

Conduct-disordered and substance-abusing adolescents ($N = 132$) completed the Youth Happiness With Parent Scale (YHPS). The YHPS measures youth happiness with parental behaviors across 11 domains (e.g., communication, chores, and discipline) as well as a single item reflecting overall happiness. Results indicated that youth satisfaction did not vary as a function of parents' or youths' age, ethnic minority status, or gender. Although youth were relatively dissatisfied with their parents across behavioral domains (particularly illegal behaviors, drug use, school conduct, and alcohol use), they were fairly satisfied with their parents overall. Youth happiness with parental behaviors was negatively related to externalizing but not internalizing behavioral problems of the youth. Study implications and future directions are discussed in light of the results.

Satisfaction of Conduct-Disordered and Substance-Abusing Youth With Their Parents

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Adolescents who evidence significant behavioral problems often experience excessive conflict with their parents (Foster, 1994; Horne & Glaser, 1993; Robin, Koepke, & Moye, 1990; Webster-Stratton & Dahl, 1995). Specific areas of conflict most often include (a) curfew (Montemayor, 1983), (b) choice of friends and activities (Smetana, 1989), (c) chores (Smetana, Yau, Restrepo, & Braeges, 1991), (d) drug

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use (Rae, 1992), (e) alcohol use (Olson et al., 1983), (f) schoolwork (Papini & Sebbby, 1988), (g) discipline (Alim, 1994; Montemayor, 1986), (h) household rules and regulation of activities (Montemayor & Hansen, 1985; Smetana, 1989), (i) illicit activity (Rae, 1992), and (j) communication (Schvaneveldt, 1973; Vangelisti, 1992). As might be expected, conflict within the family is pronounced when youth are dissatisfied with their parents (Creasey & Jarvis, 1989), particularly when youth exhibit severe behavioral problems (Holcomb & Kashani, 1991; Robin et al., 1990). Indeed, behavior-problem youth report less satisfaction with family life, parent-adolescent relationships (Fischer, 1980; Holcomb & Kashani, 1991; Swanson, 1950), and parental discipline (Andry, 1960; Prinz, Foster, Kent, & O'Leary, 1979). Thus, it appears that conduct-disordered youth are relatively dissatisfied with their parents. However, it should be mentioned that these studies did not include measures that examine youth satisfaction with their parents across multiple and relatively specific behavioral domains. The latter deficiency has been acknowledged by others who have indicated a need to behaviorally define global concepts such as satisfaction in parent-adolescent relations (Jacob & Seilhamer, 1985). Investigators have also long emphasized the importance of developing reliable and valid measures to assess youths' perceptions of parent-adolescent interactions (Bracken & Newman, 1994; Ginsburg, McGinn, & Harburg, 1970; Strom, Strom, Strom, & Collingsworth, 1994). Unfortunately, only a few instruments have been developed that assess youths' satisfaction with their parents in domains that are relevant to youth who exhibit severe problems with their conduct. Although several instruments include items that assess adolescents' satisfaction with their parents, these items are often embedded within scales that assess family satisfaction (Henry, Ostrander, & Lovelace, 1992; Schumm, McCollum, Bugaighis, Jurich, & Bollman, 1986; Vangelisti, 1992), the youth's social network (Furman & Buhrmester, 1985), or other dimensions of the adolescent-parent relationship (e.g., intimacy, affection, independence, conflict, beliefs, and family structure) (Delaney, 1996; Robin et al., 1990; Sullivan & Sullivan, 1980). Moreover, published measures developed to evaluate youths' happiness with their parents have inherent weaknesses such as (a) exclusive measurement of overall satisfaction and/or nonspecified behaviors

(Ge et al., 1992; Schlein, Guerney, & Stover as cited in Guerney, 1977); (b) assessment of a limited number of behavioral domains (Prinz et al., 1979; Tarter et al., 1993); (c) inclusion of items that are difficult to objectively define and interpret; for example, “[Do you] like being your mother’s kid” (Guerney, 1977; Rushing, 1964; Swanson, 1950; Tarter et al., 1993); and (d) minimal or no evidence of reliability and validity in adolescent samples (Frederiksen, Jenkins, & Carr, 1976; Ge et al., 1992; Prinz et al., 1979; Schlein et al. as cited in Guerney, 1977; Rushing, 1964).

Only one measure, the Parent-Child Areas of Change Questionnaire (Jacob & Seilhamer, 1985), (a) evaluates youths’ satisfaction with their parents across specific behaviors and (b) has demonstrated adequate psychometric properties in an adolescent sample. However, this measure does not include items relevant to youth with severe conduct problems (e.g., substance use and illegal behavior). Thus, we know little about parental satisfaction in conduct-disordered and substance-abusing youth. Given this deficit, the purpose of this study was to (a) examine satisfaction of conduct-disordered and drug-abusing youth with their parents across multiple domains and (b) initially examine the clinical utility and psychometric properties of the Youth Happiness With Parent Scale (YHPS), an instrument that was adapted from the Parent-Youth Happiness Scale (PYHS) (Besalel & Azrin, 1981) to assess the happiness of behaviorally disordered youth with their parents.

METHOD

SUBJECTS

The study sample consisted of 132 adolescents who met *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (American Psychiatric Association, 1994) criteria for substance abuse (or substance dependence) and conduct disorder (or oppositional defiant disorder) according to a structured phone interview with the legal guardian immediately prior to participation in the study. Mean age of these youth was 15.2 years ($SD = 1.3$), and 102 of these youth (77%) were male.

Eighty-two (62%) were Caucasian, and 50 were of ethnic minority status (21% Hispanic, 10% African American, and 7% mixed minority status). Twenty-six (20%) referrals were initiated by the legal guardian, 64 (48%) of these adolescents were referred by community agencies and juvenile justice caseworkers, 29 (22%) of these youth were court referred, and 13 (10%) were referred by their school. In addition, 106 (80%) of these youth had a history of being arrested.

Youth rated their satisfaction with their primary legal guardians. A *primary legal guardian* was defined as the individual who both had legal custody of the youth and who participated in the youth's treatment. The majority of legal guardians were biological parents (77% biological mothers and 16% biological fathers), with the remaining guardians consisting of adoptive mothers or fathers, uncles, aunts, and grandmothers; therefore, all caretakers will hereafter be referred to as *parents*. Parents' mean age was 42.5 ($SD = 6.2$), and their median gross family income per year was \$35,000 (range = \$0 to \$220,000). One hundred and ten (83%) of the parents were female, and 83 (63%) were married/cohabitating.

PROCEDURE

A structured interview was conducted with the parent during his or her initial call to an outpatient cognitive-behavioral treatment program for conduct-disordered youth with substance abuse problems. All youth who met the following inclusionary criteria were accepted into this study: The youth was (a) between 12 to 17 years of age, (b) exhibiting symptoms consistent with conduct disorder or oppositional defiant disorder and a drug abuse problem (substance abuse or dependence) according to the structured clinical interview that was administered during this initial call, (c) living with the parent, and (d) not diagnosed with mental retardation or a psychotic disorder. The parent and identified youth were then scheduled to receive three assessment sessions approximately 2 hours in duration (sessions were scheduled approximately 1 week apart). During this assessment period, the parent and youth were administered a comprehensive battery of standardized inventories and structured interviews pertaining to the youth's conduct and drug use, which included YHPS during the first session

(see Measures section for a description of relevant measures). All assessment interviews were conducted by trained doctoral-level students in a clinical psychology program.

MEASURES

Youth Happiness With Parent Scale. The Youth Happiness With Parent Scale consists of 11 content items, each of which assesses youths' degree of satisfaction with their parent (caregiver) in 11 behavioral domains (i.e., communication, friends and activities, curfew, household rules, schoolwork, rewards, discipline, chores, alcohol, drugs, and illegal behavior). For each content item, youths endorse their percentage of happiness with their parent using a 0% to 100% scale of happiness. An additional item assesses the youth's overall happiness with the parent using the same scale (0% to 100% happy). Although each content item and the overall happiness item can be treated as a separate index of youth satisfaction, scores on the 11 content items can be quickly averaged to produce a total scale score. It should be noted that an *other* item that does not enter into the scoring is included to assess happiness with parental behaviors that are important to the individual youth. The appendix shows a sample scale.

YHPS items were initially derived from the Parent-Youth Happiness Scale (Besalel & Azrin, 1981). Specifically, six of the eight PYHS problem areas were retained (communication, friends and activities, household rules, school, curfew, and chores), and one item (money) was changed to rewards. The remaining four content items (illegal behavior, drug use, alcohol use, and discipline) and a single item regarding overall happiness were added based on research and clinical experience that indicated their relevance for youth who evidence conduct problems (Azrin et al., 1996; Azrin, Donohue, Besalel, Kogan, & Acierno, 1994; Azrin, McMahon, et al., 1994). The response format was also changed from a 6-point Likert scale (0 = *not a problem*, 5 = *very severe problem*) to a continuous scale (0 to 100% happy).

Although the YHPS has demonstrated clinical utility and sensitivity to measuring change in treatment outcome studies (Azrin et al., 1996; Azrin, Donohue, et al., 1994; Azrin, McMahon, et al., 1994),

evaluation of its psychometric properties has occurred in only one study (Donohue, Van Hasselt, Prizio, Warshal, & Shoenwald, 1996). In this study, the YHPS demonstrated good internal consistency in a sample of 37 youths who had been maltreated (Cronbach's, 1951, $\alpha = .80$). Convergent validity was demonstrated for the YHPS as the single item of overall happiness was significantly positively correlated with most content item scores.

Youth Self-Report (YSR) (Achenbach, 1991). The Youth Self-Report is a 119-item measure to assess youths' (ages 11 to 18 years) perceptions of their own competencies and problem behaviors. Sixteen of the 119 items reflect socially desirable items (e.g., "I am pretty honest"), and the remaining 103 items reflect problem behaviors. Youths endorse items that indicate problem behavior severity using a 3-point scale (0 = *never/not true*, 1 = *somewhat or sometimes true*, and 2 = *very true or often true*). Scores may be derived for total problem and two broadband syndromes (i.e., externalizing and internalizing). The externalizing syndrome consists of Aggressive and Delinquent Behavior scales, whereas the internalizing syndrome consists of Withdrawn, Anxious/Depressed, and Somatic Complaint scales. The reliability and validity of YSR has been demonstrated in adolescent samples (Achenbach, 1991; Achenbach & Edelbrock, 1987).

Eyberg Child Behavior Inventory (ECBI) (Eyberg & Ross, 1978). The Eyberg Child Behavior Inventory is completed by parents to assess frequency and perceived severity of problem behaviors of children between the ages of 2 and 17 years. For the Intensity Scale, 36 problem behaviors are rated by parents using a 7-point Likert scale of frequency (1 = *never* to 7 = *always*). An Intensity Scale index may be derived by totaling these scores. Parents then endorse if each behavior is a problem (score = 1) or not (score = 0), and a Problem Scale index may be derived by totaling these responses. Higher scores indicate greater frequency and severity of youth problem behaviors. Psychometric properties are good in adolescent samples (Eyberg, 1992; Eyberg & Robinson, 1983; Eyberg & Ross, 1978; Kazdin, 1991; Robinson, Eyberg, & Ross, 1980).

RESULTS

RELIABILITY

To examine the reliability of the YHPS, Cronbach's (1951) coefficient alpha was calculated using the 11 content item scores of the YHPS. Coefficient alpha was .78, satisfying the .70 minimum criteria recommended by Nunally and Bernstein (1994) for newly developed instruments. Internal consistency reliability was also measured by calculating item-level statistics such as the mean interitem correlation, item-with-total-scale correlations (corrected for part-whole redundancy), and median and mean item-total correlations (Clark & Watson, 1995; Lawrence et al., 1998). Using the 11 content items, the mean interitem correlation for the YHPS was .26, falling within the range recommended by Clark and Watson (1995). Corrected for part-whole redundancy, the median item-total correlation was .46, and the mean item-total correlation was .45. With the exception of alcohol (.26), all item-with-total-scale correlations (range = .30 to .60) were above the standard acceptable level of .30 (Adams, McCarthy, & Kelley, 1995; Smith & McCarthy, 1995). Therefore, all items were retained, including the item representing alcohol use. The latter domain was retained due to its clinical relevance and also because it was only slightly below the recommended lower limit of .30.

MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS FOR THE YHPS

Means and standard deviations for each of the YHPS content items, the item representing overall happiness, and the YHPS total scale (mean of 11 content items) are presented in Table 1. Content item scores are listed in descending order of happiness (most to least satisfied). As indicated, youth were most satisfied with their parents in the areas of chores and household rules, and they were most dissatisfied with their parents in the areas of illegal behavior, drug use, school, and alcohol use. The single item of overall happiness with the parent was rated higher than any of the individual content items (70%). The mean rating of the content areas (total scale) was 52%. Table 1 indicates that there is considerable heterogeneity within each item, suggesting clini-

cal interpretation of the YHPS is dependent on a profile analysis of the youth's individual content item scores (i.e., visual inspection of content item scores on the YHPS form).

RELATIONSHIP OF YOUTH CONDUCT AND YOUTH SATISFACTION WITH PARENT

Correlational analyses. To examine the relationship between youth behavior problems and youth's satisfaction with parents, Pearson product-moment correlation coefficients were calculated between YHPS overall happiness and total scale scores and the following standardized criterion measures of behavioral disturbance: YSR Internalizing Scale, YSR Externalizing scale, YSR Total Problem Scale, and Intensity and Problem scales of the ECBI. These scales were selected because items on these scales reflect specific behaviors in areas that are also assessed by the YHPS (e.g., substance use, communication, school, household rules, discipline, and curfew). Results of these analyses are presented in Table 2. To protect against an inflated family-wise Type I error rate, a Bonferroni correction was used for all correlational analyses, resulting in a target significance level of $p = .005$.

As seen in Table 2, there was a significant positive correlation between YHPS total scale and the overall happiness item ($r = .56, p < .001$). The YSR Internalizing Scale was weakly correlated with the YHPS total scale ($r = -.29, p < .005$), whereas the YSR Externalizing Scale showed a moderately strong, inverse correlation with the YHPS total scale ($r = -.40, p < .001$). Thus, as youth satisfaction with parental behaviors decreased, youth externalizing but not internalizing behaviors increased. As expected, YHPS total scale scores were significantly negatively related to scores reflecting the Total Problem ($r = -.41$) and Externalizing ($r = -.40$) scales of YSR and to the ECBI Intensity Scale ($r = -.26$). Using our conservative standards ($p < .005$), a nonsignificant relationship emerged between ECBI Problem Scale and YHPS total scale ($r = -.22, p < .01$). The YHPS overall happiness item was unrelated to all four criteria measures. These correlational analyses indicated that YHPS total scale scores (representing specific content behaviors) were more associated with measures of behavioral disturbance than scores reflecting the single item of overall happiness.

TABLE 1
Mean Scores for Youth Happiness
With Parent Scale (YHPS) Items and Total Scale

<i>Scale Item</i>	M	SD
Chores	67.7	29.8
Household rules	62.7	32.5
Communication	58.6	33.5
Discipline	55.4	35.6
Curfew	54.0	37.6
Rewards	53.5	39.5
Friends	53.3	35.5
Alcohol	49.5	41.8
School	47.0	35.2
Drug	37.7	38.3
Illegal	34.4	36.3
Overall happiness	70.1	30.7
YHPS total scale	52.2	20.4

Thus, the item representing overall happiness with the parent is probably measuring other dimensions that are not specific to the behaviors represented in the YHPS total scale (e.g., love).

Group analyses. Two series of univariate analyses were performed to determine whether a group of youth with low scores on the YHPS would exhibit significantly more behavior problems than youth with high scores on the YHPS. To create high and low happiness groups for YHPS total scale and the overall happiness item, the sample was divided into two groups for each variable. Subjects who scored between 0% to 50% were categorized as low happiness, and those who scored between 51% to 100% were categorized as high happiness, resulting in a high and low happiness group for each variable (i.e., YHPS total scale and overall happiness item). Tests were conducted to assure that these groups were equivalent demographically (i.e., see Subjects section for a list of demographic variables). Continuous demographic variables were evaluated by *t* tests, and chi-square tests were used for discontinuous demographic variables. Results indicated that these groups (high and low) did not differ on any demographic characteristics.

TABLE 2
Correlational Analyses Involving the Youth Happiness With Parent Scale (YHPS) and Standardized Criteria Measures

YHPS	<i>Criteria Measures</i>						
	<i>YHPS</i>	<i>YHPS</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Eyberg</i>	<i>Eyberg</i>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Overall</i>	<i>Self-</i>	<i>Self-</i>	<i>Self-</i>	<i>Problem</i>	<i>Intensity</i>
	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Happiness</i>	<i>Report</i>	<i>Report</i>	<i>Report</i>	<i>Problem</i>	<i>Intensity</i>
			<i>External</i>	<i>Internal</i>	<i>Total Problem</i>		
Total scale	—	.56**	-.40**	-.29*	-.41**	-.22	-.26*
Overall happiness	.56**	—	-.15	-.17	-.20	-.06	-.08

* $p < .005$. ** $p < .001$.

In the first series of analyses, one-way analyses of variance (ANOVAs) were conducted using high and low YHPS total scale scores as independent variables and relevant criteria measures of behavioral disturbance as the dependent variables to determine whether youths with low total scale scores ($n = 67$) would have significantly higher levels of behavior problems than youths with high total scale scores ($n = 64$). The following criteria measures were used: (a) YSR Externalizing Scale, (b) YSR Total Problem Scale, and (c) Intensity and (d) Problem scales of the ECBI. A Bonferroni correction was used to protect against an inflated Type I family-wise error rate, resulting in an alpha level of .01. Significant group differences were found for all criteria measures except the Problem Scale of the ECBI: YSR Externalizing, $F(1, 93) = 8.88, p < .01$; YSR Total Problem Scale, $F(1, 91) = 8.63, p < .01$; and ECBI Intensity Scale, $F(1, 129) = 10.88, p < .01$. Thus, adolescents in the low total scale happiness group obtained significantly higher scores on measures of behavioral disturbance than adolescents with high happiness scores.

To determine if youths with low overall happiness item scores ($n = 40$) would have significantly more behavior problems than youths with high overall happiness item scores ($n = 92$), a second series of one-way ANOVAs was performed using the same four criteria measures for the high overall and low overall happiness groups. The alpha level was again set at .01 based on the Bonferroni correction. In con-

trast to the total scale, no significant group differences were found for any of the criteria measures.

Thus, when subjects were separated into high and low groups based on the YHPS total scale, low satisfaction subjects demonstrated greater behavioral problems (as compared to high subjects). However, these results were not found when subjects were separated into high and low groups based on the single item representing overall happiness. Therefore, these group analyses further suggest that the YHPS total scale is measuring dimensions that are distinct from the item reflecting overall happiness and that the total scale is more related to youth misconduct than the single item reflecting overall happiness.

MINORITY STATUS, AGE, AND GENDER EFFECTS

Although no investigations have been conducted to examine the extent to which youth ethnic minority status influences satisfaction of youth with their parents' behavior, studies have found that female adolescents are more satisfied with their parents than males (Swanson, 1950) and that younger adolescents are more satisfied with their parents than older adolescents (Jacob & Seilhamer, 1985; Swanson, 1950). Therefore, to assess the relationship of youth age, minority status, and gender with the YHPS, a $2 \times 2 \times 2$ (ethnic minority status: minority, nonminority; youth sex: male, female; youth age: at or below median age of 15, above median Age of 15) multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) was conducted with YHPS total scale and overall happiness scores as the dependent variables. No significant main effects were found. The MANOVA revealed a significant Ethnic Minority Status \times Age interaction effect (Wilks's lambda = .95), $F(2, 123) = 3.56, p < .05$. However, a univariate ANOVA did not confirm this result. Thus, youths endorsed YHPS items similarly across age, ethnic minority status, and gender.

No studies have examined the extent to which parents' age, minority status, and gender influence youths' satisfaction with their parents' behaviors. Therefore, to evaluate the effects of parent age, ethnic minority status, and gender differences on YHPS total scale and overall happiness scores, a $2 \times 2 \times 2$ (ethnic minority status: minority,

nonminority; parent sex: male, female; parent age: at or below median age of 41, above median age of 41) MANOVA was conducted with YHPS total scale and overall happiness item scores as the dependent variables. No significant main or interaction effects were found (all p s > .05); youths rated their happiness with their parents similarly across parent age, minority status, and gender.

DISCUSSION

This study provides an examination of the relationship between youths' satisfaction with their parents and youth conduct problems, including an initial evaluation of the psychometric properties of the YHPS in a sample of youths with severe behavior problems. Results indicated that YHPS items were endorsed by youth similarly across youth and parent age, gender, and ethnic minority status, suggesting that interpretation of YHPS results is not dependent on these demographic variables. The YHPS demonstrated adequate internal consistency reliability, and the significant correlation obtained between responses to the YHPS total scale and the overall happiness item supported the construct validity of the YHPS total scale.

Youths were most dissatisfied with their parents' response to their illicit behavior, use of drugs, schoolwork, and alcohol use, which was expected given that substance use and conduct problems were the reasons for seeking treatment. Although these youth were dissatisfied with their parents' reactions to their engagement in specific behaviors (illicit activity), these youth were relatively happy with their parents overall (i.e., relatively high overall happiness item). This latter finding suggests the item reflecting overall happiness is measuring dimensions other than the specific behaviors that are represented in the content items (i.e., love and loyalty). Moreover, although scores were relatively high for this item, indicating that these youth were fairly content with their parents overall, they were critical of their parents' behaviors. Youths reported that they were most dissatisfied with their parents' reactions to their engagement in illicit behavior (drug use and illegal behavior), suggesting that reducing youth drug use and illegal

behavior and/or teaching parents to respond differently to their youths' engagement in these behaviors may reduce conflict in these domains.

YHPS total scale scores were correlated with standardized scales purporting to measure externalizing and home behavior problems similar to those represented in the YHPS (e.g., household rules, discipline, communication, chores, and curfew), and adolescents with low total scale scores reported significantly more behavior problems than those with high total scale happiness scores. Thus, a significant inverse relationship between youths' satisfaction with their parents and youth conduct problems was found. This finding is consistent with outcome studies that have demonstrated simultaneous improvements in both youth satisfaction with parents and youth conduct consequent to the implementation of behavioral skills training interventions targeting the parent and youth (Azrin et al., 1996; Azrin, Donohue, et al., 1994; Azrin, McMahon, et al., 1994; Besalel & Azrin, 1981).

In contrast to the Parent Happiness With Youth Scale (PHYS) total scale (see pages 21 to 43 of this issue), the item representing overall happiness did not correlate highly with youth conduct, which might be expected given that a single item is generally unreliable and that low reliability can result in an underestimation of the strength of the relationship between two variables (Foster & Cone, 1995; Huck & Cormier, 1996). Moreover, adolescents who were high and low in overall happiness did not differ in severity of reported behavior problems. Collectively, these results suggest that the YHPS total scale provides a measure of happiness with specific parental behaviors that is distinct from overall happiness and that the total scale demonstrates a much stronger relationship to youth problem behaviors.

From a clinical perspective, the YHPS has great utility. The instrument's simplicity enables it to be easily understood by youth, and its brevity and ease of administration allow it to be administered in less than 1 minute. Areas in which the youth is least and most happy can be evaluated at a glance by looking at the far right side of the completed YHPS. Also, responses to individual content items (e.g., curfew, drug use, and alcohol use) can be examined for rapid identification of prob-

lem areas that are of greatest relative importance to the youth. Once problem areas are identified, treatment strategies may be developed by asking the youth what specific parental behavior changes might lead to 100% happiness in the respective area. In this endeavor, the YHPS can be administered at the start of each session to guide intervention, or YHPS content items may be quickly averaged to produce a total scale score that can be used as a measure of treatment outcome. Indeed, the single item representing overall happiness has demonstrated sensitivity to measuring change consequent to supportive and behavioral psychotherapy (Azrin et al., 1996; Azrin, Donohue, et al., 1994; Azrin, McMahon, et al., 1994).

Thus, the present study is one of the first to (a) present data regarding the behavioral domains in which substance-abusing and conduct-disordered youth are most and least satisfied with their parents and (b) examine the relationship between youths' satisfaction with their parents and youth behavior problems. Reliability of the YHPS is good, and initial evaluation of the instrument's validity appears promising. A relative weakness of this study is that reliability analyses were not conducted on the structured clinical interviews used to diagnose youth as conduct disordered and substance abusing. Thus, although standard scores of youth conduct were consistent with obtained diagnoses of youth conduct, it is possible that some of the youth in this study may have been erroneously turned away from study participation or accepted without obtaining a true diagnosis, which is a problem in most studies of conduct-disordered and substance-abusing youth. Future research should compare youth responses of the YHPS to that of other satisfaction indices, particularly in other nonclinical and clinical adolescent samples. A strong relationship would of course support the instrument's concurrent validity. It would also be important to determine the discriminative ability of the YHPS. For example, youth behaviors (e.g., discipline and communication skills) could be assessed objectively, and based on these scores, youths could be assigned to high- and low-skill groups. To facilitate future research of this instrument, we have included the YHPS in the appendix so that the scale may be copied for clinical and research purposes.

APPENDIX
YOUTH HAPPINESS WITH PARENT SCALE

For each area below, please circle the number that represents how happy you are with your caregiver(s). A 100% means that you are completely happy with your caregiver(s) and 0% means that you are completely unhappy with your caregiver(s). Higher numbers mean that you are more happy. It helps to ask yourself: "How happy am I today with my caregiver(s) in this area of our relationship?"

<i>Areas</i>	☹	☺	☺
Communication (the way she/he talks to me)	0%	10	20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100% happy
Reaction to my friends and things I do with them	0%	10	20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100% happy
Curfew (when I have to come home)	0%	10	20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100% happy
Household rules (rules around the house)	0%	10	20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100% happy
Reaction to my schoolwork	0%	10	20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100% happy
Rewards (good things) that I get	0%	10	20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100% happy
Methods of discipline (ways I am punished)	0%	10	20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100% happy
Household chores (chores around the house)	0%	10	20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100% happy
Reaction to my use of alcohol	0%	10	20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100% happy
Reaction to my use of drugs	0%	10	20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100% happy
Reaction when I do things against the law	0%	10	20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100% happy
Other (anything else)_____.	0%	10	20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100% happy
Overall happiness with my caregiver Which parent were the ratings for?_____.	0%	10	20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100% happy

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