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VALIDATION OF PARENTING PRINCIPLES SCALE FOR CIUDAD JUÁREZ CHIHUAHUA

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Resumen: Se realizó un análisis exploratorio y un análisis confirmatorio para validar un cuestionario de percepción de principios de la crianza en Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, a partir de una encuesta realizada a 48 progenitores, de la cual se desprendieron algunas clasificaciones para formular las preguntas del instrumento validado. Se obtuvo un instrumento confiable de un solo factor, el cual mide los principios que los progenitores de la población analizada consideran adecuados para la crianza de sus hijos. El cual puede servir en estudios a realizarse referentes a la percepción de los progenitores en cuanto a la crianza.

Palabras clave: Estilos de crianza, estilos parentales, percepción de la crianza, validación.

Abstract: An exploratory and confirmatory analysis was carried out to validate a questionnaire of perception of the beginnings of the Crianza in Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, from a survey carried out to 48 parents, of which some classifications were detached To formulate the questions of the validated instrument. A reliable instrument of a single factor was obtained, which measures the principles that the parents of the analyzed population consider appropriate for raising their children. Which can be used in studies to be carried out concerning the parents ' perception in terms of parenting.

Key Words: Breeding styles, parental styles, perception of parenting, validation.

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Introducción

The consequences of children raised in a dysfunctional parenting style also affect the social level. Children with aggressive behaviors have been found to have less ability to interact with their peers and have a low school performance (French, 1988; Ladd and Burgess, 1999). When coercive patterns occur at an early age, they can be taken as predictors of violent behavior in adolescence (Patterson, Reid and Dishion, 2002), among which problems of vandalism, addictions and desertion may occur. School Because the importance of aggression lies in that it is continuous and can cause disorders in the individual (Wilson and Hernstein, 1985). In addition to the foregoing, the importance of parenting for the functional development of minors is taken into account.

However, given the importance of parenting by parents, there are virtually no reliable instruments to measure parental styles in the Mexican population and much less instruments that midanla perception of parents before the Breeding. With the exception of an instrument taken from the United States, under theoretical bases of the same country, which was validated in sample of the state of Sonora in Hermosillo and Nogales, for which they selected 60 mothers who had children between six and 15 years of age, two scales were produced; Authoritative and authoritarian (Gaxiola, Frías, Cuamba, Franco, and Olivas, 2006). Also an instrument that measures the parenting done by García-Méndez, Rivera and Reyes-Lagunes in 2014 in Mexico City, there were found 5 groups in terms of breeding styles: the punishment factor, which refers that when children disobey are Scolded and sometimes corporal punishment applies; The permissive in which minors can regulate their behavior by themselves without the supervision of their parents, the negative emotional factor, which is related to the state of mind of the parents and the behavior of their children; Behavioral control, in which parents only award prizes if children fulfill what parents want and the negative cognition factor, which has to do with the perception of the parents of their parenting style.

Objective

The objective of this research is to create an instrument that measures what parents consider important for parenting in Ciudad Juárez.

Method

Apply the questionnaire to parents in Ciudad Juárez randomly, considering that they have children between 0 and 17 years old. In the beginning, 48 parents were asked how should the children be raised?, then the questions for the test were drafted according to the answers the parents gave to the question. The test was applied in a different sample. The test was created under the Likert bases. To carry out the data, random permission was asked in different primates of Ciudad Juárez.

Statistical analysis.

Perform a factorial analysis of the data in the SPSS program and then perform a confirmatory analysis in the program AMOS. Results 48 parents who answered the question were involved: how should children be raised?. Of which some classifications were obtained, from which questions were formulated to create the instrument for the present study (see table 1). The first six aspects of table 1 were taken into account to draft the reactants of the instrument that was created for this research.

Answers for question how should children be raised?

Table 1.

Variables	Number of parents who consider the relevant variable to raise
With love	23
With respect	18
Putting rules and discipline	17
With confidence and giving them security	15
With values	15
Teach them to be expressed	14
They are responsible for and comply with	11
With communication to the sons and daughters	9
Explain what is evil and what is good	8
With patience	8
With responsibility	8
give the example	7
According to age, sex, temperament	5
With studies	5
Treat them equally among brothers	4
Without shock or shouts	2
Teach them to be thankful to God	1
Teaching them to be happy	1
In the sexual without prejudice	1
Devote time	1

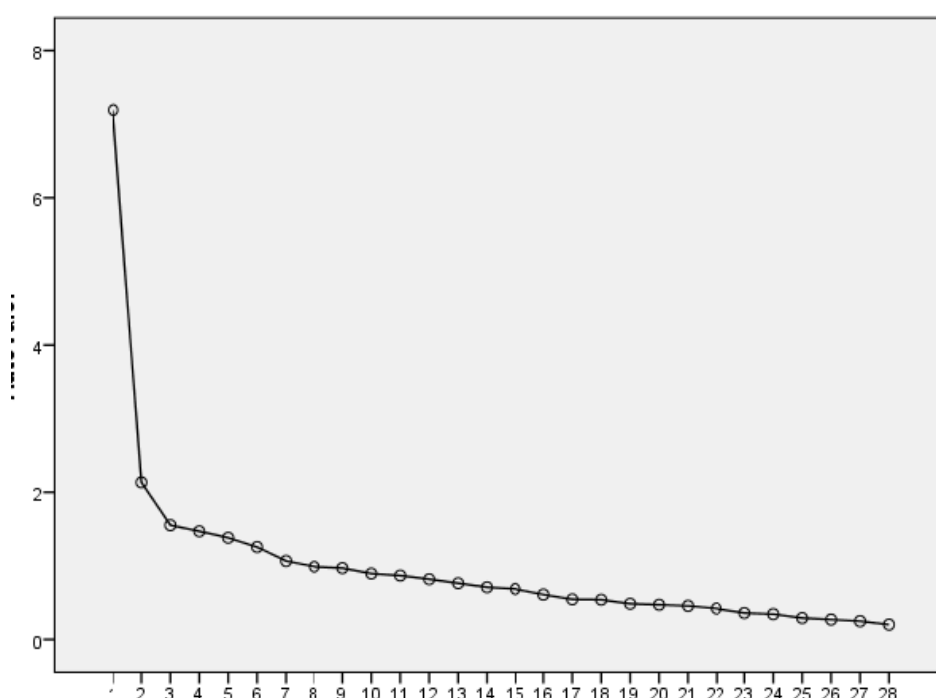
For the exploratory factor analysis, a total of 280 parents and mothers were involved, of whom 117 were men and 163 were women. The age of parents oscillates between 23 and 54 years of age with an average age of 36.85. Parents had children between one year of age and 28 years of age, and the participating parents had between 1 and 6 children. For the confirmatory analysis a participation of 100 parents was obtained.

Participated 34 men and 66 women. The age of the parents oscillated between 23 and 47 years of age, for which an average of 31.32 years was obtained. The parents had children between 2 years of age and 19 years of age, also the participating parents had between one and five children.

Exploratory factor Analysis The factor analysis in the beginning suggested that the scale is composed of a single factor (see Figure 1). By enhancing the exploratory analysis by adjusting it to a single factor, a scale was obtained with an alpha of .889 (see table 2).

Sedimentation Chart of the ageing scale.

Figure 1.



Scale resulting from factorial analysis.

Table 2.

Items	Factor
Item4	.427
Item5	.454
Item6	.561
Item7	.633
Item8	.440
Item10	.569
Item11	.482

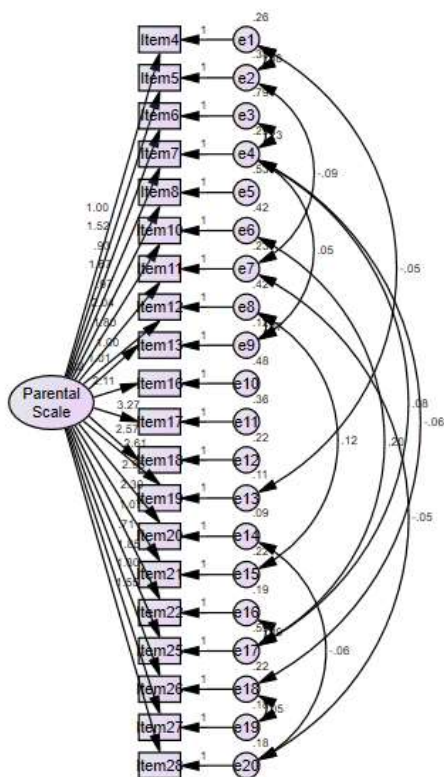
Item12	.335
Item13	.395
Item16	.520
Item17	.696
Item18	.692
Item19	.791
Item20	.762
Item21	.688
Item22	.532
Item25	.469
Item26	.663
Item27	.528
Item28	.476

Confirmatory Analysis

For the confirmatory analysis of the breeding scale, a square chi of 156,885, 156 degrees of freedom, and a significance level of .465 was obtained. Likewise, a CMIN/DF of 1,006 was obtained; A. 714 NFI, .651 RFI, .998 IFI, .998 CFI; RMSEA. 008 (see Figure 2).

Confirmatory analysis of the breeding scale.

Figure 2.



Discussion

At first the SPSS program emerged that the items written for this instrument would be grouped appropriately, so that was performed in factorial analysis suggesting the program SPSS a single factor; there was a factor with alpha of .889, which indicates that the instrument is properly constructed. Items 1, 2, 3, 9, 14, 15, 23, 24, were not taken for the scale because does not were good enough for the exploratory analysis. Subsequently it was conducted in confirmatory analysis in which an adequate validation of the instrument was obtained since the CFI was of .998 and RMSEA of .008, according to the standards dictated by Hooper, Coughlan, Mullen in the 2008 to take as valid a model. Having reliable instruments that measure aspects of parenting is very important because what happens in parenting affects different aspects, some of which are aggressive behaviors, little ability to relate to their peers and present under School Performance (French, 1988; Ladd and Burgess, 1999). Likewise, the instruments that have been used in other populations of other cultures have had different results, as is the investigation of Gaxiola and collaborators in the 2006, in which it was found that there are only two styles of parenting, the democratic one and the Authoritarian and not four as originally proposed in the United States. The instrument validated in this research measures what the parents consider appropriate at the time of raising their children, so there is no other instrument of this type validated for the Mexican population. It is suggested to measure the correlation between

the investigations that have validated instruments for the Mexican population with this new instrument, in order to expand the research in this line of investigation. It is concluded that the instrument that emerged from this research is a reliable instrument that measures the principles that parents consider appropriate for parenting in the population of northern Mexico.

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Anexos

Instrument

Questionnaire Instructions: The following sentences describe aspects that parents and moms teach their children as part of parenting, please tip according to: 1 never, 2 almost never, 3 sometimes, 4 almost always and 5 always, as to how much you encourage what you speak each or Ration in your child; If you consider that your children have already received this education on your part for the reason that your children are no longer young children, it responds according to how much you did in the past to raise them.

1. Make him feel loved.

2. Hit them.

3. Yell at him.
4. Teach him good and bad.
5. Have clear limits on your behavior.
6. Do not be afraid of obstacles.
7. That they have confidence in themselves.
8. To respect others.
9. Not encouraging he or she to feel comfortable to tell me what he or she think and feel.
10. To learn social values.
11. Let them know you can count on me.
12. Support their decisions.
13. Teach him obedience and respect.
14. Give love.
15. Verbally assaulting him.
16. Teach him to be educated with the people around he or she.
17. To learn that society works with rules and discipline.
18. Teach him to say what he thinks and feels respecting others.
19. To be a man or a woman of good.
20. That has principles towards people.
21. Foster a good relationship between parents and children.
22. That they have the confidence to say what you think and feel.
23. To behave according to their criteria.
24. Do not support my child in deciding.
25. Teach him to say what he thinks and feels.

26. Teach him that what he does has bad and good consequences.

27. Teach him to respect that others are different.

28 Respect it as it is.