



## City Research Online

### City, University of London Institutional Repository

---

**Citation:** Oliveira, P. S., Vaillancourt, K., Giné Rabadán, A., Akay, N., Fearon, P. & Barlow, J. (2025). Psychosocial Interventions for Edge of Care Families in the Early Years: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 15248380251366259. doi: 10.1177/15248380251366259

This is the supplemental version of the paper.

This version of the publication may differ from the final published version.

---

**Permanent repository link:** <https://openaccess.city.ac.uk/id/eprint/36352/>

**Link to published version:** <https://doi.org/10.1177/15248380251366259>

**Copyright:** City Research Online aims to make research outputs of City, University of London available to a wider audience. Copyright and Moral Rights remain with the author(s) and/or copyright holders. URLs from City Research Online may be freely distributed and linked to.

**Reuse:** Copies of full items can be used for personal research or study, educational, or not-for-profit purposes without prior permission or charge. Provided that the authors, title and full bibliographic details are credited, a hyperlink and/or URL is given for the original metadata page and the content is not changed in any way.



**Table 1.** Search terms

"edge of care" or welfare or maltreat* or neglect* or abus* or safeguarding or "domestic abus*" or "domestic violence" or substance	and
baby or babies or toddler* or preschool* or kindergarten or child* or infan* or newborn*	and
support* or interven* or trial or treat* or program* or group* or therap* or psych*	and
RCT or random*	.tw

**Table 2.** Summary of studies

Study	Country	Intervention	Control Group	N randomised	Child Age M (SD)	Parent Age (years) M (SD)	Ethnicity (% White)	Intervention Duration and Location	Modality	Clinicians and required training
Bernard et al., 2012	USA	ABC	DEF	113 parents (120 children)	10.1 (6.0) months	28.4 (7.8)	Child: 8% Parent: 15%	10 weekly sessions; home or shelter	Dyadic	Experienced and trained parent coaches; manualised
Lind, 2020 (follow-up)				110 dyads						
Raby et al., 2021 (follow-up)				94 parents						
Zajac et al., 2020 (follow-up)				129 families						
Valentino et al., 2019	USA	RET	CS, NC	165 dyads	M(SD) = 4.9 (1.1) years	29.9 (5.4) for RET, 29.4 (5.5) for CS, 30.7 (6.9) for NC	Child: 34.9% for RET, 23.2% for CS, 18% for NC Parent: 50.6% for RET, 36.6 % for CS, 32.5% for NC	6 weekly sessions; home	Dyadic	Family coaches had bachelor's degrees and home-visiting experience, but no formal education in social work or clinical psychology
Speidel et al., 2020 (follow-up)				160 mothers						
Edler et al., 2024 (follow-up)				165 dyads						
Barlow et al., 2019	UK	PuP	TAU	100 parents	9.2 (9.1) months:	30.8 (5.4)	Parent: 80.8% for PuP, 91.7% for TAU	~ 6 months (12 modules); home	Individual	Practitioners in family centers, all were accredited PuP therapists having

											received a minimum of 40h of training and supervision in the PuP model; manualised
	Dawe et al., 2021 (moderation and mediation)				100 parents						
Oxford et al., 2016		USA	PFR	R&R	247 families	16 (4.4) months for PFR, 16.8 (4.6) months for R&R	26.4 (5.2) for PFR, 27 (6.3) for R&R	Child: 65.3% for PFR, 58.5% for R&R Parent: 77.4% for PFR, 77.2% for R&R	10 weeks; home	Dyadic	Providers from a community agency, had master's degrees in social work or counseling; completed PFR training over a 5-month period to become certified
	Pasalich et al., 2019 (moderation)										
Cicchetti et al., 2006		USA	PPI, IPP	CS, NC	137 dyads	13.3 (0.8) months	26.9 (5.9)	Parent: 25.9%	Weekly sessions over approximately 12 months; home	Dyadic	Master's level therapists, received individual and group supervision; manualised
MacMillan et al., 2005		Canada	Nurse home visitation	Standard CPA services	163 dyads	= 5.1 (3.6) years:	29.2 (7.4)	Not reported	2 years; home	Individual parent or both parents	Experienced public-health nurses, received 1-week educational programme; manualised
Moss et al., 2011		Canada	Home visitation	Standard CPA services	67 dyads	= 3.4 (1.4) years:	27.8 (7.6)	Not reported	8 weekly sessions; home	Dyad	Clinical workers with experience in child welfare settings, received training and weekly supervision by attachment experts; manualised
Donohue et al., 2014		USA	FBT	TAU	72 mothers	3.9 (3.7) years:	29.0 (8.1)	Parent: 47.2%; 40% for FBT, 54.1% for TAU	6 months, 20 sessions; home	Mother and her family	Providers with at least bachelor's level education, received 16-hour formal workshop training, pilot case completion, group supervision; manualised
Jonson-Reid et al., 2018		USA	ECC	Usual CPS services	213 child welfare workers randomized, 132 families	2 months- 2.5 years	26 (no SD reported)	Parent: 19%	18 months; home	Individual/family	Child welfare workers, trained and certified in the original intervention, received additional training and supervision for the study; manualised
Lee et al., 2018		USA	HFNY	Control (undefined)	1297 mothers randomized, 104 CPS-involved mothers	Followed up until age 7 years, most up to age 3 years	27.0 (5.0) for control, 26.7 (6.4) for HFNY	Parent: 25% for control, 42.3% for HFNY	Weekly or biweekly visits in pregnancy to 6 months postnatal, with decreasing frequency thereafter; home	Individual	Family Support Workers, received training and supervision

Whitaker et al., 2020	USA	SafeCare	SAU	32 agency teams randomized, 284 caregivers	27.7 (20.6) months:	29.5 (7.9)	Parent: 74.6%; 77.3% for SelfCare, 69.2% for SAU	18 weekly sessions; home	Parents and dyad	Child welfare providers, received formal training in the programme and on-going coaching
Hall et al., 2021	USA	START	US	348 families	Birth-23 months: 66.2%; 2-5 years: 16.2%; Over 5: 17.7%		Child: 60.1% for START, 61.7 % for US	~16 months; inter-agency	Family	Child welfare workers, received additional training in substance use and MI, and are paired with a family recovery mentor; the team is led by a supervisor
Villodas et al., 2021	USA	PCIT	SAU	55 dyads	= 4.8 (1.7) years:	28.6 (7.0)	Parent or Child: 7.3%; 11.5% for PCIT, 3.4% for SAU	~ 12–20 sessions (mean 11); home	Dyad	Therapists from child welfare providers with masters' degrees in social work or mental health counseling, received 40h training in PCIT, training in MI, and supervision
Eguren et al., 2023	Spain	AVI	Usual CPS	41 dyads	35.36 (14.65) months=	35.4, (6.0)	46.34 %	8 weekly sessions + introduction session; home	Dyad	Trained practitioners
Skowron et al 2024	USA	PCIT	SAU	204 dyads	56(16) months	32.3 (6.4)	Parent: 74% SAU; 68% PCIT Child: 58% SAU; 57% PCIT	Approximately 22 sessions; home and laboratory	Dyad	Therapist training and supervision in line with PCIT International standards

ABC: Attachment and Bio-behavioural Catch-up; AVI: Attachment Video-feedback Intervention; CPA: Child Protection Agency; CS: Community standard; CPS: Child Protection Services; DEF: Developmental Education for Families; ECC: Early Childhood Connections; FBT: Family Behaviour Therapy; HFNY: Healthy Families New York; NC: Non-maltreating control; IPP: Infant-Parent Psychotherapy; RET: Reminiscing and Emotion Training; R&R: Resource and Referral service; PCIT: Parent-Child Interaction Therapy; PuP: Parenting Under Pressure; PFS: Protective Factors Survey; PFR: Promoting First Relationships; PRFQ: Parental Reflective Functioning Questionnaire; PPI: Psychoeducational Parenting Intervention; PAI-BOR: Personality Assessment Inventory-Borderline Scale; TAU: Treatment as usual ; TAS-45: Toddler Attachment Sort-45 SAU: Services as usual ; START: Sobriety Treatment and Recovery Teams; US: Usual Child Protection Services services; SSP: Strange Situation Procedure; MI: Motivational Interviewing