Being a Parent Grade 2/Year 3

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

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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 (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 addendum to the technical report is based upon Year 3, Cohort 1 data, including both High-Risk Control and Normative samples. With missing cases excluded, the total sample size (including an overlap of 73 respondents) is 426, with 357 Normative and 142 High Risk control subjects. The Normative sample consists of 181 (50.70%) males, with an ethnic breakdown of 158 (44.26%) Black, 185 (51.82%) White and 14 (3.92%) Others. The High-Risk Control sample consists of 104 (73.24%) males, with an ethnic breakdown of 63 (44.37%) Black, 76 (53.52%) White and 3 (2.11%) Other races. The total sample had almost an equal percentage of respondents from the four different sites: Durham (27.46%), Nashville (22.30%), Pennsylvania (27.46%) and Seattle (22.77%).

Prior to this update, two scales for the Being a Parent measure were derived from exploratory factor analyses in the first year, with dimensions designated as either Parental Efficacy or Parental Satisfaction. This factor structure was confirmed in Year 2, with both the Normative and High-Risk Control samples. The scales for this updated report in Year 3 were obtained by conducting the same confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) procedure with maximum-likelihood estimation used in Year 2. The two constructs were tested together and the same simple measurement model was utilized, allowing for the intercorrelation

among the two dimensions (exogenous variables) and individual error components for each item. The standardized loading coefficients of the CFAs are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Results of Confirmatory Factor Analysis, Standardized Coefficients by Sample

Item #		Normative Sample (n=357)	High Risk Control Sample (n=142)
<u>Factor</u>	1: Parental Efficacy – Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha	. <i>7854</i>	.7834
2	You would make a fine model for a new parent to learn how to	.7142	.7668
	be a good parent.		
3	You feel like you are doing a good job as a parent.	.7038	.7167
4	If something is troubling your child, you can figure out what it is.	.5333	.5821
7	if something is troubing your chird, you can rigure out what it is.	.5555	.3021
	V1	7510	7200
6	You know what you need to do to be a good parent.	.7513	.7200
8	Being a parent is as satisfying as you expected.	.4544	.4142
9	You honestly believe you have all the skills necessary to be a	.6308	.5989
	good parent to you child.		
	good parent to you emia.		
Factor	2: Parental Satisfaction – Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha	.7787	.7911
		.4215	
1R	It's hard to know whether you're doing a good job or a bad job	.4213	.3748
	as a parent.		
5R	Your talents and interests are in other areas, not in being a parent.	.3863	.4758
7R	Parenting leaves you feeling drained and exhausted.	.6147	.6857
10R	Being a parent makes you tense and anxious.	.7853	.7892
1010	being a parent makes you tense and anxious.	.7033	.1092
11D	Tr2 11 11 00 14 4 1 1 1 1 4 4 1 1 1 1	7474	7175
11R	It's really difficult to decide how to parent your child.	.7474	.7175
12R	It seems like you are so busy as a parent that you never get	.6823	.6721
	anything done.		
	CFI	9621	.8677
	Correlation of Factors	.3302	0397
	23 Classion of 1 wells		,

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.