

Parent-Child Communication-Child

Grade 4 (Year 5)

FAST Track Project Technical Report *Addendum*

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Citation

Instrument

Conduct Problems Prevention Research Group. (1994). Parent-Child Communication-Child.

Report

McCarty, C.A. & Doyle, S.R. (2001). Parent-Child Communication-Child (Technical Report) [Online]. Available: <http://www.fasttrackproject.org/>

Data Sources

Raw: c5q

Scored: pcc5

I. Scale Description

The **Parent-Child Communication Scale, Child Report**, adapted from the Revised Parent-Adolescent Communication Form of the Pittsburgh Youth Study (see Thornberry, Huizinga, & Loeber, 1995), is a 10-item measure which assesses children's perceptions of their primary caregiver's openness to communication. The answers are coded 5-point scales where 1 represents "almost never" and 5 represents "almost always."

Note: The scaling for this measure has not changed since the original Fast Track Technical Report was written by McMahon, Jones, & Kim (1997). This is an updated addendum only.

II. Scaling Results

This addendum is based upon Year 5, Cohort 1 data, including both High-Risk Control and Normative samples.

Primary scales for this measure were created using information from exploratory factor analyses (EFAs) using an Alpha extraction. No rotation was needed as one factor emerged for each analysis. Separate analyses were conducted on the Child items (5, 7, 8) and the Parent Items (1, 2, 3, 6, 10). Items 4 and 9 were excluded from the factor analyses because preliminary EFAs and examination of alpha coefficients suggested that they were not consistent with the other items, as found in the previous Technical Report by McMahon, Jones, & Kim (1997).

The number of factors retained was derived by considering the magnitude of the eigenvalues, the proportion of variance extracted, communality estimates, item content, and interpretability of the resulting factors. The items used in each scale were determined by their factor loadings and conceptual consistency with other items.

1. Parent Items.

The results for the Parent Items indicated one factor. For the Normative sample (n=340), the initial eigenvalue was 7.15. Community estimates ranged from .02 to .57, with an average of .26.

In the High Risk Control Sample (n=136), the eigenvalue of the retained factor was 7.31. Community estimates ranged from .09 to .38, averaging .23.

Results of Exploratory Factor Analyses, Factor Loadings by Sample

		<u>Normative Sample (n=340)</u>	<u>High Risk Control (n= 136)</u>
Factor 1 – Parent Communication			
C5QC1	Parent good listener	<u>0.6256</u>	<u>0.4973</u>
C5QC2	Parent can tell how child feels	<u>0.5031</u>	<u>0.6185</u>
C5QC3	Parent tried to understand thoughts	<u>0.7576</u>	<u>0.5828</u>
C5QC6	Parent insults child when angry	<u>-0.1493</u>	<u>-0.2974</u>
C5QC10	Can say what I think if par disagrees	<u>0.3041</u>	<u>0.3095</u>

2. Child Items

The results for the Child Items also indicated one factor. For the Normative sample (n=340), the eigenvalues for this factor was 3.97. Community estimates ranged from .43 to .58, with an average of .50.

In the High Risk Control Sample (n=135), the eigenvalue for the retained factor was 3.99. Community estimates ranged from .42 to .59, averaging .50.

Results of Exploratory Factor Analyses, Factor Loadings by Sample

		<u>Normative Sample (n=341)</u>	<u>High Risk Control (n= 136)</u>
Factor 1 – Child Communication			
C5QC5	Discuss Problems w/parents	<u>0.7103</u>	<u>0.6454</u>
C5QC7	Parent can tell how child really feels	<u>0.7591</u>	<u>0.7661</u>
C5QC8	Can let parent know what really bothers child	<u>0.6566</u>	<u>0.7004</u>