Being A Parent

Grade 1/Year 2 Update

Fast Track Project Technical Report
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Citation

Instrument

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

Report

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Data Sources

Raw: p2h

Scored: bpr2

I. Scale Description

The **Being A Parent** scale is an adaptation of the Parenting Sense of Competence Scale (Gibaud-Wallston & Wandersman, 1978), which assesses parenting self-esteem. The 12 items assess *Parenting Satisfaction*, an affective dimension reflecting parenting frustration, anxiety, and motivation, and *Parenting Efficacy*, an instrumental dimension reflecting competence, problem-solving ability, and capability in the parenting role (Johnston & Mash, 1989). Parents are asked to respond to a series of statements about parenting, indicating their agreement or disagreement. Each item is measured on a 7-point Likert scale, ranging from 1 (Strongly Disagree) to 7 (Strongly Agree).

II. Report Sample

This technical report is based upon Year 2, Cohort 1 data, including both High-Risk Control and Normative samples. With missing cases excluded, the total N (including overlap of 78 respondents) was 432, with 363 parents of normative and 147 parents of high-risk control youth. The Normative sample consisted of 182 (50.14%) males, with an ethnic breakdown of 158 (43.53%) Black, 189 (52.07%) White, and 16 (4.41%) Other. The High Risk Control sample consisted of 105 (71.43%) males, with an ethnic breakdown of 65 (44.22%) Black, 78 (53.06%) White and 4 (2.72%) Other races. The total sample included 118 (27.31%) parents from Durham, 99 (22.92%) parents from Nashville, 121 (28.01%) parents

from Pennsylvania, and 94 (21.76%) parents from Seattle.

Thirty-one respondents (6.7% of cohort) were missing data for the entire measure. This included 24 youth from the Normative sample and 8 high-risk control youth. The missing data occurred for 12 girls and 19 boys, including 16 Black, 1 Hispanic, 1 Other, and 13 White youth. The sites from which the measure was missing were as follows: 7 Durham, 6 Nashville, 3 Pennsylvania, and 15 Washington.

III. Scaling

Confirmatory factor analyses of the structure used in Year 1(Kindergarten) were conducted using both samples to inform scaling (see Addendum). The factor analysis confirmed two factors that corresponded with those obtained from principal component analysis of the original measure (see Johnston & Mash, 1989). These two scale scores were calculated by taking an average of the items comprising the scales. None of the observations were missing 50% or more data. The resulting scales, items that compose them, and internal consistencies (Cronbach's coefficient Alpha) are provided below.

	Normative (n=363)	HRC (n =147)
Parenting Efficacy (Items 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9)	.73	.76
Parenting Satisfaction (Items 1r, 5r, 7r, 10r, 11r, 12r)	.78	.77

IV. Differences Between Groups

Two independent t-tests were conducted to assess differences between the Low Risk respondents (Normative sample excluding the overlapping High Risk Subjects, n = 285) and the High Risk Control sample (including 78 overlapping Normative youth, n = 147). Results indicated that parents of low risk youth reported more efficacy and more satisfaction in the parenting role.

BAP Scale	DF	t Value	Pr > |t|	Low-Risk Mean (n=285)	High-Risk Mean (n=147)
Parenting Efficacy	257	-4.82*	<.0001	5.64	5.24
Parenting Satisfaction	430	-4.81	<.0001	4.47	3.88

*T-test with Satterthwaite correction for degrees of freedom (df) given statistical inequality of variances.

V. Recommendations for Use

Factor analyses suggest that this measure yields two scales that are very similar to those obtained from the original measure (Johnston & Mash, 1989). The efficacy scale indicates an instrumental dimension of parenting, whereas the satisfaction scale indicates an affective dimension of parenting. Previous studies suggest that parents who report more child behavior problems also report lower levels of satisfaction (Mash & Johnston, 1983).

VI. Item and Scale Means and SDs

Being A Parent Items - Normative Sample

Variable	Label	Mean	Std Dev	N
P1HBP2	Good model for new parent	5.01	1.32	363
P1HBP3	Feel doing a good job as parent	5.89	0.87	363
P1HBP4	Figure out what is troubling child	5.64	1.04	363
P1HBP6	Know what to do to be good parent	5.74	1.08	363
P1HBP8	Parenting satisfying as expected	5.72	1.21	363
P1HBP9	Have the skills to be a good parent	5.40	1.30	363
P1HBP1r	R- Hard to know if doing a good job	3.33	1.74	363
P1HBP5r	R- Talents in other areas not parenting	5.62	1.37	363
P1HBP7r	R- Parenting draining/exhausting	3.95	1.89	363
P1HBP10r	R- Being a parent makes you tense/anxious	4.46	1.78	363
P1HBP11r	R- Difficult to decide how to parent	4.41	1.79	363
P1HBP12r	R- So busy/parent never gets things done	4.32	1.90	363

Being A Parent Items - High-Risk Control Sample

Variable	Label	Mean	Std Dev	N
P1HBP2	Good model for new parent	4.67	1.30	147
P1HBP3	Feel doing a good job as parent	5.63	1.01	147
P1HBP4	Figure out what is troubling child	5.33	1.25	147
P1HBP6	Know what to do to be good parent	5.50	1.15	147
P1HBP8	Parenting satisfying as expected	5.27	1.44	147
P1HBP9	Have the skills to be a good parent	5.03	1.46	147
P1HBP1r	R- Hard to know if doing a good job	3.18	1.60	147
P1HBP5r	R- Talents in other areas not parenting	5.39	1.45	147
P1HBP7r	R- Parenting draining/exhausting	3.37	1.74	147
P1HBP10r	R- Being a parent makes you tense/anxious	3.96	1.76	147
P1HBP11r	R- Difficult to decide how to parent	3.69	1.73	147
P1HBP12r	R- So busy/parent never gets things done	3.69	1.85	147

Scale Means

	Normative Sample (n=363)		High Risk Control (n=147)	
Scale	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Parenting Satisfaction	4.35	1.22	3.88	1.17
Parenting Efficacy	5.57	0.75	5.24	0.85

VII. Scale Correlations

Pearson Correlation Coefficients, Normative Sample above Diagonal (n=363), High Risk Controls below diagonal (n=147).

	Efficacy	**Satisfaction**
Parenting Efficacy	1.00	0.31

Parenting Satisfaction	0.16	1.00

VIII. References

Gibaud-Wallston, J. & Wandersman, L. P. (1978, August). Development and utility of the Parenting Sense of Competence 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.

Mash, E. J. & Johnston, C. (1983). Parental perceptions of child behavior problems, parenting self-esteem, and mothers' reported stress in younger and older hyperactive and normal children. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 51, 86-99.