

# 53RD ANNUAL CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

Radisson Hotel, Denver  
November 15-20, 1991

## FAMILIES AND

*poverty*

*"In the war on poverty, has poverty won?"*



### CONFERENCE CO-SPONSORS:

*The Piton Foundation of Denver*

*Colorado Children's Campaign*

*Beatrice Romer CFLE  
First Lady of Colorado*

*First Impressions, Colorado  
Governor's Initiative on  
Children and Families*

*American Association  
For Marriage and  
Family Therapy*

*American Home  
Economics Association*

*Family Resource  
Coalition*

*Family Service  
America*

*American Academy  
of Pediatrics*

*Annie C. Casey  
Foundation*

*Children's Defense Fund*

*Family Information  
Services*

*Incest Survivors  
Resource Network  
International*

*Interpersonal  
Communications  
Program*

## SUMMARIES OF MAJOR CONFERENCE ADDRESSES

**Plenary Address, Sunday, Nov. 17, 9:00 am.**

***THE UNDERCLASS AS A METAPHOR OF SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION.*** Michael B. Katz, Dir., Urban Studies Prog., Univ. of PA, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

We have difficulty dealing effectively with poverty because we employ outdated ideas and language to confront a situation fundamentally new in American history.

Contemporary discussions of inner-city problems refer more often to the 'underclass' than to the 'poor.' This address asks why the term has gained such currency, what concerns it implies, how it resonates with ways of thinking about poverty throughout the last two centuries, and what are the major research issues it implies.

**Plenary Address, Monday, Nov. 18, 9:30 am.**

***POLITICS AND POVERTY IN CONTEMPORARY AMERICA.*** Frances Fox Piven, Grad. Sch. & Univ. Ctr., CUNY, Box 380, 33 W. 42nd St., New York, NY 10036.

It is clear that the American social structure is changing, in the sense that economic and cultural differences among classes and racial groups are widening. In some ways, we are becoming less unified, less one community, than ever before.

In this talk, I will try to assess the relative role of large scale changes in the national and international economy, and changes in a series of important public policies, in producing these effects.

**Duvall Plenary Address, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 9:30 am.**  
***URBAN POVERTY, JOBLESSNESS, AND SOCIAL ISOLATION: CHALLENGES TO THE INNER-CITY GHETTO FAMILY.*** William Julius Wilson, Ctr. of Urb. Inequal. & Pub. Pol., Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60601.

Professor Wilson will analyze data from his recent research in Chicago to explain the family crisis in the inner-city ghetto. His talk will highlight the importance of integrating social structural and cultural arguments, and will raise some provocative social policy issues.

**Burgess Award Address, Monday, Nov. 18, 3:30 pm.**  
***WE CAN'T GO HOME AGAIN: WOMEN'S CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN SOCIETY.*** Helena Znaniecka Lopata, Dept. of Soc., Loyola Univ., 6525 N. Sheridan, Chicago, IL 60626. 1990 Burgess Award Winner.

By the 19th century in America's history the

world had become increasingly divided into 2 spheres: the private dominated by women, and the ever expanding and important public sphere controlled by men. The consequences of such a division upon human beings and the society as well as the problem of trying to maintain it in real life have been detrimental to the development of the society and its members. The contribution of women to both spheres and to pulling them back together have not been matched by the societal and community efforts to create a whole world. Thus far women have carried the burden of vicarious and repercussive adjustment to modernization and societal development. However, modernization with its emphasis on social rights equality and autonomy have caught up with a large segment of America's female population. Women and men aware of the dysfunctional effects of the restrictive nature of the split have reached a point of rebellion demanding that societal structures and institutions contribute to the building of a balanced unified human life.

**Presidential Address, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 4:30 pm.**

***A LEGAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVE ON INDIVIDUALISM AND FAMILIES.*** Lynda Henley Walters, Dawson Hall, Univ. of GA, Athens, GA 30602, 1990-91 NCFR President.

In the early 1980s, scholars of the family interpreted observed changes in families not as the beginning of the end of the family, but as evidence of its adaptability and continuity. More recently, evidence of change has been interpreted as evidence of the demise of the family. The threat to families is one from within: the growth of individualism. It is a form of individualism believed by some to be **utilitarian** in its focus on living the good life, and **expressive** in its craving for sensual and intellectual freedom without constraint or convention. Confirmation of the growth of individualistic thinking can be found in appellate court decisions dealing with parent-child relationships, and in decisions about the pursuit of individual autonomy as reflected, for example, in the right to privacy. A consideration of the impetus for increasing emphasis on individuals along with a review of philosophical underpinnings of beliefs about the family is warranted because assumptions about the family guide the design of research questions as well as family policy advocated.

---

The 53rd Annual Conference Proceedings: Families and Poverty, Vol. 1, No. 1 (ISSN 1059-4469), is published by the National Council on Family Relations, 3989 Central Ave. NE, Suite 550, Minneapolis, MN 55421 (phone 612-781-9331; FAX 612-781-9348). Subscription price: \$3.00 at the Conference; \$8.00 post Conference.

The book contains short abstracts of major conference sessions. Abstracts are arranged in session order. Sessions beginning with the number "1" are Sunday presentations; Monday's session start with the number "2"; Tuesday's begin with "3"; and Wednesday sessions start with the number "4". Conference attendees may check the program to review session choices during a time period.

Abstracts were reproduced exactly as sent by the author(s), so there is a variety of type clarity.

Copyright 1991, by the National Council on Family Relations. All rights reserved. To reprint articles or to reproduce materials from this publication for use in the classroom and for not-for-profit purposes, use the following source statement: "Copyright 1991, by the National Council on Family Relations. All rights reserved."

Session #109-1

THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL TIES ON PERCEPTIONS OF WORK AND FAMILY STRAIN AMONG POLICE OFFICERS

Leonor Boulton-Johnson, Dept. of Family Resources & Human Development, ASU, Tempe, AZ 85287-2502; John F. Finch, Psychology Dept., ASU, Tempe, AZ 85287.

Numerous studies focus on the stress experienced by unemployed or low income Blacks. However, few have examined specific contributing and preventive factors related to work-family tension among the fully employed Black worker. Using a sample of employed Black police officers, the present study examines the association between job strain and couple relationships, and the role of social support as a moderator of work-family tension. Regression analysis indicated that separation/divorce potential increased with greater job strain. Greater work-family tension was associated with lower colleague support and higher supervisor support. The implications of these findings and limitations of the study are discussed.

Session #109-2

WORK/FAMILY OVERLAP AND MARITAL SATISFACTION OF PHYSICIANS AND THEIR SPOUSES. Bird, David N. & Zvonkovic, Anisa M., Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331.

The relation between work/family overlap and marital satisfaction was examined for physicians and their spouses. The sample was 708 physicians and their spouses. Measures included questions on the physician's work-related activities, marital satisfaction, demographics, and a scale constructed to tap work/family overlap.

Regression analyses on work/family overlap revealed that work satisfaction was related to physician's marital satisfaction, and that work satisfaction and work involvement were related to the spouse's marital satisfaction. Age was additionally associated with marital satisfaction. Discussion centered on the differences and similarities between physicians and their spouses on marital satisfaction.

Session #109-3

THE SUBJECTIVE INDICATORS OF LIFE SATISFACTION BY GENDER AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN FARM FAMILIES. P.S. Draughn, P.J. Wozniak, and P.K. Knaub. LSU, Baton Rouge, LA 70803.

Twelve lifestyle satisfaction items were used in a model to predict overall lifestyle satisfaction and to determine relative contributions to lifestyle satisfaction as related to gender and off-farm employment status. In a seven state project examining the impact of off-farm employment on farm family functioning and economic productivity 1,100 respondents completed mail questionnaires. Global satisfaction was found to be a weighted average of satisfaction with eight items. The results supported a goal-achievement model of well-being. In a stepwise regression analysis, global satisfaction was related to control over one's life by satisfaction with family and financial matters. Relative contributions to global satisfaction were a function of gender and employment status.

Session #109-4

CONTRIBUTION OF AFFECTIVE EXPERIENCE IN LIFE ROLES TO SELF-ESTEEM AND DEPRESSION IN DUAL-CAREER PARTNERS. Margie J. Geasler, Dept. of Fam. Studies, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24060.

It was hypothesized that self-esteem and depression of dual-career partners are differentially influenced by well-being and stress in marital, professional and parental roles. Data was collected from 113 dual-career couples; 76 had children at home. Self-esteem was measured using items from the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale. Depression was the number of times in the past month the respondent "felt depressed?" Items indicating affective experience assessed well-being and stress in each role area: professional, marital, parental. Possible responses included "I feel" supported, understood, tense/anxious, frustrated etc. Results indicate that affective experience in marital and professional roles influenced the wife's reports of self-esteem and depression. Husband's self-esteem was influenced by well-being in his professional role and his depression was influenced by stresses in both his marital and professional roles. These results suggest that husbands have the same sources of depression, but fewer sources of self-esteem than their working wives. Supported by the Women's Research Institute at Virginia Tech.

Session #109-5

SATISFACTION WITH WIFE'S EMPLOYMENT STATUS, MARITAL SATISFACTION, AND STRESS SYMPTOMS. Mudita Rastogi and K. S. Wampler, HDFS Texas Tech, Lubbock, TX 79409, & C. Halverson, CFD, U. of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

Data from 155 intact families were used to test the predictions that satisfaction with the wife's employment status will affect both the marital satisfaction and stress symptoms of the couple. 3x2 ANOVA were used to test for differences in marital satisfaction and stress symptoms. There were significant interactions for husband's marital satisfaction and wife's stress symptoms. Results support the positive effects of fulltime employment for women. Husband's marital satisfaction was related to satisfaction with wife's employment status only when the wife was employed part-time or a homemaker. Wife's stress symptoms were related to couple satisfaction with her employment status only when she was employed fulltime.

Session #109-6

MIDLIFE CONCERNS OF PARENTS AS A FUNCTION OF FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS AND WORK INVOLVEMENT. MacDermid, Shelley M. & Gillespie, Laura K., Department of Child Development and Family Studies, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, 47907.

This study was concerned with developmental implications for parents of their children's adolescence.

MANCOVA's examined mothers' and fathers' midlife concerns as a function of work involvement and parent-adolescent negativity. Spousal support was covaried to adjust for qualities of the marriage.

Mothers' and fathers' midlife concerns both were related to negativity and work involvement. Parents of daughters and of children who reported high negativity reported more intense midlife concerns.

Conclusions included that different factors may predict change in midlife concerns over time and cross-sectional differences.

Session #109-7

LIFE ON THE EDGE: WORK-FAMILY STRAIN IN MOTHER-ONLY FAMILIES. Perry-Jenkins, Maureen & Bonello, Sally, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801

Research has documented linkages between single mothers' income and more positive mental health, however, little work has examined how specific aspects of work and the meaning that women attach to their employment affect their own and their children's well-being. The goal of this research was to understand the experience of working-class, single mothers as they juggle the demands of work and family life, as well as examine linkages between mothers' employment and children's attitudes about work-family strain. Data were collected from 50 working-class, single mothers with a child between the ages of 8 and 12. Mother and child answered open-ended questions about work and family life as well as structured questionnaires which assessed self-esteem, depression, overload, and daily hassles. Results indicated that mothers, while expressing clear feelings of time strain and overload in their provider/parent role, also felt empowered and in control of their lives. Children's concerns did not mirror their mothers' and most children rated concerns about money as their primary worry.

Session #109-8

THE POLITICAL FAMILY LIFE ATTITUDES OF FATHERS, MOTHERS, AND ADOLESCENTS IN STATE LEGISLATURE FAMILIES. Joan Jurich and Emy Wadsworth, CDFS, Purdue U., W. Lafayette, IN 47907.

220 male elected officials, 161 female spouses, and 49 adolescents attending the 1987 National Conference of State Legislatures completed a survey in which they indicated, on a 5-point scale, their strength of agreement with 9 attitudes toward political family life. One-way MANOVA found significant attitudinal differences among fathers, mothers, and youth. Follow-up univariate F tests showed that these significant differences held for 8 of the 9 attitudes. The magnitude of the means and mean differences among family members suggest that the most problematic aspects of political family life pertain to media attention, changing friendships, attention from the elected official, finances, and time to relax. Recommendations for educational programming are delineated.

Session #109-9

WORK RELATED OVERNIGHT TRAVEL FOR MOTHERS OF SMALL CHILDREN, Thomas W. Roberts, Department of HEFL, Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, KY 42101

This preliminary research focuses on a changing female pattern of work role, namely, overnight work related travel for mothers of small children. Ten married couples with pre-school children where the wife is required to be away from home at least two nights each week were interviewed. Children between four and six were questioned to determine their reactions to their mother's travel. The interview instrument with the husband and wife focused on the division of labor, parent-child relationships, personal satisfaction, and expectations of extended family members and friends. The interviews are currently being analyzed. The findings will be organized by statements or hypotheses for future empirical research with a larger sample.

Session #109-10

PREDICTING WILLINGNESS AND INTENTION TO CHANGE JOBS: DO FAMILIES MAKE A DIFFERENCE? Joe F. Pittman, Leanne K. Lamke, and Ellis Carpenter, Dept. of Fam. & Child Dev., Auburn Univ., Auburn, AL 36849.

This study examined factors predicting the willingness to move for another job and the intent to change jobs among working, married men (n=99) and women (n=87) who responded to a newspaper survey. Job and community characteristics as well as psychological and demographic factors were combined with family variables and indicators of work/family stress in a regression equation. In all, these 6 sets of variables explained 29% of the variance in willingness to take another job and 34% in intent to make a job change. "Willingness" was negatively related to length of home ownership and job satisfaction, but positively related to education, living in a larger community, and having a spouse with varied, recent job experience. "Intent" was best predicted by "willingness," but also was negatively predicted by job satisfaction and age. Demographic and attitudinal family factors played only minor roles in predicting job changes.

Session #109-11

DETERMINANTS OF THE INTENTION TO MIGRATE FOR EMPLOYED MEN AND WOMEN. Leanne K. Lamke, Joe F. Pittman, and Robin Durbin, Auburn University, Family and Child Development, Auburn, AL 36849.

This study examined factors that predict willingness and intention to move among 154 employed women and 117 men who responded to a newspaper survey. Regression results indicated that, for women, the combination of economic, demographic, community, family, and individual factors produced an  $R^2$  of .58 for willingness to move and an  $R^2$  of .20 for actual intention to move. For men, the  $R^2$  for willingness to move was .38 while the  $R^2$  for actual intention to move was only .10. The primary predictors of willingness to move for both men and women were willingness to move for a better job and number of jobs held in the last ten years. The best predictor of actual intention to move was, for men, community dissatisfaction and for women, looking for a new job. These results indicate that job-related factors play an important role in the migration decision-making process, and that actual intention to migrate appears to be unrelated to factors that predict willingness to move.

Session #109-12

POTENTIAL LOSS OF EMPLOYMENT IMPACTS ON MARITAL AND FAMILY RELATIONS  
Kamber, G., Wilson, S.M., & Larson, J.  
VPI, Falls Church, VA 22042

Worsening economic conditions continue to increase the number of U.S. workers at risk to job loss. Previous research has indicated work and unemployment stress impacts marital adjustment and family relations. This study tests application of family systems theory to those stressed by fear of job loss. A stratified random sample of university employees and their spouses under stress from announced cutbacks (n=222) completed questionnaire measuring stress, family functioning, marital adjustment.

Multiple regression yielded results supporting predictive quality of stress, problems with children, and general family functioning on marital adjustment among job-threatened employees.

FLE's and others can use these results to anticipate family system reaction to worsening economic conditions.

Session #109-13

STRUCTURAL CHANGE AND ADAPTIVE POLICY FOR DISLOCATED WORKER-FAMILY UNITS. Kenneth A. Root, Dept. of Soc., Luther College, Decorah, IA 52101.

Economic restructuring has eliminated thousands of jobs. While many dislocated worker-family units have found new employment, often at lower wages and with fewer benefits, others have become discouraged workers and remained unemployed. This means that many family units are without health insurance, and a significant number of these families are impoverished. What policies could be implemented to facilitate the adjustment of worker-family units to forced job loss? Utilizing four empirical studies of workers who have lost their jobs through no fault of their own, including: meatpacking workers displaced when the Armour Foods chain was sold; women terminated when "their" garment company closed several branch plants; Montana railshop workers who were offered transfer to the Midwest when the Livingston Rail Shops closed; and Pennsylvania steel workers who were terminated when USX shut down several facilities in 1982, discussion of the impacts upon worker-family units and the community provide the basis for policy recommendations.

Session #109-14

CHILD CARE AS AN ECONOMIC INCENTIVE AND SUPPORT FOR THE WORKING POOR.

Gary L. Bowen, Peter A. Neenan, Sch. of Soc. Wk., Univ. of NC at Chapel Hill, 223 E. Franklin St., CB #3550, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3550.

The availability of new federal funds from the Child Care and Dependent Block Grant Act of 1990 provides the resources necessary for states to increase the supply of subsidized child care for the working poor. Based on data from the largest urban county in North Carolina, the article examines through descriptive analysis the potential economic implications of such expanded child care assistance on a group of parents for whom this support may be most effective as an employment incentive and support; low income parents with preschool children who have a definite offer of a job, or who are already employed, and who are on the waiting list for state subsidized child care support. The results are generally supportive of the importance and potential cost-effectiveness of expanded subsidized child care assistance as an employment incentive and support to this group of parents. Yet, many of these parents require a multi-faceted intervention plan if they are to achieve long-term economic self-sufficiency.

Session #109-15

DAY CARE DECISION-MAKING PATTERNS BY PARENTS OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN.

Bradbard, Marilyn R., and Brown, E. Glynn, Dept. Family & Child Devel., Auburn Univ., Auburn, AL 36849 and Endsley, Richard C., Dept. Child & Family Devel., Univ. Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

Questionnaires were obtained from 77 parents whose 5- to 12-year-old children attended 10 profit-making day care centers to determine how and why they made their day care choice. Results indicated that the majority of parents had used other child care arrangements in the past and had been dissatisfied with their choices. Parents typically visited or telephoned more than one center before making a day care selection. Over half of the parents first obtained information from friends; few first sought information from experts. Finally, parents indicated that they selected their current center for health and safety reasons, the social, academic, and physical development of their children, the center's hours of operation, location, and cost.

Session #109-16

FAMILY DAY CARE PROVIDERS, MOTHERS AT HOME AND MOTHERS EMPLOYED OUTSIDE THE HOME. Atkinson, Alice M., Home Economics, The University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242-1371.

Family day care (FDC) is widely used by low-income families but information about FDC is limited. 40 providers were identified from a random sample of mothers with young children. Analysis of telephone interviews indicated significant differences from 298 housewives and 580 mothers employed outside the home. Providers reported higher levels of stress and lower education. Their husbands spent less time actively caring for children and had longer work hours. Providers had lower income and longer work hours. Results suggest that providers share the demands of housewives and employed mothers but have lower income and child care resources. Knowledge of provider's demands/resources is necessary for developing effective programs to support providers well-being and quality FDC.



Session #109-17

MATERNAL WORK, EARLY CHILDCARE AND FAM. RELATIONS FOR LATE ADOLESCENTS. Gary A. Luft, School of Home Ec. & Fam. Ecol., U. of Akron, OH 44325

It was predicted that security of attachment to parents, acceptance from parents, and well-being would be related to early maternal work history, early nonmaternal child care, and perception of early parental caregiving. Questionnaires were completed by a nonrandom sample of college age men ( $n = 236$ ) and women ( $n = 427$ ). Oneway analysis of variance indicated that subjects who entered early nonmaternal childcare reported less secure attachment to parents than those who did not. Early maternal entrance into the workforce was also associated with less secure attachment. Coparenting was associated with more secure attachments and higher levels of parental acceptance. Implications are discussed.

Session #109-18

ATTITUDES TOWARD FATHERS' PARTICIPATION IN PARENTAL LEAVE IN SWEDEN. Haas, Linda. Indiana U., Indpls. IN 46202. Sweden was the first country to offer paid parental leave to fathers so it is an interesting setting to study attitudes toward men's use of such benefits. This paper explores Swedes' attitudes toward fathers' involvement in the parental leave program & identifies which types of individuals are most supportive. Findings are based on a mail survey of 638 Gothenburg parents. Results showed that approval of fathers' taking leave lags behind official policy. Stepwise multiple regression revealed that positive attitudes were associated with nontraditional gender role attitudes, exposure to men taking leave, & a work orientation & job which made sharing leave attractive. Efforts to promote egalitarian ideology & improve women's labor market position might increase Swedes' interest in sharing leave. Meanwhile, exposure to men taking leave sparks interest in the concept.

Session #109-19

FAMILY POLICIES AMONG MANUFACTURING COMPANIES IN IDAHO. Sow-Lee Tang, School of Home Ec; Laurie Stenberg, PhD, Nancy Wanamaker, PhD. Child Development & Family Relations, Univ. of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83843.

Over the past 30 years, the American workforce has experienced a dramatic increase in dual-career and dual-earner households, resulting in a need for today's families to find an optimal balance between work and family life. In response to these changing needs, traditionally organized workplaces are developing family supportive policies. This symposium reviews the literature relating to workplace responsiveness to employees. We focus on the present & future status of the types & extent of family supportive policies among manufacturing companies. A combination of factors such as the number of employees, the composition of the workforce, the unionization of the employees, & the company's attitude toward family supportive policies were examined in relation to the comprehensiveness of policy implementation. Overall, companies appeared to provide minimal support to families.

Session #109-20

WORKING WOMEN'S PREFERENCES FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS: A PILOT STUDY

Burnstad, L. & Fast, J., Dept. of Family Studies, U. of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada, T6G 2E7

Despite suggestions that greater responsiveness to employees' family needs may improve job commitment and productivity, employers resist adopting family-sensitive personnel policies, perhaps due to a lack of empirical evidence of tangible benefits. This pilot study of 45 working women used Conjoint Analysis and ANOVA to test hypotheses about working women's preferences for family-related benefits and about personal factors related to these preferences.

Results suggest that women would be more satisfied with their work experiences if the benefits were available. They also suggest that flexible work schedules and counselling are preferred to child care benefits and medical and life insurance benefits are preferred to income supplements. Preferences among the benefits also varied with employee characteristics suggesting that flexibility and choice with respect to benefits offered by employers are important.

Session #109-21

GAPS IN MATERNITY AND PARENTAL LEAVE BY INSTITUTIONAL SOURCE OF COVERAGE. Trzcinski, Eileen, Consumer Economics and Housing, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853.

This paper examines how effectively different societal institutions provide maternity and parental leave. Its particular emphasis centers on which groups of workers tend to be covered and which tend to be excluded by private business policies, union contracts, and government mandate. The analysis uses three types of data: (1) the Panel Study of Income Dynamics; (2) a survey of statewide family and medical leave legislation; and (3) two surveys of employers (The Survey of Leave Policies of Connecticut Business and the U.S. Small Business Employee Leave Survey). These surveys contain detailed information on type of policies, eligibility requirements, demographics and occupational classifications of each firm's workforce, and firm characteristics. Probit and multinomial probits are used for the empirical analysis. The findings indicate that private business policies are the most restrictive, but that state and federal government statutes (proposed and enacted) tend to exclude the same employees that are also ineligible for private policies.

Session #110-1

PARENTAL FACTORS INFLUENCING PARENT-CHILD COMMUNICATION ABOUT GENERAL AND SPECIFIC HUMAN SEXUALITY TOPICS Theresa Russo, Howard Barnes, and David Wright, Dept. of Human Dev. & Family Studies, Kansas State Univ. Manhattan, KS 66506

This study is designed to examine factors that influence parent-child communication about sexuality; of particular interest is whether or not parents want to know if their child has had sexual intercourse. This variable is believed to be related to parent-child communication about specific sexuality issues. The motivations for parents wanting to know or not know if their child has had sexual intercourse will be investigated. The data were matched by families to combine all family members into one family case (n=284). Data were analyzed using a multiple regression. Results will help suggest sex education programs designed to include all family members, identifying concerns parents may have discussing sexuality issues.

Session #110-2

THE IMPACT OF PEERS & PARENTS ON TEENAGE SEXUAL BEHAVIOR. Barbara Ann Henderson Kennedy, Dep't of Family Studies, ISU, Ames, Iowa 50011.

This study will present & interpret a path model of teenage sexual behavior. A sample of 451 two-parent families was recruited through the cohort of all 7th grade students in 8 counties in North Central Iowa.

Data from older siblings (n=231) of the target child were used to assess the impact of parent and peer attitudes on teenage sexual behavior. Two sets of constructs, for the parents and adolescents, were used in defining the linkages among adolescent sexual attitudes, peer attitudes and sexual behaviors, maternal & paternal sexual attitudes, and parenting attitudes for each parent. Regression analysis was used to generate the relevant path coefficients from separate analyses for each gender of the adolescents.

Session #110-3

UNDERSTANDING THE BIRDS AND THE BEES: A QUALITATIVE EXAMINATION OF THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF SEXUALITY.

Jane Bock, Dept. of Soc., U of So. Cal., L.A., CA 90089-0032.

Although family sexuality has been a focus of study over recent decades, much is still unknown about the sexual socialization process. This presentation examines the family's social construction of the meaning of sexuality. In-depth interviews were conducted with 12 families. Findings indicate that parents and children attach different levels of meaning to their conversations about sex, with parents holding the conversations more salient. Findings also indicate that parents delegate the task of sex education to schools, media, peers, and siblings; this delegation is an active process. Further findings involve reciprocity: parents socialize their children and vice-versa. The dimensions of salience, delegation, and reciprocity are discussed, as are implications for future research.



Session #110-4

**ROMANTICISM AND SELF-ESTEEM IN A SAMPLE OF LOW INCOME PREGNANT TEENAGERS IN A LARGE METROPOLITAN AREA.** Nilufer Medora, Avery Goldstein, California State University, Long Beach, CA 90840; Cheryl von der Hellen, St. Anne's Maternity Home, L.A., CA 90020.

The Bachman Self-Esteem scale and the Dean Romanticism scale were distributed to 121 pregnant teenagers (age range 10-18) belonging to the lower SES to ascertain their feelings about romanticism and self-esteem. Data were analyzed using t-tests and correlations. The incidence of sexual abuse, feelings about becoming pregnant, incidence of abortion, relationship with the baby's father, and the reaction of the baby's father were significantly related to self-esteem. Adoption considerations and plans to have a child with the baby's father were significantly related to romanticism. There was a significant negative correlation between feelings of self-esteem and romanticism. The role of family life educators in helping adolescents to deal with sexuality issues, self-esteem, and romanticism will be addressed.

Session #110-5

**CORRELATES OF STRESS IN PREGNANT AND PARENTING ADOLESCENTS.** Langfield, Paul and Pasley, Kay, Colorado State University, Ft. Collins, CO.

The study compares reported areas of stress in pregnant and parenting females, identifies correlates of stress, and determines which factors best predict stress. Questionnaire data from 160 females enrolled in 15 school-based programs in CO were collected. Measures assessed stress, coping, social support, self-esteem, encouragement from others and commitment to continuing one's education, age, grade, and mother's level of education. Some differences in the correlates of stress were found, although areas causing stress (sexuality, autonomy) were similar. For pregnant teens age and subjective support were predictors of stress from family ( $R^2=16\%$ ), age predicted stress from sexuality ( $R^2=5\%$ ), and age, coping, and mother's education explained 21% of the variance in autonomy. Similar findings occurred for parenting teens. Implications are offered.

Session #110-6

**ADOLESCENT MOTHERS & PARENTING STRESS: COMPARISONS WITH NORMATIVE AND LATER AGE MOTHERS.** Nancy Barbour, Rhonda Richardson, Donald Bubenzer, College of Education, Kent State University, Kent, OH 44242

Adolescent Mothers cope with the transition to parenthood and routine parenting issues, but also with their own conflicting developmental concerns. Thus, parenting for this age group may be particularly stressful. This study examined parenting stress among three age groups of primiparous mothers: Adolescent Mothers (13-19 yrs,  $n=45$ ; Normative Age Mothers (22-26 yrs,  $n=49$ ; Later Age Mothers (30-34 yrs,  $n=50$ ). The subjects were recruited from public birth records and, as part of a larger study, completed the Parenting Stress Index (PSI). Analyses indicated that the Adolescent Mothers scored significantly higher than the other groups on stress in the Child Domain of the PSI. Since this domain deals with the parent's perceptions of child behavior and abilities, the role of Knowledge of Child Development Inventory (KCIDI) scores was examined as a potential explanatory factor. Analyses of covariance indicated that age effects remain even when controlling for KCIDI scores.

Session #110-7

**PEER RELATIONSHIPS AS A SOURCE OF SUPPORT FOR ADOLESCENT MOTHERS.** Rhonda Richardson, Nancy Barbour, Donald Bubenzer, Fam. & Cons. Studies Kent State Univ., Kent, OH 44242.

Previous literature has minimized the role of the peer group in the lives of adolescent mothers. This study used a sample of 46 adolescent mothers to compare the amounts and types of support provided by friends vs. relatives, and to examine peer support in relation to parenting stress. The Inventory of Social Contacts (ISC) measured levels of perceived childrearing, emotional and material support and interference from family and friends. The Parenting Stress Index (PSI) assessed self-reported parenting stress arising from child and parent characteristics. Results of repeated measures ANOVAs and Pearson correlations indicate that compared to family, friends provide more emotional support and less interference, and buffer more effectively against parenting stress.

#### Session #110-8

##### PREDICTORS OF ADOLESCENT MOTHERS' ADJUSTMENT TO PARENTING INFANTS.

Valerie Jarvis Samuels, Dahlia F. Stockdale, and Sedahlia Jasper Crase. Human Dev. and Fam. Studies Dept., Iowa State Univ., Ames, IA 50011.

Purpose of study was to examine adolescent mothers' adjustment to parenting relative to self-esteem, confidence, support, and babies' behaviors. Mothers (N=52; Mean age=16.8) responded to self-report instruments on self-esteem, support, confidence, perceptions of babies' behaviors, and adjustment. Correlation and regression procedures were used for analyses. Adjustment is associated with self-esteem, contact with father of the baby and support. Confidence is related to previous experience, a less difficult baby and a perception of less bother. Regression analysis indicates that adjustment is predicted by self-esteem and contact with the father, accounting for 31% of the variance. Implications are that the role of the father is important in making the adjustment.

#### Session #110-9

FORMER ADOLESCENT FATHERS: THEIR FERTILITY, DEPRESSION, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING IN ADULTHOOD. Heath, D. Terri Human Services, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR, 97403.

Adolescent fathers who drop out of school to enter the labor force jeopardize their educations, subsequent occupations, and their life-time earning potentials. This major decision during their adolescence puts them at economic risk and, if they have high fertility, the added demands on these economic resources may increase this risk. In this study, it was hypothesized that men who fathered during adolescence (n=227) would report greater fertility, more depression, and lower levels of psychological well-being than men who first fathered during their 20s (n=1032).

Ordinary least squares regression was used to analyze the data. Support was found for Hypotheses I and II but not III. Men who fathered during adolescence had significantly greater rates of fertility and depression, but not lower levels of psychological well-being, than men who fathered as adults, when SES, race, fertility, and age were controlled.

ADOLESCENCE PARENTHOOD, MINORITY FAMILIES, PARENTHOOD FATHERHOOD

#### Session #110-10

##### A DESCRIPTION OF ADOLESCENT FATHERS AND THEIR EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT.

Helen E. Petracchi, School of Social Welfare, Univ. of WI-Milw., Milwaukee, WI 53201

This display presents the results of a study of teenage fatherhood utilizing cross-sectional data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY). The sample distribution, interviewed annually since 1979, contains 6,398 young men, including 1600 blacks, 1000 hispanics, 950 low income whites, and 2850 other white males. This study breaks new ground by applying a fixed effects version of the Status Attainment Model to a sample of fathers. The study addresses two questions: (1) What is the impact of the age at which a male first becomes a father on the educational attainment achieved by that male? (2) In a sample of fathers, what is the impact of expectations on educational attainment? Do these results vary by the age at which the male first becomes a father?

#### Session #110-11

THE DOORWAY TO POVERTY: WELFARE PARTICIPATION AND ECONOMIC REALITIES OF ADOLESCENT SINGLE PARENTS. RICHARD A. HANSON, PH.D., North Dakota State University, Fargo, ND 58105.

This study contains the results of a longitudinal study of pregnant adolescents who elected to keep their babies after delivery. The study population consisted of 38 adolescents with a mean age of 17.47 years. Results are discussed in terms of AFDC, FOOD STAMP WIC and MEDICAL ASSISTANCE participation rates, employment and self-reliance, and educational and vocational pursuits. A predictive model is suggested wherein level of welfare program immersion at 24 month follow-up is best predicted by level at intake (accounting for 32.3% of the explained variance), followed by father's level of education (which accounted for 30.13% of the explained variance.) Completion of or desire to enroll in vocational education programs and units of service received within the project were the least predictive variables. Together, the variables in the model produced an R-SQUARE of .4076. There was confirmation of parenthood during adolescence being a doorway to persistent and consistent involvement in welfare programs.

Session #110-12

TEEN PARENTING: A POSITIVE AND INTERGENERATIONAL APPROACH. Susan Sattler and Mary Dellmann-Jenkins, Family Studies, Kent State, Kent, OH, 44242.

We explored teen parents' (both mothers and fathers) confidence in various parenting situations, support systems, and areas of assistance which would enhance their competence in handling the stressors of parenthood. Mothers of parenting teens were asked to share their views regarding these issues. Although the majority of teen parents reported feeling confident in their parenting roles, all were receptive to formal and informal assistance, including help with decision-making, obtaining employment, budgeting, and more emotional support from friends and family. These findings were supported by the mothers of parenting teens, with the majority reporting that they were confident in their child's parenting abilities, but also reinforced that further assistance would enhance their child's confidence in being a parent. We encourage practitioners to take a similar positive and intergenerational approach in order to strengthen the parent-parenting child relationship.

Session #111-1

CHILD CARE POLICY: IDEOLOGICAL BASES OF LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS. Lee Hipple, Linda Nickum, Dep't of Sociology & Social Work, Texas Woman's Univ., PO Box 23928, Denton, TX 76204

This presentation will examine the political and ideological foundations of the two child care legislative proposals (H.R.3 & S.5) which were passed by Congress in 1989 & 1990. The political process will be followed through the conference committee, White House negotiations and final passage of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act which included the Child Care & Development Block Grant.

The absence of a comprehensive family policy in the U.S. has long been a matter of debate & concern, with significant implications for helping professionals who seek to strengthen family functioning. The ongoing policy debate over child care legislation epitomizes the ideological conflicts that have hindered the development of a unified family policy in the U.S. This presentation will offer a comparative overview of the various child care proposals with an emphasis on tracing the ideological underpinnings of each & clarifying both the political & practical implications of different legislative approaches on family functioning, as well as on the roles & responsibilities of helping professionals.

Session #111-2

THE OPERATION OF LAW AS A FUNCTION OF FAMILY COPING. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FAMILIES AND THEIR LAW IN AUSTRALIA AND SWEDEN.

Klaus A. Ziegert, Dept. of Jurisprudence, Sydney, NSW 2000. Australia.

This study addresses some of the problems which confront interdisciplinary research in the area of law and the family. In drawing on the results both of research on family coping, and of sociolegal research, we integrated the findings of the disparate research traditions in using the theory of operatively closed social systems and in applying an ethnographic approach. 250 families in Australia and Sweden were interviewed. The results indicate the salience of a different legal style which persists even if family coping styles vary. It was found that tendencies of families to cope poorly and to refer to law in normatively closed terms were much less prevalent in Swedish than in Australian families.

Session #111-3

AUSTRALIAN INITIATIVES IN FAMILY LAW AND SOCIAL POLICY. Kate R. Funder, Research Fellow, Australian Institute of Family Studies, 300 Queen St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000, Australia.

The presentation reviews recent data on the connection between divorce and poverty, and discusses Australian initiatives in family law and social policy. The paper is drawn from a longitudinal survey of a large representative sample of divorced parents conducted by the Australian Institute of Family Studies. It considers some of the economic determinants of well-being in parents and children.

#### Session #111-4

##### PARENT ATTITUDES TOWARD MAINSTREAMING: THE IMPACT OF INTEGRATING IN THE PRESCHOOL SETTING

Eun-hee Shin, Diane Behl and Mark Innocenti  
Early Intervention Research Institute  
Utah State University, Logan, UT 84322

The purpose of this study was to investigate the attitudes of parents, both of disabled and non-disabled preschool children, as they relate to varying degrees of mainstreaming occurring in their child's class. Demographic characteristics of the families were also analyzed in relation to attitudes. Subjects consisted of sixty-one families from Salt Lake City, Utah. A self-report questionnaire was devised based on a combination of proven attitude measures. Data analysis consisted of Pearson Product-Moment Correlation for analyzing demographic variables, and ANOVA for analyzing group differences related to 1) exposure to mainstreaming and 2) disabled vs. non-disabled child. No significant differences were found in regard to the relationship between income, education level of parents, sex of parents, or employment status. A positive relationship was found between exposure to mainstreaming and attitude. Results also showed that parents of non-disabled children tended to have a more positive attitude toward mainstream than parents of children with disabilities. Item analysis provides data regarding specific concerns or parents regarding mainstreaming, which is important for persons working with families.

#### Session #111-5

##### CONSIDERATIONS IN USING WRITTEN SURVEYS TO IDENTIFY FAMILY STRENGTHS AND NEEDS DURING THE IFSP PROCESS.

David Sexton, Patricia Snyder,  
Theresa Rheams, Janelle Perez, and  
Randall L. Scott, Dept. of Special  
Ed., University of New Orleans.

We examined maternal (n=48) and professional (n=25) evaluations of three instruments designed to measure family strengths or needs as required in P.L. 99-457, Part H. The three surveys were the Family Needs Survey, the Family Needs Scale and the Family Functioning Style Scale. Generally, mothers tended to rate all three scales as more useful and user friendly than did professionals. Measurement characteristics of the three scales (reliability and validity) were also computed for maternal responses. Overall results support the utility of these three written surveys in exchanging information with families during the IFSP process.

#### Session #111-6

##### NEEDS OF FAMILIES OF YOUNG HANDI- CAPPED CHILDREN: MOVING TOWARD IMPLEMENTATION OF P.L. 99-457. Cunningham, Jo Lynn, Nordquist, Vey M., Benner, Susan, Logan, Linda, & Rutherford, Kathleen, The Univ. of Tenn., Knoxville, TN 37996-1900.

With P.L. 99-457 came a shift from child- to family-focused intervention with young handicapped children. In response, Project SEARCH developed a model Individualized Family Service Plan and conducted a state-wide family needs assessment. The survey included responses from 51 (82%) of the state's providers and interviews with 140 parents/caregivers from 120 families. Categories of needs included emotional support, information, treatment/intervention, support systems, and advocacy. The needs identified by families and service providers were relatively consistent, though with some differences. Satisfaction with services reflects areas needing attention by professionals working with meeting family needs.

#### Session #111-7

##### IMPACT OF DAY CARE ON MALTREATED CHILDREN'S SOCIAL COMPETENCY. Michael V. Merrick and Sedahlia Jasper Crase, Dept. of Hum. Dev. and Fam. Studies, Iowa State Univ., Ames, IA 50011.

The study examined the impact of licensed day care on maltreated children's social competency, using the California Preschool Social Competency Scale and Child Quarterly Report. Forty children identified as maltreated were compared to 40 children not so identified, from the same center, matched for sex, age, income, and time in day care, over 3 months. Both groups were similar in birth order, parental status, maternal education, but different for race, attendance, funding, income source, and household size. The nontherapeutic center was above average in quality using the Early Childhood Environment Rating Scale. Chi-squares and t-tests showed that the two groups were not different on social competency at Time 1, but scores of nonmaltreated Ss increased significantly while scores of maltreated Ss did not over time.

Session #111-8  
AN INVESTIGATION OF DAYCARE  
CENTERS FOR HIGH RISK CHILDREN IN  
ENGLAND, FRANCE AND SWEDEN

McGovern, Mary Ann  
OECD consultant  
Paris, France

This presentation will report on the quality of day care for socially and economically disadvantaged children in France, Sweden, England and the United States. It will provide photographs, charts and summary information detailing the programs, curriculums, healthcare and support services offered at each of the sites visited. Comparisons will illustrate how a country's philosophy is reflected in its legislation and support of services and programs for high risk children and their families and compare the merits of government sponsored programs in Western Europe with those in the US.

Session #111-9  
COST FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH RESIDENTIAL AND COMMUNITY TREATMENT SERVICES UTILIZED BY A SAMPLE OF SEVERELY EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED CHILDREN.

David Julian and Teresa Julian, Dept. Comm. Psych., Mich. State Univ., E. Lansing, MI. 48824. The researchers were interested in determining the types and costs of services delivered to severely emotionally disturbed children in order to establish guidelines for a newly established comprehensive case management service. Twenty five severely emotionally disturbed adolescents were selected randomly from the case load of a local mental health agency. Archival data were analyzed in order to determine the status of the adolescents with respect to contacts with specific components of the local human services delivery system. Nine hundred and five contacts were documented with human services agencies representing the mental health system, the child welfare system and the juvenile justice system. Costs and duration of treatment services provided to this sample of adolescents are supportive of the need for case management services.

Session #111-10  
IMPACT OF A STATE FUNDED PRENATAL  
SUPPORT SERVICES PROGRAM (MSSP) ON  
BIRTH OUTCOMES. Omar, Mildred &  
Schiffman, Rachel. MI State U, E.  
Lansing, MI 48824.

The objective in providing state funded preventive health services to low income pregnant women is to positively influence the outcome of the pregnancies. The research question explores differences in birth outcomes between clients participating & not participating in MSSP? Findings on 112 cases revealed that 92% of these clients were living in poverty & over half (53%) were at some risk during this pregnancy. Most (67%) participated in MSSP. No significant differences were found between groups except for drug use. MSSP participants had a significantly higher substance abuse/use than did non-MSSP women. Achieving a positive pregnancy outcome may favorably impact infant morbidity & mortality, which in turn, may decrease stressors for women living in poverty.

Session #111-11  
ESCAPING WELFARE: A LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS OF THE EFFICACY OF A SELF-RELIANCE PROGRAM. Annette Link, North Dakota State University, Fargo, ND 58105.

In this study, a structural procedure designed to increase the self-reliance of welfare recipients was tested. A convenience sample of 78 was drawn from a larger group of participants in the Self-Reliance Program. These individuals became participants because of complete data sets, intake and follow-up. Participants completed a detailed questionnaire at intake, and completed a second questionnaire after 6 months in the program. At intake, 83.30% of the program participants were enrolled in a welfare entity, with an average of 2.72 programs per enrollee (usually AFDC and MEDICAID). At follow-up, 72.70% of the program participants were enrolled in a welfare entity, with an average of 2.41 programs per enrollee. This reduction effect was tested through the use of multivariate predictive model, employing traditional demographic variables as predictor variables. Results were discussed in terms explaining the change in welfare immersion as well as explaining welfare immersion at follow-up.

#### Session #111-12

EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS: THEIR IMPACT ON FAMILIES AND POVERTY NOW AND IN THE FUTURE. Michael D. Gardner and Darren W. Adamson, Intermountain Health Care, SLC, UT 84111.

With rising health care costs putting a financial strain on families in the U.S., new and alternative methods are needed to help families obtain the services they need at the lowest cost. Employee assistance programs are being formed to do just that. The present study was designed to determine the cost-effectiveness of the EAP of a large western health care corporation.

Data were gathered from 400 families. Two hundred utilized the EAP and 200 did not. These two groups were compared in three areas: medical and psych./substance abuse claims and employee absenteeism.

Results indicate that EAP use saved families and the corporation \$1310.33 per person in medical claims, \$1796.95 in psych./substance abuse claims, and \$96.36 in saved leave.

#### Session #111-13

DOES WELFARE SPENDING INCREASE DIVORCE RATES IN THE U.S.? Garand, J. C., Monroe, P.A., & Meyer, G., Poli. Sci.; Human Ecology, LSU Baton Rouge, LA 70803.

The relationship between welfare and family stability has drawn considerable attention, but has not been described in a definitive manner. To some extent, the relationship has proved more complex than the methodologies applied to it. With social integration theory as a framework, this research used pooled cross-sectional time-series analysis to develop a multivariate model of state divorce rates. We collected data on divorce rates, welfare spending, and a wide range of control variables for each year from 1960 to 1984. We found that welfare spending has a negative impact on state divorce rates, but states' higher total government spending is related to higher divorce rates. Reconciling these disparate findings, and the implications for families dependent upon government assistance, is discussed.

#### Session #111-14

A STAFF TRAINING CURRICULUM FOR MANDATED CHILD SUPPORT RECOVERY. King, J.; Dail, P.W.; Iowa State University Ames, Iowa 50011-1030.

This presentation will identify and describe a curriculum developed for use in training state human services personnel in implementation of Public Law 93-647, which mandates child support recovery programs for all states having an Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. This presentation will focus upon legal requirements which all AFDC recipients must meet and the State Plan required of all states having an AFDC program. This information is critical to efforts to provide assistance to financially impoverished single parent families, approximately 50% of which fall below the poverty line, and which are an ever present and growing population.

#### Session #111-15

PERMANENCY PLANNING & ISRAELI FOSTER PARENTS; HOW TO AVOID ROLE CONFLICT AND AMBIGUITY. Irit P. Erera, School of Social Work, U. of Haifa, Haifa, 31999, Israel.

This study examines whether the realization of objectives of Permanency Planning (PP) exposes foster parents (fosters) to role conflict & role ambiguity (RCRA). The research hypothesis is based on findings regarding remarried families & organizational stress, & was tested with a random sample of 59 Israeli foster couples. RCRA, Foster Parent Roles, & Family Boundary Ambiguity questionnaires were used. The results indicate that neither fosters nor foster children maintained frequent contacts with biological parents (BIOs) and social workers (SWs). This indicates that PP requirements are ignored. Of the four RCRA factors examined, parallel relations with SWs & BIOs, relations with SWs, & attitudes regarding the foster child's belonging were associated with low RCRA. Relations with BIOs were associated with moderate RCRA. It is proposed that fosters ignore PP aims in order to avoid RCRA. Specific training methods, designed to enhance effective implementation of PP aims by fosters, are therefore recommended.



Session #111-16

BARRIERS TO SERVING THE RURAL ELDERLY. Richter, Judith, Roberto, Karen, & Bottenberg, Donna. Univ. of N. Colorado, Greeley, CO 80639.

The purpose of this study was to examine the health and service needs of rural older adults. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 32 service providers and 28 older adults. Response categories were established using a systematic content analysis of recorded material from the interview. Eight provider issues were identified: health financing, client confusion, maintaining dignity of elders, rural costs, coordination of services, knowledge of aging, and education of dependents. Five service-related issues identified for older adults were: failing health, maintaining dignity, finances, lifelong skills, and fear of dependency. The findings of this qualitative study suggest that family health care providers need to be sensitive to the perspectives of rural older adults and flexible in their delivery of services.

Session #111-17

THE NATION OF TOMORROW: A FAMILY-SCHOOL-COMMUNITY PREVENTION PROGRAM. Robert Hughes, Jr. & Christine M. Todd, Human Resources & Family Studies, U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, 61801.

A prevention program is described that links family, school and community efforts to foster the health and well-being of youth living in impoverished urban communities. The design includes faculty from education, nursing, social work and human development and family studies to address educational, familial, health and community issues. A competence/needs assessment in four African and Hispanic American neighborhoods involving 56 community professionals, 36 child care providers, 65 parents and 78 youth is presented. The results indicate that each community has unique strengths and problems that necessitate different prevention efforts.

Session #111-18

SCHOOL-TO-HOME TRANSFER OF CONFLICT MANAGEMENT KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS AMONG SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN-Genry, Deborah & Benenson, Wayne, Dept. of Home Ec & Curr. & Instr., Ill. St. Univ, Normal, IL 61761

Study is determine degree & manner with which elementary school-age participants in school-based Conflict Manager Program transferred & skills learned & practiced at school to the home setting for use during sibling conflicts. 27 student "conflict managers" & at least one parent per student were interviewed before & after intervention. In addition to demographic data, perceptions of frequency, intensity & duration of conflicts, parent intervention & use of positive conflict resolution skills was collected. Findings indicated children perceived significant decline in frequency & intensity of sibling conflicts. Significant decline was noted in frequency of such conflicts & in their actions to intervene, & improvement of productive talk.

Session #111-19

INTEGRATING SOCIAL SCIENCE AND BUSINESS INTERESTS TO ADDRESS FAMILIES AND POVERTY CONCERNS. Colleen I. Murray, Hum. Dev. & Fam. Stud., Univ. of NV, Reno, NV 89557; Eric Albers, Nancy Paolini, Soc. Work, Univ. of NV-Reno; Joanne Everts, Geoffrey Leigh, Jeanne Hilton, Mary Kinney, Debbie Mitchell, Michelle Saunders, HDFS, Univ. of NV-Reno; Jackie Reilly, Coop. Ext. Serv., Univ. of NV-Reno; Nancy Paolini, Eric Albers, Soc. Work, Univ. of NV-Reno, Sally Kees Martin, HDFS, Univ. of NV-Reno 89520.

We will focus on 3 cooperative ventures by university, corporate, and service providers to empower families in poverty. These coalitions have been more successful than individual efforts to address the needs of homeless families and families of low income shift-workers. Such coalitions have avoided barriers related to institutional policies and territoriality. The evolution of these programs, benefits to families and professionals, the development of needs assessments and additional research funding, and strategies for starting programs will be discussed. Results of program evaluations and research on these families will be presented.

In addition to providing examples of cooperative efforts to reach families in poverty, these programs demonstrate the successful integration of theory, research, and practice. These cooperative ventures also provide data bases on populations that are under-represented in research.

Session #113

Day, Randal. Department of Child, Consumer and Family Studies, Washington State University. White Hall 107D, Pullman WA 99163.

Burr, Wesley. Department of Family Sciences, 1000 SWKT, Provo UT 84601.

Gilbert, Kathleen. Department of Applied Health Sciences, HPER 116, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.

Settles, Barbara. Department of Individual & Family Studies, University of Delaware, Newark DE 19713.

Effective Approaches to Teaching Advanced Family Science: Divorce, Remarriage, and Stepparenting.

Little information has been collected on effective approaches to teaching upper division courses in family science. The thrust of the presentation will focus on strategies, methods, and content of teaching advanced family science.

The four participants listed above are currently editing a text called " *Advanced Family Science*"; About twenty authors are contributing to this project. The symposia content will be drawn from chapters of that text and will focus on divorce, stepparenting, and remarriage. The chapter authors and editors of these three topics will serve as discussants and content specialists. With those topics at hand the primary thrust of the symposia will be to discuss and explore effective ways of teaching such material. The participant panel will suggest a variety of class tested strategies which have proved effective in upper-division teaching situations.

Those attending the symposia will be encouraged to provide ideas, comments, and critiques about presented material.

Session #114

**ADDRESSING TELEVISION AND FAMILY LIFE: CREATIVE SOLUTIONS FOR THE 90s.**

Richard A. Fabes, Department of Family Resources & Human Development, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, 85287-2502.  
Elizabeth Thoman, Center for Media and Values, 1962 S. Shenandoah St., Los Angeles, CA, 90034.  
Stewart Hoover, 302 Barry Lane, Wallingford, PA, 19806.

This symposium is designed to present professionals with an overview of the problems and needs of families in addressing issues related to television and family life. In addition, the participants will present and discuss a newly developed program, "Parenting in a TV Age", that is designed to help parents creatively and effectively manage television in the family. Specific elements and methods of the program will be introduced. Discussion will focus on the linkage between research, program development, and family education in providing families with positive and workable solutions to the dilemmas posed by television.

### Session #115

NATIVE AMERICAN STRATEGIES IN CONFRONTING POVERTY. Bernita Quoss, Child and Family Studies, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY 82071.

Duncan Perrote, Shoshone and Araphoe Tribes Early Intervention Program, Ft. Washakie, WY 82514.

#### Participants:

Leonard Bruguier (Institute of American Indian Studies, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, SD). Social and family structures among pre-European Indian nations.

Larry G. Murray (Central Wyoming College, Lander, WY 82520). Political strategies for cultural survival and emergence of reservation culture.

Janine Pease-Windy Boy (Little Big Horn College, Crow Reservation, MT). Interdependence of tribal support and family support.

Caroline Cruz (Oregon Prevention and Research Center, Salem, OR). Incorporating Native American culture within a positive parenting curriculum.

Discussants: Rick Bottoms, (University of Wyoming Coop. Extension, Wind River Reservation, Ft. Washakie, WY 82514); David Carson (Child and Family Studies, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY 82071).

The highest levels of poverty in the United States are on tribal lands owned by the many nations collectively called Native Americans. In recent years, these nations have implemented their own strategies to confront poverty within the context of pre-European cultural heritages as well as cultural survival strategies. As a basis for understanding these strategies, this symposium describes Native American tribal and family structures before the European invasion, comparing these to the structures imposed on tribal nations. Historical effects of political survival strategies are traced to the emergence of a new culture, "the reservation Indian". Present strategies address the context of this new culture. For example, on Montana reservations, seven tribal colleges succeed in their educational mission through tribal and family support. The importance of cultural heritage and tribal identities are further identified in discussion of a positive parenting curriculum which enhances family life while promoting cultural survival.

### Session #116

ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF DIVORCE FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. Constance L. Shehan, Department of Sociology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611--Presider (1) Child Support in Colorado. Dr. Jessica Pearson, Center for Policy Research, 1720 Emerson St. Denver, CO 80218. (2) Economic Implications of Divorce Law. Stephen J. Harhai, 1926 East Eighteenth Ave., Denver, CO 80206; (3) Killing Us Softly: Divorce Mediation and the Politics of Power. Ms. Penelope E. Bryan, Assistant Professor of Law, University of Denver College of Law, 1900 Olive Street, Denver, CO 80220. (4) Discussant: Dr. Karen Ann Polonko, Department of Sociology, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, VA 23505. Mr. Harhai, who serves as the Chair of the Family Law Section of the Colorado Bar Association will present an overview of the key economic implications of current divorce law for women and children. Dr. Pearson will summarize the results of her recently completed survey of child support in Colorado. Ms. Bryan will present a feminist critique of divorce mediation, focusing on the unbalanced power dynamics in divorcing couples.

Session #117

REVISITING FAMILY STRESS AND FAMILY HEALTH. Julia A. Malia, Dept. of Fam. Soc. Science, U of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108.

Participants:

Julia A. Malia, Rosalie Huisinga Norem, & Mary E. (Betsy) Garrison (Fam. Soc. Sci., U of Minn., St. Paul, MN 55108; Human Dev. & Fam. Studies, Iowa State U, Ames, IA 50011; and School of Home Ec. & Fam. Ecol., U of Akron, Akron, OH 44325, resp.) Discrepancies in Perception of Real and Ideal Family Functioning, Life Events, and Family Health.

Mary E. (Betsy) Garrison & Tahira K. Hira (School of Home Economics & Fam. Ecology, The U of Akron, Akron, OH 44325, and Human Dev. & Fam. Studies, Iowa State U, Ames, IA 50011, resp.) The Effect of Daily Hassles, Reported Managerial Behavior, and Family Adaptability and Cohesion on Family Health.

David H. Olson & Kenneth L. Stewart (Fam. Soc. Science, U of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108, and Child Dev. & Fam. Sci., N. Dakota State U., Fargo, ND 58105) Multisystem Assessment of Health and Stress (MASH) Model and the Health and Stress Profile (HSP).

David R. Imig (Human Dev. & Fam. Studies, U of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO 55108) Regimes and Perception: Integrating Family Stress and Family Paradigm.

Discussant: Pauline Boss (Fam. Soc. Science, U of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108)

The symposium creates a zoom lens effect as the participating family stress researchers present theoretical and empirical aspects of their work, moving from the individual and family system to a broader multisystem approach in Olson and Stewart's new MASH model and Imig's empirical testing of it in his family paradigm project. All of the studies are concerned with family life events, large or small. Each considers the role of the family's perception of life changes. Three include the concept of coping explicitly in their models. And all make use of Olson, Sprenkle, & Russell's (1979) Circumplex Model.

Session #118

CHANGING FAMILY STRUCTURES AND PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIPS. David H. Demo, Sociology, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061 and Katherine R. Allen, Fam & Child Dev., Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061.

Participants:

David H. Demo (Sociology, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061) Parent-child relations: Assessing recent changes.

Joyce A. Arditti and Katherine R. Allen (Fam & Child Dev., Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061) Perspectives of non-custodial fathers: Factors affecting the father-child relationship postdivorce.

Tamara J. Stone (Fam & Child Dev., Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061) The emergence of gay and lesbian families: Implications for parent-child relationships.

Discussants:

Michael P. Johnson (Sociology and Women's Studies, Penn. St. Univ., University Park, PA 16802).

Gary W. Peterson (Fam Resources & Hum Dev., Arizona St. Univ., Tempe, AZ 85287).

In this symposium, we examine antecedents and consequences of changing parent-child relationships. We argue that researchers cannot continue to rely on simplistic family classification schemes to draw conclusions about family dynamics. The papers examine the changing frequency and quality of parent-child interaction, including empirical illustrations from nontraditional family arrangements. The discussants will critique the papers from a variety of theoretical perspectives and assess implications for redirecting research on parent-child relationships.

### Session #119

#### QUALITATIVE METHODS IN FAMILY RESEARCH

Gerald Handel, City College of New York, New York, N.Y. 10031: Presider. "The Multiple Perspectives in Qualitative Family Research," Jane Gilgun, Social Work, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455; "Patterns and Meanings in Children's Lives," Susan Murphy, Nursing, San Jose State, San Jose, CA 95192; "The Ethnographic Case Study: An Examination of a Low Income Family," Robin Jarrett, Sociology, Loyola University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60626. "Historical Documents: A Comparative Analysis of Primary Sources on Families," Robert Pickett, Child & Family Studies, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y. 13244; Margaret Young & Jay Schvaneveldt, Family & Human Development, Utah State, Logan UT 84322.

This Symposium demonstrates the range of approaches to qualitative studies of families. As a group, these papers will show how the complexity, the meanings, and the patterns of family life can be tapped through qualitative approaches.

Methods to be discussed are interviewing, observation through videotapes, and document analysis. Each paper will present a perspective on method, will show how to use the method, and will present findings. In this way, the Symposium is an opportunity to examine the types of findings these approaches produce, as well as an opportunity to learn about the philosophy of science underlying these approaches.

### Session #120

ISSUES PERTINENT TO THE CONTINUATION OF THE CERTIFIED FAMILY LIFE EDUCATOR PROGRAM IN NCFR. Bollman, Steve, CFLE, Kansas State Family Center, KSU, Manhattan, KS, 66506.

Franz, Wanda, CFLE (W. VA Univ., Morgantown, WV 26505) Attitudes Regarding the Placement of Family Life Educators in Physician's Offices: Potential Career Goal for Our Graduates.

Mertens, Carol, CFLE (Dept. of Home Ec., U of I, Iowa City, IA 52242) Insuring Quality Family Life Education Programs and Experiences: The Role of Certification.

Rubino, Carol, CFLE (NY ST. Dept. of Educ., Albany, NY 12212) From Seattle to Denver: A Report on The CFLE Task Force.

Cassidy, Dawn (NCFR, Minn., MN 55421) From Seattle to Denver: New Developments in the CFLE program. Discussant: Judith Myers-Walls (Dept. Ch. Dev. & Fam. St., Purdue U, West Lafayette, IN, 47907).

Each of the participants in this symposium has been closely involved in the effort to maintain the CFLE program within NCFR. Research will be presented which suggests new applications for the CFLE designation. The CAB Model will be employed to illustrate the value of the CFLE designation in program development. Carol Rubino, CFLE member-at-large on the CFLE Task Force, will report on the activities of the Task Force during the past year. Dawn Cassidy, NCFR, will report on new developments in the CFLE program including new application procedures, marketing techniques, and the pledge campaign. The discussant and Chair of the CFLE Task Force, Judith Myers-Walls, will offer her insights and commentary.

### Session #121

COGNITIVE AND INTERPERSONAL PROCESSES IN DEVELOPING RELATIONSHIPS. Catherine Surra, Hum Ecol, U of TX, Austin, TX 78712

#### Participants:

Rodney Cate (Fam Cons Sci, Iowa St U, Ames, IA 50011) The Measurement of Relationship Thinking and Its Role in Premarital Relationships.

Ted Huston (Hum Ecol, U of TX, Austin, TX 78712) Relational Maintenance, Socioemotional Behavior, and Marital Satisfaction: A Longitudinal Study.

Susan Sprecher (Soc, IL St U., Normal, IL 61761) The Effects of Equity and Exchange on Intimate Relationships: A Longitudinal Investigation of Dating Couples.

Catherine Surra (Hum Ecol, U of TX, Austin, TX 78712) Processes in the Growth and Deterioration of Relationships: Relationship- and Event-Driven Commitments.

Discussant: Terri Orbuch (Soc, U of MI, Ann Arbor, MI 48109)

Contemporary heterosexual relationships take many forms and any one relationship may fluctuate from one form to another. To accommodate this variety, researchers are attending less to classes of relationships and more to how intimate relationships develop. The purpose of this symposium is to elucidate both the cognitive and interpersonal processes implicated in relationship development. With respect to cognition, we report on whether commitment decisions are driven by relationship qualities or external events and on whether the bases of decisions are associated with relational satisfaction and stability. With regard to interpersonal processes, we report data on: (a) the linkages among dimensions of social exchange (e.g., reward level, equity); (b) on the relative impact of these dimensions on relationship outcomes; and (c) on the moderating effects of socioemotional behaviors on negative marital interactions and marital quality. The connections between cognitive appraisals and actual interaction are also examined.

### Session #122-1

Antecedents of Divorce Alan Booth  
Sociology Department, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802

We will examine what recent research has to say about the factors that cause divorce. In light of these findings we will consider what this means for marital dissolution rates in the years to come. Some attention will be given to public policies that influence divorce. Finally, we will touch on the questions that need to be addressed by research in order to more fully understand the process of divorce.

### Session #122-2

ROUND TABLE ON AMBIGUOUS LOSS AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR RESEARCH, THEORY AND INTERVENTION. Pauline Boss, Dep't of Family Social Science, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108.

The boundary ambiguity theory is proving useful to many who work with families stressed with not knowing if their loved ones are dead or alive--or having loved ones physically present but emotionally absent. Dr. Boss will review briefly her work with MIA families, Alzheimer families, and families of missing children but she invites others to share their experiences and ideas about ambiguous losses. The focus of the roundtable will be to share information.



Session #122-3

WHERE HAVE ALL THE FATHERS GONE?  
FAMILIES IN POVERTY  
Shirley M.H. Hanson

Research on the role of men in families and fatherhood is converging with recent findings pertaining to families in marital transitions. Data shows that divorce leaves many families in a state of poverty. Although approximately 20% of single parents are men, the majority are female and are POOR. The federal and state governments have become more aggressive about child support enforcement. Of the 9.4 million female headed households with father absence, almost a third of all court-awarded child support went unpaid. Is law enforcement the answer to more accountability on behalf of fathers toward their children following divorce, or are there other strategies society should be pursuing? The purpose of this roundtable is to discuss the current issues in regard to fathers in families following divorce and to dialogue about programs, policy or research that could be implemented to change this picture.

Session #122-4

SUPPORT SYSTEMS OF WIDOWS IN HISTORICAL AND COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES. Helena Z. Lopata, Department of Sociology, Loyola University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60626.

The round table will analyze the uneven influences of societal development upon resources and support networks of widows as symbolic of the social life space of women in different social groups (classes, races and ethnics), in varied communities in several societies. The theoretical framework of support systems and social roles used by Lopata in Women as Widows (1979) and Widows: The Middle East, Asia and the Pacific, and Widows: North America (1987) serves as the starting point for the discussion. All comparative data are very welcome.

Session #122-5

Thanks to a Lot of People — Couple  
Communication 1968 - 1991

Sherod Miller, Ph.D.

7201 South Broadway, #11  
Littleton, Colorado 80122

Sherod will trace the humorous, humbling, and satisfying development of the (Minnesota) Couple Communication Program through stories about many of the people and events that made it happen.

Session #122-6

PROFESSIONAL ETHICAL ISSUES IN FAMILY SCIENCE. J. Elizabeth Norrell, Erskine College, Due West, SC 29639 and Roma S. Hanks, University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL 36688.

This roundtable is designed as a forum for discussing the development of an ethical code for family scientists. Preliminary discussion has led to the identification of two broad components of such a code: (a) mandating ethical behavior by professionals in family science and (b) identifying moral principles that a diverse professional membership can support. Issues include professional relationships, hiring and publication practices, balancing teaching research and programmatic, and public policy.

Identifying moral principles and communicating those to the membership is far more complex, and includes affirming diversity among members, as well as educating membership in decision making and applied ethical analysis.

Session #122-7

SALUTOGENESIS VS. PATHOGENESIS:  
PROMOTING HEALTH IN FAMILIES LIVING  
WITH CHRONIC ILLNESS

Joan Patterson and Darryl Goetz

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455

When a member has an illness that is chronic, the family is challenged to reorganize itself to incorporate the added cognitive, behavioral, and emotional tasks of the illness that emerge. For many professionals who are steeped in a biomedical paradigm, the tendency is to neglect the psychological and social context of the disease -- the whole person and the family. A disproportionate share of resources may be skewed toward the illness, compromising the health of these other systems. The medical system, operating from its pathogenic orientation, is then prone to diagnose dysfunction there as well. What is needed is a salutogenic perspective where the strengths and resources in the psychosocial context are recognized, supported, and promoted.

During this roundtable, strategies that can be used by health, education, and social service providers in working with families to promote competence and bonadaptation to the chronic challenge of illness and disability will be discussed. Micro and macro barriers to these primary prevention efforts will be identified. Implications for research and training will also be highlighted.

Session #122-8

STRESS IN THE FARM FAMILY IN  
SASKATCHEWAN: THE EXPERIENCES OF  
FIVE FARM WOMEN. Elizabeth A. Gordon,  
Cyprus Hills Community College,  
Swift Current, SK., Beverly J. Pain,  
Univ. of SK, Saskatoon, SK., Canada.

This paper reports on a qualitative study of five farm women who were experiencing stress due to the farm crisis; research period 1987-1989. The women were selected from diverse backgrounds to encompass a range of perspectives in the farm sector. The constant comparative method of analysis was utilized. The computer program Ethnograph was used in the mechanical coding and sorting of the data. Major themes were found to be: "We're scared"; "They just don't understand"; "It's all controlled by someone else"; "There's no one here to help"; and "You keep trying because of your kids". The roots of the farm crisis were perceived to be global in nature and beyond the control of the individual farmer. A sense of powerlessness emerged as the paramount theme.

Session #122-9

PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT OF CHILDREN AND  
DEPRESSION IN ADULTHOOD Murray A.  
Straus Family Research Laboratory,  
University of New Hampshire, Durham,  
NH 03824

The National Family Violence Surveys and other studies show that almost 100% of parents of toddlers use physical punishment. These high rates are possible because of cultural norms which expect parents to use physical punishment "if necessary" and a social construction of the effects as harmless if done in moderation by a loving parent. Contrary to the "harmless if done in moderation" view, the hypothesis of my forthcoming book is that being spanked is a traumatic event in the lives of many children and that for those children it has lasting negative effects. The theoretical basis for this hypothesis will be presented as well as findings on a sample of 2,051 men and 2,811 women which show that the more physical punishment they experienced as a child, the higher the probability of depression and suicidal thoughts.

Session #122-10

Managing Qualitative Family Research  
in a Developing World Context.  
Waiyaki, Njeri and Dianne K. Kieren  
3-2 University Hall, University of  
Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2J9

The management of qualitative research on adolescent fertility in a developing world context poses unique challenges. Language, informed consent, dealing with different values pose issues which must be sensitively managed. Management strategies address the creation and use of resources to achieve desired goals. This methodological roundtable will allow participants to discuss and share management strategies for family research around six interrelated management activities: delimiting, preplanning, resourcing, networking, communicating and reporting. The authors will illustrate an application to each step of an ethnographic study of adolescent fertility in rural Kenya.

Session #122-11

"AFFILIATES AS CATALYSTS TO  
STRENGTHENING FAMILIES WHERE  
THEY LIVE"

Britton Wood, 4055 Glenavon Court,  
Fort Worth, TX 76109

Connie Steele, College of Human  
Ecology, University of Tennessee,  
Knoxville, TN 37996

This roundtable will be a discussion of how local, state, regional affiliates can be a catalyst to building family strengths programs. Presenters will describe models proven effective in several locations.

Session #123-1

SEX AND GENDER DIFFERENCES IN PERCEPTIONS OF SUPERVISION STYLE. Long, Janie and Marek, Lydia, FCD Dept., VA Tech, Blacksburg, VA, 24060.

This study examined the supervision experience of Ph.D. students enrolled in AAMFT accredited programs. We were interested in sex and gender differences as they related to differences in the perceived supervision styles of male and female supervisors. Supervisory styles were assessed to compare authoritarian vs. affiliative, directive vs. non-directive, and self-disclosing vs. nondisclosing stances. Supervisory styles were defined as structured (authoritarian, directive, and nondisclosive) and non-structured (affiliative, non-directive and self-disclosing). Both male and female supervisees perceived female supervisors to be more non-structured and preferred this style of supervision. We discuss possible difficulties that may arise due to differences in style and ways to assess the supervision process.

Session #123-2

HOW THE SEXES PERCEIVE ONE ANOTHER. Carol Martin, Richard Fabes, and Hilary Rose. Dept. of Family Resources and Human Dev., Arizona St. University, Tempe, AZ 85287.

The goal was to investigate whether women and men differ in their beliefs about the sexes. A sample of 400 undergraduate students (200 women, 200 men) completed a questionnaire that assessed beliefs about sex differences and within-sex differences in four domains (interests, appearance, personality, occupations). Analyses of variance were used to assess sex differences in beliefs. An interesting pattern of findings emerged. First, men and women differed in their beliefs about differences between the sexes. Overall, men believed that the sexes differed more than did women. Second, women and men differed in the beliefs about differences within gender groups. The implications of these findings for intergroup relations will be discussed.

Session #123-3

EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RATIONAL/EMOTIONAL EXPRESSIVENESS AND VULNERABILITY IN MEN: A TEST OF THE GILLIGAN MODEL. JACQUELINE A. OLSON, M.S. AND RICHARD A. HANSON, PH.D., North Dakota State University, Fargo, ND 58105.

The purpose of this study was to extend Carol Gilligan's (1982) theory to a population of homosexual and heterosexual males. Data were collected from a purposive sample of 57 homosexual males matched with a stratified sample of 71 heterosexual males. Variables including age ( $M=29.81$ ), education, male expressiveness (rational and emotional), powerlessness and vulnerability were examined. Two primary research instruments were used; the Relational Scale and A shortened version of the Keirsey Temperament Sorter (Myers-Briggs). A Multi-factorial ANOVA comparing factors of emotional/rational expressiveness, sexual preference, education and age were compared by powerlessness and vulnerability. For powerlessness, there was a significant main effect for emotional/rational expressiveness and sexual preference. None of the interaction effects were significant. For vulnerability, there was one main effect for sexual preference and no significant interaction effects. The findings were discussed within Gilligan's theoretical framework.

Session #123-4

THE HALF CENTURY TRANSITION.  
Anne Rankin Mahoney, Dept. of  
Sociology, U of Denver, Denver,  
CO 80208.

In this exploratory study I interview men and women who are about to be or have just turned 50. Several themes dominate this period: changing perspective on time, stock taking, body changes, parental dependence, and denial. Women appear to respond differently than men.

Subjects indicate that it is the need to clarify identity that motivates their behavior. Women, in particular, try to separate themselves from roles rather than embrace them, as they did earlier in their lives. This group of women are especially interesting. Because of changing gender roles, they had "the rules changed on them" from young adulthood to mid-life.

Session #123-5

INTIMACY IN THE CLOSEST FRIENDSHIPS OF ADULT WOMEN: A FAMILY LIFE CYCLE APPROACH. Goward, Eleanor and Zvonkovic, Anisa, Dept. of Hum. Dev. and Fam. Sciences, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis, OR 97331.

Differences between aspects of the closest friendships of 315 adult women at different stages of the family life cycle were examined. Similarities between friends in marital status, family life cycle stage and work status were also examined. Using multivariate analysis of variance no differences were found on friendships between women of different family and work statuses. There were significant findings when stage of the family life cycle, marital status and work status of respondent and friend were compared. The data indicate that women are similar to their closest friend in certain social attributes and are able to maintain friendships during adult years even when other roles are making demands on their time and energy.

Session #123-6

THE EFFECT OF EGALITARIAN SPOUSE RELATIONS ON MARITAL SATISFACTION: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

Newton, Ellen, BYU, Provo, UT; Cornwall, Marie, BYU, Provo, UT

Literature findings suggest that egalitarian role sharing has a positive impact on the marital satisfaction of women. Many studies focus on dual-worker or dual-career couples with less known about the effects of egalitarianism on traditional couples. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of role sharing with regard to child care tasks on the marital satisfaction of husbands and wives who were members of the LDS church.

A national matched pair sample of 843 LDS parents was used. Several other variables known to affect marital satisfaction were also included in our analysis. An initial correlation showed measures of egalitarianism (the degree to which mother performed various child care tasks) to be negatively correlated with mother's marital satisfaction. This relationship was not found for fathers. The same relationship held true for mothers when a regression analysis was run which controlled for the other variables affecting marital satisfaction.

Results of this study will be discussed in terms of implications for marriage and family therapists.

Session #123-7

BOREDOM WITH FAMILIAL ROLES. Hansen, Gary L., Dept. of Sociology, U. of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40546-0215.

This study utilizes data from a subsample of 6,784 respondents included in the 1987 National Survey of Families and Households to examine boredom with 3 familial roles (housework, parental, spousal). Results indicate that women are more bored than men with the housework and spousal roles. Boredom is associated with a variety of marital interaction variables (e.g., happiness, disagreements) and is negatively related to multiple indicators of individual well-being. Results also suggest that fundamentalism is negatively related to familial role boredom and that boredom with housework is associated with a variety of factors including a nontraditional gender role orientation, higher income, and being employed. Feeling that what one does is not appreciated is the best predictor of role boredom. Implications for future work on boredom are discussed.

#### Session #123-8

THE CRITICAL ISSUES OF GENDER & FAMILY FOR WOMEN AT HIGH RISK FOR AIDS. Osmond, M.; Wombach, K.; Harrison, D.; Imershein, A.; Byers, J. Dept. of Sociology & School of Social Work, Fla. State Univ., Tallahassee, FL 32306.

The major research question is how are family & gender issues inter-related to influence degrees of sexual risk behavior. Also analyzed are race and socioeconomic variations. The data are from an interview survey of 620 women at high risk of contracting HIV. Family issues include marital and pregnancy histories, child care, and relationships with partner. Gender includes attitudes and sexual behavior. Sexual risk indicators include AIDS knowledge, contraceptives, and condom use. We applied step-wise AOV and covariance. Results demonstrate that attitudes, etc. are not translated into sexual behaviors that would reduce vulnerability to AIDS.

#### Session #123-9

THE INCORPORATION OF WIVES IN THEIR HUSBANDS' LEISURE. Dempsey, Ken La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia 3083.

In this paper I show that the leisure activities of husbands living in an Australian rural community constrain and structure the lives of their wives. The data were collected through participant observation in a range of recreational activities and interviewing of a sample of 56 couples drawn from a cross section of community members. The study shows that wives are expected to present husbands fit for play, to help raise money for their sporting and service clubs and entertain their fellow club members at home. Husbands fail to reciprocate by supporting the leisure activities of their wives. The paper examines some of the principal reasons for incorporation and the structural and cultural changes that need to occur to achieve more equitable relationships.

#### Session #123-10

Congruence between Spouses' Sex Role Attitudes and Family Work: Implications for Marriage and Parenting. Susan McHale, Ann Crouter and Shelley MacDermid, Human Development & Family Studies, Penn State U., University Pk., PA 16802

We examined congruence between spouses' sex role attitudes and family work roles and its links to marriage and parenting. Husbands, wives, and preadolescents in 152 families were interviewed individually in their homes and reported in 7 nightly phone calls about their activities during that day. Husbands who reported more traditional sex role attitudes but less traditional family work roles (i.e., more equal division of labor) reported more marital distress. Wives who reported more liberal attitudes but more traditional family roles reported more marital distress. Congruence between sex role attitudes and family work roles also was linked to parent-child relationships and child adjustment.

#### Session #123-11

THE CONSTRUCTION OF GENDER IN THE HOUSEHOLD. Bergen, Elizabeth. Dept of Child and Family Studies, Univ of WI, Madison, WI 53706.

This paper investigates the construction of gender through the allocation of time to domestic labor in different household types. Data from the NSFH are used to compare the impact of sex on the time individuals spend in housework in dual-headed and single-headed households. Preliminary results indicate that sex differences in time spent on housework are much more pronounced in dual-headed households than in single-headed households. These findings suggest that it is primarily in the context of male-female interaction that gender becomes salient.

Session #123-12

THE THREE CORNERS OF DOMESTIC LABOR: MOTHERS', FATHERS', AND CHILDREN'S WEEKDAY/WEEKEND HOUSEWORK. Brenda Seery, Dept. of Hum. Dev. & Fam. Studies, Penn State Univ., University Park, PA 16801.

Patterns of family members' (mothers, fathers, sons, and daughters) weekday/weekend involvement in housework were mapped as a function of mothers' employment status [homemakers (N=76), part-time (N=32), full-time (N=44)]. Results indicated that while homemaker women did less housework on weekdays compared to weekends, women employed full-time did more housework on the weekends than weekdays. Fathers, regardless of wives' employment status, did more housework on the weekend than weekdays. While most children increased their involvement in housework on the weekend, boys with mothers employed full-time decreased their housework involvement. Girls and boys with mothers employed full-time were respectively the most and least involved in weekend housework compared to the other groups of children.

Session #123-13

PERSPECTIVES ON EVERYDAY HOUSEHOLD TASKS: THE VIEWS OF WIDOWS AND WIDOWERS. Blieszner, Rosemary & Xiang, Nina. Family & Child Dev, VA Polytechnic Institute & St U, Blacksburg, VA 24601-0416.

Building on the *daily life* perspective introduced by Altergott (1988), we examine the ease or difficulty of performing household tasks among 173 elderly widowed persons who live independently. We catalog the types of tasks they enjoyed and disliked. Using their own words, we show reasons for their evaluation of tasks. Favorite tasks included cooking, cleaning, and gardening; most difficult were cleaning and physically heavy work. Satisfaction with use of time was most often characterized by feeling a sense of accomplishment. We note similarities and differences by sex, health, and length of widowhood. The results can be used by family practitioners who assist those coping with widowhood and seeking to maintain independent living.

Session #124-1

PARENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT.

Jean Giles-Sims and Julie Mason, Dept. of Soc. & Psych., TX Christian Univ., Ft. Worth, TX 76129.

We analyzed empirical data, using the Attitudes Toward Physical Punishment Scale (ATPPS) to identify patterns in parents' intentions to physically punish a 3-4 year old child for specific behaviors. The 20-item ATPPS includes 5 subscales: child misbehaviors, moral responsibility, behavior dangerous to self, threats & destructiveness, and physical aggression. 66 mothers and 54 fathers from a longitudinal study of family as educators completed the ATPPS when their children were 19 months. Results indicated that fathers were more likely to physically punish than mothers, particularly for moral responsibility questions. Collectively parents were most likely to punish for physical aggression. Demographic classifications of income & education were not significantly correlated with predispositions to physically punish, but when mothers worked outside the home, both mothers' & fathers' ATPPS scores were higher.

Session #124-2

VIOLENT BEHAVIORS IN FAMILIES OF RURAL YOUTH. Richard M. Smith, Univ. of NM, Albuquerque, NM; Thomas B. Holman, Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT.

Data were collected on three forms of violence--sibling, parent to child, and child to parent--in the families of 1,364 rural youth. The incidence of violence in rural families was compared to the incidence of violence in families in other community settings. Violence was found to occur in our rural sample with about the same frequency as in other settings. Female children were more likely to be the targets of violence. If parents had committed a violent act toward a child during the previous year the probability of other types of violence in the family were greatly increased. High rates of sibling violence were found to persist into the young adult years. The probability of child to parent violence was found to be higher among those who had experienced parent to child violence. Parents who hit their children were 19 times more likely to be hit by their children.



#### Session #124-3

##### CHILD ABUSE BY MOTHERS' BOYFRIENDS: WHY THE OVERREPRESENTATION?

Margolin, Leslie, Department of Home Economics, The University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242-1371

This study showed that although mothers' boyfriends perform relatively little child care, they are responsible for substantially more child abuse than other nonparental caregivers. Using data drawn from interviews with single mothers and records of child abuse substantiated through child protection investigation, mothers' boyfriends' overrepresentation in child abuse was traced to five conditions: (1) the location of their child care in single parent families; (2) their gender; (3) the absence of genetic relationship between mothers' boyfriends and their partner's children; (4) mothers' boyfriends' perceived illegitimacy as caregivers and family members; and (5) mothers' boyfriends' rivalry with their partner's children. The limitations of these findings and implications for future research are discussed.

#### Session #124-4

LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT IN THREE GROUPS OF MALTREATED CHILDREN LIVING IN POVERTY Culp, Rex E., Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK, 74078, Watkins, Ruth, University of Texas at Dallas, Dallas, TX, 75235, Lawrence, Harriet, CASC, Inc., Kansas City, MO 64113, Kelly, Donna, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045

This study assessed language abilities in three groups of maltreated preschoolers: (a) abused children, (b) abused and neglected children, and (c) neglected children. Results revealed that different types of maltreatment had differential effects on the children's acquisition of language skills. Child neglect was the form of maltreatment most detrimental to the development both receptive and expressive language aptitudes. Theoretical and clinical implications of these findings will be addressed.

#### Session #124-5

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CHILD ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS, Romito, Colleen, Hennon, C. B., Brubaker, T.H., Brubaker, E. Bureau of Child Care Services, Dept. Human Serv., Columbus, OH 43266; Fam. & Ch. Studies Cent., Miami U.; Soc. & Anth. Miami U., Oxford, OH 45056.

Research findings on child abuse treatment programs are integrated and the variables and outcome measures related to prog. effectiveness are identified. A pool of 203 studies was generated by computer searches of 5 data bases. Criteria for inclusion in the meta-analysis included reporting a quantitative measure of treat. outcome and stat. info. adequate to compute effect sizes. Only 15 studies met all criteria. Reported treat. effectiveness was the dep. var.; 13 ind. vars. were included. Results indicated that fam-centered progs. in which treat. effect. was measured by increase in fam. interactions were homogeneous in their findings, & that signif. diffs. in prog. effect. existed among studies that differ in length of treat. & the def. of abuse & neglect. Child abuse treat. progs. & implications for evaluation research are discussed. The relative lack of good empirical studies on the effect. of child abuse treat. progs. is highlighted.

#### Session #124-6

INTRA-FAMILIAL CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF NON-OFFENDING SPOUSES-Quinn, William; Early-Adams, Paula; Raley, Scott; & Watson, Carol Dept of Child & Family Dev., Athens, GA 30602

Study examines ways in which non-offending spouses of incest described their relationships & their parental attitudes. 7 questionnaires were administered to 35 white, predominantly poor, protestant women who had family member who committed intra-familial sexual abuse. These women were presented for treatment at the Family Relations Program. Initial finding from this study suggested that non-offending spouses are highly distressed & have limited knowledge of healthy family functioning or appropriate parental attitudes. It was found that over 2/3 of the women reported clinically significant symptoms of psychological distress on both Behavioral Symptom Inventory and Hudson's Generalized Contentment Scale.

#### Session #124-7

A COMPARISON OF CLINICAL AND NON-CLINICAL GROUPS ON 12 VARIABLES TO DETERMINE FAMILY RISK FOR FATHER-DAUGHTER INCEST. Utesch, William E. University of San Diego, San Diego, CA 92110.

This study presents research findings of a model for the comprehensive assessment and treatment of father-daughter incest. A sample of 80 individuals (40 couples) was divided into 3 groups: clinical incest, clinical non-incest, and non-clinical. Twelve variables were tested to determine group membership. Five self-report instruments were given to each individual; the Family of Origin Scale, the SFIS-R, the FIRA-G, the Eysenck Personality Short Questionnaire, and the HCSQ. Results conclude that compared to the NC (non-clinical) group, the CI (clinical-incest) and NI (non-incest clinical) groups have significantly higher cross generational triads, father-child estrangement, more expression of family conflict and parent-child autonomy.

#### Session #124-8

FATHER CHARACTERISTICS AND ADJUSTMENT IN WOMEN WHO WERE SEXUALLY ABUSED AS CHILDREN. Woolley, Scott R., Dept. of Fam. Studies, Texas Tech, Lubbock, TX, 79409, and Feinauer, Leslie L., Dept. of Fam. Studies, BYU, Provo, UT, 84602.

This study explored the relationship between adjustment in adult women sexually abused as children and their perceptions of their fathers. It was hypothesized that adjustment in sexually abused women is positively related to paternal characteristics found to be connected to adjustment in women who were not sexually abused. The sample consisted of 46 adult women who had been sexually abused as children. Two stepwise multiple regression analyses were run, one on the data where the father was the perpetrator, and one on the data where the father was not the perpetrator. When the father was the perpetrator, no paternal characteristics were found to be related to adjustment. When the father was not the perpetrator, fathers tickling their daughters and not being absent or dependent were related to adult functioning (Adjusted R squared = .65). Implications for family therapy and research are discussed.

#### Session #124-9

FAMILY STRUCTURE AND INTRA/EXTRAFAMILIAL SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION EXPERIENCED BY FEMALE AND MALE OFFENDERS WHEN THEY WERE CHILDREN. Chung M. Lee & Craig M. Allen, Hum. Dev. and Fam. Studies Dept., Iowa St. Univ., Ames, IA 50011-1120.

This study examines the relationship between family structure, gender and sexual abuse experienced by male and female child sexual abusers when they were children. A Kantor and Lehr based index was administered to 41 female and 28 male perpetrators in face-to-face interviews to classify their families along a range from closed to random. The dependent variable is the relative proportion of intra- and extrafamilial abuse the offenders experienced as children. Findings show rates of intrafamilial abuse highest for closed families, and extrafamilial abuse highest for more open and random families, for both genders. Results suggest that family structure may be an indicator of intra/extrafamilial sexual abuse sources for children at risk.

#### Session #124-10

ADOLESCENT MALE SEXUAL OFFENDERS' PERCEPTIONS OF THEIR FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS. Bischof, Gary P. & Stith, Sandra M., Dept. of Fam. & Child Devel Va Tech, No. VA Grad. Ctr., Falls Church, VA 22042.

We compared the perceptions of adolescent sexual offenders (ASOs), non-sexual offending juvenile delinq. and normed scores (when avail.) on several aspects of family structure, family environment and family interaction. Instruments included the Family Adaptability and Cohesion Eval. Scales (FACES-III), Moos Fam. Environ. Scale (FES), Parent-Adolesc. Communicat. Scale (PAC) & Fam. Sex Communicat. Quotient (FSCQ). The ASO group differed from juve. delinq. on several areas of family environ. and on the amount of communicat. about sex with parents. ASOs scored higher on measures of communicat. with their mothers than with their fathers. Both groups scored lower than norms on most variables. Implications for early identification, fam. treatment and etiology will be discussed.

Session #124-11

CLASSIFICATION OF ABUSIVE DATING  
RELATIONSHIPS

Stith, S., Bird, G., & Barasch, S.  
VPI, Falls Church, VA 22042

Research findings indicate that there is considerable heterogeneity within the violent dating population. The purpose of this study is to derive an empirically-based classification system for violent daters. Variables used to develop this system included characteristics of the abusers, the abusive acts and the abusive relationships. Three clusters of violent daters were identified: the "Committed Problem Solvers", the "Noncommitted", and the "Hostile Entrenched". Once the clusters were formed, we examined the patterns of discriminating features obtained in each cluster and across clusters to determine the properties of each subgroup. Implications arising from identification of subcategories of dating abusers will be discussed.

Session #124-12

WOMEN'S EXPRESSION OF VIOLENCE  
IN DATING RELATIONSHIPS

Barasch, S., Stith, S., & Bird, G.  
VPI, Falls Church, VA 22042

The circumstances surrounding women's expression of violence in dating relationships remain unknown. The present study examines the relationship between women's feelings of power and authority and their expression of violence in dating relationships. This study surveyed and compared 296 college-age women in non-violent, mutually violent, and unilaterally violent dating relationships on measures of authority, power, and coping/negotiation style. It was hypothesized that women who express violence will have strong feelings of authority combined with ineffective coping and negotiation strategies, an inability to gain compliance from their partner, and feelings of powerlessness. Implications will be presented for understanding women's roles in violent dating relationships.

Session #124-13

SEXUAL COERCION IN ADOLESCENT

RELATIONSHIPS Small, Stephen, & Kerns,  
Donell, Dept. of Child & Fam. Studies,  
University of Wisconsin-Madison,  
Madison, WI 53706.

The present investigation assesses the incidence of sexual coercion among a large, representative sample of early and middle adolescents. It also examines the risk and protective factors associated with it. While few adolescent males reported being a victim of sexual coercion, nearly a third of all females reported such an experience. Of this group, 35% had been forced to have sexual intercourse; the remaining 65% reported some type of unwanted physical contact. For females, there was a steady increase in the incidence of sexual coercion with grade. Teens who experienced sexual coercion could be distinguished from their non-sexually coerced peers on a number of individual and familial factors.

Session #124-14

EXPLORING THE DARKSIDE OF  
COURTSHIP OF MALE SEXUAL  
AGGRESSION, Christopher, F. Scott,  
Owens, Laura A., & Londen, Heidi,  
L., Arizona State University,  
Tempe, AZ, 85287-2502.

Scholars have emphasized the role of individual characteristics and relationship experiences in males' acts of premarital sexual aggression. This study tests a conceptual model where having violent attitudes, possessing hostility towards women, and experiencing anger/arousal are exogenous variables, relationship experiences are mediating variables, and use of sexually coercive influence strategies are outcome variables.

Session #124-15

"TO DO" AND "NOT TO DO": THE STRUCTURING OF WOMEN'S LIVES TO GUARD AGAINST MALE VIOLENCE. Michelle Clossick and Brenda Seery. Dept. of Hum. Dev. & Fam. Studies, Penn State Univ., University Park, PA 16802.

We mapped the strategies 4,450 women incorporated into their daily lives in order to guard against male violence. Results indicated that women employed both strategies of "not doing" and "doing" in an attempt to avert violence by men. In terms of "not doing," 54% of the women reported giving up at least 2 solitary night-time activities, while 49% chose "to do" at least 4 of the 8 listed precautions. Women combined both "doing" and "not doing" preventive strategies, 44% of the women eliminated at least 2 solitary night-time activities and took at least 4 active precautions. Furthermore, this process of self-protection comes to be seen as "normal." As long as women's daily precautionary measures are normalized, and therefore invisible, the extent to which male violence shapes women's lives remains hidden. Based on feminist scholarship, a primary goal of this study was to make the invisible visible.

Session #124-16

FAMILY BACKGROUND, PERSONALITY, AND HOSTILITY TOWARDS WOMEN. Adam, Pamela; Barnes, Gordon; & Greenwood, Leonard. University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. R3T 2N2

Men's violence toward women seems to be a growing problem within our society. Although previous studies have examined predictors of male violence toward women, little research has explored the underlying cause of male hostility toward women. The present study investigated the issue of men's hostility toward women using a path model. The sample consisted of 202 Canadian male university students (median age 19 yrs). Findings indicated that high scores on parental over-protection, neuroticism, & psychoticism significantly predicted male hostility toward women. Finally, the moderate negative relationship between social assets & neuroticism indicated that financial stability may reduce one's vulnerability toward developing neurotic disorders.

Session #124-17

INSIGHTS AND ADVANTAGES PROVIDED BY A SYSTEMIC VIEW OF FAMILY VIOLENCE. Daniel Stuart and Mark White, Dept. of Fam. Science, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602.

Several scholars have, in recent years, suggested that family systems theory is not capable of describing or dealing with family violence. This is a serious critique of the systemic point of view. The proposed paper presents a different point of view by suggesting ways systemic thinking is helpful in understanding family violence. The paper suggests one reason the critics believe the systemic perspective is not effective in dealing with family violence is because they are not asking systemic questions. By asking non-linear and process questions the systemic perspective suggests a radical shift in the way we view causality and intervention. The proposed paper will identify several insights that are not only helpful in understanding and explaining family violence, but also provide ideas that are not acquired with the non-systemic perspectives. The paper will also demonstrate how the systemic ideas provide a basis for clinical and educational interventions.

Session #124-18

FAMILY THERAPISTS' VIEWS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: A FEMINIST CRITIQUE

Yllo, Kersti

Wheaton College, Norton, MA 02766

Although domestic violence has become a major topic of research in the field of family studies, it has been largely overlooked by family therapy. This presentation will provide an overview of the family systems clinical literature and offers a critique of its conception of marital relations. In particular, the system perspective has ignored gender inequality and power as central elements in marriage.

This paper further reports on the results of a nationally representative sample of members of the American Association of Marriage and Family Therapists (N=333). Nearly 2/3 of this sample reported that marital violence is not a significant problem in their practice. Suggestions for taking violence more seriously and enhancing women's safety are included.

Session #124-19

Protective Order Referral System: A Family Violence Shelter Survey. Stalnaker, Sylvia, SWTSU, San Marcos, TX. 78666

In response to the increasing awareness of family violence, a study was conducted to gather information concerning the perceived use of Protective Orders by the legal system. The need for education and intervention to prevent family violence was also studied. A survey of Texas Family Violence Shelters revealed an overwhelming willingness to refer victims of family violence to the use of Protective Orders. Breakdowns in the system were apparent in the areas of judge's cooperation, method of delivery, enforcement, and police efforts. In addition to counseling for the abuser, the agencies highly recommended specifically related education for law enforcement officials and personnel from the judicial system. Education in public schools and for the general public were also viewed as essential in effectively countering the problems inherent in family violence.

Session #124-20

SEX DIFFERENCES IN PARTNER ABUSE IN A CANADIAN SAMPLE. Sommer, Reena; Barnes, Gordon; Murray, Robert: University of Manitoba: Winnipeg, Canada, R3T 2N2.

As part of the Winnipeg Health & Drinking Survey, this study examined the problem of partner abuse & its relationship to socio-demographic variables, alcohol consumption & personality in a random sample of male & female Winnipeg residents (N=804) between the ages of 18 & 65 yrs who were married or cohabiting. Results show that female subjects abused their male partners significantly more often & to a greater degree than did male subjects of their female partners. Alcohol consumption significantly interacted with neuroticism to predict male perpetrated abuse, whereas partner abuse among females was predicted by personality alone. Results support differential treatment strategies based on varying profiles presented.

Session #125-1

NETWORKING AND PUBLISHING TIPS FOR STUDENTS. Parker, Marcie, Family Social Science Dept., U. of MN., St. Paul, MN. 55108

Students, by using some simple and effective techniques, can begin to network, develop visibility with colleagues and faculty and get started on producing publications to add to a CV. This poster session gives practical, proven tips for ways that students can achieve these goals while still in a college or university program. We will look at ways to get on task forces, editorial boards, to network effectively with others who have your research interests and how to begin publishing reviews and articles in a wide variety of journals and newsletters. Nothing magical, just a logical plan that takes hard work and a little time.

Session #125-2

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS MENTORING HIGH RISK CHILDREN. Lynn Blinn, Jan Allen, Janelle Von Barga. Child and Family Studies, U. of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996

Twenty-six low income young children and their families were each given a university student as their mentor for one year. A group was selected for comparison based on the child's age, sex and race. Both the children and mothers were pre-and posttested on drug knowledge and social competence. Mentoring appears to be an effective method of drug education with high risk young children. In the future there needs to be increased emphasis on parent education and a more culturally appropriate measure of the young minority child's social competence. The model may serve as a method of providing community-based experiences for undergraduate students.

#### Session #125-3

THE SEXUAL CONFLICTS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS. Kay R. Murphy, FRCD Dept. Okla. St. Univ., Stillwater, OK 74078  
452 173 456

The study reports on the results of a longitudinal study of self-reported sexual conflicts among 775 college students. The methodology was content analysis and questionnaire. Descriptive data was obtained. The majority of the conflicts college students experienced were classified as intrapersonal and were primarily value conflicts. There were few differences in types of conflicts reported over a ten year period of time where two separate surveys were administered, the first in year one and the second in year ten. The research has implications for the structure of college human sexuality classes. Values clarification exercises and discussion of the intrapersonal and interpersonal areas of conflict suggest specific classroom strategies for helping students with sexual decision making and problem solving.

#### Session #125-4

TO COUNSEL OR NOT TO COUNSEL: ETHICAL ISSUES IN HELPING STUDENTS TO COPE WITH THEIR PERSONAL PROBLEMS. Gilbert, Kathleen, IN Univ., Bloomington, IN, and Randal Day, WA State Univ., Pullman, WA 99163-2010.

Various professional codes of ethics indicate that counseling with students is a problem of dual-role relationships. Even so, many teachers do counsel with students about topics which range from serious to superficial. This study examined responses of family science teachers to the question of whether or not they would counsel students in a variety of situations, and if they had done so. Most respondents frequently had students approach them about serious problems, and many counseled with students about these problems. Few saw this as an ethical issue. Suggestions were made about how faculty can be made more aware of the ramifications of the apparent problems of being in a dual-role relationship with students.

#### Session #125-5

COMPARISON OF GRADUATE PROGRAMS WITH & WITHOUT ACCREDITATION BY THE COMMISSION ON ACCREDITATION FOR MARRIAGE AND FAMILY THERAPY EDUCATION. J. Touliatos & B.W. Lindholm; School of Educa., TCU, Ft. Worth, TX 76129 & Fam. & Child Dev., Auburn U.

To compare graduate programs with and without MFT accreditation, 56 units were identified that offered either master's or doctoral programs in MFT. Of these, 20 master's & 9 doctoral were accredited. Accredited programs were more likely to require interviews for admission ( $\chi^2=8.92$ ,  $p<.002$ ) and to be housed in units that offered a doctorate in some area ( $\chi^2=4.31$ ,  $p<.04$ ); offered specialized courses such as family assessment ( $\chi^2=10.12$ ,  $p<.001$ ), family dysfunction ( $\chi^2=4.67$ ,  $p<.03$ ), parent education ( $\chi^2=4.59$ ,  $p<.03$ ), & gender roles ( $\chi^2=5.03$ ,  $p<.02$ ); & provided research assistantships ( $\chi^2=4.01$ ,  $p<.04$ ). Accreditation was unrelated to type of institution, faculty size, enrollment & GRE & GPA admission requirements.

#### Session #125-6

FACTORIAL VALIDITY OF KEY CLIENT EXPECTANCY CONSTRUCTS RELATED TO THERAPY: A CONFIRMATORY APPROACH - Dumka, Larry E. Dept. of Child & Family Development, University of Georgia, 30602

The goal of this study was to identify and confirm four key constructs related to client expectancy in therapy. The Handy Outcome Psychotherapy & Expectancy Scales (HOPES) were administered to 261 adult clients receiving therapy in various modalities in diverse clinical settings. The results confirm the good fit of a five-factor solution derived from Exploratory Principle Components Analysis.



#### Session #125-7

INTERPERSONAL PROCESS RECALL (IPR): A TOOL FOR RESEARCH AND TRAINING IN MARITAL AND FAMILY THERAPY. Gale, Jerry, and Odell, Mark. Department of Child and Family Development, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

IPR has been used in outcome research in psychotherapy with individuals, but its value for research on marital and family therapy has not been assessed. We will present how IPR is highly useful for examining the process of therapy with couples and families. With IPR, one can examine the development and maintenance of significant moments in therapy sessions that the participants define as being particularly meaningful. We will present what IPR is and how to use it as a research tool. Additionally, we will present how IPR can be used as an effective training tool for student therapists.

#### Session #125-8

OBSERVATIONAL FAMILY ASSESSMENT: A METHODOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE CLINICAL RATING SCALE (CRS) OF OLSON'S CIRCUMPLEX MODEL. Thomas, Volker, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA, 52242  
Only recently observational instruments have received more attention in the field of family assessment. Several instruments are available, but only a few validity studies have been conducted. This study tested the CRS of Olson's Circumplex Model (CM). Specific goals included to test the scale's reliability, validity, and the CM hypothesis suggesting a curvilinear relationship between cohesion/adaptability and family functioning. The sample consisted of 182 families who were rated by two independent judges on the CRS based on video tapes of the families participating in 30 minute Family Interaction Tasks sessions. Reliability was tested in two ways. Internal consistency (Cronbach alpha) was in the .90 range for the three subscales. Interrater reliability was in the .70 and .80 range (Pearson correlations) and percentage agreement was in the 90% range. Construct validity was measured by a factor analysis with varimax rotation, which revealed excellent results. Interpreting family satisfaction and communication as indicators of family functioning, a polynomial regression analysis strongly supported the curvilinear hypothesis.

#### Session #125-9

A SERIAL APPROACH IN TRANSLATING FAMILY SCIENCE INSTRUMENTATION. Del Campo, Robert L., Herrera, Ruth S., and Ames, Michael H., New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, New Mexico, 88003-0003.

Translating research instruments into equivalent, culturally sensitive forms can be problematic.

This presentation suggests a methodology for translating instruments from one language to another emphasizing blue-collar populations. Subjects representative of the target population (i.e. blue-collar, Hispanic families) were utilized in each step of the translation process to facilitate early detection of problems with comprehension, cultural meaning and reliability.

After the initial translation, the instrument was pilot tested with a monolingual Hispanic sample for clarity and ease of understanding. Next, monolingual Hispanic subjects were used to test for cross-cultural meaning. Finally, test-retest reliability for both versions was performed using monolingual English, monolingual Spanish and bilingual samples in order to more accurately assess the amount of difference that could be attributed to reliability versus translation.

This study suggests a procedure that can produce statistically reliable, culturally sensitive, equivalent translated instruments.

#### Session #125-10

NEW SCALES TO ASSESS THE INTERPLAY OF INDIVIDUAL, COUPLE AND FAMILY LIFE CYCLE STAGES. David G. Fournier and Beverly E. H. Rogers, Dept. of Fam. Rel. and Child Dev., Oklahoma State Univ., Stillwater, OK 74078.

Developmental approaches have been separately applied to individuals, couples and families. A goal of this project was to develop an integrative model encompassing all three levels of development to increase our understanding of family process. The juxtaposition of developmental needs and stages of individuals, couples and families helps to illustrate the complexity of emotional and interactional issues confronted by families. This approach enables one to incorporate a variety of non-traditional family structures previously excluded from most developmental models. It is hypothesized that both traditional and non-traditional family configurations have unique strengths as well as challenges as they develop through time.

Twenty-two scales (7 individual, 7 couple and 8 family) were designed to assess the level of completion of developmental tasks within each stage. Preliminary analysis is presented on a sample of 271 respondents. All scales achieved minimum standards for research purposes (.55) and 18 of the 22 scales had reliability coefficients over .70. This paper describes insights gained from a variety of descriptive statistics on the developmental experiences reported by the 271 subjects who participated in this study.

#### Session #125-11

COMPARISON OF ARTICLE PURPOSE AND CONTENT IN SELECTED FAMILY JOURNALS: 1981-1990. Leigh, Geoffrey K., Dept. of Human Development and Family Studies, Univ. of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557

In 1986, when Family Science Review (FSR) was first proposed, many people objected to a new journal because there were already several journals dealing with family concerns. The argument proposed was that many professional issues were not included in typical family journals. In May, 1988, the Ad-Hoc publication committee issued a report in FSR which supported their contention that theoretical/conceptual articles, methods articles, review articles, and professional issues or developments were not being published in the two journals published by the National Council on Family Relations (NCFR).

This presentation reports on further analysis of articles published from 1981-1990 in the NCFR journals (Journal of Marriage and the Family and Family Relations), Journal of Family Issues, two journals from the family therapy area, (Family Process, Journal of Marriage and Family Therapy), and FSR.

The results are supportive of the trends outlined by the 1988 Ad-hoc committee report.

#### Session #125-12

CLINICAL CORRELATES OF FAMILY MEASURES' DATA. Leavitt, Maribelle B., Asst. Clin. Prof., UCSF, SF, CA 94143.

Comparative case analysis of instrument and clinical case data of a triangulated study of 21 families' recovery from vascular surgery assessed the validity of three family measures; identified clinical correlates of the measures' data; and evaluated the capacity of these instruments to predict family coping problems. Most scores were valid in relation to observation and interview data. APGAR scores were stable and discriminated between families who coped well and poorly. APGAR scores appear to provide early clinical indicators of family stress and coping ability. Socio economic and other demographic factors were not associated with scores. F-COPES and FIRM were less discriminating, but converged with qualitative data in some key coping dimensions. The study also raised questions about the value of certain coping strategies.

#### Session #131

STUDENT/NEW PROFESSIONAL SKILLS EXCHANGE: HOW TO SECURE ACADEMIC FELLOWSHIPS & SMALL RESEARCH GRANTS AS STUDENTS/NEW PROFESSIONALS

Fravel, Deborah, Doctoral Student/Univ. of Minnesota, Family Social Science, 1985 Buford Ave., St. Paul, MN 55108  
Many students would qualify for graduate fellowships but lack the knowledge of where to look. Here are some ideas.  
Heath, D. Terri, Ph.D./Assistant Professor, Univ. of Oregon, Human Services, Hendricks Hall, Eugene, OR 97403

Once you find an appropriate source for graduate study support, how do you compete? Come hear some strategies.  
Adams, Rebecca, Ph.D./Therapist & Researcher, Purdue University, 1009 Arch Way, Lafayette, IN 47905  
There are clear guidelines for what to do and what not to do when looking for special support funds. Learn them here.

As requested by the attendees at the 1990 NCFR Annual Conference, a student and two new professionals will discuss their successes and failures in the competitive market of academic fellowships, and internal and external grants. The discussion format of the student/new professional skills exchange offers all conference attendees an opportunity to share experiences and help others generate new ideas. Bring your questions and your knowledge on this ever important topic.

**"AND THEY LIVED HAPPILY EVERY AFTER"  
Prisoners, Families, Poverty, and Starting Over**

Presider: Connie Steele, Chair, Religion and Family Life Section. Department of Child and Family Studies, 1215 W. Cumberland Ave., Room 115, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996

"Family Life Education: An Effective Way to Rehabilitate Inmates." Daniel J. Bayse, CFLE, Auburn University and Dan Bayse Ministries, 643 Auburn Drive, Auburn, AL 36830.

"Helping Prisoner's Families: One Way of Reducing Poverty and Despair." Judy Evans, Executive Director, Friends Outside National Organization, 2105 Hamilton Ave., Suite 290, San Jose, CA 95125.

"Healing From Within: Bruised, Starting Over, and Success." Mel Goebel, NW Regional Director, Prison Fellowship Ministries, 5950 S. Willow Drive, #207, Englewood, CO 80111.

The "typical inmate" will be described. Evidence will be presented showing family life education to be an effective way to reduce prisoner narcissism, increase internal locus of control, and increase family cohesion. The author will introduce a new "self-help" book, *As Free As An Eagle: The Inmate's Family Survival Guide*. Discounted copies will be available.

The work of Friends Outside National Organization with inmates and their families will be described. This includes hospitality houses, work furlough programs, half-way houses, and pre/post support services. Effective ways that practitioners can provide services to inmates, juvenile offenders, inmate's families, and the victims of crimes will be discussed.

Mel Goebel will describe how, during his incarceration, he exchanged a life of drugs and burglary for one of productivity and success. The role of Prison Fellowship Ministries, this nation's largest interdenominational prison organization, in providing programs to prisoners, families, and the victims of crime will be presented.

FAMILY VIOLENCE: THE CURRENT STATE OF RESEARCH, PRACTICE, AND INTERVENTION. Deborah Daro, National Commission for Prevention of Child Abuse, 332 South Michigan Avenue, #1600, Chicago, IL 60604-4357.

Panelists: Richard Krugman, M.D., Univ. of CO Health Science Center/Pediatrics, Campus Box C-218/4200 East 9th Avenue, Denver, CO 80262

Lenore Walker, Walker and Associates, 50 South Steele, Suite 850, Denver, CO 80209

Patricia Schene, American Association for Protecting Children, 63 Inverness Drive East, Englewood, CO 80112

Delbert Elliott, Institute of Behavioral Sciences, University of CO, Campus Box 483, Boulder, CO 80309

Presider: Richard Gelles, Family Violence Research Project, Univ. of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI 02881.

This state-of-the-art symposium will provide an overview of research, practice, and policy in the field of Family Violence. The well-known experts will discuss issues particularly regarding child physical abuse, and wife abuse.

**Session #214**

FAMILY, WORK, AND POVERTY IN RURAL AMERICA. Bonnie T. Dill, Sociology, Memphis State Univ, Memphis TN 38152; Cynthia M. Duncan, Sociology, Univ of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824; Sonya Salamon, Human Development & Family Studies, Univ of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801; & Victor Garcia, Anthropology, Indiana Univ of Pennsylvania, Indiana PA 15701.

We focus on the struggles of poor people to sustain family life in the context of the rural economy. We draw on our field studies of rural families in the Midwest, Southern Black Belt, Appalachia, and West. These studies portray the regional diversity and commonalities among the nation's poor people. Despite regional variations in work, race,

and ethnicity, the rural poor share powerlessness, lack of opportunity, scarce jobs, low wages, and persistent family poverty as a consequence of locale, class, and racism. Poor families often prefer the rural environment as a place to live, but the economy and social structure place obstacles to their life chances. A national rural policy would alleviate conditions caused by governmental policies that have differentially made rural areas produce more poverty in the past decade.

#### Session #215

##### PREVENTING POVERTY: POSSIBLE LESSONS AND IMPORTS FROM EUROPE & JAPAN?

Phyllis Raabe, Soc., Univ. of New Orleans, N.O., LA 70148

##### Participants:

Jan Trost (Soc., Uppsala U., Sweden S-75120): Scandinavia

Wilfried Dumon (Soc., Catholic U., Leuven, Belgium): Western Europe

Harold Kerbo (Soc. Sciences, Calif Polytechnic State Univ., San Louis Obispo, CA 93407): Japan

Joan Aldcus (Soc., Notre Dame, 431 Decio, Notre Dame, IN 46556): Discussant

Among advanced industrial nations, the U.S. has a very high rate of poverty especially for women, children and minorities. For those now in poverty, remedial actions are essential. However, prevention of poverty is even more germane. Symposium participants discuss the policies & practices in W. Europe & Japan that have led to better outcomes there: healthy economies & policies that stimulate higher employment and earnings; improved employment & earnings of women benefitting single-parent as well as nuclear families; and the host of varied public policies that bolster the quality of life of different types of families over the lifecourse. Possible extrapolations and exports to the United States conclude the discussion.

#### Session #216

##### INTERVENTION WITH CHILDREN IN POVERTY.

Panelists: Donna Wittmer, Sch. of Educ, Univ. of CO, PO Box 173364, Campus Box 106, Denver, CO 80217.

Barbara O'Brien, Executive Director, Colorado Children's Campaign, 633 17th St., Suite 1140, Denver, CO 80202.

The most recent newsletter from the Children's Defense Fund begins: "There is no nice way to say it: Poverty is killing our children." Our presentation will address the issues of (a) Is poverty killing our children or is this an exaggeration? (b) If poverty is killing our children, how and why is this happening? and (c) What can we as individuals, professionals, and a nation do about this serious problem?

#### Session #221

##### RESPONDING TO FAMILIES IN POVERTY: NCFR AFFILIATES IN ACTION.

Miriam Aberg Gavigan (1512 Bern St., Reading, PA 19604).

Panelists: Leland J. Axelson (1235 Flint Dr., Christiansburg, VA 24073) "A Health Center for Families in Poverty."; Kay Michael Troost (505 W. Smith St., Raleigh, NC 27603) "Working for Homeless Families"; Miriam Aberg Gavigan, "Educating Legislators About Family Realities".

Discussant: Roger Rubin, Dept. of Fam. & Comm. Dev., U of MD, Marie Mount Hall, College Park, MD 20742.

Program initiatives underway in several states will be described. The presenters will discuss the development of specific programs related to families in poverty and the use of NCFR affiliate members and resources. The discussant will focus on the potential for NCFR affiliates to impact on policies and encourage programs designed to meet the needs of families in individual states or at the national level. Methods for creating statewide networks of family groups will also be discussed.

Time will be available for questions & comments on the presentations or additional programs.

#### Session #230-1

FAMILY HEALTH CARE CHOICES. Monroe, P. A., Human Ecology, LSU, Baton Rouge, LA 70803.

How do families choose a health plan when offered insurance or an HMO? Factors expected to influence choice included health consumerism, decision variables, family health needs, family composition, family SES, and HMO knowledge. Subjects chose insurance or one of four HMOs; control subjects had no HMOs available. The model was estimated with OLS regression, yielding a modest  $R^2$  of .19. Findings of statistical significance included: participation in the decision process, number of chronic illnesses, and HMO knowledge all were positively associated with choosing an HMO; younger adults were more likely than older adults to choose HMOs. The consumerism variable failed to attain significance. LOGIT analysis indicated that the model predicted 76% of plan choices correctly. Suggested research for working poor, poor, and elderly families' health plan choices are discussed.

#### Session #230-2

THE CARE OF HOSPITALIZED CHILDREN: PARENTS' & NURSES' ATTITUDES. Dietz, Vivian, Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, NC 28723, & Blanton, Priscilla, University of TN, Knoxville, TN 37916

A comparison of mothers', fathers', and pediatric nurses' attitudes about the importance of parental participation in the care of hospitalized children was conducted. Subjects completed questionnaires rating the importance of parental involvement in activities in three domains: physical care, psycho-spiritual care, and preparation care. Results supported the conclusion that parents' and nurses' attitudes differed with parents reporting a greater importance for parental participation in all three domains of care. Mothers reported greater importance in the domains of physical care and psycho-spiritual care for parental involvement than did fathers.

#### Session #230-3

CAN PROXIES REALLY SPEAK FOR PATIENTS? Jan Hare, Dept. of Human Dev. and Fam. Sciences, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis, OR 97331.

This study tested the belief that patients do not engage in discussions with their proxies concerning specific wishes regarding future health care. We recruited 50 pairs of patients and their proxies from a family medicine clinic for interviews using five brief hypothetical case vignettes. No significant relationship was found for proxy and patient decisions. This finding clearly supports the need for programs which help people identify personal values concerning health care, increase their knowledge of medical treatments in various clinical situations, and enhance communication skills relative to medical decisions. Implications for this type of programming will be discussed in light of the new Patient Self Determination Act.

#### Session #230-4

FAMILIES IN POVERTY AND THE RISK OF HIV INFECTION AND AIDS. Kain, Edward L., Southwestern University, Georgetown, TX 78626

The HIV/AIDS pandemic has differentially affected families depending upon their place in the social structure. In the U.S. changing rates of new infection have resulted in an increasing proportion of cases being found in minority families. This uneven distribution is even more pronounced in infant and adolescent cases with 80% of infants with AIDS being black or Hispanic.

Worldwide distribution of cases reflects a similar tendency. While the Asian and African patterning of AIDS is different, the disease still tends to strike those families least able to find the resources to effectively deal with the disease.

Session #230-5

BOUNDARIES AND AIDS TESTING:

PRIVACY AND THE FAMILY SYSTEM.

Julianne Serovich, Kathryn Greene  
Roxanne Parrott, University of  
Georgia, Athens, GA 30677.

This study explores perceptions of privacy in AIDS testing from a systemic perspective. The sample included 151 college students & 240 parents. It was hypothesized indivs. will create a boundry between family & community based on desire to disclose info about results of AIDS tests & who has been tested. It was hypothesized indivs. would be more likely to want an AIDS diagnosis kept a secret from those outside the family than from family members. Results suggest indivs. delineate clear boundaries for the dissemination of info concerning AIDS tests with the target of the info being a significant determinant of amount of disclosure. Implications for therapists, policy makers & other community systems are discussed.

Session #230-6

A MULTI-LEVEL, MULTI-METHOD

EXPLORATION OF THE IMPACT OF AIDS ON THE FAMILY. Bumbalo, J. A., McShane, R. E., & Patsdaughter, C. A. Univ. of Wisc.--Milwaukee, Milw. WI 53201

This study explores the impact of AIDS on the family using a multi-method approach ( $n = 120$  individuals from 30 families). Major variables include: (1) family adaptation and marital adjustment, (2) autonomy and relatedness between parents and an adult child with AIDS, and (3) physical/psychological health of family members. Interviews and observations supplement data from standardized instruments (i.e., FACES III, DAS, the Autonomy and Relatedness Scale, the Brief Symptom Inventory). Analysis includes estimating reliability of standardized instruments with this unique population, establishing reliability for interview and observational data, and descriptive analyses for each method and each unit of analysis. Data triangulation across methods will be conducted for purposes of convergent validation.

Session #230-7

A CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF PARENT CAREGIVERS OF GAY SONS WITH AIDS: ATTITUDES TOWARD HOMOSEXUALITY AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF STRESS-Takigiku, Susan; Brubaker, Timothy & Hennon, Charles; Family & Child Studies Ctr. Miami University, Oxford, OH 45056  
This presentation examines the impact of AIDS on the parent/adult child relationship among parent caregivers of gay sons with AIDS. Drawing on literature on family caregiving of older people and research on parents of gay sons with AIDS, the theoretical concepts of family ethos of affection/obligation, attitudes toward homosexuality and family stress are reviewed. Based on these key theoretical concepts & linkages, a model is developed which suggests family characteristics that differentiate low-stressed parent caregivers and high-stressed parent caregivers. Implication for educational and clinical professionals are discussed.

Session #230-8

AIDS' KNOWLEDGE AND ITS EFFECTS UPON THE SEXUAL BEHAVIOR OF URBAN AND RURAL GAY MEN. Howard F. Lamley III Dept. of Ed. Psy. and Counseling and Gary D. Hampe, Dept. of Sociology, Univ. of Wyoming, Laramie WY 82071.

The focus of the study was a comparison of the sexual practices of gay men in rural and urban areas. The major research questions were "Have gay men changed their behavior from learning about AIDS?" and "Is the amount of behavioral change related to their involvement in the larger community as measured by rural or urban residence?" There were 62 respondents to the questionnaire with 30 from an urban setting and 32 from a rural setting. Both rural and urban gay men reported a fewer number of relationships since 1981 and that more effort was expended in maintaining these relationships. A moderate rather than a high degree of change of sexual practices was found for urban gay men in comparison to rural gay men.



Session #230-9

COHESION AND ADAPTABILITY IN FAMILIES OF ORIGIN OF ADULT CHILDREN OF ALCOHOLICS. Mitchell Eisen, Herbert Dandes and Margaret Crosbie-Burnett, Dept. of Counseling Psych. Univ. of Miami, Coral Gables, FL 33124-2040.

We examined the relationship between growing up in an alcoholic family and perceived family cohesion and adaptability. Undergraduate students ( $n=139$ ) were administered the Children of Alcoholics Screening Test and the FACES III. Analyses of variance were conducted comparing students who were reared in alcoholic families to those students who were not. Results indicated that while there were no differences between the two groups on measures of adaptability, students from alcoholic families reported significantly less cohesion, more discrepancy from the established norms on cohesion, and more discrepancy between their actual and ideal cohesion scores. This study suggests that the students from alcoholic families are reared in less cohesive environments. In addition, it appears that these students desired a more cohesive environment than they experienced while growing up.

Session #230-10

ADULT CHILDREN OF ALCOHOLICS: A PERSONALITY PROFILE FROM A NONCLINICAL SAMPLE. Bryan Robinson, Phyllis Post & Wanda Webb, Dept. of Human Services UNC-Charlotte, Charlotte, NC 28223.

The purpose of this study was to clarify clinical reports which suggest that adult children of alcoholics (ACOAs) tend to develop dysfunctional personality traits. Scant empirical evidence exists to support this conclusion in nonclinical samples. Out of a sample of 230 young adults, 59 were classified as ACOAs and 175 as NonACOAs based on the Children of Alcoholics Screening Test. The two groups were compared on self-concept, anxiety, and their knowledge of ACOA issues. No significant differences were found on self-concept and knowledge. Significant differences were found on anxiety, with ACOAs reporting greater anxiety levels than NonACOAs ( $t=2.3$ ;  $df=231$ ;  $p < .05$ ). Findings are discussed in terms of clinical versus nonclinical populations and their implications for empirical research.

Session #230-11

THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL ABUSE ON AFFECTUAL AND ASSOCIATIONAL RELATIONS IN ADULT PARENT-CHILD DYADS: EFFECT ON THE NON-ABUSING MEMBERS. Gerardo Marti, M.L. Plume, and Vern L. Bengtson, Andrus Gerontology Center, Los Angeles, CA 90089-0191.

How does alcohol use by one parent influence child's affect toward and association with the other parent? A total of 488 parent-child dyads were included. Data were analyzed using cross-tabulations with a Chi-squared criterion of  $p \leq .05$ . When mothers were reported as having an alcohol problem, child's affect toward father decreased, while association increased. Children of alcoholic parents may possess a sense of "obligatory love" that may influence the maintenance of contact with the nonabusing parent. Similarly, a high value on familism (i.e. "the family") may in part determine the amount of contact between parents and children. Finally, these contacts may comprise a surreptitious monitoring of the alcoholic mother. In contrast, affect toward mother decreased only when the father was reported as having a major problem. It is clear that children of alcohol abusing parents do not compensate by reporting an increase in affect for the non-abusing parent. No level of alcohol use by the father significantly influenced association toward the mother.

Session #230-12

IMPOVERISHED RELATIONSHIPS: CODEPENDENCY AND INTIMACY  
Linn, Janice and Fischer, Judith  
Texas Tech University  
Lubbock, TX 79409

Professionals working with codependents report this population experiences difficulty with intimacy and intimate relationships. Codependent relationships are thought to be maintained through a sensitivity to the needs and desires of others and the use of controlling behaviors. This study examines the relationship between codependency, intimacy and social skills. Pearson correlations were used to test the hypotheses.

Codependency was found to be negatively correlated with intimacy for both males and females and to be unrelated to social skills. Findings suggest that codependents engage in behaviors that keep them involved with others without having to risk intimacy.

#### Session #230-17

### FAMILY CORRELATES OF TEN-YEAR MORBIDITY IN CYSTIC FIBROSIS

Joan Patterson, Jeffrey Budd, Darryl Goetz,  
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455

CF is a genetic disease that is fatal due to progressive loss of pulmonary function. Families' abilities to comply with improved home treatment has prolonged life expectancy from 5 yrs to 25 yrs in the past 3 decades. In this study, it was hypothesized that family functioning influences tx compliance and morbidity in children with CF. In 1979, family stress, resources, coping, and compliance were assessed in 91 families with a CF child. Morbidity (the trend in the CF child's pulmonary function) was calculated from clinic tests (4x/YR) over the last 11 yrs. 30% of the variance in morbidity was explained by balanced coping, social involvement, compliance, and X-ray score. When both parents' coping emphasized family integration, support for self, and medical consultation, morbidity was lower. Active social involvement increased morbidity. Compliance with bronchial drainage tx, clinic visits and exercise reduced morbidity. Compliance was better in families with more organization, expressiveness, less social involvement, and when parents' total work hours were less. These findings point to the importance of families balancing their resources between the child's needs and other family needs.

#### Session #230-18

THE PRESENCE AND SEVERITY OF DISABILITY IN YOUNG CHILDREN: THE EFFECT ON MOTHER'S REPORTED STRESS. Burton Kerr, Glenna C. Boyce, Karl R. White, Grant Gong. Early Intervention Research Institute, Utah State University, Logan, UT 84322-6580.

We investigated the effect of a child's disability on the mother's reported stress asking 3 questions. Do mothers of children with disabilities report more stress than mothers of children without disabilities? Does increased severity result in more stress? Does the severity of the disability contribute to mother's stress in association with other family characteristics, perceived family resources, support and life events? Mother data for children whose developmental quotient was 75 or less (n=371) were selected from the Early Intervention Research Institute's longitudinal studies. Mother's stress was measured by the Parenting Stress Index (PSI). Percentile stress scores indicated that mothers of children with disabilities reported more stress than mothers of children without disabilities. Increases in severity did not significantly affect mother's stress, but family resources, support, and other life events did.

#### Session #230-19

FACILITATING FAMILY SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN WITH A RARE DISORDER Gary L. Schilmoeller, Kathryn J. Schilmoeller and Marc D. Baranowski, School of Hum Dev., U. of Maine, Orono, ME 04469.

Fifty-two families answered ads in newsletters of agencies that encourage support for parents of special needs children or were contacted if they were listed with the National Organization for Rare Disorders, Inc. Families from the US, Canada, Puerto Rico, and Costa Rica provided demographic information and a profile of their child with Agenesis of the Corpus Callosum (ACC). Every family listed concurrent anomalies ( $\bar{X}=3.9$ ; range=1-9). Anomalies listed most often were developmental delay (50%), visual impairment or blindness (42%), and seizures (27%). Based on this information, an international directory of families with children who have ACC was compiled as the first step in developing a support network.

#### Session #230-20

THE FINANCIAL BURDEN OF SUFFERING A HIP FRACTURE IN LATER LIFE: IMPLICATIONS FOR RECOVERY. Roberto, Karen A. Gerontology Program, Univ. of N. Colorado, Greeley, CO 80639.

The purpose of this study was to examine the perceived financial burden of suffering a hip fracture. A volunteer sample of 101 community-dwelling older women were interviewed. Women who perceived their hip fractures as very financially burdensome had better overall health but a smaller informal network than those who perceived the financial impact of their fractures as burdensome. Women who perceived their hip fractures as financially burdensome expressed lower levels of optimism, higher levels of stress and relied more on friends for assistance than women who did not perceive their financial situation as burdensome. Since personal perceptions can influence recovery, family health care providers need to educate hip fracture patients about the psychological consequences of their condition.

#### Session #230-13

CODEPENDENCY IN THE FAMILY. Fischer, Judith; Wampler, Richard; Lyness, Kevin; & Thomas, Madoc. HDFS, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX 79409.

Recent writings have linked a dysfunctional family of origin (through alcoholism and/or dysfunctional family patterns) to codependency. Codependency has been described as a common feature among addictions. This study examined both issues with 86 women and 85 men (1/3 of whom in each group were recovering from addiction). Number of family addictions, but not dysfunctional family patterns, was predictive of greater codependency. For women, codependency mediated between family addictions and risk taking, demonstrating a protective function. For men, codependency moderated the effect of family variables on alcohol use and risk taking. These results suggest caution in discussing the origin and role of codependency. Additional research is needed in order to formulate family policy in this area.

#### Session #230-14

EVALUATION OF A PILOT AODA DAY TREATMENT PROGRAM FOR WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN. Jane A. Grimstad, Center for Health Policy, UW-Madison, WI 53705 and Karen Kinsey, ARC, Inc., Madison, WI 53713.

The Center for Women and Children (CWC) was established in 1989 with funds appropriated by the WI Legislature targeting underserved populations affected by AODA. Chemically dependent women with children, specifically those receiving AFDC, minority, high risk, and low income women are targeted at the CWC.

The CWC has undergone the first year of a comprehensive evaluation. A database was established on client characteristics, assessment findings, service utilization, and assessment of outcome. Client outcome interviews and intensive site visits were also conducted. Based on this data, it is concluded that the provision of child-care, attention to the family unit, utilization of an orientation focusing on women-specific therapeutic issues within a feminist framework, and the day treatment modality contribute to attracting and retaining clients often difficult to engage in treatment.

#### Session #230-15

A MODEL FOR UNDERSTANDING, ASSESSMENT, AND TREATMENT OF ADDICTION, FAMILY VIOLENCE AND SHAME. Margaret Hoopes, James Harper, Kenneth Schwab, Robert Rawle, Carl Himes, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah 84601

Addiction, family violence, and shame literature have generally been addressed separately in both theory and practice. Only until recently have researchers and clinicians attempted an integration of these three domains. Since most client families are multiproblem ones, the authors have developed this Quantum Model of Addictions, Family Violence, and Shame which integrates, synthesizes, and consolidates previous theories of addictions, family violence, and shame. The model, which was developed at the BYU Comprehensive Clinic, presents a unified approach to assessment, treatment procedures, and support groups. This multiphased, comprehensive treatment program can be used with most theories of counseling, adding to its value and utility.

#### Session #230-16

ASPECTS OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND VIOLENCE TOWARD INTIMATES AMONG LOW INCOME MEN.

Teresa Julian, Robin Strain, Mark Young, Shawn Miller, Dept. of Fam. & Comm., Ohio State Univ., Columbus, OH 43210.

The primary goal of this pilot study was to incorporate an ecological model in exploring the relationships between identified correlates of male violence toward female intimates. A convenience sample of low income men participating in a mental health program to reduce violent behavior was compared with a group of nonviolent males ( $N=40$ ). Subjects were matched on various measures of socioeconomic data. Measures included the Michigan Alcoholism Screen Test, Conflict-Tactics Scale, Autonomy/Relatedness Scale, and Life Experiences Survey. Demographic variables were investigated using chi-square and two sample t-tests. Both univariate and multivariate logistic regression were utilized. Non-alcoholism, income, perceived quality of intimate relationship were significant. Utilizing a comparison group and an ecological model assist in the understanding of the complex nature of male violence toward female intimates.

Session #231-1

STRESSES, STRENGTHS, AND COPING IN FAMILIES WITH AN ASTHMATIC CHILD. Carson, David K. Child and Family Studies Program, Department of Home Economics, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY 82071.

Despite the fact that asthma is the most common chronic illness of childhood, there have been relatively few studies investigating the stresses, strengths, and coping abilities of families with an asthmatic child. This study examined 41 such families. Several structured and unstructured scales were completed by mothers and fathers. Quantitative data collected from this sample were compared with normative data obtained on each of the standardized measures. The results indicated that while study sample families did manifest significantly greater stress, strains and difficulties than the various normed groups, they also appeared to have some inherent strengths and resiliency. However, the findings provide strong support for the notion that many of these families may be at risk for a multitude of serious problems. The results may be useful to health care professionals and others who serve the needs of families with children who have asthma and perhaps other chronic illnesses.

Session #231-2

THE INFLUENCE OF HYSTERECTOMIES ON STRESS, COPING, AND QUALITY OF LIFE. Carol A. Darling & Yvonne M. Smith. Dept. of Fam., Child, & Cons. Sci., FSU, Tallahassee, FL 32306.

Since women are having hysterectomies in record numbers, the purpose of this study was to examine the influence of family strains, physiological and psychological health stresses, coping, level of stress and perceived sexual satisfaction upon the life satisfaction of women who have and have not experienced a hysterectomy. A survey research design was employed which utilized a national random sample of women (n=346) between the ages of 45 and 60 who were members of an association of college-educated women. Research instruments included the Family Inventory of Life Events & Changes Scale, Women's Health Questionnaire, Family Crises Oriented Personal Evaluation Scale, Index of Sexual Satisfaction, and Generalized Life Contentment Scale. Although there was no significant difference in the quality of life of those women who had and had not experienced a hysterectomy, there were differences in their sexual satisfaction and the interaction of the independent variables as they were integrated to predict overall quality of life for both groups. (Supported by the American Association of University Women)

Session #231-3

FAMILIES IN THE SEALED ROOM: INTERACTION PATTERNS OF ISRAELI FAMILIES DURING SCUD MISSILE ATTACKS. Yoav Lavee and Amith Ben-David, School of Social Work, University of Haifa, Mount Carmel, Haifa 31999, Israel.

This study attempted to delineate styles of family interaction and behavior under war. Sixty-six families were randomly selected during the first week of the Gulf War and were telephone interviewed using a semi-structured questionnaire. Qualitative methodology was used to analyze the interview transcripts. Three themes emerged: the emotional atmosphere (degree of expressed anxiety), role allocation, and extent and form of interpersonal relationships. When these categories were considered, four types of families were found: (a) The Anxious Family, characterized by high level of stress, low role distribution, negative interaction style; (b) The Cautious Family--high stress, clear role distribution, positive interaction among members; (c) The Confident Family--low stress level, clear role allocation, positive non-interaction; and (d) The Indifferent Family--low stress level, no role allocation, negative non-interaction. These findings are discussed in terms of recent attempts to clarify the concept, and describe the process, of family coping, as well as in terms of studying family behavior in other stressful situations.

Session #231-4

ALCOHOL ABUSE & FAMILY STRESS

Perkins, Terrence M., Barnes, Gordon, E., Dept. of Family Studies, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB, Canada R3T 2N2.

Alcohol abuse constitutes a major source of potential stress and conflict in families. In this study the Canadian National Alcohol and Drug Survey was used as a data base for examining the relationship between having an alcohol abusing partner and life consequences in a variety of areas. A sample of 259 females with alcohol abusing partners were compared with a demographically matched sample of 259 females with partners who did not abuse alcohol. Results showed that having an alcohol abusing partner was associated with greater life stress, more marital conflict, less social support and more self-reported use of valium and anti-depressants.

Session #231-5

COPING STRATEGIES IN FAMILY STRESS MANAGEMENT: TOWARD A BETTER CONCEPTUALIZATION. Martin, Paul H. and Burr, Wesley R., Dept. of Fam. Sciences, Brigham Young Univ., Provo, Utah 84602.

This paper addresses the confusion that is found in the family stress literature involving the conceptualization of coping strategies. McCubbin (1979) introduced the concept of coping strategies and it has become a central part of the literature on family stress. However, there are several problems that deserve attention. For example, there are many lists of coping strategies and they are only partly integrated. Also, some of the terms that are being called coping strategies are merely static correlates or resources. This paper attempts to clarify the difference between correlates (static variables), resources, and coping strategies (what a family tries to do or use effectively to manage family stress) and also provide increased conceptual order in the many lists of strategies.

Session #231-6

Does Trying To Enhance Self Esteem Make Problems Worse? Wesley R. Burr and Clark Christensen. Department of Family Sciences, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah 84602. This paper is an attempt to bring a different point of view to the literature about *self esteem*. It is widely believed that high self esteem is a prerequisite to social effectiveness, but this paper argues it is more helpful to think of the quality of the *family emotional system* as the more relevant prerequisite. When this shift is made in what we appeal to as the explicans it leads to several important other ideas. It leads to the conclusion that attempts to improve self esteem are misguided and hence will tend to be ineffective in accomplishing what people hope. The empirical literature is reviewed, and it is argued that the research supports this conclusion. The new theoretical ideas are also expanded to argue that the contemporary emphasis on self esteem is more than just irrelevant. It also has unintended destructive side-effects of undermining the quality of the family emotional system.

Session #231-7

APPRAISING SOCIAL SUPPORT: PREDICTIVE FACTORS. Berke, Debra, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716.

Researchers have argued the importance of the individual's experience of supportive relationships is crucial to their well-being. Secondary data analysis of the Northern California Community Study was conducted. Multiple regression analyses were run. Preliminary findings indicate that significant variables include

Session #231-8

INFLUENCE OF KIN NETWORKS ON POST-MOVE ADJUSTMENT. Alicia Skinner Cook, Peggy Berger, and Kandy Moore. Dept. of Human Development and Family Studies, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523 Judith Powell, Child and Family Studies, University of Wyoming.

Effects of presence of relatives in the new community on the stress and satisfaction experienced by mobile families were examined. Subjects for the study were 160 wives and 160 husbands who had relocated within the previous year with their families. Relatives living in the relocated family's new community were found to act as a buffer against personal and financial stress. Extended family members seemed to offer a "cushion of economic security" for mobile families thus increasing their satisfaction. These findings were discussed in terms of the differential role of support networks.

## Session #231-9

AN EMPIRICAL MODEL OF THE FACTORS INFLUENCING ATTITUDES ABOUT FAMILY-SCHOOL COMMUNICATION FOR PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH MILD LEARNING PROBLEMS. Arnold, Kevin D., Michael, Martha G., Magliocca, Larry A., and Miller, Shawn. The Center for Special Needs Populations, The Ohio State University, 700 Ackerman Rd., Suite 440, Columbus, Ohio 43202

Using the Double ABC-X theory as a framework, a study was conducted of the satisfaction of parents with handicapped children with family-school communication. The study investigated factors which contribute to the satisfaction.

The sample was randomly drawn using a two-stage sampling method. There were 369 respondents. The research employed the Dillman Total Design Method.

Using a stepwise regression technique, the results indicated that the level of parents' knowledge about the school, the amount of information provided by the school, and the level of activity-based interactions significantly ( $R^2 = .36$ ) contributed to satisfaction with family-school communication. Implications about a coping model for parents of children with handicaps and school-based interventions will be discussed.

## Session #231-10

MEASURING CONFLICT MANAGEMENT STYLES IN RELATIONSHIP TO FAMILY WORK AND RESOURCE ADEQUACY PERCEPTION. Judy I Rommel, Dept. of Human Dev., Family Living, UW-Stout, Menomonie, WI 54751 and Catherine A Solheim, Dept. of Fam. and Child Dev., Auburn Univ. Auburn, AL 36849-5108.

We developed scales to measure three styles of conflict management; control, negotiation, and withdrawal. We then applied these scales to family work roles and perceived resource adequacy to determine what relationships existed. Phone interviews were completed on a random sample of wives and husbands in 1983 and 1989. Data was analyzed with Pearson correlations and repeated measure MANOVA. For both wives and husbands greater use of control and withdrawal was related to discrepancy in role preference and lower levels of resource adequacy perception. Negotiation was related to less role discrepancy and increased resource perception, especially for wives.

PROBLEM-SOLVING OR AVOIDING, PRE-SCHOOLER'S STRATEGIES FOR COPING WITH INTERPERSONAL CONFLICTS. Laura V. Scaramella & Wendy C. Gamble, Family Studies, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85712.

The present investigation examined preschoolers' strategies for coping with interpersonal conflict. First, we assessed the reliability of children's reports of coping tactics. Second, we sought to determine if youngsters selectively differentiate among coping strategies based on the nature of the event. Finally, we predicted relationships among children's perceived self-competency, age, gender & coping.

Fifty-nine "at-risk" youngsters (mean age 4 years 10 months) were interviewed regarding two general types of coping strategies used during mother, peer, & teacher conflicts, specifically the use of direct problem solving 7 aggressing/avoiding were assessed

Based on the results, 3-6 year old children can reliably report their coping styles. Children reported using direct problem solving tactics significantly more often than aggressing/avoiding strategies in all events, however, aggressive/avoidance strategies occurred most frequently in peer conflicts. Perceived self-competency was marginally related to the use of positive coping strategies in mother and peer conflicts.

## Session #231-12

PERCEPTIONS OF FAMILY QUALITY OF LIFE AND THE PRESENCE OF PETS. Vicki Loyer-Carlson and Karen Headlee, Division of Family Resources, Morgantown, WV 26505.

Less than 15% of American families are of the monolithic family form, yet quality families tend to be described in form rather than function. In this study individuals' perceptions of their family life quality is examined in terms of the family's form and the presence of pets. Pets' membership in families may facilitate the development of important family strengths, but they may also exacerbate family weaknesses. Participants were 241 young adults who answered the Perceptual Indicators of Family Life Quality Scale, the Companion Animal Semantic Differential, and Companion Animal Bonding scale. The typical respondent was from WV (61%) and owned a pet (76%). Preliminary analyses indicate that persons in different family forms do not have significantly different perceptions of their family's quality and pet owners do not make significantly different assessments from owners. Further analysis will include the examination of individuals' pets, their experiences with their pets, and the pet experiences of persons who report a high quality of family life versus those who report a low quality.



Session #231-13

INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION: ATTRIBUTIONS IN RELATIONSHIPS WITH PARENTS AND INTIMATE OTHERS, Smith, Suzanne, VA Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24060.

Whether or not attributions hold the promise of elucidating the process by which perceptions of parental relations are carried into adult intimate relationships was tested. In Study I young adults ages 18-23 (N=132) responded to the Causal Dimension Scale as well as questions on closeness. Study II had new subjects (N=134) report on attributions toward positive and negative aspects of their relationships with their mother or father and perceptions of closeness in intimate relationships. In both studies, attributions in the parental relationship were found to exert a powerful indirect effect on the closeness in intimate relationships through mediation of attributions in the intimate relationship. The data suggests that individuals construct meaning about their parental relationships and transfer this to intimate relationships.

Session #231-14

UNDERSTANDING THE NATURE OF THE FAMILY BUSINESS: AN INTERACTION-BASED MODEL OF SOCIAL EXCHANGE. Daniel J. Weigel and Deborah Ballard-Reisch, University of Nevada Cooperative Extension, P.O. Box 11130, Reno, NV 89520.

Ranging from the corner market to the large corporation, there is a long and rich tradition of families in business. Yet the blurring of family and business can create tremendous confusion and stress for family members. This paper extends on the Ballard-Reisch and Weigel (1991) model which blends the family and work spheres into an exchange-based model of family interaction, within the context of intergenerational family businesses. The intergenerational family business is nested within three overlapping systems--the older generation, the younger generation, and the business, which exist within the larger social context. Interaction between these systems is carried out through a process of social exchange, which leads to the negotiation of roles and power currencies, and the development of an individual perspective of the business/family system. Members will work toward maintenance, change or abandonment of the intergenerational family business. The model has implications for researchers and practitioners working with intergenerational family businesses.

Session #232-1

LOW-INCOME PARENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF RELATIONSHIPS WITH OLDEST CHILDREN. Murray, Colleen I. Human Dev. & Family St.; Markee, Nancy; Pedersen, Elaine Ag. Econ, U of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557. Crites, Alice Coop. Ext., Las Vegas, NV 89104

Using a non-deficit model to examine relationships, home interviews were conducted with a sample of 101 parents receiving Low-Income Home Energy Assistance (LIHEA). One-fourth of households were multigenerational; in half of those, parents were missing and grandmothers reared children. No parent, child or family factors identified were related to parent's perceived use of induction or level of loving. Most perceived frequent induction and very close relationships. Authority patterns were most often democratic (31%), authoritative (26%) or authoritarian (26%). Child power increased across age groups through early adulthood and then declined. Parental gender was related to encouragement of child self-reliance in decision making. Overall, parents' responses did not differ substantially from those often reported by middle-class parents. Explanations as to why findings may differ from those of other researchers will be explored.

Session #232-2

THE RELATIONSHIP OF YOUNG CHILDREN'S SELF-CONCEPT TO FAMILY SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS. E.M.Blunk, J.A. Reed, S. Stalnaker, S. Williams, SWTSU, San Marcos, TX 78666.

The family may play a major role in the formation of self-concept for young children. The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between preschool children's self-concept and socioeconomic factors of the family. To investigate this relationship, 276 three to five year old females completed the adapted Self-Concept and Motivation Inventory. This inventory describes feelings of self adequacy for young children. Parents completed a questionnaire that provided demographic information including household income, educational achievement of mother and father, and occupation of mother and father. Results of the study indicated that self-concept was significantly correlated to household income, occupation of father, and educational achievement of father and mother. These findings support the theoretical assumption that self-concept is constructed through social interaction or as a child perceives his/her own value as a reflection of his family/social world.

Session #232-3

PARENTAL ABSENCE AND SOCIOECONOMIC ATTAINMENT. Amato, Paul, Department of Sociology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68588-0324

This study estimated the impact of parental absence during childhood on adult socioeconomic attainment. Data from the National Survey of Families and Households were used. For white males, white females, black females, and to a lesser extent, Hispanic females, respondents who experienced separation from a parent had lower levels of attainment than did those who grew up in continuously intact families. However, no associations were observed for black males or Hispanic males. The estimated effects of parental absence were largely mediated by education and marital status. The data provide no support for the notion that single parent families contribute to the low attainment of minority males.

Session #232-4

THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES OF POVERTY AMONG WOMEN. Seff, Monica Sociology, Univ. of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, TX 76019.

Poverty has negative consequences for psychological well-being making it difficult for individuals to improve their situations. Welfare Dependent (n=1300), Low Income But Not on Welfare (n=113), and Higher Income (n=300) families are compared on the following factors: self-efficacy, self-worth, locus of control and depression. These factors affect motivation. The specific problem is: Does relieving poverty through AFDC detrimentally affect self-esteem and responsibility? Methods include correlations and regression. Conclusions indicate that welfare dependent individuals had less personal control and higher depression. Personal control influences effective problem solving. Implications of this study suggest that long-term use of public assistance detrimentally affects recipients' perceptions of control.

Session #232-5

A MACRO-HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF FAMILY POVERTY IN THE U.S., 1947-1988. McChesney, Kay, U. of Missouri, St. Louis, MO 63121.

The purpose of this paper is to explain changes in family poverty in the U.S., 1947-1988. The theoretical model integrates economic & sociological theories of the causes of family poverty in an attempt to explain: 1) changes in the median income & poverty rates of families with children under 18 over time, and 2) persisting patterns of economic stratification since WWII. Macro-economic factors such as productivity & the growth of the economy, demographic factors such as the "baby bust" & changes in labor force participation, social policies, and sexism and racism are suggested as interacting to determine changes in levels of family poverty.

Session #232-6

FAMILY LIFE, POVERTY, AND THE UNDERCLASS DEBATE; EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE. Jarrett, Robin, Dept. of Sociology, Loyola University, Chicago, IL 60626

The paper examines three key propositions found within the underclass debate. Neighborhood Concentration Effects, Social Isolation of Inner-City Families, and Family Adaptations to Poverty, are explored using qualitative field data from poor, African-American families. Key findings indicate family networks which transcend the local inner-city community, greater socioeconomic heterogeneity within families, and variations in family coping strategies. The study has implications for how researchers conceptualize neighborhoods, family boundaries, and the internal dynamics of family life. While the underclass debate is generally correct in highlighting the impact of devastating economic change in poor communities, it is limited by the dependence on quantitative data. Qualitative data which emphasize community social processes and family internal dynamics suggest a more complex and heterogeneous picture of life in poverty.

Session #232-7

SHARING POVERTY, SHARING LIFE, SHARING DEATH: DIFFERENTIAL RISKS OF MORTALITY AMONG SPOUSES. Ken R. Smith and Cathleen D. Zick, Family & Consumer Studies, U of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112.

How does a couple's poverty status affect the mortality risks of both spouses? The shared environment hypothesis argues that poverty yields the same high risk of mortality for both spouses. However, one spouse may have greater access to resources that reduces his/her mortality. These hypotheses are tested using couple-level data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, 1968-87. The sample of 2,485 couples yielded 425 husbands and 222 wives who died during the 20 year follow-up. Based on event-history analyses that explicitly treat spouses as pairs, the results indicate that both spouses have significantly higher mortality risks when they are poor but this effect is strongest for wives. This suggests that the adverse health effects of poverty fall primarily on wives.

Session #232-8

POVERTY AND THE EXTENDED FAMILY SYSTEM: ANNANG COMMUNITY CASE  
Ibuot, Sylvester; Indiana Univ., Southbend, IN

This study examines the effects of extended family system on poverty in an Annang community in SE Nigeria. Recent research has raised disturbing questions regarding this family system. Focusing on poverty & attitudes to extended family norms & degree of compliance with customary family practice, study seeks to ascertain if poverty is caused by key values supporting the system. Questionnaire data from 500 respondents of rural & urban groups indicated that while majority felt bound to secure employment, education & hospitality to extended family members, non-adherents increased with education level. The general consensus was that extended family places too much responsibility on loyal members, thus increasing the poverty level and indicating a need for modification.

Session #232-9

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DEMAND FOR EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE. Kathryn W. Goetz, Arlene Holyoak, Dept. of Human Sciences & Fam. Studies, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331-5102.

Volunteer agencies that provide emergency food assistance to the poor face serious difficulties as rising demands for services outstrip resources. This study examines a sample of food bank clients (n=706), who required emergency food assistance in 1990. Individuals seeking emergency food were on average young, white, female and living in small communities.

A regression model was developed to facilitate understanding the factors contributing to higher levels of need for a subsample of respondents (n=166). The analysis indicated that high users were most apt to be living in small communities, who had few if any working adults in the household, a low monthly income, had not received food stamps over a prolonged length of time and were not single parents.

Session #232-11

HOUSING LOW INCOME FAMILIES IN MANITOBA: TWO INNOVATIVE EXAMPLES. Higgitt, N.C., McFayden, L., Harvey, C.D.H., & Blackie, N., Dept. Family Studies, U. Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB R3T 2N2, Canada.

By reviewing literature and governmental statistics we show that low income families in Manitoba have a variety of unmet housing needs despite attempts by governments to provide adequate, affordable shelter. Housing programs tend to focus on physical housing needs without sufficient attention to underlying social problems which accompany poverty.

Two innovative programs for housing low income families which integrate physical and social aspects of shelter are described. One is an intermediate facility for refugees, which taps a multifaceted social services network. The other is a privately funded home building program, in which owners build "sweat" equity.

Session #232-12

AND THE POOR GET BABIES: INCOME AND PRENATAL CARE IN WASHINGTON STATE.

Dario Longhi and Judy Olmstead, Office of Research and Data Analysis, OB-34F, Dept. of Social and Health Services, Olympia, WA 98504.

Out of total births, how many babies are born to low income families? Do low income mothers have adequate access to good prenatal care?

To address these questions we interviewed a large representative sample of Washington women who gave birth in June 1990.

Overall income distribution was bimodal--most women were either poor or well off, with few women in a middle category. 54% of women were lower income, at or below 185% of the Federal Poverty Level, which made them potentially eligible for Medicaid paid maternity care. These lower income women were less likely to seek or get care quickly, and they received less adequate care. Furthermore two thirds of those women on Medicaid experienced one or more barriers to care.

Session #232-13

FAMILY HEALTH IN RELATION TO UNEMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC STRESS EXPERIENCED SIX YEARS EARLIER. Friedemann, Marie-Luise, Wayne State University, Detroit, 48202 and Webb, Adele, Akron University, Akron, Ohio.

This correlational longitudinal study explored a sustained relationship between prior economic stress and present family effectiveness and mental health. After exposure to high economic stress, general stress between 1983-89 being partialled out, wives tended to be more depressed in 1989 than wives who had suffered less stress. Their depression score was relative to total stress accumulated in six years. This was not true for their husbands'. The couples' anxiety and depression were a function of the quality of their marital relationship and were negatively related to family effectiveness. Families under severe stress in 1983 also benefitted: In 1989, husbands rated their family higher in adaptability and wives in togetherness. This was not true, however, if wives were depressed.

Findings suggest a special vulnerability of wives for lasting mental health symptoms and the need for a family health evaluation after past economic hardship.

Session #232-14

ATTITUDES TOWARD POVERTY AND HOMELESSNESS. Sherri N. Givens, H. Wallace Goddard, Auburn University, Auburn, AL 36830.

Assessing the attitude of the general population is a critical first step in addressing America's problem of homelessness, because it is ultimately the general population that must commit the resources to fight the problem. Detailed knowledge of attitudes concerning homelessness is, therefore, essential to any politically promising effort to address the problem.

Attitudes toward homelessness and poverty in a suburban southern community were obtained by means of a survey questionnaire. This project found a fundamentally sympathetic attitude toward the poor and homeless. Respondents were essentially altruistic and indicated a willingness to be personally involved in helping. Respondents favored employment and self-sufficient methods for addressing the problem. We suggest continued efforts to assess peoples' attitudes toward poverty and homelessness in order to promote sound public policy.

Session #232-15

POVERTY-IT'S EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS: THE MERGING OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. Fitzgerald, M. Gebeke, D. Pankow, D. and Weed, C. North Dakota State University, Fargo, ND 58105.

We conducted an innovative conference addressing the issue of poverty in North Dakota. Typically, conferences are targeted at human service providers who are already aware of the problems. This conference began with a group of professionals concerned about the misconceptions of poverty and the lack of understanding within the business and economic development communities regarding their role in the reduction of poverty. Businesses were given an opportunity to voice their concerns regarding minimum wage laws, increasing costs of health care, dependent care, job training programs and employee benefits. The networking results and group processes appropriate for this diverse audience were reviewed. Overall, participants felt that the interagency networking was an important component of the conference. As a result, key agencies, policy makers and businesses developed an action plan to reduce the roadblocks to progress in ND.

Session #232-16

INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS: ARE THERE DIFFERENCES FOR THE RURAL POOR AND NON-POOR? L. Ann Coulson, Anthony P. Jurich, Stephan R. Bollman, Walter R. Schumm, Dept. of Human Dev. & Fam. Studies, Kansas State Univ., Manhattan, KS 66506.

Marital, parental, and life satisfaction variables for poor and non-poor rural households were used to determine if there were differences in interpersonal relationships. A random sample of financial managers in rural households in eight states (n=2,510) was used. Data were analyzed using t-tests and discriminant function analysis. The poorer households reported lower levels of satisfaction with several aspects of family life and cohesion and higher levels of negative communication. Cohesion, parental satisfaction, and positive communication were the most discriminating variables. Findings indicate some significant interpersonal relationship differences between rural poor and non-poor households.

Session #232-17

INVASION & CONFLICT: POOR FAMILIES TRANSFORMING A MIDWESTERN RURAL COMMUNITY. Jane Tornatore, FSoS, St. Paul MN 55108. Sonya Salamon, HDFS, Urbana IL 61801. This paper describes the invasion of a group of non-farm working poor families into a previously farming-dependent community in IL. The working-poor are becoming a dominant presence in the previously dying village. Data are drawn from a total community door-to-door survey (n=72Hh) & a sub-sample (n=12Hh) studied more intensively during a 9 mo. field study 1989-90. The working-poor are buying the village's vacant housing. Older residents & newcomers both believe working-poor will eventually gain control of the village from the "old guard". Awareness of the eventual succession breeds incessant hostility between the 2 groups. Village identity is being transformed by the gradual newcomer invasion & represents a new trend in rural community development.

Session #232-18

POVERTY OF RURAL IOWA WOMEN IN THE EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY. Morgan, Mary Y. Child Development and Family Relations, UNCG, Greensboro, NC 27412.

An interpretive study of elderly rural Iowa women revealed glimpses of life on the farm during the early twentieth century. Intensive dialogues were conducted with a small number of 80 to 95 year-old white women concerning their living environments and daily tasks. Their lives were characterized by hard work and lack of money or conveniences. Yet common to all their lives emerged themes which seemed to have buffered them against the hardships. These themes included: group homogeneity, satisfaction in having met basic physical needs, pride and feelings of accomplishment in the work they did, the support of neighbors and a sense of community, and spirituality. These insights provide implications for programs working with women in poverty today.

Session #232-19

DOES ANYBODY CARE? THE MEANING OF POVERTY OF FAMILIES OR ORIGIN OF THREE INCARCERATED MEN OF COLOR. Jane F. Gilgun, Geraldine K. Brookins, Dep't of Family Social Science, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108.

The United States incarcerates black men at more than four times the rate of South Africa, and men of color are disproportionately represented in prison populations. This research used an interpretive life history interview method with three incarcerated men of color--two African Americans and one American Indian. The focus was on the meanings of poverty of family of origin, race, and gender and how they affected the course of their lives. Results show that poverty was a major factor in the breakdown of their families. Racism, with its consequent lack of opportunity for jobs and social status, prevented their parents from providing minimal care for them when they were children. Poverty, gender, and race were significant factors in the lives of these men. The present research shows how the confluence of race, poverty, and gender leads to the disproportionate representation of poor men of color in prisons.

Session #232-20

**ECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF THE ELDERLY WITH FUNCTIONAL LIMITATIONS: IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY DEVELOPMENT.** Jean W. Bauer, Marlene S. Sturm, and Paula J. Delaney, Department of Family Social Science, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108.

A model was tested to help understand the role of predisposing, need, and enabling variables in explaining differences in economic well-being of elderly with functional limitations. Data were from the 1982 National Long Term Care Survey and individuals reporting income ( $n=5,670$ ) provided the sample. Economic well-being was measured with an income-to-needs ratio. A modified step-wise multiple regression analysis was used to examine the combined predictive relationships ( $R^2 = .23$ ,  $p<.01$ ). Investment income, retirement income, and marital status explained the most variance. Other independent variables contributing to the economic well-being were: risk protection strategies, other income sources, age, and ethnicity. Implications for policy makers include how to understand the accumulative effect of combination of variables on economic security. Family scholars can assist in developing policies to address economic vulnerability.

Session #233-1

**THE INTEGRATION OF PARENT EDUCATION INTO FAMILY LITERACY.** Wilma Bodine, & James Ponzetti, Dept. of Home Economics, Central Washington Univ., Ellensburg, WA 98926.

The U.S. Dept of Education has allocated significant resources for the implementation of family literacy programs, especially with low income families. The goal of these programs is to improve educational opportunities for both children and parents by integrating early childhood and adult education into a unified program. The salience of parents as the first teachers to their children justifies the family literacy movement. Yet, the inclusion of a parent education component remains unspecified in most programming efforts. This presentation will explicate a model used in Washington state in which the family literacy program is structured around parent education as the core. In addition, family life educators will be encouraged to become more actively involved in the family literacy movement.

Session #233-2

**A SKILL BASED PARENT TRAINING PROGRAM: CHILD BEHAVIOR, PARENT ATTITUDE, AND PROBLEM SOLVING EFFECTS ACROSS INCOME LEVELS.** Raymond Burke, Crystal Grow, Daniel Daly, and Patricia McGuire, Family Based Programs, Father Flanagan's Boys' Home, Boys Town, NE 68010.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate a parent training program designed to: 1) improve parenting and problem solving skills; 2) improve parent perceptions of children; and 3) decrease reported child behavior problems across parents of varying income levels. The program consists of three main components: 1) family assessment, 2) eight week skills training curriculum, and 3) follow-up telephone consultation. Dependent variables included the Eyberg Child Behavior Inventory, the Problem Solving Inventory, and the Parent Attitudes Test. Overall results across all measures indicate effectiveness of the program, regardless of income level.

Session #233-3

**ASSESSMENT OF PARENT EDUCATION INTERESTS, EXPERIENCES, & LEARNING PREFERENCES.** JoAnn Engelbrecht, TX Woman's U, Denton, TX 76204 & Arminia Jacobson, U of N. TX, Denton, TX 76203.

The purposes of this presentation are to describe the process utilized by a parent education coalition to survey the parent education needs of the county; and discuss the finding of the 1st phase of data collection. The steps included design of survey instruments, development of a sampling strategy, distribution & collection of surveys, analysis & dissemination of results. Chi square statistics revealed that modeling & formal & informal educational methods were helpful at a significant level. The topics with the highest levels of favorability were helping children have good relationships, effective discipline, building self esteem, helping children do well in school. Results are being utilized by the coalition & member organizations for coordination & planning of appropriate parent education programs. The process will be of interest to educators, extension specialists, researchers, & public policy advocates.



#### Session #233-4

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A REMARRIED FAMILY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM.  
Fitzpatrick, Jacki, Smith, Thomas, and Williamson, Sally,  
Dept. of Family of and Child Dev., Auburn U, Auburn,  
AL 36849.

The study tested the effectiveness of two formats of an educational program on remarried family challenges. The subjects (extension agents) were sent a pretest packet; subjects that returned the pretest were randomly assigned to an experimental group [Group 1-written program; Group 2-audiotape program] or a control group [Group 3] and were sent a posttest packet. Analysis of variance indicated there was no statistically significant difference among the means of the three groups at pretest, but there was a statistically significant difference at posttest. Scheffe's test indicated that the significant increase in pretest-posttest scores was accounted for by Group 1, while no significant change in test scores of Group 2 or Group 3 was found. It was concluded that after utilizing the written format of the educational program, agents are better prepared to offer guidance and information to remarried families. Further discussion focused upon a) differences between written and audiotape formats which may have influenced the experimental groups' scores; b) suggestions for future research.

#### Session #233-5

ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY AND PARENTING--  
IOWA'S GRANT INITIATIVES. Mary  
Franken, Dept. of Home Economics,  
U of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, IA  
50614 and Cheryl Budlong, Dept. of  
Education, Wartburg College, Waverly,  
IA 50677.

In 1987 a Governor's Task Force identified teen pregnancy as one of the serious issues facing Iowa's families. The legislature and governor began funding pilot projects to deal with this issue.

This presentation will describe the results of 26 projects funded in 1990-91 to prevent adolescent pregnancies or to provide services for parenting teens. This year \$773,500 was awarded, with emphases on funding prevention programs for children, incentives for prevention of second pregnancies, and programs including males. A summary of project activities and outcomes, as reported July 1, 1991, will be provided for the 26 projects from Iowa counties with highest rates of adolescent pregnancies.

#### Session #233-6

PARTNERS IN PARENTING: EDUCATIONAL  
SUPPORT FOR SCHOOL-AGED PARENTS.  
Gaudy, Glenna, University of Nevada Coopera-  
tive Extension, Las Vegas, NV 89104.

Nevada has the fourth highest teen pregnancy rate in the nation (125 per 1,000 births.) Most were first time births to young, inexperienced mothers. Adolescent parents are more likely to experience stress stemming from the lack of understanding of child development and parenting roles. Parenting teens face the additional stress of parenting and marriage. Research indicates adolescent parents cope better if they have a strong social support system, high self-esteem and coping skills to deal with problems directly. Using in-home visits, an Extension Assistant teaches weekly individual classes on parenting, child care, and home and financial management to limited income teens. The series takes approximately nine months to complete, and to date ten mothers have graduated. Qualitative results include mothers being more attentive to their children, talking more to their children, and returning to school. Quantitative results will be available by spring.

#### Session #233-7

STATEWIDE TRAINING OF CHILD CARE PROVIDERS.  
Patricia Hendricks, 110 RLH, Univ. of NE,  
Lincoln, NE 68583.

Family life education can impact both parents and young children by training child care providers. In 1 state, workshops were presented to child care providers in: curriculum development; food service; positive discipline; developmental stages and appropriate activities; business management of day care homes, centers and preschools; communications skills; health and safety concerns. In the 1st year, 866 people attended 1-day workshops at 10 sites. A telephone survey was conducted 6 weeks after the workshop to a 10% random sample of the attendees for evaluation. Information was gathered concerning the type of training requested by child care providers; and that considered as being most useful.

It was determined that the workshops effectively met the needs of caregivers. It was important to offer training in how to work with parents of the children in their care. Nearly 75% said they had changed/added new behaviors after training.

#### Session #233-8

CHANGES IN U.S. HIGH SCHOOL FAMILY RELATIONS COURSES: 1970-1991. Kay, F. King, 110 RLH, Univ. of NE. Lincoln, NE 68583.

A new study by King and Simerly reflects the current status of high school family relations courses in the U.S. Not since Allen and King's (1970) national study have secondary teachers been asked to report the content, teaching methods, and resource materials used in their family living courses.

The number of family relations courses has increased from about 2,000 in the 1960s to over 8,000 today. The content has shifted with the changed emphasis upon drug education and prevention of new sexually transmitted diseases. One condition has not changed for high school courses: Parents and school boards still object to parts of "sex education" and what they interpret as "secular humanism." Professor King will interpret these new trends and project the future of formal family life education at the secondary level.

#### Session #233-9

HOW DO YOUNG ADULTS VIEW PREMARITAL COUNSELING? James Koval, CA State U, Long Beach, CA, Beth Emery, Middle TN State U, Carol Wong, Los Angeles Suicide Hot Line, Los Angeles, CA.

If young adults are to be encouraged to seriously utilize premarital counseling more information needs to be obtained as to how young adults view such counseling. Therefore, this pilot study was undertaken as an in-depth examination of young adult's beliefs & attitudes about premarital counseling as a prelude to more extensive research of strategies for marketing premarital counseling programs.

Thirty college students, 15 males & 15 females, all of whom were engaged, were provided open-ended questions concerning premarital counseling. Questions tapped such things as what they believed occurred, who would benefit from, & what skills should be taught in premarital counseling.

The majority of individuals believed they would attend counseling, but their views as to what actually occurred & the possible benefits of some components of counseling varied widely.

These findings may assist professionals in their attempts to educate young adults about premarital counseling. -51-

#### Session #233-10

A HOME-BASED EDUCATIONAL STRATEGY TO FACILITATE PARENT-CHILD COMMUNICATION ABOUT SEX: THE FACTS & Feelings PROGRAM. Thomas R. Lee, Brent C. Miller, Glen O. Jenson, Cynthia Christopherson, & Pamela King, Department of Family & Human Development, Utah State University, Logan, UT 84322-2905

Parents are often uncomfortable talking about sex with their children, although most recognize the importance of doing so. Based on the premise that parents can be influential sex educators of their young teens if given support and the tools to use, six videos and two sets of newsletters targeted to parents and teens were developed to encourage and inform parent-child discussions about sex. Innovative strategies to engage both parents and young teens, and to create an environment for discussion in the home were developed. Families access the materials through county Extension offices, libraries, and agencies on a low-cost basis.

#### Session #233-11

ANTECEDENTS AND CORRELATES OF ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY: A TEACHING MODEL. Myers-Bowman, Karen, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907

The model pulls together the variety of findings of research which has investigated the antecedents and correlates of adolescent pregnancy and parenthood. It is constructed as a separate flow chart for each step in the process of becoming an adolescent parent: sexual activity, conception, maintenance of the pregnancy, and maintenance of custody. At each step, the decisions or possible situations facing a teen are presented. The implications of the operation of each variable for either intervening in a teen's pregnancy or parenthood experience or preventing pregnancy or parenthood are included.

#### Session #233-12

WHAT DO CAREGIVERS NEED TO KNOW? Lynette J. Olson, Extension Service, South Dakota State University, Brookings, SD 57007-0097.

A newsletter for family caregivers was introduced through county extension offices. Mailing lists were compiled in conjunction with area offices on aging, distribution at churches, senior centers, long-term care facilities, etc. An evaluation instrument requested information needs and self report concerning stressors. Of 851 possible, 216 responses were received and sorted to use those returned by caregivers (n=161). Information needs listed were related to physical care, aging process, personality changes, grief, anxieties and role reversal. Time constraints and balance of responsibilities were the most frequently noted stressors. Others were distance, acceptance of disabilities, lack of skills and support, and emotional dynamics. These results confirm the perception that family caregivers need information and support. Family professionals need to assist caregivers in understanding processes, specific diseases and issues as well as caregiver stress management.

#### Session #233-13

UPDATING AND INTEGRATING THE INDIVIDUAL, COUPLE AND FAMILY LIFE CYCLE STAGES: A TEACHING MODEL. Beverly E. H. Rogers and David G. Fournier, International Family Center, Manhattan, KS 66502.

Developmental approaches have long intrigued educators who have found them helpful in understanding the strengths and limitations of individuals, couples and families in a variety of settings. This paper presents a new visual model designed to address: 1) the interactive effects of all three developmental cycles (individual, couple and family) conjointly over the life span and 2) non-traditional lifestyles.

As the number of non-traditional lifestyles continues to grow, effective role models are more difficult to find. The proposed conceptual model could assist individuals in exploring their current position across all three cycles and in identifying potential high stress times. Care has been taken to integrate the results of existing studies of non-traditional lifestyles into the identified individual, couple and family life cycle tasks.

This process can assist educators in developing a curriculum more appropriately suited to their audiences and may aid therapists in helping clients differentiate between temporary developmental adjustment issues and more chronic family dysfunctions.

#### Session #233-14

COMMUNITY-BASED PARENT EDUCATION PROGRAMS. Patricia E. Steffens, CFLE, 110 RLH, Univ. of NE, Lincoln 68583.

This is a description of how 6-session parenting workshops are designed to teach parenting methods useful with toddlers - older teens. There are basic relationship techniques which are used only slightly differently for young children, older children, even adults. The central theme has been the importance of providing people with choices, not with "right answers."

A team of professionals/volunteers were identified to attend facilitator training. Parents who completed the parenting workshops were encouraged to facilitate subsequent groups in an effort to encourage building support networks. Group facilitators were not expected to be experts, but rather to guide the group, lead discussion, encourage participants to try new ideas and methods at home in order to improve their parenting skills. An important part of each of these sessions was sharing of experiences among parent participants.

#### Session #233-15

PARENTING IN A TV AGE: A PRACTICAL PEDAGOGY FOR MEDIA LITERACY

Elizabeth Thoman, Center for Media and Values, 1962 S. Shenandoah St., Los Angeles, CA 90034.

Everybody talks about "the media." The Center for Media and Values has developed a practical, effective method for implementing media literacy education with adult and youth groups. Borrowing from Paolo Freire and building on media education research in Canada, Australia and Europe, Center materials are a new generation of family life educational resources for today's Media Age.

The program demonstrated will be "Parenting in a TV Age" and includes components on coping with commercials, setting family standards for violence and 'questionable' content, strategies for time management and the five basic things that children should know about TV.

Session #233-16

THE ROLE OF PERSONAL LIFE EXPERIENCE  
ON TEACHING FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION.

Jane Thomas and Margaret Arcus, School  
of Nutritional Science, Univ. of BC,  
Vancouver, Canada.

While much of the content of Family Life Education (FLE) is lived personally by those who teach it, little is known about the relationship between the personal life experiences of family life educators and their beliefs about the practices in FLE. This study employed the methods of ethnographic field research (interviews, classroom observations, document analysis) in a year-long multiple case study of six female FLE teachers. Personal life experiences were reported to be the most important influence on beliefs about FLE, and were central in the selection of classroom content and its presentation through the use of "stories". There was considerable evidence that the role of personal experiences in FLE was positive, but there was also some evidence that these experiences were misused or used inappropriately. This study supports the need to examine the role of personal life experiences in FLE during teaching preparation.

Session #233-17

A BUILDING BLOCK FOR RESILIENT  
FAMILIES: TRADITIONS AND RITUALS

Yingling, Vicki Logan  
Purdue Univ. Cooperative Extension  
Service, Dept. of Child Dev. &  
Family Stud., W. Lafayette IN  
47907

This family strengths/  
enrichment educational program  
includes eighteen-minute videotape  
identifying traditions/rituals in  
families, presenting them as  
vehicles enhancing positive bonding  
and adaptability while providing  
predictability/stability.

Program description, summary of  
the videotape with suggested  
activities and summary of  
evaluation responses included.  
Suggested audiences, including  
single-parent and blended families  
are acknowledged with a discussion  
of the implications and problems in  
dealing with these audiences.

Session #233-18

EVALUATION OF TEACHING STRATEGIES  
AT THE COLLEGE LEVEL: IMPLICATIONS  
FOR FAMILY LIFE EDUCATORS.

Margaret H. Young & Jay D. Schvaneveldt. Dept. of FHD, Utah State  
University, Logan, UT 84322-2905

Whether beginning instructor or  
seasoned professor, improving  
teaching skills is a necessary and  
should be an ongoing process. Lec-  
turing is the mainstay of college  
instruction, but the use of other  
teaching strategies enhances the  
learning environment. Family Life  
Educators in 13 US universities  
were surveyed to assess type and  
effectiveness of various teaching  
strategies. The instructors rated  
the effectiveness of nine teaching  
strategies and listed ways to im-  
prove their effectiveness. Based  
on the findings, guidelines for  
implementing teaching strategies  
are provided.

Session #236-1

Later Life Families: Education and Policy  
Needs. Timothy H. Brubaker, Family and  
Child Studies Center, Miami University,  
Oxford, OH 45056 and Karen A. Roberto,  
Department of Human Services, University of  
Northern Colorado, Greeley, CO 80639.

This round table is based upon the assumption  
that family life education and policy can  
sustain and improve the life of older persons and  
their families. The changes typically  
associated with the later years need to be  
addressed in family life education programs  
and, while some programs have been developed,  
more are needed. The primary objectives of this  
round table are to describe later life families,  
identify the key areas of need for education and  
policy development as well as to discuss some  
educational and public policy programs which  
have been developed for later life families.

Session #236-2

**BENEFITS OF USING VIDEO SEGMENTS  
IN FAMILY SCIENCE COURSES**

By

*Wesley R. Burr*, Department of Family Sciences, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah 84602.

This roundtable will discuss various ways brief segments of video tapes can be used to enrich family science courses. Strategies for getting segments and methods of using them will be reviewed. Brief segments are viewed as segments from 30 seconds to 5 minutes, and they usually are excerpts from longer programs or vignettes. They have a different role than longer media productions that take 20 minutes or a full class session because they are used to illustrate a specific concept or help students learn specific application skills. They allow the instructor to have greater flexibility and control over the learning process in a way that is attractive to students and highly motivating.

Session #236-3

Session #236-4

**DEVELOPING A PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY  
IN NCFR.** Dyk, Patricia H., Dept. of Sociology, University of Kentucky, 500 Garrigus Building, Lexington, KY 40546-0215.

Many professionals are unaware of the opportunities provided by NCFR to assist in the development of their professional identities and leave the annual meeting not having taken advantage of such opportunities. The current Student/New Professional Representative to the Board of Directors will provide information on the structure and functions of NCFR to members interested in becoming more familiar with the organization. A discussion will follow highlighting various ways of establishing professional networks to further one's career.

Session #236-5

**WORK AND FAMILY ROLES IN JAPAN.** John Engel, Department of Human Resources, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822.

Comparison of Japanese and Americans suggests that Japanese are more traditional, sex-typed and segregated in their work and family roles and values, and less prone to idealize equal sharing of roles.

Work ethic ideals bordering on workaholicism keep many men "absent" from home and family, and appear to be related to the increasing incidence of "death from overwork." Family role ideals encourage women to quit work when they marry, to become professional homemakers and mothers. "Education mamas" devote their lives to facilitating their children's preparation for college and career success.

In the future, Japanese families will be smaller, employment of women will increase, and society as a whole will place higher values on leisure, intimacy, companionship and shared activity.

Session #236-6

FAMILY PROCESS AND RISK FACTORS FOR CHRONIC ILLNESS IN AFRICAN AMERICAN FAMILIES. Barbara Holder, and Jocelyn Turner-Musa, Center for Family Research, George Washington Univ. Washington, DC 20037.

This round table will explore the implications of research findings regarding family process and risk factors for chronic illness for research and clinical practice with African American families.

Session #236-7

FAMILY OF ORIGIN THERAPY: WHAT THE SELF-HELP BOOKS TELL US TO DO. Jeffrey H. Larson, Ph.D., CFLE, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

Recently there has been a popularization of self-help books on overcoming personal and family problems by focusing in therapy on the role of one's dysfunctional family of origin patterns. Books such as Toxic Parents (Forward, 1990), Bradshaw on: The Family (Bradshaw, 1987); Your Inner Child of the Past (Missildine, 1982); and Making Peace With Your Parents (Bloomfield, 1983), advise individuals to "overcome the hurtful legacy of their parents and reclaim their lives." This has led to an increasing number of individuals and couples who come into therapy requesting "family of origin" therapy: as a means to treat such problems as depression, addictions, compulsive behaviors, and marital and family problems. It is, therefore, important for the marriage and family therapist to be aware of the content and philosophy of these self-help approaches and the strengths and limitations of such approaches.

The purpose of this round table is to: 1) discuss and evaluate the philosophy and methods of family of origin therapy as described in some of the most popular self-help books; 2) discuss when such approaches are the "treatment of choice" for an individual or family problem and when such approaches may actually do more harm than good.

The presenter has 10 years of experience as a marriage and family therapist in clinical practice and as a trainer of marriage and family therapists. He has conducted both individual and group family of origin therapy and has conducted research on the topic of the influences of family of origin problems on individual and family development.

Session #236-8

"MARKETING NCFR WITHIN AFFILIATES:

Susan Meyers, University of Minnesota  
64 Classroom Office Building, St.  
Paul, MN 55108

This session will include suggestions and idea exchanges on ways that local, state, regional and other affiliates can market NCFR. Affiliates can be effective links between theory and practice and that function is extremely important in carrying out the mission of NCFR.

Session #236-9

VIDEOTAPING FAMILIES AT HOME: RESEARCH ISSUES. Murphy, Susan. San Jose State University, San Jose, CA. 95192-0057.

This round-table will address issues related to videotaping families when conducting family research. This will be a collaborative session, covering those topics of importance to the participants. This may include: selecting equipment, cataloging videotaped data, reactive effects, supplying copies of tapes to families, making decisions re: when and what to observe with the camera, pros and cons of having research assistants help with data collection and transfer of videotaped data. This researcher has been using videotapes for five years to observe family interaction in the home, specifically in families with children. Many issues emerge when one decides to use videotaped data in family research. This round-table will allow us to learn from each other's experiences.



Session #236-11

Caring for the Needy Family and Person: The Case of the Mennonites. John F. Peters, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ont., Canada, N2L 3C5

The Old Order rural Mennonites with their focus upon family and community provide modern society with a good model for person care. The aged remain at home with relatives. The ill are frequently visited by young and old alike, who often sing. Should there be a permanent handicap after an accident, guidance in retraining is available. The elderly without relatives reside in a series of homes for two-month stints. The presentation includes preventive measures exercised by this community as well.

Session #236-12

The Remarriage Inventory, Sharon J. Price, Dawson Hall, UGA, Athens, GA 30602

Discussions will focus on processes involved in developing The Remarriage Inventory with emphasis on areas of concern to remarrying families.

Session #236-13

Local level approaches to helping the hungry & homeless. Sponsored by the Religion & Family Life Section. Hal Wallach, Leader. 5205 Myer Ct. Rockville, MD 20853

Share experiences about ways to address the needs of the hungry and homeless, including raising funds, distributing food, lobbying to influence policy changes. Emphasis on unusual ways to organize volunteers, solicit donations, energizing religious congregations to aid in a variety of ways.

Session #236-14

QUALITATIVE METHODS IN FAMILY RESEARCH

Jacqueline P. Wiseman, Sociology Dept. U of Calif. San Diego, 9500 Gilman Dr., La Jolla, CA, 92093-0102

QUALITATIVE METHODS FOR  
FAMILY RESEARCH

This Roundtable seminar will cover

- a) Epistemology
- b) Methods of data collection
  - (1) Observation
  - (2) Participant Observation
  - (3) Depth Interviewing
  - (4) Ecological
  - (5) Case History
- c) Coding of the data
- d) Analysis approaches
- e) Validity and Reliability
- f) Protection of human subjects
- g) Development and testing of generic concepts

Session #237-1

IMPACT OF PUBERTY VS. CHRONOLOGICAL AGE ON AFFECTIVE EXPRESSION IN ADOLESCENCE. Flannery, Daniel, U. of Arizona, Family Studies, Tucson, AZ 85721, Montemayor, Raymond, & Eberly Mary, Dept. of Psychology, Ohio St. University, Columbus, OH 43210.

We examined pubertal status vs. age effects on affective expression in parent-adolescent interactions. 85 families took part in four different dyadic conversations coded on a speaker turn basis for positive negative, and neutral affect or a specific combination of the three ( $kappa = .76$ ). Hierarchical regressions indicated parents and adolescents in all dyads expressed more negative and less positive affect towards each other as adolescents physically matured. Declines in the expression of positive affect across puberty have been postulated but not previously examined. Additional data linking affective expression with conflict and problem behavior are presented.

Session #237-2

PREDICTING QUALITY OF PARENT-  
ADOLESCENT RELATIONS AMONG REENTRY  
STUDENT FAMILIES

Fry, V.F., Wilson, S.M., Wilson, J.D.  
VPI, Falls Church, VA 22042

Students over 35 are the fastest growing segment of college students. Often reentry families have an adolescent member. Symbolic interaction was used to examine sources of conflict, coping, family stress, and marital strength on the quality of the parent-adolescent relationship. A scientific sample of 97 reentry students with adolescents (aged 10-19) returned questionnaires.

Multiple regression yielded results which support the thesis that the perception of conflict and coping were predictors of the parent-adolescent relationship. Parent gender, age, and marital strength were not related to reentry parents' perception of the quality of their relationship with their adolescent.

FLE's and others can use these results to dispel myths and to aid reentry student/family adjustments.

Session #237-3

ADOLESCENT SELF-CONCEPTIONS:  
SOCIOCULTURAL DIFFERENCES

Thompson, Aaron. University of Kentucky. 1156 Bay Meadows Drive, Lexington, Kentucky 40511. Wilson, Patricia. Arizona State University. Tempe, Arizona 85287-2502.

The current research was designed to examine factors associated with adolescent self-conceptions. The independent variables tested in this study included respondents' family structure, current family income, sex, race and age. The sample (7468) was derived from the High School and Beyond national study. Analysis of variance tests were used to test significant mean differences between the selected demographic groups. Significant differences in self-conceptions were found for race, sex, family income and age. Family structure did not significantly affect self-conceptions.

Session #237-4

SOCIAL STATUS, FAMILY STRUCTURE AND  
EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS: EFFECTS ON  
BLACK ADOLESCENTS' NONMARITAL  
CHILDBEARING PERCEPTIONS.

Wilson, Patricia M., Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-2502.

Adolescents' perceptions of nonmarital childbearing and the effects of SES, family structure and educational aspirations were examined. The sample consisted of 1146 Black adolescents from the High School and Beyond Study. Multiple Classification Analysis was used to analyze the data. Bivariate analysis indicated that most adolescents perceived themselves as possibly, or definitely becoming nonmaritally pregnant. Significant effects on adolescents' perceptions were found for SES, family structure and educational aspirations. Preventive intervention strategies are recommended.

Session #237-5

PARENTAL CONTROL AND ADOLESCENT PROBLEM  
BEHAVIORS. Barber, Brian K., Program for Adolescent  
Research, Center for Studies of the Family, Brigham  
Young University, Provo, UT 84602.

One of the current issues of concern in adolescent problem behavior research is the question of the whether specific problem behaviors have unique etiologies, or whether they are symptoms of an underlying problem syndrome (Bachman, et al., 1971; Jessor & Jessor, 1977; Kaplan, 1980).

This study focuses on types of parental and family control and their effects on adolescent problem behaviors. Findings from the child development and family functioning literatures are integrated into a theory that distinguishes between psychological and behavioral control, and predicts that these control pattern will discriminate between internalized and externalized problem behaviors. Data come from a sample of 875 11-16 years old youth from 14 schools in a southeastern community. First and second order factor analyses are conducted on measures of control evident in the parent-child dyad as well as at the family level. LISREL analyses confirm that high levels of psychological control are predictive of internalized problems (depression) but not of externalized problems (delinquency). Conversely, low levels of behavioral control are strongly related to delinquency but not to depression. The model showed very few differences when tested on boys and girls separately.

#### Session #237-6

DAILY EVENTS AND EMOTION IN THE LIVES OF YOUNG ADOLESCENTS. Asmussen, Linda and Larson, Reed, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL, 61801.

Entry into adolescence is associated with more frequent negative affect among many adolescents. The current study investigates the linkages between affect and the day-to-day events in the lives of young adolescents.

The sample for this study includes 202 randomly selected 5th-8th grade students. Using a "daily diary" log, we obtained reports on the everyday events that young adolescents consider significant, and the emotions generated by these events.

The findings of this study illustrate that the negative affect frequently associated with adolescence is related to an increase in negative daily events associated with entry into this age period. At the same time, however, the findings show that positive daily events are much more frequent than negative events and also increase across this age period.

#### Session #237-7

THE FAMILY CONTEXT OF IMPOVERISHED RURAL ADOLESCENTS. Dail, P.W. Iowa State Univ., Ames, IA 50011-1030; Dwyer, S.K. Virginia Polytechnic Inst., Blacksburg, VA 24061-0416.

This study examined the family context, social relationships and levels of self esteem of impoverished rural adolescents (N=542), using FACES and the Offer Self Image Questionnaire. Hypotheses were formulated from a deficit model of socialization processes which assumes that an environment of poverty will cause significant social, interpersonal, and family difficulties. The results did not support these hypotheses. In general, these adolescents were functioning very well within the dimensions studied. However, significant differences did appear with males having generally greater difficulty than females in all areas. These findings challenge the assumptions which have guided program and public policy formation for families in poverty and are a mandate to re-evaluate our approach to studying this population group.

#### Session #237-8

NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES OF A STRONG PARENTAL COALITION IN FAMILY PROBLEM SOLVING WITH AT-RISK PREADOLESCENTS. Regina Vuchinich, Sam Vuchinich and Chris Coughlin, Dept. of Human Dev. and Family Sci., Oregon State U., Corvallis, OR 97331.

This study examines how the strength of the parental coalition influences the effectiveness of family problem solving in families with male adolescents at-risk for delinquency. Families selected problems from a list that they felt were relevant to them. They tried to resolve two problems in 20 minutes. The sessions were videotaped and coded for prosocial behavior, oppositional behavior, and for the strength of the parental coalition. Problems solving effectiveness was assessed by trained raters. Multiple regression with a summary problem solving effectiveness score as the dependent variable. The results showed that stronger parental coalitions were associated with less effective problem solving. Oppositional behavior also predicted less effective problem solving, controlling for child aggression and family status. Implications of these results are discussed.

#### Session #237-9

ADOLESCENT ATTRIBUTES AND PARENTAL SATISFACTION Henry, C., OSU, Stillwater, OK, 74078; Peterson, G., ASU, Tempe, AZ, 85287; Wilson, S., VIP, Falls Church, VA, 20042.

The purpose of this study was to examine how parental perceptions of dimensions of adolescent attributes predicted parental satisfaction with their adolescents, while controlling for sociodemographic variables. Parents of adolescents (308 fathers and 286 mothers) responded to self-report questionnaires. Multiple regression was used to analyze the data separately for mothers and fathers. Results indicated conformity, legitimate power and reward power were significant predictors of parental satisfaction for both fathers and mothers. In addition, expert power was positive predictor of parental satisfaction for mothers. Overall, both the father-adolescent and the mother-adolescent models were significant predictors of parental satisfaction.

Session #237-10

RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF THE ADOLESCENT FAMILY LIFE SATISFACTION INDEX. Henry, C.S., Lovelace, S.C., Ostrander, D.L., Okla. State Univ., Stillwater, OK 74078.

The purpose of this study was to examine the Adolescent Family Life Satisfaction Index for internal consistency reliability and validity. Subjects for the study were 198 high school students from three high schools in a southwestern state. After demonstrating a high internal consistency reliability coefficient for the overall scale, construct validity was examined using principal components factoring followed by varimax rotation. Based upon the factor solutions, two subscales emerged: Satisfaction with Siblings and Satisfaction with Parents. Next, internal consistency reliability coefficients were established for the final scale and subscales. Results indicated the Adolescent Family Life Satisfaction Index is useful for research

Session #237-11

FAMILY CONNECTEDNESS AND SEPARATENESS AS PREDICTORS OF ADOLESCENT AUTONOMY

Gary W. Peterson, Dept. of Family Resources & Human Development, A.S.U., Tempe, AZ 85287; Carolyn Henry, OK State U.; Stephan Wilson, VA Tech U., Falls Church.

We examined whether indicators of family connectedness would be positive predictors, while measures of family separateness would be negative predictors of behavioral autonomy by adolescents. The sample consisted of 657 adolescents who were from families of diverse SES and students in a suburban senior high school in eastern Tennessee. Variables were assessed with self-report questionnaires. Established instruments measuring familism, parent-adolescent companionship, parental support, adolescent conformity to parents, parental power, and parents as significant others were indicators of family connectedness. Family separateness was assessed by measures of coercive power, punitiveness and love withdrawal. Bivariate correlations and multiple regression analyses supported the hypotheses for this study. After controlling for SES, family size, gender, and age of adolescents, results indicated the idea that behavioral autonomy by adolescents develops within the context of family connectedness but not separateness.

Session #237-12

FAMILY INFLUENCE ON YOUTH IDENTITY: A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY. Yi-Min Wang and Karen Altergott, Dept. of Child Dev. and Fam. Studies, Purdue Univ., W. Lafayette, IN 47907.

This study investigates how family styles influence youth identity, and how culture influences both family styles and youth identity. Based on systems theory, FACES III was used to measure family styles in terms of cohesion and adaptability. In addition, OMEIS was used to measure identity status in terms of identity diffusion, foreclosure, moratorium and achieved. Seventy-five students with a Chinese cultural background and six hundred and sixty-two undergraduate American students responded to questionnaires. Chinese students are more likely to be in low cohesive families, slightly less likely to be in highly adaptable families, and are more likely to be in diffused identity status and less likely to be in moratorium status than are American students. Overall, while identity diffusion is related to low cohesion, family style had no impact on likelihood of foreclosed, moratorium, and achieved identity outcomes.

Session #237-13

THE FAMILY SYSTEMS OF RUNAWAYS AND THROWAWAYS. Elaine J. Bruck, Charles B. Hennon, Linda Ade-Ridder, and Donald B. Weber, Fam. & Child Stud. Ctr., Miami Univ., Oxford, OH 45056.

This presentation summarizes the research investigating the type of family systems that runaways (youths under age 19 who, by self-report, left home voluntarily without parental permission) and throwaways (youths under age 19 who, by self-report, left against their wishes after having been told to leave) are leaving. Given its focused nature and the use of higher order concepts, the literature review is structured in a way that facilitates the development of empirical generalizations (results supported by at least 3 independent studies) and research hypotheses concerning family system characteristics of runaways and throwaways. This project enhances the subject matter area by organizing the relevant literature around the family systems concepts of cohesion, adaptability, abuse, communication, parent/child conflict, and poverty. The empirical generalizations and hypotheses derived can facilitate future research in this area, and can inform policy and program development.

Session #237-14

DIFFERENCES IN SOCIAL SUPPORT BY THE SOCIOMETRIC STATUS OF EARLY ADOLESCENTS. Joyce Munsch, Kristen Kinchen, HDPS, TX Tech U., Lubbock, TX 79409.

This research examines whether sociometric status affects the social networks mobilized by early adolescents under stress. A sample of 213 early adolescents are classified in the sociometric statuses of popular, rejected, neglected, controversial and average. Comparisons are made of both the structural and the functional characteristics of the networks. Functionality was measured by the type and level of support the adolescents report receiving from network members.

The only structural difference found was that neglected adolescents mobilize a greater number of parents than adolescents in the other statuses. However, a number of differences in the level of support provided by network members are reported. The level of support received differed most by sociometric status for support received from peers, and least for support received from mothers. Sociometric status may have a greater influence on the functional properties of support network than it has on the structural characteristics. The implications for well-being are discussed.

Session #237-15

LEAVING HOME: A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF COLLEGE STUDENTS SEPARATING FROM PARENTS. Alan E. Beach, R. Lynn Coward, Lydia I. Marek, and Dan M. Sandifer, Dept. of Family and Child Development, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, Virginia 24061

Retrospective qualitative interviews with first year college students were used to explore separation process rituals between parents and their children. The separation process was divided into: preparation, leaving home, arrival at school, settling in, and sharing of gifts and advice throughout the process. While students generally seemed well prepared for separation, there was no clear pattern or intentionality of rituals or marker events reported. Only in hindsight did students seem to attach higher value to the process and the accompanying advice and gifts shared by parents.

Session #237-16

ADOLESCENT STRESS: ISSUES OF MEASUREMENT. Ron Mullis, Fam., Child, Cons. Science, Flor. State U., George Youngs, Richard Rathge, Dep't of Soc., No. Dak. State U., Ann Mullis, IFAS, U. of Flor., Gainesville, FL 32611.

The purpose of the present study was to determine if variations in the construction and scoring of stress measures for adolescents yields different outcomes. This study compares frequency, sum, and average measures of stress for total stress, positive stress and negative stress. Two types of comparison were used, the extent to which these measures are inter-correlated was assessed in order to determine whether instruments measured similar aspects of stress. Second, the relative impact of these different measures on a common dependent variable, self-esteem, was examined. The results lend support to the use of both stimulus- and cognitive oriented models in constructing and scoring stress measures used with adolescents.

Session #238-1

GRANDFATHER-GRANDCHILD INTERACTION: DOES GRANDCHILD GENDER MAKE A DIFFERENCE? Marc D. Baranowski and Gary L. Schilmoeller, School of Hum. Dev., U. of Maine, Orono, ME 04469.

This questionnaire and interview study of 106 men examined the influence of grandchild gender on grandfather-grandchild interaction and attitudes about grandparenthood. A modified random-digit telephone dialing procedure was used to contact a random sample of households from which grandfathers were recruited. Grandchild gender did not have a significant effect on the total number of activities engaged in with grandchildren. Of the 26 activities, only 2 showed significant gender influence: grandfathers were more likely to have played a game or sport with grandsons and more likely to have watched television with granddaughters. Attitudes about satisfaction with and importance of grandparent role behaviors were not significantly influenced by grandchild gender.

Session #238-2

**STRENGTHS IN THE GRANDPARENT-GRANDCHILD RELATIONSHIP: QUALITIES OF INTERGENERATIONAL WELLNESS**

Sanders, Gregory and Trygstad, Debra  
North Dakota State University  
Fargo, North Dakota 58105

The purpose of this study was to investigate the quality of the grandparent-grandchild relationship from the perspective of the young adult grandchild. A total of 125 students from university family science courses participated. We measured the family strengths of the grandparent-grandchild relationship, and looked at the relation of a number of other variables (contact, importance, roles, expected behaviors) to family strengths.

Although most respondents scored high when rating the strength of their relationship with the grandparent, a range of family strength scores were found. Family strengths were related to amount of contact, health and age of the grandparent, rated importance, perceived grandparent roles and behaviors. Relationship strengths were not related to proximity, family side, or grandparent gender. Implications include the need for an expansion of the roles of the grandparent and utilizing strength building experiences.

Session #238-3

**DEVELOPMENTAL INFLUENCE OF GRANDPARENTS.** Gregory E. Kennedy,  
Dept. Home Ec., Central Missouri St.  
Univ., Warrensburg, MO 64093.

Social changes have resulted in ambiguity in the grandparent role. Grandparents may be unaware of the significance of their role in the development of grandchildren. Family life ed. programs for grandparents are increasing. Examined in this study are the characteristics of successful grandparent relationships, as reported by 391 young adult grandchildren. The majority of respondents reported close meaningful and influential relationships with their most-close grandparent. Data were examined regarding variables associated with successful grandparental relationships. Information is included on activities grandchildren report having shared with their most-close grandparent, reasons for choice of activities, and reasons for closeness with the grandparent.

Session #238-4

**HOW APACHE GRANDMOTHERS COPE: POVERTY AND GRANDPARENTING.** Bahr, Kathleen S., Dept. of Family Sciences  
Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah 84604

Apache grandmothers have always had a key role in caring for their grandchildren. The outside employment of many mothers, along with considerable alcohol abuse among Apache adults, increases the grandmothers importance. In-depth interviews with grandmothers, supplemented by published materials, reveal creative coping strategies by grandmothers who provide both financial support and nurturance for their grandchildren. Some make craft items for tourists; others are "gatherers" working the margins of the economy, combing the countryside for recyclable cans and bottles, or digging worms for fishermen, while simultaneously caring for grandchildren. Coping patterns are illustrated and consequences for family members explored.

Session #238-5

**FAMILY NAMING PATTERNS AND INTERGENERATIONAL KINSHIP AFFILIATIONS.**

Immel, Nancy E. & Schvaneveldt, Jay D. Dept. of FHD, Utah State University, Logan, UT 84322-2905.

From the perspective of the symbolic interactionist, family naming patterns can be viewed as opportunities to express family connectedness. Ninety families, comprised of three generations, were interviewed regarding the selection of names for their children. Names of relatives were the largest single source of names for children. Of 369 children, 16% received first names and 39% received middle names of relatives. Boys were more likely than girls to be named for relatives. It was predicted that families who rated themselves higher on intergenerational kinship affiliation and religiosity would be more likely to name their children after family members. This relationship was found to be significant for the first generation only.



#### Session #238-6

BUILDING INTERGENERATIONAL FAMILY STRENGTHS: ADULT CHILDREN & THEIR PARENTS. Evelyn Ericksen & Sally Van Zandt. Dept. of Human Dev. & Family, Univ. of Nebr.-Lincoln, NE 68583-0809.

We used the 6 Family Strengths developed by Stinnett & DeFrain to compare a sample of 20 parents of adult children living in nursing homes & 20 parents living in their own homes. They were interviewed by the first author to learn their views of the family strengths with the offspring who gave primary emotional support. Then their adult children were sent questionnaires dealing with the strengths between themselves & their parents as they saw them.

Using a MANOVA, to test for differences; appreciation, communication, commitment, & dealing positively with crisis were the significant variables. In all cases, the parent felt more positively about the relationship than the adult child.

#### Session #238-7

MOTHER-DAUGHTER SEPARATION PROCESS DURING TWO STAGES OF THE FAMILY LIFE CYCLE. Jennings, Donna, TCC, Tallahassee, FL 32304; Darling, Carol, Dept. of Fam., Child, & Consumer Sci. FSU, Tallahassee, FL 32306

The separation of adult daughters & their mothers was compared during 2 stages from Family Development Theory. The New Couple Stage included 64 pairs of mothers & daughters while the Families with Young Children Stage included 64 pairs. Family life cycle stage, family of origin, daughter's attitude toward mother, & self-esteem were examined for their predictiveness of mother-daughter separation. Research instruments were the Identity Vis-A-Vis Mother Scale, Family of Origin Scale, Child's Attitude Toward Mother Scale and the Index of Self-Esteem.

The study found no significant differences in relationships for mothers & daughters on the variables of separation, family of origin, child's attitude toward mother, & self-esteem between the 2 stages. The integration of family life cycle stage, family of origin, daughter's attitude toward mother, & self-esteem predicted mother-daughter separation. Child's attitude toward mother was the best predictor of mother-daughter separation.

#### Session #238-8

FAMILY INTERACTION, RECIPROCAL EXCHANGE & SUPPORT. Jean Kizer, Home Ec. MS State, MS 39762

Using data from an AoA Grant # 90AR0073, the concept of reciprocal exchanges of support and assistance was examined.

The sample included males and females aged 55 and older from three ethnic groups living in Mississippi. Choctaw Indians ( $n=98$ ) Delta Blacks ( $n=212$ ) and Appalachian Whites ( $n=201$ ).

Two indices were used to measure reciprocal exchange and support across generations ( $r=.71$ ). The data were analyzed with ANOVA. Choctaws have the highest mean on the composite indices and the highest percentage of service extended and received. Means for Blacks and Whites were similar for all groups the grandparent and married child received more support while the parent gave more than was received. Exchange and support was financial from the males side of the family while physical and emotional support was from the female

#### Session #238-9

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE RECEIPT OF FAMILY ASSISTANCE BY BLACK AND WHITE OLDER ADULTS. Jean Pearson Scott, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX 79409.

The purpose of the present study was to examine factors affecting the receipt of family assistance by older adults and to examine possible differences between black and white older family members' support patterns. The 1986 Longitudinal Study on Aging (LSOA) reinterview data were used in the study. The file consists of 5,151 persons aged 70 and over.

Results from a hierarchical regression analysis for the total sample revealed no evidence that race affected receipt of assistance. Functional ability was most predictive of assistance received. The model was a better explanatory tool for white rather than black respondents. The results suggest that policy must be guided by family structural/network features as well as functional abilities of elders.

Session #238-10

Family Perceptions of Living with Alzheimer's Disease. Ann Garwick, Daniel Detzner, and Pauline Boss, Department of Family Social Science, U of Mn., St. Paul, MN.55108.

The purpose of this study was to identify major themes emphasized by caregiving families in their conversations about living with the stressful situation of Alzheimer's disease. Videotaped family interviews were conducted with 38 multigenerational families who were providing home care for a member in the early stages of the disease. Family perceptions were analyzed with a computer-assisted content analysis program, the Minnesota Contextual Content Analysis program. Caregiving families emphasized 4 major themes: (a) the ambiguous nature of the Alzheimer's disease diagnosis; (b) awareness that "something is wrong;" (c) denial and/or exclusion of a family member; and (d) the ambiguous nature of family life with Alzheimer's disease. Intervention and educational materials need to be developed for caregiving families from a multigenerational perspective.

Session #238-11

THE BALANCE OF CARE: HOW IMPORTANT ARE FAMILY AND FRIENDS? Diane L. Zablotsky Andrus Gerontology Center, University of Southern California, Los Angeles CA 90089-0191.

The balance of care question is investigated by exploring the relationship between purchased and/or unpaid care from relatives and nonrelatives. 3102 individuals from the 1984 SOA were included in the sample. Logistic regression was utilized to analyze the impact of SES, physical functioning, family structure and unpaid assistance on nursing home utilization, home nursing care, and purchased ADL and IADL help. Results indicate that the balance differs among various kinds of assistance, and SES indicators do not uniformly explain the balance when controlling for levels of functioning. The presence of children or siblings does not affect the use of formal care, but having a relative to provide care for a few days reduced utilization of all formal care categories.

Session #238-12

FACTORS IMPACTING MARITAL HAPPINESS OF CAREGIVERS IN MULTIGENERATIONAL FAMILIES  
Adamson, Darren W. Inter-mountain Health Care, Salt Lake City, UT 84111

Feinauer, Leslie L. Brigham Young Univ. Provo, UT 84602

Despite the belief that providing care to an elderly relative can negatively impact family relationships no research has empirically examined this issue. This study examined data from 90 multigenerational families on six variables: elderly depression, elderly impairment, mental caregiving, caregiver/elder relationship closeness, spouse burden, and caregiver burden. Elderly depression and caregiver burden directly impacted marital happiness. The other variables impacted happiness indirectly through caregiver burden.

Session #238-13

POSITIVE OUTCOMES OF CAREGIVING FOR MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS. Alexis J. Walker, Human Dev & Family Sciences, Oregon State University, Corvallis OR 97331 and Katherine R. Allen, Family & Child Dev, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg VA 24061.

Guided by a feminist perspective, we employ semi-structured interviews with 29 white, caregiving-daughter/physically-impaired mother pairs and content analysis to identify positive caregiving outcomes. Three themes emerged: (a) companionship--mutually-beneficial activities and affection; (b) concern and caring--watchfulness and attention to the partner's well-being and pleasure; and (c) appreciation and gratitude--satisfaction from pleasing the partner and recognition of the costs of caregiving. We specify the study's limitations and call for research that measures positive and negative caregiving outcomes of both caregivers and care receivers.

Supported by NIA Grant #AG06766.

Session #238-14

BEREAVEMENT IN FORMERLY-CAREGIVING DAUGHTERS. Clara C. Pratt and Alexis J. Walker, Human Development and Family Sciences, Oregon State University, Corvallis OR 97331.

36 formerly-caregiving daughters were interviewed and completed paper-and-pencil measures 6 months after the death of their care-receiving mothers. Five factors reflecting adjustment to bereavement were assessed: (a) emotional shock, (b) psychological strength & coping, (c) anger, guilt, & confusion, (d) helplessness & avoidance, and (e) grief-resolution behaviors (Lund, Caserta, & Dimond, 1986). Daughters completed the scale for how they felt now and how they felt two months after their mothers' death. Bereavement reactions were reported to be significantly more intense in the early stages of the grief process. The study contributes to our understanding of the normative transition of the loss of a parent.

Supported by NIA Grant #AG06766.

Session #238-15

WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES OF MENOPAUSE: A QUALITATIVE APPROACH. Lynn Richards & Jeanne Daly, Soc. Dept., LaTrobe Univ., Bundoora, Australia 3083.

Research on menopause is dominated by biomedical models. Quantitative studies address epidemiological questions of limited relevance to family research. Family research requires a different approach, providing understanding of women's varied and complex experiences.

This is a report of the completed 1st stage of a 3-year Australian project. Focus group interviews were held, with 10-12 women in each group, and follow-up individual interviews explored women's responses to the groups and issues raised. 10 group discussions of 4-6 hrs. each) were conducted with researchers participating. The approach provided large quantities of data on the variety and complexity of women's experiences, their interpretations of symptoms, and their perception of changes in their bodies and their social relationships, and of the responses of health professionals. The most striking features of the accounts were their complexity and historicity. These accounts showed menopause not as an event but as a process of expectation, learning, and experiencing, involving transition and identity construction. They emphasized these changes were understood in a context of societal change - availability of life options besides reproductions increasing rates of women's workforce participation, involvement in leisure and work beyond the home, changing patterns of family formation and dissolution, changing health of women, ability to talk about issues of sexuality, reproduction, independence and health.

Results carry implications for method, theory and policy. The 2nd stage, now underway, directly addresses policy implications. The project is funded for 3 years by -64- Natl. Hlth. & Medical Research Comm. of Australia.

Session #238-16

Poverty in Late Life Families

M. Jean Turner, Ph.D. & Karen S. Harlow, Ph.D., Heartland Center, SPEA, Indiana University, Indpls, IN

Contrary to common public opinions, many late life families live in poverty. 13% of the 55+ respondents in the SOA (1984 N=16,148), had incomes below the 1984 poverty level. This study examined the characteristics of these elders living in poverty. Chi-Square and regression analysis were used to differentiate between elders who lived in poverty and those who did not. Nearly 80% of those living in poverty were fully retired, 71% were female, 28% were widowed. Elders in poverty were more likely than others to have a high school education or less. Almost 40% of the blacks reported high poverty levels compared to 11% of whites. Regression analysis indicated that the predictors of poverty were living alone, race, total number of functional limitations, and type of retirement income. The policy implications resulting from these findings, suggesting late life families' vulnerability will be discussed.

Session #238-17

CURRENT AND PAST FAMILY INFLUENCES ON THE WELL-BEING OF THE YOUNG-OLD AND THE OLD-OLD J. Steven Fulks, Department of Family and Human Development, Utah State University, Logan, UT 84322-2905

While research on the young-old and old-old has grown in recent years, gaps still exist in the literature. The purpose of this study was to explore differences between the young-old and old-old in regard to five domains: family of origin, current family relationships, support network, coping strategy, and well-being. A sample of 92 subjects in the age groups 60 to 69, 70 to 79, and 80 to 89 were recruited. The results using structural model equations found family of origin to continue to play significant roles in current family interactions and well-being in later life.

Session #238-18

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS OF OLDER FAMILIES

Knipscheer, Kees and Lamme, Simone  
Vrije Universiteit, Prins Hendriklaan 29, 1075  
AZ Amsterdam

This paper will present experiences and first results in developing and using a questionnaire assessing family-characteristics and functioning of older families. Our purpose is to identify group-characteristics that can be linked to both receiving and giving support within the family.

Based on the questionnaires developed by Olson and Moos and Moos (these both meant for research on young families) we formulated 40 items. Our scale consists of 5 subscales: cohesion, expressiveness, trust in organisation, conflict and normative dependency.

As part of a larger study on living arrangements and social networks of elderly people, 150 elderly parents have been interviewed about their families and family social support.

Our next step will be to send the family characteristics questionnaire to their (in-law) children, in order to have intergenerational ratings of the functioning of older families.

Session #238-19

A PREDICTIVE MODEL OF OLDER WIDOWS' MENTAL HEALTH. O'Brien, Ruth, Assoc. Prof., Univ. of CO, Denver, CO 80262.

The specific aims of this study were (1) identify the incidence of psychiatric morbidity among widows (N=364) during the first two years of bereavement, and (2) identify predictors of widows' mental health outcomes. The study employed a longitudinal panel design with data collection at 6 wks, 6, 12, 18, and 24 mos following the spouse's death. A total of 75 (21%) of the widows met DSM-III criteria for psychiatric morbidity. Using a linear structural equation approach, a model predicting widows' mental health outcomes was estimated. Within the model, other concurrent negative life events had direct positive effects on network unsupportiveness and psychiatric morbidity. Whereas, network unsupportiveness had both a direct positive effect and an indirect effect on psychiatric morbidity through passive coping and passive coping had a direct positive effect on psychiatric morbidity.

Session #239-1

THE EFFECTS OF RECENT PARENTAL DIVORCE ON YOUNG ADULTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE  
Kozuch, Patricia  
Penn State University  
State College, PA 16801

This study hypothesizes that the degree of parental conflict will better predict young adults' attitudes toward marriage and divorce than parental marital status.

Data comes from a study of 410 white young adults (18-23), from recently divorced parents and from intact homes.

Young adults of divorce reported more family conflict in their teens and also hold less traditional views of marriage than those from intact homes. Further analyses will examine the role of parental conflict in this relationship to test the main hypothesis of this study.

Session #239-2

YOUNG ADULTS' RELATIONS WITH PARENTS: A COMPARISON OF RECENTLY DIVORCED AND INTACT FAMILIES. Teresa M. Cooney, Univ. of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716.

This study extends past work by examining the effect of recent parental divorce on young adults' relations with their parents. Analyses are based on a sample of 450 youth, ages 18-23, half of whom have experienced their parents' divorce within 15 months of the study. The youth in the other half are from intact families. The findings indicate that mother-child relations are not different based on parents' marital status. But, father-child relations in recently divorced families are significantly less intimate than those in intact families, for both sons and daughters. Further analyses examine predictors of parent-child intimacy for the 2 groups.

Session #239-3

UNDERSTANDING VARIATION IN THE IMPACT OF DIVORCE ON DELINQUENCY BEHAVIORS: A STRESS AND COPING PERSPECTIVE. Moran, Patricia, and Toray, Tamina, Dept. of Human Development and Family Sciences, Oregon State University, Corvallis Oregon 97331.

The purpose of this study was to explore variation in the impact of divorce on delinquency behavior of adolescents by examining coping resources available to them. Data were collected from virtually all students attending a middle school. Subjects were administered an extensive questionnaire during a classroom period. Results revealed that the availability of coping resources was strongly related to delinquency behavior of adolescents from divorced families but not to adolescents from intact families. Results indicate that the availability of coping resources should be considered in the assessment and treatment of adolescents in divorced families.

Session #239-4

FAMILY STRUCTURE AND THE TIMING OF HOME-LEAVING. Aquilino, Wm. University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53711

The impact of family structure on children's home-leaving was explored using data from the 1988 National Survey of Families and Households. Exposure to most forms of nonintact living situations during childhood substantially raised the likelihood of establishing early residential independence. Types of nonintact structures differed in the strength of effects. Girls who acquired a stepparent left home sooner than girls who remained in a single-parent family. The opposite effect was found for boys. Adopted children and children who lived with neither parent were the most likely of all to establish early residential independence.

Session #239-5

POSTDIVORCE RELATIONSHIPS: PREDICTORS OF PARENTS' WELL-BEING. Brenda S. Dozier and Donna L. Sollie, Auburn University, Family and Child Development, Auburn, AL 36849.

This study reports factors in aspects of the emotional and coparental relationship that predict the personal well-being of divorced parents. Ninety-five respondents, with a mean age of 42 years, were evaluated using the Personal Well-Being Scale (Campbell, Converse, & Rodgers, 1976), Masheter's (1988) postdivorce attachment measure, and Arhron's (1981) coparenting scales. Utilizing hierarchical multiple regression procedures, the best predictor of well-being was preoccupied attachment. Other factors that contributed to personal well-being were children's age, satisfaction with coparenting, and conflicted coparenting. Time since divorce and satisfaction with contact frequency did not significantly contribute to well-being. The findings suggest that researchers and clinicians should focus on the emotional tone of the postdivorce couple relationship.

Session #239-6

SIBLINGS AND DIVORCE: THE INFLUENCE OF FAMILY RELATIONS, MARITAL QUALITY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS. Thomas, Sabrina L., Volling, Brenda, Lisson, Robert, C., & MacKinnon, Carol E., Department of Child Development and Family Relations, Greensboro, NC 27412.

This study examined the association between mothers' marital status and SES (based on education and income), conflict management in, and quality of dyadic relationships (husband-wife, mother-son, father-son, son-sibling) within their families. Questionnaire and interview data were collected from 96 high/low SES, white/black, and married/divorced mothers. Siblings in divorced families were found to be more aggressive than those from married families. Mothers of these siblings were found to be more aggressive with their (ex-)husbands than were married mothers. Less-educated divorced mothers had the most aggressive sons. Implications of these findings were discussed.

Session #239-7

THE EFFECTS OF ADULT CHILDREN'S DIVORCE ON AGING PARENTS: APPLYING THE DOUBLE ABCX MODEL OF FAMILY STRESS. R. R. Hamon, J. D. Thiessen, Behavioral Science Department, Messiah College, Grantham, PA 17027.

Fifty-two parents, ranging from 54 to 87 years of age, were recruited to participate in a qualitative assessment evaluating the impact of adult children's marital dissolution on aging parents. The Double ABCX Model of Family Stress proved useful in providing a framework for understanding the life changes required of the aged parents. The stressor, the adult child's divorce, was reportedly accompanied by psychological, physical, and familial hardships. Resources cited included previous experience with divorce, family cohesion, personal characteristics, social support, and material assets. Perceptions of the event ranged from relief that a bad situation had ended to one of the worst and most challenging transitions with which parents have had to deal.

Session #239-8

SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF THE CIRCUMPLEX MODEL

Donahue, Susan

14230 North 19th Avenue, 168-S  
Phoenix, Arizona 85023

The present study was designed to test the validity of the Circumplex model using a comparison sample of clinical and non-clinical single parent families. Hypothesis One proposed that non-clinical families were more likely than clinical families to report higher family satisfaction. Findings were based on responses to the Family Adaptability and Cohesion Evaluation Scale (FACES III) and the Family Satisfaction Scale. Respondents were 90 female single parents (50=non-clinical; 40=clinical). Results from the studies support the hypotheses.

As more clinicians begin to consider the Circumplex model as a useful tool in diagnosing and treating problem families, it is imperative that further testing of the model continue in order to provide clinical utility of the Circumplex model.

Session #239-9

STRESS AND ADOLESCENT BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS IN SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES. Jennifer L. Kerpeleman and Joe F. Pittman, Dept. of Fam & Child Dev., Auburn Univ., Auburn, AI 36849.

Single parents of adolescents are good candidates for role strain, fulfilling several criteria for being considered a highly stressed group. Their family stress is likely linked to rates of behavior problems among their adolescent children. Using data from the National Survey of Families and Households (Sweet, Bumpass, & Call, 1988), we isolated a group of 584 single parent families with adolescent children. Two regression analyses were specified, one considering the full sample of single parents (n=582) and a second examining only those single parents who were also currently employed (n=428). Only 15% of the variability in the number of reported behavior problems in our two samples of single parents was explained. However, for both groups, the Betas reveal that the single parent's relationship with the children is most important; better relationships are associated with fewer problems. Parental confidence, time investments in the parental role, and a positive relationship with the children appear to minimize behavior problems regardless of ecological and economic factors.

Session #239-10

DYNAMICS OF WOMEN'S ECONOMIC DISTRESS AS A RESULT OF DIVORCE. Catlett, Beth S. & McHenry, Patrick C., Ohio St. Univ. Dept. of Family Rel. and Human Dev., Cols., OH 43210.

Feminist scholars frequently have noted the costs imposed on women by economic dependence. These costs are highlighted by the compelling evidence of women's post-divorce economic decline -- a decline that may force women and their children into poverty. This presentation will synthesize the major research findings demonstrating women's post-divorce economic decline, and depict the three basic factors identified as leading to the decline's persistent and often devastating nature: 1) a society that limits women's earning potential; 2) a legal system that reinforces and increases gender inequities; and 3) failure of public assistance programs to facilitate divorced women's transition from dependence to autonomy.



Session #239-11

RESPONDING TO WELFARE: SINGLE MOTHERS IN A CANADIAN CONTEXT. Carolynne Gorlick, Soc. Wk; Alan Pomfret, Soc., King's Col., U. of West. ON, London, Canada N6A 2M3.

Drawing on the general research literature on personality & social structure, this paper describes & offers an explanation of the varied responses to poverty by a sample of single mothers. Taking a stress & coping perspective complemented by learning theory allows for the inclusion of a wider range of personality & outcome variables than is usually found in this research approach.

The sample consists of 150 single mothers on social assistance & 150 employed single mothers. 125 of the social assistance parents were interviewed twice, approximately 1 year apart. Some of these women had been married & middle class; others have always been poor and single.

The focus is on the varied responses to poverty of the social assistance mothers, especially their subjective identification of stressors from among a range of objective conditions or strains. The effects of the relatively more helpful responses to their situation (i.e., social support, exit strategies) are examined along with the more negative aspects. The main stress & coping outcome variables are general health & well being, mental as well as physical. Moreover, given recent arguments for expanding the range of outcomes examined in these kinds of studies (e.g., Kohn, 1990; Miller, 1988) some general cognitive orientations & psychological states, especially self-esteem & coping techniques, will be included & interpreted as outcomes rather than conditioning variables from the perspective of learning theory. The paper includes discussion of some of the more interesting methodological & conceptual issues associated with this approach.

The overall aim is to better understand the sources & outcomes of the varied responses these women have to their situation. Consequently, the paper concludes with a delineation of how this knowledge can be used in assessing current policies and programs as well as formulating more effective ones.

Session #239-12

PARENTING AFTER DIVORCE: A COMPARISON OF BLACK AND WHITE SINGLE PARENTS. Patrick C. McKenry, Dept. of Family Rel. & Human Dev., Ohio St. Univ., Columbus, OH 43210. Mark A. Fine, Dept. of Psych., Univ. of Dayton, Dayton, OH 45469.

Using socio-cultural theory, this study sought to determine cultural differences in Black and White adjustment to single parenthood following divorce. The study used a subsample from the National Survey of Families and Households (n=641). Measures consisted of a series of rating scales assessing parenting behaviors, parenting involvement, parenting expectations, parental satisfaction, and perceived well-being of a focal child. MANCOVA and ANCOVA, controlling for SES and time since separation, indicated that Black single parents were more authoritarian, had higher expectations, were more satisfied as parents, and perceived their child as having greater well-being than did their White counterparts.

Session #239-13

FORCE POVERTY: BLENDED/STEPFAMILY ADJUSTMENTS Campbell, S. Craig, Department of Child and Family Studies, Weber State University, Ogden, UT 84408-1301

The formation of a blended/step family often results in "forced poverty." The research effort was an exploratory pilot study of 60 blended families, conducted in a conjoint family therapy/education format. Twenty families (parents, high school to elementary age children) in three different training groups were conducted (N=309).

The training involved development and use of an education model, to train blended families in a variety of areas. Financial stresses and strains and near poverty adjustments were addressed.

Development of a training manual and several self-help brochures was a research outcome, including one on Money Management.

Blended/step dynamics and structure was seen to impose near poverty-like circumstances in families.

Session #239-14

THE STEPFAMILY; RECONSTRUCTION, TRIAL, OR INNOVATION? Irene J. Levin, Univ. of Trondheim, Trondheim, Norway.

Even though the stepfamily is not a new phenomenon, this family form does not have any model for how it is supposed to be. When a stepfamily is established, the sole available model in our societies is the one of the nuclear family.

In this study of stepfamilies I have found that there are at least three patterns of behavior within the realm of the stepfamily. One pattern is a *reconstruction* which is to copy the structure of the nuclear family. In the second pattern the couples want to *try* various sorts of behavior in order to explore what fits them. The third pattern is *innovation*. The couples want to construct a new family form.

The results presented come from a qualitative study in Norway of approximately 60 persons, where everyone in the household aged five years or more were interviewed.

#### Session #239-15

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DIFFERENT FROM EX-SPOUSES AND STEPFAMILY MARITAL INTIMACY. Gold, Joshua.

The resolution of economic remarr. is related to stepfamily functioning. This resolution reflects the rel. between ex-spouses and its relation to stepfamily marital functioning. We tested the hypothesis that ex-spousal differentiation is related to stepfamily marital intimacy. Volunteer couples from the Stepfamily Association of America (n=150) completed the "What Happens Between Ex-Spouses After Divorce" inventory to assess ex-spousal differentiation and the PAIR inventory to measure marital intimacy. A significant pos relationship between the variables was found. Significant main/interac effects for residence of children & birth of a mutual child, but not for family configuration or length of time married, on the dependent meas. were found. Results support the study's hypothesis and suggest the need for attention to ex-spousal rel. as part of stepfamily therapy.

#### Session #239-16

PARENTAL BEHAVIORS AS FACTORS IN ADOLESCENTS' ATTACHMENT IN INTACT AND STEPFAMILIES. Connor M. Walters-Chapman, Dept. of Fam/Child/Cons. Sci., FL State Univ., Tallahassee, FL 32306; Stephen F. Walters-Chapman, Proj. Coord., Fam. Mediation Project, Leon County Courthouse, Tallahassee, FL 32301; Wayne Hill, Dept. of Fam., Child, & Cons. Sci., FL State Univ., Tallahassee, FL 32306.

The contribution of parental behaviors in the development of secure vs. insecure attachment of adolescents in intact and stepfamilies was examined. 457 adolescents enrolled in basic studies courses in a Southeastern university completed questionnaires including demographic information, Parent Attachment Scale (PAS), and adaptation of Hazan and Shaver's Attachment Style Measure. From the completed questionnaires, 75 stepfamily subjects were purposively selected and compared with 75 randomly selected intact family subjects. The data were analyzed using stepwise multiple regression. For stepfamilies, quality of attachment to mothers was predicted only by the warmth/affection subscale ( $R^2 = .42$ ), and by consistency and comfort subscales ( $R^2 = .53$ ) for fathers. Quality of attachment to stepparents was predicted by separation protest/secure base and reciprocity subscales ( $R^2 = .65$ ). Predictors in intact families varied from those in stepfamilies, warmth/affection and comfort predicting attachment to fathers ( $R^2 = .38$ ) and for mothers, comfort ( $R^2 = .23$ ) accounting for the differences in adolescent quality of attachment.

#### Session #239-17

FAMILY STRUCTURE, PERCEIVED AMBIGUITY OF (STEP)PARENT ROLES, AND PERCEIVED SELF-COMPETENCE IN YOUNG ADOLESCENTS. Lawrence A. Kurdek, Psychology Department, Wright State University, Dayton, OH 45435, Mark A. Fine, Psychology Department, University of Dayton, Dayton, OH 45469-1430.

Family structure differences in adolescents' perceptions of self-competence and the ambiguity of (step)parent roles were assessed. Junior high school students from divorced single-mother ( $n = 74$ ), stepfather ( $n = 77$ ), and stepmother ( $n = 21$ ) families perceived themselves as less competent than students in intact families ( $n = 329$ ). Relative to students in other family structures, those from stepfather families reported greater ambiguity of the (step)father role, and those from stepmother families reported greater ambiguity of the (step)mother role. Family structure failed to account for variance in perceived competence beyond that explained by perceived ambiguity of (step)parent roles.

#### Session #239-18

STEPFAMILY-STEPCHILD IDENTITY DEVELOPMENT: A COMMUNICATION PERSPECTIVE. Kathleen M. Galvin and Pamela Cooper, Communication Studies Dept., Northwestern Univ., Evanston, IL 60208

Based on the premise that stepfamily subgroup relationships are often not-so-freely chosen, we investigated the constitutive and management functions of communication in developing stepparent-stepchild relationships. A questionnaire focusing on communication strategies, language usage and explicit metacommunication was constructed. Thirty stepparents and fifty stepchildren completed the questionnaire. Twenty respondents agreed to interviews.

Results of data analysis indicated initial communication between stepparents and stepchildren involved few topics, avoidance of problem areas, and few statements of personal needs. Developed relationships were characterized by spending more time together, direct statements of affection, higher self disclosure and a wider range of topics discussed. Positive changes were attributed to maturation, development of personal history and changes in personal feelings. Familial reference and forms of address underwent change as relationships developed. Little explicit metacommunication or direct discussion of the stepchild-stepparent relationship took place. We suggest ways such findings relate to stepparent-stepchild identity development and contribute to an understanding of stepfamily communication.

Session #241

TIPS ON WRITING FUNDABLE GRANT APPLICATIONS. Gay C. Kitson, Dept. of Soc., U of Akron, Akron, OH, 44325-1905.

Participants:

Richard J. Gelles, Fam. Violence Research Prog., U of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI, 02881.

Harold D. Grotevant, Dept. of Fam. Soc. Sci., U of MN, 1985 Buford Ave., St. Paul, MN, 55108.

Leonor B. Johnson, Dept. of Fam. Resources & Human Development, Arizona State U., Tempe, AZ, 85287-2502.

Gay C. Kitson, Dept. of Soc., U of Akron, Akron, OH, 44325-1905.

NCFR members who are or have recently been on NIMH and NSF review panels will discuss the "nuts and bolts" of writing applications, some dos and don'ts to keep in mind for proposals with a marriage or family focus. Topics will include: 1) identifying sources of funding; 2) describing the review process. Elements to consider in the application include: 1) making a case for the project in a focused literature review; 2) discussing preliminary studies/feasibility estimates for the project; 3) describing methodology and data analysis to best advantage; 4) handling concerns about human subjects; and 5) planning and justifying the budget. If the application is not initially approved for funding (as many are not), methods of handling reviewers' "pink sheet" comments in order to revise and resubmit the application will be discussed. Time will be allocated for questions.

Session #244

THE MORALITY OF POVERTY: SOCIAL VALUES WHICH PERMIT A POVERTY CLASS TO EXIST AND TO ENDURE. Walter F. Sullivan, Bishop of the Diocese of Richmond, VA  
Discussant: Paula W. Dail, LeBaron Hall, IA State Univ., Ames, IA 50011.

The discussion will center upon the role of social values in shaping the moral structures of society, and the role of religious institutions in developing and maintaining these. In addition, the role of religious institutions in promoting social change will also be addressed.

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Session #304

THE TEAM APPROACH TO PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND EFFECTIVE TEACHING. Tammy H. Scheidegger, Janice Fulmer, Family Relations & Human Development Ohio State Univ., Columbus, OH 43210.

The team approach often used to train and supervise individuals in the helping profession is a viable tool that can be used to facilitate the individual growth of those who work as educators. The team approach focuses on colleagues using the guidance of one another in an organized manner to lead discussion about appropriate and effective ways in which they may use their knowledge base to educate and help others. By using the techniques of positive feedback and questioning, team members help each other illicit suggestions regarding alternative approaches to old dilemmas. This nonthreatening approach builds an individual's confidence without questioning their own competence as professionals.

Session #310

THE CIRCUMPLEX MODEL FACES THE 1990s. Candyce Russell and Mark White. HDFS, Kansas State Univ., Manhattan, KS 66506.

Participants:

Amith Ben-David (Private Practice, Haifa 34761, Israel) A Test of Adaptability: How Do Subjects Interpret The Curvilinear And The Linear Hypotheses.

Robert Green (School of Social Work, Virginia Commonwealth Univ., Richmond, VA 23284) Evaluating FACES III: Implications for FACES IV.

Volker Thomas (Counselor Educ., U of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242) Observational Family Assessment: A Methodological Study of the Clinical Rating Scale of Olson's Circumplex Model

Mark White (same as above) Family Cohesion: Reflections From Behind the Mirror

Discussants:

David Olson (Family Social Science, U of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108)

Candyce Russell (same as above)

Douglas Sprenkle (CDFS, Purdue Univ., W. Lafayette, IN 47906)

Cohesion and adaptability, two of the three salient dimensions of the Circumplex model, have been hypothesized to be curvilinearly related to family health and functioning. Empirical support for this hypothesis, however, has been mixed. Therefore, is it the Circumplex model that must be modified; or does the latest FACES instrument, FACES III, not tap the curvilinear aspects of family cohesion and adaptability, or should both model and instrument be refined? The purpose of this symposium is to offer answers to these significant questions. Evaluations of FACES III and research leading to the development of FACES IV will be discussed. In addition, directions for future clinical and research applications of the Circumplex model and the FACES instruments will be suggested.

#### Session #311

SOCIAL COGNITION AND ADJUSTMENT IN STEPFAMILIES. Mark Fine, Department of Psychology, University of Dayton, Dayton, OH 45469-1430.

##### Participants:

Marilyn Coleman and Lawrence Ganong (Human Development and Family Studies, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO 65211) Remarriage Beliefs and Stepfamily Adjustment.

Lawrence Ganong and Marilyn Coleman (Human Development and Family Studies, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO 65211) Empirical Examination of the Content of Stepfamily Stereotypes.

Mark Fine (Psychology, University of Dayton, Dayton, OH 45469-1430) and Lawrence Kurdek (Psychology, Wright State University, Dayton, OH 45435) Relations among (Step)parental Role Ambiguity, Stepfamily Myths, and Adjustment in Stepfamilies.

Kay Pasley (Human Development and Family Studies, Colorado State University, Ft. Collins, CO 80523) and Cheryl Buehler (Child and Family Studies, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996) Psychological Presence of Father to Child: An Extension of Boundary Ambiguity Research.

Discussant: Greg Kennedy (Home Economics, Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, MO 64093)

This symposium explores how a number of social cognitive variables (beliefs about remarriage and step-parenting, stepfamily stereotypes,

boundary ambiguity, (step)parental role ambiguity, stepfamily myths) relate to stepfamily adjustment. Findings will be integrated to further theoretical development of how social cognitive processes are related to stepfamily adjustment.

#### Session #312

TRENDS AND PROBLEMS IN GRADUATE EDUCATION IN FAMILY SCIENCE.

Thomas B. Holman, Family Science, SWKT, Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602.

##### Participants:

Randal D. Day, Dept. of Soc., WA State Univ., Pullman, WA 99164, Wesley R. Burr, CFLE, Family Science, SWKT, Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602, Gary W. Peterson, Dept. of Fam. Res. & Hum. Dev., AZ State Univ., Tempe, UT 85287.

Discussant: Thomas B. Holman.

The discussion by panel members will include (1) preparing undergraduates for graduate education in family science, (2) the pros and cons of an interdepartmental Ph.D. program, (3) the administrative labyrinth of setting up a new family science graduate program, and (4) the future of graduate education in family science.

#### Session #313

THE FAMILY SUPPORT ACT: ITS IMPLEMENTATION AND IMPACT, NATION-WIDE. Catherine S. Chilman (1435 4th St. SW, #B411, Washington, DC 20024).

Participants: Shirley Zimmerman (Dept. of Fam. Soc. Sci., McNeal Hall, Univ. of MN, St. Paul, MN 55108; Catherine S. Chilman

The Family Support Act of 1988 was planned as welfare reform, aimed centrally at job training and employment of AFDC parents, child care services for their children, and enforced child support of absent parents. This federal-state-local program was to go into operation by October, 1990. Its actual implementation at state and local levels faces many barriers, including shortage of funds, high rates of unemployment, inadequate child care resources, learning and skill deficits of many recipients, and so on. States vary in their successes and problems, as will be discussed.

Session #314

ALCOHOLIC FAMILIES' INFLUENCES ON CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH. Roosa, Mark Fam Res and Human Dev, Arizona State U, Tempe, AZ, 85287.

Participants:

Farrell, Michael Barnes, Grace (N.Y. State Research Inst on Alcoholism, Buffalo, N.Y. 14260) High Family Cohesion as a Buffer against the Effects of a Heavy Drinking Parent.

Tweed, S.H. Ryff, C.D. (Psych & Sch of Nursing, U. of Wisc., Madison, WI 53792) Early Family Environment and Adult Psychological Adjustment: A Comparative Analysis.

Shell, Rita Roosa, Mark (Psych, Fam Res & Human Dev, Arizona State U, Tempe, AZ, 85287) Family Influences on Children's Coping as a Function of Parental Alcoholism Status.

Roosa, Mark Tein, Jenn-Y n Groppenbacher, N. Michaels, Marcia (Prog for Prevention Res, Arizona State U, Tempe, AZ 85287) Parenting and Child Mental Health in Alcoholic Families.

Discussant: Lewis, Robert (Fam Studies, Purdue U, W. Lafayette, IN 47906).

Little is known about the means by which alcoholic families negatively influence children's development nor whether these influences are transient or last into adulthood. The symposium discusses results from three studies of relatively large (N=200-699) non-clinical samples that examine the relationship between specific family characteristics or parenting practices and child mental health. These family/parenting variables distinguish between alcoholic families whose children are at high risk of developing problems and those whose children are at low risk. The results have implications for family interventions with alcoholic families targeting the welfare of the children.

Session #315

COALITION BUILDING: KEY TO CREATING POSITIVE CHANGE FOR FAMILIES LIVING IN POVERTY. Margaret Slinski, Ext., Spec., Pioneer Valley Office, 15 Straw Ave., Northampton, MA 01060.

Participants:  
Tanner Nelson, Patricia (Ext., Spec., DE., Coop. Ext., Townsend

Hall, DE 18717-1301.) WCASA Families Matter.

Miller-Hayl, Jan (Health Educator, State Coop., Ext., 121 Aylesworth, Fort Collins, CO 80523.) DARE to Be You.

Slinski, Margaret D. (Ext., Spec., U. of MA Cooperative Ext.) Building Communities of Support for Families in Poverty.

Temke, Mary W. (Ext., Spec., Coop., Ext., 123 Taylor Hall, Durham, NH. 03874.) Family Resource Coalition. Discussant: William Peterson, Ph.D, Assistant Director, 4-H/Youth Development, Colorado State Coop., Ext.

Young families living in poverty need a constellation of services in order to respond to their basic needs, societal isolation and emotional exhaustion. In many states coalitions of concerned groups have produced cost efficient holistic approaches to strengthening families in poverty.

This symposium will review coalitions that have effectively responded to the needs of poor parents & youth. Participants will describe how groups have come together to design programming that works. Research & evaluation documenting program success will be shared.

Session 316

FAMILY POVERTY AND SUPPORT IN OLD AGE: COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES. Karen Altergott, Family Research Inst., Purdue Univ., West Lafayette, IN 47907.

Participants: Irwanto and Li-Wen Lin (Family Research Inst., Purdue Univ., West Lafayette, IN 47907) Aging and poverty in Asia.

Robert John (Dept. of Soc., Univ. of KS, Lawrence, KS) American Indian Elders: Income security and family support.

Discussants: Jan Trost (Sociologiska Institutionen, Uppsala Universitet, Box 513, S-75120, Uppsala, Sweden; Karen Altergott

The multigenerational family system provides support for its members in many different national and cultural contexts. The global context of development, rapid population aging and disruptions to family systems resulting from micro- and macro-poverty complicate family support for older people. In this symposium, the interdependence of generations for several regions is discussed. The macro-economic contexts, the



political environments, and the cultural variations raise many questions about family systems and aging. Discussants will raise issues about the global aspects of family care to the aged and the challenges for family science, family action, and for national and international policy.

#### Session #317

**PATERS, PROFILES, AND POVERTY.** Furrow, James, Dept Of Human Dev., KS State U., Manhattan, KS 66506.

##### Participants:

Canfield, Ken, (Natl. Center for Fathering, Manhattan, KS 66502) Profiles in Fathering: A National Survey of Religious Fathers.

Swihart, Judson, (HDFS., KS State U. Manhattan, KS 66506) Fathering Factors and Dimensions.

Silliman, Ben (Hum Ecol. Louis. Tech U., Rustin LA. 71272) Fathering Factors and Dimensions.

Furrow, James, (HDFS. KS State U., Manhattan, KS 66506) Fathering Satisfaction: Impact of Religion and Economic Status.

Burwell, Don (Spring Arbor Col., Dearborn, MI 48124) Iron Sharpens Iron: Identification and Intervention with Black Fathers.

Discussant: Balswick, Jack, (Psych. Fuller Theo. Sem., Pasadena, CA 91182)

The Symposium "Paters, Profiles, and Poverty" introduces a model of fathering relevant to religious families. The symposium focuses on a descriptive analysis of fathering styles taken from a national sample of over 2000 fathers from religiously oriented backgrounds. Research from this survey has been conducted which provides a detailed analysis of a fathering model. Fathering issues are addressed with special emphasis being placed on fathers from religious, Afro-american, and poverty backgrounds. A secondary purpose of the symposium involves reporting the effects of religious variables in the development of a fathering model. Specific attention will be given to the relationship of certain religious variables to family satisfaction. It will be argued that spirituality is a significant component of successful fathers in religious families. The final goal of the symposium is to provide detailed accounts of the application of the model and its' companion curriculum with fathers of black families.

#### Session #320-1

**GLOBAL HAPPINESS OF AFRICAN AMERICAN HUSBANDS AND WIVES.** Ball, Richard E., and Airsman, Linda A., Dept. of Soc. Sciences, Ferris St. Univ., Big Rapids, MI 49307.

Having children at home may be related to less overall happiness for whites. This research shows the relationship between numbers of children and overall global happiness for a national probability subsample of 234 African American husbands and 292 wives. Children are placed in three age cohorts: newborn-5 years, 6-12 years, and 13-17 years. Several relevant control variables also are included. We find that while numbers of children in the categories 6-12 years and 13-17 years are significantly and negatively related to global happiness for both husbands and wives in zero-order correlation, significance is lost in the multiple regression. Instead, number of children newborn-5 years becomes significantly and positively related to global happiness for wives.

#### Session #320-2

**GENERAL SATISFACTION AMONG AFRICAN AMERICANS: THE SIGNIFICANCE OF HEALTH AND INCOME.** Parish, Eddie William, App. Hum. Ecol., Abilene Christian Univ., Abilene, TX.

There have been several studies predicting life & family satisfaction among African Americans, but none have analyzed a measure of general satisfaction. Utilizing a national representative sample of African Americans, predictors of general satisfaction were calculated. Data gathered from General Social Surveys' NORC data were analyzed from 1972-1989. The data were grouped into 2 periods from 1972-1982 (n=1893) & 1983-1989 (n=1558) which allowed comparison across time for any significant change. Following a factor analyses of 5 questions relating to satisfaction, a measure of general satisfaction was derived. Stepwise regression analyses were performed which allowed the variable that explains the most to be entered first. For Group 1 the loadings were health, family income, and age, while for Group 2 the loadings were health, family income, education, and age. There were no significant changes across time. The interaction of poverty (family income) and health are significant predictors of general satisfaction.



Session #320-3

FAMILY VALUES TRANSMISSION  
THROUGH PROVERBS AS RELATED TO  
THE FAMILY CONNECTEDNESS OF  
AFRICAN AMERICAN ADULTS  
Jackson, Vera. Howard Univ.  
Wash., D.C. 20059.

The study focus was the sharing of fam. values via proverbs. Exchange theory explained value-sharing.

76 African American HUSW grad students were the subjects. This secondary analysis was based upon McAdoo's data.

The fam value, Blood thicker had the highest mean. The neg racial identity value, Black Kill had the lowest mean. The neg gender value, Women bitches had the lowest mean score for all scales.

Parents had stronger agreement than non-parents on fam value. Single adults were higher in their agreement than married adults on the same value.

Session #320-4

AFRICAN-AMERICAN SINGLE MOTHERS  
STATUS: ITS IMPACT ON SELF-ESTEEM  
IN HER AND HER ADOLESCENT SON  
Talley, Carol W., D.S.W. & McAdoo,  
Harriette, Ph.D., Howard University,  
Washington, DC 20059

This study was designed to generate empirical data on impact of parental singlehood on self-esteem of mother & son. The survey was to test hypotheses & to explain & explore variances in self-esteem development. This study found that there is no significant difference between family structure, single mother status & the self-esteem of their sons. In all marital statuses self-esteem scores for mother & son had little variation. For the mothers & sons both the self-esteem scores range from average to high. There was significant relationship between mothers' & sons' Tennessee Identity scores & their self-esteem scores. Self-satisfaction for mother & son revealed significant relationships between self-esteem & self-satisfaction.

Session #320-5

MAKING A WAY: ECONOMIC STRATEGIES OF  
SOUTHERN URBAN AFRO-AMERICAN FAMILIES  
1900 AND 1936. Andrea G. Hunter,  
Depts. of Psychology and Black Studies,  
Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh,  
PA 15260.

This paper explores the economic strategies of two-parent Afro-American families in Atlanta, GA in 1900 (n=446) and 1936 (n=408). The central aim of this work is to examine the interrelationship between patterns of household membership (extended kin & boarders) and the employment of secondary wage earners (wives & offspring). Over 1 in 3 households included kin and/or boarders at both time points. Wives and offspring were important sources of supplemental income; however, during the Depression offspring's employment declined and employed wives were less likely to work throughout the year. Loglinear analysis indicated the strategies families relied on were interconnected and the ways families were likely to combine strategies varied in 1900 and 1936.

Session #320-6

COMPARISON OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF  
ELDERLY MINORITY GROUPS IN MISSISSIPPI  
Wanda Dodson and Ahmad Suleiman, Dept.  
of Home Ec., Miss. State Univ., Miss.  
State, MS 39762.

We compared the nutritional status of three elderly, low-income groups: whites (n=75), blacks (n=50), and Choctaw Indians (n=26). The database emanated from an AoA Grant # 90AR0073. Black women were significantly heavier than white or Choctaw women; both black men and women had higher blood pressure than their counterparts. Women from all ethnic groups consumed a similar amount of nutrients, but dietary intake of men varied in practically all nutrients. Choctaw men and women had higher blood glucose but lower cholesterol than did other ethnic groups. Blood cholesterol was similar in blacks and whites, but blacks had lower triglyceride levels. We conclude that the nutritional status of elderly minority populations differ and further examination of data are needed to identify these differences.

Session #320-7  
**ETHNICITY, GENDER, AND THE GRIEF RESPONSE.** Kevin Ann Oltjenbruns, Dept. of HDFS, CO State Univ., Ft. Collins 80523

Family counselors and other support persons need to be sensitive to the variability of grief reactions possible among various clientele groups. Although there is much research focusing on Anglos' grief, there is essentially none that examines grief reactions of ethnic minorities. This study compared responses of 39 Mexican American college students with those of 61 Anglo college students on the Grief Experience Inventory. Subjects must have experienced, within the prior 2 years, the death of an individual that they regarded as "very close." The Mexican American sample had significantly higher scores on 2 scales: Loss of Control and Somatization.

Significant gender-related differences were found on 4 scales: Loss of Control, Rumination, Depersonalization and Social Desirability, with females having the higher scores. Although there are many commonalities in grief reactions of various groups, practitioners should refrain from the assumption that all clientele populations would benefit similarly from a particular intervention strategy.

Session #320-8  
**FAMILY ROUTINES AMONG BLACK, NATIVE AMERICAN, AND WHITE FAMILIES.** David C. Dollahite, CDFR, UNCG, Greensboro, NC 27412-5001.

Family routines data, measured by 30-item scale (adaptation of Family Routines Inventory). Random sample of fathers (n=98) and mothers (n=155) of 7th-graders in NC (38% Black, 33% Native American, 29% White). T-Tests separately performed for fathers and mothers across three ethnic levels. White parents reported greater level of family routinization than Black and Native American. Greater similarity between two minority groups than between Whites and either minority. Greater similarity across three ethnic groups in responses of women than men. T-Tests of routinization item differences across high and low levels of family cohesion produced significant differences for Black fathers (16/30), mothers (20/30); Nat. Am. fathers (9/30), mothers (3/30); White fathers (3/30), mothers (6/30). Support by NC Ag. Research Service.

Session #320-9  
**VALUES AND PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN CHILD'S EDUCATION AMONG BLACK, NATIVE AMERICAN, AND WHITE FAMILIES.** Sandra Walls, David C. Dollahite, CDFR, UNCG, Greensboro, NC 27412-5001.

Random sample of fathers (n=98) and mothers (n=155) of 7th-graders in NC (38% Black, 33% Native American, and 29% White). Used 17-item scale measuring parental involvement in children's education. Respondents also asked about their value orientation. T-Tests performed separately for fathers and mothers across the three ethnic levels. White respondents reported greater involvement with child's education than both Black and Native American. Greater similarity of between two minority groups than between the White and minority parents. Mothers of all groups more similar than fathers. Significant differences in values orientation across ethnic groups and gender. Conclusions about parent involvement in children's education drawn. Support by NC Ag. Research Service.

Session #320-10  
**COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS TO STRENGTHEN RESOURCES FOR NATIVE AMERICAN FAMILIES ON THE WIND RIVER RESERVATION.** Patricia Stoeck, Wind River Health Promotion Program, Karen King, Shoshone and Arapaho Head Start, Duncan Perrote, Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes Early Intervention Program, Ft. Washakie, WY 82501.

In 1988 a Community Needs Assessment and Resource Inventory was completed on the Wind River Reservation with a 95.8% response rate, documenting chronic economic depression. By responding to expressed needs, program leaders have begun organizing the community for change, including development of program components which utilize a family systems approach. Strategies of three family-oriented programs will be described: a health promotion program which encourages active family participation in making healthy life choices; the Head Start's process of shared control to enhance parenting skills and community empowerment; and efforts of the Early Intervention Program to document and identify Fetal Alcohol Syndrome cases as a basis for developing family life education on the reservation.

Session #320-11

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR PATTERNS AMONG AMERICAN INDIAN ADOLESCENT FEMALES. Velma McBride-Murry, Univ. of CT, Storrs, CT, & James J. Ponzetti, Central WA Univ., Ellensburg, WA.

Although much investigation has been directed at adolescent sexual behavior, very little attention has focused on the American Indian adolescent. This study examined the relationship between personal and family variables, and sexual behavior among American Indian adolescent females. Participants were drawn from the 1982 National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle III. The sub-sample for this secondary analysis included 143 unmarried American Indian females who were sexually active by age 20. Selected personal, family, and community variables accounted for 94.8% of the variance in age at first coitus among American Indian females. The combined contributions of personal, family, and community variables explained 97% of the variance in the age at first pregnancy.

Session #320-12

ETHNIC DEVELOPMENT AMONG CHINESE-AMERICAN CHILDREN. Alan I. Sugawara and K. Sophia Wong, Dept. of Human Dev. and Fam. Studies, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331-5102.

Ethnic development among 64 Chinese-American four- and seven-year-old boys and girls from immigrant and non-immigrant families of the upper-middle and middle classes were studied. Aspects of ethnic development assessed included ethnic awareness, preference, attitudes (positive and negative), and cognition. Ethnic awareness and cognition were found to increase significantly during the ages four to seven, while negative ethnic attitudes and preference decreased. Ethnic awareness and preference appeared to develop prior to cognition, followed by attitudes. Furthermore, there appeared to be unique relationships between aspects of ethnic development among children of different ages.

Session #320-13

APPLICABILITY OF FAMILY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT THEORY IN THE THAI CULTURE. Catherine A. Solheim, Family and Child Development, Auburn University, AL 36849.

Characteristics of the Thai culture raise questions as to the applicability of Western-based family resource management concepts to Thai families. Analysis of these concepts using Kluckhohn and Strodtbeck's value-orientation framework reveals underlying assumptions rooted in Western thinking: control over the environment, a linear view of time, a future orientation, an individualistic emphasis in relationships, and the importance of accomplishments. Family resource management concepts of choice, decision-making, goal setting, and planning are well-suited to this Western view of the world. In contrast, traditional Thai culture exhibits harmony with the environment, a circular view of time, a present orientation, a group emphasis in relationships, and the importance of self-development. In the Thai culture, the assumptions underlying family resource management theory are not fulfilled and its applicability is called into question.

Session #320-14

MARRIED BUT LIVING APART: CHINESE COUPLES SEEKING A BETTER LIFE. Abbott, Douglas A. Human Development and the Family, University of NE-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68583.

Data was recently collected from 72 married individuals who were separated from spouses due to government policies. 50% of sample said marriage was unaffected, 25% deteriorated and 25% improved separation.

Some personal benefits were noted such as more personal time. When reunited, about 2 times per year, couples enjoyed sex, eating together, visiting & relatives. Many worried about the effects on the children.

#### Session #320-15

##### THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-CONCEPT & PEER & TEACHER SOCIOMETRIC CHOICE TO SIBLING STATUS IN CHINESE CHILDREN.

Wm. H. Meredith (CFLE), Douglas A. Abbott, Univ. of NE-Omaha, NB, Wu Qu Zheng, Zheng Fu Ming, Guangzhou, China

Research was carried out to determine differences in self-concept between only & sibling children in the People's Rep. of China. There were 555 sibling children & 360 only children included in the sample. The children were in the 6th grade of 3 urban schools & 3 rural schools. Peer perceptions & teacher perceptions were also collected using sociometric measures. Self-concept was determined by the Self-Perception Profile for Children. Comparisons of sibling children & only children showed no difference on self-concept. Important factors, however, were an urban or rural location of residence with urban residents having higher self-concept scores. Boys received higher scores than girls. No significant interaction affects between sibling status, gender & residence were found. The results indicate that sibling status is not an important factor in the self-concept of Chinese children. The results are important relative to China's one-child per family policy.

#### Session #320-16

##### Determinants of Fertility in Impoverished

##### Shanty-town Families

by

Patricia Paine

University of Brasilia, Brasilia, DF, Brazil

In the last twenty years, Brazil's fertility rate has fallen more than 40%, however, among impoverished families, 62% of women still have more children than they desire. On the average, 5 children are born to these families compared with 3 in the middle class, even though women of both groups report their ideal number of children to be 3. Data collected during household interviews (N=221) with instruments developed specifically for use with Brazilian women, showed that increased fertility among impoverished women is positively associated with religious orthodoxy and traditional sex role attitudes, particularly psycho-social dependence on spouses. Contrary to expected, women's participation in the labor force was not correlated with fertility, even though work outside the home led to less conservative beliefs about sex roles. Amount of formal schooling was not associated with fertility, nor did it have any effect on degree of religious orthodoxy and sex role attitudes. The determinant of religious orthodoxy and sex role attitudes was, in fact, shown to be membership in the poor working class with both accentuated orthodoxy and traditionalism emerging as class cultural phenomena. The correlates of fertility in impoverished families are contrasted with those in Brazilian families in other stages of cultural evolution.

#### Session #320-17

##### CHOOSING THE SUCCESSOR IN NEW ZEALAND FAMILY FARMS. Norah

Keating, Heather Little, Dept of Fam. Studies, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada T6G 2E7

We conducted a qualitative study of generational issues in New Zealand farming families, including the circumstances under which a family successor is chosen. A grounded methodology was used to generate a sample of farm men and women in the 'retiring' and 'receiving' generation. Findings from the study lead to the development of a model of family succession which includes 5 phases: watching for interest, determining eligibility, eliminating ineligible, placing the successor, letting go.

Hypotheses concerning choice of the successor were: children know who will be the family successor before parents know; girls are not considered as successors if there are boys in the family; in an all-girl family, girls who marry 'farmers' are more likely to be chosen as successors; perceived ability of the farm to support a successor influences whether a successor is chosen; males who show more interest and farming ability will more likely be chosen as successors, regardless of birth order.

#### Session #320-18

##### ABORTION AND WOMEN'S STATUS. Shehan, Constance, Dept. of Sociology, Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

Twentieth century changes in Eastern European policies regarding abortion and contraceptive are examined in their socio-economic and political context. Consequences of these policies, in terms of the incidence of abortion, use of contraception, and the total fertility rate are summarized. Links between fertility and several indicators of women's socioeconomic status are outlined. The data base draws from a number of published documents, including UN and ILO reports.

The liberalization of abortion policies in the 1950s contributed to a pronounced decline in birthrates. The number of abortions greatly exceeded live births in the following decade. Fears of population decline lead to governmental attempts to restrict the rates of abortion in the 1970s. Pronatalist policies were institutionalized, some of which were very repressive toward women. The now well-publicized case of Rumania is illustrative in this regard. The gap between official policy on women's status and women's reality remains large.

#### Session #320-19

A CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARISON ON ATTITUDES TOWARD LOVE. Raquel Contreras-Ramos and Susan S. Hendrick, Counseling Center & Dept. of Psychology; Texas Tech U., Lubbock, TX 79409.

Changing U.S. demographics mandate increasing research with Hispanic subjects, particularly as it illuminates relationship and family issues. The current study assessed 118 Mexican-American and 65 Anglo persons on several measures. These included a background inventory, Spanier's Dyadic Adjustment Scale, a brief relationship satisfaction scale, and a measure of 6 orientations toward love (Eros, Ludus, Storge, Pragma, Mania, Agape). Mexican-American subjects were also assessed for acculturation level. Correlational and ANOVA techniques were used. Results indicated cultural similarities (e.g., passionate love and adjustment were correlated for all 3 groups) and several differences (notably on game-playing love). Implications for continuing cross-cultural research on close relationships are discussed.

#### Session #320-20

##### MARRIAGE, CHILDREN, AND OCCUPATIONAL ATTAINMENT AMONG AFRICAN AMERICANS.

Airsman, Linda A. and Ball, Richard E. Dept. of Social Sciences, Ferris St. Univ., Big Rapids, MI 49307.

Occupational attainment studies have neglected African Americans, but research on whites has shown that the attainment of both men and women is influenced by marriage and children. Our study uses a national subsample of 1055 black men and 1534 black women to determine the relationship of ever having married and number of children ever born to the Duncan SEI score of current or most recent occupation. Several additional and possibly confounding variables also are included. For women, having married is associated with higher occupational attainment, while number of children is negatively related. For men, however, a different picture emerges. With controls, neither marriage nor number of children is significantly related to occupational attainment.

#### Session #321-1

DIMENSIONS OF MARITAL WELL-BEING AFTER THREE YEARS OF MARRIAGE. Susan Crohan, Dept. of Child & Fam. Stud., Univ. of WI, Madison, WI 53706. Joseph Veroff, Dept. of Psych., Univ. of MI, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

In an earlier study, four dimensions of marital well-being among white and black newlyweds were found using factor analysis: happiness, equity, control, and competence. The present study explored whether these four dimensions were retained three years after marriage. A sample of 282 couples (149 white, 133 black), who applied for marriage licenses in the Spring of 1986 in Wayne County, MI, were surveyed 5 to 8 months after marriage and within the third year of marriage. Results suggest that the underlying dimensions of marital well-being are stable over time; factor analyses revealed the same four factors in the third year of marriage.

#### Session #321-2

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MARITAL DURATION AND PREDICTORS OF MARITAL SATISFACTION. Linda Robinson, David Fournier, & Jaquelyn Musick, Dept. of Family Relations and Child Dev., OSU, Stillwater, OK 74078.

This study explores the relationship among variables related to marital quality at four stages in the duration of a marriage: two to seven years, seven to 15 years, 15 to 25 years, and 25 years or more. Nine hundred twenty couples have been identified from 600 locations across the U.S. The subjects completed the Enriching and Nurturing Relationship Issues, Communication and Happiness (ENRICH) inventory. Multiple regression and path analysis were performed on the data with marital satisfaction the dependent variable. All variables assessed by ENRICH were included in the model to enable a comprehensive assessment of covariation among several factors and satisfaction. Tables demonstrate the presence of several interesting trends due to marital duration.

Session #321-3

MARITAL QUALITY AMONG NEWLYWED COUPLES: A PILOT STUDY. Charles Lee Cole and Randall Lyle. Department of Human Development and Family Studies, Family Therapy Clinic, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011.

This paper reports the results of a pilot study of marital interaction processes and patterns among newlyweds. The sample consisted of couples who participated in a prevention program designed to help newlyweds develop healthy interaction patterns and success initial adjustments to marriage.

Marital quality was measured by the Spanier Dyadic Adjustment Scale. Couples were also interviewed and evaluated by trained therapists and by an ethnographer. Information from both the clinical and ethnographic interviews is being used to make modifications in therapeutic style and approach as well as modify program content and process for the Newlywed Group.

Session #321-4

WORK-RELATED STRESSORS AND MARITAL QUALITY AMONG PASTORS AND SPOUSES. Sandra M. Overstreet and Stephen F. Duncan, Dept. of FCD, Auburn Univ., AL 36849.

The influence of pastoral work-related stressors on pastoral marriages has not been systematically researched. Using a random sample of 72 Church of God pastors and their spouses, we tested the hypothesis that certain stressors would be associated with lower marital quality, as measured by the Dyadic Adjustment Scale (DAS). For both pastors and spouses, lower marital quality was related to a lack of meeting congregational expectations and work interfering with marriage. Regression analysis showed that only the perception of meeting congregational expectations for a pastoral marriage accounted for significant variance in marital quality among pastors and spouses (22% & 6% respectively). Ideas for helping pastors and spouses clarify and manage expectations are offered.

Session #321-5

FAMILY OF ORIGIN INFLUENCES ON MARITAL ADJUSTMENT. James M. Harper and Gwenaelle C. Couillard. Family Sciences Dept., Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602.

This study tested the concept from intergenerational theories that level of emotional health in both spouse's families of origin influences marital adjustment. A random sample of 261 couples completed the Dyadic Adjustment Scale (DAS) and the Family-of-Origin Scale (FOS). Couples were then categorized into nine types based on the level of emotional health (high-medium-low) in the respective family-of-origin of each partner. Results from planned orthogonal contrasts showed that emotional health in the family of origin of spouses does affect their marital adjustment. Wives' marital adjustment depended on the level of emotional health in their own families whereas husbands' marital adjustment was influenced not only by their own family-of-origin health but also by their wives'.

Session #321-6

COMPARING THE RELATIVE EFFECTS OF EMOTIONAL AND HOUSEHOLD LABOR ON PERCEIVED MARITAL WELL-BEING. Erickson, Rebecca J. The University of Akron, Akron, Ohio 44325-1905

This study examines the relative effects of both the emotional and household divisions of labor on perceived marital well-being. Data were collected from married men and women from a mid-sized city in the Pacific NW. Using OLS reg., it was found that wife's level of emotional support was a much better indicator of husband's marital well-being than the amt of household tasks performed; accounting for 30% of the variance as compared to 2%. Husband's level of emotional support accounted for 41% of the variance in wife's marital well-being, compared to amt of husband's household labor which accounted for less than 1% of the variance. These results suggest that the emotional division of labor is an important indicator of marital well-being, and as such, deserves more empirical attention.



Session #321-7

FAMILY LIFE SATISFACTION, RELIGIOUS ORTHODOXY, AND BOUNDARY MAINTENANCE IN CLERGY FAMILIES. J. Elizabeth Norrell, Erskine College, Due West, SC 29639.

The purpose of this study was to test a theoretical model for the study of structure and satisfaction in the clergy family. A sample of 70 United Methodist clergy families were surveyed, with separate questionnaires for each clergy, spouse, and adolescent. Variables included family life satisfaction, isolation, marital or family problems, satisfaction with support systems, provided by the UMC Conference as well as perception of parsonage living. Additionally, the degree of boundary maintenance and religiosity was assessed.

Family members' satisfaction with family life was influenced negatively by a high level of religiosity, while the influence of boundaries varied among the family members.

Session #321-8

PERSONAL HAPPINESS AMONG MARRIED WOMEN: TRENDS AND ANTECEDENTS. Lee, Gary R., & Shehan, Constance L., Univ. of FL, Gainesville, FL 32611; and Gray, Louis N., WA St. Univ. Pullman, WA 99164-4020.

Previous research shows decreases since 1972 in the personal happiness of married women. This study employs General Social Survey data, aggregated by year, to examine potential causes of this decrease. Marital happiness is modeled as an intervening variable. The data show a corresponding decrease in marital happiness over this time period, and a decrease in the relation between marital and personal happiness. Controlling for marital happiness eliminates the relation between year and personal happiness among married women. Potential causes of declining marital and personal happiness are explored, including changes in employment status and marital role expectations and the increasing prevalence of remarriage following divorce.

Session #321-9

WHAT RELATIONSHIPS PROVIDE: WHY IT IS IMPORTANT TO BE WITH OTHERS.

Jay A. Mancini, Rosemary Blieszner, Dept. of Family and Child Development, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061-0416.

The impact that relationships have on an individual and on a family is explored. The framework for this analysis is Weiss' social provisions approach, which includes the relationship functions of attachment, social integration, reliable alliance, guidance, reassurance of worth, opportunity for nurturance. This social provisions framework is discussed in regard to developmental, interactional, and exchange theories, noting similarities and differences. Strengths and weaknesses are elaborated. The application of the social provisions framework to parent-child, couple, and whole-family research is demonstrated.

Session #321-10

THE EFFECTS OF SELF-DISCLOSURE GIVEN AND RECEIVED ON LOVE, LIKING, AND SATISFACTION IN DATING RELATIONSHIPS AND FRIENDSHIPS. Donna Sollie, Leanne Lamke, Jacki Fitzpatrick, and Robin Durbin, Auburn University, Family and Child Development, Auburn, AL 36849.

The relationship of self-disclosure given and self-disclosure received on satisfaction, loving, and liking was examined in four types of relationships --dating partners (n=129), male friends (n=39), female friends (n=117), and opposite-sex friends (n=74). College student dyads completed Rubin's Loving and Liking Scale, Hendrick's Relationship Satisfaction Scale, and Miller, Berg and Archer's Self-Disclosure Index. For all types of relationships, there was evidence of actual and perceived reciprocity. Own disclosure and partner disclosure were correlated with relationship satisfaction, liking, and loving for romantic partners, and with satisfaction and love in friendship pairs. These findings are noteworthy in that the results were relatively consistent across all relationship types. Furthermore, not only is actual self-disclosure related to relationship quality, self-disclosure seems to work in a theoretically predicted manner within relationships.

#### Session #321-11

THE IMPACT OF CLOSETING ON LESBIAN COUPLE RELATIONSHIPS. Marjorie H. Ulin, Sandra L. Caron, Sch. of Human Dev., Univ. of Maine, Orono, ME 04469

Questionnaire data collected from 124 lesbians was used to compare measures of relationship commitment, love, conflict, ambivalence, and couple maintenance with degree of closeting. This research addressed closeting as a multidimensional variable. Results indicate that significant associations exist between closeting and relationship dynamics. Family, and particularly mothers, appear to have the most diverse impact on lesbians' relationships. Mothers' inclusion of their daughters' partners at social events predicted relationship variables most highly. Closeting in all sectors was associated with conflict and ambivalence. Conclusions suggest that further research examine dynamics between mothers and lesbian daughters. Recommendations are offered for clinicians working to support positive relations between lesbians and their family and friends.

#### Session #321-12

EQUITY AND COMMITMENT IN PREMARITAL RELATIONSHIPS. Krista I. Winn, Duane W. Crawford, Judith L. Fischer, TX Tech Univ., Lubbock, TX 79416.

This project investigates the relationship between equity and commitment in the context of both dating relationships & close same-sex friendships. The perceptions of college students in dating relationships (N=60) and in close same-sex friendships (N=53) are examined. Equity theory is used as the conceptual base and is linked to reports of contentment & distress, & to perceptions concerning relationship commitment. Results indicate that while individuals in equitable dating relationships & equitable friendships report more contentment & commitment than individuals in inequitable dating relationships & inequitable friendships, friends report more commitment than those in dating relationships. However, in inequitable relationships, friends report comparable amounts of overall distress and anger as those in dating relationships, but report less guilt than those in dating relationships.

#### Session #321-13

THE ENGAGED AND MARRIED: DIFFERENCES IN RELATIONSHIP CHARACTERISTICS. Nancy Kingsbury, Linda Stevens, Family Studies, Univ. of Man., Winnipeg, Man., Canada.

We compared engaged & married individuals for differences on relationship characteristics based on Levinger's model of relationship states. A random sample (N=77) of men (N=29) & women (N=48) from a Canadian university completed mailed questionnaires (79% return rate). Scales used to measure relationship characteristics were: PAIR Intimacy Scale (Shaefer & Olson), Rubin Love Scale, Self-Disclosure Scale (Jourard), Dyadic Adjustment Scale (Spanier), & Conflict Tactics Scale (Strauss).

Relationship characteristics variables were entered into a discriminant analysis to determine whether distinctions could be made between the engaged & married groups. Results of the step-wise procedure indicated that the percentage of group cases that could be correctly classified was 87%. Five characteristics met the entry criterial level. Married individuals expressed: (a) higher perceived social intimacy, (b) lower expectations for social & recreational intimacy, & (c) greater use of verbal aggression & violence in conflict tactics than engaged individuals. No sex differences were found on relationship characteristics. Married & engaged subjects were similar on love, relationship satisfaction, self-disclosure, and several types of intimacy. Individuals in each group planned to continue either towards commitment to marriage or marriage maintenance. These results provide additional information about the differences & similarities of these 2 relationship states. Results were discussed in terms of exchange theory.

#### Session #321-14

AGE HETEROGAMY IN MARRIAGE: SYNTHESIS AND ASSESSMENT. Felix H. Berardo, Jeffrey Appel, and Donna H. Berardo. Dept. of Sociology, Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

Studies of age dissimilar marriages (ADM) were analyzed in terms of theoretical perspectives, methodologies, samples, data, hypotheses, findings, and conclusions. Research on ADM has increased over time. Greater use of large data sets and secondary analyses is evident. Field investigations of age-discrepant couples are rare. Most studies are atheoretical, descriptive, and lack explicit hypotheses. Varied and arbitrary definitions of ADM, as well as weak methodological and theoretical orientations are an impediment to generalizations. However, recent research has begun to overcome these deficits. Among the more consistent findings: ADM increases with age and with remarriages; older man-younger woman remains the most prevalent form; nonwhites exhibit higher probabilities of ADM; such unions are most prevalent among lower socioeconomic groups; age differences affect gender mortality. Contrary to conventional wisdom ADM appear to be more like than different from coeval marriages.

#### Session #321-15

RELIGIOSITY, WELL-BEING, AND MARITAL STATUS. Poloma, Margaret M., Soc. Dept. & Rainey, Mary C., Family Ecol., U. Akron, Akron, OH 44325-6103

Marital satisfaction of married persons has long been of interest to social researchers. Recently, religious indicators have been included. Our analysis of a representative sample of 575 residents of Summit Co. (OH) will broaden this research by comparing differences in subj. perceptions of well-being (including satisfaction with marital status) for both married & unmarried persons.

Using multivariate analysis, we explore the effects of 6 religiosity measures (church attendance & level of activity, frequency of prayer, religious experiences, perceived closeness to God and orthodoxy) on 5 subjective measures of well-being. Religiosity helps to explain the variance in 3 of the 5 measures of well-being for married but not for unmarried respondents. Possible reasons are advanced & implications of the findings are discussed.

#### Session #321-16

RELIGIOUS GROUP DIFFERENCES IN FAMILY FORMATION AND DISSOLUTION. Heaton, Tim B. and Chadwick, Bruce A., Center for Studies of the Family, 940 SWKT, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, 84602

Most studies of religious differences in family formation have relied on very broad categories of religious affiliation. Because the average differences between Catholics and Protestants is not large, studies generally show little religious effect. National probability samples do not include large enough samples of smaller groups to analyze them separately. This analysis combines three major surveys (the 1982 and 1988 cycles of the National Survey of Family Growth, and the 1987 National Survey of Families and Households) in order to focus on smaller religious groups. These groups are compared in terms of age at first sexual intercourse, age at first marriage, age at first birth, children ever born, total expected family size, and marital stability. Although the major religious groups (Catholics and mainline Protestants) are similar, smaller religious groups reveal much more variability in patterns of family formation. Controls for group composition (social class and ethnicity) reduce, but do not eliminate religious group differences. These differences suggest that smaller religious groups may provide an institutional setting for families that do not necessarily fit the dominant patterns of family formation.

#### Session #322-1

SOCIAL SUPPORT IN EARLY CHILDHOOD: SUPPORT PROVIDED AND SUPPORT SOURCES. E. Jeanne Woulbroun & Wendy C. Gamble, Family Studies, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721

Two groups of children, a "younger" group consisting of preschoolers (ages 3 to 5) and an "older" group of kindergartners and first graders (ages 5 to 7) described their social support networks. Both groups are identified as "at risk". Analyses were conducted to determine who children identify as providing three kinds of support: practical, informational, and emotional. A second purpose was to determine if young children distinguish among types of support provided. Finally, developmental differences in young children's perceptions of social support were examined. The young children report mothers as the most likely source of all three types of support. These youngsters also report receiving the three types of support equally as often. Age was significantly and negatively correlated with all indices of support, indicating developmental differences in perceptions of support provided. Analyses suggest that very young children are able to describe their social networks and underscore the importance of family members as support providers.

#### Session #322-2

SELF CONCEPT OF BLACK SOUTH AFRICAN CHILDREN: AN ECOSYSTEM APPROACH Goduka, Ivy N.; Wilson, Jeannette D Dept. of Ind. & Fam. Studies, Central Mich. Univ., Mt. Pleasant, MI 48859

300 black South African children, ages 5-6 were drawn from the homeland, deprived resettlement & white-owned farm areas. Brown-IDS-Self-concept Referents Test was used to measure child's self-concept. One parent of each child was interviewed to collect demographic information on the family. Using one-way MANOVA & Tukey's test, examined relationship between child's self concept & area of residence, mother's marital status plus other contributing factors. Result indicated significant relationships  $p < .05$  level between self-concept of children in homeland, ecological & social factors. Children from deprived resettlements & farm areas showed lower levels of self-concept. Data indicated that the deprived ecological context had negative effect on how children felt about themselves.

#### Session #322-3

##### GENERALIZABILITY OF CHILDREN'S AGGRESSION FROM HOME TO SCHOOL

MacKinnon, Carol E., Volling, Brenda, & Baradaran, Laila P., Department of Child Development and Family Relations, Greensboro, NC 27412.

This study examined the relations among children's attributions, maternal attributions, and mother-son coerciveness with 96 boys (7-9 years of age) and their mothers. In addition, aggression in the classroom was assessed via sociometric data and teacher report. The most aggressive mother-son dyads were those in which both mothers and sons held negative attributional biases about one another; the least aggressive were those in which neither held negative attributions. Neither attributions nor coerciveness in the family context predicted aggression in the school; however, aggressive mother-child interactions coupled with a particularly high concentration of aggressive children in the classroom placed children at greater risk for being aggressive themselves.

#### Session #322-4

##### THE RELATION BETWEEN MOTHER-SON SOCIAL PROBLEM-SOLVING AND THEIR INTERACTIONS BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Dechman, Kimberly K., Klutz, Laura F., MacKinnon, Carol E., Volling, Brenda, Baradaran, Laila P., Department of Child Development and Family Relations, Greensboro, NC 27412.

This study examined the relation between high and low SES mothers' and sons' problem-solving strategies. The relation between problem-solving strategies and interactions was also examined. 104 sons, (7-9 years), and their mothers participated. Mothers' and sons' social problem solving skills and demographic information were collected via questionnaires, interviews and observations. Dyads were observed while participating in two games (one competitive, one cooperative; each separated by one week). A median split was performed to place each dyad into a high or low socio-economic status category, according to maternal education. High SES mothers used more moderate power and relevant responses than those of low SES. Mothers and sons were found to be similar in their selection of problem-solving strategies. Mothers' and children's problem-solving related to their interactions in low SES families, but not in high. These findings are discussed.

#### Session #322-5

##### REFLECTIONS OF MARITAL INTIMACY AND CONFLICT IN CHILDREN'S SIBLING RELATIONSHIPS. Fenske, Diane & Kramer, Laurie. Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801

The quality of parents' marital relationship has a significant influence on sibling relations. However, the mechanisms that underlie this association are not yet understood. Parent-child interaction and child characteristics are two general factors that may mediate this relationship.

Fifty-six families with two children participated. Observations of sibling and parent-child subsystems were conducted in home and laboratory settings. Interviews and self-report measures were used to assess the quality of sibling, marital and parent-child relationships, and child characteristics.

Greater marital satisfaction was associated with positive parent-child interaction and fewer child behavior problems. Higher levels of marital conflict were related to more controlling and less responsive parent-child interaction, and to externalizing and internalizing child characteristics. In turn, parent-child interaction was related to measures of sibling relationship quality.

#### Session #322-6

A MODEL OF MATERNAL ACCEPTANCE-REJECTION AMONG LOW-INCOME URBAN AND RURAL MOTHERS. Jeannette D. Wilson, Dept. of Home Econ., Central MI Univ., Mt. Pleasant, MI 48868; Stephan M. Wilson, Soc., Univ. of KY, Lexington, KY 40546; Nilufer Medora, CFLE, Dept. of Home Econ., CA State Univ., Long Beach; Jeffry Larson, CFLE, Dept. of Fam., Child, & Cons. Sci., FL State Univ., Tallahassee, FL 32306.

Much previous research on families in poverty has focused on demographic variables such as race, educational attainment, marital status and age, overlooking more biographic data. This analyses uses multiple regression to test a predictive model of parental acceptance-rejection (PARQ) which includes parental satisfaction, and number of children, in addition to the above variables. In the present study, mothers (N=200) who were enrolled in the Women, Infants, and Children Program (WIC) in rural Montana and urban Long Beach, CA filled out questionnaires assessing their parenting strategies, personal efficacy, satisfaction, and PARQ of their child. As hypothesized, only parental satisfaction and number of children were significant in the model. Results support the thesis that structural and demographic variables of low income families may be less influential in parenting than are more biographic variables. Service providers for this target group may use such information to refocus their efforts.

#### Session #322-7

LETTING GO BY ADULTS AND THEIR PARENTS: THE EFFECT OF LIFE CYCLE STAGE. David de Vaus, Dept. of Sociol La Trobe Uni, Bundoora, Vic. Aust.

The approach that attributes the character of relationships between adults and their parents to life cycle stage is questioned. Rather than life stage influencing the character of relationships it is the character that provides the context in which life stage transitions are experienced and mediated. Based on data about 190 relationships between adults and their parents in Australia a fourfold typology is developed in which relationships are classified according to whether parents and adult children have let go of one another. It is shown that, despite superficial changes, life cycle transitions do not affect the character of the relationships. The experience of each life cycle stage depended on the type of relationship adults and parents brought to that stage.

#### Session #322-8

FATHERING A HOMOSEXUAL CHILD. Cotney, Leslie; Serovich, Julie; Walters, Lynda; Skeen, Patsy. UGA Athens, GA 30602.

The present study is an exploratory exam. of fathers' att. & feelings toward parenting a homosexual child. Eight factors which may influence fathers' acceptance and feelings were investigated. These include his self-esteem, social desirability experience w/ other homosexuals attitude toward homosexuality religiosity, age, marital status and SES.

The sample (N=155) comes from a larger study examining the relationship b/w parents & their homosexual children. This study provides data for Family Therapists & researchers who address problematic family relationships because of a child's homosexuality.

#### Session #322-9

LEISURE AND THE TRANSITION TO PARENTHOOD. Crawford, Duane W., Dept. of HDFS, Texas Tech Univ., Lubbock, TX 79409, and Huston, Ted L., Dept. of Hum. Ecology, Univ. of Texas, Austin, TX 78712.

This study examined the extent to which: (1) Spouses' leisure behavior was consistent with their leisure preferences; and (2) spouses engaged in leisure activities together versus apart, across the transition to parenthood. Longitudinal leisure preference and participation data were collected from 23 couples who did, and 46 couples who did not, become parents during their second year of marriage.

Results revealed: (1) No significant difference between new parents and non-parents in the duration of companionship in activities which both partners liked; and (2) that new mothers spent more time in their preferred activities without their husbands than they had prior to parenthood, while the reverse was true for new fathers.

#### Session #322-10

PARENTAL AGREEMENT ON CHILDREARING ORIENTATIONS: RELATIONS TO STEREOTYPE AGREEMENT, CHILD RISK, AND PARENT RISK. Deal, James E., Halverson, Charles F., & Wampler, Karen Smith. School of Family and Consumer Resources, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721

While agreement between parents on child rearing orientations has long been a staple of the parent-child literature, empirical work on this topic has only recently begun to emerge. In this study, inconsistencies in the literature were addressed using data from a four-year study of 136 families. First, the specific nature of the relation between agreement and stereotype agreement was explored, with continuities examined. Results indicated, (a) significantly higher means for stereotype agreement at all four years, and (b) a developmental effect for true agreement but a methodological effect for stereotype agreement. Second, the effects of parent and child risk on true and stereotype agreement were examined. True agreement was unaffected by either variable. Stereotype agreement, in contrast, was significantly lower when parental risk was higher. This was found for both husbands and wives for three of the four years.

Session #322-11

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTAL PERCEPTIONS OF FAMILY FUNCTIONING AND PARENTING BEHAVIORS. Joanna Grymes, Dept. of Elem. Ed., Arkansas State U., State U., AR 72467, and Janet Sawyers, Dept. of Fam. and Child Dev., VA Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061.

59 parents of preschool children completed the FACES III and the Parental Attitude Research Instrument (PARI) to compare family functioning with parenting behaviors. Chi square analyses determined more families were chaotic and fewer structured than the 1985 norms would suggest. Correlations between the FACES adaptability and the PARI authoritarian subscales ( $r = -0.36$ ,  $p < .05$ ) and the FACES cohesion and the PARI hostility subscales ( $r = -0.28$ ,  $p < .05$ ) were in the expected directions, suggesting a relationship between the concepts of family functioning and the Maccoby and Martin parenting types.

Session #322-12

THE IMPORTANCE OF NURTURING THE YOUNG CHILD: PARENTS' BELIEFS ABOUT AFFECTIONATE ATTENTION. Emily S. Wiggins, Department of Home Economics, Clemson University, Clemson, SC 29634-0312 and Nancy S. Dickinson, University of California, Berkeley.

Using a sample of 2191 parents who were pregnant or who had children under the age of two years, we determined that parents who were poorer, less educated, younger, black, single, and who lived with a parent were significantly more likely to believe that praising, holding while feeding, and comforting while crying makes young children selfish and spoiled,  $P = .000$ . The project is funded by the Administration for Children, Youth, and Families, Head Start, and United States Department of Agriculture, Cooperative Extension Service. The purpose of the project is to evaluate the use of age-paced education booklets by low-income parents. The booklets are designed to improve the parent's ability to nurture and guide young children.

Prior to receiving the booklets, parents completed a questionnaire designed to assess attitudes about parenting practices. Analysis of the data from the questionnaire, using simple cross tabs, led to our conclusion. Educators are challenged to help people, whose education has been limited, and who are poor, black, single, and young learn the importance of nurturing the young child.

Session #322-13

DIMENSIONS OF PARENTAL SATISFACTION. Devall, Esther, New Mexico State Univ Las Cruces, New Mexico 88001. The purpose was to examine the relation between dimensions of parental satisfaction and parental functioning. One hundred couples completed the Parent Satisfaction Scale, Child Rearing Practices Report, Carolina Family Responsibilities Scale, and CES Depression Scale. Data were analyzed using factor analyses and Pearson correlations. For husbands, satisfaction with own parenting was related to nurturant childrearing. Satisfaction with wives' parenting was related to greater satisfaction with own parenting and greater wife involvement in child care. For wives, satisfaction with own parenting was related to nurturant childrearing and less depression. Satisfaction with husbands' parenting was related to greater satisfaction with own parenting, less restrictive childrearing, greater husband involvement in child care, and less depression. Future studies should explore both types of satisfaction.

Session #322-14

PARENTAL CONFIDENCE AND PLEASURE: EPHEMERAL AND/OR UNIVERSAL? Nelson, Patricia Tanner, Cooperative Extension, University of Delaware, 19717-1303

This paper focuses on pre-test questionnaires of a two-year, five state study. In analyzing data obtained from interviews with 2191 parents, preliminary analysis indicates that low-income parents' age, marital status, and knowledge about child development do not seem to be associated with their feelings of parenting confidence and pleasure.

Enjoying being a parent, and/or feeling well prepared, capable and successful as a parent were not associated with demographic or knowledge factors may be feelings are well distributed among low-income parents. Those who found it harder to parent than expected appeared to have progressive views about child growth and development. It is possible that these parents have higher standards than others.



Session #322-15

SELF-ESTEEM OF MALES AND FEMALES: IMPLICATIONS FOR FAMILY LIFE EDUCATORS. Lynda Henley Walters, Nancy Hollett-Wright, and Varga Beare, Dept. of Child & Fam. Dev., U. of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

The fact that males tend to score higher on the efficacy dimension and females score higher on the worth dimension of self-esteem has been attributed to differential socialization of sons and daughters by mothers and fathers. We investigated self-esteem and sex-role orientation in a sample of male (n=229) and female (n=229) students in an introductory psychology class. An instrument designed by Gecas to measure the efficacy and worth dimensions of self-esteem and the Bem Sex-Role Inventory were used. Differences between males and females were small but significant; males scored higher on efficacy, females higher on worth. Differences were greater between sex-role orientations. Androgynous and feminine persons scored highest on worth; androgynous and masculine persons scored highest on efficacy. Pattern of mean scores by sex-role orientation was nearly the same for males and females for both efficacy and worth. We concluded that differences in self-esteem may be a function of sex-role orientation. Suggestions are made for enhancing development of masculine and feminine characteristics in children for the purpose of promoting overall self-esteem.

Session #322-16

MOTHERS' ATTITUDES TOWARD PHYSICAL DISCIPLINE OF YOUNG CHILDREN: IMPLICATIONS FOR PARENT EDUCATION. Cudaback, Dorothea, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA, 94720.

We looked at the relationship between belief in physical punishment and personal/situational characteristics of 609 mostly low income women who were pregnant or parenting young children. Belief in physical discipline was not significantly related to living arrangement, marital status, or receipt of public financial assistance. Those with low educational achievement were significantly more likely to believe in physical discipline than other respondents. Ninety-six percent of respondents wanted more parenting information; 44% said they would attend parent groups. The most desired information topic was discipline. Compared to other respondents, those who believed in physical discipline reported fewer sources of parenting information and cited fewer parenting topics on which they wanted more information. In developing and delivering parenting information, consider providing information through parent groups, include information on discipline, keep oral and written presentations clear and simple. Extend parent education programs and materials through professionals already serving these women.

Session #322-17.

TIMING OF FATHERHOOD: IS 'ON-TIME' OPTIMAL? Samuel Indelicato, Teresa M. Cooney, Frank Pedersen, Rob Palkovitz, Dept. of Ind. & Fam. Stud., Univ. of DE, Newark, DE 19711.

This presentation looks at the timing of fatherhood. Having children between the ages of 23-26 was usually thought to be optimal for men. Our presentation finds that there are some psychological benefits for men who have children at a later date, and that these men tend to spend more time in play activities than "on-time" fathers.

Session #322-18

THE VALUE AND MEANING OF PARENTHOOD TO INFERTILE COUPLES. Ralph Matthews, Sociology, McMaster Univ., Hamilton, Ont., Canada, L8S 4L8, and Anne Martin Matthews, Family Studies, U. of Guelph, Ont. Canada, N1G 2W1.

This paper presents findings from a study of 203 couples interviewed after their first visit to a treatment clinic and again two yrs. later. It compares males, females & couples responses re: advantages of having children; change in desire to have child over time; biological parenthood versus parenting; impact of children on men's versus women's lives; importance of parenting versus other things; and women's desire to experience childbirth. The impact of age, education; time attempting to conceive, religion, and other factors is examined. Findings are compared to Hoffman's & Manis (1979) study of white, black and Hispanic American's views of the value of children. The implication for identity and reality reconstruction is considered.

Session #330

THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN HELPING  
POOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN: THE TALE  
OF ONE CITY

Participants: Donald Fraser, Mayor of Minneapolis, City Hall, Minneapolis, MN 55401; Shirley Zimmerman, Dept. of Fam. Soc. Sci., McNeal Hall, Univ. of MN, St. Paul, MN 55108, Interviewer.

The Mayor will talk about his views concerning the role of state and local government in taking responsibility for families. Building on the concept of neighborhoods, the Mayor also will talk about what one city is doing to address the needs of poor families and children in particular: neighborhood school readiness centers, Headstart programs, and neighborhood-based family resource centers, and the conceptual underpinnings for these efforts.

Mayor Fraser will view the relationship between government and families. Other topics to be discussed include the creation of a Health and Family Services Department within city government, and the need for compensatory steps to offset the loss of blue collar jobs.

Participants will find this symposium useful as a guide to efforts in their own communities, both philosophically and practically. Mayor Fraser comes to this symposium with a long history of family policymaking. As a politician, he has worked hard on behalf of families: in the U.S. Congress, at the Minnesota state legislature, and how, with the Minneapolis City Council. A parent and spouse, he also has other family roles.

Session #331

VALUE STRUCTURES OF SOCIETY: THEO-  
LOGICAL, DEMOGRAPHIC, AND SOCIAL  
STRUCTURE PERSPECTIVES ON POVERTY.

Dail, Paula, (presider/discussant), Department of Human Development and Family Studies, Iowa State University, Ames, IA, 50011; Theologic Perspectives: Sullivan, Walter, Diocese of Richmond, 811 Cathedral Pl., Richmond, VA, 23220; Demography: Glick, Paul, Department of Sociology, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, 85287-2101; Social Structure Perspectives: Thomas, Darwin, Family and Demographic Research Institute, 822 SWKT, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT, 84602.

This presentation will address the complex issues surrounding the value structures of society and how they

impact upon the occurrence and maintenance of a poverty class in America. The theological perspectives will include the role of religious institutions in ameliorating conditions of poverty as well as addressing some of the ways in which religious based policies also perpetuate the problem. The demography of the poverty in the U.S. will be presented and a discussion of the configuration of the social structures and value systems which are operative in a society which has remarkable dichotomies of social class will also occur. Taken together, this presentation will provide insights into the values which drive the beliefs and decisions which permit a poverty class to endure and which also prevent its being corrected.

Session #332

THE UNINSURED IN COLORADO: A REVIEW  
OF STATE INITIATIVES TO IMPROVE  
ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE.

Panel Participants:

Steve Berman, M.D., Associate Professor of Pediatrics & Director of Health Policy, Univ. of CO Hlth. Sci. Ctr., Denver. "Improving Access to Health Care: Incremental vs. Fundamental Change."

Judy Glazner, Manager of the CO Indigent Care Programs, Denver. "The Colorado Child Health Plan."

Barbara Yondorf, Vice President of the CO Coalition for Health Care Access, Denver, CO. "Colorado CARE: A Plan for Universal Health Care Access in Colorado."

Moderator:

Sandra K. Burge, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, Family Medicine, Univ. of TX Health Science Center, San Antonio, TX.

The panel will discuss initiatives developed to improve access to health care for the uninsured in that state. Steve Berman will introduce the topic by discussing issues and ethical dilemmas that arise when implementing targeted programs. Judy Glazner will describe The Colorado Child Health Plan, a program to provide health services to uninsured low income children. Barbara Yondorf will discuss CO CARE, a policy proposal for providing access to health care for all Colorado citizens.

Session #333

**FAMILY VIOLENCE: LINKAGES AND RESPONSES IN THE CARIBBEAN.** Betty Hearn Morrow, Dept. of Soc./Anthro., Florida Intl. U., Miami, FL 33199.

**Participants:**

Penn Handwerker (Anthropology Program, Humboldt State U., Arcata, CA 95521) Power, Sex and Violence on Barbados.

Suzanne Steirmetz (Dept. of Soc., Indiana U., Indianapolis, IN 46202) Adolescent Attitudes About Violence and Gender in Belize.

Betty Hearn Morrow (Dept. of Soc./Anthro., Florida Intl U., Miami, FL 33199) A Grassroots Feminist Response to Spouse Abuse in St. Croix.

**Discussant:**

Gail Whitchurch, (Dept. of Communication, Indiana U., Indianapolis, IN 46202)

Gender and family relations in the Caribbean are influenced by a history of slavery, racism and colonialism. Economic and social conditions, while unique to each country, have resulted in a Caribbean culture in which traditional gender role attitudes, combined with limited resource access, are often associated with negative family interaction, including wife abuse, child-beating and other forms of family violence. This symposium examines attitudinal and structural factors associated with negative patterns of gender, sexual and family interaction in three Caribbean societies. Data from Barbados support resource access theory suggesting that family violence and sexual behavior are linked from one generation to another and are functions of the relative power of women and men. Survey data from a large sample of Belize adolescents in provide insight into cultural socialization concerning gender roles and family dynamics, including violence. A successful feminist grassroots response from St. Croix is presented as a model for empowering women, changing gender attitudes about violence, and promoting legislative initiatives to address the issue.

Session #334

**USING STATE-BY-STATE DATA IN FAMILY RESEARCH.** Murray A. Straus, Dept. of Soc., Univ. of NH, Durham, NH 03824.

**Panelists:** Murray A. Straus, "The state and regional indicators archive: A resource for family research."

Ronnet Bachman, Peggy S. Plass (Dept. of Soc., Univ. of NH, Durham, NH 03824) "Economic deprivation and a subculture of violence: How do they differentially predict primary and nonprimary homicide victimization of the elderly"?

Kimberly J. Cook, Dept. of Soc., Univ. of NH, Durham, NH 03824) "Pro-death politics? The punitive correlates of anti-abortion legislation"

Peggy S. Plass (14 Mendum Ave., Kittery, ME 03904) "Social and legislative determinants of child homicide victimization: A state level analysis"

The 50 states of the U.S. are much more diverse than is realized by most social scientists. There are large

state-to-state differences in almost all aspects of the family, and in many other social and economic characteristics. These differences, combined with the availability of data that is comparable, provides an opportunity for comparative research on many aspects of the family. The possibilities are further enhanced by the State And Regional Indicators Archive (SRIA) at the University of New Hampshire. The SRIA now includes over 15,000 variables. Part I of the paper indicates the breadth of family studies that have already been conducted using the states as the units of analysis. Part II provides an illustration of such research by summarizing a study of differences between states and regions in equality between men and women and the link between gender equality and the rate of wife-beating. The study found that states in which women have the lowest status relative to men, are states with the highest rates of wife-beating. Part III describes the data in the SRIA, and the advantages and limitations of using data on states for research on the family.

Session #335

**WORKSHOP - UNCOVERING SHAME: INTEGRATING INDIVIDUALS WITH THEIR FAMILY SYSTEMS.** James Harper and Margaret Hoopes, 273 Taylor Building, Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602.

Participants will learn how to identify and treat shame-prone individuals, couples, and family systems. Viewing shame from a systems perspective, the presenters conceptually integrate the dynamics of individual family members with the process of their families. The workshop will focus on specific steps for intervention with shaming systems as well as shame-prone individuals. Role playing, video excerpts, and case examples will be used to illustrate the concepts.

Session #337

FAMILIES AND POVERTY.

Participants: Nicholas Zill, Executive Director, Child Trends, 2100 M Street Northwest, Washington, DC 20037

Thomas Cottle, M.D., 12 Beaconsfield Road, Brookline, MA 02146.

Presider: Richard Gelles, Family Violence Research Project, Univ. of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI 02881.

Two well-known experts will discuss the effects of poverty. Nicholas Zill, Executive Director of Child Trends, will center his part of the discussion on effects of poverty on children, drawing from his work at Child Trends. Thomas Cottle, a social scientist, clinician, journalist, and talk show host will be addressing the impact of poverty on families and children.

Session #338

AN EXAMINATION OF POVERTY IN RELATIONSHIPS: IMPLICATIONS FOR PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION.

Presiders: Roseanne Farnden, BC Council for the Family, 204 2590 Granville St., Vancouver, BC Canada V6H 3H1, and Britton Wood CFLE, Family Life Consultant, 4055 Glenavon Ct., Ft. Worth, TX 76109.

Participants: Peggy Quinn (Soc., Univ. of TX at Arlington, Arlington, TX 76013) Relationship Impoverishment in Single-Parent Families.

Britton Wood CFLE Building Lasting Relationships: An Intervention Strategy with Single-Adults.

Roseanne Farnden The Role of Marriage Preparation in Preventing Marital Impoverishment.

Linda Tharp (Linda Tharp and Associates, 350 Arapaho, Boulder, CO 80302) Building Rich Relationships: An Application of Building Family Strengths.

Linda McConahey CFLE (Association for Couples in Marriage Enrichment, South Boston, VA 24592) Overcoming Relationship Impoverishment Through Marriage Enrichment.

Discussant: Rob Lees (Psychologist, BC Ministry of Health, 45470 Menholm, Chilliwack, BC V2P 1M2).

This symposia will examine the concept of relationship impoverishment in a variety of family forms and at various family life stages. Strategies of intervention with impoverished families and of prevention with families not yet identified as being impoverished will be identified. Applications in the local church and community will be highlighted.

Session #339

MILITARY SERVICE AND FAMILY LIFE: IMPLICATIONS OF "OPERATION DESERT STORM" Teachman Jay, Dept. of Soc., U. of Maryland, College Park, MD

Participants:

Blankinship David and Carole T. LeVine (Caliber Assoc., Fairfax, VA 22033) Relocation Adjustment of Army Families.

Call Vaughn and Jay Teachman (CD&E, U. of Wisc, Madison 53706) Military Combat, Marriage, and Divorce.

Orthner Dennis and Richard Morley (Human Serv. Res. Lab., U. of N.C., NC 27599) Growing up Black in a Uniformed World.

Bell Bruce (US Army Res. Inst., Alexandria, VA 22333) Army Family Research: What We Have Learned in the Last Five Years.

Discussant: Paul Gade (US Army Res. Inst., Alexandria, VA 22333)

The lives of over a half-million American families have been directly affected by Operation Desert Storm. Fathers and mothers have been separated from their children. Many reservists called to duty left well-paying jobs --- with an uncertain job future and the prospect of unemployment and poverty when they return. Some families relocated to cheaper housing in order to afford to live on military pay. Other families withdrew family savings to maintain their family. All these families face the uncertainty of a spouse's safety and the trauma of combat and death. This symposium reviews some of the most recent research on the effects of military service on family life. We focus on issues of relocation, combat experience, and minority status as important factors that affect military families. We provide a review of the last five years of research on military families. From this research, we outline the potential effects of Operation Desert Storm on military families. We end the symposium with a discussion of potential Desert Storm research issues for family researchers and current and future family problems that family practitioners may face during and after Operation Desert Storm.

#### Session #340

CHRONIC ILLNESS, FAMILY PROCESS, AND FAMILY HEALTH RESEARCH. Fred Wambolt, M.D., (Dept. of Adult Psych., Dept. of Medicine, Nat. Jewish Center for Immunology & Respiratory Disease, Denver, CO 80206).

##### Participants:

David Reiss, M.D. (Center for Family Research, George Washington Univ., Washington DC 20037). Chronic Illness Research and Family Process:

Harriette McAdoo, Ph.D. (School of Social Work, Howard Univ., Washington, DC 20059). Social Support and Configuration in Black Hemodialysis Patients: Coding of Family Interaction.

Barbara Holder, Ph.D., RN (Center for Family Research, George Washington Univ., Washington, DC., 20037). Coalitions, Realignment and Distancing in Families of Black Hemodialysis Patients.

Discussant: Joan Patterson, Ph.D (School of Public Health, Division of Human Development & Nutrition, Univ. of Minnesota, 170 Mayo, Minneapolis, MN 55455)

Few studies have taken advantage of advances in family theory, measurement and classification. From a measurement perspective, studies of chronic illness have not used quantitative, reliable and valid direct observation measures of family process. Finally, contemporary methods for distinguishing among families have not been used for classifying families with a chronically ill member. This symposium will review the literature on research in chronic illness and family process. Dressler's family classification will be used to highlight the cultural uniqueness of black family structure; and a coding system designed to measure social support and family configuration in families of black hemodialysis patients will be presented. Focus will be on coalitions, realignment and distancing as indicators of structural changes over time in families of black hemodialysis patients.

#### Session #341

STRATEGIC NURSING CARE FOR FAMILIES IN POVERTY. McCown, Darlene, School of Nursing, U of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14642.

##### Participants:

Kitzman, Harriet (School of Nursing, U of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14642) The Memphis New Mothers Study.

Murata, JoEllen (School of Nursing, U of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14642) Low Income, Inner City Family Stress and Child Behavior.

Pope, Charlene (Strong Memorial Hospital, U of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14642) Educating Mothers in

Bamako, Mali: A Maternal and Child Survival Initiative.

Discussant: Kay M. Wiggins (College of Nursing, U of Syracuse, Syracuse, NY 13244-3240).

This symposium features three projects which focus on improving health care for low income families. Strategic nursing interventions which positively impact health care will be discussed. The projects represent the work of nurse clinicians with mothers in Bamako, Mali, the research results of pre and post natal home visits by nurses in Memphis, TN and successful nursing interventions with single mothers of aggressive school age male children.

Throughout the symposium emphasis will be placed on evaluation methods to measure the beneficial impact of nursing interventions to improve the health of families in poverty. Common threads of parent education, prevention and interdisciplinary collaboration will be stressed.

#### Session #232-10

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF RESIDENT SERVICES ON AFFORDABLE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT. Ipek Kursat, Westminster Res. Serv. Corp., St. Paul, MN 55102.

We demonstrated the effectiveness of incorporating resident services coordination and delivery with housing development, property management, and community training. The strategy was a means to empower resident populations including families, youth, older adults, and persons with special needs.

Residents and communities faced severe problems due to economic conditions in long term affordable housing and their income status. Using the Westminster team strategy many positive changes have occurred.

We suggest the integrating of resident services within the development and management of affordable housing as an effective strategy for enabling residents and communities to realize positive change.

Session #342

**TEACHING A COURSE ON FAMILY POLICY.**  
Elaine Anderson, Dept. of Fam. & Commun. Dev.,  
Univ. of MD, College Park, MD 20742.

Participants: Elaine Anderson (Dept. of Fam. & Commun. Dev., Univ. of MD, College Park, MD 20742) Teaching a family policy course in our nation's capital.

Shirley Zimmerman (Fam. Soc. Sci., Univ. of MN, St. Paul, MN 55108) Teaching a family policy course in a state capital.

Denise Skinner (Hum. Dev. & Fam., Univ. of WI-Stout, Menomonie, WI 54751) Teaching a family policy course in rural America.

Discussant: Elaine Anderson (Dept. of Fam. & Commun. Dev., Univ. of MD, College Park, MD 20742).

During the last decade we've clearly seen an increased awareness of the issue and importance of family policy. Most notably the presence of family policy discussion appears as the last section of our research articles where policy implications are now presented. However, it is interesting to those who have direct policy experience that these policy implications in our research articles are often quite impractical or impossible to implement in real life policy settings. One possible explanation for unrealistic policy suggestions may be a lack of understanding of the policy process and policy formulation. Therefore, the purpose of this symposium is to discuss how to teach a course to family scholars on family policy. The coordinators of the symposium were selected because each could bring a unique perspective about teaching family policy - the federal policy arena, a state policy arena, and a rural setting for teaching family policy. The symposium will provide data about what to consider in designing a family policy course.

Session #343

**SINGLE PARENTING: A CLOSER LOOK.**  
Leslie Richards, Dept. of Human Dev. & Fam. Sciences, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331.

Participants:

Charlotte Dunham (Dept. of Soc., Texas Tech U, Lubbock, TX, 79409) Single Parent Families and Extended Family Relationships.

Cynthia Schmiede (HDFS, OSU, Corvallis, OR 95331) The Work-Family Interface in Single Parent Families.

Wendy Daeges (Dept. of Anthro., OSU, Corvallis, OR 97331) & Jill Tacke (HDFS, OSU, Corvallis, OR, 97331) Children's Relationships With

Non-Custodial Fathers: A Question of Money?

Mar Preston (Andrus Gerontology Center, USC, Los Angeles, 90089) Single Parents and Live-in Partners.  
Discussants: Phyllis Moen (Dept. of Hum. Dev. & Fam. St., Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, 14853) & Vern Bengtson (Andrus Gerontology Center, USC, Los Angeles, CA 90089).

Changing values, relaxed laws, and better educational and occupational opportunities for women have all contributed to the dramatic increase in the number of single parent families. This symposium uses qualitative and quantitative data to examine four aspects of single parenting: single parenting and the extended family; the work-family interface; children's relationships with non-custodial fathers; and male partners in single parent families. Research such as this which looks for differences between single parent families, rather than comparing them to two-parent families, is invaluable for professionals working to support such families.

Session #344

**HUMAN AND SOCIAL CAPITAL: THE ROLES OF FAMILY AND COMMUNITY IN REDUCING CHILD RISK FACTORS.** Ann Mullis, IFAS, U of FL, Gainesville, FL 32611.

Participants:

Beaulieu, L. J. (IFAS, U of FL, Gainesville, FL 32611) Family and Community Human and Social Capital: Youth Risk Factors.

Smith, M. H. (Dept. of Soc., U of FL, Gainesville, FL 32611) Family and Community Human and Social Capital Workforce Experience of Youth.

Mullis, R. L. (Fam., Child & Cons. Sci., FL State U, Tallahassee, FL 32306) Impact of Human and Social Capital on Young Children.

Cantrell, M. J. (IFAS, U of FL, Gainesville, FL 32611) Programming to Support Human and Social Capital.

Discussant: Richard Rathge (Soc. & Ag. Econ., ND State U, Fargo, ND 58105).

Youth today experience a number of social ills that make the transition to adulthood difficult. These include poverty, illiteracy, school dropouts, and more. This symposium examines the impact of the human and social capital of family and community on the risk factors.

We focus on the importance, not just of families, but the entire community on improving the quality of life for young people. The research will be synthesized and applied to programs designed to improve human and social capital of families and communities.



Wednesday, November 20, 1991

Session #403

IDENTIFYING THE NEEDS OF RURAL FAMILIES: POLICY, RESEARCH AND INTERVENTION  
Carolyn S. Henry (Okla. State U., Stillwater, OK) and Stephan M. Wilson (No. VA Grad. Center, Virginia Polytechnic Inst. & State U., Falls Church VA 22042).

Participants:

Sandra M. Stith (No. VA Grad. Center, Virginia Polytechnic Inst. & State U., Falls Church, VA 22042). Domestic Violence in Rural Communities Unique Concerns and Policy Implications.

Patricia H. Dyk and Gary L. Hansen (U. of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40546-0215).

The Role of a Multidisciplinary Task Force in Enhancing Rural Family Well-Being.

B. Jan McCulloch (U. of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40546-0215) and Vira R. Kivett (U. of No. Carolina at Greensboro, Greensboro, NC 27412).

Meeting the Needs of the Very Old: A Challenge of Rural Families.

Thomas Guss (Fort Hays State U., Hays, KS 67601).

Preparing Counselors to Work with Rural Families.

Discussants:

Charlie Griffin, Farmers Assistance Counseling and Training Service, Kansas State U., Manhattan, KS 66506.

Linda Little (No. VA Grad. Center, Virginia Polytechnic Inst. & State U., Falls Church, VA 22042-1284).

This symposium, sponsored by the Rural Family Focus Group, is designed to raise issues related to the needs of rural families. Implications for policy, research, and intervention will be discussed.

Session #404

PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT AND FAMILY LIFE.  
Tiedje, Linda Beth, MI State U, East Lansing 48824.

Participants: Menaghan, Elizabeth (Soc., OH State U, Columbus, OH 43210) Explaining work & family linkages: Parent work conditions & children's outcomes.

Voydanoff, Patricia (Fam. Dev., U of Dayton, OH 45469) Families & economic distress.

Crouter, Ann (Col. of Hlth. & Hum Dev., PA State U, Univ. Park, PA 16820) Summer as a source of discontinuity in family process.

Wethington, Elaine (Hum. Dev. & Fam. Stud., Cornell U, Ithaca, NY 14853) Methodological issues in research on how women cope with work/family stress.  
Downey, Geraldine (Psych., U of Denver, CO 80208) Work stress, effortful parenting & child distress.

Discussant: Tiedje, Linda Beth (Col. of Nurs., MI State U, E Lansing 48824)

This symposium examines recent research on intra & extra family influences on work/family roles & processes. This examination is based on a theoretical recognition that defines families as parts of wider systems of economic/political power & recognizes conflicting interfamily processes (Ferre, 1990). The participants bring a variety of perspectives, as well as diverse research approaches. Several major theoretical approaches are emphasized: economics; stress/coping; role conflict; & role overflow effects of occupational conditions. We focus on how families cope with economic distress, how changing schedules may bring important discontinuities in family processes, & how variations in occupational condition affect family interaction. In addition, important gaps in the literature will be addressed, as well as methodological issues in the study of work-family conflict. The symposium will provide an opportunity for participants to identify points of convergence in their respective research, in addition to highlighting the diversity with which families approach work/family roles.

Session #405

FAMILIES: DOES HAVING A CHILD WITH DISABILITIES MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN TERMS OF STRESS, RESOURCES, SUPPORTS, AND FUNCTIONING? Boyce, Glenna C. Early Intervention Research Institute (EIRI), USU, Logan, UT 84322-6580. Presenters: Akers, James; & Behl, Diane (EIRI, USU, Logan, UT 84322-6580). Families of Children with Disabilities: Perceptions of Resources.

Innocenti, Mark; Goetze, Linda; & Huh, Kwisun (EIRI, USU, Logan, UT 84322-6580). Families of Children with Disabilities: Normative Data on Stress.

Jennings, Miriam; & Casto, Glen (EIRI, USU, Logan, UT 84322-6580). Perceived Social Supports of Families with Children Having Disabilities.

Mortenson, Lance; & Piburn, Don (EIRI, USU, Logan, UT 84322-6580). Correlates of Family Adaptability and Cohesion: A study of Families of Children With Disabilities.

Discussant: Farber, Bernard (Dept. of Sociology, ASU, Tempe, AZ 85287-2101)

Societal changes such as deinstitutionalization and mainstreaming have changed the lives of families of children with disabilities since Farber's 1959 landmark study of family integration in families of children who were severely mentally retarded. Given these changes, there is a critical need to know what life is like now in families of children with disabilities, including family stresses, resources, social support, and functioning. The Early Intervention Research Institute longitudinal studies provide data on 696 young children with disabilities and their families from 16 geographic sites. Child and family variables and measures of perceptions of family functioning, stress, resources, and support allow for the analyses of the relationships among these variables. The findings will be presented, and the discussant will interpret the findings in an historical context and suggest a research agenda for the future.

Session #406

WHAT IS FAMILY? Jan Trost. Uppsala Univ., Sweden

Panelists: Barbara Settles. Univ. of Delaware, Newark, DE 19711; Irene Levin. Univ. of Trondheim, Norway; Helena Z. Lopata. Loyola Univ., Chicago, IL; Jacqueline Wiseman. Univ. of CA, San Diego.

The international organization Committee on Family Research (CFR) is organizing its 26th international seminar on the theme of "What is Family?" in Norway, July 29-August 3, 1991.

The task of the panelists is to highlight the more important outcomes of the CFR-seminar according to the perspectives and experiences of each panelist.

The theme of what family is certainly is very relevant these days, and the various ways of conceptualizing family also fits the theme of the NCFR annual conference on poverty. At the CFR-seminar various aspects will be in the forefront; poverty of various sorts being very important an aspect.

The CFR-seminar will deal with theoretical ways of approaching the question on what family is. The seminar will not at all be limited to the theoretical aspects, but will highlight and study what family is from the perspective of individuals within various settings. The CFR-seminar will also discuss issues as what family is from the view of, for example, family therapists, teachers, supervisors at work, etc. The seminar will also deal with what law says about what family is and the contradictions within legal systems.

Session #407

QUALITATIVE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AS AN INTERVENTION WHEN STUDYING INDIGENT FAMILIES. Dail, Paula, ISU, Ames, IA 50011. Participants: Engebretsen, Bery, Broadlawns Medical Center, Des Moines, IA 50314; Lempers, Jacques, ISU, Ames, IA 50011; Clark-Lempers, Dania, ISU, Ames, IA 50011. Discussant: Doherty, William, Univ. of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108.

The purpose of this interdisciplinary symposium is to explore the qualitative research process, with a view toward identifying the key elements of the activity which promote the greater outcomes among the study participants, and further understanding the role of the researcher in the research process.

The hypotheses underlying this

approach are: families who experience qualitative research processes as part of their participation research studies will experience greater improvement in physical, emotional, and social well being than those who experience other types of research methods; females will exhibit greater positive change than will males; retention rates for females will be higher than for males; outcomes will vary depending upon the social characteristics of the participant-observer researcher; outcomes will vary depending upon levels and types of dysfunctions of study participants.

The implications of this research approach focus on theory and methodology in research on disadvantaged, vulnerable populations and include both design and intervention concerns, both of which are understudied and poorly understood aspects of research with both individuals and families.

#### Session #408

UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE: WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO FAMILIES, TO HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS, TO SOCIETY?

Gilliss, Catherine L., FHCN, Univ of California, San Francisco, CA 94143.

##### Participants:

Burge, Sandra K. (Dept Family Practice, U TX Health Sci Ctr, San Antonio, TX 78284) Universal Access: A Health Researcher's Perspective.

Elliott, Barbara A. (Family Prac Res Prog, U MN, Duluth, MN 55805) Universal: Ethical Implications.

Fanta, Jayne. (FHCN, Univ of California, San Francisco, CA 94143) Health Problems of the Uninsured.

Discussant: Anderson, Elaine A. (Family & Community Development, U MD, College Park, MD 20742) Universal Access: Policy Implications.

In 1986, over 15% of the American public was not covered by any form of health insurance. The principle of Universal Access to Health Care proposes that no financial barrier should separate Americans in need of health care from access to available care. By implementing the principle of universal access, health coverage

would be extended to all 37 million, uninsured Americans. In this symposium, the participants will: a) describe health problems currently faced by the uninsured; b) describe the benefit packages, payment mechanisms, and related policy implications of universal access, c) discuss the probable consequences of improved access for health care research; and d) review the ethical implications of the decision to provide universal access to health care.

#### Session #409

NATIONAL SURVEY OF FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS (NSFH). Alan C. Acocck, 322 Milam, HDFS, OR State U, Corvallis, OR 97331.

Panelists: Alan C. Acocck, address above.

Vaughn R. A. Call, CDE/4412 Soc. Sci. Bldg., 1180 Observatory Dr., U of WI, Madison 53706.

David H. Demo, Dept. of Soc., Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061.

Bruce A. Chadwick, Tim Heaton, 940 SWKT, Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602.

Katherine W. Goetz, HDFS, Milam Hall, OR State Univ., Corvallis, OR 97331.

This symposium will be an informal discussion of professionals and graduate students of their experiences in using research on the NSFH and how they are using it. Plans for the next round of interviews of the more than 13,000 households will be discussed, and the panelists will talk about what should and should not be included. A graduate student will tell about her experiences in using a complicated data set.

#### Session #410

WORKSHOP - FAMILY THERAPY WITH LOW-INCOME FAMILIES. Kenneth V. Hardy, Marr. & Fam. Ther. Prog. Dept. of Child & Fam. Stud., 201 Slocum Hall, Syracuse U, Syracuse, NY 13244.

Despite significant advances in family therapy theory and practice, low-income families still present major clinical challenges for family therapists. Persistent efforts to treat these families "as if" they were middle class often result in therapeutic impasses, and constructed realities about the family's resistance. This workshop will examine the socio-cultural context of low-income families, self of the therapist issues, and how these factors impact the therapeutic process. Strategies for providing effective treatment will be provided.

## Session #412

ADOLESCENT WELL-BEING IN ECONOMICALLY DEPRIVED, MOTHER-ONLY, AND STEP-FAMILIES. Brian K. Barber, Program for Adolescent Research, Center for Studies of the Family, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602.

### Participants:

Shobha C. Shagle, (Center for Studies of the Family, BYU, Provo, UT 84602) Variations in Parental Expectations as a Function of Income and Family Structure and their Effects on Adolescent Achievement.

Brian K. Barber, (Center for Studies of the Family, BYU, Provo, UT 84602) Patterns of Parental Control Underlying Adolescent Problem Behaviors in Low- and Middle-Income Families.

Ronald L. Simons, (Soc., Iowa State U, Ames, IA 50011). Adolescent Resilience in the Face of Family Economic Hardship.

Thomas Hanson, Sara S. McLanahan, Elizabeth Thomson, (Soc., U of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI 53706) Family Structure, Marital Conflict and Adolescent Well-Being.

Discussants: Elizabeth G. Menaghan (Soc., Ohio State U, Columbus, OH 43210) and Harold D. Grotevant (Fam Soc Sci, U of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108)

Recent statistics indicate that children and adolescents from low-income, single-, and step-families have nearly double the incidence of developmental, learning, or behavioral problems (Zill, 1990). There is relatively little empirical literature to date that explores the mechanisms underlying this negative effect of family income and structure. Reviews call for greater information on variations among these family types in parental expectations of children, child-rearing styles, social support, etc. (McLanahan & Booth, 1989). This symposium was designed to address this research need. The papers present information from three separate data sets of family and adolescent relationships. Each paper focuses on a separate aspect of family interaction (parental expectations, parental control, parental/peer/adult support, and marital conflict) and analyzes the role each factor plays in elucidating the negative association between low-income and alternate family structures and adolescent achievement and deviance.

## Session #414

INTERGENERATIONAL FAMILY RELATIONS AND SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING IN ADULTHOOD: EVIDENCE FROM THE U.S.C. LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF THREE GENERATION FAMILIES. Merril Silverstein, Andrus Gerontology Center, University of Southern California, Los Angeles CA 90089-0191.

### Participants:

Roseann Giarrusso, Penelope Trickett, Michael Stallings and Vern L. Bengtson (Andrus Gero Ctr, U.S.C.) The Transmission of Self-Esteem from Generation to Generation.

Darlene Pina, M.L. Plume, and Vern L. Bengtson (Andrus Gero Ctr, U.S.C.) Changes in Parents' Perceived Closeness Toward Divorced Children Since Time of Divorce.

Robert E. L. Roberts (Andrus Gero Ctr, U.S.C.) Patterns of Intergenerational Family Solidarity and the Psychological Well-Being of Parents and Children in Adulthood.

Merril Silverstein (Andrus Gero Ctr, U.S.C.) Family Caregiving to Frail Older Parents: Prospective Influences on Emotional Well-Being. Discussant: Charlotte C. Dunham (Sociology, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX 79409)

Recently the link between quality of parent/adult-child relations and quality of life has come under close scrutiny. Aspects of adult intergenerational family bonds have been associated with personality and status inheritance, stress accumulation and reduction, life satisfaction and emotional well-being. This symposium presents four analyses of data from the U.S.C. Longitudinal Study of Three Generation Families, examining how adult intergenerational relationships shape social-psychological states of family members and serve as conduits of influence across the synapse of generational boundaries. Intergenerational issues examined include the transmission of self-esteem, the renegotiation of parent-child relations during the child's divorce process, the association of latent parent-child solidarity dimensions with mental health, and the impact of social support on emotional well-being of frail elderly parents. The four analyses provide cumulative evidence for the conclusion that family bonds influence individual psychological well-being and social functioning in adulthood. Though each study addresses a different substantive issue, together they demonstrate the multiplicity of contexts in which intergenerational relations are important for support and well-being across various stages of the life-cycle.

## Session #415

THEORY AND RESEARCH IN RELIGION AND FAMILY: A SCHOLARLY REVIEW. Donald S. Swenson, Dept. of Soc., Red Deer Col., Red Deer, AB, Canada.

Panelists: Lyle Larson (Dept. of Soc., Univ. of AB, Edmonton, AB, Canada) "The measurement of religion and family phenomenon."

Margaret Poloma (Dept. of Soc., Univ. of Akron, Akron, OH 44325-6103) "The subsequent linkage of these measurements."

Walter R. Schumm (Justin Hall, KS State Univ., Manhattan, KS 66506) "The family/religious connection in the light of the Judeo-Christian development of theory."

Marie Cornwall (SWKT, Fam. Sci. Dept., Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602) "Empirical investigations on the roles of families and personal communities as socialization agents."

Donald S. Swenson "The impact of religious practices on the quality of family life."

Four papers are to be presented in this symposium that address extant problems of the lacuna of theoretical development of the connection between the two phenomena: the need to achieve better measurements of concepts involved in the linkage, and then to apply them to actual research.

One paper will be devoted to the measurement issues involved in religion while another will focus on the same in regard to family phenomena. A third paper will extend work done previously in developing a theoretical orientation to the linkage. A final paper will review and present some current research that may have a potential of fulfilling some of these aspirations.

Session #416

**FEMINIST PEDAGOGY IN FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION.** Joan Jurich (Child Dev. & Fam. Stud., Purdue Univ., W. Lafayette, IN 47907)

**Panelists:** Katherine Allen (Fam. & Child Dev., VA Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061) Use of Self and Self-Disclosure in the Classroom; Shelley MacDermid and Joan Jurich (Child Dev. & Fam. Stud., Purdue Univ., W. Lafayette, IN 47907) Feminist Contributions to the Structure, Methods, and Audience of Family Life Education; Donna Sollie (Fam. & Child Dev., 203 Spidle Hall, Auburn Univ., Auburn, AL 36849) Survey of Feminist Teaching Methods and Materials; Dena Targ (Child Dev. & Fam. Stud., Purdue Univ., W. Lafayette, IN 47907) Using Feminist Principles in Family Life Education with Adult Populations.

The theoretical/philosophical positions we hold shape all aspects of the educational process. This symposium examines the implications of feminist thinking for family life education. Specifically, the presentations and discussion will explore how feminism informs the goals of family life education (what we as educators want to accomplish), the consumers of family life education (who we teach), the content of educational material (what we teach), the process by which we communicate this content to others (our methods), the assessment of learning (our evaluation of change in learners), and the assessment of teaching (our evaluation of ourselves as educators).

Session 418

**CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT: FAMILY PRESERVATION AS A GOAL IN SERVICE DEVELOPMENT, PROVISION, AND EVALUATION FOR FAMILIES AT RISK.** Linda Ade-Ridder, Dept. of Fam. & Consumer Sci., Miami Univ., Oxford, OH 45056.

Participants:

Greta F. Bartels (Butler Co. Coop. Ext. Serv., PO Box 958, Hamilton, OH 45012) Star Parenting: Parent Education for Low-Income Families.

Peggy S. Schear (OH Coop. Ext. Serv., OH State Univ., PO Box 958, Hamilton, OH 45012) The Development of Living Skills Program.

John P. McAninch (Butler Co. Children Serv. Bd., 300 N. Fair Ave., Hamilton, OH 45011) Evaluation of Family Preservation Services.

Discussant: Linda Ade-Ridder

Simultaneous goals of preserving families while protecting children from abuse and neglect challenge social service providers. Cost-efficient programs that produce effective results within legally mandated time constraints are essential. This symposium will focus on the development, implementation, and evaluation of a system of

services for abused children and their families with special emphasis on two innovative parent education programs, one offered to parents in their own homes and one designed for low-income parents. In-home services as an alternative to traditional office-based services and a combination of the two, such as therapeutic day care, will be stressed. Discussion of clinical issues for a coordinated system of services to address the complex and varied needs of abusive families will be offered along with suggestions for the application of these programs and evaluation procedures to both rural and urban settings.

Session #419

**FAMILY CARE OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE (AD) PATIENTS.** Barber, Clifton, HDFS, CO State Univ., Ft. Collins, CO 80523.

Participants:

Pasley, Kay (Stone Hall, Univ. of NC-Greensboro, NC 27412) and Fischer, Barbara (Rocky Mt. Marr. & Fam. Ctr., Ft. Collins, CO 80521) Perceptions of the Economic Impact of Caregiving: Gender & Generational Orientations.

Barber, Clifton, Effects of AD Impairment on Spousal Caregivers in Different Living Arrangements.

Knight, Barbara (Psych., CO State Univ., Ft. Collins, CO 80523) Barriers to Family Support Group Participation.

Discussant: Mitchell, Linda (ADRD Metro Denver Chapter, 825 E. Speer Blvd., Denver, CO 80218)

This symposium focuses on 2 studies recently funded by the Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association. The first study examined the predictors of burden in a sample of 298 AD caregivers. Burden was measured in terms of the impact of caregiving on financial resources, emotional well-being, and family/social roles. The second study collected data on 200 AD caregivers regarding barriers to family support group participation. An applied finding of these two studies is that caregivers are a very heterogeneous group relative to the impacts of caregiving and their access to support groups. This heterogeneity implies that different strategies be developed for effective formal intervention. The discussant will examine factors underlying this caregiver differences and present views on how programs could be modified and/or initiated to meet the needs of different groups of individuals caring for AD patients.

Session #420

**ECONOMIC HARDSHIP AND FAMILY PROCESSES.** Ronald L. Simons, Dept. of Soc., IA State Univ., Ames, IA 50011.

Participants:

Rand D. Conger (Dept. of Soc., IA State Univ., Ames, IA 50011) Economic Hardship and Marital Relations.

Glen H. Elder (Dept. of Soc., Univ. of NC, Chapel Hill, NC 27514) Co-author of paper with Conger.

Ronald L. Simons (Dept. of Soc., IA State Univ., Ames, IA 50011) Economic Hardship and Disrupted Parenting Practices.

Les B. Whitbeck (Dept. of Soc., IA State Univ., Ames, IA 50011) The Effects of Economic Deprivation on Family Values and Value Transmission.

Frederick O. Lorenz (Dept. of Soc., IA State Univ., Ames, IA 50011) Strategies for Modeling Multi-informant Data in Family Studies Families. Discussant: Patricia Voydanoff (Ctr. for Study of Fam. Dev., Univ. of Dayton, Dayton, OH 45469).

This symposium presents findings from the Iowa Youth and Families Project, a panel study of 450 rural two-parent families. Employing a social learning/exchange theoretical perspective, the papers test models concerning the effect of economic strain on various dimensions of family life. The first paper presents data regarding the impact of economic hardship upon marital quality and stability. Building upon these findings, the second paper considers the influence of financial problems and the marital relationship upon parenting practices. The third paper analyzes the extent to which value commitments of family members are affected by economic difficulties and the processes identified in the first two papers. The final paper identifies methodological issues raised by the first three papers, and discusses multiple informant methods as a strategy for studying family processes.

Session #421

**OPERATION DESERT-STORM: IMPACT ON THE HOME FRONT.** Carmen Knudson-Martin, Dept. of Hlth. & Hum. Dev., MT State Univ., Bozeman, MT 59717.

Participants:

Judith Myers-Walls (Child Dev. & Fam. Stud., Purdue Univ., W. Lafayette, IN 47907) Parents, Children and the Persian Gulf War.

Margaret Feldman (NCFR Washington Rep, 1131 Delaware Ave. SW, Washington, DC 20024) Economic and Domestic Impact of the Persian Gulf War.

Charles Cole (Dept. of Fam. Envir., IA State Univ., Ames, IA 50011) Impact on Families & Communities of the National Guard Call-up.

Richard J. Brown (Chief, Family Matters Div., Maxwell AFB, AL 36112) Military Family Support in a Time of Crisis.

Discussants: Helen Raschke (W. TX Legal Serv., Wichita Falls, TX 76301) and Bernita Quoss (Child & Fam. Stud., Univ. of WY, Laramie, WY 82071).

The Persian Gulf War has been fought by more men and women with children, is more invasive into the home, and focuses more on technology than previous wars. This symposium offers a dialogue to address what we have learned about the needs of families during this war. Investigations suggest that children experience confusion and fear about the war and an increase in therapeutic war play. Families and communities experience ambivalence, uncertainty, mixed feelings and loss of members. Education and support for families should allow the expression of fears and validate their often contradictory feelings. Families of the military are of special concern. This symposium addresses their needs, what the military has done, and where the gaps are in provision of these needs. It explores the economic and domestic impacts of this war on programs serving families, raise new questions about the relationship between war, peace, and families and considers our response and role as family professionals.



