PCRI Report

Name

Institution

Introduction

The Parent-Child Relationship Inventory is an essential tool used to assess parents' attitudes towards their children. It makes a normative comparison of the relationship to complement other assessment procedures used in the clinical evaluation of families and children. Usually, it is used on couples to identify specific aspects of the parent-child relationship that may cause problems or highlight the overall quality of the relationship (Gerard, n.d.). It is also an essential element in making custodial recommendations when used with other clinical assessment methods and interviews. The PCRI outline is a self-reporting questionnaire consisting of 73 items, and the expected length of administration is 15 minutes for groups or individuals. These items have a 4-type response format: strongly agree, agree, disagree, and strongly disagree (Gerard, n.d.). The scaling is tailored to reflect features of parent -child relationship and parenting, where high and low scores indicate excellent and poor parenting skills, re spectively. The 73 items consist of 27 positively keyed and 47 negatively keyed parts. For the positively keyed items, the scores of the scale increase if the response is agree or strongly agree; conversely, the score scale increase for the negatively keye d item if the response is disagree or strongly agree.

The report uses Automation Satisfaction, and Role Orientation to gauge parent -child relationship. Automation and Autonomy, each comprising of 10 items, measure the amount of pleasure and fulfillment one derives from parenting while the latter measures the parent's ability to promote a child's independence (Gerard, n.d.). Role Orientation consists of nine items that examine a parent's attitude regarding gender roles (Gerard, n.d.). Nevertheless, the reliability and validity of the PCRI is limited. For instance, a study by Leite et al. (2018) that analyzed child custody involving a sample of 144 parents indicated the questionnaire showed good internal consistency, except for Automation, Role Orientation, and parental support scales. Another study by Coffman, Guerin, and Gottfried (2006) that examined the psychometric properties of PCRI on data collected among parents and adult children revealed acceptable internal consistency for most scales. Nevertheless, the authors observed poor performance for the autonomy scale. The subsequent section of the report entails procedure and setting, sample description, results and interpretation, conclusion, and the appendix.

Procedure and Setting

Participation in the research was voluntary, and the final 15 interviewees were selected

randomly from the list of volunteers regardless of gender. They also gave their consent one week before the interview through a response to the email sent to them. Only those who took part in the interview signed the information privacy agreement issued by the institution. For confidentiality, only the second name of each participant were included in the final data. Each participant was visited in their residence, where the interview took place after booking an appointment through email. The administration of the PCRI questionnaire was done individually, and each session took an average of 10 minutes. Filling out the questionnaire was by the interviewer based on the participant response.

Concerning the behavioral characteristics of the participants, the majority acted normal except in a few cases. For participant S, the body language and answers contradicted the behavior. Some also smiled when they agree or feel related to a question. Participant M pointed out that parenting today is very different from the old days. Occasionally, some participants felt that the questions were confusing and needed further explanation or got confused too often when choosing an answer. Notably, the majority gave clear answers and never hesitated. Another participant 05 became so sensitive and had to ask the interviewee to translate the questions. In the end, the participant confessed to being affected by the questions because the interviewee thought parenting was so natural. One participant 06 was always smiling while another 010 was nervous and shaking a lot while answering the questions.

Sample Description

The information from the questionnaire was keyed in manually on an excel sheet and analyzed using excel. For each of the variables, Satisfaction, Autonomy, and Role Orientation, the totals were calculated to determine the parent-child relationship scores for each participant.

Similarly, measures of central tendency were computed to summarize the data for the above variables. Computation was done to determine the overall rating for each participant by summing the scores of the three variables. Subsequently, the correlation was computed for pairs of the Autonomy, Satisfaction, and Role Orientation variables, as shown in Table 1 in the appendix section. The mean comparison as a percentage is shown in figure 1 pie chart. The total parenting score for all the participants is shown in the appendix (see figure 2). The scores were computed on a scale of 1-4, where the maximum score for Satisfaction and Automation was 40 and a minimum of 10. For Role Orientation, the possible maximum score was 36 while the minimum was 9. Also, the correlation graphs are shown in figures 3, 4, and 5 in the appendix.

Results and Interpretation

The results showed that in a sample of 15 parents, the mean and standard deviation for parenting satisfaction, automation and role orientation were: 31.6 & 2.798 (M=31.6; SD = 2.798) , 24.3333 & 3.535 (M=24.3333; SD = 3.535) , and 21.5333 & 3.889 (M=21.5333; SD = 3.889) respectively. Also, the Median(MED), Mode(MOD) and Range(R) for parenting Satisfaction, Automation, and Role Orientation in that order are as follows: (MED=32;MOD=33;R=10; SD = 2.798), (MED=24;MOD=24;R=11; SD = 3.535), and (MED=22;MOD=22;R=15 SD = 3.889) as shown in table 2. There was a positive correlation (r) between Automation and Satisfaction (r=0.3726; N=15), and between Automation and Role Orientation (r=0.1274; N=15). However, the correlation between Satisfaction and Role Orientation w as negative (r=-0.1562; N=15).

Analysis of the mean for the variable Satisfaction reveals that most parents derive significant pleasure and fulfillment from being a parent. Furthermore, it appears there were little variations in the level of Satisfaction as indicated by the small standa rd deviation of 2.798, given the range of score is between 27 and 37 with a mean of 31.6. On the other hand, the mean for Automation reflects a relatively low ability of parents to promote their children's independence. However, the lower standard deviation of 3.535 indicates little variation regarding the ability to promote independence. That is the case because the possible range of scores is between 20 and 31, and the mean was 24.933. When you look at the mean for Role Orientation, parents have a relatively mixed feeling regarding gender roles. Possibly, there is less significance attached to gender roles, thus the average attitude.

Nonetheless, the standard deviation of 3.889 is small if the possible range of scores is between 12 and 27, and the mean was 21.5333. Therefore, the variation in parenting attitude

regarding gender roles is small among the parents. Notably, there is no significant variation between the Mode, Median, and Mean for each of the three variables. That indicates that most parents' characteristics tend to cluster around the mean with a similar behavioral trend. Therefore, it possible to conclude that most parents derive much pleasure and satisfaction from being a parent than they value promoting children's independence and attitude towards gender roles (see figure 2).

<div align="center">Conclusion</div>

The research involved 15 participants who answered questions adopted from the PCRI items. On average, the administration of the interview took 10 minutes and included three variables: Satisfaction, Automation, and Role Orientation. Based on the outcome, mo st parents attach more significance to the pleasure and satisfaction they derive from being parents. Although they scored average regarding the promotion of a child's independence and attitude towards gender roles, they are equally concerned, given the pos itive characteristics.

References

Coffman, J. K., Guerin , D. W., & Gottfried, A. W. (2006). Reliability and validity of the Parent-Child Relationship Inventory (PCRI): evidence from a longitudinal cross -informant investigation. NCBI, 1-3.

Gerard, A. B. (n.d). Parent-Child Relationship Inventory (PCRI) Manual.

Leite, J., Gomes, H. S., de Castro-Rodrigues, A., Gonçalves, R. A., & Cunha, O. (2018). Psychometric properties of the "parent-child relationship inventory" (PCRI) in a portuguese forensic sample. Journal of Child Custody, 116-126.

Appendix

Table 1: Correlation table of the three parenting variables

Table 2: Measures of central tendency for the three parenting variables
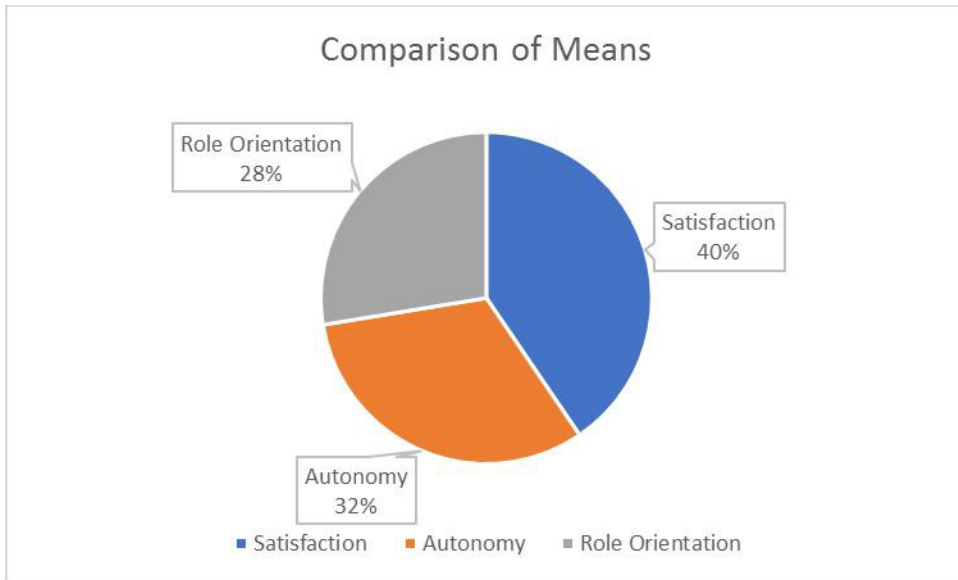
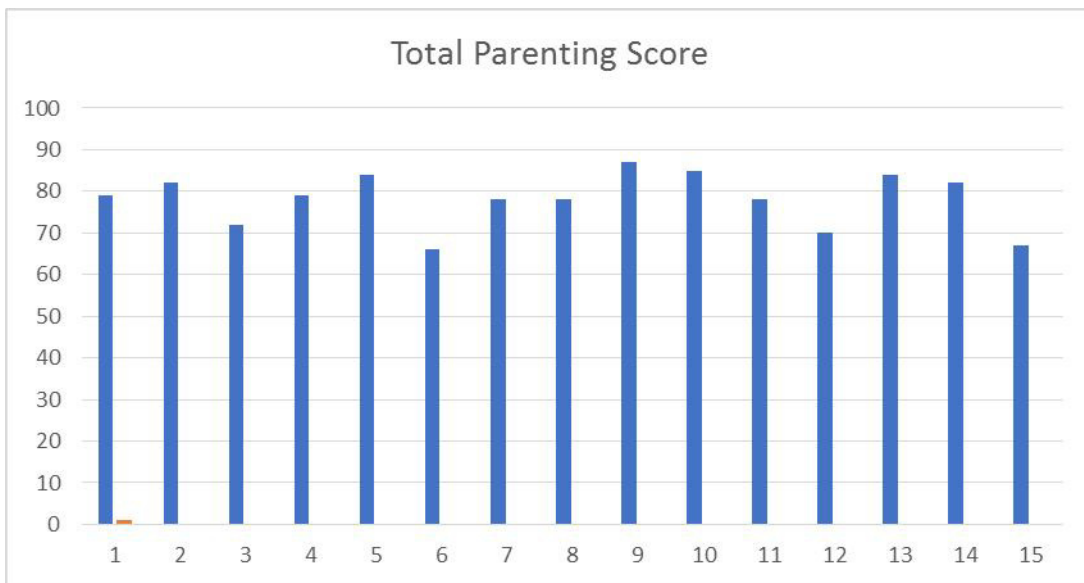Figure 1: Comparison of means for parenting scores as a percentage

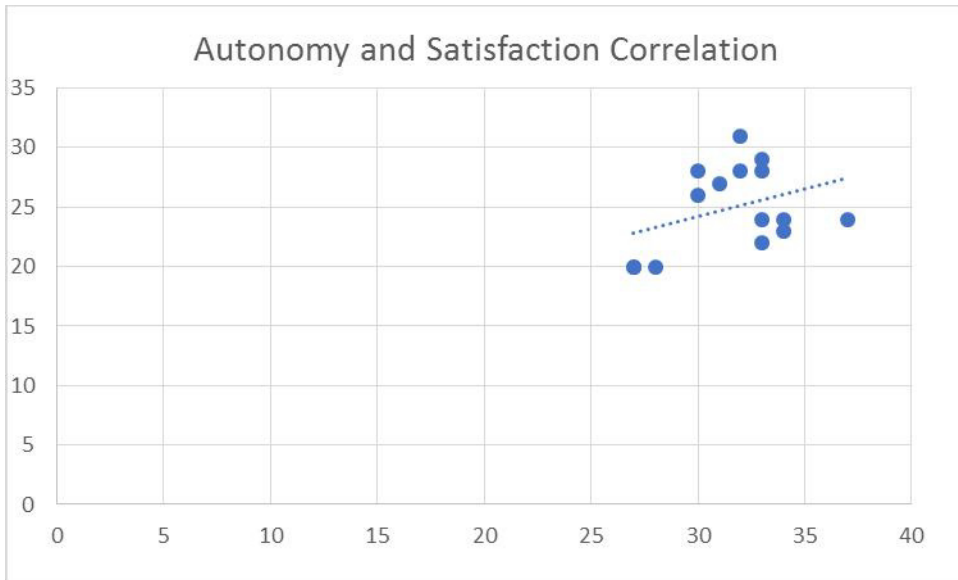Figure 2: The total scores for each participant

Figure 3: A positive correlation between Autonomy and Satisfaction of parenting
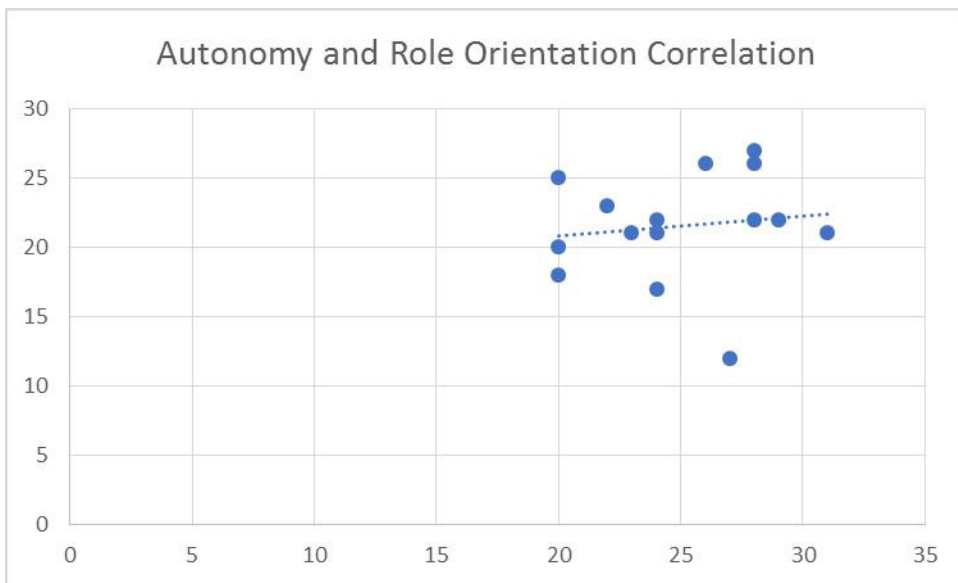

Figure 4: A positive correlation between Autonomy and Role Orientation of parenting
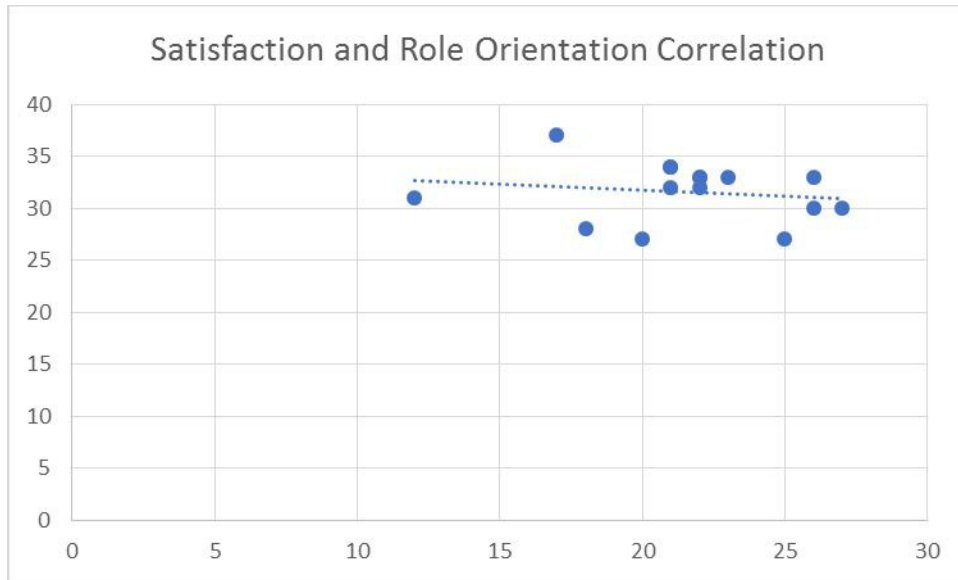
Figure 5: A negative correlation between parenting Satisfaction and Role Orientation