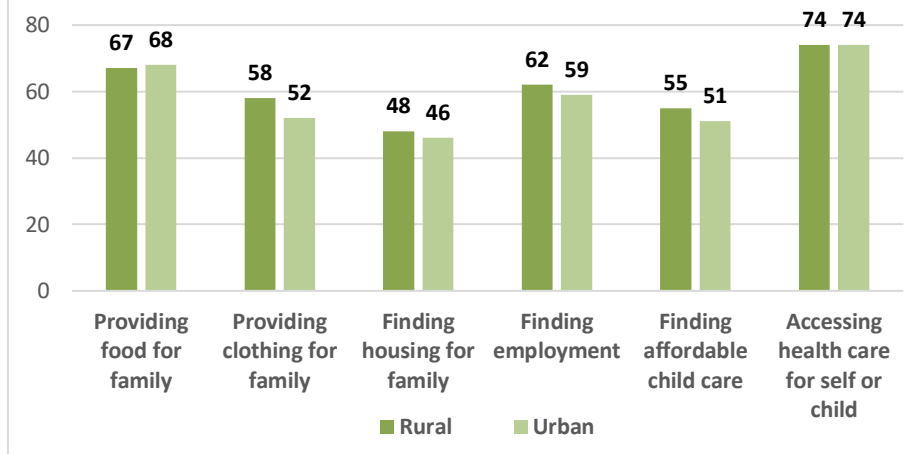
Figure 16. Percent Agreement with Ability to Locate Parenting Resources, by Parent Age

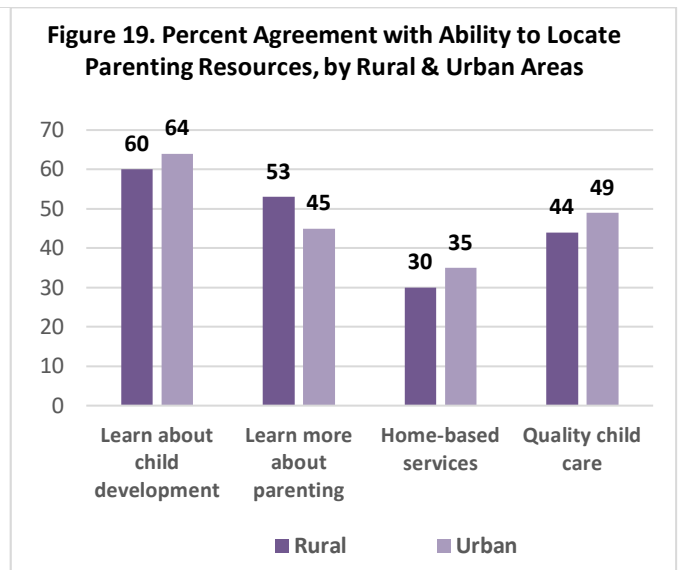
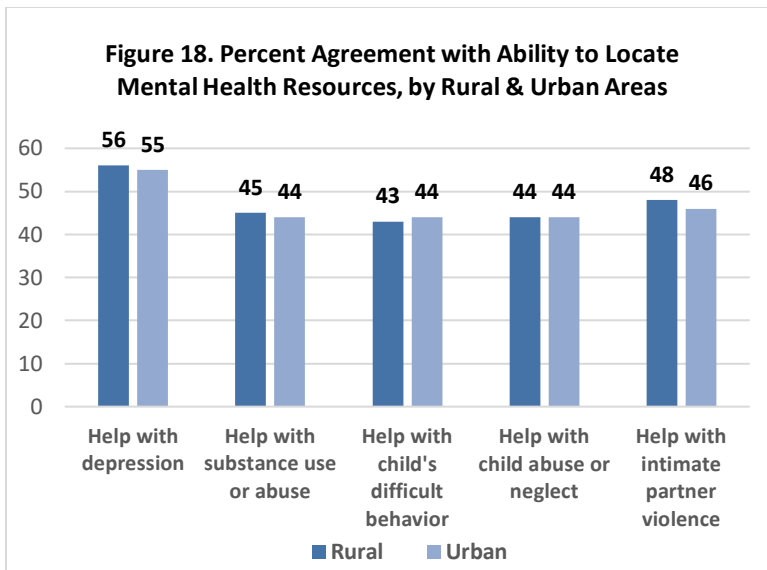


Rural and Urban Areas and Knowledge of Where to Get Help

There were no statistically significant differences between knowledge of where to locate services and residing in rural or urban areas. There were slight percentage differences, with parents residing in rural areas having showing a slightly higher percent for knowledge of where to find the majority of basic material resources (see **Figure 17**) and the majority of mental health resources (see **Figure 18**), while parents residing in urban areas showing a slightly higher percent for knowledge of where to locate parenting resources (see **Figure 19**).

Figure 17. Percent Agreement with Ability to Locate Basic Material Resources, by Rural & Urban Areas





Sense of Community

Most survey participants felt safe in and satisfied with their neighborhood, and had a support network near (see **Table 7**). Of concern – only half expressed agreement that people in their community could depend on each other.

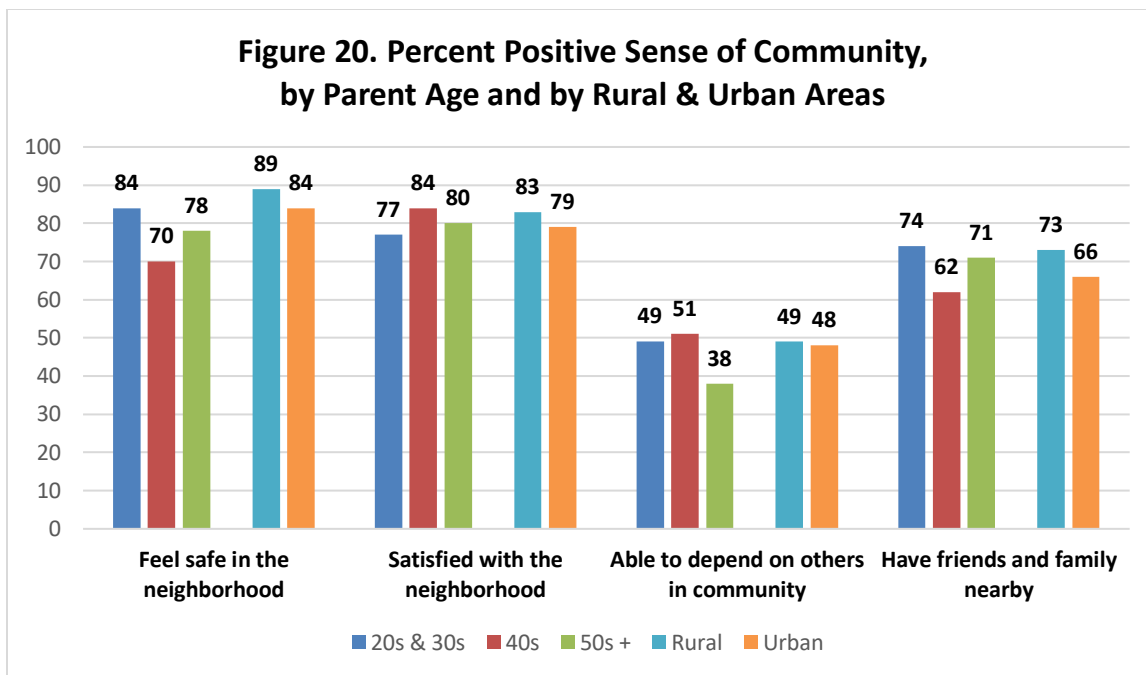
Statement	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree
	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)
I feel safe in my neighborhood	161 (87%)	5 (3%)	20 (11%)
I am satisfied with my neighborhood as a place to live	150 (81%)	9 (5%)	27 (14%)
People can depend on each other in this community	90 (48%)	45 (24%)	51 (28%)
I have friends or family nearby that I can count on for help	129 (69%)	14 (8%)	43 (23%)

Parent Age and Sense of Community

There were no statistically significant differences related to sense of community and survey participant age groups, although a slightly higher percentage of younger survey participants agreed they felt safe in their neighborhood and had family and friends near, while a slightly higher percentage of older survey participants agreed they were satisfied with their neighborhood (see **Figure 20**).

Rural & Urban Areas and Sense of Community

There were no statistically significant differences related to sense of community between those residing in rural areas compared with urban areas; however, survey participants in rural areas showed a slightly higher percent agreement with the majority of community statements (see **Figure 20**).



Sense of Community: Other Significant Interactions

Respondents who did not feel safe in their neighborhood were more likely to feel overwhelmed by stress ‘most of the time’ ($p = 0.024$). Additionally, those who had friends/family nearby for support were least likely to feel overwhelmed by stress ‘most of the time’ ($p = 0.05$).

Knowledge of Child Abuse & Neglect

Most respondents did not believe it’s necessary to physically discipline their child. Nearly all respondents agreed it is not necessary to physically hurt their partner, and the majority were confident in their knowledge of reporting CAN to the appropriate authorities (see **Table 8**). NOTE: However, over 1 in 4 respondents did think it was sometimes necessary to physically discipline (spanking, restraining, hitting, etc.) their child, and 11% had no opinion.

Statement	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree
	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)
Sometimes it’s necessary to physically discipline my child	51 (27%)	21 (11%)	114 (61%)
Sometimes it’s necessary to physically hurt my partner	4 (2%)	7 (4%)	174 (94%)
I know how to report CAN to the appropriate authorities	161 (87%)	6 (3%)	19 (10%)

Slightly over half of survey participants have reported CAN ($n = 95$; 51%), while 75% ($n = 139$) are familiar with Oklahoma laws for reporting CAN. **IMPORTANT:** 9% ($n = 17$) of survey participants are currently concerned that a child they know is being abused or neglected.

Parent Age and Knowledge of CAN

There were no statistically significant differences between knowledge of CAN and parental age groups. However, of concern is that 28% of older parents agreed that ‘sometimes it’s necessary to physically discipline’ their child, and 12% of younger parents do not know how to report child abuse or neglect to the proper authorities.

Rural & Urban Areas and Knowledge of CAN

Survey participants residing in rural areas were more likely to agree that it is sometimes necessary to physically discipline their child, compared to those residing in urban areas ($p = 0.0008$). While not statistically significant, a smaller percent of urban residents agreed they knew how to report child abuse and neglect (rural = 89%, urban = 84%).

Knowledge of Child Development

Most respondents agreed that they know how to help their child learn and know what to expect as their child grows and develops (see **Table 9**). Further, most do not believe their child misbehaves just to upset them; however, 15% either agreed or had no opinion. There were no statistically significant differences in knowledge of child development among survey respondents when categorizing data by survey participant’s age, or rural and urban residence.

Statement	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree
	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)
I know how to help my child learn	163 (88%)	8 (4%)	15 (8%)
I believe my child misbehaves just to upset me	11 (6%)	17 (9%)	158 (85%)
I know what to expect from my child as s/he grows and develops	148 (80%)	16 (9%)	22 (12%)

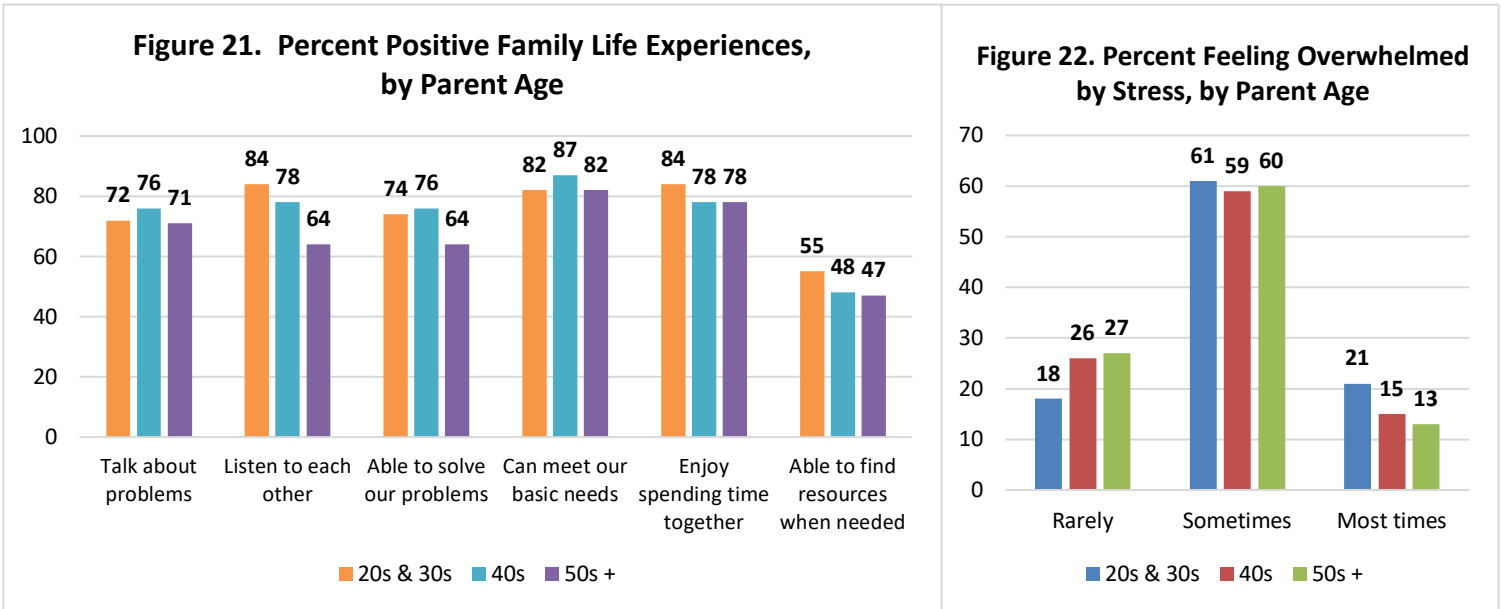
Family Life

The majority of respondents showed positive family relationships and relatively low stress (see **Table 10**).

Statement	Rarely	Sometimes	Often
	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)
In my family, we talk about problems	9 (5%)	44 (24%)	133 (72%)
In my family, we take time to listen to each another	8 (4%)	38 (20%)	140 (75%)
My family is able to solve our problems	10 (5%)	44 (24%)	132 (71%)
My family can consistently meet our basic material needs (food, clothing, shelter)	3 (2%)	28 (15%)	155 (83%)
My family enjoys spending time together	6 (3%)	31 (17%)	149 (80%)
My family is able to find resources in the community when we need them	36 (20%)	53 (29%)	94 (51%)
I feel overwhelmed by stress	42 (23%)	108 (59%)	34 (19%)

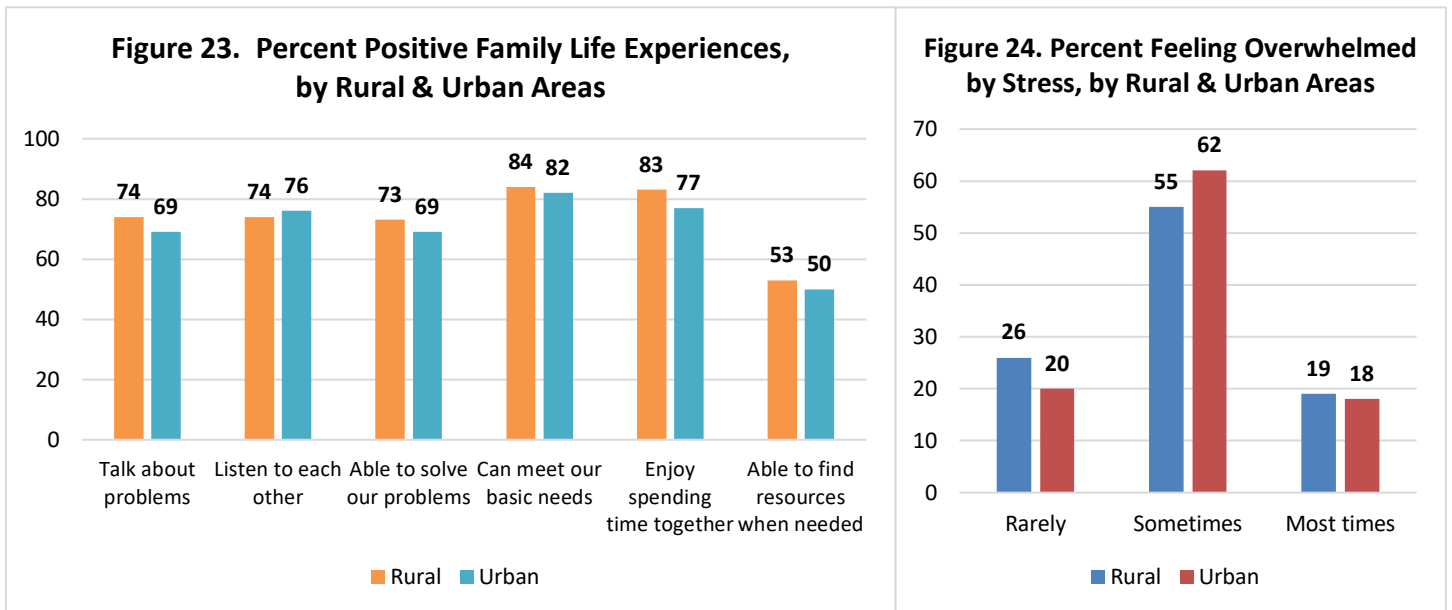
Parent Age and Family Life

Younger parents were more likely to respond positively when asked about taking time to listen to family members ($p = 0.02$) when compared with older parents (see **Figure 21**). There was no statistically significant differences among the parent age groups when considering experiencing stress; however, a greater percent of younger parents reported feeling overwhelmed by stress when compared to older parents (see **Figure 22**).



Rural & Urban Areas and Family Life

When comparing rural and urban residence, there were no statistically significant differences among positive responses to family life experiences, however, percentages among rural survey participants were slightly higher (see **Figure 23** & **Figure 24**).



COVID-19 Experiences

Comparing Positive Togetherness in 2021 with 2020

When comparing experiences in 2021 to 2020 at the time of stay-at-home mandates, families expressed they experienced positive togetherness more often in 2021 for five of the experiences, with spending leisure time together (58%), involvement in children’s education (53%), and helping each other (53%) having the highest percentages. For most activities, families expressed experiencing positive togetherness about the same in 2021 as in 2020 (see **Table 11**).

Table 11. Positive Togetherness in your household comparing 2021 to 2020					
Activity	Much Less than before	Little Less than Before	About the Same as Before	Little More than Before	Much More than Before
	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)
Spending leisure time together	5 (3%)	9 (6%)	53 (33%)	55 (34%)	39 (24%)
	Combined 9%			Combined 58%	
Engaging in conversation	4 (2%)	9 (6%)	68 (42%)	47 (29%)	34 (21%)
	Combined 8%			Combined 50%	
Doing exercises or fitness together	13 (8%)	21 (13%)	68 (43%)	43 (27%)	12 (8%)
	Combined 22%			Combined 35%	
Getting involved in the children’s education	5 (3%)	7 (4%)	63 (44%)	45 (29%)	38 (24%)
	Combined 7%			Combined 53%	
Facing challenges or solving problems	4 (3%)	7 (4%)	69 (43%)	46 (29%)	33 (21%)
	Combined 7%			Combined 50%	
Helping each other	4 (3%)	2 (1%)	70 (44%)	51 (32%)	34 (21%)
	Combined 4%			Combined 53%	
Sharing household tasks	4 (3%)	7 (4%)	80 (50%)	43 (27%)	25 (16%)
	Combined 7%			Combined 43%	
Going on errands together	11 (7%)	19 (12%)	66 (42%)	35 (22%)	27 (17%)
	Combined 19%			Combined 39%	
Eating together	29 (3%)	34 (4%)	464 (54%)	145 (17%)	190 (22%)
	Combined 7%			Combined 39%	
Showing concern or emotional support	1 (1%)	6 (4%)	82 (51%)	41 (26%)	30 (19%)
	Combined 5%			Combined 45%	
Showing affection	4 (3%)	8 (5%)	96 (60%)	32 (20%)	21 (13%)
	Combined 8%			Combined 33%	
Sharing religious or spiritual activities	8 (6%)	14 (10%)	76 (56%)	25 (18%)	13 (10%)
	Combined 16%			Combined 28%	
Sharing maternal resources	3 (2%)	5 (3%)	95 (62%)	35 (23%)	15 (10%)
	Combined 5%			Combined 33%	
Helping others together	4 (3%)	17 (11%)	87 (55%)	31 (20%)	19 (12%)
	Combined 14%			Combined 32%	

Comparing Conflicts in the Household 2021 to 2020

For all experiences included in the survey related to household conflicts, families expressed that their experiences in 2021 were about the same as that of 2020 (see **Table 12**).

Table 12. Household conflicts during social distancing due to COVID-19					
Activity	Much Less than before	Little Less than Before	About the Same as Before	Little More than Before	Much More than Before
	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)
How to spend leisure time	14 (10%)	12 (8%)	89 (60%)	26 (18%)	7 (5%)
	Combined 18%			Combined 23%	
Parenting/caring for the children	9 (6%)	10 (7%)	94 (63%)	23 (15%)	14 (9%)
	Combined 13%			Combined 24%	
Children's schoolwork	7 (5%)	11 (8%)	70 (51%)	23 (17%)	26 (19%)
	Combined 13%			Combined 36%	
Decisions on how people should take care of their health	8 (5%)	13 (8%)	71 (46%)	48 (31%)	15 (10%)
	Combined 13%			Combined 41%	
Decisions on going out (errands, appointments, visits)	8 (5%)	16 (11%)	75 (50%)	36 (24%)	16 (11%)
	Combined 16%			Combined 35%	
Decisions about visitors to the home	12 (8%)	11 (7%)	76 (51%)	31 (21%)	18 (12%)
	Combined 15%			Combined 33%	
Home maintenance (cleaning or tidying up, laundry, repairs)	9 (6%)	13 (9%)	80 (53%)	22 (18%)	21 (14%)
	Combined 15%			Combined 32%	
Personal hygiene	7 (5%)	12 (8%)	103 (69%)	18 (12%)	9 (6%)
	Combined 13%			Combined 18%	
Food (what's purchased, meal prep, amount eaten)	5 (3%)	12 (8%)	84 (57%)	35 (24%)	11 (8%)
	Combined 11%			Combined 32%	
Work or employment	11 (8%)	9 (6%)	95 (66%)	18 (13%)	10 (7%)
	Combined 14%			Combined 20%	
Finances	12 (8%)	16 (11%)	75 (50%)	25 (17%)	21 (14%)
	Combined 19%			Combined 31%	
Privacy or personal space	9 (6%)	17 (12%)	93 (63%)	21 (14%)	8 (5%)
	Combined 18%			Combined 19%	
News or social media	12 (8%)	9 (6%)	89 (58%)	26 (17%)	17 (11%)
	Combined 14%			Combined 28%	
Alcohol, tobacco, or drug use	10 (10%)	7 (7%)	71 (70%)	9 (9%)	5 (5%)
	Combined 17%			Combined 14%	