

Article title: Families in the COVID-19 Pandemic: Parental Stress, Parent Mental Health and the Occurrence of Adverse Childhood Experiences: Results of a Representative Survey in Germany

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Supplementary Material 5

Factors associated with an increase in ACEs

The following risk factors were tested for an increase vs. decrease/no change in witnessing domestic violence (n=97 increase) and verbal emotional abuse (n=140 increase): sociodemographic factors (parent age, parent sex, number of children, average child age, single parenting, SES index), parent-related risk factors (parental alcohol abuse, parent mental disorder, parental history of physical or sexual abuse in childhood or adolescence, parental experience of physical or sexual violence in adulthood), and pandemic-related risk factors (parent among the risk group for COVID-19, short-time work, loss of job, severe financial loss). Results for parent age, child age and the number of children in the household are summarized in Table S5a, results for categorial risk factors are summarized in Table S5b.

Table S5a

Differences in parent and child age for witnessing domestic violence and verbal emotional abuse

	Witnessing domestic violence			Verbal emotional abuse		p
	decrease/no change n=236 M (SD)	increase n=97 M (SD)	p	decrease / no change n=192 M (SD)	increase n=140 M (SD)	
Parent age	41.70 (7.91)	39.69 (7.26)	.032	42.33 (7.71)	39.62 (7.00)	.001
Child age	10.18 (4.88)	8.10 (4.54)	<.001	10.17 (4.75)	7.82 (4.26)	<.001
Number of children	1.73 (0.83)	1.76 (0.75)	.763	1.83 (0.80)	1.86 (0.72)	.719

Table S5b

Differences in categorial risk factors for witnesses of domestic violence and verbal emotional abuse

		witnessing domestic violence		verbal emotional abuse			
		increase	p	increase		p	
Sociodemographic risk factors				Sociodemographic risk factors			
Parent sex	mothers (n=192)	26.0%	.176	Parent sex	mothers (n=184)	41.3%	.722
	fathers (n=140)	32.9%			fathers (n=148)	43.2%	
Single parenting	yes (n=46)	19.6%	.855	Single parenting	yes (n=43)	51.2%	.361
	no (n=9)	22.2%			no (n=4)	75.0%	
SES ^a	low (n=38)	15.8%	.121	SES ^a	low (n=28)	28.6%	.048
	medium (n=193)	32.1%			medium (n=185)	48.1%	
	high (n=101)	27.7%			high (n=119)	37.0%	
Pandemic-specific risk factors				Pandemic-specific risk factors			
Job loss	yes (n=31)	48.4%	.013	Job loss	yes (n=29)	62.1%	.024
	no (n=302)	27.2%			no (n=304)	40.5%	
Financial loss	yes (n=101)	32.7%	.360	Financial loss	yes (n=83)	53.0%	.021
	no (n=231)	27.7%			no (n=249)	38.6%	

		witnessing domestic violence				verbal emotional abuse	
		increase	p			increase	p
Reduced working hours	yes (n=107) no (n=226)	32.7% 27.4%	.322	Reduced working hours	yes (n=109) no (n=223)	45.9% 40.4%	.339
Parent among COVID-19 risk group ^b	yes (n=47) no (n=13)	34.0% 38.5%	.733	Parent among COVID-19 risk group ^b	yes (n=38) no (n=13)	47.4% 61.5%	.378
Parent-related risk factors				Parent-related risk factors			
Parental history of child abuse	yes (n=111) no (n=221)	37.8% 24.9%	.014	Parental history of child abuse	yes (n=106) no (n=226)	49.1% 38.9%	.082
Parental Experience of violence	yes (n=58) no (n=273)	31.0% 28.6%	.707	Parental experience of violence	yes (n=52) no (n=279)	61.5% 38.7%	.002
Parental mental disorder	yes (n=61) no (n=271)	36.1% 27.7%	.193	Parental mental disorder	yes (n=50) no (n=282)	54.0% 40.1%	.066
Parental risk for alcohol abuse ^c	yes (n=28) no (n=304)	35.7% 28.6%	.429	Parental risk for alcohol abuse ^c	yes (n=22) no (n=309)	45.5% 42.1%	.756

Notes. ^aaccording to Winkler-Index [1]; risk group of severe COVID-19 according to Clark et al. [2]; parental risk for alcohol abuse according to PHQ-D [3].

References Supplementary Material 5

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