The Parental Empathy Measure:

A New Approach to Assessing

Child Maltreatment Risk.

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<u>ARMIDALE</u>

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Declaration

I certify that the substance of this thesis has not been submitted for any prior degree and is not being currently submitted for any other degree.

Any help that I have received in preparing this thesis, and all sources, have been duly acknowledged.

Kym L. Kilpatrick

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List of Symbols and Abbreviations

 α Alpha

 β Beta (standardised regression coefficient)

 χ^2 Chi-squared

 η^2 Eta squared

λ Wilk's lambda

AAPI Adult-Adolescent I'arenting Inventory

ANOVA Analysis of variance

CAPI Child Abuse Potential Inventory

df degrees of freedom

D₁ First discriminant function

DOCS Department of Cor munity Services

F F-ratio

GLM General Linear Model

IRI Davis Interpersonal Reactivity Index

M mean

n number of participants in sample sub-group

N number of participants in overall sample

NS not significant (at current test level)

OEQ Open-ended Questions

p test probability

PEM Parental Empathy Measure

r Pearson's coefficient of correlation

R² Coefficient of multiple determination

SD Standard deviation

sem Standard error of the mean

t Student's t statistic

y.o.a. years-of-age

Z-score standardised score

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I'refaces

Abstract

The primary purpose of this thesis was to examine the role that parental empathy may play in the aetiology of child malireatment (i.e., physical abuse and neglect). The foundations for this examination were established through a recognition in the literature that psychological maltreatment is a major factor in all forms of child maltreatment. Subsequently, theoretical and empirical investigations into alternative explanations of the underlying nature of psychological maltreatment supported a central premise that an impairment of parental empathy is the core issue of psychological maltreatment and, therefore, child maltreatment generally.

To explore the role of empathy in child maltreatment, a four-stage model of parental empathy was proposed. The four stages of parental empathy defined in the model were attention to the child's signas, attributions, emotional responsiveness, and behavioural responsiveness. Based on this model, an instrument, the Parental Empathy Measure (PEM), was developed. The PEM was designed as a semi-structured interview with the aim of capturing both normative and qualitative information and thus maximising both empirical and clinical utility.

Initial development of the PEM utilised a series of case studies and a pilot study. The major empirical phase of the thesis assessed the reliability and validity of the PEM. Participants in that phase comprised 50 registered maltreating parents (i.e., physically abusive and neglectful), 32 matched distressed parents (i.e., needing parenting assistance) and 21 matched control parents. The PEM was found to have satisfactory internal consistency and very good inter-rate reliability. Testing of the PEM's validity, via

comparison with the Child Abuse Potential Inventory (Milner, 1986), demonstrated that the instrument had satisfactory construct validity and very good concurrent validity.

The coherency and predictive utility of the parental empathy model was assessed using path analysis. In comparison to an adaptation of the social information processing model proposed to explain neglectful parenting (Crittenden 1993) and physical abusive parenting (Milner, 1993), the parental empathy model was found to be more coherent and to explain more of the variation in parent ng behaviour.

To test the premise that impared parental empathy is a core issue in child maltreatment, the potential of a sub-set of three empathy variables (attention to signals, attributions and emotional responsiveness) to mediate between child maltreatment risk variables and behavioural responsiveness was assessed. The four child maltreatment risk variables were estimates of parental insight, parents' own childhood abuse history, parents' cognitive beliefs about children and child-rearing, and parents' consumption of drugs and alcohol. Set correlational analyses identified that the three empathy variables totally mediated the relationship between the four child maltreatment risk variables and behavioural responsiveness thus providing initial support for the premise that parental empathy is the vehicle by which other variables may impact on parenting behaviour.

The PEM's capacity to provice both qualitative and normative data to assist in child maltreatment risk assessment was demonstrated in a consideration of two case studies. In these two case studies, predictions of further abuse of the two children concerned were substantiated. This also provided some evidence of the PEM's predictive validity. Additionally, qualitative analyses of the information from the PEM interviews

identified three variables that shared relationships with parental risk of maltreatment status. These variables were the ability of parents' to perceive their children as separate to their own needs, wants and issues, parents' perception of their children's personality as 'just-like' a disliked other person, and the overall polarity, either negative or positive, of the parents' perception of their children's personality. Maltreating parents were seen to be less able to describe their children as incividuals, more likely to hold negative perceptions of their children's personalities, and more likely to blur their children's personalities with disliked other persons.

In conclusion, impaired parental empathy, as defined in the present parental empathy model and measured by the PEM, was found to be strongly related to child maltreatment risk. Further, the PEM showed substantial promise as a reliable and valid tool in the assessment of child maltreatment risk. The implications of these findings for empathy research and theory, psychological maltreatment research and theory, the aetiology of child maltreatment, and clinical practice and policy are discussed in detail.