

Abstract

A sample of 221 preschool children, aged between 3-4 years ($M = 43.1$ months, $SD = 2.9$) were recruited from local kindergartens and child-care centres. Multiple sources of information were collected from parents, child and teachers. Pearson product moment correlation was conducted to test the relationship between quantity of parent-child interaction and other family risk factors and children externalized and internalized problems. Results showed that in most of the time, low quantity of parent-child relationship did not correlate with behavioral problems. Family risk factors that directly reflected quality of parent-child interaction, e.g. parental criticism, coping skills and disagreement over childrearing practices were important correlates for children behavioral problems. Gender differences were also observed. The study implied that to maintain the quality of parent-child relationship by modifying some family risk factors, e.g. parental criticism, is more important to guard against children behavioral problems. Besides, different risk factors have different impact on both sexes which has practical implication on the design of future intervention program.