QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH (CRPBI-30)

Schludermann Revision, 1988

As children grow up to be teenagers and young adults, they learn more and more about their parents and how their parents are bringing up (or brought up) their sons and daughters. Even grown-up sons and daughters can well describe some of their experiences in their parental families. We would like you to describe some of these experiences. Please read each statement on the following pages and circle the answer that most closely describes the way each of your parents acts toward you. BE SURE TO MARK EACH ANSWER FOR EACH PARENT.

If you think that the statement describes a person who is NOT LIKE your parent, circle NL.

If you think that the statement describes a person who is SOMEWHAT LIKE your parent, circle SL.

If you think that the statement describes a person who is A LOT LIKE your parent, circle LL.

FORM FOR MOTHER

MY MOTHER IS A PERSON WHO.....

1) ...makes me feel better after talking over my worries with her.   NL   SL   LL

2) ...tells me of all the things she had done for me.   NL   SL   LL

3) ...believes in having a lot of rules and sticking with them.   NL   SL   LL

4) ...smiles at me very often.   NL   SL   LL

5) ...says, if I really cared for her, I would not do things that cause her to worry.   NL   SL   LL

6) ...insists that I must do exactly as I am told.   NL   SL   LL

7) ...is able to make me feel better when I am upset.   NL   SL   LL

8) ...is always telling me how I should behave.   NL   SL   LL

9) ...is very strict with me.   NL   SL   LL

10) ...enjoys doing things with me.   NL   SL   LL

NL = Not Like, SL = Somewhat Like, LL = A Lot Like

MY MOTHER IS A PERSON WHO.....

11) ...would like to be able to tell me what
to do all the time.   NL   SL   LL

12) ...gives hard punishment.   NL   SL   LL

13) ...cheers me up when I am sad.   NL   SL   LL

14) ...wants to control whatever I do.   NL   SL   LL

15) ...is easy with me.   NL   SL   LL

16) ...gives me a lot of care and attention.   NL   SL   LL

17) ...is always trying to change me.   NL   SL   LL

18) ...lets me off easy when I do something
wrong.   NL   SL   LL

19) ...makes me feel like the most important
person in her life.   NL   SL   LL

20) ...only keeps rules when it suits her.   NL   SL   LL

21) ...gives me as much freedom as I want.   NL   SL   LL

22) ...believes in showing her love for me.   NL   SL   LL

23) ...is less friendly with me, if I do not
see things her way.   NL   SL   LL

24) ...lets me go any place I please
without asking.   NL   SL   LL

25) ...often praises me.   NL   SL   LL

26) ...will avoid looking at me when I have
disappointed her.   NL   SL   LL

27) ...lets me go out any evening I want.   NL   SL   LL

28) ...is easy to talk to.   NL   SL   LL

29) ...if I have hurt her feelings, stops
talking to me until I please her again.   NL   SL   LL

30) ...lets me do anything I like to do.   NL   SL   LL

FORM FOR FATHER

NL = Not Like, SL = Somewhat Like, LL = A Lot Like

MY FATHER IS A PERSON WHO.....

1) ...makes me feel better after talking over
   my worries with him.   NL   SL   LL

2) ...tells me of all the things he had
   done for me.   NL   SL   LL

3) ...believes in having a lot of rules
   and sticking with them.   NL   SL   LL

4) ...smiles at me very often.   NL   SL   LL

5) ...says, if I really cared for him, I
   would not do things that cause him to worry. NL   SL   LL

6) ...insists that I must do exactly as
   I am told.   NL   SL   LL

7) ...is able to make me feel better when
   I am upset.   NL   SL   LL

8) ...is always telling me how I should behave. NL   SL   LL

9) ...is very strict with me.   NL   SL   LL

10) ...enjoys doing things with me.   NL   SL   LL

11) ...would like to be able to tell me what
    to do all the time.   NL   SL   LL

12) ...gives hard punishment.   NL   SL   LL

13) ...cheers me up when I am sad.   NL   SL   LL

14) ...wants to control whatever I do.   NL   SL   LL

15) ...is easy with me.   NL   SL   LL

16) ...gives me a lot of care and attention.   NL   SL   LL

17) ...is always trying to change me.   NL   SL   LL

18) ...lets me off easy when I do something
    wrong.   NL   SL   LL

19) ...makes me feel like the most important
    person in his life.   NL   SL   LL

NL = Not Like, SL = Somewhat Like, LL = A Lot Like

MY FATHER IS A PERSON WHO.....

		NL	SL	LL
20)	...only keeps rules when it suits him.	NL	SL	LL
21)	...gives me as much freedom as I want.	NL	SL	LL
22)	...believes in showing his love for me.	NL	SL	LL
23)	...is less friendly with me, if I do not see things his way.	NL	SL	LL
24)	...lets me go any place I please without asking.	NL	SL	LL
25)	...often praises me.	NL	SL	LL
26)	...will avoid looking at me when I have disappointed him.	NL	SL	LL
27)	...lets me go out any evening I want.	NL	SL	LL
28)	...is easy to talk to.	NL	SL	LL
29)	...if I have hurt his feelings, stops talking to me until I please him again.	NL	SL	LL
30)	...lets me do anything I like to do.	NL	SL	LL

SCORING SHEET FOR THE SHORTENED CHILD'S REPORT OF PARENT BEHAVIOR
INVENTORY OR CRPBI-30. Schludermann 1988 Revision.

Scores for Father_____   Name:_____

       Mother_____   Age:_____

                            Sex: M or F

                            Location:_____

Record Item Score (NL=1, SL=2, LL=3) in space beside item number.

A-30 ACCEPTANCE	P-30 PSYCHOL. CONTROL	F-30+ (discipline) FIRM CONTROL	F-30-
(# 1)___	(# 2)___	(# 3)___	
(# 4)___	(# 5)___	(# 6)___	
(# 7)___	(# 8)___	(# 9)___	
(#10)___	(#11)___	(#12)___	
(#13)___	(#14)___		(#15)___
(#16)___	(#17)___		(#18)___
(#19)___	(#20)___		(#21)___
(#22)___	(#23)___		(#24)___
(#25)___	(#26)___		(#27)___
(#28)___	(#29)___		(#30)___

Total: ____   ____   (___) + 24 - (___) = ____

Add the item scores in each column. The A-30 (Acceptance) and
P-30 (Pychological Control) scores are the totals of the
respective columns. The F-30 (Firm Control) score is obtained
by taking the sum of the F-30+ column, adding 24, and by then
subtracting the total of the F-30- column.

NOTES OF THE CRPBI-30

Shirin and Eduard Schludermann, Department of Psychology,
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man. Canada, R3T 2N2.
Phone: (204) 474-9617.

Purpose of the CRPBI-30

The CRPBI-30 is a shortened version of the 108-item revision
(called thereafter CRPBI-108) by Schludermann and Schludermann
of Schaefer's original CRPBI. See the notes on the CRPBI-108 for
information on the methodological properties of that instrument.
The length of the CRPBI-108 was a major disincentive for its use.
The CRPBI-30 was intended to be a short instrument which gives
information about the three major dimensions which is equivalent
to the much longer CRPBI-108.

Development of the CRPBI-30

The CRPBI-108 was administered to 444 17-18 year-old
university students of both sexes and one month later was
readministered to the same students. After pooling data from
males and females, on fathers and mothers, item analyses involved
the calculation of the test-retest reliabilities of individual
items, of the correlations between items and the 18 scales they
contributed to, and of the correlations of the items and the 3
dimensions (i.e., Acceptance/Rejection, Psychological
Control/Psychological Autonomy, and Firm Control/Lax Control).
The next step involved for each of the 3 dimensions (called
A-30, P-30, and F-30) the selection of 10 items which had the
highest correlations with a given dimension. The resulting
CRPBI-30 has 30 questions describing the father and 30 questions
describing the mother. The items describing fathers and mothers
are almost identical, with only grammatical adjustment for the
parent's gender. The scoring of the A-30 and P-30 dimensions
involves simply adding up the item scores referring to those
dimensions. Agreement with some F-30 items implies parental firm
control (F-30+ items) while agreement with other F-30 items
implies parental lax control (F-30- items). The F-30 score
(high values signify firm control) is calculated by reversing
the scores of the lax-control items and adding them to the scores
of the firm-control items. The scoring instructions are built
into the scoring sheet of the CRPBI-30. All three dimensions have
a minimum score of 10, a neutral point of 20, and a maximum score
of 30.

Factor analysis of the set of 10 A-30 items describing the
mother showed that all these items loaded significantly
(loadings ranged from .61 to .77) on a single principal-axes
factor with an eigenvalue of 5.01 accounting for 96% of the
common variance. Factor analysis of the corresponding A-30 items
describing the father also showed that all these items loaded

significantly (loadings ranged from .67 to .79) on a single principal-axes factor with an eigenvalue of 5.16 accounting for 96% of the common variance. The alpha value of A-30 was .75 for the Mother's Form and .73 for the Father's Form.

Factor analysis of the set of 10 P-30 items describing the mother showed that all these items loaded significantly (loadings ranged from .59 to .73) on a single principal-axes factor with an eigenvalue of 4.35 accounting for 94% of the common variance. Factor analysis of the corresponding P-30 items describing the father also showed that all these items loaded significantly (loadings ranged from .53 to .71) on a single principal-axes factor with an eigenvalue of 3.75 accounting for 94% of the common variance. The alpha value of P-30 was .72 for the Mother's Form and .63 for the Father's Form.

Factor analysis of the set of 10 F-30 items describing the mother showed that all these items loaded significantly (loadings ranged from .52 to .70) on a single principal-axes factor with an eigenvalue of 3.49 accounting for 87% of the common variance. Factor analysis of the corresponding F-30 items describing the father also showed that all these items loaded significantly (loadings ranged from .50 to .69) on a single principal-axes factor with an eigenvalue of 3.47 accounting for 95% of the common variance. The alpha value of F-30 was .65 for the Mother's Form and .63 for the Father's Form.

Relations of CRPBI-30 and CRPBI-108 Dimensions

The data from boys and girls on fathers and mothers were pooled for this analysis (thus $\underline{N}$ = 1837 data sets). The following correlations were found between corresponding -30 and -108 dimensions.
Acceptance versus Rejection $\underline{r}$ = .95
Psychological Control vs. Psychological Autonomy $\underline{r}$ = .94
Firm Control vs. Lax Control $\underline{r}$ = .94
The results suggest that with respect to dimensions scores the CRPBI-30 gives equivalent information as the much longer CRPBI-108.

Test-Retest Reliability

The data from males and females were pooled giving $\underline{N}$ = 443 data sets. The test-retest reliability was calculated for each of the three CRPBI dimensions separate analyses were made on the data on fathers and mothers.

TEST-RETEST CORRELATIONS

	Fathers	Mothers
A-30	.89	.84
P-30	.80	.84
F-30	.83	.79

The test-retest reliability of the CRPBI-30 dimensions are only slightly lower than those of the much longer CRPBI-108.

Data from the same samples were used to calculate the <u>alpha</u> coefficients (i.e., average correlations between the dimension scores and the items which contribute to these dimensions) of the dimensions of the test and retest data.

Initial Testing	Mother	Father
Acceptance (A-30)	.75	.73
Psychol. Control (P-30)	.72	.63
Firm Control (F-30)	.65	.63

Retesting	Mother	Father
Acceptance (A-30)	.74	.76
Psychol. Control (P-30)	.69	.66
Firm Control (F-30)	.64	.65

<u>Norms</u>

The initial and retest data were combined to calculate means, standard deviations, and percentiles of A-30, P-30, and F-30 for males ($\underline{N}$ = 286 data sets), females ($\underline{N}$ = 307 data sets), and the total sample.

MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS OF CRPBI-30 SCALES

		father		mother	
		$\underline{M}$	$\underline{s}$	$\underline{M}$	$\underline{s}$
A-30					
	Total	21.03	5.52	24.62	4.82
	Males	20.49	5.05	24.17	4.67
	Females	21.55	5.92	25.03	4.93
P-30					
	Total	15.13	4.44	16.19	5.08
	Males	15.56	4.27	16.74	4.92
	Females	14.73	4.58	15.68	5.18
F-30					
	Total	17.72	4.48	17.83	4.48
	Males	17.36	4.18	17.66	4.18
	Females	18.12	4.76	18.00	4.75

A-30: PERCENTILE SCORES

	father			mother		
Score	Tot.	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	Mal.	Fem.
10	2.5	0.7	4.2	0.7	0.7	0.7
11	5.3	3.6	7.4	1.2	1.0	1.3
12	8.7	7.5	10.2	2.4	1.7	2.9
13	12.1	10.4	14.0	3.0	2.1	3.9
14	15.2	12.9	17.5	3.9	2.8	4.9
15	18.2	17.2	19.3	4.6	3.1	5.9
16	23.4	23.3	23.5	5.4	4.5	6.2
17	27.1	28.7	25.6	7.8	7.3	8.1
18	31.6	35.1	28.1	10.8	9.8	11.7
19	37.4	42.3	32.6	16.0	16.8	15.3
20	43.5	49.5	37.5	22.1	24.8	19.5
21	51.5	58.4	44.9	28.2	31.8	24.8
22	60.1	66.3	54.0	33.6	40.2	27.4
23	65.2	71.3	59.3	38.1	45.1	31.6
24	70.8	77.1	64.6	43.3	49.7	37.5
25	75.6	81.0	70.2	48.1	55.6	41.0
26	80.0	86.4	73.7	54.5	60.5	48.9
27	84.8	90.0	80.0	60.5	64.7	56.7
28	90.0	93.5	86.7	71.5	76.2	67.1
29	94.3	96.8	91.9	82.8	83.9	81.8
30	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9

P-30: PERCENTILE SCORES

	father				mother		
Score	Tot.	Mal.	Fem.		Tot.	Mal.	Fem.
10	15.2	11.8	18.6		12.0	7.0	16.6
11	26.0	20.1	31.9		23.9	16.8	30.6
12	36.4	30.8	41.8		31.7	23.8	39.1
13	46.3	40.5	51.9		38.6	31.5	45.3
14	53.5	48.4	58.2		45.4	39.9	50.5
15	58.1	53.0	62.8		50.6	46.2	54.7
16	66.3	61.3	70.9		56.2	51.7	60.3
17	71.1	67.0	74.7		62.6	59.8	65.1
18	76.6	72.8	80.0		68.5	67.1	69.7
19	82.0	79.6	84.2		74.0	71.7	76.2
20	86.3	84.9	87.4		79.3	77.3	81.1
21	90.3	90.3	90.2		82.8	81.1	84.4
22	93.8	94.3	93.0		87.4	86.7	87.9
23	94.3	94.6	94.0		89.7	89.2	90.2
24	95.4	96.1	94.7		92.7	91.6	93.8
25	97.3	98.6	96.1		94.8	94.1	95.4
26	99.3	99.9	98.6		96.3	96.5	96.1
27	99.5		98.9		97.1	97.2	97.1
28	99.6		99.3		98.0	97.9	98.0
29					99.2	99.0	99.3
30							

F-30: PERCENTILE SCORES

	father				mother		
Score	Tot.	Mal.	Fem.		Tot.	Mal.	Fem.
10	1.6	1.4	1.8		3.9	2.1	5.5
11	5.5	6.5	4.6		7.9	5.9	9.8
12	12.3	12.5	11.9		11.8	9.1	14.3
13	19.1	19.4	18.6		17.9	16.1	19.5
14	26.6	27.6	25.3		23.8	22.4	25.1
15	35.1	35.8	34.0		32.5	32.2	32.9
16	44.0	45.2	42.5		40.8	42.3	39.4
17	53.8	56.6	50.9		49.4	52.4	46.6
18	59.5	62.7	56.1		58.0	62.9	53.4
19	67.9	71.7	63.9		66.4	70.3	62.9
20	74.0	77.1	70.9		74.0	76.9	71.3
21	80.4	83.2	77.5		81.3	83.2	79.5
22	84.3	88.9	79.6		85.2	88.8	81.8
23	88.9	92.1	85.6		88.5	90.6	86.6
24	91.8	94.3	89.1		91.2	93.0	89.6
25	93.0	95.3	90.5		94.1	94.8	93.5
26	95.4	97.1	93.3		95.8	96.9	94.8
27	96.6	98.2	94.7		97.1	97.6	96.7
28	98.0	98.9	97.9		98.0	98.3	97.7
29	99.5	99.6	99.3		99.0	98.6	99.3
30							

Correlations with Olson's Family Satisfaction Scale

The CRPBI-108 and Olson's Family Satisfaction Scale were administered to 470 18-year-old university students of both sexes. The following correlations with the Family Satisfaction Scale were obtained: Mother: A-30 = +.46, P-30 = −.37, F-30 = −.24; Father: A-30 = +.47, P-30 = −.37, F-30 = −.23. All these correlations are significant at $p < .0001$. Family satisfaction is significantly correlated with high acceptance and low psychological control by both parents. A stepwise regression analysis was run where Family Satisfaction was the dependent variable and the six CRPBI-30 dimensions were the independent variables. All variables were in standard scores. Family Satisfaction was significantly predicted by a set of three variables ($R^2 = .37$, $F = 74.83$, $p < .0001$):
+0.01 = intercept with the following beta weights:
+0.37 for Father's A-30
−0.23 for Mother's P-30
+0.23 for Mother's A-30
Thus, the best predictors of high family satisfaction were high acceptance by both parents and low psychological control by the mother.

Child-Rearing Typologies

It is common for developmental psychologists to characterize parental child rearing in terms of typologies (e.g., authoritative, permissive) rather than in terms of dimensional scores. The median split of the Acceptance-Rejection and of the Psychological Control-Psychological Autonomy scores can be used to generate such a typology. For a given sample, use the median A-30 and P-30 scores to classify the subjects into four quadrants.

	Acceptance		
Psychological Autonomy	INDULGENT (ILG)	INDUCTIVE (ICT)	Psychological Control
	INDIFFERENT (IFF)	DICTATORIAL (DCT)	
	Rejection		