

## **Parental Monitoring for Offspring (PMO)**

Study Year 28

Fast Track Project Technical Report

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### **Citation**

#### *Instrument*

Conger, R.D., Ge, X., Elder, G.H., Lorenz, F.O., & Simons, R.L. (1994). Economic stress, coercive family processes, and developmental problems of adolescents. *Child Development*, 65, 541-561.

Steinberg, L., Dornbusch, S., & Brown, B. (1992). Ethnic differences in adolescent achievement: An ecological perspective. *American Psychologist*, 47, 723-729.

#### *Report*

Paige, J. (2022). Parental Monitoring for Offspring (Fast Track Project Technical Report). Available from the Fast Track Project website: <http://www.fasttrackproject.org>

### **Measure Description**

Parental Monitoring for Offspring (PMO) is a ten-item measure used to capture how involved a parent is in setting rules on how their children spend their time and a parent's attempts to garner knowledge of their children's behaviors. The measure yields two scales: one capturing how parents set rules regarding extracurricular activities, finances and friends and a second capturing parents' attempts to gather knowledge on these topics.

**Unscored Dataset Name:** c28fo

**Score Data Name:** PMO28

### **Report Sample:**

This report provides descriptive statistics for the cohort 1 normative sample (original n=387). In addition, this report compares the means and frequencies for two additional samples: the high-risk control sample from cohort 1 (n=155) and the non-high-risk normative sample from cohort 1 (n=308). The non-high-risk normative sample excludes the high-risk normative participants who are also a part of the high-risk control sample (n=79). In year 28, 288 cohort 1 normative participants, 104 high-risk-control cohort 1 participants and 234 non-high-risk normative participants completed at least part of the survey. The Parental Monitoring for Offspring measure was only completed by participants who had children. In year 28, 131 normative parents, 53 high-risk control parent sand 101 non-high-risk normative parents completed the measure.

### **Scaling**

The Parental Monitoring for Offspring measure contains two domains: knowledge solicitation and rule setting. The former is captured by items 1-5 and the latter is captured by items 6-10. Responses for the

knowledge solicitation items ranged from 0-2 (0=None, 1= A little, 2= A lot), and responses for rule setting items ranged from 0-3 (0=Never and 3=Always).

c28fo01	How much do you try to know who your child spends time with?
c28fo02	How much do you try to know how your child spends his/her free time?
c28fo03	How much do you try to know how your child spends his/her money?
c28fo04	How much do you try to know about where your child goes right after school?
c28fo05	How much do you try to know about what type of homework your child has?
c28fo06	How often do you set rules or limits on who your child spends time with?
c28fo07	How often do you set rules or limits on how your child spends his/her free time?
c28fo08	How often do you set rules or limits on how your child spends his/her money?
c28fo09	How often do you set rules on where your child goes right after school?
c28fo10	How often do you set rules about your child’s homework?

The table below describes the scales created for the Parental Monitoring for Offspring measure. Knowledge solicitation is represented as a mean across items 1-5 and rule setting is represented as a mean across items 6-10.

Scales	Items	Description
PMO28knw	C28fo01-05	Knowledge Solicitation
PMO28rul	C28fo06-10	Rule Setting

**Descriptive Statistics**

Full Normative Sample

		Full Normative Sample					
		Cronbach's alpha	N	Mean	SD	Min	Max
PMO28knw	Knowledge Solicitation	0.89	131	1.87	0.34	0	2
PMO28rul	Rule setting	0.90	128	2.11	0.87	0	3

\*The standard deviation and Cronbach’s alpha coefficient are not calculated for dichotomous scales.

### Comparison of Non-High-Risk Normative and High-Risk Control Samples

There is no evidence of statistically significant differences between the high-risk control sample and the non-high-risk normative sample across the Parental Monitoring for Offspring scales.

		Non-High Risk Normative			High Risk Control			t-test*/Chi Sq Results**		
		N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	DF	t /chi sq	pval
PMO28knw	Knowledge Solicitation	101	1.9	0.29	53	1.81	0.39	83	1.57	0.12
PMO28rul	Rule Setting	98	2.12	0.81	49	2.01	0.96	145	0.80	0.42

\*If the null hypothesis of equal variances is rejected, the t-test estimates shown in the table assume unequal variances, otherwise the t-test results shown assume equal variances.

\*\*Chi square tests are used to detect differences in dichotomous scales.