

Parent-Child Relationship Inventory (PCRI)

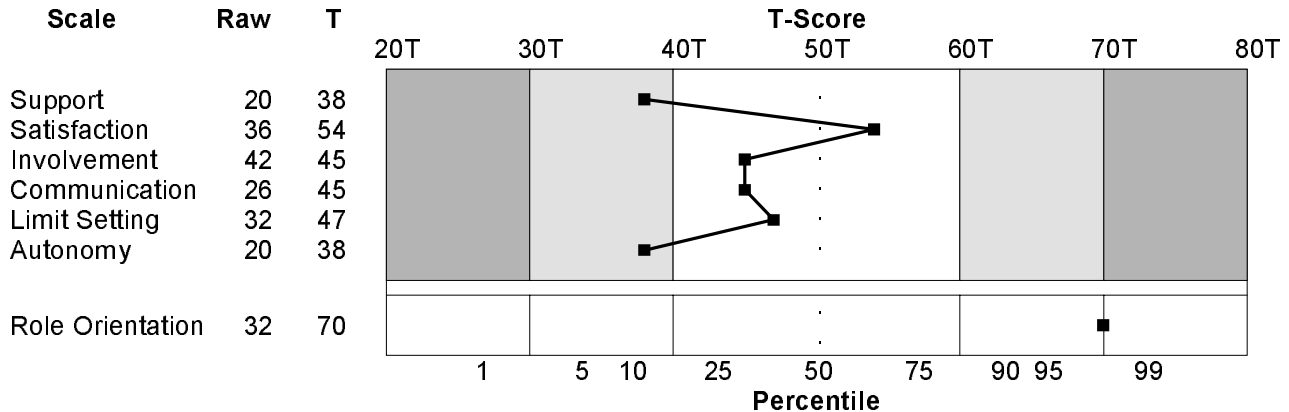
A WPS TEST REPORT by Western Psychological Services
 12031 Wilshire Boulevard Los Angeles, California 90025-1251
 A Computerized Scoring and Interpretation System
 by Anthony B. Gerard, Ph.D.
 Version 2.111
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Users of this WPS TEST REPORT should be familiar with the information (including interpretation guidelines, psychometric properties, and limitations) presented in the PCRI Manual published by Western Psychological Services (WPS Product No. W-293B). This WPS TEST REPORT should be used only in conjunction with that Manual. The interpretations provided in this report are hypotheses about the client that must be verified against informed clinical judgment.

ID Number: 000000001	Administration Date: 5/3/95
Parent: Father	Processing Date: 5/3/95
Age: 40	Child's Age: 9
Ethnicity: White	Child's Sex: Female
Education: 12 Years	

PCRI PROFILE

Because high scores on the PCRI scales are intended to reflect good parenting skills, the *low* scores presented in the following profile indicate areas of difficulty.



Validity Indicators

There are two measures of the validity of this parent's responses. The first is the Social Desirability (SOC) indicator. This parent's score of 19 suggests that he has not biased his responses excessively in order to present his relationship with the child in a positive light. The second validity indicator is the Inconsistency (INC) scale. This parent had an INC score of 0. Based on an analysis of his responses to selected PCRI items, it would

appear that this parent was responding consistently.

PCRI Profile Interpretation

The PCRI is designed to identify specific aspects of the parent-child relationship that may cause problems, and to give an overall picture of the quality of the relationship. This client had 2 low scores on the PCRI scales. The scores suggest that he has a few problems with parenting and with the parent-child relationship. To the extent that his scores on

other scales exceed 50T, he has attitudes that may compensate for areas of difficulty.

Parental Support. Those who perceive themselves as getting enough emotional and practical support are in a better position to provide adequate care to a child than are those who do not. This parent's score on this scale was 38. A profile that includes a low score (T-score 30-39) on this scale indicates a client who perceives parenting responsibilities as a burden from which there is little relief. Those with scores at this level typically describe themselves as overburdened by their parental responsibilities and as having very stressful lives.

Satisfaction With Parenting. The Satisfaction With Parenting scale is a measure reflecting the enjoyment a parent receives from being a parent. Items indicate whether, for example, the parent perceives the decision to have a child as having been a good one, and whether the parent identifies in a positive way with his or her role as a parent. Those who get pleasure from parenting are likely to be good parents. The parent's score on the Satisfaction With Parenting scale was 54. Scores near the mean on the Satisfaction With Parenting scale (T-score near 50) characterize clients who are relatively comfortable with parenting.

Involvement. The score on the Involvement scale reflects the client's propensity to seek out his children, manifest an interest in their activities, and spend time with them. Parental involvement is an important aspect of concern about the child and the child's welfare. The client's score of 45 on the Involvement scale suggests that he has a moderate level of interest in his children and their activities.

Communication. The Communication scale represents clients' awareness of how well they communicate with their children in a variety of situations, including simple conversation. In measuring parents' ability to talk with their children, the scale reflects parents' empathy. The client's score of 45 on

this scale suggests the absence of a serious rupture in the channels of communication.

Limit Setting. The Limit Setting scale measures the effectiveness and character of the parent's discipline techniques. Discipline typically fails when it does not establish limits. Relatively high scores on this scale suggest a situation in the home that is fairly harmonious and controlled. The client's score of 47 on the Limit Setting scale indicates that he generally does not feel besieged by the child's demands and that he attempts to apply discipline in a consistent way.

Autonomy. The Autonomy scale measures how willing the client is to promote a child's independence. The development of greater autonomy is associated with greater maturity and better school performance. A client who must control or monitor a child's behavior excessively may not be contributing to that child's psychosocial growth. The client's score of 38 on this scale suggests that he has difficulty in accepting a child's expression of age-appropriate signs of independence. For example, this client may say that parents should protect their children from things that might make them unhappy, whereas children may actually need negative experiences in order to mature. Most parents who score in this range also say that parents should give their children all those things the parents never had.

Role Orientation. Rather than representing a dimension on which there are clear negative and positive poles, the Role Orientation scale measures the extent to which the client's attitudes reflect the current egalitarian values, which assign similar responsibilities to both parents. Clients with relatively high scores on this scale have attitudes consistent with the sharing of parental responsibilities and the loosening of expectations based on gender alone, and clients with low scores on this scale tend to assume that there are marked differences between the normal roles of males and females. Parents model for their children behaviors congruent

with their attitudes toward gender-related roles. A score of 70 on the Role Orientation scale indicates that the client has egalitarian attitudes toward gender roles. Those attitudes include believing that housekeeping and child-rearing tasks belong to both parents, and

that holding a job is compatible with being a good mother. For example, the vast majority of individuals with high Role Orientation scores do not say that children under four are too young for day-care and do not believe that working mothers harm their children.

Critical Items:

No critical items were endorsed by the parent.

Item Responses:

1.	2	11.	2	21.	2	31.	3	41.	2	51.	4	61.	3	71.	1
2.	2	12.	1	22.	1	32.	3	42.	3	52.	4	62.	1	72.	2
3.	1	13.	2	23.	4	33.	2	43.	4	53.	2	63.	2	73.	3
4.	3	14.	3	24.	4	34.	2	44.	4	54.	1	64.	3	74.	1
5.	3	15.	2	25.	2	35.	1	45.	2	55.	3	65.	1	75.	1
6.	4	16.	1	26.	4	36.	3	46.	3	56.	4	66.	3	76.	1
7.	3	17.	3	27.	3	37.	4	47.	4	57.	1	67.	4	77.	3
8.	1	18.	4	28.	2	38.	3	48.	1	58.	1	68.	1	78.	3
9.	2	19.	3	29.	1	39.	2	49.	3	59.	1	69.	4		
10.	3	20.	3	30.	3	40.	3	50.	2	60.	3	70.	2		

Response Key:

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- Missing response

Number of missing responses: 0

This report was generated based on WPS TEST REPORT Microcomputer Data Entry.

End of Report