### Being a Parent Grade 4/Year 5

# Fast Track Project Technical Report Addendum Suzanne Doyle & Cari McCarty May 2001

# **Table of Contents**

- I. Scale Description
- II. Scaling Results

# Citation

Instrument

Conduct Problems Prevention Research Group. (1990). Being A Parent.

Report

Doyle, S.R. & McCarty, C.A. (2001). Being A Parent (Technical Report Addendum) [On-line].

Available: http://www.fasttrackproject.org/

### **Data Sources**

Raw: p5h

Scored: bpr5

# I. Scale Description

The **Being a Parent** scale is an adaptation of the Parenting Sense of Competence (PSOC) scale (Gibaud-Wallston & Wandersman, 1978), which includes two dimensions, *Efficacy* and *Satisfaction* (Johnston & Mash, 1989). The 12 items of the Being a Parent scale were constructed to assess a parent's sense of competence and satisfaction with parenting. Each item is measured on a 7-point Likert scale, ranging from 1 (Strongly Disagree) to 7 (Strongly Agree). The parent is asked to respond to each item, indicating their agreement or disagreement with each statement.

#### II. Scaling Results

This technical report is based upon Year 5, Cohort 1 data, including both High-Risk Control and Normative samples. With missing cases excluded, the total sample size (including an overlap of 71 respondents) is 420, with 350 Normative and 141 High-Risk Control subjects. The Normative sample consists of 174 (49.71%) males, with an ethnic breakdown of 158 (45.14%) Black, 177 (50.57%) White and 15 (4.29%) Others. The High-Risk Control sample consists of 101 (71.63%) males, with an ethnic breakdown of 65 (46.10%) Black, 73 (51.77%) White and 3 (2.13%) Other races. The total sample had almost an equal percentage of respondents from the four different sites: Durham (27.86%), Nashville (22.62%), Pennsylvania (26.19%) and Seattle (23.33%).

Scales for the Being a Parent measure were originally obtained from exploratory factor analyses at Year 1, and affirmed with confirmatory factor analyses at Years 2 and 3. However, given the time span since the original derivation of scales for this measure, the exploratory factor analytic procedure was conducted again at Year 5 for this update. This consisted of utilizing an Alpha factor extraction with an orthogonal Varimax rotation of the observed responses. All 12 items were used in defining the factors and six items considered to measure parental satisfaction (items 1, 5, 7, 10, 11 & 12) were reversed in scale to be consistent with the PSOC scale. The number of factors retained was derived by simultaneously

considering the magnitude of eigenvalues, differences in successive eigenvalues, the proportion of variance extracted, communality estimates, coefficient Alphas for each factor extracted prior to rotation, item content and interpretability of the resulting factors.

The results for the 12 items in this update again indicated the same two factors or scales, accounting for 38.76% of the total variance for the Normative sample and 36.53% of the total variance for the High-Risk Control sample. Communality estimates are rather low, ranging from .15 to .46 for the Normative sample, and from .19 to .52 for the High-Risk Control sample Coefficient Alphas of the extracted factors prior to rotation are high in value, .959 and .796 for the Normative sample and .931 and .879 for the High-Risk sample. The resulting scales and factor loading coefficients are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Results of Exploratory Factor Analyses, Factor Loadings by Sample

Item #			Normative Sample (n=350)		High Risk Control Sample (n=141)	
Factor 2	You would make a fine model for a new parent to learn how to be a good parent.	.7615 <b>.6659</b>	.0517	.7480 . <b>8285</b>	0170	
3	You feel like you are doing a good job as a parent.	.7002	.0760	.7536	0680	
4	If something is troubling your child, you can figure out what it is.	.3308	.1856	.2464	0002	
6	You know what you need to do to be a good parent.	.7604	.0126	.8207	0148	
8	Being a parent is as satisfying as you expected.	.4861	.2213	.3564	.2213	
9	You honestly believe you have all the skills necessary to be a good parent to you child.	.6224	.1132	.5750	.1023	
Factor	2: Parental Satisfaction – Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha		.7706		.7086	
1R	It's hard to know whether you're doing a good job or a bad job as a parent.	.1849	.3465	.1191	.3287	
5R	Your talents and interests are in other areas, not in being a parent.	.0604	.4686	.0087	.4161	
7R	Parenting leaves you feeling drained and exhausted.	.0185	.7052	0814	.7456	
10R	Being a parent makes you tense and anxious.	.0451	.6926	0495	.5379	
11R	It's really difficult to decide how to parent your child.	.1893	.7067	.1214	.5773	
12R	It seems like you are so busy as a parent that you never get anything done.	.1549	.6212	0024	.6120	

R – Scale Reversed

# References

- Gibaud-Wallston, J. & Wandersman, L.P. (1978). *Development and utility of the Parenting Sense of Completence Scale*. Paper presented at the meeting of the American Psychological Association, Toronto.
- Johnston, C. & Mash, E.J. (1989). A measure of parenting satisfaction and efficacy. *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, *18*, 167-175.