The current study is an extension of previous literature, in which there are many factors that go into how an individual parent’s self-efficacy in their parenting will engage in more positive parenting and less inconsistent discipline (4). This tends to result in fewer child behavioral concerns (5).

Parents who have high self-efficacy in their parenting tend to engage in more positive parenting and less inconsistent discipline (4). This tends to result in fewer child behavioral concerns (5).

Increasing parental self-efficacy often links to more positive parenting and fewer child behavioral concerns (6,7,8,9).

There are many factors that go into how an individual parent’s self-efficacy in their parenting will engage in more positive parenting and less inconsistent discipline (4). This tends to result in fewer child behavioral concerns (5).

The current study is an extension of previous literature, as we used a treatment-seeking sample.

The INTRODUCTION section discusses how the study is an extension of previous literature in the field, focusing on parental self-efficacy and its associations with positive parenting and child behavioral concerns. It also highlights the importance of using a treatment-seeking sample for the study.

The METHODS section outlines the study procedures, including following IRB approval, charting of 64 children whose caregivers participated in a brief parenting group, and the use of the Parenting Efficacy Questionnaire – Short Version to assess parental self-efficacy. The data were analyzed using zero-order correlations to evaluate study hypotheses.

The RESULTS section presents the findings of the study, including the significant associations between parental self-efficacy and positive parenting, and the inverse association between inconsistent discipline and child behavioral concerns. The results also indicate that parental self-efficacy is linked to increased positive parenting and decreased inconsistent discipline.

The DISCUSSION section interprets the findings, discussing the implications of the study and potential future research directions. It highlights the need for more data to confirm the findings and emphasizes the importance of targeting children with behavioral concerns in clinical interventions.

The LIMITATIONS section acknowledges the study’s limitations, such as a nonexperimental design, small sample size, and self-report measurements.

The REFERENCES section lists the sources used in the study, including scientific articles and research papers on parental self-efficacy, positive parenting, and child behavioral concerns.