

University of Texas of the Permian Basin

FalconCommons

College of Arts & Sciences

Dissertations & Theses

Winter 12-1993

Parentally Perceived Family Environments of Children Identified as Attention Deficit-Hyperactive

Tony D. Frazier

University of Texas Permian Basin

Follow this and additional works at: <https://falconcommons.utpb.edu/utpb-cas>



Part of the [Applied Behavior Analysis Commons](#), [Development Studies Commons](#), and the [Personality and Social Contexts Commons](#)

Recommended Citation


Frazier, Tony D., "Parentally Perceived Family Environments of Children Identified as Attention Deficit-Hyperactive" (1993). *College of Arts & Sciences*. 34.

<https://falconcommons.utpb.edu/utpb-cas/34>

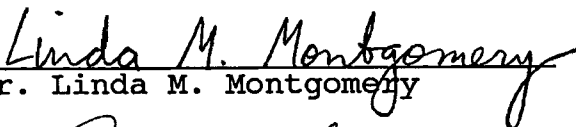
This Thesis is brought to you for free and open access by the Dissertations & Theses at FalconCommons. It has been accepted for inclusion in College of Arts & Sciences by an authorized administrator of FalconCommons. For more information, please contact pappas_j@utpb.edu.

PARENTALLY PERCEIVED FAMILY ENVIRONMENTS OF CHILDREN
IDENTIFIED AS ATTENTION DEFICIT-HYPERACTIVE

APPROVED BY SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE:



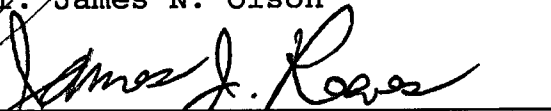
Dr. Spencer K. Thompson
Chairman



Dr. Linda M. Montgomery



Dr. James N. Olson



Dr. James J. Reeves
Graduate Faculty Representative

PARENTALLY PERCEIVED FAMILY ENVIRONMENTS OF CHILDREN
IDENTIFIED AS ATTENTION DEFICIT-HYPERACTIVE

BY

TONY D. FRAZIER, B.A.

THESIS

Presented to the Graduate Faculty of Psychology

The University of Texas of the Permian Basin

in Partial Fulfillment

of Requirements

for the Degree of

MASTER OF ARTS

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS OF THE PERMIAN BASIN

December 1993

ABSTRACT

Parental perceptions of the family social environment were investigated for the families of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder boys (ADHD) and those families without Attention Deficit Disorder boys (Non-ADHD). Mothers and fathers from forty-four intact families (20 Non-ADHD; 24 ADHD) independently completed the Family Environment Scale (Form Real and Form Ideal), a symptomology checklist, and a parent stress questionnaire. The Family Environment Scale (FES) was used to identify the factors that were unique to the family of the ADHD children. Following the identification of subscale factors, the relationship between the FES factors and the ratings of the child's symptoms were examined. Families of ADHD children reported significantly less Expressiveness, Organization, Cohesion, and Active-Recreational Orientation, and reported significantly higher levels of Conflict. The family environment ratings of ADHD mothers correlated more often with the child's symptomology ratings. The discussion addresses the importance of including parental perceptions in a therapist's initial assessment.