

The Development of the Early Child Curiosity Questionnaire (ECCQ)

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Necessary tools

- Children are the epitome of curious
- Curiosity is a crucial developmental construct
- Two curiosity questionnaires exist for early childhood^{1,2}
- However, these are possibly constrained in their application due to their theoretical assumptions and definitions of curiosity
- > 4 research groups together created a novel caregiver report questionnaire based on the ITCQ³:
 - 39 items on everyday exploration behaviours of 2 to 5-year-olds
 - 7-point Likert Scale

¹Piotrowski et al., 2014, ²Lee et al., 2023, ³Altmann et al., 2022

Aims of Expedition

- 1. Are items generally constructed in a way that captures a consistent, underlying construct of curiosity?
- these three nationalities?

Dutch Sample

N = 292 (age: M = 3y5m; range: 2y-5y5m; 48% female)

Scores: M = 5.6, SD = .56, range: 3.8-6.8

Cronbach's $\alpha = .91$

Demographics: 85% degree in higher education,

91% of children monolingual Dutch

German Sample

N = 162 (age: M = 3y9m; range: 2y-5y7m; 47% female)

Scores: M = 5.6, SD = .50, range: 4.4-6.7

Cronbach's $\alpha = .89$

Item 27 could improve alpha if dropped (α = .90)

Demographics: 70% degree in higher education,

97% of children monolingual German

UK Sample

N = 53 (age: M = 3y7m; range: 2y-5y11m; 47% female)

Scores: M = 5.8, SD = .50, range: 4.7-6.7

Cronbach's $\alpha = .90$

Demographics: 77% degree in higher education,

87% of children monolingual English

Findings

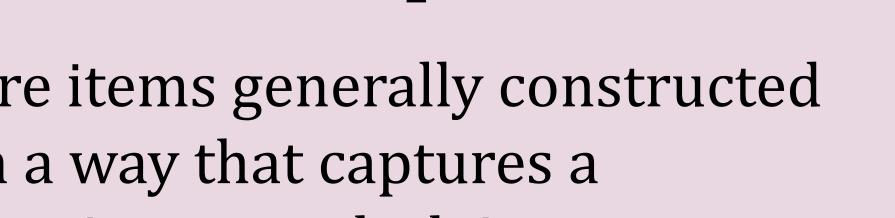
- 1. Items seem to be constructed in a coherent way
- 2. Comparable measures of internal consistency & distribution of mean scores across nationalities

Next steps in our Journey

- Finish data collection in all three samples (≥ 200 responses each)
- Reliability and validity analyses: factor structure, temporal stability, and relation to other measures

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2. Are measures comparable across











