

The Infant CARE-Index (ICI)

The assessment. The Infant CARE-Index assesses parent-infant interaction (ICI, Crittenden, 1981, 2007). It is a videotaped 3-5 minute free-play observation in which the adult is asked 'to play with your child as you usually would'. Unlike the Strange Situation, it highlights parental behavior, but because the procedure does not contain any threat, it tends to show parents at their best. Moreover, adults do what they think is the right thing to do with children, thus, giving an assessment of the best of their potential interaction at times of low stress. It should be noted, however, that in the context of court assessment, all assessments are somewhat threatening to the parents.

The Infant CARE-Index (ICI) is unique because it can be used from birth to 15 months (after which the Toddler version should be used) and with adults who are not the child's parents. There is also flexibility regarding where it can be carried out, e.g., home, office, laboratory, contact room. The videotapes are coded by reliable coders who are blind to all information about the dyad.

Outcomes. Based on directions in the manual, the ICI yields:
Adult scores on sensitivity, control, and unresponsiveness;
Infant scores on cooperation, compulsivity, difficultness, and passivity.
A dyadic synchrony indicative of the degree of risk to the child's future development.

Validity. There are more than 40 publications supporting the validity of the Infant CARE-Index, including those addressing its use in situations of maltreatment and maternal psychiatric disorder (cf., Farnfield et al., 2010.)

Limitations. Unpublished data from a thesis (Olrick, 1992) indicate that fathers are generally more sensitive in play than mothers, but that their sensitivity is not related to the child's development; it is likely that this is because the fathers in this study were not the child's primary caregiver. The ICI was designed as a screening tool and should always be considered in the light of other evidence, that is, it is not a stand-alone assessment. In addition, the ICI cannot provide evidence of how the parent will behave when children are distressed and need comfort (Goldsmith, et al., 2004).

References

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