

## Abstract

The present study tested an integrative model of caregiving by examining the effects of various coping strategies and social support on parental perceptions, accounting for sociocultural factors among 212 Chinese caregivers of children with intellectual disability. Results of hierarchical regression analyses indicated that the use of approach coping (problem-focused and relationship-focused coping) was strongly related with positive perceptions whereas emotion-focused coping contributed to negative perceptions. No moderating effects of coping and social support were found. Moreover, the relationship between positive and negative perceptions has been verified. Results went against the traditional assumption about the bipolar continuum between these two perceptions and a new approach in the conceptualization of the positive and negative perceptions of caregiving is introduced. Implications of the conceptual model to professional services were discussed.