

Name: Chinese Self-Report Family Inventory (C-SFI) (Beavers, Hampson, & Hulus, 1990)

Purpose: To measure an individual's perceptions of family competence and style

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Reference: Shek, D. T. L. (1998) The Chinese version of the Self-Reported Family Inventory: Does Culture Make a Difference? *Research on Social Work Practice*, 8(3), 315-329.

Description of measure: While there were 44 items in the original SFI (Beavers, Hampson, & Hulus, 1985), a modified version with 36 items was later constructed (Beavers & Hampson, 1990; Beavers, Hampson, & Hulus, 1990). Shek, Lee, Ngai, Law, and Chan (1995) developed the Chinese version of the Self-Report Family Inventory (C-SFI) based on the 36-item SFI

The C-SFI was used to assess family functioning. For the Parent Questionnaire, it contains the C-SFI and other measures of parenting attitudes, parent-child relations, marital quality, and psychosocial adjustment. For the Adolescent Questionnaire, it contains measures of perceived parenting styles, parent-adolescent conflict, psychological well-being, and problem behavior in addition to the C-SFI. The details of the Parent Questionnaire and the Adolescent Questionnaire are described in Shek et al. (1995).

Language availability: Chinese and English.

Translation comment: The SFI was translated and back-translated into plain Chinese language by a research team with three experienced social workers and two psychologists who are fluent in English and Chinese. Every effort was made to ensure that the translated version conveys both a literal and a comprehensive meaning in Chinese. Consensus among the team members was required before any translated item was to be included in the final scale.

Description of Asian population: The C-SFI was administered to 858 Chinese parents and their adolescent children (n=429). The subject consisted of 429 fathers (aged 33 to 66), 429 mothers (aged 30 to 57), and 429 adolescents (aged 12 to 16). The adolescent participants were selected from secondary schools in Hong Kong by the stratified-cluster sampling method, with the academic ability of the students as the stratifying factor. After a school agreed to participate in the study, invitation letters were sent to the parents of all Secondary 1 students. Among the consenting families, 429 families were randomly selected to participate in this study.

Reliability: In regards to C-SFI, Shek et al. (1995) showed that the C-SFI had high reliability ($\alpha = .91$ and test-retest reliability coefficient with a 2-week interval = .77). Reliability analyses showed that the C-SFI full scale (36 items), Family Health sub-scale (22 items), and Family Pathology sub-scale (14 items) were reliable in the parent sample (.92, .91, and .83, respectively), the father sample (.92, .91, and .84, respectively), and the mother sample (.91, .91, and .82, respectively). Reliability analyses showed that the

C-SFI full scale (36 items), Family Health sub-scale (21 items), and Family Pathology sub-scale (15 items) were internally consistent in the adolescent sample (.92, .92, and .82, respectively).

Validity: Reported Beavers & Hampson, 1990.

Original Reference: Beavers, W. R., & Hampson, R. B. (1990). *Successful families: Assessment and intervention*. New York: Norton.

Beavers, W. R., Hampson, R. B., & Hulus, Y. F. (1985). Commentary: The Beavers systems approach to family assessment. *Family Process*, 24, 398-405.

Beavers, W. R., Hampson, R. B., & Hulus, Y. F. (1990). *Beavers systems model manual*. Dallas, TX: Southwest Family Institute.

Shek, D. T. L., Lee, T. Y., Ngai, N. P., Law, W. O., & Chan, L. K. (1995). Assessment of perceived parenting styles, parent-adolescent conflict, and family functioning in Chinese adolescents in Hong Kong. *Hong Kong Journal of Social Work*, 29, 74-76.