

Being A Parent
Grade 2/Year 3 Update

Fast Track Project Technical Report
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Citation

Instrument

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

Report

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

Data Sources

Raw: p3h

Scored: bpr3

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 3, Cohort 1 data, including both High-Risk Control and Normative samples. With missing cases excluded, the total N (including overlap of 73 respondents) was 426, with 357 parents of normative and 142 parents of high-risk control youth. The Normative sample consisted of 181 (50.70%) males, with an ethnic breakdown of 158 (44.26%) Black, 185 (51.82%) White, and 14 (3.92%) Other. The High Risk Control sample consisted 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 included 117 (27.46%) parents from Durham, 95 (22.30%) parents from Nashville, 117 (27.46%) parents

from Pennsylvania, and 97 (22.77%) parents from Seattle.

Thirty-seven respondents (8.0% of cohort) were missing data for the entire measure. This included 30 youth from the Normative sample and 13 high-risk control youth. The missing data occurred for 17 girls and 20 boys, including 15 Black, 1 Hispanic, 4 Other, and 17 White youth. The sites from which the measure was missing were as follows: 8 Durham, 10 Nashville, 7 Pennsylvania, and 12 Washington.

III. Scaling

Confirmatory factor analyses of the structure used in 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.

	<u>Normative (n=357)</u>	<u>HRC (n =142)</u>
Parenting Efficacy (Items 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9)	.80	.80
Parenting Satisfaction (Items 1r, 5r, 7r, 10r, 11r, 12r)	.77	.79

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 = 284) and the High Risk Control sample (including 73 overlapping Normative youth, n = 142). Results indicated that parents of low risk youth reported more efficacy and more satisfaction in the parenting role.

<u>BAP Scale</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>t Value</u>	<u>Pr > t </u>	<u>Low-Risk Mean (n=284)</u>	<u>High-Risk Mean (n=142)</u>
Parenting Efficacy	424	-3.92	<.0001	5.70	5.39
Parenting Satisfaction	424	-5.25	<.0001	4.59	3.94

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	5.11	1.33	357
P1HBP3	Feel doing a good job as parent	5.96	0.80	357
P1HBP4	Figure out what is troubling child	5.81	0.95	356
P1HBP6	Know what to do to be good parent	5.79	1.06	357
P1HBP8	Parenting satisfying as expected	5.82	1.15	357
P1HBP9	Have the skills to be a good parent	5.43	1.32	357
P1HBP1r	R- Hard to know if doing a good job	3.49	1.76	357
P1HBP5r	R- Talents in other areas not parenting	5.69	1.46	357
P1HBP7r	R- Parenting draining/exhausting	4.16	1.90	357
P1HBP10r	R- Being a parent makes you tense/anxious	4.63	1.81	357
P1HBP11r	R- Difficult to decide how to parent	4.61	1.83	357
P1HBP12r	R- So busy/parent never gets things done	4.40	1.89	357

Being A Parent Items - High-Risk Control Sample

Variable	Label	Mean	Std Dev	N
P1HBP2	Good model for new parent	4.87	1.36	142
P1HBP3	Feel doing a good job as parent	5.72	0.89	142
P1HBP4	Figure out what is troubling child	5.60	0.98	142
P1HBP6	Know what to do to be good parent	5.53	1.16	142
P1HBP8	Parenting satisfying as expected	5.46	1.29	142
P1HBP9	Have the skills to be a good parent	5.15	1.45	142
P1HBP1r	R- Hard to know if doing a good job	3.25	1.58	142
P1HBP5r	R- Talents in other areas not parenting	5.34	1.58	142
P1HBP7r	R- Parenting draining/exhausting	3.50	1.86	142
P1HBP10r	R- Being a parent makes you tense/anxious	3.99	1.78	142
P1HBP11r	R- Difficult to decide how to parent	3.94	1.79	142
P1HBP12r	R- So busy/parent never gets things done	3.61	1.88	142

Scale Means

Scale	Normative Sample (n=357)		High Risk Control (n=142)	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Parenting Satisfaction	4.50	1.23	3.94	1.22
Parenting Efficacy	5.65	0.78	5.39	0.83

VII. Scale Correlations

Pearson Correlation Coefficients, Normative Sample above Diagonal (n=357), High Risk Controls below diagonal (n=142).

	Efficacy	Satisfaction
Parenting Efficacy	1.00	0.27

Parenting Satisfaction	-0.02	1.00
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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.