

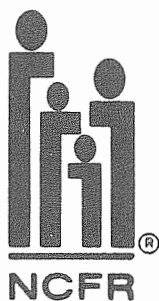
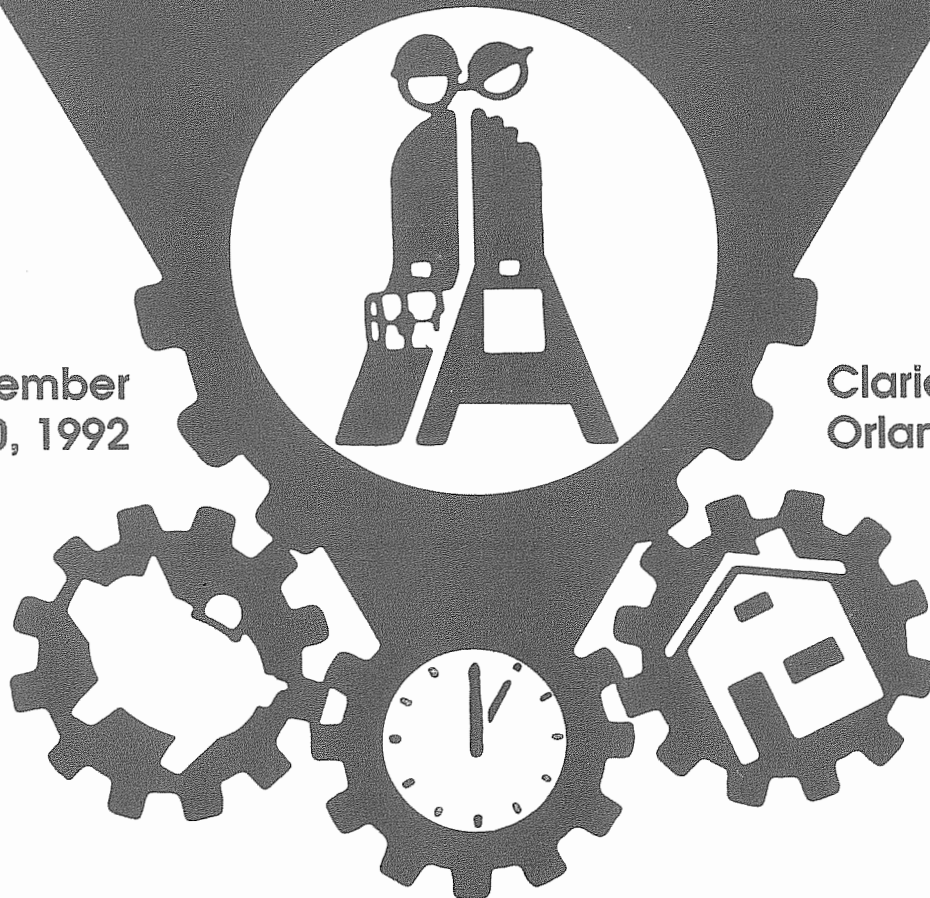
54th Annual Conference

PROCEEDINGS

FAMILIES AND WORK

November
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Orlando, Florida



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54th Annual Conference Proceedings
FAMILIES AND WORK

November 1992



Special thanks to Dr. Patricia G. Voydanoff, University of Dayton,
1992 Program Vice President, for orchestrating this year's outstanding program.

National Council on Family Relations
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SUMMARIES OF MAJOR CONFERENCE ADDRESSES

Plenary Address, Saturday, Nov. 7, 9:45 am

FAMILY INCOME AND SOCIAL POLICY. Sheila B. Kamerman, Co-Director, Cross-Natl. Stud. Res. Program., Columbia Univ. Sch. of Soc. Wk., 622 W. 113th St., New York, NY 10025.

The theme will be that family income--and the economic situation of children and their families is the product of both work (earnings) and social policy. Social policies affect wages through tax policies and setting minimum wages. Social policies affect income through legislating child benefits (child and family allowances, maternity and parenting benefits and leaves, guaranteed minimum child support benefits and housing allowances). Social policies affect the balance between work and family life by assuring parents adequate time for children and protecting against income loss. Finally, social policies shape the quantity, quality and affordability, of child care services, which in turn make it possible for parents to be employed--and contribute to the economic well-being of their children--while assuring children of adequate care.

We in the U.S. know what it takes to assure children adequate economic well-being. Why, then, does the U.S. have a higher child poverty rate than almost every other major industrialized country?

Duvall Plenary Address, Sunday, Nov. 8, 9:00 am

BEYOND THE SECOND SHIFT: DENYING NEEDS AT HOME OR CONTESTING RULES AT WORK? Arlie Russell Hochschild, Dept. of Soc., Univ. of CA-Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720

In this talk I will take off from the thesis of *The Second Shift*, arguing first that to stabilize the modern family--which is often a 2 job family--we need to conquer 2 frontiers. First we need to democratize the work at home. Second, we need to contest the social rules at the workplace.

Drawing on my intensive research at a Fortune 500 Corporation, I compare the different work-family issues for managers (at the top), clerical workers (in the middle), and production workers (at the bottom). At the top, I argue, the central issue is work-aholicism and the denial of family needs. In the middle, the central issue is managerial distrust and the regimentation of work life. At the bottom level the issue is the dispensability of the worker and the invisibility of his or her family life as it is affected by rotating shift work. I conclude with the outline of a program to adapt the workplace to the new families of its current workers.

Plenary Address, Monday, Nov. 9, 9:45 am

WORK-FAMILY POLICIES: DILEMMAS AND OPPORTUNITIES. Joseph H. Pleck, Ctr. for Research on Women, Wellesley Col., Wellesley, MA

The 3 main categories of work-family policies: child care, flexible schedules, and parental leave, each have their own historical evolution and policy issues. Child care arose first as a policy area, had a major setback in the early 1970's, but in certain respects has made considerable progress since then. The 3 main issues today are: (1) how the implementation of the recently enacted Act for Better Childcare, in large part done at the state level, will shape the future evolution of child care in the

next 2 decades, (2) the continuing issue of the low pay and high turnover of child care workers, (3) the continuing deep social ambivalence about non-maternal care, reflected in various ways (Belsky debate, rise of certain new "pro-family" advocacy groups). There are 2 main policy issues about flexible schedules: (1) Do they or can they really help working families much? The predominant current forms of flexible schedules actually have relatively little flexibility, so effects are small, but when actual degree of flexibility is high, the evidence is that positive effects are demonstrable. (2) Do flexible schedules reinforce inequity in the marital division of labor? Contrary to most others, I argue not. Parental leave is the newest policy area. Much more so than the other 2 policies, it presents the policy issue of how much is it legitimate to mandate employers to provide a policy. The available data suggests that the cost to employers of mandating this particular policy is low, but opponents dispute this, and find other grounds to resist it. Although legislation at the federal level is blocked, there has been a steady extension of parental leave benefits at the state, union, and employer level.

At a broad level crosscutting all 3 areas, there is a general issue: In the US, these policies are under attack from both the "right" end of the continuum of family ideology (these policies encourage wives' employment, with various subsidiary effects that collectively destroy the family, and from the "left" (these policies reinforce traditional gender roles, and really only benefit the middle class (and by implication, whites). Both help explain why the U.S. lags behind the rest of the industrialized world in these policies.

Presidential Address, Monday, Nov. 9, 2:30 pm

FAMILIES, SCIENCE, AND VALUES. Brent C. Miller, Dept. of Fam. & Hum. Dev., Utah State Univ., Logan, UT 84322.

Many professionals interested in families, not unlike lay persons, share an environmental perspective that parenting is largely responsible for most child outcomes. With respect to some children's behaviors and traits, however, recent evidence suggests that biological mechanisms play a much larger role than has traditionally been allowed.

Evidence about the biological bases of learning ability, personality, psychopathology, and sexual orientation is presented, raising questions about the adequacy of the family social influences perspective. Taken together, the evidence suggests a much larger role for biological mechanisms than is reflected in our field. The implications are a broader view of causes for family researchers, and more complex applications for family practitioners.

The role of values in scientific research also is discussed, using the area of adolescent pregnancy as an example. Fundamental assumptions, the research questions posed and investigated, and the sensory data obtained and interpreted all reflect the values of scholars in this area. The implications of this constructionist view are increased modesty in our truth claims, and, hopefully, a greater tolerance of those whose values lead them to ask different questions and to see the evidence differently than we do.

BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN RESEARCH AND ACTION. Joan K. Comeau, CFLE, Fam. Inf. Serv., 12565 Jefferson St. NE, #102, Minneapolis, MN 55434.

Participants: Richard Lerner, Inst. for Child., Youth & Fams., MI State Univ., E. Lansing, MI 48824, Stephen A. Small, Child & Fam. Stud., Univ. of WI, 1300 Linden Dr., Madison, WI 53706.

Discussants: Joanne Keith, Dept. of Fam. & Ch. Ecol., MI State Univ., E. Lansing, MI 48824, Hamilton I. McCubbin, CFLE, Sch. of Fam. Res. & Cons. Sci., Univ. of WI, 1300 Linden Dr., Madison, WI 53706.

The fields involved in the study of family and human development have not been very successful at linking research and theory to the needs of policy makers, practitioners, and the public. This failure to link research to action stems from a variety of factors including graduate training which does not adequately prepare scholars to conduct applied research or translate findings to non-researchers, an increasingly narrow definition of scholarly activity, and the failure of most researchers to recognize that research is a reciprocal process that should be guided not only by current theoretical developments and personal interests but by the pressing social problems and policy concerns that affect society. This symposium will examine the validity of these issues, identify factors that have led to the emergence of the gap between research and practice, and make recommendations to researchers, professionals and others on what can be done.

FACILITATING PEACE: A ROLE FOR THE FAMILY LIFE EDUCATOR. Deborah Gentry, Dept. of Home Econ., Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761.

Participants:

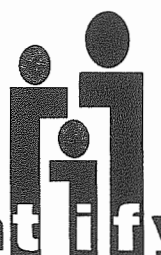
Deborah Gentry (Home Econ., Il. St. U., Normal, IL 61761) Teaching Peace in Central Illinois.

Carol Kelly (Child Dev., Cal. St. U., Northridge, CA) Integrating Family Life Education for Peace into Higher Education Curricula.

Judith Myers-Walls (CDFS, Purdue U., W. Lafayette, IN 47907) Incorporating Family Life Education for Peace into Community Parent Education Programming.


Discussant: Joan Comeau (Family Information Services, Minneapolis, MN 55434)

Despite steps toward peace and democracy in various parts of the world, there were 14 wars in progress during 1991, killing some 443,500 people, eighty-seven percent of which were civilians. Poorly managed conflict manifested itself in other realms as well: in homes, in schoolyards, on streetcorners, and in places of business. Convinced that there is a relationship between poorly managed conflict at the macro-level of society and that at the micro-level, the presenters of this symposia will describe ways family life educators can "think globally and act locally." They will detail efforts to address issues of peace and justice with a variety of audiences in a variety of instructional settings. Teaching strategies and materials used with youth in public schools, young adults in colleges, and parents and other family members involved in family enrichment programming will be shared.



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MIDDLE-CLASS ETHNIC MINORITY FAMILIES, PART I: AFRICAN-AMERICAN WOMEN'S WORK EXPERIENCES. Patricia Bell-Scott, Child & Fam. Dev. & Women's Stud., Univ. of GA, Athens, GA 30602.

Participants:

Velma McBride Murry (Child & Fam. Dev., Univ. of GA, Athens, GA 30602). Mother's Occupational Status and Family Process as Predictors of African-American Adolescent Female Sexual Behavior.

Harriette P. McAdoo (Child & Fam. Ecol., MI State Univ., East Lansing, MI 48824). Middle-Class Single African-American Mothers: Work and Family Life.

Norma Bond Burgess (Ctr. for Res. on Women, Memphis State Univ., Memphis, TN 38152). Workplace Issues Among Middle Class African American Women.

Patricia Bell-Scott. "Wearing the Middle-Class Banner": Work and Family in the Personal Narrative of a Black American Woman.

Discussants: Karen D. Weddle (Found. of Educ., Memphis State Univ., Memphis, TN 38152), Andrea Hunter (Psych., Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260).

The patterns and dynamics of family life among middle-class ethnic minority families represent one of the most neglected issues in family social science. Despite the historic existence of an African-American middle-class in most urban centers, especially in the South, rarely has this population been included in sufficient numbers in large scale national studies or small, in-depth investigations of urban communities. This 2-part symposium is designed to explore the interrelationships among middle-class status, gender, and work. Part one, which is comprised of an interdisciplinary set of papers, examines the intersection of race, class, and gender in the work and family life of African-American women.

Murry reports on the impact of mother's occupational status, family processes, and family structure on the patterns of sexual behavior among African-American adolescents from a national study. Her findings urge a reconsideration of the dichotomous approach which compares single-parent to 2-parent families. McAdoo reports on the support strategies and role obligations of middle-class single mothers. Her findings call into question current conceptualizations of family roles and offer new strategies for helping professionals. Burgess examines job-related stressors in the lives of professional and managerial African-American women, with particular attention to the dilemmas created by social mobility, family relations, and occupational success. Her findings demonstrate the role of support networks as buffers against perceived negative work-related stressors. Bell-Scott explores the relationship of family values and workplace experiences in the narrative of a middle-class African-American woman. Her findings suggest that family values and class identity may play a supportive and restricting role in the lives of African-American women born in the first half of the 20th century. As discussants, Weddle and Hunter will synthesize and integrate the research findings, and identify potential areas for further exploration. They will also facilitate discussion between the presenters and audience.

A, C, AND X: EXAMINING SELECTED FAMILY STRESS CONSTRUCTS. Julia A. Malia, Child & Fam. Studies, 419 Jessie Harris Bldg., U. of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-1900.

Participants:

Mary E. (Betsy) Garrison, Julia A. Malia, Rosalie Huisinga Norem, & Tahira K. Hira (School of Home Ec. & Fam. Ecol., U. of Akron, Akron, OH 44325; Child & Fam. Studies, 419 Jessie Harris Bldg., U. of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-1900; PPC/WID USAID, Rm 3725A New State Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20523; and Human Dev. & Fam. Studies, Iowa St. U., Ames, IA 50011, resp.) Developing a Daily Hassles Inventory: An Exploratory Factor Analysis.

David R. Imig (203 E Human Ecology, Michigan St. U., East Lansing, MI 48824) Comparison of Real and Ideal Perceptions of Meaning for High and Low Stressed Families.

David C. Dollahite (Human Dev. & Fam. Studies, U. of N. Carolina, Greensboro, NC 27412-5001) Intergenerational Value Continuity and Value Orientations in Family Stress Theory: Conceptual and Methodological Issues.

Julia A. Malia, Mary E. (Betsy) Garrison, Rosalie Huisinga Norem, & Tahira K. Hira (Child & Fam. Studies, 419 Jessie Harris Bldg., U. of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-1900; School of Home Ec. & Fam. Ecol., U. of Akron, Akron, OH 44325; PPC/WID USAID, Rm 3725A New State Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20523; and Human Dev. & Fam. Studies, Iowa St. U., Ames, IA 50011, resp.) Exploratory Factor Analysis of a Family Health Inventory.

Discussant: David H. Olson (Fam. Soc. Science, U of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108)

The purpose of the proposed symposium is to examine measurement issues in selected constructs of family stress. Specifically, the presentations focus on factors A, C, and X of the ABC-X model with linkages to contextual factors that shape the family's perception of the stressors in their lives.

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ISSUES IN FAMILY POLICY RESEARCH.

Shirley L. Zimmerman, Dept. of Fam. Soc. Sci., Univ. of MN, St. Paul, MN 55108.

Participants:

Robert Leik (Dept. of Soc., Univ. of MN, Minneapolis, MN 55455). Headstart.

Kathy Rettig (Dept. of Fam. Soc. Sci., Univ. of MN, St. Paul, MN 55108). Child Support.

Shirley L. Zimmerman, States' Expenditures for Social Programs.

Discussants: Participants and symposium attendees.

This symposium draws on the experiences of persons whose research has focused on different problems and programs within the domain of family policy: Headstart, child support, adult day care, a subsidy program for families with a mentally retarded child, and expenditures for social programs more generally. Discussion focuses on such issues as factors affecting receptivity to research findings, factors related to the timeliness of research findings, the political distortion of research findings, the misinterpretation of research findings, the changing dynamics of the policy problem and conditions under which policy research is conducted, and pressures for recommendations that go beyond the data. Other issues also will be discussed.


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SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION AND CHANGE IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN FAMILIES. Patricia McFadden, Ph.D., Centre for African Studies, Pamstech House, Woodvale Grove, P.O. Box 60054, Nairobi, Kenya; Carol A. Morgaine, Ph.D., Family Studies Department, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada (1991-92: Home Economics Department, Kenyatta University, Box 43844, Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa).

Participants:

Njeri Waiyaki (Home Economics, Egerton University, Box 536, Njuro, Kenya) The Reproductive Behavior of Young Women Residing in Transrural Kenya.

Joyce Onyango (Home Economics, Kenyatta University, Box 43488, Nairobi, Kenya) Gender Role Socialization and the Working Women of Nairobi, Kenya.

Patricia McFadden (Research on Women and Health Programme Officer, Centre for African Family Studies, Pamstech House, Woodvale Grove, P.O. Box 60054, Nairobi, Kenya) African Families and Work

Discussant: Carol A. Morgaine (Family Studies Department, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2M8, Canada--1991-92: Kenyatta University, Home Economics Department, Box 43844, Nairobi, Kenya)

Since the beginning of the colonial period in Eastern and Southern Africa, a little over one hundred years ago, African families have been in a state of constant turmoil and transition. Gradually the introduction of money economy and formal education have contributed to this upheaval as the extended family and its support systems have disintegrated and various forms of the nuclear family have emerged.

During this symposium, three African scholars will present their research regarding the ways in which Eastern and Southern African families have been affected by these changes. Findings from these quantitative and qualitative studies will summarize the ways in which 1) evolving gender role values and expectations have influenced women's work patterns; 2) teen women's patterns of developing relationships, choosing life partners, and family planning attitudes have changed; and 3) the ways in which women and children's health status has been influenced by the changing/transitional nature of the family.

The Family Life Education Teacher's Kit will be available in February, 1993. Contact the NCFR office, 612-781-9331, for ordering information.

Participants:

Kip W. Jenkins (Dir., LDS Inst. of Religion, 902 Deakin Ave., Moscow, ID 83843) The Cleric's Work with Family: Perceptions of Clergy Regarding Their Role as Marriage and Family Counselors.

Sheila Baillie and E. Wayne Hill (Dept. of Family, Child, and Consumer Sciences, FL State Univ., Tallahassee, FL 32306) Coping with the Stress of Pastoral Counseling.

Thomas W. Roberts, CFLE (West. KY Univ., Bowling Green, KY 42101) Marital Therapy and Religious Addiction.

This symposium is designed to address various aspects of counseling or therapy as related to religious life.

In the first paper, Kip Jenkins states that most clergy recognize that marriage and family counseling is an essential part of the role they perform. Denomination adherents seem quick to seek clergymen as credible resources to help them solve marriage and family problems. However, research has not provided family scholars and practitioners with paradigms which adequately identify assumptions clergy make regarding their role as marriage and family counselors. The author will reveal assumptions that pastors make about the role that they "ought" to perform as marriage and family counselors based on his 2-year qualitative research project.

Sheila Baillie and E. Wayne Hill will discuss the experience of stress related to the pastoral counseling profession among pastoral counselors and their spouses. The study examined how pastoral counselors were coping with stress by evaluating self-reported functional and dysfunctional behaviors.

Thomas Roberts will discuss marital therapy when one of the spouses is regarded as addicted to religion (an excessive preoccupation that interferes with personal adjustment and relationships with others). He will focus on 4 steps in the therapeutic process: breaking through the denial; improving communication and problem-solving; replacing the religious addiction; and reinforcing the new rituals.

Audio tapes from the 1992 Conference - perfect companions to the Conference Proceedings. Cost: \$8 per tape or purchase 7 tapes and receive an 8th one free.

GROUNDING THEORY METHODOLOGY: HISTORICAL, THEORETICAL, AND CLINICAL PERSPECTIVES ON WORK IN FAMILIES, Susan Murphy, Dept. of Nursing, San Jose State Univ., San Jose, CA 95192-0057.

Participants:

Jane Gilgun (Dept. of Soc. Wk., Univ. of MN, Minneapolis, MN 55410). The Influence of Anselm Strauss on Family Research Methods and Family Theory.

Anselm Strauss (Dept. of Soc. & Beh. Sci., UCMC, San Francisco, CA 94143). Studying Families from a Sociology of Work Perspective.

Juliet Corbin (Dept. of Nursing, San Jose State Univ., San Jose, CA 95192-0057). The Work of Families in Chronic Illness.

This symposium provides three different lenses through which to view "work." The first paper by Jane Gilgun presents a historical look at the work of Anselm Strauss who, with Barney Glaser, developed the qualitative research methodology called "Grounded Theory Methodology." This paper traces the impact that the work of Strauss and his colleagues has had on family research, using interviews and written accounts from Strauss's original team at UCSF and from his students. In the second paper Strauss will discuss his theoretical and methodological perspective related to families and work. He will explain how looking at family interaction and life from the perspective of the sociology of work brings out certain features that would otherwise be missed. Finally, Juliet Corbin will demonstrate how grounded theory methodology can be used to study the work of families where one or both partners have a chronic illness. This symposium will be of interest not only to researchers using qualitative methods to study families, but also to health professionals who work with families living with chronic illness.

1994 is the United Nations International Year of the Family. NCFR IYF activities in 1993 and 1994 include: a Monograph on International Issues; an International Health Policy Forum at the 1993 Annual Conference; a Summer Workshop in Black Mountain, NC; and an International theme for the 1994 NCFR Conference in Minneapolis. **Contact Lynda Henley Walters**, Univ. of GA at 706-542-4859 for details.

SESSION 119

SEXUAL EXPRESSION, RELATIONSHIP EXPERIENCES, AND GENDER. F. Scott Christopher (Fam. Res. & Human Dev., AZ State U, Tempe, AZ 85287-2502)

Participants:

Julie Guggion & James Ponzetti (Home Ec., Fam., & Consmr. Stds, Central WA U, Ellensburg, WA, 98926) Affective Reactions of Males to Their First Experience of Coitus.

Ted L. Huston (Human Ecology, U of TX Austin, TX, 78712) & Gilbert Geis (Social Ecology, U of CA, Irvine, CA) Correlates of Patterns of Sexual Intercourse Among Young Married Couples.

Terri L. Orbuch & Susan H. Davis (Soc. U of MI, Ann Arbor, MI, 48109) Accounts of Sexuality Within Close Relationships.

Laura A. Owens & F. Scott Christopher (Fam. Res. & Human Dev., AZ State U, Tempe, AZ 85287) Low Commitment and High Sex: What Does it Mean For the Relationship Experiences of Single Women.

Susan Sprecher (Soc., Anthro., & Soc. Work, IL State U, Normal, IL 61761),

Elena Potapova, Anna Levitskaya (Vladimir Poly-Tech., Russia), & Anthony Cortese (South. Methodist U, TX) The Influence of Gender, Culture, and Attachment and Love Styles on Sexual Miscommunication: Saying No When You Mean Yes and Saying Yes When You Mean No.

Discussant: Rodney M. Cate (Fam. & Consmr. Sciences, IA State U, Ames IA 50011).

Sexual expression is tied to relational dynamics and to the gender of the partners. This symposia explores these themes by examining the relationship between sexual expression and communication, commitment, affect, affection, accounts of sexual acts, and gender using unique samples that include participants from other countries, intact dating couples, marital partners, and low commitment, single women who engage in coitus.

DEADLINE FOR ABSTRACTS: 1993
Conference submissions due by
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SESSION 121

THE EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (EAP) POTENTIAL: PREPARING MFTS TO HELP FAMILIES IN THE WORKPLACE. Michael Gardner and Darren Adamson, Intermountain Health Care, Directions-Employee Assistance Program, 36 S. State, 20th Fl., Salt Lake City, UT 84111.

The recognition by cost-conscious industry of the saving potential of having an EAP is creating a plethora of professional opportunities. The success of the field of Marriage and Family Therapy (MFT) and individual marriage and family therapists involving themselves in the growing EAP industry will depend on their initiative in taking advantage of this expanding opportunity.

This presentation has 3 main objectives: a) to empirically describe the cost-effectiveness and subsequent growth of the EAP industry; b) to explore the fit between family systems theory in MFT training and EAP practice; and c) to discuss the results of a survey of EAP professionals regarding areas of training which need to be added to most MFT curricula.

SESSION 122 .1

ATTITUDES AND BELIEFS ABOUT AIDS AND CONDOM USE: AN APPLICATION OF THE HEALTH BELIEF MODEL. Joan Jurich, Michael Rupp, Theresa Lansinger, and Cheryl Erler, Child Dev. & Fam. Studies, Purdue U., W. Lafayette, IN 47907.

Using the Health Belief Model, this study investigated the determinants of condom use in a sample of sexually active college students ($n = 343$). Participants completed a survey. Independent variables included perceived severity of AIDS, susceptibility to AIDS, benefits of and barriers to condom use, subjective risk of getting AIDS, knowledge about HIV and AIDS, and gender. The dependent variable was intention to use condoms during the next 12 months. The results of logistic regression found perceived benefits of condom use, enjoyment barriers, the belief that using a condom makes sex more enjoyable by prolonging sex, subjective risk of getting AIDS, and gender to be related significantly to intended condom use. Separate analyses for each gender indicate similarities and differences between female and male orientations to condom use.

SESSION 122-2

PROJECT TAKING CHARGE: SIX-MONTH FOLLOW-UP OF A PREGNANCY PREVENTION PROGRAM FOR EARLY ADOLESCENTS. Stephen R. Jorgensen, Dept. of Human Dev. and Family Studies, Texas Tech Univ., Lubbock, TX 79409

This report is based on a six-month follow-up study of 7th grade students in Delaware and Mississippi who participated in an abstinence-based pregnancy prevention program for high-risk adolescents (low income, high teen pregnancy rate communities). The evaluation design is a pretest, post-test, 6-month follow-up of 52 treatment and 39 control group subjects in the two sites. Cognitive gains on three measures of knowledge about sexuality, adolescent pregnancy, and STDs were found at post-test, and were retained at 6-month follow-up. Treatment group subjects were also significantly less likely than control subjects to report the initiation of sexual intercourse at follow-up. The results are significant in that they are among the first to show effectiveness of an abstinence-based pregnancy prevention program for adolescents after 6 months.

SESSION 122-3

ACCEPTING THE CHALLENGE: A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO SEXUALITY AND HIV/AIDS EDUCATION. Baber, Kristine, Dept. of Family Studies, UNH, Durham, NH 03824.

Stressing the connection between research, program design, and practice, this presentation details the development, implementation, and evaluation of a successful program designed to provide a statewide network of educators prepared to teach and advocate for integrated HIV/AIDS and sexuality education programs. In addition to information about the program itself, suggestions about developing local and statewide coalitions, addressing opposition, and program evaluation will be presented.

SESSION 122-4

THE INFLUENCE OF AGE AT FIRST CONTRACEPTIVE INFORMATION ON SEXUAL ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR OF COLLEGE WOMEN: A LINGERING CONTROVERSY REVISITED. J. Kenneth Davidson, Sr., Dept. of Soc. & Anthropol., Univ. of WI-Eau Claire, Eau Claire, WI 54702. Nelwyn B. Moore, Dept. of Home Econ., SW TX State Univ., San Marcos, TX 78666.

As concerns about unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases have escalated due to the advent of AIDS, the call for the implementation of strategies to reduce risk-related sexual practices grow louder. Consensus concerning one obvious safer sex strategy, sex education, remains in question. Since the foundation for adult sexuality is built very early in life and is a process influenced by many factors, the purpose of this investigation was to determine the influence of age at first contraceptive information on sexual attitudes and behavior including safer sex practices, incidence of premarital pregnancy, and contraction of STDs.

SESSION 123-1

ADOLESCENT-GRANDPARENT RELATIONS: EXTENDING HORIZONS FOR AFRICAN-AMERICAN FAMILIES. Maureen Mickus, Barton Hirsch, Hum. Dev. & Soc. Policy, Northwestern Univ., Evanston, IL 60208.

Much of the research regarding grandparent-grandchild relationships has focused on the significance of grandparents in the lives of young children. This paper examines the importance of grandparents in the lives of both African-American and White adolescents. A random sample of 122 youth (ages 14-18) from an integrated high school in suburban Cook County, IL were surveyed. The sample was further stratified by family structure -- either divorced or intact families. Subjects were surveyed regarding perceived grandparental influence in the areas of academics, family and peer relationships, and personal growth. Controlling for mother's education, findings indicated that grandparents were most involved for African-American adolescents and for adolescents from divorced families.

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SESSION 123-2

THE TRANSITION TO FIRST INTERCOURSE AMONG RACIALLY AND CULTURALLY DIVERSE YOUTH. Randal D. Day, Dept. of Child, Consumer, and Family Stud, WA State Univ., Pullman, WA 99163.

This study explored the transition to first sexual intercourse among Chicano, Latino, black and white teens. Using the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, a logistic regression model was used to estimate the effect of several distal and proximate variables on that transition. It was hypothesized that as a teen ages she/he would move from being more influenced by proximate factors to being more influenced by the distal world of peers and community. This hypothesis was partially confirmed. However, there were significant differences between males and females, and ethnic/cultural groups. It was also suggested that age of first intercourse is not a simple process, but rather there is a compelling need to perform separate analysis by race and gender. In particular, factors influencing the transition to intercourse for Chicano and Latino subgroups of males and females were quite unique.

SESSION 123-3

THE JOINT EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE: A PROGRAM FOR AFRICAN AMERICAN YOUTH Lillian A. Phenice, Robert J. Griffore, Gloria Gonzalez-Kruger. Dept. of Fam. & Child Ecology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824.

The Joint Exploration and Development Initiative is a partnership between African American faculty, administrators, and students on Michigan State University campus and African American youths identified as at risk academically and socially. Youths visit and join in the daily activities of African American academicians or students at Michigan State University. The program is designed: (1) to provide positive life experiences (2) to link with role models who demonstrate effective strategies and techniques for successful academic life experiences (3) to establish supportive and caring assistance (4) to have a positive effect on career aspirations and accomplishments, (5) to identify some characteristics of quality mentoring. Numerous positive outcomes of the program include: 1. Emotional support given by adult partners, 2. Maintaining and reinforcing the need to succeed academically, 3. Acquisition of social skills, 4. Learning autonomy, including catching a ride on a bus, leaving messages of the telephone and asking questions to solve problems, 5. Having new experiences, including camping, outdoor cross country skiing, and interacting actively with academicians in their professional roles, 6. Learning autonomy in spending money, 7. More effective and open self expression, 8. More effective conflict resolution, 9. Engaging in group activities which promote cooperation vs. competition, 10. Learning to respect others, 11. Learning more positive visions of future aspirations.

SESSION 124-1

SINGLE MOTHERS AND DEPRESSION: A VIEW OF THE ROLE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESOURCES. Rosalie Hammond, Vanderbilt Sch. of Nursing, Nashville, TN 37240.

A qualitative study examined the process of engaging in supportive interactions and the association of supportive interactions to the occurrence of depressive symptoms in a sample of 21 single mothers (with at least one child from 18 months to 10 years). In addition to interview data, diary data were collected to obtain daily records of support and weekly CES-D scores for a 4-week period.

Using grounded theory techniques, the mothers were categorized into three groups based on descriptions of life as a single parent, with a continuum from struggling to managing. Mothers grouped as struggling reported having evidence of more negative interactions, less economic resources, and had significantly higher CES-D scores than mothers in the other groups. Income was closely but not significantly associated to the qualitative groupings. Results indicate the need to consider the influence of economic resources on perceived options for social interaction. Inclusion of social and economic contexts as significant to maternal mental health was highlighted.

SESSION 124-2

TRANSITIONS IN WORKING MOTHERS' HEALTH Killien, Marcia;U. of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195

Research that examines the impact on maternal health of returning to work while simultaneously adjusting to parenthood has been limited. The purpose of this paper is to describe patterns of health reported by employed women during pregnancy (PG) & at 1 & 4 months postpartum (PP).

Ninety pregnant, employed women completed questionnaires during PG, 1 & 4 mo. PP. Health was ascertained by S's self report of symptoms, work & family role function, and general health rating. Data were analyzed using analysis of variance for repeated measures.

By 4 mo. PP 70% had returned to work (M=10.5wks). Significantly fewer physical ($p<.0001$) and psychological ($p<.0001$) symptoms were reported at 1 & 4 mo. PP than during PG. Work & family role functioning differed across time ($p<.0001$), with ratings highest during PG, lowest at 1 mo. PP, & and near PG levels by 4 mo. PP.

Despite decreasing symptoms and a return to usual activities, by 4 mo. PP, S's were functioning less well than during PG. Interventions to promote working mothers' health need to be extended well into the first year following childbirth.

SESSION 124-3

WAITING TIME AND SCHEDULING AS BARRIERS TO PRENATAL CARE UTILIZATION FOR EMPLOYED WOMEN. Omar, Mildred and Schiffman, Rachel, CON, MI State U., East Lansing, MI 48824

One reason for poor utilization of prenatal care is the unresponsiveness of the system to the employed pregnant women's needs. Three focus groups were conducted with pregnant women. The focus groups were audiotaped and transcribed verbatim. Analysis of the transcripts revealed two major barriers to the utilization of prenatal care services for employed women: the long waiting time to be seen; and the scheduling of prenatal appointments. All employed women had to make special arrangements to take time off from work to be seen for their prenatal visits. Many women had to use their leave/sick time, decreasing the time for staying home after the baby was born. Implications from these findings suggest the need for system changes in the delivery of prenatal care that are responsive to client needs.

SESSION 124-4

IMPACT OF THE TIMING OF RETURN TO WORK ON THE TRANSITION TO PARENTHOOD OF FIRST-TIME MOTHERS WITH CAREERS. Leonard, Victoria, School of Nursing, University of California, San Francisco; San Francisco, CA, 94143.

While there is much research to suggest that length of maternal leave may impact child development, little research has been done on the psychological effects on mothers of the timing of return to work after a first birth. This longitudinal, phenomenological study on stress and coping in the transition to parenthood of mothers with career commitments followed 18 mothers from the last trimester until their babies were 18 months old. This paper will present findings of the study related to the timing of return to work, including a description of how women decide when to return to work, contextual factors which shape how they experience leaving their infants at different ages in the first year, and the effects of this timing on their sense of themselves as mothers, and as workers. Social Policy implications of the work will be discussed.

SESSION 125-1

STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF FAMILY GRADUATE PROGRAMS. Scerinda Sanderson, David Greenman, Wesley Burr, Michael M. Morgan, and Ryan Regis, Dept. of Fam. Sci., Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602.

Few studies have been undertaken that provide evaluative information about graduate programs in the field of family science. The existing studies offer only general information dealing with research facilities, financial aid, cost of living, and application requirements. They fail to take into consideration the student's perspective on the effectiveness of their programs in areas such as quality and accessibility of faculty, quality of the university resources, and dominant theoretical orientation. Such a perspective will benefit graduate program applicants. Graduate students from the 28 universities that offer a Ph.D. in family science completed questionnaires to provide this kind of information. The findings from the quantitative and qualitative data provide prospective graduate students with a valuable resource to evaluate graduate programs on areas they feel are important, and help them select a program that best fits their individual goals and needs. The project was sponsored by the Family Science Section of NCFR.

SESSION 125-2

ATTRACTING ETHNIC / RACIAL STUDENTS TO THE FAMILY SCIENCES: CHALLENGES AND A MODEL FOR SUCCESS. Joseph (Jay) H. Stauss, School of Family and Consumer Resources, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721

Family Science has historically not attracted students of ethnic / racial background. A model is presented with necessary elements of a potentially successful outreach and recruitment program for Family Science students. The well used affirmative action procedures and methods of recruitment and retention of faculty and other professionals are re-focused to develop this model.

SESSION 125-3

FACULTY PERCEPTIONS ABOUT FAMILY GRADUATE PROGRAMS. Robert Bagley, Peter Brooke, Wesley Burr, Jeffrey Hawley, Catherine Lundall, David Nelson, Todd Sheridan, and Tim Simmons, Dept. of Fam. Sci., Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602.

The purpose of this study was to acquire new data that will assist prospective graduates in identifying programs that will best meet their desires and needs. A random sample of faculty members selected from all of the Ph.D. granting family-oriented programs were interviewed to learn their perceptions about the strengths of the programs that offer studies in family research, family therapy and/or family life education. The interviews secured information about which programs they would include in the top five in each of the areas being examined--research, therapy, and family life education--and why they believed the programs were outstanding. They were also asked which programs they felt were "up and coming" and which programs had regressed in recent years. The faculty were also given the opportunity to tell about the strengths and weaknesses of their own program. The results give quantitative and qualitative information about the reputational eminence, emphases, strengths and limitations of the programs... as perceived by faculty inside each program and by other faculty throughout the country. The project was sponsored by the Family Science Section of NCFR.

SESSION 125-4

ENRICHING FAMILY SCIENCE: EXAMINING EMPLOYERS' PERCEPTIONS OF WORK AND FAMILY ISSUES. Colleen I. Murray, Sherry L. Waugh, Dept. of Hum. Dev. & Fam. Stud., Univ. of NV, Reno, NV 89557.

To clarify the bi-directional influence of work and family, information is needed on employers' characteristics, policies, and attitudes toward labor/management employees. All companies listed in Dunn's Million Dollar Directory with Nevada locations were surveyed. Response rate of 30% was above average for this type of work. Sample consisted of 30 males and 31 females, most were married and had children. ANOVAs indicated females perceived greater stress for employees. They saw discipline/guidance of children, child care, and family violence and abuse as more stressful for both labor and management than did males. Females perceived greater stress from financial worries and discipline/guidance of school-age children for labor; and drug abuse, stress, and discipline/guidance of teens for management. There were no differences in attitudes toward the separation of work and family roles by gender, parental or marital status. Attitudes toward separation of work-family roles and level of current support services provided were not related. Desirability of employer support for family responsive policies and extent of provided services were related. Common services: unpaid or paid maternity leave, educational assistance, alcohol or drug counseling, and stress management. Identified as most appropriate were educational assistance, alcohol or drug counseling, and fitness and recreation programs; least appropriate were help with child care costs, paid paternity leave, and job sharing. Implications address family science careers, research, and theory development. Funded: NV Dept. of Educ.

SESSION 126-1

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE AGRARIAN ROLE OF FARM WOMEN. Judy I. Rommel, Dept. of Human Dev., Family Living, Comm. Ed. Services, UW-Stout, Menomonie, WI 54751 and Sharon M. Danes, Family Social Science, U of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN.

The purpose of this study was to analyze the factors that influence the level of involvement in the agrarian roles of farm women. Demographic, relationship satisfaction variables, and constraints to the involvement in those roles were included. The sample was 307 farm women in a Midwestern state. Analyses included correlations and a three-step OLS regression. Education was negatively related to the level of involvement in agrarian roles. Farm woman's perception of her ability to manage the farm was the highest predictor of level of involvement in agrarian roles. Farm women employed off the farm were less involved in farm tasks. Relationship satisfaction variables were related to the two highest predictors of involvement in agrarian roles (perception of management ability and off-farm employment) but not to the dependent variable itself.

SESSION 126-2

FARM WORK AND MANAGEMENT: LEVEL OF AGREEMENT OF MEN AND WOMEN ON PERCEIVED FARM INVOLVEMENT

Munro, Brenda E., Dept. of Fam. Studies, University of Alberta, Edmonton Alberta The research question for the present study was; "Does the level of participation that men and women report correspond with the level of participation that their spouses report for them?" One hundred and forty men and 140 women who were married to each other, ranging in age from 20 to 75 years, participated in the study. All of the individuals lived on farms.

The measures used were the percentage of work, production management, financial management and market management that men and women reported doing and their spouses doing at various points of the life cycle.

Men at all ages said that their wives did significantly less work than the wives said that they had done while men and women agreed on the amount of work that men had done.. Similarly men and women agreed on the amount that men participated in production management but again women said that they had done significantly more production management than their husbands had said that they had done. The findings on financial management were mixed. Younger women (i.e. 21 to 35) said that they had done significantly more financial management than their husband said that their wives had done. Conversely amount of financial management that older men (i.e. 60 to 70) said that they had done was significantly lower than what their wives had said that they had done. These findings have implications in understanding the role and work participation of farm women.

ROLE QUALITY PERCEPTIONS AND SATISFACTION OF FARM WOMEN EMPLOYED OFF THE FARM.

Solheim, Catherine, Dept. of Fam. & Chld Dev, Auburn Univ, Auburn, AL 36849 and Danes, Sharon, Fam. Soc. Sci., Univ of MN, St. Paul, MN 55108.

This study examined the relationship among farm and family role quality perceptions, perceived financial need to work off the farm, and satisfaction with balance of time away from and with family members for 187 employed midwestern farm women. Role quality perception variables measured the gap farm women experienced between actual and ideal farm and family roles. The perceived financial need to work was considered as a constraint to satisfaction and an influence upon role quality. A two step OLS regression was the primary data analysis technique. Employed farm women with larger households are less satisfied with the balance of time away from and with family members. Those employed farm women who experienced a larger gap between their actual and ideal family roles are less satisfied with the balance between time away from and with family members.

SESSION 127-1

MARITAL SATISFACTION AMONG WIVES IN DUAL-CAREER MARRIAGES: A STUDY OF PROFESSIONAL WOMEN IN TAIWAN. Shuchu Chao, Dept. of Child and Family Development, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30605, Joan Jurich, Dept. of Child Development and Family Studies, Purdue University, W. Lafayette, IN 47906.

This study, focusing on marital satisfaction of working wives in Taiwan, is a test of a path model which is built upon American literature regarding women's experiences. The model is composed of the following variables: socioeconomic status, wife's job satisfaction, husband's support of his wife's working, wife's self-esteem, self-disclosure, and role congruency. The sample consisted of 150 married and working women. Path analysis was used to test the hypotheses. The results indicate that husband's support is the most important predictor of the wife's marital satisfaction, followed by self-disclosure. Role congruency is not significant to wives' marital satisfaction as was proposed in the model. More studies are needed to investigate the cross-cultural comparability of the model.

DUAL CAREER AND DUAL RESIDENT MARRIAGES IN THAILAND: A VILLAGE AND PROFESSIONAL COMPARISON. Jay D. Schvaneveldt, Utah State University, Logan, UT., & Dusadee Ayuwat, Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen, Thailand.

The purpose of this research was to assess current practices and attitudes of women who were in dual resident marriages in the nation of Thailand. Sixty women, 30 professional and 30 village, were interviewed. The findings showed that dual residency is an acceptable marriage pattern in Thailand. And while Thai women were often lonely and wished to spend more time with their spouses, they were willing to sacrifice togetherness for financial and professional opportunities.

SESSION 127-3

DUAL-EARNER FAMILIES IN SINGAPORE: THE INFLUENCE OF GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATE POLICIES. Campbell, Kathleen M., Dept. of Applied Human Ecology, Bowling Green State Univ., Bowling Green, OH 43403.

Singapore, as a rapidly developing nation, has experienced an unusually rapid transformation in the roles of women. Nearly half of the married women in Singapore have added the role of employee to their traditional roles of wife and mother. Questionnaires were distributed to 100 members of dual-earner families and in-depth interviews were conducted with 40 professional women in order to ascertain which government and corporate policies were most influential in encouraging women to remain in the labor force. Results indicate that tax incentives for employed mothers, government child care centres and the ready availability of foreign nationals to work as domestics are viewed as most useful.

SESSION 127-4

PULLING TOGETHER, PATTERNS OF COOPERATION BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE FOR STATUS ACHIEVEMENT, Lea Shamgar-Handelman, Dept. of Soc., Hebrew Univ. of Jerusalem, Mt. Scopus, Jerusalem 91 905, Israel.

This paper is based on a study investigating how husbands and wives help or hinder each other's occupational careers. The location of jobs, their cooperation at home, and activities designed to help directly on the job, are part of the ways the spouse can assist in career development. Status achievement of couples is also associated with the whole lifestyle, not just the occupation. Thus, career and life achievement are heavily dependent on a couple pulling together in their efforts, not only at their own, but the other's career development.

SESSION 128-1

FAMILY OF ORIGIN INFLUENCES ON MARITAL ATTITUDES AND CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS Benson, Mark Fam. and Child Dev., VA Tech, Blacksburg, VA, 24061, Larson, Jeffry, Couns., U of FL, Gainesville, FL 32611, and Wilson, Stephan, Cen. for KY Child. & Fam. Res., U of KY, Lexington, KY 40517.

Using Bowenian theory, this study examined the intergenerational transmission of close relationships. Participants (N = 977) completed measures regarding their families of origin, trait anxiety, attitudes toward marriage, and communication in close relationships. The findings indicated that anxiety mediates the influence of enmeshment and control on marital attitudes and communication in close relationships. Triangulation in the family of origin was unrelated to anxiety, but was related to negative attitudes toward marriage and aversive communication in close relationships. The findings provide partial confirmation and suggest several extensions to Bowen's (1978) theory.

SESSION 128-2

THE EFFECT OF PARENTING STRESS ON MARITAL QUALITY: AN INTEGRATED MOTHER-FATHER MODEL. Yoav Lavee, Haia Shmueli-Polak, Shlomo Sharlin, and Ruth Katz, School of Social Work, University of Haifa, Haifa 31999, Israel.

Studies on the impact of parenting stress on marital quality have usually ignored the possible effect of parents on each other. This study examines the joint effect of the spouses' parenting strains on their psychological well-being and perceived marital quality. Data from 311 intact, first-marriage couples who had children at home were gathered by structured interviews. Path analysis models predicting psychological distress and marital quality by parenting stress were estimated for each gender, with the mutual effect of the spouses on one another. Variables in the model also included the woman's participation in the labor force, traditional household roles, number of children at home, and the family's economic status. Results revealed gender differences in the factors affecting parenting stress, psychological well-being and marital quality. The results also indicated that the spouses' marital quality and psychological well-being were associated with their own parenting stress and with the other spouse's parenting stress, psychological well-being and perceived marital quality. The findings are discussed in terms of systemic processes of interacting spouses/parents.

SESSION 128-3

THE LINKS BETWEEN FAMILY STRESS AND CHILDREN'S SOCIAL COMPETENCE: A PROCESS MODEL. Volling, Brenda L., MacKinnon, Carol E., and Dechman, Kimberly, Dept. of Human Dev. and Family Studies, UNC Greensboro, Greensboro, NC 27412.

The purpose of the present study was to examine a process model linking family stress to children's social competence with peers by focusing on the mediating roles of parenting, child depression and child behavior. Subjects for this study were 104 mothers and their 7-9 yr. old sons. Observations of mother-son interaction were coded for both positive and negative mother and child behavior. Information on marital conflict, mother's depression, negative life events, family income and marital status was used to create a risk index of family stress. Child depression was assessed with the Child Depression Inventory while social competence was measured via peer nominations of shyness, unhappiness, and dislike. Results indicated that increased levels of family stress were inversely related to mother's positive behavior, which in turn was related to children's depression. More depressed children were nominated as shy and more disliked by their peers. The results suggest that family stress has an impact on children's social competence and that the effect is mediated through decreased maternal affection and children's depression.

Plan to attend the 1993 NCFR Annual Conference: November 5-10, 1993, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Baltimore, MD.

MARITAL CONFLICT AND CHILD AGGRESSION: PARENTS' AND CHILDREN'S COGNITIONS AS MEDIATING INFLUENCES. Robert C. Lisson, Carol E. MacKinnon, and Brenda L. Volling, Dept. of Human Dev. and Fam. Studies, UNC Greensboro, Greensboro, NC 27412.

A proposed model linking marital conflict to aggressive child behavior, through the mediating influences of parent-child attributional dissimilarity and children's perceptions of marital conflict, was tested. 104 mother-son dyads were recruited from a local school system. Mothers were married (n=77) and single (n=27); sons ranged in age from 7-9. Dyads were white (n=66) or black (n=38). Mothers completed the Kansas Marital Satisfaction Scale, the O'Leary-Porter Scale, the marital subscales of the Conflict Tactics Scale, the Maternal Attribution Measure, and the Externalizing subscale of the Child Behavior Checklist. Sons completed the Child Attribution Measure, and items on the Life Events Scale for Children pertaining to parents' marital relationships. A path-analysis of the model supported the direct effect of marital conflict on child aggression, and also the mediating effect of children's perceptions of marital conflict. Follow-up regressions did link higher levels of marital aggression with greater mothers' and sons' attributional negativity (vs. dissimilarity).

SESSION 130-01

PARENT INVOLVEMENT: PROFICIENCIES OF PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS. Jacobson, Armenta, College of Education, University of North Texas, Denton, TX 76203.

Content analysis of professional literature was used to identify knowledge, attitudes, and skills associated with effective parental involvement in education. Principals of elementary schools identified as having high levels of parental involvement from twelve school districts were interviewed to identify their opinions of important knowledge, attitudes, and skills needed for effective parental involvement by principals and teachers. A rating scale was designed based upon the content analysis and interviews. Principals interviewed in the previous phase completed the rating scales and verified each of the dimensions listed by indicating Agreement or Strong Agreement to their importance to effective parental involvement.

PARENT EDUCATION PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS AND NONPARTICIPANTS: PERCEIVED NEEDS, PARENTING BELIEFS, AND CHARACTERISTICS. Brougher, Jean Elizabeth Mitchell and Crase, Sedahlia Jasper, Department of Human Development and Family Studies, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011.

This study compared characteristics of participants (N=37) enrolled in parent education with quasi-matched nonparticipants (N=37), using questionnaires measuring parenting information needs, parenting beliefs, and parental demographic characteristics. Non-participation was related to perceived lack of need or having enough prior training. Parenting beliefs were not related to perceived need, but those with more training had more progressive parenting beliefs. Participants had higher parenting information needs and higher desire for support. There were no differences between participant groups in helpfulness of information and support or on parenting beliefs. Implications relate to recruitment and program development.

SESSION 130-03

PREPARING FOR CAREERS IN FAMILY SCIENCE: INTERNSHIPS FROM 1972-1992. Robert E. Keim, CFLE, and Laura S. Smart, CFLE, Hum. & Fam. Resources, Northern Illinois Univ., DeKalb, IL 60115.

This study is a descriptive comparative analysis of the selection of family social service intern sites by 798 senior students at a midwestern University from Summer 1972-Spring 1982 (N=398) and from Summer 1982-Spring 1992 (N=400). In both decades, the most popular choice (out of fifteen possibilities) was youth services. A comparison of the two decades revealed an increase in the choice of alcohol and drug programs, family life education, hospitals, nursing homes, religiously-oriented services, shelters for women, social services in a community setting, and youth residences. Declining numbers of students served at the following types of sites: Department of Children and Family Services, crisis line, career guidance, services for handicapped, mental health settings, senior citizens centers, and youth service bureaus/youth corrections. The changes in site selection reflect apparent changes in social awareness of students, funding availability for different agency types, and changes in course emphasis at the university.

BUILDING ENROLLMENT IN A FAMILY SCIENCE PROGRAM. Weber-Breaux, Janice G., Child and Family Studies Program, Univ. of Southwestern LA. Lafayette, LA 70504.

The author offers techniques which can be used by new professionals for increasing enrollment and student credit hours thus funding in family science programs, factors considered in evaluation for tenure. The techniques were successful in increasing enrollment by 695% in nine years. A registration questionnaire was completed by 139 new students in the family science program. Results indicated the majority of the students learned of the program through recruiting strategies employed by family science faculty.

SESSION 130-05

CAREER CHOICES OF COLLEGE WOMEN. John Touliatos, Sch. of Ed., T.C.U., Fort Worth, TX 76129, & Byron W. Lindholm, Fam. & Child Dev., Auburn Univ., Auburn, AL 36849.

In order to examine the determinants of women's career choices, 296 undergraduate women in home economics were administered the Attitudes toward Women's Scale and the California Psychological Inventory. Results supported the Betz-Fitzgerald model of women's career choices. Career-oriented women were more liberal and homemaking-oriented women were more conservative in their attitudes toward women's rights and roles, and the former had more positive self-concepts than the latter. It was suggested that women might benefit from knowledge of these differences when selecting a college major.

2 Excellent Resources for Family Life Educators: *Family Life Education Framework Poster* and *Family Life Education Curriculum Guidelines*. Contact **Dawn Cassidy** at the NCFR Office, 612-781-9331.

SESSION 130-06

CAREER TRENDS OF RECENT GRADUATES OF A MASTER'S LEVEL PROGRAM IN FAMILY SCIENCE. David N. Krasenbaum, Joe F. Pittman, and Marilyn R. Bradbard, Dept. of Fam. & Child Dev., Auburn Univ., Auburn, AL 36849.

We surveyed the 57 alumni who graduated over the period of 1981-1991 from Auburn University's Family and Child Development master's degree program; 36 responded, yielding a 63% response rate. We asked about past and current employment, professional affiliations, accomplishments, as well as evaluations of program effectiveness and demographic variables. The majority of our respondents (72%) emphasized clinical training in their degree programs. The rest pursued non-clinical programs. Employment histories indicate two major career paths. The majority, 76% took jobs in counseling or in human services administration. The others went for careers in education, either in programs for young children as directors/teachers, or in higher education. The large majority of jobs (84%) are reported to be within the domain of family and child development. Beginning salaries in first post-degree jobs averaged \$16,720 (sd=\$7,835); mean current salary is \$20,870 (sd=\$10,979) (with 20% of the jobs being part-time). Most graduates have had more than one job since graduation, and salaries improve with moves. Comparable data are being collected from 5 other doctoral and masters programs nation-wide.

SESSION 130-07

MEASURING CAREER-RELATED SELF-EFFICACY OF FAMILY AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT FACULTY.

Endsley, Richard C., Department of Family & Child Development, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602 and Bradbard, Marilyn R., Department of Family & Child Development, Auburn University, AL 36849.

In 1981 Hackett and Betz proposed a theoretical model to explain the effects of traditional female socialization on the career-related self-efficacy expectations of women. This model, drawn mainly from Bandura's conceptualization of social learning theory posited "largely as a result of socialization experiences, women lack strong expectations of personal efficacy in relation to many career-related behaviors, and, thus, fail to fully realize their capabilities and talents in career pursuits" (Hackett & Betz, 1981, p. 326). This model, and an instrument derived from it, is the focus of this presentation. Specifically, we will discuss this self-efficacy model of career development as it relates to the career performance of male and female doctoral level family and child development faculty in academic settings. Further, we will discuss the development of an instrument, the "Self-Assessment of Career Performance," and research currently in progress to link career-related self-efficacy perceptions of men and women in academia to more traditional measures of career success, as well as other aspects of personal and professional socialization.

SESSION 130-08

CAREER ADVANCEMENT FOR HOSPITAL NURSES. Thornhill, Kay South-eastern Louisiana University & Draughn, Peggy S. Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803

Hospital clinical nurses were surveyed to determine differences in perceptions of clinical ladder programs as a career advancement strategy. A two-stage stratified representative design was used to draw a random sample proportional to the two categories of participant and non-participant and to the relative hospital size. Perceptions of clinical ladder programs were assessed. Factor analysis determined three factors: intrinsic and extrinsic outcomes, advancement criteria, and need for a clinical ladder program. Participants differed significantly on all factors and viewed programs more positively than nonparticipants.

SESSION 130-09

DOCTORS' OFFICES AS PARENT EDUCATION RESOURCES. JEAN E. KOEPKE, PSYCH. DEPT., SIMON FRASER U., BURNABY, B.C., CANADA V5A 1S6.

TO ASCERTAIN WHAT CHILDREARING INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE IN DOCTORS' OFFICES AND TO DEVELOP THEM AS RESOURCES, A RANDOM SAMPLE OF 82 DOCTORS' WAITING ROOMS IN MIXED- AND HIGH-INCOME AND ETHNIC AREAS OF A CITY WERE SURVEYED. ONLY 32% CONTAINED INFORMATION ABOUT CHILDREARING, WHICH DID NOT DIFFER AMONG THE AREAS. DOCTORS AGREED TO DISPLAY TWO PAMPHLETS (10 EACH ON DISCIPLINE, FAMILY RESOURCES) IN 67% OF THE WAITING ROOMS. AFTER A MONTH 47% HAD BEEN TAKEN; AFTER A YEAR MOST WERE GONE. ANALYSES OF VARIANCE SHOWED A SLIGHT PREFERENCE FOR THE DISCIPLINE PAMPHLET BUT ALL OFFICES AGREED TO RESTOCK BOTH. RESULTS SHOW THE FEASIBILITY OF DEVELOPING DOCTORS' OFFICES AS PARENT EDUCATION RESOURCES.

SESSION 130-10

ENRICHING NEWLYWEDS: AN EVALUATION OF THREE MARRIAGE PROGRAMS. Dale R. Hawley, Dept. of Child Dev. and Fam. Studies, No. Dakota State Univ., Fargo, ND 58105.

This research evaluated the impact of three enrichment programs—Growing Together, Learning to Live Together, and TIME—in producing positive changes in marital functioning for newlyweds. Ninety-nine couples married between two and 32 months were assigned to one of four groups (three treatment; one control). Treatment couples completed the outcome measure, ENRICH, prior to and at the end of their participation in a program; control couples completed ENRICH at a similar time interval. To determine the overall effect of the enrichment programs, all treatment groups were combined and compared with the control group. No significant differences were discovered for individual or couple variables using ANCOVA; however significant differences were found for six individual and three couple variables when t-tests of difference scores were conducted. Significant differences were found for two individual variables using each of the statistical methods described above when the three programs were compared with one another. Results indicate that, while some positive effects were evident, caution is in order when describing the newlywed period as an ideal time for enrichment. They also suggest there is not a particular advantage in using programs which are specifically geared for early marital couples.

SESSION 130-11

MAKING TIME FOR FAMILY: THE ROLE OF TRADITIONS. Beckham, Kathryn and Coady, Susan, Dept. of Family Relations & Human Development, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, 43210.

An availability sample of undergraduate women (n=22), their mothers (n=20), and their maternal grandmothers (n=19) completed questionnaires for this pilot study on family traditions. The Family Traditions, Family Strengths and Family Satisfaction Scales, and a qualitative question eliciting indepth information on favorite traditions were used. Analyses were correlational and qualitative. Family traditions were highly correlated with family strengths and family satisfaction. Results indicate the importance of traditions in building strong families as well as differences among generations in what traditions are important and what they mean. Middle generation women, the ones most likely to be employed, were concerned with the stress involved in getting everyone together. Their mothers and daughters were focused on "formal" and "informal" get-togethers, respectively. Implications for educational programs to help families develop and/or maintain traditions will be discussed.

WHAT DO PARENTS WANT AND GET FROM AGE-PACED NEWSLETTERS? A COMPARISON OF THOSE WITH HIGH AND LOW PARENTING STRESS SCORES. Sally S. Martin and Daniel J. Weigel, HDFS, Cooperative Extension, University of Nevada, Reno and Nancy S. Dickinson, University of California, Davis.

About 100,000 families receive age-paced child-rearing newsletters from Cooperative Extension. Through a five-state evaluation, pre- and posttests were used to measure information needs, changes in parenting knowledge and behavior, and newsletter usefulness. A subsample of 92 parents completed the Parental Stress Index which predicts dysfunctional parenting. High and low risk parents differed on information needs, parenting knowledge, and attitudes. All parents reported changing their behavior after reading the newsletters. Results suggest that all parents have strengths, high risk parents need specific types of help, and that age-paced newsletters are useful to subscribers.

SESSION 130-13

AUTONOMY AND FERTILITY CONTROL FACTORS: INFLUENCES OF FAMILY LIFE TRAINING. Williams, Doris, School of Home Economics, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83843.

Population growth is one of the more important forces affecting developing countries. At the same time, there is growing evidence that women's autonomy influences decisions and behaviors in regard to fertility size and the impact that technologically-based programs such as family-planning or maternal/child health programs have on fertility rates. World Population Policies (1987) and demographics suggest that in Ecuador family-planning has primarily been a means of improving public health, not as a means of reducing population growth. However, demographics alone do not adequately explain the problems of poor women and fertility. And, the scientific basis for the claim that autonomy influences decision-making is weak. Further research is needed to determine precise conditions under which women make decisions about their own fertility and consequent control (McGill, 1989).

The aim of this project is to investigate poor Ecuadorian women and the degree of influence that a Family Life Education training program has on the attitudes or perceptions of autonomy of in regard to use of birth-control technology. These variables will be measured using theoretically based Locus of Control (LOC) and Semantic Differential (SD) instruments given on a pre-test, a post-test, and a longitudinal post-test basis. Both of these measures will be refined through a focus group and pilot testing processes. The sample will be 500 poor women from Guayaquil, Ecuador. All of the 500 will be given the pre-test and initial post-test but only a sample of 300 trained and tested in the first year of the project will be post-tested again six months after the initial post-test. Other demographic variables such as employment, size of families, spacing, and number of children, education, etc. will be investigated and findings should confirm or deny other related research.

THE PROBLEM ANALYSIS MODEL OF FAMILY DYSFUNCTION.

Esther Devall, Ellen Hahn,

and Donald Nicholas, Department of Home Economics, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003.

The Problem Analysis Model of Family Dysfunction was developed as a guide for understanding the complexity of family dysfunction and planning appropriate prevention strategies. The model provides an ecological framework for understanding the precursors and consequences of family dysfunction. Using the model, family practitioners can address this problem through a focus on primary prevention and advocacy for family policy.

SESSION 130-15

FACTORS AFFECTING SUPPORT GROUP ATTENDANCE. Shera J. Atkinson and Judith L. Fischer, Dept. of Human Dev. & Family Studies, TX Tech Univ., Lubbock, TX 79406.

Factors affecting the decision to attend codependency support groups were examined. Results suggested that factors influencing the choice to seek help for alcoholism, cancer, mental illness, and other issues for which group help is common. Factors found to be related to the decision to seek help in support groups were encouragement, denial, availability, recognition of addictions in oneself or in family members, and number and severity of stressful situations.

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**FAMILY REGIME ASSESSMENT SCALE:
USING PARADIGMATIC THEORY.**

Imig, David, Dept Family & Child Ecology, Michigan State Univ., E. Lansing, MI 48824.

The development of the Family Regime Assessment Scale (FRAS) enables family researchers, practitioners and therapists to quantitatively operationalize family paradigmatic theory at the regime (structural) level. Participants will be asked to complete the FRAS prior to the conference so that actual data can be used at the roundtable. Idiographic and nomothetic examples and uses of the FRAS will be discussed. This roundtable will provide participants with a hands-on experience in using the FRAS.

TELEPHONE FAMILY THERAPY: AN UNTAPPED RESOURCE. Alan K. Springer, Craig Smith, Gary Starr, Charter Provo Canyon School, Provo, UT 84603.

Telephones are seldom used as tools of intervention when treating families. Telephone family therapy can be a useful adjunct to traditional family therapy.

The paper examines uses and techniques in using telephones as tools of intervention.

- Bridging geographical distances when family members are away at school or hospitalized.
- Including members of extended families in family therapy.
- Including family members who have severe physical or psychological limitations.

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A METHOD FOR DOCUMENTING FAMILY THERAPY SUPERVISION IN AN ACADEMIC SETTING.
Glenn, Joe E. Dept. of Human Dev. & Fam. Studies, Texas Tech U., Lubbock, TX 79409.

Supervision in an academic setting must address the quality of the training and the quality of the therapy provided. Academic supervisors must also be concerned with grading therapy and the legal liabilities of the student's therapeutic activities. At times, students must be removed from an MFT program. For all of these reasons, documentation of supervision in an academic environment is becoming increasingly important. This paper outlines the development of the Case Review Form and how it can be implemented to address the immediate concerns of an MFT supervisor in an academic training program with minimal time investment.

A PRACTICE MODEL FOR RECONCILING ROLE INCOMPATIBILITIES IN THE FAMILY-OCCUPATIONAL ROLE SYSTEM
Armin, Ruth Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH, 44106

A model for practice is outlined based on eight bi-polar themes that emerged from an exploratory study of what set of factors tend to produce vs. reduce job-family role strain. This study involved 80 middle and working class couples with children in center day care who returned questionnaires with a measure of job-family role strain. Of these, 30 couples were selected by strain score groupings for interviews. Each was asked to account for the highness or lowness of their strain scores.

The short-term counselling model addresses the establishment of a plan of action for alleviating as much as possible key stressors identified with a couple in an assessment of their particular family-occupational role system.

TWO APPROACHES TO UNDERSTANDING THE IMPACT OF EMPLOYMENT STATUS ON STRESS AMONG SINGLE MOTHERS. Carolyn A. Gorlick and D. Alan Pomfret, King's College, University of Western Ontario, 266 Epworth Avenue, London, Ontario. N6A 2M3.

This paper presents two approaches to examining the relationships among employment status, social support, mother-child relationships and psychological stress for employed single mothers and those on social assistance. The first approach determines the extent to which psychological stress (defined as a combination of anxiety and depression) is a predictable consequence of employment status, social support, and intra-family relationships. Four kinds of social support (i.e., close, esteem, informational, and instrumental) are examined, including the mother's level of satisfaction with the support provided. The mother-child relationship emphasizes conflict and takes the gender of the child into account. The second approach views stress as a aspect of existence that the mothers attempt to manage rather than as a predictable or inevitable outcome of the parents' conditions of existence. We examine the parents' use of self-concept and future orientations as management techniques to cope with stress. Special attention is paid to the exit strategies used by single mothers on social assistance to find employment. The data are from a larger project involving interviews in 1987 with 150 female single parents on social assistance. 85% were interviewed two years later. A comparative group of 150 employed single parents have also been interviewed.

SESSION 131-02

SINGLE MOTHERS' USE OF CHILD CARE.

Atkinson, Alice, Div. of Curriculum and Instruction, University of Iowa, Iowa City IA 52242.

Almost one out four children lives in a family headed by a single mother but little information is available concerning mothers' use of child care.

Telephone interviews were conducted with 144 never and formerly married mothers and 841 randomly sampled married mothers. Significant differences were found for individual and family characteristics between single and married mothers as well as their use of child care. Differences remained after mothers' employment was controlled. Family and child care variables were correlated at a significant level.

Single mothers were more apt to use relatives for child care and fewer gave high ratings of quality. Professionals working with single mothers and their children should be aware of how single parent families differ from intact families in resources and patterns of child care. Support from the Spelman Rockefeller Child Research Seed Grant.

YOUNG ADULT PERSPECTIVES ON STEPFAMILY TRANSITION DURING ADOLESCENCE; THE ESSENTIAL ROLE OF THE SINGLE PARENT FAMILY WITHIN THE STEPFAMILY. Gamache, Susan, Dept. of Counselling Psychology, Faculty of Education, Simon Fraser Univ., Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada V5A 1S6.

The effect of continuity of single-parent family relationships on stepfamily adjustment was assessed. Forty-nine students 19-29 yrs, who had become stepchildren between 12-18 yrs were tested using a questionnaire developed from eight subscales of The Stepfamily Adjustment Scale. Time in the single-parent family, time since the remarriage, and the peer-like quality of the parent-child relationship were also tested. Using a multiple regression, persistence of the single-parent family relationships, predicted positive adjustment ($R^2=.54$, $p<.0001$). Contrary to notions of child development, continuity of adolescent roles and responsibilities regarding younger siblings and household issues predicted positive stepfamily adjustment. Also, a peer-like quality in the biological parent-child relationship exerted a positive influence on adjustment whereas time and demographic variables did not. Implications for empirical and theoretical work in stepfamily development, education, and clinical practise are discussed.

SESSION 131-04

A THREE-GENERATION PERSPECTIVE ON STEPGRANDPARENTING: A QUALITATIVE APPROACH

Usgaard, Lisa and Sanders, Gregory
North Dakota State University
Fargo, ND 58105

In this study, the stepgrandparent/ stepgrandchild relationship was investigated by utilizing a case study approach. An interview questionnaire was developed and implemented by conducting face-to-face and phone interviews with five families. The interviews included a stepgrandparent, stepgrandchild, and stepparent in each family system. The results indicated (a) that the age of the stepgrandchild at the time of remarriage appeared to affect the participant's perception of the relationship, (b) the amount of contact was important to the relationship, (c) the stepparent played an important role in the stepgrandparent/stepgrandchild relationship, and (d) all of the subjects viewed the stepgrandparent role similarly to the grandparent role, with the exception of historical differences. The in-depth examination of the stepgrandparent/ stepgrandchild relationship in these case studies yielded a wealth of information not currently available in the literature.

SESSION 131-05

STEPPARENT/STEPCHILD RELATIONSHIPS: FRAGILE BONDS. Coleman, Marilyn and Ganong, Lawrence. Human Development and Family Studies, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211.

Descriptive data from a panel study of stepparent/adolescent stepchild relations are reported. Data were from remarried couples and an adolescent stepchild in 67 families that were interviewed in 1985 and again in 1989. In-depth interviews and questionnaires were given to all family members.

Steprelationships generally became less close over time. This may have been due to a decrease in family closeness; it also may be that developmental changes in the adolescent were factors. Since the stepparent/stepchild relationship is more tenuous than biological parent/child relations stepparents may have easier targets for rebellious behavior as the child attempted to develop autonomy from the family.

SESSION 131-06

STEREOTYPICAL EXPECTATIONS AND COUPLE SATISFACTION. Ganong, L. and Coleman, M. HDFS, Missouri University, Columbia, MO 65211.

The purpose of the study was to examine the relationship of stereotypic sex role expectations for male superiority and couple satisfaction. Young adults in committed relationships (n=69 couples) independently completed questions about satisfaction with the relationship and expectations about their own abilities compared to those of their partner. Couples were classified as traditional, egalitarian, or mixed.

No differences in satisfaction were found between traditional and egalitarian couples. Couples where both partners agreed were more satisfied than those who disagreed. Males were more likely than females to be egalitarian, and couples more often were traditional than egalitarian. Implications for research and education are discussed.

SESSION 131-07

GENDER, FAMILY AND MENTAL-WELL BEING: INSIGHTS FROM A STUDY ON PATIENTS IN SHORT-TERM CARE. Eleanor Maticka-Tyndale, Dept. of Psychiatry, University of Calgary, 1403 29 St. NW, Calgary, Alberta T2N 2T9

This paper reports results of a study using information collected in 1986-1991 for patients admitted for short-term psychiatric care to a large general hospital. The study was designed as a preliminary exploration of gender differences in the association of family characteristics with mental illness. Persistent gender differences were found in family characteristics and in route of entry into care, regardless of diagnosis. In a more detailed analysis of a sub-sample of mood disordered patients, gender-family differences were found which related predominantly to the onset of depressive episodes, the route of initiation of contact and the nature and duration of treatment. This study provides insights into the gender-family-mental well-being connection, and the impact on families of modes of health care delivery.

SESSION 131-08

THE STEPPARENT ROLE - A GENDER PERSPECTIVE Irene Levin, University of Trondheim, N-7055 Dragvoll, Norway.

The role of a stepparent is technically gender neutral. Being "step" indicates that the person is married to or co-habiting with the child's parent. But the prefix "step" also indicates a distance compared to the parental role.

In a qualitative study of the social reality of the stepfamily the roles of the stepparents have been studied. All members of the stepfamily household of five years and more are interviewed.

Women's roles regardless of being mothers or stepmothers are more or less the same in this sample; they do the housework and take care of relationships. The stepmother's role does not imply that she should wash clothes and dishes, but the traditional female role does. The step role indicates a certain distance - the female role the opposite. There is a dilemma in the combination of step and female roles. One cannot be distant and close at the same time. The dilemma is "solved" by the female role "conquering" the step role.

This dilemma does not show up for males. The step role indicates distance and so does the male role.

GIRLS OR BOYS? RELATIONSHIP OF CHILD GENDER TO MARITAL STABILITY IN DUAL-EARNER AND SINGLE-EARNER FAMILIES. Aphra R. Katzev, Alan C. Acock, Dept. of Hum. Dev. & Fam. Stud., Rebecca L. Warner, Dept. of Soc., OR State Univ., Corvallis, OR 97331.

On the basis of studies which report higher levels of paternal participation in family life when all children are boys, we predicted that mothers in male child only families would perceive a greater likelihood of marital stability than mothers in female child only families. Data from the 1987-88 National Survey of Families and Households was used and a sub-sample of married women with children under the age of 18 was analyzed (N = 1,378).

Mothers with boys only report a significantly lower likelihood of divorcing their spouse compared to mothers with girls only. A path analysis (R² for likelihood of separation = .111, p < .001) suggests this relationship is mediated by other variables. Fathers in boys only families are more involved with the children than fathers in girls only families. When fathers spend more time with children, mothers perceive less disadvantage in their marital relationship and a lower likelihood of separation. Mothers' employment outside the home does not directly affect their perceived likelihood of separation but does increase father involvement with the children and maternal non-traditional family ideology.

SESSION 131-10

GENDER, GENDER ROLE IDENTITY, AND NEED FULFILLMENT IN MARITAL RELATIONSHIPS: A COMPARISON OF MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILDREN. Craig M. Allen and Henry L. Pothast, HDFS Dept., Iowa State Univ., Ames, IA 50011-1120.

The literature available for female and male child sexual abusers is consistent with the broader literature on gender differences, which suggests that women seek emotional intimacy in their relationships while men seek intimacy through sexual fulfillment. These ideas were explored by examining the relationship of gender, gender role identity and child sexual abuse perpetration with need fulfillment in marital relationships. Data were obtained from 65 female and 75 male offenders whose names were on state child abuse registries, and from 52 men and 64 women drawn in a statewide RDD sample. Findings indicate that offenders are significantly less fulfilled in their marital relationships than men and women in the RDD sample. When controlled for gender identity, however, there are no significant differences between men and women for either offenders or the RDD sample with respect to sexual need fulfillment, but that there were difference between genders in both groups with respect to emotional need fulfillment, with women and female offenders in particular being least fulfilled. Implications for the findings are discussed. Supported by the National Council on Child Abuse and Neglect.

MEANING OF SEXISM IN WORK AND FAMILY ROLES FOR WHITE COLLEGE WOMEN.

Mary Y. Morgan and J. Lyn Rhoden, Human Development and Family Studies, UNCG, Greensboro, NC 27412.

An interpretive study explored the meaning of sexism for white college women at a southern university. Intensive dialogues were conducted with 6 women concerning their intimate relationships and revealed a gender bias regarding their work and family roles. Their experiences with the presence of sexism in their lives and the world around them were characterized by alienation, as evidenced by lack of awareness of sexism and/or denial; struggle with conflicting perceptions; and change in insight and practice. This research provides insight into how women understand their own oppression regarding work and family roles and the value of feminist research methodologies which empower participants.

SESSION 131-12

GENERATIVITY IN MULTIPLE ROLES FOR WHITE COLLEGE WOMEN. Shelly MacDermid & Laura K. Gillespie, Dept. of Child Dev. & Fam. Stud., Purdue Univ., West Lafayette, IN 47907.

This study conceptualizes generativity as role-specific, rather than treating it as a global personal characteristic as many existing studies have done.

We hypothesized that midlife women would report being more generative in a given role when they devoted a lot of time to a role, felt that the role was important relative to other roles, and were emotionally committed to and satisfied with that role. Regressions on data from 61 women showed that aspects of involvement in a particular role had little to do with generativity. However, generativity also was not simply a trait of the respondent, since there was considerable intra-individual variability across roles. Generativity was linked to family stage and to "off-time" life events. Generativity and its correlates differed across roles.

SESSION 131-13

RETIREMENT PLANNING AMONG MIDLIFE WOMEN: DO FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS PLAY A ROLE? M.J. Turner, Ph.D., & W.C. Bailey, Ph.D. Dept. of Home Economics, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR., 72701

Women's increased participation in the workforce makes retirement a normative life event for many. Preparation for the retirement stage of life is essential if quality of life is to be maintained in the retirement years. Although women's work lives are traditionally believed to be determined by family dimensions, little is known about the retirement planning and attitudes of midlife working women and the influence of family characteristics.

This study examined these relationships in 1245 women between the ages of 40 and 65 employed at five western land grant universities. Most of the women were married with over 37% of them in professional positions.

52% of the women looked forward to retirement. 44% had made no plans about where or when to retire. 85% had done none of the specific planning behaviors examined.

The influence of family members on retirement decisions was found to vary by marital status. Few family variables were related to either retirement attitudes or planning behaviors. Implications will be discussed.

SESSION 131-14

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING AND MARITAL DISSOLUTION Atlee L. Stroup (Soc.-Emer) and Gene Pollock (Econ), The College of Wooster, Ohio, 44691.

This paper focuses on the economic aftermath of divorce. Studies, in general, support the idea of economic down-turn for females; results for males are less clear. It is the writers' contention that socio-economic status and race as well as gender should be controlled in divorce impact studies. The present cross-sectional study uses a 5-year block of GSS survey data for analysis. Divorced-separated respondents are compared with married, by gender and race. Divorced-separated females (bl and w) reported significantly lower average family incomes than their married counterparts, the same obtained for white males. Divorced-separated black males did not differ significantly from black married males on family income. A series of regression equations, for white and black females and white males, was developed with family income as the dependent variable. A series of control variables and the dummy variable divorced-separated vs. married (marital status) were independent variables. After controls, the marital status variable usually made significant contributions to the equation. Comparisons of the equations are made and research and policy implications, especially regarding women and children, are discussed.

SESSION 131-15

A LIFECOURSE PERSPECTIVE ON EXTRAMARITAL SEX. Charles W. Peek, Nancy J. Bell, Gwendolyn T. Sorell, and George Lowe.

Past efforts to understand extramarital sex have generally not taken a developmental approach, have under-emphasized gender variations in this behavior, and have typically relied upon local or convenience samples. This research examines extramarital sex using a life-course perspective, comparing gender variations across the life span in four recent national samples.

Three sets of analyses are used to (a) compare the prevalence of women's and men's extramarital sexual behavior throughout the adult years; (b) compare extramarital sex to non-monogamous sexual behavior of nonmarried respondents; and (c) explore the correlates of men's and women's extramarital sex in each of the age categories.

SESSION 131-16

A NEW APPROACH FOR ASSESSING INTERPERSONAL BEHAVIOR

Carol Lynn Martin, Dept. of Fam. Resources & Human Dev., Arizona State Univ., Tempe, AZ 85287.

The purpose of the present study was to use a new method of assessing interpersonal behavior to investigate gender differences. Rather than assessing interpersonal behavior using trait measures that assess typical behavior, the new method is based on measuring individuals' capabilities to perform various behaviors given the demands placed on them by different situations. Gender differences are commonly found in studies of interpersonal behavior when trait measures are used. The expectation was that many gender differences would disappear when interpersonal capabilities are assessed. 380 undergraduates completed both trait and capability rating scales for 16 interpersonal attributes (e.g., dominance, nurturance). Analyses of variance were used to compare the pattern of gender differences on the trait and capability scales. On the trait ratings, gender differences were found on 8 out of 16 attributes. On the capability scale, only 4 out of 16 gender differences were found. The results suggest that findings of gender differences depend on the type of questions asked. The capability approach provides a new perspective for understanding interpersonal behavior.

SESSION 131-17

NETWORK INTERDEPENDENCE AND LESBIAN RELATIONSHIPS. Marjorie H. Ulin, Dept. of Human Ecology, Univ. of Tx, Austin, TX 78712 & Robert M. Milardo, School of Human Development, Univ. of Maine, Orono, ME 04469.

This research tested network interdependence theory with a sample of 58 lesbian couples. Participants provided data on the overlap and density of their social networks, as well as the closeness and stability of their partnerships. Network structure accounted for 14% and 19% of the variance in relationship stability and closeness respectively. While overlap correlated positively with both stability and closeness, density correlated positively with stability but negatively with closeness. These associations substantiate and broaden the basis of network interdependence theory.

SESSION 132-01

BEYOND THE SUPERWOMAN SYNDROME: WORK SATISFACTION AND FAMILY FUNCTIONING AMONG WORKING-CLASS HISPANIC WOMEN. DelCampo, Robert L. and Herrera, Ruth S., Department of Home Economics, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003-0003.

The past several decades have witnessed economic and social changes that have impacted on work-family patterns, with increasing numbers of women joining the labor force. Hispanic women have joined this trend, expanding their traditional roles as homemakers to include those of working women. The number of dual-earner Hispanic families is expected to continue rising and it is estimated that by the year 2000, 57% of Hispanic women will participate in the labor force.

Hispanic families have been described as having traditional gender roles. These gender roles may have been congruent with previous work-family patterns when the husband was the sole provider and the wife remained at home. As Hispanic wives join the labor force and contribute economic resources, what are their attitudes regarding their multiple roles and how do these attitudes influence work and family satisfaction? Are working-class Hispanic wives following in the footsteps of their Anglo counterparts and subscribing to the "superwoman syndrome"?

This research investigates the sex role attitudes of blue-collar Hispanic wives and the interaction between these attitudes and division of household and childcare responsibilities, role strain, work satisfaction and family functioning. Additionally, this study assesses the satisfaction of employed Hispanic wives with their own multiple roles and the roles of their husbands and asks them which areas they desire to change.

The results of this research can offer information on employment-family patterns among working-class Hispanic wives. This information can increase family scientists' awareness of potential issues among this ethnic group and assist them in developing appropriate interventions.

SESSION 132-02

WOMEN'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO FAMILY RESOURCES Meadows, Lynn M. Dept. of Sociology, The University of Calgary, Calgary, Canada T2N 1N4.

Women in dual earner families have become co-providers, but they often do not perceive themselves in that role, nor are they viewed as such by others. In investigating the political economy of the family we begin to explore the power relationships surrounding women, families and work, and their social and cultural embodiment.

Ordinary least squares regression was used to analyse a sample of data provided by 127 Western Canadian Women. A sample of three generations of women allowed comparisons between and across generations in women's attitudes toward breadwinning, perception of the importance of their financial contributions to their families, and the effects on children of women's paid employment.

Few statistically significant differences across generations were found in these attitudes, although demographic variables were found to have different degrees of salience among the cohorts. Although women's work in the home is increasingly recognized and invaluable to families and society, as yet women's financial contributions to their families are viewed as secondary, and just 'helping out'.

SESSION 132-03

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF "BLONDIE": A LONGITUDINAL CONTENT ANALYSIS. Sandra K. Buckland, Mary E. (Betsy) Garrison, David D. Witt, School of Home Ec. & Fam. Ecology, The Univ. of Akron, Akron OH 44325-6301.

The changing roles of women in American society in the last 50 years were examined through the printed media. Roles or stereotypes of roles are often expressed through dress and activities. The comic strip "Blondie" was analyzed from 1942 to 1991 at three points in time: 1942, 1951, 1991. Cartoons were analyzed by Blondie's dress and activities.

Blondie's development in style has been from a purely domestic, sexy lady to a more mature, sophisticated woman with a part-time job. She has evolved both in style and family role. In 1942 she wears frilly dresses and an apron, in 1951 she is still frilly and domestic, but by 1991 she is a tailored, working mother fixing quick meals. Cartoons reflect a society, and "Blondie" reflects women's changing roles.

SESSION 132-04

THE EFFECTS OF FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES ON THE WORK COMMITMENT AND JOB PERFORMANCE OF NON-PROFESSIONAL WOMEN. Campbell, Donald J., Campbell, Kathleen M. & Kennard, Daniel, Dept. of Management, Bowling Green State Univ., Bowling Green, OH 43403.

The present study examined the effects of family on women's work roles for a sample of 94 female bank tellers and clerks. Occupational commitment was measured by the occupational subscale of the Life Roles Salience Scale and the Organizational Commitment Questionnaire. Neither was related to family responsibilities. Subjects' scores on the two measures were not highly correlated indicating that for women commitment to a job in general may be a very different construct from commitment to a specific job in a particular organization. Women with greater family responsibilities had significantly better job performance ratings.

SESSION 132-05

HALF HOUR FAMILIES: A FEMINIST PERSPECTIVE
Dwyer, Sharon; Sandifer, Dan; Marek, Lydia; Beach, Alan; & Howard, Lynn. Dept. of Fam. & Child Dev., VA Tech, Blacksburg, VA. 24061.

This study is a qualitative content analysis of five current family television situation comedies guided by a feminist theoretical framework. Areas of focus include the portrayal of power, gender roles, relationship dynamics, communication and conflict. Findings indicate that while the portrayal of family forms is more diverse than in the past, other subtle and covert messages may be present.

SESSION 132-06

COMPARISON OF FINANCES, STRESS, AND SATISFACTION IN ONE-EARNER AND TWO-EARNER RURAL FAMILIES. Jeanne Hilton, Lisa Baird, and Virginia Haldeman, Human Dev./Family Studies; Univ. of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557.

Evaluation of finances, social resources, and life satisfaction in one- and two-earner families was based on McCubbin's stress theory. A random sample of one-earner ($n=75$) and two-earner ($n=184$) families completed a mailed questionnaire. The data were analyzed with discriminant analyses. Two-earner families had more income, debt, and help from others than their counterparts. One-earner families were less satisfied with finances, but more satisfied with family life. No differences were found in savings, net worth, stress, or satisfaction with rural life. Conclusions were: a second income contributes more to family maintenance than to wealth, families adapt to the two-earner lifestyle, and when wives work there are tradeoffs between satisfaction with finances and family life. These findings can be used to help families make realistic decisions about their work and family roles.

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SOURCES OF SPILLOVER FROM WORK TO FAMILY: STRESSFUL ASPECTS OF JOBS. Pittman, Joe F. and Lamke, Leanne K. Dept. of Family & Child Development, Auburn Univ., Auburn, AL 36849.

This study examines the utility of several aspects of job satisfaction as predictors of stressful spillover from work to the marital and parental roles in a middle-class sample (n=123, 62 males, 61 females) of married, working parents in S.E. Alabama. Respondents' mean age was 42, and the average family had 1.56 children. Using hierarchical regression, we account for 38% of the variance in spillover. Only 10% was due to structural/background factors (work hours increased, but education decreased spillover, while sex, age, income, & number of kids had no impact). Attitudes explained 26% of the variance. Satisfaction with the job & the resources available for its performance were related to less spillover, dissatisfaction with the benefits of the job was related to more. Unexpectedly, spillover was not related to being trapped in one's job. It seems job satisfaction can reduce the experience of stressful spillover into family roles.

SESSION 132-09

FACTORS INFLUENCING DIFFERENTIAL EXPERIENCE AND MANAGEMENT OF STRESS. Jeanne M. Lorentzen and Janet L. Bokemeier, Dept. of Soc., MI 48824

We predicted that stress in the workplace would be experienced differently by men and women and that family, serving as a social resource would lessen the negative impact of job stress. A self-administered survey was completed by a random sample (n=1636) of students and faculty at a large, midwestern university. Stress was measured using a scale ($\alpha=.83$) created from survey items asking about the experience of stress. Preliminary analysis shows: 1) gender differences in the experience of stress; 2) work related differences in stress, such that faculty and students differ in experience of stressful behavior and report different levels of stress; and 3) a difference in level of reported stress is related to marital status and the presence of children in the household.

SESSION 132-10

PERCEIVED BENEFITS OF "FAMILY-FRIENDLY" WORKPLACE POLICIES. Monroe, P. & Seyler, D., School of Human Ecology, LA St Univ, Baton Rouge, LA, 70803.

With exchange theory as a framework, several factors were identified that are shifting the balance of power in the workplace: (a) predicted shortage of workers; (b) greater numbers of skilled and educated working women; (c) more women in management positions; (d) men's demands for time with their families; and (e) competitiveness of companies offering benefit options to ease work/family conflicts. Of interest here was whether executives in companies with "family-friendly" policies perceived such policies as beneficial to their business, and whether this attitude predicted the offering of such policies. Other data also were analyzed for their impact on the decision to offer benefits. 36 executives, randomly selected and from a wide variety of businesses, participated in extensive interviews. The variable, "perceived degree of employees' child care problems" predicted the offering of such benefits. Overall, executives were very positive about the effects of the benefit options their company offered. Implications for the workplace and public policy are discussed.

SESSION 132-11

WORK/FAMILY SPILLOVER IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AND AMONG OCCUPATIONS IN THE LINK BETWEEN WORK CONDITIONS AND FAMILY LIFE. Anisa M. Zvonkovic, HDFS Dept., OR State Univ., Corvallis, OR 97331, Susan J. Kontos, Shelley M. MacDermid, Laura K. Gillespie, Child Dev. & Fam. Stud., Purdue Univ., W. Lafayette, IN 47907, Teresa Buchanan, Home Econ., Univ. of Central AR, 72032, Cynthia J. Schmiede, Dennis O. Kaldenberg, HDFS Dept. & Col. of Business, OR State Univ., Corvallis, OR 97331, Sandra M. Overstreet, Marr. Coun. Ctr., Saginaw, MI, Stephen F. Duncan, Dept. of Fam. & Child Dev., Auburn Univ., Auburn, AL 36849, David N. Bird, Darren C. Pennington, HDFS Dept., OR State Univ., Corvallis, OR 97331, Helen Mederer, Soc. Dept., Univ. of RI, Kingston, RI 02881.

This poster brings together the results of several independent research projects which each focus on a specific occupation. Informed by the growing literature on work/family spillover, this group of studies provides clearer answers to questions concerning how individuals may experience the same working conditions. Contributing papers focus on stressful and beneficial aspects of work/family connection, using individual stress and marital satisfaction as outcome variables. The occupations addressed vary in prestige, income, work hours, schedule of work hours, benefits, and gender of the worker.

SESSION 132-12

THE VALUE AND COMMITMENT TO WORK AND FAMILY ROLES: INFLUENCE OF GENDER AND FAMILY BACKGROUND. Kennedy, Gregory E., Family Studies & Human Devel., Dept. of Human Environmental Sciences, Central Mo. St. Univ. Warrensburg, MO 64093.

This study obtained responses from 655 college students to questions about their expectations for four adult life roles: work, marital, parental and homecare. Students completed the 40-item Life Role Salience Scales (LRSS). Significant differences were found between male and female students with male students indicating higher value of and commitment to occupational roles and females scoring higher on commitment to marital, parental and homecare roles. Students from intact families scored significantly higher on parental and marital role values and commitments and lower in occupational role commitments than students from single-parent and stepfamilies. future adult life roles. Implications for family life education are discussed, including the possible use of the LRSS to assist students in clarifying their expectations.

SESSION 132-13

EMERGING FACTORS IN WORK/FAMILY INTERFERENCE ISSUES: IMPLICATIONS FOR A MIDWEST COMPANY. Mehrotra, Jena. Child Devt. & Fam. Sc., NDSU, Gebeke, Debra, Extn Ser., NDSU, Fargo, ND 58105.

Two-income families face particular problems in balancing work and family life. To examine factors affecting this balance we replicated a study addressing the relationship between job characteristics, work/family interference (personal, job, marital, parenting, psychological spillover), strain and marital outcomes with a random sample of women and men (N=213) from a mid-western company. Preliminary multivariate analyses were used to test three hypotheses. Results indicated that job characteristics were significant in predicting psychological spillover ($p<0.001$), parenting ($p<0.001$), personal interference ($p<0.0001$), and marital interference ($p<0.0001$) but not marital outcomes. Work/family interference variables were significant in predicting marital happiness ($p<0.01$) and tension ($p<0.0001$). Strain (job satisfaction, physiological symptoms and stress), when added to the regression equation resulted in a significant increment for some work/family dimensions. Correlation analyses indicated that supervisor sensitivity was significantly related to work/family interference dimensions. We therefore recommend that companies continue to pursue a family friendly policy focused on work/family interference dimensions. Successful implementation can be achieved when built around cultivated supervisor sensitivity.

SESSION 132-14

CHANGES IN WORK ORGANIZATIONS: PART-TIME OPTIONS FOR PROFESSIONALS AND MANAGERS AND THEIR RELEVANCE FOR COMBINING FAMILY AND CAREER COMMITMENTS. Phyllis Hutton Raabe, Dept. of Soc., U. of New Orleans, N.O., LA 70148

Part-time work has been used by many (especially women) as a way to combine family and work commitments. However, organizations have not viewed upper-level jobs as appropriate for part-time configuration and part-time work has often constituted "Mommy Track" career traps. The existence of upper-level part-time professional and managerial work contributes to contradicting these assessments and may be a way of combining family involvement with career success. This paper discusses these points and presents findings about the growth of part-time professional and managerial jobs --with focus on accounting, law, academe, banks and other corporations, and the federal government. It concludes by considering how part-time professional and managerial work may bolster family involvement, career success, and gender symmetry.

SESSION 132-15

WORK SHIFT AND CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS: FAMILY CORRELATES. Bowers, Susan and Davis, Albert, Ph.D., College of Human Ecology, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210.

Previous research examining work-family linkages has offered various hypotheses about the relationship between parental employment and caregiving responsibilities. However, few studies to date have examined this relationship in the context of work shift. This study sought to describe the family correlates, by gender, of a sample of employees who worked non-days. Data suggest a higher percentage of non-day workers rely on their spouse for child care than those who work during the day. Likewise, differences were found for patterns of use and ease of finding care between males and females. Policies must be implemented within the workplace in order to foster more supportive family interface, particularly for women.

SESSION 132-16

PROCESSES LINKING WORK, WELL-BEING, AND PARENTING IN SINGLE-PARENT AND TWO-PARENT FAMILIES. Perry-Jenkins, Maureen, Gillman-Hanz, Sally, Division of Human Development and Family Studies, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801

This investigation examined linkages between aspects of paid work, individual well-being, and parenting in two family contexts: single-parent and two-parent families. It was hypothesized that single mothers and fathers in dual-earner situations would exhibit more similar patterns of relationships among work and family factors than employed mothers in dual-earner families. 47 single mothers and 51 dual-earner couples participated in home interviews where data on work environment, self-esteem, depression, and role overload were collected. A target child between the ages of 8 and 12 provided data on quality of parenting. Correlations revealed that aspects of work were significantly related to fathers' well-being, modestly related to single mothers' well-being, and not related to the mental health of dual-earner mothers. In contrast, findings linking work and children's assessment of parenting indicated that positive work experiences for single mothers were related to sons' positive evaluations of their parenting, whereas for fathers, positive work evaluations were linked to more negative assessments of parenting by their sons.

SESSION 132-17

FATHERS' FINANCIAL DISSATISFACTION AND CHILDREN'S SELF-ESTEEM. Jennifer J. Clark and Ann C. Crouter, Dept. of Human Devel. & Fam. Studies, Penn State Univ., University Park, PA 16802.

We examined relationships among paternal financial dissatisfaction, paternal depression, and early adolescents' self-esteem, using data from the fourth wave of a longitudinal study--focused on work, parenting, and development--of 153 families. Parents and children reported on their feelings about themselves and their relationship with family members. Analysis of variance with repeated measures revealed a significant interaction such that boys had lower self-esteem under conditions of high paternal depression and high paternal financial dissatisfaction whereas girls exhibited the lowest self-esteem when fathers were dissatisfied with finances but not depressed. The relationship between fathers' distress and children's self-esteem appeared to be mediated by perceptions of the child.

SESSION 132-18

SPOUSES' OCCUPATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND PATTERNS OF MARITAL LEISURE. Crawford, Duane W., Dept. of Hum. Dev. & Fam. Studies, Texas Tech Univ., Lubbock, TX 79409.

This study examined the associations between occupational characteristics, the nature of leisure involvement, and the extent to which husbands and wives engaged in leisure activities together and alone among 66 dual-earner couples. The predictions of four models of the work-leisure relationship (spillover, compensation, crossover, and neutrality) were tested.

Results indicated no unequivocal support for any of the four conceptualizations linking work and leisure. The frequency with which husbands engaged in leisure alone supported both crossover and neutrality predictions, while wives' results revealed some support for the predictions of all four models. The best predictor of leisure companionship appeared to be the extent to which spouses were similar in their perceptions of routinization in the workplace.

SESSION 132-19

WORKING IN THE SEX TRADES, LOVING IN THE FAMILY, AND RISKING AIDS. Marie Osmond and Kate Wambach, Dept. of Sociology & School of Social Work, Florida State Univ., Tallahassee, FL 32306.

The research question is how are risk behaviors associated with sex work and gender issues interrelated to influence family stability. The data are from an interview survey of 620 women at high risk of contracting AIDS. Risk behaviors include substance abuse, condom use, and characteristics of the main partner (spouse or lover). Gender includes attitudes and negotiation behaviors with partners. The family stability indicator is frequency of living with dependent children. We applied step-wise AOV and covariance. Results demonstrate significant interaction effects among these variables. The most influential predictors of keeping children with mothers are risks associated with sex work.

THE 1990's NEW YORK CITY FAMILY SOCIAL WORKER: AN EXPLORATION OF JOB STRESS AND COPING. Scott D. Scheer and Donald G. Unger, Dept. of Indv. and Fam. Studies, U. of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716

This study identified current stressors and coping strategies of family social workers employed by residential treatment centers in New York City. Qualitative methods were employed, using unstructured in-depth audio taped interviews of social workers (gender balanced).

Results indicated three primary domains of stressors using grounded theory: 1) facility constraints or demands (excessive paperwork and bureaucratic complaints of agency/city), 2) emotional deficiencies (lack of support/praise), and 3) environmental problems (home visits in devastated neighborhoods). Coping strategies of the social workers varied according to the stressor domains.

SESSION 133-01

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE INTER-GENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF PARENTING PRACTICES. Beaman Jay, Ronald L. Simons, Dept. of Sociology, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50010.

While researchers have begun to document the impact of beliefs upon parenting practices, almost no studies have investigated the origin of beliefs about parenting. The present study tested several hypotheses regarding the manner in which adolescent's beliefs concerning both effective discipline and the impact of parenting upon child development are associated with the parenting beliefs and practices of their parents. The hypotheses were tested using data collected as part of the first two waves of a panel study focusing upon 451 two-parent families living in the midwest. The results largely supported the hypotheses. The findings indicated that mothers and fathers convey their parenting beliefs to their adolescent children via their parenting practices. Parents' supportive parenting was more strongly related to the impact beliefs of girls than boys, while parents' harsh discipline, at least during late adolescence, was more closely related to the discipline beliefs of boys than girls. Finally, female siblings held similar beliefs concerning the impact of parenting upon child development, whereas male siblings possessed similar beliefs concerning preferred approaches to discipline.

FEMINISTS AND MARRIAGE: A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS. Karen R. Blaisure, Dept of Family & Child Dev., Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA23320

This study addresses the continued viability of heterosexuality for feminists, specifically in the form of marriage. The oppressive nature of traditional marriage is well known to family scholars who are familiar with feminist critiques of the family. What is not known is the experience of feminists, female and male, who are trying to transform marriage into a relationship based on equality and a valuing of women and men. This presentation highlights the lives of 10 couples who were feminists prior to marriage & have been married for at least 5 years. Many of the women consider marriage to be empowering rather than restrictive. These couples report a strong commitment to feminist beliefs and to one another.

SESSION 133-03

OPEN CODING: RESEARCH ISSUES. Corbin, Juliet. San Jose State University, San Jose, CA. 95192-0057.

The focus of this round-table discussion is on the coding of qualitative data. There will be a 15 minute presentation on the purposes of open coding in Grounded Theory, along with a brief demonstration on how it is done. Session participants will then be given the opportunity to discuss their methods of qualitative data analysis, and to examine any issues and problems pertinent to this subject. The researcher has used Grounded Theory method for over ten years to analyze family and other forms of data. There are many different styles of qualitative data analysis and this round-table will enable participants to share their techniques and to learn from each other.

SESSION 133-04

INFERTILITY: THE COST OF "HAVING IT ALL"?
Barbara Burks Fasse, GA State Univ., Atlanta, GA 30303.

Many couples and individuals postpone pregnancy and parenthood until they have established some measure of occupational, financial, and marital security. In the popular lexicon of a pronatalistic society this is referred to, often disparagingly, as "having it all" -- career, marriage, children, and economic stability. However, the cost of this delay is sometimes high, resulting in a diagnosed fertility problem for one of five couples.

This report is based on qualitative data from conjoint interviews with couples managing a fertility problem. Using an open-ended discussion agenda data were concurrently collected and analyzed using the Glaser & Strauss (1967) constant comparative method.

SESSION 133-05

FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION FOR BALANCING WORK AND FAMILY: THE ETHICS AND VALUES OF NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND EDUCATIONAL INTERVENTIONS. Hennon, Charles B., Family and Child Studies Center, Miami Univ. Oxford, OH 45056. Arcus, Margaret, Family and Nutritional Sciences, Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. Canada V6T 124

Using the Framework for Life-Span Family Life Education as a starting point, the ethics and values influencing how needs are identified, and then the subsequent development of family life education (FLE) (including psychoeducational approaches) relative to work and families, will be explored. The roundtable will emphasize an open exchange of ideas about the ethics and values involved in needs assessments and educational interventions. Appropriate techniques and designs for needs assessments and making the values inherent in various helping models more explicit will be covered. The most appropriate program can thus be delivered, given the realities of the psycho/socio/economic context as it is perceived by the educator and recipient.

SESSION 133-06

PERCEPTION OF THE FAIRNESS OF THE DIVISION OF HOUSEHOLD LABOR IN DUAL-EARNERS WITH CHILDREN. Kuang-hua Hsieh, Esther M. Forti, and Rex H. Warland, Dept. of Ag. Econ. & Rural Soc., Penn State Univ., Univ. Park, PA 16802.

This study explores the determinants of the perception of fairness of the division of household chores and child care for dual-earners with children. The sample (77 women and 94 men) were taken from a national telephone interview conducted in 1991 concerning time pressure in work and family domains. Separate regression analyses were performed for men and women as well as for household chores and child care. Patterns of family task sharing were related to the perception of fairness. Depending on gender and type of task, differences in feelings of fairness were also related to residence, religion, education, frequency of help with chores from other people, and presence of children or step children outside the home who visit regularly. Although the small sample size and lack of data on respondent's spouse may limit the reliability of the present findings, this study demonstrates that factors other than actual division of labor can influence perception of the fairness. Further, there were gender differences and task differences in the determinants of the perception of fairness.

SESSION 133-07

THE PROCESS OF BECOMING A FAMILY THERAPIST: TRAINING ISSUES AND METHODS. Janie K. Long, Child & Fam. Dev., Dawson Hall, Univ. of GA, Athens, GA 30602, David A. Dosser, Dept. of Child Dev. & Fam. Rel., East Carolina Univ., Greenville, NC 27858.

Upon entering graduate school, family therapy students are cast not only into the world of academia, but must also grapple with the process of becoming a family therapist. Trainees come face-to-face with their own family-of-origin issues and with the competing demands of their dailiness. Students often work part-time in addition to taking classes and fulfilling practicum and internship requirements. In addition, many students also have family commitments.

In this paper clinical faculty describe how they work together to create a context that both encourages the student's feelings of competence and the sense of a "healthy" family among faculty and students. Graduate students also share their reflections on the process.

SESSION 133-08

POLICYMAKERS AND A FAMILY AGENDA: WHAT FAMILY PROFESSIONALS NEED TO KNOW. Theodora Ooms, Fam. Impact Sem., 1100 17th St. NW, Washington, Dc 20036.

NCFR affiliates across the country are participating in the development of COFO Family Impact Seminars designed to inform policy makers about family issues. Round table participants will hear about strategies that family professionals can use to create linkages with policymakers and impact family policy.

NCFR "Valuing Families" buttons are available at the NCFR Exhibit Booth and Registration. Contact the NCFR office, 612-781-9331, to order after the Conference.

SESSION 133-09

A COMPARISON OF TWO SELF-CONCEPTION DISPARITY METHODS AS OPERATIONALIZED WITHIN AN ADOLESCENT POPULATION D. Kim Openshaw, Ph.D, Utah State University, Logan, UT, 84322-2905; Diane Marie Stuart, M.S., Director CAPSA, Logan, UT.

Two methods of computing self-conception disparity were compared and contrasted, namely: (a) the often-used "subtraction-absolute value method" (e.g., Achenbach & Zigler, 1963; Rogers & Dymond, 1954) and (b) a "ratio method" devised for this study which was based on the work of James (1890) who conceptualized self-esteem as the quotient of one's successes to one's pretensions.

Results of the study indicate that the two methods share only a minimal amount of common variance, thus suggesting that they are either not measuring what they purport or that they may be accounting for different phenomena relative to self-esteem. In comparing the two methods for their ability to predict common external variables that have been correlated with self-esteem, the results indicate that the "ratio method" accounts for a greater proportion of the variance than does the "subtraction-absolute value formula."

While more research is recommended to ferret out which method of calculating self-conception disparity is of greatest utility, the results of this study suggest that the "ratio method" appears to lend itself more accurately to conceptualizing the nature of self-conception disparity.

SESSION 133-10

QUALITATIVE COMPUTING AND FAMILY RESEARCH: NEW TECHNOLOGY, NEW METHODS. Richards, Lyn, Dept. of Sociology, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Vic 3083, Australia

Computer software designed for qualitative research brought a revolution in method, rapidly and radically changing forms of data, the techniques for data handling and possibilities of analysis. This seminar explores and demonstrates the uses of these programs in qualitative family research. The first section introduces the range of programs available and the varieties of the latest "second generation" qualitative software, using computers to generate, test and explore theory. The second part details the architecture and working of one such program developed by the authors for Nonnumerical Unstructured Data Indexing Searching and Theorizing (NUDIST). Demonstration on screen uses data from a new qualitative project on women's experiences of family day care to show how data are introduced and indexed, how highly complex and flexible categories are managed and monitored, and how the software supports theory emergence and construction with major implications for the development and justification of grounded theory and the rigor and status of qualitative method.

SESSION 133-11

GENDER DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES IN EXPECTATIONS FOR CAREER AND FAMILY ROLES: IMPLICATIONS FOR PROFESSIONALS. Karen Schroeder, Linda Blood, Diana Maluso, Dept. of Hum. Dev. Coun., & Fam. Studies, Univ. of RI, Kingston, RI 02881

We explored attitudes and expectations of men ($n=535$) and women ($n=821$) university students concerning their future career and family roles. Attitudes toward and expectations for career, parenting, and marital roles were measured by scales (the TAM, EAR, and ERF scales) developed by the authors and subjected to factor analyses and the Lifestyle Performance Scale (Mash, 1978). The data were analyzed using ANOVA's and Tukey tests. Women were found to be sig. less traditional in their attitudes toward parenting, to hold more egalitarian attitudes toward marital roles, and to expect more role frustration in their future career/family roles as compared with men. Conclusions and implications of the study for educators and other professionals are discussed.

SESSION 133-12

UNDERSTANDING CONCERN FOR HEALTH PLANNING BY FAMILIES

Settles, Barbara H.
University of Delaware
Newark, DE 19716
Rock, Marti S.
Ohio University
Athens, OH 45701

Because high cost of health insurance and employment dislocations are impacting upon accessibility of health care for families, concern for planning for families is critical. Data from the 1987 Delaware Household Survey was used to investigate family's concerns for future health planning. Path analysis suggests race, educational attainment, and income are partially explanatory of such concerns for but not mediated by perceived self-efficacy and social support as was hypothesized some Health Belief Models. SESSION 133-13

GENDER-BASED DIFFERENCES IN HIGH SCHOOL EMPLOYMENT: IS THERE DIFFERENTIAL SOCIALIZATION FOR WORK? Dean M. Clifford and Sarah M. Shoffner, Dept. of HDFS, Univ. of NC, Greensboro, NC 27412.

Questionnaire data from 1481 rural high school students showed that there were gender-based differences in employment and attitudes toward work. For both males and females, employment status was significantly related to only two work-related attitudes: the intrinsic rewards of work and social acceptance. There were no significant relationships between the number of hours worked weekly and work-related attitudes. However, males are more likely to be employed, to begin work earlier, to receive higher pay, and work longer hours than females. Therefore, there appears to be differential socialization for males and females.

SESSION 133-14

A THEORY OF FILIAL MORALITY: FROM FILIAL OBLIGATION TO FILIAL MATURITY. Smith Rebecca, Linda Reece, and Kyunghee Ok. Dept. of HDFS, UNC Greensboro NC 27412.

A theory of filial morality derived from interviews with 80 middle-aged sons and daughters about their relationships with at least one parent is that filial obligation is a step in the process toward filial maturity. Filial obligation is when the parent and/or adult child expect the child to take care of the parent, even if the parent is not infirm. Filial maturity is when the parent and/or adult child treat each other as adults, even if the parent is infirm. Problems occur when the parent and child are on different steps. The transition from obligation to filial maturity is made when the child or parent reclaims self.

SESSION 133-15

MAKING RESEARCH ACCESSIBLE TO POLICY MAKERS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC. Eileen Trzcinski, Consumer Econ. & Hous., Nancy Saltford, Col. of Human Ecol., Cornell Univ., Ithaca, NY 14853, Mark Lino, USDA Fam. Econ. Res. Group, 6505 Belcrest Rd., Rm. 439A Fed Bldg., Hyattsville, MD 20782.

Academic research can play an important role in the family policy debate, but most researchers have limited experience in transforming research into a form that is accessible to policy makers and the public. The round table is designed to provide concrete techniques for providing more direct input of academic research into the public policy debate.

The leaders have considerable experience in presenting research findings to policy makers, the general public and the media. It will focus on the preparation and dissemination of written materials, such as fact sheets and press releases. It will include (1) what strategies work and what pitfalls exist, (2) concrete case examples of effective fact sheets, (3) methods for disseminating these materials effectively, and (4) the opportunity for transforming a short research article into a fact sheet and press release.

SESSION 133-16

SECOND WAVE WOMEN. Vedder, Patricia, Dept. of HDFS, UNC Greensboro, NC 27412.

Women who came of age during the second wave of the feminist revolution constitute a unique sector in today's professional work force. Out of long experience counseling women in this sector, it became clear that among women whom were professionally competent and successful, numbers felt badly about themselves. Working hypotheses have been tested to better understand this incongruency. Self-efficacy, self-worth, moral reasoning, and sex-role orientation are considered as factors contributing to valuing oneself. These factors are viewed within the context of a counseling relationship.

SESSION 133-17

WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. Esther Wangari, Visiting Scholar from Kenya.

Research on the impact of land titling on women in Kenya will be discussed. The focus will be on women's access to land and credit and to changes in household responsibilities. The underlying theme of the discussion will examine the processes by which women and households are integrated into the political economy of developing nations, along with the outcomes of these processes for women's and children's health and well-being.

Deadlines for the 1993 Certified Family Life Educator Reviews are May 3 and September 3, 1993. Call Dawn Cassidy at the NCFR office, 612-781-9331, for details.

SESSION 135-1

CAREER TRAINING AND JOB OPPORTUNITIES. Elaine A. Anderson, 1204 Marie Mount Hall, Univ. of MD, College Park, MD 20743.

This presentation will first focus on issues of training in family policy. Specifically the kinds of courses, research, and internship opportunities will be discussed. In addition, job opportunities will be discussed. In addition, job settings at the local, state, and federal levels in the different branches of government will be presented. Finally, where to look for these job opportunities will be identified.

SESSION 135-2

JOB OPPORTUNITIES AT MILITARY FAMILY SUPPORT CENTERS. Karen R. Blaisure, Dept. of Family and Child Dev., Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA 23320

This presentation highlights the variety of nonacademic positions available through the military family support centers for professionals with bachelor's and graduate degrees and offers tips on locating jobs within this system. Specific positions will be described for professionals with expertise in child development, adult development, family studies and marriage and family therapy.

EXPANDING YOUR RESEARCH HORIZONS: OPPORTUNITIES IN ACADEMIC RESEARCH SUPPORT. Dr. Priscilla Hancock, Computer Center, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN, 37235; Thomas M. Bohman, Child Development and Family Relationships, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712.

A growing opportunity exists for current students and new professionals in Family Science who are interested in the "nuts and bolts" of academic research. Our presentation will focus on the nature of the field and what experience students need to qualify for positions in the growing area of academic research support. Dr. Hancock will use her experience in developing and managing programs three different to describe the typical activities professionals in this area carry out. Mr. Bohman will discuss how to get started as a graduate student in terms of academic coursework and gaining consulting experience in social science research. Both presenters will use their personal experiences to provide examples of how students and new professionals can learn more information and explore the exciting opportunities available.

SESSION 136

GERHARD NEUBECK INTERVIEWS JOAN ALDOUS.

Gerhard Neubeck, Emeritus Professor, Family Social Science at the Univ. of Minnesota, and a former NCFR President will interview Joan Aldous, Professor of Sociology, Univ. of Notre Dame, also a former NCFR President.

During this interview, Neubeck will bring out aspects of Joan Aldous' distinguished career in the family field. Neubeck uses his own unique interview style in this continuing series of conversations with distinguished family scholars.

2 Excellent Resources for Family Life Educators: *Family Life Education Framework Poster* and *Family Life Education Curriculum Guidelines*. Contact **Dawn Cassidy** at the NCFR Office, 612-781-9331.

THE NATIONAL SURVEY OF FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS - THE DESIGN AND CONTENT OF THE 1992 FOLLOW-UP. Call, Vaughn R.A., Center for Demography and Ecology, U. of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.

The National Survey of Families and Households (NSFH) is one of the most important current data sources for family researchers. The 1992 follow-up provides important longitudinal data on a nationally representative sample of over 13,000 respondents and their families.

In this didactic seminar, I present a detailed description of the research design for the follow-up of the NSFH respondents, their current spouse, any former spouse from time 1, their children (the focal child age 5-11 or 12-18 at time 1), and their parents (parents age 60 and older). I review the content of each of the survey instruments.

This seminar will provide participants all the information and survey materials they need to get a head start on research plans and funding proposals utilizing the NSFH longitudinal data.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1992

SESSION 213-01

GENDERED EXPECTATIONS AND BEHAVIOR IN DATING RELATIONSHIPS. Asmussen, Linda Am. Acad. of Pediatrics, Elk Grove Village, IL 60009 and Shehan, Constance L., Dept of Sociology, U of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

Students at a large state university in the SE completed self-administered questionnaires about their dating experiences (N=418). Traditional gender role expectations and behavior persist in regard to date initiation, financial responsibility, development of sexual intimacy, and qualities sought in a partner. Bivariate comparisons suggest that women adhere to tradition more closely than men. Women are twice as likely to agree that males have the right to initiate dates and to encourage sexual encounters. Women and men are equally likely to believe males should pay for date expenses early in the relationship. Women were unwilling to date men who couldn't pay and men were hesitant to ask women out if they couldn't do so. In actuality, most of the men rarely asked dates to contribute to date expenses and few women volunteered to do so. Women are also more likely to be concerned with a date's family background and career potential. Associations between dating norms, relative resources, and power-dependence are assessed in a multivariate context.

METHOD OF MATE SELECTION AND ITS IMPACT ON SPOUSE RELATION.

Dr. Rekha Gosalia, Doctorate Thesis submitted to Dept. of Sociology, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad, India.

In a transitional society like India mainly 3 methods of mate selection predominate.

- (1) Selection by elders and parents in family represents traditional method.
- (2) Self selection, a method prevalent in most of the developed Western Countries.
- (3) Synthesis method, i.e. self-selection with the consent of family members.

The study concerns the method of mate selection and its impact on spouse relations. For 'interview schedule' 50 male and 50 female in the age group of 31-40 and the same number for the age group of 41-50 were selected through 'snowball' technique, from elite class in the metropolis of Bombay. The study revealed the shift in preferred and appropriate method of mate selection from family selection to synthetic approach. A large number of respondents who married by self choice, now recommend synthetic method as the best method of mate selection. It is concluded that in spite of the possibility of self-selection, the combined method will be a more preferred method for ensuring cordial and long lasting relationship with their spouse and other family members.

FERTILITY, CHILDCAREER, WORK/FAMILY TYPE: AN ANALYSIS OF THE EXPECTATIONS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.
Lenora Wiebe, Nancy Kingsbury, John Bond, Jr., Fam. Stud., Univ. of Man., Winnipeg, Man., Canada R3T 2N2.

We examined the expectations of students at a midwestern Canadian univ. in terms of fertility expectations (no. of children expected in one's lifetime), family formation, gender-role attitude, religiosity, child-bearing, and childrearing career expectation (length of time one expects to take out of the labor force to rear children in one's lifetime). The sample (N=234; 139 males and 94 females) was obtained through the process of systematic random sampling of the Univ. of Man. student phone book. Students were initially contacted by phone and had to meet specific criteria to participate. Data were collected by a self-report, mailed questionnaire (82% return rate).

The Sex-Role Preference Inventory (Scanzoni) was used to measure gender-role attitudes. The Costs and Rewards of Having Children Scale (Kingsbury) was used to measure the criteria that subjects used when deciding whether or not to have children. The Work/Family Type Scale, developed specifically for this study, identified the expected work and family lifestyle.

Data analysis included correlations, a 2-way analysis of variance, a Mann-Whitney test, logistic regression. Results revealed significant relationships between religiosity and gender-role attitude and religious preference and childrearing career. Findings indicated a relationship between female gender-role attitude and (a) dual-career lifestyle, (b) child-rearing career, and (c) ideal childrearing career. The more modern the gender-role attitude for females, the more likely the female would be to choose a dual-career lifestyle, to spend less time out of the labor force to rear children, and to expect the ideal with a traditional gender-role orientation. Expected level of education for females and cost factors for males were significant predictors of age at first birth. A significant difference was found between male & female expectations of female child-rearing career. Male subjects with more traditional gender-role attitudes were more likely to expect the female partner to have a longer child-rearing career than the female would expect for herself.

It was concluded that religiosity, gender-role attitude, expected level of education, & cost factors were related to fertility decision making, childrearing career, and work/family type. Results are discussed in terms of choice exchange theory.

GENDER ROLES AND INTERPERSONAL COMPETENCE: IMPLICATIONS FOR ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS.
Leanne Lamke, Donna Sollie, Robin Durbin, Jacki Fitzpatrick, Dept. of Fam. & Child Dev., Auburn Univ., Auburn, AL 36849.

A multivariate causal model was developed and tested to assess a conceptual model of gender-role influences on satisfaction in dating relationships. The primary questions were: (a) is the relationship between masculinity, femininity, and satisfaction mediated by expressive and instrumental competence?, (b) do perceptions' of partners' femininity predict satisfaction?, and (c) does partners' actual femininity and expressive competence predict perceptions of partners' femininity? Dating couples (n=174) completed the Personal Attributes Questionnaire, the Interpersonal Competence Questionnaire, and the Relationship Assessment Scale. Results indicated that for both males and females, satisfaction was related to their own levels of expressive competence and to perceptions of their partner as feminine. Also, levels of expressive competence mediated the relationship between self-perceptions of femininity and satisfaction. For females, perceptions of partner's femininity were predicted by male's and female's self-perceived femininity. For males, perceptions of partner's femininity were predicted by female's self-perceived femininity and male's self-perceived masculinity. (213-04)

DELAYING MARRIAGE: WOMEN'S WORK EXPERIENCE AND MARITAL TIMING.
Theodore N. Greenstein, Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, North Carolina State Univ., Raleigh, NC 27695-8107.

This study examines the simultaneous effects of multiple indicators of wife's premarital employment on the rate and timing of first marriage in a ten-year longitudinal study of a national probability sample (N=2,375) of never-married women ages 14 to 22 years in 1979. Based on a series of piecewise constant-rate logistic models, the results indicate that the employment of women is related to the rate and timing of marriage, but not in any intuitively-obvious fashion. High-income women are generally less likely to marry, while women who work 50 or more weeks per year are somewhat more likely to marry, especially at younger ages. Women who average 20-35 hours per week tend to be less likely to marry than women who work fewer than 20 hours or those who work more than 35 hours per week. The findings are interpreted within a modified household economics framework.

SECOND-ORDER EFFECTS IN MARITAL INTERACTION. Deal, James E.; Hagan, Margaret Stanley; Bass, Brenda; Hetherington, E. Mavis; Clingempeel, Glenn. 210 FCR Building, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

Second-order effects in marital interaction--changes in dyadic marital behavior associated with the introduction of the child into the setting--were examined in a sample of remarried and nondivorced families. Results indicated that, in both groups, the presence of the child resulted in significantly lower levels of most behaviors, both positive and negative, for both mothers and fathers. Correlational results, however, indicated that slightly different processes might be operating in the different groups.

SESSION 213-07

SOCIAL DESIRABILITY OR HYPERSATISFACTION? EXAMINING THE FACTOR STRUCTURE OF MARITAL SATISFACTION AND CONVENTIONALIZATION FOR HUSBANDS AND WIVES. Blaine Fowers, Brooks Applegate, Univ. of Miami, FL, David H. Olson, Fam. Soc. Sci., Univ. of MN, St. Paul, MN 55108, Beth Pomerantz, Univ. of Miami, FL.

The construct of marital conventionalization has been the subject of considerable debate. Some authors have argued that marital conventionalization is an important bias in responses to marital satisfaction scales. Others have questioned the construct validity of conventionalization scales. This study investigated the hypothesis that marital satisfaction and conventionalization comprise one dimension with a confirmatory factor analytic approach. Factor analyses were conducted separately for husbands and wives. The one factor model was found to be the most parsimonious factor structure for both men and women.

SESSION 213-08

CO-CREATING A SHARED REALITY WITH COUPLES. Laurie B. Levine and Dean M. Busby, Dept. of Child and Family Studies, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13210.

Based on constructivist principles, it is our belief that partners must co-create a shared with regard to their relationships. The implication of this theoretical principle is that differences between partners are not as important as acceptance of such differences and the negotiation of a shared space. Flexibility plays a crucial role in this process.

Data were collected and analyzed on 800 couples who completed the Preparation for Marriage marital inventory. These couples have been in relationships for at least six months. Regression and correlations coefficients were run on the data. Our findings indicate that the negotiation of difference is more significant in co-creating a shared reality than similarities between partners. The data analysis supported the assumption that couples with higher levels of flexibility are more successful at co-creating a shared reality in spite of the number of differences that exist between them.

Therapeutic implications include identification of differences that underlie punishing/blaming cycles that couples establish as the attempt to make themselves feel more similar to another. The cycles would be broken by giving value to differences and challenging the partners' perceptions of their situations.

SESSION 213-09

THE FREQUENCY OF MARITAL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE. Call, Vaughn R.A., Susan Sprecher, and Pepper Schwartz, Center for Demography and Ecology, U. of WI, Madison, WI 53706; Illinois State U.; U. of Washington.

With the sexual revolution of the 1960s and 1970s, research on sexuality focused on premarital sex, extramarital sex, homosexuality, contraception, AIDS, safe-sex practices, and sexual violence. An area that has not experienced the same increase in scientific investigation is "normal" marital sexual behavior.

In this paper we use the National Survey of Families and Households (Sweet, Bumpass, & Call, 1988) to provide a current, comprehensive description of the frequency of marital sex and to investigate the impacts of numerous social and aging factors on marital sex.

Currently married respondents age 19 and older (N=6800) report having sex about 6 to 7 times a month, ranging from about 11 times a month for those age 24 and younger to less than 1 time a month for those age 75 and older. There are few gender and race differences in reported frequency but numerous differences in the social factors that increase or decrease the incidence of marital sex by age.

SESSION 213-10

HOMOGAMY OF PERSONALITY VARIABLES AND RELATIONSHIP STABILITY. Christensen, Clark D., and Dean M. Busby, Dept. of Child and Fam. Studies, Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, NY 13244.

This study examines the ways in which similarity or homogamy of personality variables between partners in a relationship is related to the stability of the relationship. Data obtained using the Prep-M questionnaire (n=2818); containing individual reports of personal functioning relevant to emotional health, emotional maturity, self-esteem and dependence; were analyzed in comparison with dating-partner reports on the same measurements. The degree of difference between these two sets of data was then paired with the couple's reported satisfaction with, and sense of stability in the relationship. Findings support the hypothesis that similarity of personality is not a good predictor of relationship stability. There is, however, a direct positive relationship between the possession of emotional health, emotional maturity, and self-esteem by either or both partners and measures of stability.

SESSION 213-11

DELAYED CHILDBEARING: A CANADIAN STUDY OF FERTILITY EXPECTATIONS, CHILDREARING CAREERS, AND FERTILITY DECISION-MAKING FACTORS. Janine Gaudry, Nancy Kingsbury, Carol D. H. Harvey, Fam. Stud., U of Man., Winnipeg, Man., Canada R3T 2N2.

We examined the differences among delayed bearers (had or expected to have their 1st child at age 30 or later), early bearers, and childless individuals on fertility expectation (total no. of children that individuals had or expected to have in their lifetime), child-rearing career (total no. of years of employment interruption taken or expected to take for childrearing purposes), and the importance of certain factors on fertility decision making. In-person interviews were conducted on a systematic random sample of 245 male and 283 female (N=528) Winnipeg residents as part of the 1988 Winnipeg Area Study. The secondary analysis conducted on this data set included the following procedures: Kruskal-Wallis 1-way analysis of variance, discriminant analysis, and Kendall's Tau correlation procedure.

Results revealed that delayers were similar to early bearers and childless individuals on most of the demographic characteristics. Results demonstrated that delayed bearers had lower fertility expectations than early bearers but similar childrearing careers. Highly religious individuals had higher fertility expectations than less religious individuals. Individuals with more modern gender-role attitudes had lower fertility expectations than more traditional subjects. In terms of child-rearing career, results indicated that religious strength was not related to time taken or expected to be taken out of the labor force; and more modern gender-role attitudes were associated with less time out of the labor force for child-rearing purposes. Delayed and early bearers were found to be similar in terms of the importance of time/stress/energy and relationship with partner factors in their fertility decision making; however, the childless group considered personal reward factors of having children as less important than the other 2 groups. It was concluded that delayed bearers were not a distinct group as was previously suggested in the literature, but that they were similar to early bearers except for the higher levels of education achieved and the lower fertility expectations. Results are discussed in terms of exchange theory.

SESSION 213-12

WOMEN'S RESPONSES TO FAMILY-OF-ORIGIN EXPERIENCES DURING PREGNANCY. Walzer, Susan, Dept. of Sociology, University at Albany, State University of New York, Albany, NY 12222.

This study in progress examines first pregnancy as a transition during which women newly confront their physical, psychological, and social experiences, in large part through a reassessment of their families-of-origin. Findings will be based on an analysis of in-depth interviews with a sample of women (anticipated n=20) gathered through prenatal classes at the only hospital in a small city in upstate NY. Preliminary findings indicate that women's relationships with their mothers in particular are a primary context through which information and norms about the institution of motherhood are transmitted, and women encounter these in a heightened way during first pregnancy. These initial results suggest that pregnancy is a time during which, along with profound physical changes, women in this sample experience themselves and gender role expectations in a new way.

SESSION 213-13

THE ADOPTION PARADIGM IN REVOLUTION. Brown, C. Louise and Edwards, Kay P., Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602

Increased attention to the legal issues of access to sealed adoption records and adoption abrogation has cast doubt over the assumed cohesion of adoptive family relationships and the paradigm upon which adoption is based. The purpose of this paper is twofold: first, to present the conceptual frameworks reviewed in adoption literature; second, to evaluate the fit between the propositions in these conceptual frameworks and the underlying assumptions upon which adoption statutes--the explicit representation of the paradigm--are promulgated. The poor fit between the propositions and the core beliefs upon which adoption laws and policies are based provides support for the impetus to change the existing legal restrictions imposed on the adoption system. This paper also embraces the need for a paradigmatic shift in our beliefs about adoption.

IMPACT EVALUATION OF FACTS & FEELINGS: A HOME-BASED PROGRAM TO ENHANCE PARENT-CHILD SEXUAL COMMUNICATION. Brent C. Miller, Maria Norton, Glen O. Jenson, Thomas R. Lee, Cynthia Christopherson, and Pamela King, Dept. of Family and Human Development, Utah State Univ., Logan, UT 84322-2905.

Videos and newsletters were produced to help parents and young teens talk about sexuality. Three study groups were compared in a randomized field experiment: (1) videos and newsletters, (2) videos only, (3) neither (control). Pre, post, and delayed posttest data were collected by home visitors from both parents and children. Results show that the interventions increased the frequency of sexual communication and enhanced the quality of parent-child communication. The intervention also was related to a lowered probability of teens reporting that they would have sexual intercourse before marriage.

SESSION 213-15

THE IMPACT OF THE EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF WIVES AND PARENTHOOD ON THE MARITAL EXCHANGE RELATIONSHIP. Ronald M. Sabatelli, School of Family Studies, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269.

This study focuses on whether the employment status of wives and parenthood influence the outcomes derived from marriage, the expectations held for marriage, and the importance attributed to different domains of marriage. The major findings of the study include the following: (1) Wives, as compared to husbands, reported higher levels of instrumental and sexual outcomes and attributed greater importance to the affective and instrumental aspects of marriage; (2) households with employed wives tended to report lower affective and instrumental outcome levels; and (3) parents reported lower affective outcome and higher instrumental expectation levels when compared to non-parents.

THE DETERMINANTS OF PARENTAL ROLE SATISFACTION IN FULL-TIME HOMEMAKING MOTHERS. Gardner, Scott P., Dept. of Human Dev. and Fam. Studies, Texas Tech Univ., Lubbock, TX 79409.

The purpose of this study was to clarify the determinants of maternal role satisfaction in full-time homemaking mothers. A sample of married mothers ($n=93$) from three SE states who worked for pay outside the home less than five hours per week completed questionnaires. Mothers attending a mother's support group (the Mother's Center) participated as well as their friends who did not attend the Mother's Center. The questionnaire contained: demographic information, the Parent Satisfaction Scale, and three variations of the Perceived Social Support Scale.

A stepwise multiple regression analysis revealed three variables remaining in the regression equation at the .05 significance level. The degree of perceived family support predicts high parental satisfaction, while the desire to be employed outside the home, and increasing maternal age predict low parental satisfaction (β 's = -.315, .241, and -.234 respectively, $R^2 = .252$). These three variables accounted for 25% of the variance in parental satisfaction.

Intervention programs as well as counseling professionals should focus on these three variable while attempting to help and support full-time homemaking mothers with regard to their parental role satisfaction.

SESSION 213-17

COHORT DIFFERENCES AND LINEAGE SIMILARITIES IN PARENTING AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS. Susanne Frost Olsen, Child & Fam. Dev. Dept., U of GA, Athens, GA 30606, Peter Martin, Dept. of Hum. Dev. & Fam. St., IA State U, Ames, IA 50011, Charles F. Halverson, Child & Fam. Dev. Dept., U of GA, Athens, GA 30606.

The family relationships and parenting of two middle-aged mothers and their mothers were studied using qualitative and quantitative methods in order to examine cohort differences and lineage similarities. Two mothers and their mothers were purposively selected, and the younger mothers were matched on the variables of age, race, education, religion, employment, socioeconomic status, and number of children. Women were interviewed using a semi-structured interview format and completed a demographic questionnaire and the Family of Origin Scale (FOS). Interviews were tape-recorded, transcribed verbatim, and analyzed by qualitative content analysis. Cohort differences were found in the perceptions of mother's parenting, scores on the FOS, description of the current mother-daughter relationship, and parenting goals. Lineage similarities existed in the feelings as a first-time parent and in the description of the daughter as a parent. The use of multiple perspectives and methods in future parenting and family research is recommended.

FAMILY TIME AS A COMMODITY: HOW FATHERS MAKE, GIVE AND SPEND TIME. Kerry J. Daly, Fam. Stud., U of Guelph, Guelph, ON, Canada N1G 2W1

Studies of family time have traditionally focused on a quantity/quality distinction. Although this may be meaningful for some researchers and parents, it tends to overlook a wide variety of permutations in the conceptualization and experience of family time. In this study, 32 fathers were interviewed in order to assess their perception of time as it relates to the meaning of the fatherhood identity. Interviews were unstructured and data gathering and analysis followed the principles of grounded theory and constant comparative analysis (Glaser and Strauss, 1967). Symbolic interactionist assumptions about identity as an emergent, situational and socially constructed phenomenon also served to guide the analysis. One of the major themes to emerge in this analysis is that fathers tend to treat family time as a commodity, or something which is produced and expended. While the hallmark of a good father is one who *spends time* with his children, children themselves were seen as *time consuming*. New fathers talk about the development task of *making time* available as if it were something that they need to produce. Experienced fathers talked less about making time and more about *putting in time* with their children which suggests a more reluctant expenditure of time. The many meanings of family time for these fathers will be discussed in light of their competing commitments and their overarching definitions of what it means to be a father.

FATHERS AS PROVIDERS OF SUPPORT: A COMPARISON OF CUSTODIAL AND NON-CUSTODIAL FATHERS. Joyce Munsch & John Woodward, HDFS, Texas Tech Univ., Lubbock, TX 79424 & Nancy Darling, Dept. of Psych., Temple Univ., Philadelphia, PA 19122.

We examine the effect of custodial status on the likelihood that a child who is coping with a stressful event will engage his or her father as a provider of support. The sample consists of 218 early adolescents who co-reside with their fathers and 78 who live apart from their fathers. Custodial status did have a significant effect on the likelihood of a father being named as a person the adolescent went to for help. However, custodial and non-custodial fathers did not differ either in the amount of support they provided in 8 dimensions of support, or on 5 measures of general relationship quality. A comparison of how the adolescent saw their fathers filling 7 functional roles found only 1 significant difference (with non-custodial fathers providing more emotional support). We conclude that custodial status does affect the likelihood of fathers becoming involved in the support process, but that, once they are engaged, custodial and non-custodial fathers function in very similar ways.

FATHER WORK IN URBAN CHINESE FAMILIES. Douglas A. Abbott, William H. Meredith, Hum. Dev. & Family, Univ. of NE, Lincoln, NE 68583.

The father's role in a traditional Confucian patriarchal family is described. Then the results of a self-report survey of 131 fathers from Guangzhou, China is presented.

Findings indicate Chinese fathers are becoming more involved in child care and continue to perform traditional roles of teaching and disciplining children. These fathers were very concerned with their children's education.

Gender equality ushered in by the communist revolution, economic forces, government work policies and exposure to western culture may account for some of these changes in father work in China.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERNALIZED SHAME AND CIRCUMPLEX TYPOLOGY OF FAMILY OF ORIGIN. Brent Blaisdell, and James M. Harper, Department of Family Sciences, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84604.

The purpose of the study was to determine differences in internalized shame in individuals raised in 16 different family types as identified by the Circumplex Model. Individuals (584) from several Western states completed the questionnaires. Internalized shame was measured by Cook's Internalized Shame Scale, and Faces III was used to categorize subject's family of origin. The following questions were addressed: What patterns can be identified in the relationship between family system types and internalized shame? What differences exist in mean internalized shame scores for each of the 16 family types? Analysis of variance indicated a significant difference in shame scores across family types. The circumplex family types are grouped into types with high potential, moderate potential, and low potential for shame. Implications for intervention and systems models of shame are highlighted.

SESSION 214-01

DIVISION OF LABOR IN JAPANESE AND AMERICAN FAMILIES. John Engel, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

This study surveyed and compared divisions of labor in the families of 728 Japanese and 608 Americans.

It was found that, compared with Americans, Japanese are more likely to want wives to be responsible for housework, child discipline, maintenance of physical or mental health, and financial management. Japanese are more likely to want husbands to be responsible for recreation planning, birth control, employment outside the home, making the more important decisions, and maintaining relationships with relatives.

Findings support the hypothesis that Japanese, compared with Americans, have and prefer more traditional or sex-typed divisions of labor, and are less prone to idealize sharing of family tasks and responsibilities.

SESSION 214-02

GENERATIONAL DIFFERENCES IN JAPAN REGARDING WORK, FAMILY, FRIENDSHIP AND SOCIALIZING WITH CO-WORKERS. Kimmons, Lee, and John Engel, Dept. of Human Resources, U. of HI, Honolulu, HI, 96822.

Questionnaire data from a sample of 749 Japanese young adults (17-39) and 141 middle-aged adults (40-59) were analyzed for generational differences in attitudes regarding work, family, friendship and socializing with co-workers. Compared with the older, middle-aged Ss, the young adult Ss believed more strongly that one's spouse should be one's best friend. They differed from the midlife Ss in believing that a close relationship outside of marriage was desirable. They also believed that husbands and wives ought to socialize with their spouse's co-workers. Other differences between generations included a less traditional attitude on the part of young adults as to husbands and wives spending time with co-workers to help their careers even if it meant less time with their families, and whether or not a close relationship outside marriage would harm a marriage.

SESSION 214-03

THE IMPACT OF SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES ON EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF VIETNAMESE REFUGEES. Johnson, Phyllis J., Family & Nutritional Sciences, Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z4.

A common goal of refugees is to become self-sufficient through employment. Variables associated with employment/unemployment are identified at 3 points in time: 1st 18 mos, 2 yrs and 10 yrs later. Variables included in the discriminant analysis are age, gender, marital status, ethnicity, English ability, training, time in Canada, location of residence, and sponsorship. Data are from personal interviews with 1,169 adults who arrived between 1979 and 1981. Time 1 and Time 2 results are similar, i.e., relative contribution of discriminating variables is moderate and the same variables are significant although their relative contribution varies. Employed respondents reside in a less urban area, have greater English ability, have been in Canada longer, have higher educational levels, and are younger. At Time 2, being male and having more training, but not residing in a rural area were significant. Preliminary results from Time 3 will be discussed to note consistency of patterns over time. Supported by Canada Health & Welfare NHRDP.

SESSION 214-04

VOICES OF INDIANNESS: THE LIVED WORLD OF NATIVE AMERICAN WOMEN. Mary E. Brayboy, Office of Indian Education, Washington, D.C. 20202; Mary Y. Morgan, Human Development and Family Studies, UNCG, Greensboro, NC 27412.

An interpretive study of Native American women sought greater understanding of their life experiences concerning work and family and the processes whereby they are socialized into a non-Indian environment while sustaining a traditional culture. Intensive dialogues with 4 Native American women revealed their unique themes: prized, harmonious, vigilant, and struggling. Five common themes included spirituality, Indianness, bonding, racial discrimination, and reciprocity/inclusiveness. The research provides insight into the struggle of Native Americans and advocates a greater understanding of all women.

UNDERSTANDING NATIVE AMERICAN FAMILY STRUCTURE: ALTERNATIVE GENOGRAMS. Thom Curtis, Marriage Family Therapy Program, Herrick Hall, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT 59717.

The family is highly valued in most Native American cultures. This presentation examines the manner in which Crow Indian families are organized. Family systems are diagrammed and problems in the use of Anglo-Saxon constructs to define relationships such as mother, father, son and daughter are outlined. The structural concepts of clans, extended family and matrilineal organization are explored. Family and Native language are the major factors in the preservation of Crow culture.

SESSION 214-06

PERCEIVED SCHOOL DISCRIMINATION AND BELIEFS ABOUT DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL AMONG NATIVE AMERICAN ADOLESCENTS. Kathleen B. Rodgers, Stephen A. Small, Child & Family Studies, Univ. of WI, Madison, WI 53706.

The present investigation assesses the future aspirations and perceptions of discrimination in the school setting among 213 Native American teenagers. While the majority of students reported high aspirations for furthering their education beyond high school, more than a quarter perceived some degree of discrimination in the school setting. A significant positive relation was found between teens' perception of discrimination in the school and perceived likelihood of dropping out of school. Examination of individual and familial factors revealed perceived discrimination, negative self-esteem and the absence of a significant adult who shows interest in school progress as significantly related to dropping out of school. For males, negative self-esteem and perceived school discrimination were the strongest predictors of failing to complete high school. Findings are discussed in terms of the risk and protective factors that influence whether Native American youth remain in or drop out of school.

PARENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO ASPECTS OF ETHNIC DEVELOPMENT AMONG CHINESE AMERICAN CHILDREN. Alan I. Sugawara, & K. Sophia Wong, Dept. of Human Dev. & Fam. Studies, Oregon St. Univer., Corvallis, OR 97331

S's included 64 Chinese American 4- and 7-yr. olds and their parents from intact, middle-class, immigrant and non-immigrant families. Parental variables included performance and encouragement of ethnic activities, and child rearing attitudes. Ethnic development included awareness, preference, attitudes, and cognition. Application of MANOVA procedures on parental variable scores indicated immigrant families to be significantly higher on parental performance and encouragement, and significantly lower on child rearing attitudes than non-immigrant families. Since age was a significant predictor of children's ethnic development, separate multiple regressions were undertaken for 4- and 7-yr. olds. For 4-year olds, fathers' performance, encouragement, and child rearing attitudes were significant predictors of children's ethnic awareness and cognition. For 7-year-olds, however, mothers' and fathers' performance were significant predictors of children's ethnic preferences. Results indicate differences between immigrant and non-immigrant Chinese American families in upholding traditional ethnic values, emphasizing the father's role in maintaining these values, particularly for very young children.

SESSION 214-08

CHARACTERISTICS OF STRONG FAMILIES: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF CHINESE FAMILIES IN TAIWAN AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. William H. Meredith, Douglas A. Abbott, Dept. of Hum. Dev. & the Fam., Univ. of NE, Lincoln, NE 68583.

The purpose of this study was to determine what characteristics adults in two Chinese samples (Taiwan, n=268; Peoples Republic of China, n=305) view as being important to strong families. Each sample was analyzed as a whole and also in terms of gender and age. The Taiwanese sample was also analyzed based on response to the Family Satisfaction Scale (Olson, 1985) which is based on the Circumplex model. The results report on significant differences based on age, sex and sample location as to important family strengths. Differences reported from the Family Satisfaction scale are also reported. Comparisons with American samples are made.

Did You Know? NCFR was founded by a lawyer, a sociologist, and a rabbi.

HOW TO DO MARRIAGE AND FAMILY THERAPY WITH PEOPLE FROM CHINA. Linna Wang, MFT Program, Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602.

When doing therapy with the Chinese, special attention needs to be paid to the subcultural difference.

Chinese are much less likely to seek professional help for their marriage and family problems. If they do, it is more likely to be court ordered. Voluntary presence in therapy can be indicator of degrees of assimilation. They are more likely to come to solve some problems rather than for their emotional disturbance. The therapist needs to solve some problem as soon as possible. Some techniques are not recommended to the Chinese clients.

Social stigma is more of a problem to the Chinese clients. The therapist needs to give them more assurance of confidentiality, more education about therapy, and more time to open up. Group therapy is not recommended by the author.

The therapist needs to be more sensitive to the emotional reaction of Chinese clients to their sex problems, especially that of childless women.

SESSION 214-10

WOMEN, WORK, AND WELFARE: A QUALITATIVE EXAMINATION OF POOR AFRICAN-AMERICAN WOMEN. Robin Jarrett, Dept. of Sociology, Loyola University, Chicago IL. 60626

This paper explores issues relevant to understanding poor women's labor force participation using focus group interviews and a purposively drawn sample. As an examination of situational and cultural arguments, the discussion focuses on the work attitudes and experiences of low-income African-American women receiving AFDC. Study findings indicate the importance of job characteristics, childcare options, and welfare regulations, providing support for the situational argument. They also suggest general strategies that facilitate women's transition from AFDC to work, as well as specific recommendations for AFDC and workfare programs.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN IN EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY AFRO-AMERICAN FAMILIES. Andrea G. Hunter, Dept. of Psychology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260.

Using a household economy model, this paper examines factors affecting the likelihood of mothers' and children's employment in Atlanta, GA in 1900. The sample, derived from U.S. Census household schedules, includes 432 two parent households, 237 with children of employable age. 44% of the mothers were employed, most the entire year. 52% of families with children of employable age had a least one employed offspring. Logistic regression analyses indicate the length of husbands' unemployment increased the likelihood of mother's work. High child care demands (young children, number of children) did not affect mothers' employment. When older children (15+) were not present mothers' were more likely to work. Older children were unaffected by fathers' labor force characteristics; however, having a working mother increased the likelihood of employment. The number of children present increased the likelihood of families' reliance on children's employment. Having young siblings decreased the likelihood of older siblings' employment.

SESSION 214-12

Gender, Marriage, Family Structure and Work: Their Effects on Psychological Well-Being in Taiwan. By Kung, Hsiang-Ming Justine and Farrell, Michael P. Dept. of Soc. SUNY Buffalo 14260

Investigations of psychological well-being conducted in Western societies consistently have found that married men and women have better psychological health than the unmarried. The findings support the protection/support hypothesis that the continuous companionship and emotional gratification from a spouse buffer individuals from physical and emotional pathology. Looking only at married couples, some research shows that marriage is more rewarding for men than for women. For women the married state may increase stress and lead to psychological problems, especially when they also work in the paid labor market. However, because previous research is based on studies of Western families, there is a question about whether the findings can be generalized to families in non-Western nations, where women's roles are more traditional and families are more extended. By using the 1990 nation-wide survey data of Taiwan (N=2,531), this research investigates whether gender, marriage, family structure and work have the same effects on men and women in Taiwan as they do in the Western countries.

SESSION 214-13

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY THERAPY WITH ETHNIC MINORITIES: APPROACH TO WORKING WITH PAKISTANI FAMILIES IN THE USA. Taranum Chaudry, Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602.

This paper attempts to address issues and problems arising when doing Marriage and Family Therapy with ethnic minorities, in this case, Pakistani families settled in the United States. The focus is on how far is therapy with Pakistani's effective, when treated by a White therapist or for that matter, by a therapist from the same culture, but trained in the Western model.

The paper is based entirely on subjective view of the problem, and presents a brief introduction of the culture and religion of the Pakistani society, giving a better understanding of values, attitudes, myths that work at the individual and family level. This is discussed in context of how the first generation immigrant families have maintained these values and imposed them on the second generation which has been brought up in the USA, and the conflicts arising between the two.

The final part focuses on the tools, techniques and special training required by the therapist to treat these families effectively. It explores the feasibility of applying various models as presented by the different schools of thought, namely, structural, behavioral, strategic, experiential and psychoanalytic. The question of diagnosis and treatment is addressed, in that, should it be culturally specific, two-type or universalistic. Taking this further it tries to determine the modality of treatment - should it be psychotherapy, group therapy, family therapy, problem solving or social skills training or is there need to improvise or innovate more modalities to fit the culture?

The conclusion rests upon the fact that knowledge of the culture, and adapting the models to the culture is perhaps the most effective way to treat these families.

SESSION 214-14

KIN SUPPORT AMONG WORKING AND NONWORKING MEXICAN AMERICAN WOMEN. Barbara A. Zsembik, Dept. of Soc., Gainesville, FL 32611.

Using the 1979 Chicano Survey, this research evaluates 2 competing explanations, cultural and structural, for the kin support patterns among working and nonworking women. Results of logistic regression on whether support is provided and whether support is received offer some support for the structural explanation. Homeowners, more highly educated and higher income Chicanas are more likely to provide assistance to kin. Family values and other cultural values were unrelated. Working women were more likely to assist. Cultural values were also unrelated to whether a Chicana reported receiving support from kin. Work status did not appear to elicit support either. Though the structural indicators were not related to the receipt of support, unmarried women and younger women, concentrated in childbearing years, were more likely to receive support. This suggests that structural factors operate indirectly through gender and life course.

SESSION 214-15

ETHNICITY, RELIGION AND FAMILY HISTORY AS PREDICTORS OF DRINKING BEHAVIOR. Rodrigue, Maureen, Barnes, Gordon & Murray, Robert. Dept. of Family Studies, U of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Canada R3T 2N2

Socialization theory is used in this study to explore the significance of ethnicity, religion and family history as predictors of patterns of alcohol consumption. The data analyzed in the study was obtained from a random sample of the general population and consisted of 1257 male and female subjects ranging from 18 to 65 yrs. of age. Alcohol abuse was measured by two separate constructs: number of alcohol abuse/dependency symptoms; and sum of alcohol related problems. The data was analyzed with One-way Analysis of Variance using Duncans' multiple range test as well as, Multiple Classification Analysis of simultaneous influence of demographics and family history on alcohol abuse measures while controlling for years of education and age of respondent. The results indicate that ethnicity, religion and family history are significant predictors of patterns of alcohol consumption.

SESSION 214-16

FACTORS RELATED TO INNER-CITY STUDENTS' SUCCESS IN COLLEGE. Janice Montague, Dept. of Acad. Skills, Hunter Col, CUNY, New York, NY 10021.

The City Univ. of NY (CUNY) has long had a special admissions program called Search for Education, Elevation and Knowledge (SEEK). This program is designed to help "inner-city" students get a college education at CUNY.

SEEK students face many obstacles as they endeavor to complete their college education, including basic skills deficiencies, public assistance or employment problems, and single parenthood responsibilities. Yet, despite these considerable challenges, they all seek a fresh start and an opportunity to improve their lives by entering college.

Using Harriet McAadoo's theoretical discussion of "extended-family support networks," the researcher explored the possibility that a student's "family support network" might be a prime factor underlying success or failure of "inner-city" students in college. The important ethnographic data in this study is the description of the interaction of a single inner-city family that matches the common demographic description but where a young woman was entering college as a "self-employed" student and who, across the time of the research, was clearly "succeeding."

Findings were: that well-functioning families exist in the "inner-city," and that the case-history study of the focal subject, her single-parent mother, and her siblings all possessed the motivation and the skills necessary to succeed in college. The relation of family interaction and upward mobility is suggested, and suggestions for incorporating appropriate group interaction into educational programs are made.

SESSION 214-17

KIN ASSISTANCE TO BLACK SINGLE MOTHERS: THE PROVISION OF FINANCIAL, EMOTIONAL, AND CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE. Rukmalie Jayakody, Inst. for Soc. Res., Robert Joseph Taylor, Sch. of Soc. Wk. & Inst. for Soc. Res., Linda M. Chatters, Sch. of Pub. Hlth. & Inst. for Soc. Res., Univ. of MI, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

We explore the extent to which single and married mothers: 1) participate in support exchanges organized around kin networks, 2) the structural and functional properties of kin networks, and 3) the type of assistance they receive from their families. Kin assistance could have a significant impact on mitigating the economic, social, and psychological strains of single parenthood, as well as helping married mothers, through the provision of instrumental (i.e., goods, services, money) and emotional (i.e., advice, companionship) support.

The present study examines the extent of financial, emotional, and child care assistance that black mothers receive from their family using data from the Natl. Survey of Black Americans (NSBA). Various dimensions of kin networks and their impact on the receipt of assistance will be explored. The current effort employs a within-group comparative approach to investigate demographic heterogeneity (i.e., education, income, regional, and marital status) within single-parent and dual-parent families.

This research found significant marital status differences in the kind of help received. While familial help does occur, it is important to acknowledge that, as described by these data, assistance from kin is not as extensive as some researchers have suggested. Help from kin varies in amount, type, and adequacy and can not be counted on or assumed to address all needs.

SESSION 214-18

IDENTIFYING THE RESOURCES OF COMPETENT BLACK FAMILIES FOR UTILIZATION IN DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION. William L. Turner, Dept. of Fam. Studies, Reginald J. Alston, Dept. of Ed. & Coun. Psy., Univ. of Ky., Lexington, Ky 40506

The relationship of the family, individual, and community protective factors to psychosocial competence among African-American youth was examined. Substance use and abuse, along with academic and social mastery, were treated as measures of psychosocial competence. Four groups of African-American adolescents and their parents participated as subjects. Family variables were assessed via the Family Environment Scale and the Self-Report Family Inventory. A questionnaire was devised to assess substance use and abuse attitudes and behaviors. Psychosocial competence was measured by the Offer Self-Image Questionnaire. Achievement test scores and grade point averages were utilized to assess academic competence. The data were examined using Multiple Regression Analyses. Findings indicated important differences in the perceived family environmental factors and the perceived family competence of high achieving versus low achieving adolescents. However, findings appear theoretically contradictory for family structure.

SESSION 214-19

RACE AND FAMILY DEMOGRAPHIC BEHAVIOR IN THE 1980s. Tim B. Heaton and Cardell K. Jacobson, Sociology, Brigham Young University, Provo UT 84602; and Daniel T. Lichter, Population Studies Center, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802.

The purpose of this paper is to explore the degree to which common explanations can be offered for racial differences on a variety of family patterns. The first part of the analysis will compare blacks and whites in terms of the effects of several covariates on rates of initiation of sexual intercourse, first marriage, first birth, and marital dissolution. The second step will be to examine the degree to which compositional differences and differences in the effects of covariates account for racial differences in timing.

Data for the analysis are taken from Cycles III and IV of the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG). Respondents were a national probability sample of women between the ages of 14 and 45. Cycles III and IV included 7954 and 8420 respondents respectively. Blacks were over-sampled.

Results show substantial similarity but also significant differences in the determinants of black and white family formation and dissolution. Graphs comparing cumulative probabilities indicate that background characteristics can explain some of the race differences in ultimate probabilities of first intercourse and parenthood, but do not explain the earlier initiation among blacks. Background characteristics do not explain the race difference in timing of marriage, but do explain much of the difference in patterns of marital dissolution. It appears that different aspects of family behavior are not closely integrated.

SESSION 214-20

ETHNIC AND GENDER DIFFERENCES IN WORK, FAMILY AND INTERROLE CONFLICT. John L. McAdoo, Dept. of Fam. & Child Ecol., MI State Univ., East Lansing, MI 48824-1030.

The purpose of this study was to assess gender differences in work conflict, family conflict and interrole conflict in African American and White families. Further we were interested in learning the degree to which these work and family conflicts have on life satisfaction, marital satisfaction and employment satisfaction for these couples. 208 parents living in the Baltimore/Washington metropolitan area were interviewed separately in their own homes. The independent variables were gender and perceived social economic status. Subjects of both ethnic groups were equally satisfied with their lives, the marital relationship and their jobs. African American mothers were found to have higher levels of work conflict and family conflict than their spouses. However the mothers interrole conflict scores were similar to their spouses. There were no significant gender or SES differences in the family conflict and interrole conflict scores of African American families. White families appeared to be equally high in work, family and interrole conflict. No significant gender differences found.

GENDER AND WORKPLACE CULTURE IN THE WORK-FAMILY INTERFACE. Helle Holt, Inge Maerkedahl, Ivan Thaulow, The Danish Natl. Inst. of Soc. Res. & Univ. of Copenhagen, Denmark.

In the Danish case in a joint project between Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden one thesis is examined. As 89% of Danish mothers are on the labor market the thesis, whether female dominated professionals are more flexible in order to solve the work-family interplay for families with small children is examined through extensive interviews (N=60) and questionnaires (N=3200) covering 8 different professions. The investigation shows, that the difference between the cultures is not whether there is any flexibility during a working day, but how the flexibility is used. Women are using the flexibility in favor of the family, while men are using it for social life with colleagues and increasing the income. The workplace culture is reflecting the sex-roles in the family, and the result is only minor change in the sex-segregated labor market. Supported by the Danish Government and the Nordic Council.

SESSION 215-01

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS MENTORING HIGH RISK CHILDREN: A MODEL FOR UNDERGRADUATE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION. Lynn Blinn and Janelle Von Barga, Child and Family Studies, University of Tennessee, Knoxville 37996

We have been operating a federally funded drug education project for two years. The purpose of this paper is to provide a general overview of this project. The project model includes assigning undergraduates to mentor high risk youth for at least one year. The students take a related course of credit and spend at least five hours a week with their child. Process and outcome results are discussed. Recommendations are given for implementing this model at other universities.

EVALUATION OF A BRIEF INTERVENTION FOR WORKING PARENTS. Raymond V. Burke, Ronald W. Thompson, Penney R. Ruma, and Michael G. Shaffer, Father Flanagan's Boys' Home, Boys Town, NE 68010.

There has been a dramatic increase in the number of working parents in recent years. At the same time there has been an increase in the number of children and families with mental health problems. In this study we evaluated the impact of a six week parent training program designed to accommodate the schedules of working parents. The program is based on social learning theory and emphasizes the acquisition of practical child management skills. Results indicated a significant reduction in child behavior problems and an increase in family satisfaction following treatment. Telephone interviews completed at three months follow up also indicated that these effects were maintained over time.

SESSION 215-03

BALANCING WORK AND FAMILY PROGRAMMING: A COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE APPROACH. Ruth Conone, Asst. Dir. for HE, OH Coop. Ext. Serv., Columbus, OH 43210, Marilyn Spiegel, Adm. Intern, Ext. Home Econ./State Leader, Eval., Columbus, OH 43210, Ann Miller, Dist. Spec., Ext. Home Econ., Co-chair, Balancing Work & Fam. Task Force, Columbus, OH 43210.

Balancing multiple work and family roles is a major challenge for many adults in the work force. This descriptive research used quantitative and qualitative methods to assess educational needs of adults at work sites and document change in individuals after participating in programming that addressed identified needs. The five educational topics ranked by participants as most important both in the pre and post programming assessment were building family strengths, strengthening parent/child communications, personal development, strengthening family relationships and family and personal health and physical well-being.

The post assessment indicated that participants significantly improved their ability to balance work and family as a result of participating in the programming.

SESSION 215-04

DEVELOPING A CURRICULUM TO TRAIN FAMILY CHILD CARE PROVIDERS TO CARE FOR INFANTS AND TODDLERS WITH DISABILITIES: PROCESS AND OUTCOME; Cook, David R. & Mandelson, Christina M.; Henry M. Jackson Foundation for the Advancement of Military Medicine (Foundation), Rockville, MD. 20852.

PROBLEM/NEED: In 1989, assessments of family child care training programs in the armed services and a statewide survey conducted by the Maryland Infants and Toddlers Program revealed that no curriculum or training program had been developed that specifically addressed the training needs of family child care providers who were interested in caring for children with disabilities.

METHOD: During 1990-91, with funding and support from the Department of Army and Health and Human Services, the Foundation developed a comprehensive, integrated curriculum and training model designed to meet this need. This paper will outline how project staff collaborated with a Maryland community college, using a nationally known, competency-based approach call DACUM (Develop A Curriculum). Three phases of curriculum development will be discussed, including underlying philosophy and themes, training objectives and the proposed training model. The contributions of parents, paraprofessionals and professionals during this process will be detailed.

RESULTS: Comprehensive, integrated trainer and trainee manuals have been completed. The curriculum is composed of four separate units containing a total of 19 modules and 70 lesson plans. A summary of curriculum contents will be provided to participants. A field test plan has been developed and submitted to the Department of Education as a grant application.

IMPLICATIONS: The curriculum is a "stand alone" training resource that can be used by community professionals, service providers and parents to train family child care providers to be come an expanded and improved resource in the community to meet the needs of families that have an infant or toddler with disabilities. The training model promotes positive interaction and continuing supportive relationships among health care and education professionals, other service providers, families and paraprofessionals. The curriculum and training model provide states and communities with a potential method of accomplishing the interagency and multidisciplinary collaboration and cooperation required to implement the provisions of the Part H. amendment (P.L. 99-457) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).

SESSION 215-05

A CRITICAL TRANSITION: HELPING PARENTS PREPARE THEIR AT-RISK CHILDREN FOR KINDERGARTEN SUCCESS

Cudaback, Dorothea, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720

Kindergarten Prep consists of seven sessions designed to help parents of 4-year-olds (1) to learn to play with their children in ways that promote their social and intellectual readiness for kindergarten and (2) to become knowledgeable and effective partners with their children's teachers.

The program was tested with 7 parent groups in high-risk neighborhoods. All participants reported achieving program goals. Many reported achieving the goals "a lot": learning about own child's readiness for kindergarten (71%), learning about kindergarten (45%), learning to play with child in ways that promoted development (43%), learning to increase child's language and pre-reading skills (33%). All children showed improvement in the number of items to which they could respond correctly on a 21-item kindergarten readiness questionnaire. The average increase in correct items per child between the pre- and post-tests was 6.8.

Our study suggests that parents whose children are at risk of educational problems will attend, appreciate, and benefit from a kindergarten preparation program.

SESSION 215-06

THE BALANCING ACT: AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FOR DUAL-EARNER COUPLES, Stephen F. Duncan, Gabrielle Box, Dept. of FCD, Auburn Univ., AL 36849.

Today's social context with its increased labor force participation among mothers and changing gender role orientations present special challenges to married couples with children, often experienced in the form of increased role stress and role conflict. To help employed married couples more optimally balance work and family life, "The Balancing Act" was created. This program is based on dual-earner family research and employs a family stress theoretical perspective. It has been found to be especially useful as part of employee assistance programs, and as a "lunch and learn" workshop in business settings.

SESSION 215-07

PARENTING EDUCATION: CONTENT AND PROCESS IN A COMPREHENSIVE, PRINCIPLES-BASED PROGRAM. Wallace H. Goddard, Stephen F. Duncan, Auburn Univ., Auburn, AL 36849-5604.

Many parenting programs are fragmented, unfocused, and uninformed by sound instructional psychology. This presentation reports the development of a comprehensive, principles-based (as opposed to age-paced) parenting program. The program draws on family research as well as instructional design research. The three major content areas are system issues, support, and control. The instructional design is guided by Component Display Theory developed by M. David Merrill with attention to expository and inquisitory modes for both generalities and instances. The program includes materials for low-literacy and guidelines for presentation and program development for specific populations.

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SESSION 215-08

HELPING YOUNG ADULTS TO UNDERSTAND THE "SECOND SHIFT." Alan J. Hawkins & Kaye Woodworth, Department of Family Sciences, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602.

We report on a method for helping young adults, most of whom will be in dual-earner families, better prepare for the challenges of fitting domestic work into busy schedules, and help them understand the relationship between the way domestic work is arranged and the quality of family relationships. Undergraduate students in a family science class take on responsibility for domestic work for three weeks with their real or synthetic family (e.g., apartment roommates). In written reports of their experiences, students usually report a brief "honeymoon period" when they fill the role of "superman" or superwoman," followed by stress, anger, and deteriorating relationships. Many students then learn to elicit others' help, and gain an appreciation of how domestic work affects family relationships.

SESSION 215-09

A MULTIMETHOD EVALUATION OF A PROGRAM TO HELP DUAL-EARNER COUPLES SHARE HOUSEWORK AND CHILD CARE. Tomi-Ann Roberts, Alan J. Hawkins, Christina Marshall, Col. of Fam., Home and Soc. Sci., Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602.

This presentation reports findings from a study of 6 new-parent, dual-earner couples who participated in a pilot program to help them learn to share housework and child care equitably. Our program focused more on attitudinal change than on skills training. We used questionnaires, video observations of couple problem-solving situations, and open-ended interviews in our attempt to understand processes operating in dual-earner couples as they attempt to create an equitable distribution of domestic labor. Our in-depth, qualitative look revealed themes that might have been overlooked in a purely quantitative analysis. For example, several wives placed more importance on shared domestic labor as a means to connect with spouses and create a shared sense of family than on strict notions of equity. Also, gender identities of both husbands and wives were important in couples' openness to change. These themes should inform future studies of dual-earner families.

SESSION 215-10

HELPING PARENTS TO CONSIDER THEIR CHILDREN FIRST DURING DIVORCE: AN EVALUATION OF THE CHILDREN FIRST PROGRAM. Kramer, Laurie, Univ. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana IL 61801 and Washo, Christine A., Family Service of Champaign County, Champaign IL 61821.

Numerous programs have been developed to address the needs of divorcing families, yet very few have been empirically studied. The present research is the first systematic evaluation of the Children First program (CF), a two-session intervention that uses videotaped scenarios and discussions to help groups of divorcing parents become more sensitive to their children's needs. Four dimensions of effectiveness were evaluated in a short-term longitudinal study using the self-reports of 119 divorcing parents and court records.

Parents generally found the program to be helpful and advised that it should continue to be legally mandated in their county. Although improvements were not observed in all areas assessed, parents reported a dramatic reduction in their children's exposure to open parental conflict. Preliminary analyses failed to reveal comparable improvements for a control group. Finally, parents reported increased concerns about coordinating parenting with their ex-spouse. Results have direct implications for the refinement of this and other intervention programs.

SESSION 215-11

USE OF VIDEOTAPED FEATURE FILMS IN FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION. Lori Myers, Ben Silliman, Col. of Hum. Ecol., LA Tech Univ., Ruston, LA 71272.

Much attention is given to identification and critique of instructional film and yet scant mention has been given to creative use of feature films. Ease of videotape rental, student familiarity, their variety and provocative nature makes film literature ideal for formal and nonformal FLE settings. Films should be selected for their match to teaching objectives, audience needs, and overall teaching method and setting. Effective use of resources rests with balancing inherent qualities of films with teacher-structured questions and comments which correct cultural biases, enhance awareness and empathy for all family types, link scenes to research foundations, and encourage valuing the worth of all persons. Explanation and discussion of film content and process may balance and enhance scenes weak in depth or fairness, and promote critical and creative thinking about family-related messages in popular media. Samples of films with promise for learning and discussion include "Moonstruck," "The Color Purple," "children of a lesser god," and "The Trip to Bountiful." Learner response to films may also provide valuable feedback on personal priorities and comprehension.

LEARNING TO BALANCE WORK AND FAMILY LIFE: A HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUM. Silliman, Benjamin, Family and Child Studies, Louisiana Tech University, Ruston, LA 71270.

Rapid, steady economic and social changes have increased the need to support parents in socializing children for work and family roles. A statewide research-based Curriculum Guide on Adult Responsibilities was developed for high school students to address work and family needs through units on self-awareness and interpersonal skills and a unique focus on specific work-family issues (influence of work on family, employment benefits and dilemmas, child care, stress management, and special issues for dual-earner, single parent, and single-earner families. Ideas for lesson plans, active learning/critical thinking events, and a 30-topic research update for teachers are included in the Guide. Anticipated outcomes include increased awareness of work-related stress and coping and enhanced capacity to promote family-friendly workplaces.

BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS TO ADDRESS WORK/FAMILY ISSUES. Patricia Tanner Nelson, Cooperative Extension, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19717-1303.

This twenty-five-agency Work/Family Coalition began five years ago to help Delaware employers implement family-sensitive workplace policies. Coalition-sponsored activities have included (1) state-wide conferences for over 130 employers, (2) a series of Breakfast Roundtables for 142 urban and suburban employers, (3) a series of Breakfast Roundtables for 54 rural employers, (4) and Briefing Papers on family-sensitive policies.

Conferences in 1992 focused on school-aged child care (SACC) -- targeting 180 school administrators, local school board members, and representatives from the business community. A follow-up conference gave practical information on starting SACC programs for program providers.

The Coalition is applying for Child Care Block Grant dollars to meet its 1992 goals: (1) Orchestrating a public information campaign on the need for SACC programs and options, (2) providing mentoring programs for existing SACC program providers; and (3) providing technical assistance to build local community SACC partnerships.

This session reviews research on factors involved in building longterm, collaborative partnerships for families, and the processes that have been most effective in helping employers and school policymakers to develop family-sensitive policies.

BUILDING COMMUNITY COALITIONS FOR CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES. Daniel F. Perkins, Joanne Keith, Margaret Coneny Clifford, Inst. for Children, Youth, & Families, MI State Univ., East Lansing, MI 48824.

With the deteriorating status of children and youth, coalitions and collaborative efforts are strongly recommended to improve community safety nets to reduce the numbers of youth needing support. An integrated research project and outreach effort was designed and implemented to identify and monitor existing collaborative efforts and teach community teams how to develop collaborative efforts in their communities. Over 100 collaborative efforts were identified with quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis based on 13 site visits and in-depth interviews. An intervention strategy was developed and evaluated. The results from integrating the research and outreach will be presented, including typologies of collaborative models being created by communities and evaluation of an intervention strategy with implications for community collaborative efforts.

LINKAGES: COMBINED EFFORTS TO COMBAT FAMILY VIOLENCE. Sylvia Stalnaker, Dept. of Home Econ., SW TX State Univ., San Marcos, TX 78666.

Research indicates that the most effective methods to break the cycle of violence are to modify the perpetrator's behavior, and to counsel victims at the earliest stages of abuse. The San Antonio Police Department and P.E.A.C.E. (Putting an End to Abuse Through Community Effort) have put into effect a pilot program, F.A.C.T. (Family Assistance Crises Team) that combines efforts of the police, courts, and community at large to assist victims of abuse to reducing and eradicating violence in their lives. This presentation will discuss the model program and the inclusion of students and faculty from Southwest Texas State Univ. to provide a multi-disciplinary approach that not only assists in abating family violence, but also provides applied educational opportunities for students in undergraduate family life education programs.

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SESSION 215-16

A CREATIVE APPROACH TO SCHOOL AGE CHILD CARE, Patricia E. Steffens and Georgia L. Stevens, Nebraska Cooperative Extension, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68583.

Community assessment data from communities in rural Nebraska indicates 9% of third graders (age 8) to 24% of sixth graders (age 11) stay at home alone on a regular basis. Over 90% stay at home alone occasionally.

The goal of project is to increase skills and communication between parents (adults) and school-age children regarding expectations for spending time alone in self-care. Phase one is an enrichment program for educating third and fourth grade students; the second phase is a group process used primarily when school is not in session.

Evaluations conducted include potential for student behavior change, teacher/facilitator evaluation of content and format, parent's perception of usefulness of materials.

A seven component curriculum developed for this project will be an integral part of the display.

SESSION 215-17

TEACHING AS STORYTELLING: PERSONAL NARRATIVES IN FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION. Thomas, Jane, Program Services, Vancouver School Board, Vancouver, Canada, V6J 1Z8, and Arcus, Margaret, Family Sciences, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada, V6T 1Z4.

Teaching practices of six FLE teachers were examined using ethnographic research methods. Findings revealed an image of teaching as personal narrative which differed from traditional perceptions of teaching as curriculum management. Personal narratives (or stories) were evident both as a teaching method (to illustrate a point or reinforce content) and as content (personal experiences as a form of knowledge). The use of stories allowed participants to connect their lives with the curriculum content, but stories were problematic to the extent that they negated or undermined the well-established body of factual knowledge in FLE. This study raises questions about the educational justification of stories in teaching FLE and about the role of the FLE teacher as storyteller. (The study was supported by grant #452-89-01090, Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.)

SESSION 216-1

SYSTEM WORK: THE IMPACT OF A CHILD'S CHRONIC ILLNESS ON THE FAMILY. Virginia E. Hayes, School of Nursing, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, V6T 2B5.

This paper will report partial findings of a Grounded Theory study of what it is like for families to manage the effects of a child's chronic illness in day-to-day life. Since pediatric chronicity is increasing, and more families deal with added demands as a routine at home, it is important to better understand families' perspectives and needs, and apply these to modifications in services and health care policy. The additional work for families is profound and pervasive, even if the condition seems "minor". Everyone must accommodate: for parents, there is a "third shift", for children, life is different in ways they cannot know. In addition, there is the work of maintaining system balance in the face of unpredictability. New rules, values and flexibilities grow up to accommodate for this. Some degree of ambivalence and frustration must be tolerated in order for the "new normal" daily life to run smoothly, acceptably, or happily. The techniques and processes by which families achieve an acceptable "status quo" will be reported.

SESSION 216-2

EFFECTS OF COPING CONGRUENCE ON MARITAL FUNCTIONING AMONG PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH CANCER. Kayser, Karen, Boston College, Graduate School of Social Work, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167; Barbarin, Oscar, University of Michigan, School of Social Work, Ann Arbor, MI 48109

In the face of an emotionally stressing situation, the similarity with which a couple copes can have profound implications for marital functioning. This research explores the congruence of coping styles and marital quality of parents of children with cancer.

Couples (N=33) were categorized as similar or dissimilar on the coping styles of emotion-regulating and problem-focused. Marital functioning was measured by the DAS.

Results suggest that couples who differed on problem-focused coping were more likely to report lower marital functioning. Furthermore, low marital functioning was reported more frequently when husbands rated lower on problem-focused coping than their wives. These results suggest an equal division of work related to the child's illness may be associated with higher marital functioning.

THE EFFECTS OF CHILDREN'S HEALTH STATUS ON THEIR PARENTS' RISK OF DIVORCE. Ken R. Smith and Jutta M. Joesch, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112.

The risk of divorce tends to be lower for married parents than comparable married couples without children. However, little is known about how children's physical and mental health status may affect their parents' risk of divorce. We use the Child Health Supplement to the 1988 National Health Interview Survey to compare the differential risks of divorce among parents whose children have no health limitations with those who have varying health problems. Using nationally representative retrospective data about the timing of marital, fertility, and health events for over 12,000 child-mother dyads, we estimate a proportional hazards model for the risk of divorce. After controlling for several confounding factors, we find that the risk of divorce increases by an average of 20% among mothers with children that have significant health problems. Risks vary by the type of the child's health problem.

THE DAILY FUNCTIONING OF FAMILY MEMBERS: GENDER AND STATUS IN FAMILIES WHO HAVE CHILDREN WITH CHRONIC ILLNESS. Diane Magyary, Patricia Brandt, Univ. of WA Sch. of Nurs., Seattle, WA 98195.

The research question addressed in this paper is: What is the influence of a school age child's chronic health condition on the daily functioning of the mother, father, sibling and child with the chronic condition? Mothers of 65 children aged eight through twelve were the sources of information regarding the interference in the daily functioning of each family member. The "Family Functional Status Interview" was conducted with these mothers in their homes. Descriptive statistics were computed and indicated that the father had the fewest days of interference per month than the other family members. The implications of gender and status for family organization and caregiving will be discussed. In addition, recommendations for further instrument development and broadening the data collection sources to obtain multiple perspectives is included.

FAMILY STRUCTURE AND THE DIVISION OF DOMESTIC LABOR. David H. Demo, Dept. of Sociology, Va. Tech., Blacksburg, VA 24061; and Alan C. Acock, Dept. of Hum. Dev. and Fam. Sciences, Oregon St. Univ., Corvallis, OR 97331.

The objective of this study is to examine the division of household chores across different family types (first marriages, remarried families, divorced, and never married families) using data collected through the National Survey of Families and Households. We find that uniformly high percentages of household work are done by women, but there are significant differences by family type. We also find that in families with husbands present, men produce more work than they provide in return. Other household members contribute very little time to domestic labor.

MARITAL SATISFACTION OF EMPLOYED WOMEN: INTERACTIONS OF FAMILY LIFE STAGE WITH WORK AND FAMILY VARIABLES. Cornfield, Noreen, Soc. Dept., Barat Col., Lake Forest, IL, 60045.

Opposing theories argue that the marital satisfaction of employed wives is influenced by elements of work and family roles which create role strain, enhancement, or both. Included among such elements are: time the wife spends alone with husband, subjective importance of her occupation, and her satisfaction with motherhood. We propose that the strength and direction of effects depends on family life stage, defined by presence and ages of children. A mailed survey yielded quantitative and qualitative data on 111 employed wives who represent 4 cross-sectional stages. Multiple regression and interaction analysis support the thesis that family life stage determines which predictors will be salient, and stressful and/or beneficial; and thereby moderates their impact upon marital satisfaction.

WORKING MOTHERS: THE IMPACT OF MATERNAL EMPLOYMENT, PERCEIVED STRESS AND JOB SATISFACTION ON MOTHER-PRESCHOOL CHILD INTERACTION IN DIVORCED AND MARRIED FAMILIES. Pett, Marjorie, Vaughan-Cole, Beth, & Wampold, Bruce. University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84103.

This study examined the impact of maternal employment, perceived stress and job satisfaction on mother-preschool child interaction in 203 married (N=104) and divorced (N=99) families. Families were videotaped at home during dinner and a block play sequence. All mother-child interactions were coded sequentially for controlling, supportive and neutral behaviors. ANCOVA and regression analyses indicated few main or interactive employment and job satisfaction effects, but significant marital status and maternal stress effects on the interaction observed. Supported by the National Institute of Mental Health.

SESSION 217-4

ENDURING EFFECTS OF WOMEN'S EARLY EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCES ON CHILDS PACING: THE CANADIAN EVIDENCE. Bali Ram and A. Rahim Demography Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0T6

This study examines the effects of early work experiences on childspacing among Canadian women, employing data from the 1984 Family History Survey conducted by Statistics Canada. The analyses, based on life table and proportional hazards models, show that longer and less interrupted early work experiences exert decompressional effects on childspacing, and that these effects tend to persist throughout the childbearing years. The study further shows that these effects are greater on the third birth interval than on the second, and that they are more pronounced among highly-educated than among the less-educated women.

EFFECTS OF FAMILY STRUCTURE, WORK ROLES, MARITAL ADJUSTMENT, AND PARENTAL BEHAVIORS ON CHILD WELL-BEING. Voydanoff, Patricia, Center for the Study of Family Development, Mark A. Fine, Psychology Department, and Brenda W. Donnelly, Center for the Study of Family Development, University of Dayton, Dayton, OH 45469-1445.

This study explored the effects of family structure, work roles, marital adjustment, and parental behaviors on child well-being. Data from the National Survey of Families and Households were analyzed. Results indicated that marital adjustment and parental behaviors were consistently and strongly related to child adjustment, while family structure and work roles generally were not. Family process variables appear to be more strongly related to child adjustment than is family structure.

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DEVELOPING PUBLIC/PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS AROUND
WORK/FAMILY ISSUES. Stein, Peter, Dept. of Soc.,
William Patterson College, Wayne, NJ 07470

Participants:

Hanks, Roma S., Dept. of Soc. & Anthro., U of S. AL.
Mobile, AL 36688
Pryor, John, V.P. Morrison's Custom Management.
Mobile, AL 36688

Discussant:

Koepke, Leslie A., Dept. of HDFLCS, UW-Stout,
Menomonie, WI 54751

Developing public/private partnerships which focus on work/family issues have become important due to increased recognition by employers that work and family life are not separate, and that family responsibilities can significantly affect job performance. Although the emphasis has been on child care, due to the increased life expectancy of Americans, partnerships between public/private institutions which support employees' elder care efforts benefit employers as well as employees.

This symposium will review HR policies which enable employees to balance work/family needs, and analyze current private/public partnerships which meet employees' eldercare needs in innovative ways. Particular attention is given to employer-sponsored elder care programs which maximize public/private

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WORK AND FAMILY PROCESSES. Rand Conger, Dept. of Sociology, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011.

Participants:

Rebekah Willman and Rand Conger (Sociology, Iowa State U., Ames, IA 50011) Work, Equity, and Marital Quality.

Ronald Simons and Jay Beaman (Sociology, Iowa State U., Ames, IA 50011) A Social Learning/Exchange Model of Parental Behavior: An Empirical Test.

Frederick Lorenz (Sociology, Iowa State U., Ames, IA 50011) The Effects of Negative Life Events on the Well-being of Prospering and Struggling Husbands and Wives.

Rand Conger, (Sociology, Iowa State U., Ames, IA 50011) Parents' Work and Adolescent Adjustment.

Discussant: Catherine Surra (Human Ecology, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712)

Extensive research on work and family processes has been done on urban and suburban populations, but few data have been collected that address the experience of rural families, even though they account for approximately 25% of the U.S. population. These symposium papers help to correct this deficiency in the family literature through analyses of a dataset involving a panel study of 450 rural, midwestern families.

In terms of their work lives, this is an especially interesting population. In these agriculturally-dependent areas, well-paying manufacturing jobs have dramatically declined and the farm economy remains volatile after the economic crises of the mid-1980s. In spite of these economic reversals, a large number of these families have maintained a middle-class income, but in many instances this has been possible only through multiple job-holding by both spouses in the family. Two-parent families in which both husband and wife work a number of low-paying jobs represent a serious violation of expectancies for family roles that typify middle-years rural couples who came to adulthood during the rural prosperity of the 1970s. This series of papers demonstrates how these contingencies involving work, values, beliefs, stressful changes, and social status impact on family relationships and family members.

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MIDDLE-CLASS ETHNIC MINORITY FAMILIES, PART II: CLINICAL ISSUES AND CHALLENGES. Kenneth V. Hardy, Marr. & Fam. Ther., Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, NY 13244.

Participants:

Michelle S. J. Richards (Child & Fam. Dev., Univ. of GA, Athens, GA 30602). Attitudes of Middle-Class African-Americans Towards Family Therapy.

Estella Martinez (Coun. & Fam. Stud., Univ. of NM, Albuquerque, NM 87131). Professional Hispanic Women and Levels of Acculturation.

Kenneth V. Hardy. The "Survivor Syndrome" and Middle-Class African-Americans.

Discussants: Suzanne Randolph (Amer. Red Cross, HIV Proj., Washington, DC 20006), Gladys Hildreth (Dept. of Fam. Sci., TX Woman's Univ., Denton, TX 76204-1029).

Middle-class ethnic minorities represent one of the most underserved clinical populations. This situation is the result of a complex combination of factors, including race/ethnic and gender bias among clinical professionals, as well as feelings of distrust and embarrassment among ethnic minorities. In this, the second phase of a 2-part symposium, three presenters seek to identify the attitudinal, cultural, and psychological factors which shape and oft-times constrain the clinician/middle-class client relationship.

Richards reports on the attitudes of middle-class African-Americans towards family therapy in a southern rural setting. Her findings suggest that both historic and contemporary factors frustrate the clinician/middle-class client relationship. Martinez explores the issue of acculturation among professional Hispanic women's work and family life. Her work suggests that a complex interplay of ethnic identity, family values, and work demands potentially impact upon the therapeutic relationship. Hardy presents a theoretical discussion of the concept of "survivor syndrome" as a phenomenon among first-generation middle-class African-Americans. This work, informed by years of clinical experience, proposes a new paradigm for exploring the socio-emotional needs and dilemmas of this population.

As discussants, Randolph and Hildreth will integrate the substance of these papers, identify areas for continued inquiry, and facilitate dialogue with the audience.

FAMILY FOCUS ON HEALTH POLICY, Roger H. Rubin, Dept. of Fam. & Comm. Dev., Univ. of MD, Marie Mount Hall, College Park, MD 20742; Sandra K. Burge, Univ. of TX Hlth. Sci. Ctr., 7703 Floyd Curl Dr., San Antonio, TX 78284.

Participants: William J. Doherty (Fam. Soc. Sci., Univ. of MN, 1985 Buford Ave., St. Paul, MN 55108), "Knowledge and Theory of Family Health"; Margaret Feldman (1311 Delaware Ave. SW, #S626, Washington, DC 20024), "National Health Legislation"; Barbara A. Elliott (330 N 8th Ave. E., Duluth, MN 55805), "State Level Health Legislation."

Discussant: Elaine A. Anderson, 1204 Marie Mount Hall, Univ. of MD, College Park, MD 20743.

Health policies and legislation at the state and federal levels and their potential impact on families will be examined. Topics may include respite care, in-home services, maternal and child health care, and mental health issues. The current state of our knowledge and theory regarding family health will be presented. A review and critique of existing and proposed legislation will follow.

SESSION 311-01

ACTIVITIES AND SOCIAL CONTACT OF SELF-CARE CHILDREN. Hobbs, Barbara and Rodman, Hyman, Dept. of Human Development and Families, Univ. of NC at Greensboro, Greensboro, NC 27412

We examined the activities and social contact of a national nonprobability sample of 83 school-age children who took care of themselves for at least 7 hours a week for at least 2 years. We also examined how mothers' work, family background, and environmental characteristics were related to frequency of telephone contact between the children and their mothers. The children engaged in a wide variety of normal childhood activities, the most prevalent (47%) being playing with someone. All of the children had at least one adult available in case they needed help. Most (91.6%) also had contact with siblings, friends, or both during self-care. Frequency of telephone contact between mothers and children was related to mothers access to a telephone at work, sibling relationships, and children's activities during self-care.

SESSION 311-02

IMPROVING STRESS-RELATED BEHAVIORAL INDICATORS IN THE PRESCHOOL CLASSROOM THROUGH PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION. Warm, Rochelle, Palm Beach Community College, Boca Raton, Fl. 33431.

The primary goal was to reduce behavioral indicators of stress in the classroom to improve learning situations, classroom management and a less stressful environment.

The writer implemented a three-phase solution strategy which included the use of bibliotherapy, teacher in-service workshops and an affective education curriculum.

Analysis of the data revealed that the three-phase solution strategy assisted with reducing behavioral indicators of stress in the preschool classroom and encouraged adult-child relationships and increased communication.

With the increase in divorce and/or separation, blended households, working mothers and transitions in childhood it is imperative that children and their families are provided with the means for coping with stress.

SESSION 311-03

ARE CREATIVE ADOLESCENTS BETTER ABLE TO SOLVE PROBLEMS RELATED TO FUTURE WORK AND FAMILY ISSUES? Gloria Ononye, Lynn Blinn, and Delores Smith, Child and Fam. Stud., Univ. of TN, Knoxville, TN 37996.

We examined the construct validity of future time perspective and creativity for 138 females. They were given a creativity measure and the Future Problem Solving Task (FPST). The FPST asked them to solve two problems related to work and family situations. The results of the two tests were significantly correlated. The likelihood of the problems and the number of solutions were negatively correlated. Implications center on adolescent solutions to complex problems related to work and family.

Plan to attend the 1993 NCFR Annual Conference: November 5-10, 1993, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Baltimore, MD.

SESSION 311-04

PARENTING BEHAVIORS, EMPLOYMENT AND PRESCHOOL CHILDREN'S BEHAVIORS. Stockdale, Dahlia F. and Lo, Chaochun, Department of Human Development and Family Studies, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011.

This study examined the impact of parents' work commitment and parenting commitment on 3-to-5-year old children's self-concept and positive behaviors. Single (N=33) and married mothers (N=66) completed questionnaires on their work and parental commitment, parental control, and maturity demands. Parent and work variables were measured on instruments developed by Greenberger and Goldberg (1989). Children's self-concept and behaviors were rated by teachers. A subsample of 55 mothers and fathers was utilized for analyses of agreement between mothers and fathers on work and parenting variables. Single mothers had lower socioeconomic status, less parental commitment, and made fewer maturity demands than married mothers. Single mothers were more likely to use harsher control; married mothers used more firm/responsive control of their children. Married mothers and fathers were in agreement on parental commitment, parental control, and maturity demands. Regression analyses, employing two different models, indicated that children's positive behaviors were predicted by parental commitment and type of parental control.

SESSION 311-05

FACTORS RELATED TO THE QUALITY OF THE HOME ENVIRONMENT AND CHILDREN'S ACHIEVEMENT. Rozumah Baharudin, Tom Luster, Dept. of Fam. & Child Ecol., MI State Univ., East Lansing, MI 48824.

Using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY), the present study tested Belsky's (1984) model of the determinants of parenting. Belsky proposed that parenting behavior is determined by 3 factors: parental characteristics, contextual factors, and characteristics of the child. The study focused on 898 mothers (African-Americans, n = 347; Caucasians, n = 551) of the NLSY, and their 6-8 year-old children. Consistent with Belsky's model, mothers who provide better quality home environments have higher level of education, intelligence and self-esteem. Mothers with higher family income, fewer children, and higher marital quality also provide more supportive home environments. In addition, age and sex of child were significantly related to the quality of the children's home environment. Additional analyses indicated that the quality of the home environment provided by mothers of both ethnic groups was related to their children's achievement.

THE RELATIONS OF MOTHER-CHILD AFFECTIVE EXCHANGES TO CHILDREN'S VICARIOUS EMOTIONAL AND PROSOCIAL RESPONDING. Richard Fabes, Nancy Eisenberg, Mariss Karbon, and Gus Carlo. Dept. of Fam. Resources & Human Dev., Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287.

The purpose of the present study was to examine the relation of mother-child affective exchanges to children's vicarious emotional and prosocial responding. The mothers of 102 school children (M age = 85 months) were asked to tell their children two stories in which a child was distressed. These stories were videotaped. The child then watched a film about children who had been hurt and given an opportunity to help these children. The child's verbal, facial, and physiological reactions were taken. The findings suggest that mothers varied their affective exchanges with the age of their children (e.g., mothers of younger children were expressive and warmer). Moreover, children whose mothers were warm and expressive were less likely to evidence physiological distress and more likely to respond sympathetically when observing others in distress. Children's physiological reactivity was inversely related to helpfulness. The results support the conclusion that warm, expressive caretakers facilitate children's capacity to respond sympathetically.

SESSION 311-07

FAMILY INTERVENTION AND COMMUNICATION AS MEDIATORS OF DEPRESSION AMONG RURAL YOUTH. Patrick C. McKenry, Erik R. Stewart, Nancy M. Rudd, Hum. Col., OH State Univ., Columbus, OH 43210.

This study sought to determine the relationship between family life events, family economic stability, family adaptability and cohesion, parent-adolescent communication, and family coping styles and depression among rural adolescents. A sample of 108 rural adolescents and their custodial parents completed standardized instrumentation related to the Olson Circumplex model. Multiple regression analysis indicated that the strongest model, accounting for 23% of the variance in depression, consisted of family life events, father-adolescent communication, and family economic stability. Results support a life events perspective on adolescent depression with the father-adolescent relationship and family economic stability as mediating resources.

A COMPARISON OF THE KNOWLEDGE AND NEEDS OF YOUNG ADOLESCENT AND OLDER PARENTS: IMPLICATIONS FOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS. Daniel J. Weigel and Sally S. Martin, Cooperative Extension, HDFS, University of Nevada, Reno.

As the costs of adolescent parenthood mount, scholars continue to look for clues to understanding the needs of adolescents as parents. 360 adolescent and older mothers completed a questionnaire measuring child development and parenting knowledge, parenting stress, sources of information, need for additional parenting information, and demographic characteristics. Five stepwise discriminant analyses were conducted and identified several key variables that successfully distinguished adolescent from older mothers. Educational efforts need to be directed at addressing adolescent parents' misinformation about child development, sources of parenting stress, and informational needs identified in the study.

SESSION 311-09

WHAT MAKES A SIGNIFICANT OTHER SIGNIFICANT?: PERCEIVED CHARACTERISTICS OF PARENTS AS ADOLESCENTS' SIGNIFICANT OTHERS. Peterson, Gary W. & Rose, Hilary A., Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-2502

The objective of the present study was to explore which factors determine whether or not adolescents use parents as significant others. A second objective was to explore the use of peers as significant others.

Multiple regression analyses supported our hypotheses: parents who were perceived as being competent as indicated by a) effective parenting, and b) having important resources, were more likely to be identified as significant others.

Furthermore, the use of peers as significant others was a positive predictor of the use of parents as significant others. Demographic predictors indicated the use of parents as significant others diminishes with adolescents' increased age.

Overall, this study identifies important parental competencies that foster the influence of parents on their adolescents.

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS AS PREDICTORS OF ADOLESCENT SIBLING RELATIONSHIPS: A LONGITUDINAL PERSPECTIVE. Gene H. Brody, J. Kelly McCoy, and Zolinda Stoneman, Dept. of Child & Fam. Dev., Univ. of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

Links between adolescent sibling relationship quality and middle childhood assessments of marital quality, maternal and paternal direct and differential behavior that involve the siblings will be examined. We predict that marital unhappiness and conflict as well as mothers' and fathers' negative and controlling behavior to individual siblings will be associated with higher levels of sibling conflict in adolescence. We also hypothesized that rates of maternal and paternal positive and responsive behavior directed to each sibling during middle childhood will be positively associated with sibling relationship quality in adolescence. Several forms of differential parental behavior (e.g., parents are more controlling, responsive, favorable, or critical toward one sibling compared to the other) will be associated with a poorer sibling relationship during adolescence. To test these hypotheses, self-report and observational assessments of family processes (marital quality and conflict, mother-sibling interactions and father-sibling interactions) were obtained for 75 families during the sibling childhood years. During adolescence, both siblings completed the Sibling Relationship Inventory, a self-report measure of perceived quality of the sibling relationship.

SESSION 311-11

THE IMPORTANCE OF INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS IN PREDICTING ADOLESCENT FRIENDSHIP QUALITY. J. Kelly McCoy and Gene H. Brody, Dept. of Child & Fam. Dev., University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

We examined the longitudinal associations of young people's individual and family characteristics with the quality of later best-friend relationships. It was predicted that parents will influence their child's friendships through the level of cohesiveness and conflict in the marital relationship, the level of harmony in their relationship with the child, and various aspects of their involvement in their child's peer relations. We also hypothesized that young people's temperament, particularly sociability, will significantly impact the friendship experiences they report. To test these hypotheses, self-report and observational assessments of family process and child temperament, obtained 5 years ago from 75 families, were compared with more recently collected information about young people's friendships and their parents' involvement in those relationships. Results indicate support for the importance of both family and individual characteristics, particularly in predicting the importance of parents' involvement with adolescents' friendships, with the significance of these two dimensions varying as a function of young people's gender.

MATERNAL INFLUENCES ON ADOLESCENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD WORK AND FAMILY. Patricia M. Wilson, and Barbara Clare, Fam. Res. and Human Dev., Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-2502.

The influence of mothers' work history, occ. status and ed. background on female adolescents' attitude toward work and family was examined. A sample of 5933 adolescents, 88.3% White and 11.7% Black were extracted from the HSB data set. Multiple reg. analysis indicated significant differences in work orientation between the two ethnic groups, among SES levels, and for females whose mothers worked during their daughters' high school years. Mothers' occ. status and ed. background had a significant influence on adolescents' occ. aspirations. Mothers' work history had a significant influence on adolescents' attitude toward work and family.

SESSION 311-13

RECOGNIZING LEADERSHIP CHARACTERISTICS IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN.

Connie Steele, Dept. of Child and Fam. Studies, Coll. of Human Ecology, University of TN, Knoxville, TN 37996.

While "leadership" is included in definition of "gifted" traits, training of early childhood caregivers has not included attention to children's leadership skills. This study differentiated 62 children as "gifted," and 83 as "not-selected-as-gifted." Each child's "leadership" was assessed by teachers and parents on an adapted Renzulli and a Malone BIG respectively. Results indicated that "gifted's" demonstrated leadership characteristics more often ($p < .05$) than "not-selected-as-gifted's." Even the youngest gifted children often directed and guided others, asserted their wishes, decided independently their play activities. Implications for preschool teachers and parents are noted.

THE IMPACT OF MOTHER'S EMPLOYMENT AND PARENTING ON ADOLESCENT ALCOHOL ABUSE AND OTHER PROBLEM BEHAVIORS.

Grace M. Barnes and Michael P. Farrell, NYS Research Institute on Alcoholism, 1021 Main St., Buffalo, NY 14203.

Social theorists have postulated that adolescent problem behaviors are a function of "broken homes" and maternal employment and that maternal employment may also affect problem behavior via inadequate supervision of children. These hypotheses were examined in a representative general population sample of 699 adolescents and their families in an ongoing longitudinal study. Regression analyses were carried out with adolescent deviance, alcohol-related problems, and heavier drinking as dependent variables. Maternal employment did not predict any adolescent problem outcomes; maternal employment also did not predict parental monitoring or support. However, low levels of monitoring and support are strong predictors of alcohol abuse and deviance.

SESSION 311-15

A NATIONAL SURVEY OF ADOLESCENT MALES' ABORTION ATTITUDES. William Marsiglio and Constance L. Shehan, Dept. of Sociology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

We assess adolescent males' abortion attitudes and pregnancy resolution recommendations using data from the 1988 National Survey of Adolescent Males ($n=1,880$). We focus primarily on how race, social class, attitudes about male gender roles, and religion variables are related to young men's views about abortion in the context of eight different circumstances and their view that young men should encourage their partner whom they do not love to have an abortion. Almost 39% of these Rs feel that it is "all right" for a young woman to have an abortion if she prefers to do so but her partner does not. Meanwhile, 89% and 86% agree that abortion is acceptable when the woman's health is in danger or when a pregnancy has resulted from a rape. About 19% recommend that unmarried young women should be encouraged to have an abortion. We also conduct multivariate analyses with these data and discuss how they inform the controversial debate of expanding men's power in abortion decision-making.

MOODS OF PREGNANT ADOLESCENTS: FEELINGS ABOUT SELF, OTHERS, AND FUTURE. Dieter, Kelli, and Blinn, Lynn. Dept. of Child and Family Studies, Univ. of TN, Knoxville, TN 37996.

In the present study, pregnant adolescents were asked to keep written diaries on a weekly basis for six weeks regarding their feelings about their futures and significant others, including their unborn children. The purpose was to begin to document these girls' mood swings and look at whether their emotions extended to thoughts about others and the world around them. Results seem to conclude that these adolescents do experience a wide variety of mood swings that may indeed influence their outlook. More research is needed to determine causality of these results.

SESSION 311-17

ROMANTICISM AND SELF-ESTEEM AMONG TEEN MOTHERS: IMPLICATIONS FOR ECONOMIC STABILITY. Nilufer P. Medora, Avery E. Goldstein, Dept. of Home Eco., CSULB, Long Beach, CA 90840, and Cheryl von der Hellen, LBUSD, Long Beach, CA 90813.

During the last decade, adolescent pregnancy and parenthood have become major economic and social problems in the United States. The Bachman Self-esteem scale and the Dean Romanticism scale were distributed to 94 teen mothers of various racial backgrounds to assess feelings of self-esteem and romanticism. Age and current use of birth control were significantly related to feelings of self-esteem. Whether or not the subject had had a previous abortion, current sexual activity, the quality of relationship between her parents and whether the parents were living in the same house were significantly related to romanticism. Family life educators who concern themselves with work-family issues throughout the life-span, must be attuned to the unique needs and concerns of teen mothers when designing intervention strategies to increase the economic resources for the single-parent family.

SESSION 311-18

SOCIAL SUPPORT AND PARENTING COMPETENCE IN ADOLESCENT MOTHERS. Janet Shapiro, School of Social Work, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260 and Sarah Mangelsdorf, Department of Psychology, University of Illinois.

This study explores the empirical associations between sources of social support and parenting competence in a sample of "at risk" adolescent mothers. Sixty-two adolescent mothers were recruited from an alternative high-school. Standardized measures were utilized to collect data on sources of social support. Also, each mother-child dyad was video-taped in feeding, unstructured play and structured play episodes. Maternal behavior was assessed along six dimensions with a standardized coding scheme. Results indicated that, as averaged across episodes, social support was negatively and significantly associated with maternal nurturance in caretaking. However, in structured play, social support was positively associated with facility in caretaking, but negatively associated with nurturance. Results are discussed in the context of adolescent development and in terms of their utility for the design of preventive interventions.

SESSION 312-01

MIDDLE ADULTHOOD AND LIFE SATISFACTION. Pamela D. Adam, Gordon E. Barnes, Univ. of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB, Canada R3T 2N2.

The purpose of the present study was to examine adulthood, separated into 2 distinct age categories: early middle age, 35-44, and later middle age, 45-54, in order to determine how life satisfaction was affected by being 'on or off time' in relation to marriage, occupation and children. Income, education and social network were examined in the same context. The data utilized in the present study was collected by Statistics Canada in the General Social Survey (GSS) in 1985. There were 3,468 healthy subjects ranging in age from 35-54. Using concepts from Daniel Levinson's theory, it was hypothesized that marriage, occupation and having children would be more important to life satisfaction for men and women during the early middle years. Results indicate partial support for the concepts in that marriage was more important to life satisfaction for women during the early middle years and occupation was more important for men in both age categories.

SESSION 312-02

PERCEIVED SOCIAL PROVISIONS IN ADULT SIBLING RELATIONSHIPS. Patricia P. Fisher, Jay A. Mancini, Dept. of Fam. & Child Dev., VA Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061.

Adult sibling relationships are examined for perceived relational provisions in a sample (N=300) of adult siblings ages 25 and older. The effects of individual personality type (extroverted or introverted), feelings of intimacy, demographic characteristics, geographic proximity, and frequency of contact are also examined. Multiple regression is used to examine the data for significant individual and relational characteristics to explain the variance in relational provisions. Findings suggest implications for understanding and improving sibling relationships.

SESSION 312-03

FEELING MARRIED, YET LIVING APART FROM ONE'S MATE: WIVES WHOSE HUSBANDS RESIDE IN NURSING HOMES AND THEIR SENSE OF COUPLEHOOD. Lori Kaplan (Dept. of Family Social Science, Univ. of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55455); Linda Ade-Ridder, Charles Hennon, Ellie Brubaker, & Tim Brubaker (Family & Child Studies Center, Miami Univ., Oxford OH 45056).

Couplehood (feelings of being part of a couple unit) is discussed. A qualitative analysis for wives whose husbands reside in nursing homes guides the development of this concept. From this study, it appears that couplehood is associated with communicating, sharing, expressing intimacy, affection and sexuality, as well as flexibility and acceptance. It may not be related to decision-making, simply taking the husband into account, love, self-disclosure, time together, having family, or maintaining the couple's home. Implications for research and social policy are explored.

SESSION 312-04

RECIPROCITY IN SOCIAL SUPPORT AND THE INVISIBLE WORK OF CAREGIVING. Anne Neufeld and Margaret Harrison, Faculty of Nursing, U. Alberta, Edmonton, CANADA T6G 2G3

Much of the care of family members is given by women. Previous research has focused on the problems of caregiving, but little is known about factors such as social support which facilitate caregiving. The purpose of this qualitative longitudinal study was to explore the perceptions of social support and the importance of reciprocity in relationships. A descriptive comparative design was used. A volunteer sample of 20 caregivers of cognitively impaired older adults and 20 mothers of premature infants were interviewed 3 or 4 times over a year. Content analysis was done by group and compared across groups. Reciprocal relationships in the network were preferred sources of support and reciprocity in the caregiving relationship was valued. Differences existed between the groups in relationship to the specific needs and condition of the care recipient. Family obligations were important for some women.

SESSION 312-05

THE IMPACT OF PERCEIVED CONFLICTS WITH CAREGIVING ON RELATIONSHIP QUALITY. Alexis J. Walker, Clara C. Pratt, & Barbara Wood, Human Dev & Family Sciences, Oregon State University, Corvallis OR 97331.

A role-conflict approach is employed to explore the impact of perceived conflicts between caregiving and other obligations on the quality of relationships between daughters and their care-receiving mothers. Conflicts between caregiving and responsibilities to spouse, children, and paid and unpaid work were assessed. Daughters reported relatively low levels of perceived conflicts between caregiving and other obligations. A multiple regression analysis revealed that daughters who reported frequent conflicts between their obligations as caregivers and their obligations as wives had poorer relationships with their mothers. Supported by NIA Grant #AG06766.

SESSION 312-06

The Impact of Contact and Work Characteristics on Adult Daughter Anticipation of Care-Giving. Katherine Conway, Turner, Ph.D. Rona Karasik, M.A. Dept. Individual and Family Studies, Univ. of Delaware. The care-giving process has been studied by many investigators (Anastas, 1990; Brody, 1985; Cantor, 1985; Walker, 1990). Central to this discussion is the stress, strain, and complexity of this issue. This study explores factors that are related to the consideration and decision of daughters to provide care to aging mothers. Results indicate the level of personal contact between mother and daughter as well as work/job characteristics are both important variables in understanding the process that adult daughters tackle in making the frequent "decision" to provide assistance in response to a need.

SESSION 312-07

FAMILY AND WORK DECISIONS OF CAREGIVERS OF DEPENDENT ELDERS. J. J. Oliver, M. J. Turner, Dept. of Home Econ., Univ. of AR, Fayetteville, AR 72701.

The impact on the caregiver and the family of a dependent elder can be substantial and require work role changes. This study examined the impact of burden and family characteristics on work change of informal care providers.

The sample for this study consisted of 247 informal caregivers between the ages of 40 and 65 in Arkansas and suburban Cook County, Illinois. Over one-third reported some or a great deal of work change because of caregiving. Chi-Square analysis found a relationship between caregiver and elder characteristics and work dimensions and employment change decisions. Regression analysis indicated that individual and work dimensions, such as caregiver's age and length of time in the work force, were most predictive of work change behavior.

Policy implications for private and public assistance to facilitate the blending of the high demand role of caregiving with employment are discussed. The findings of this study support the need for family leave legislation to better support employed caregivers of dependent family members.

SESSION 312-08

FAMILY CAREGIVING TO ELDERLY AGED 75 PLUS
Jean Pearson Scott, Dept. of Human Dev.
& Family Studies, Texas Tech University,
Lubbock, TX 79409.

The purpose of the present study was to identify factors that influence the receipt of family support among a representative sample of the old and oldest-old. The 1986 Longitudinal Study of Aging (LSOA) reinterview data were used in the study. The file contains information on 3,406 persons aged 75 plus. Help received from relatives, the dependent variable, was assessed with a six-item index.

Individuals who were female, older, married rather than divorced or widowed, in poor health, had a greater number of daughters, and who were living in a household with others due to their health condition were more likely to be receiving help from their family members. A move into the household of a relative because of health conditions appears to be a strategy to enable families to provide the highest level of caregiving assistance to community dwelling elders aged 75 plus.

SESSION 312-09

CATEGORIES OF CONFLICT FOR NURSES IN LONGTERM CARE. Linda W. Reece, Department of Nursing, Lenoir-Rhyne College, Hickory, NC 28603.

The purpose of this study was to examine the areas of moral conflict for nurses employed in longterm care (LTC). The primary research question was concerned with categorizing the types of conflicts. Data were gathered from thirty-one nurses employed in three rural LTC facilities. Open-ended, taped interviews allowed the participants to describe a conflict they had experienced while working with the elderly. Content analysis resulted in four categories of conflict: treatment issues; image problems; family problems; and nurse abuse. Findings from this study have implications for the nursing profession. We must learn to value the contributions our colleagues make to this population, acknowledge the specialty knowledge needed to work in gerontology, and increase recruitment efforts to meet the projected demographic needs of the next century.

SESSION 312-10

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE DECISION TO SEEK POST-RETIREMENT EMPLOYMENT. Iams, Donna R., Gross, Patricia E., Family and Consumer Resources, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

The purpose of this study was to determine if factors which influence the expectation of post-retirement employment were similar for male and female preretirees. The participants were ages 40-65 of various occupations. The dependent variable was post-retirement employment. Independent variables were attitude toward retirement, expected number and sources of retirement income, and financial drain. Stepwise regression analyses were done. Financial drain was a significant predictor of post-retirement employment for males, but not for females. Results suggest that factors which predict post-retirement employment for males are not satisfactory in explaining the employment decision of females. Supported by AES, W-176.

SESSION 312-11

INTERGENERATIONAL RELATIONS IN FOUR POST-MODERN NATIONAL CONTEXTS, 1960-1990. Howard M. Bahr, Dept. of Sociology, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 14602

As part of the multinational "Comparative Charting of Social Change" project, trends in kinship behavior and 74 other societal characteristics were charted for France, Germany, Quebec, and the U.S. The present paper contrasts trends in intergenerational relations in the four nations and interprets patterns in historical, cultural, and theoretical context. Kinship trends considered include changes in household size and composition, residential proximity to parents and children, frequency of visits, and mutual aid. These are assessed in the light of "master trends" like urbanization and modernization, national social and economic characteristics, and demographic trends relevant to kin relations such as changes in life expectancy, fertility, and the sex ratio. Among the findings are a uniform trend toward declining household size, national differences in intergenerational exchanges of aid, and continuities in the vitality of kinship ties. There has been a transformation, but not necessarily an attenuation, of kinship ties. The shape of the transformation varies by region, culture, and ethnicity. Typically it has been enacted by, and affects, females more than males.

SESSION 312-12

MEASURING COHESION AND FLEXIBILITY IN CLINICAL FAMILIES: A META-ANALYSIS. Elisabeth M. Robbins, Dept. of Fam. Soc. Sci, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108. Olson's recent suggestion that Family Adaptability and Cohesion Evaluation Scales (FACES) II and III be scored in a linear fashion makes appropriate a re-examination of findings drawn from previous research for which curvilinear scoring was recommended. Reanalyzed data from 37 studies which used FACES II and III to evaluate clinical families or families of persons with emotional disorders were used to test the hypothesis that problem families will tend toward Rigid Disengaged on Olson's Circumplex Model. Data did support the hypothesis for Index Persons alone, their families alone, and IPs and families together. This supports the appropriateness of linear scoring and suggests a link between a type of family problem and a location on the Circumplex Model.

SESSION 312-13

EXPLORING GENDER DIFFERENCES IN SOCIAL SUPPORT: AN ANALYSIS OF THE CONVOY MODEL FOR MALES AND FEMALES. Berke, Debra, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716.

This research examined gender differences in support networks, support functions, and support appraisals through the testing of a theoretical model developed by Kahn & Antonucci (1980) on the Northern California Community Study (Fischer, 1982), a sample of 1,050 individuals. Factor analysis was used to identify the support network variables. Chow tests were run to determine if the models for males and females were statistically different. Lastly, regressions were run to provide estimates of the effects in the model for men and women. Findings indicate that the models for men and women overall are significantly different. Implications for research and practice are discussed.

SESSION 312-14

THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL SUPPORT IN THE LIVES OF HOMELESS WOMEN. DeGarmo, Dave and Kathryn Feltey, Dept. of Sociology, The University of Akron, Akron, OH.

This paper is concerned with the social ties of homeless women, the amount and type of social support received. Evidence to support the homeless as being disaffiliated and lacking support systems from family or friends is investigated. A sample of 102 homeless women from an urban and a rural county in the Midwest were interviewed. Measures of perceived, enacted financial and emotional support were included in a semi-structured interview, as well as, sources of support. The contention that homeless women are isolated is not supported. At least 54% receive support from family and 62% from friends. Forty-four percent receive both financial and emotional support. At least 78% receive support from a formal agency. Older women receive less support. Chi-square differences indicate that minority women are more likely to receive support from friends. They are also more likely to receive emotional support than are whites, suggesting a greater salience of informal and expressive support networks. Research is supported by the Northeast Ohio Inter-Institutional Urban Research Program.

SESSION 312-15

IN-LAW RELATIONSHIPS: A ROLE THEORY PERSPECTIVE. Serovich, Julianne Ph.D Texas Tech Univ, Lubbock, 79409. Price, Sharon, Ph.D, Univ of Georgia, Athens, 30602.

This study investigates the quality of in-law relationships from a role theory perspective. Satisfaction with the in-law relationship and the amount of disagreement couples experience was examined by roles the parent-in-law occupied, gender of the parent and child-in-law, and proximity. The in-law roles included parent, grandparent, and aging family member. Participants for this study (N=309) were from the NSFH.

No significant differences in the dependent variables by role or proximity were found. Wives reported equally satisfying relationships with both mothers and fathers-in-law. This contradicts previous researchers who contend in-law friction is female in nature. Scores for relationship quality for all were high indicating in-law relationships may not be as problematic as once believed.

SESSION 312-16

SOCIAL SUPPORT BETWEEN EMPLOYED WOMEN AND THEIR MOTHERS AND MOTHERS-IN-LAW: ISSUES IN THEORY BUILDING. Constance R. Uphold, Elizabeth R Lenz, Karen L. Soeken, College of Nursing, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32610.

We tested a theoretical model of social support between employed women and their mothers and mothers-in-law using two different analytic approaches for comparison and discussion. Predictor variables were clustered into three groups: characteristics of the adult women (professional/nonprofessional work status, attitude toward filial responsibility), characteristics of mothers and mothers-in-law (health, marital status) and relational characteristics (frequency of contact, geographic distance). A stratified random sample of 229 clerical workers and 250 faculty members were sent questionnaires with two follow-up mailings. Social support had four indicators and was measured by the Inventory of Socially Supportive Behaviors. To compare various data analytic procedures for theory testing, both step-wise multiple regression and LISREL VI were performed. Using both analytic procedures there were differences in the mothers and mothers-in-law models which emphasizes the need for researchers to study the support between specific dyads within intergenerational families. The findings also underscore the potential invalidity of commonly held assumptions about the role of various indicators in predicting social support. This study further highlights the discrepant findings that emerge when multiple regression versus LISREL are performed.

SESSION 312-17

FAMILIES AND ENVIRONMENT: A STUDY OF INTRA-URBAN RESIDENTIAL RISK VARIATION AMONG NIGERIAN FAMILIES. Mohammad Ahmeduzzaman, Dept. of HEFLCE, Central Mich. Univ. Mt. Pleasant, MI 48859

The research demonstrates that land tenure plays vital role in the formation of intra-urban environmental variation which might have implications on health risks. This paper focuses on evaluating intra-urban residential environmental characteristics of a Nigerian city - Maiduguri. Three categories of settlements were identified: settlements occupying land with statutory title; settlements occupying land with mixed tenurial structure and finally, settlements occupying land with pure customary title. The evidence from the case study suggests that the environmental quality in statutory area is better than other settlement categories and hence are relatively least susceptible to health hazards and risks. In contrast, the settlements with total customary practices exhibit poorer quality of environment, and in the risk assessment scale of 1 to 3, they scored the highest (2.50). Families living in these environment may have serious developmental implications.

SESSION 313-01

HOW AND WHY PARENTS SELECT DAY CARE FOR THEIR SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN: A STUDY OF THREE COMMUNITIES. Marilyn R. Bradbard, Dept. of Fam. & Child Dev., Auburn Univ., Auburn, AL 36849, Christine A. Readdick, Dept. of Child, Fam. & Consumer Sci., FL State Univ., Tallahassee, FL 32306, Richard C. Endsley, Dept. of Child & Fam. Dev., Univ. of GA, Athens, GA 30602, E. Glyn Brown, Dept. of Fam. & Child Dev., Auburn Univ., Auburn, AL 36849.

A sample of 145 parents whose 5- to 12-year-old children attended one of 25 profit-making day care centers located in three southern states completed a questionnaire designed to determine how and why they selected day care for their children. Results revealed that parents visited several centers, including the one they ultimately selected, before making a choice. Parents' most common first source of information about day care came from friends; very few first obtained information from child development specialists, licensors, or doctors. Across the three communities, the parents' rank-ordered reasons for selecting day care were strikingly similar. Health and safety, caregiver quality, child's social development, and child's educational development were the most important considerations; cost was the least important consideration. These results will be discussed in terms of their implications for educating parents to become better consumers of day care for school-age children.

SESSION 313-02

WORK/FAMILY COPING, SATISFACTION, AND EMPLOYER-SUPPORTED CHILD CARE. Betty B. Davis, Deanna R. Tate, Dept. of Fam. & Consum. Stud., TX Woman's Univ., Denton, TX 76204.

With an ecological systems perspective, we compared views of coping with lifestyle of dual-earners, 66 mother/father pairs and 10 mothers-only (n=142), in 12 states with one child in day care. Data were collected by mail on the Dual-Employed Coping Scale (DECS) and the Work/Family Demands Survey (W/FDS). Data were analyzed and hypotheses tested using repeated measures multivariate analysis of variance for differences between groups. Pairs and mothers using employer-supported child care perceived higher levels of coping. No differences in personal sat. were observed. None of the tested variables were significant for fathers. Limitations of the study prevent generalizations. However, results offer implications for employers.

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SESSION 313-03

FAMILY MEETS WORK: THE EXPERIENCE OF AUSTRALIAN WOMEN USING INFANT DAYCARE.

Rolfe, Sharne, School of Early Childhood Studies, University of Melbourne and Richards, Lyn, Dept. of Sociology, La Trobe University, Australia.

Daycare for children represents in popular discourse and in professional studies one of the most problematic of the interfaces of family and work. But it is rarely viewed from the woman's experience: social science has been primarily interested in the effects on the child. Women's workforce participation and family roles are experienced in the context of very powerful ideology and are highly unlikely to be uniform or static. Such a situation demands qualitative research. The presentation reports completed first and second stages of a three stage qualitative project on women's experiences of using daycare.

The first stage piloted the approach with structured interviews with ten mothers whose infant attended a long-day care centre in suburban Melbourne. As a result, we designed detailed two stages of longitudinal case studies, each based on four detailed interviews prior to and during start of daycare with a firstborn infant, field notes of observations in the home and centre, and diaries kept by the mothers.

Results show entering daycare must be viewed as a process, not an event; highly complex, fluid and personal, it requires detailed research.

SESSION 313-04

PURCHASE OF DOMESTIC SERVICES BY HUSBAND-WIFE HOUSEHOLDS. Schwenk, F.N. and Lino, Mark. Family Economics Research Group, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Hyattsville, MD 20782.

The entrance of many married women with children into the labor force has resulted in a "second-shift" work schedule for some and the purchase of domestic services for others. This study examines the prevalence of domestic service use, expenditures on these services, and factors significantly affecting them for husband-wife households. Data are from the 1988-89 Consumer Expenditure Survey. Domestic services were purchased by 9% of married couples, with an average annual expense of \$1,265 among purchasers. Based on logit analysis, households where the wife was employed full time were more likely than those where the wife was not working outside the home to use domestic services, although the strength of this relationship was weak. The presence of children had no effect on domestic service use. Results suggest a "second-shift" schedule for most married women.

SESSION 313-05

BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS & FAMILY ENVIRONMENTS OF 4-YEAR OLD CHILDREN: PARENT AND CHILD CARE WORKER RATINGS. Ferna Wiebe, L. Brockman, Dept. of Fam. Stud., Univ. of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB Canada R3T 2N2.

Behaviors of 60 children were rated by parents (P) and child day care workers (CCW). Ps rated family interpersonal structures. Correlational analysis indicated overall inter-rater agreement on behavior although agreement was strongest for girls. P ratings of hyperactivity were related to CCW ratings of aggression.

Family conflict, independence, achievement and moral-religious orientations were associated with problems in the day care center. Independence and achievement were associated with anxiety at home. Conflict was associated with aggression in both settings.

The results have importance to CCWs communicating with Ps about child behaviors. Not all behaviors are stable across settings. Behavior problems may reflect family stress.

SESSION 313-06

DOES MATERNAL EMPLOYMENT DETER BREAST-FEEDING?: AN EXAMINATION OF THE U.S. 1977-1985. Duberstein, Laura, Population Studies Center, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, 48104.

Amidst the growing recognition that breast-feeding promotes infant health, there has been concern that the increasing labor force participation of mothers with an infant deters breast-feeding and thus may have negative health implications. This concern arises from the hypothesis that breast-feeding and maternal employment are relatively incompatible behaviors. This study tests this hypothesis using data from Wave IV of the National Survey of Family Growth, a nationally representative sample of reproductive age women. We find no evidence to support the hypothesis that women who work during the postpartum period are less likely to breast-feed than those who do not work. However, there is evidence that work-related factors differentiate among employed women in a manner which suggests an incompatibility between breast-feeding and employment. Although this research can not assign causality to the relationship between women's employment and breast-feeding decisions, it offers a starting place for further research in this area of growing importance.

THE EFFECTS OF WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT AND TRADITIONAL VALUES ON THE MARITAL QUALITY OF COUPLES WITH PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

VanLaningham, Jody
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, NE 68588

Using data from the National Survey of Families and Households, this study examines the effects of wives' employment and traditional values on marital quality among couples with preschool children. Three measures of traditionalism are included: gender role traditionalism, maternal role traditionalism, and religious fundamentalism. The six dimensions of marital quality examined are marital happiness, interaction, perceived fairness, disagreement, instability, and coital frequency. The results of multiple regression analyses indicate that the dimensions of marital quality affected by interactions between traditionalism and wife's hours in employment are different for wives than for husbands. Among wives, significant effects were shown for marital happiness and marital interaction; for husbands, perceived fairness was the only dimension significantly affected by the traditionalism-employment interaction.

SESSION 313-08

WORK CONDITIONS, SELF-ESTEEM AND PARENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF PARENTING IN DUAL-EARNER FAMILIES. Karen Grimm, Catherine Huddleston, and Maureen Perry-Jenkins, Div. of Human Dev. and Family Studies, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801.

The present study looked at the relationship between various work conditions on men's and women's self-esteem and perceptions of their parenting in dual-earner couples. It was believed that poor working conditions would be related to lower levels of self-esteem as well as self reports of poorer parenting. Home interviews were conducted with 51 working class, dual-earner couples with a target child between the ages of 8 and 12. Though correlations showed little to no relationship between maternal work conditions and self esteem, better work conditions were positively related to fathers' self esteem. Furthermore, for both mothers and fathers, self-esteem was positively correlated with the amount of acceptance, control by guilt and lax discipline that they used in parenting, with stronger effects for fathers.

MARRIED WITH CHILDREN: A PROSPECTIVE STUDY OF DUAL CAREER OR HUSBAND CAREER LIFESTYLES. Judith L. Fischer, Dept. Hum. Dev. & Fam. Studies, Texas Tech Univ., Lubbock TX 79409, & Donna L. Sollie, Dept. Fam. & Child Dev., Auburn U., Auburn, AL 36849-3501.

Participants in a longitudinal study of young adult transitions begun in 1982 were recontacted in 1990 with 77% responding. Predictors of 1990 lifestyle choices of dual career or husband only career by male and female parents were identified by a series of discriminant function analyses. Results found 1982 and 1990 attitudes toward women's roles to predict lifestyle in 1990. Well being among women appeared to be a result of lifestyle rather than a cause. Number of children was related to lifestyles for women, but not strongly so.

SESSION 313-10

STRESS AND CHILD RESPONSIBILITIES FOR FATHERS IN DUAL-EARNER FAMILIES. Judy O. Berry, Dept. of Psychology, Univ. of Tulsa, Tulsa, OK 74104.

Two studies were conducted to identify the kinds of child related responsibilities fathers engage in that impact their roles as employed men and to determine the levels of stress of these experiences. Empirically generated items concerning child related responsibilities, from a study of 77 fathers, were rated for stress value by 172 fathers in dual-earner families. Factor analysis and standard scaling procedures permitted the reduction of these items to a 9-item scale that reflects the range of child responsibilities associated with high to low stress for employed fathers. Results indicated that fathers are involved with their children in a variety of ways which impact their workplace roles and which result in varying levels of stress.

SESSION 313-11

WORK AND SATISFACTION WITH THE PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY. Thomas M. Bohman and Nancy L. Hazen, Child Development and Family Relationships, U. of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712.

This study examines the cross-sectional and longitudinal pattern of relationships between individual differences in mothers' and fathers' work hours, income, hours with child and parents' satisfaction with the parent-child relationship. A model is tested that predicts individual differences in mothers' and fathers' parental satisfaction from hours with child which is in turn predicted by work hours and income. To answer these questions, data were collected from both parents in 54 families at two timepoints: when their child was 20 and 32 months old. As predicted, parents' decreased individual caregiving predicted decreased parental satisfaction, but only at 32 months. As expected, mothers' hours worked and income predicted mothers' individual caregiving cross-sectionally at 20 and 32 months and longitudinally from 20 to 32 months. Fathers' did not show any relationship, perhaps due to their lesser role as a caregiver in the family.

SESSION 313-12

RURAL WOMEN'S SCHEMATA FOR WORK AND PARENTING, Chemba Raghavan & Carolyn Sachs, Penn State Univ., Univ. Park, PA 16802.

Recent years have witnessed a steady increase in the labor-force participation of rural women. This paper will focus on the beliefs about work and parenting that these women hold. Drawing on data collected from in-depth, intensive and ethnographic interviews from five rural women in Central Pennsylvania, the paper will analyze dominant themes and propositions that emerge in the discourse and identify underlying schemata and mental models of rural women in relation to work and parenting. Preliminary content analyses have revealed that rural women believe that caretaking is their primary responsibility and express a need for better alternatives to child-care. The paper will identify potential target areas such as employer-assisted child-care, and will make recommendations for assisting rural women with their careers.

SESSION 313-13

WHO'S RESPONSIBLE FOR WHAT AT HOME?: HOUSEHOLD DIVISION OF LABOR AS REPORTED BY CORPORATE EMPLOYEES. E. Jeffrey Hill and Brent C. Miller, Dept. of Fam. and Human Dev., Utah State, Logan, Utah 84322-2905;

Data regarding the household division of labor, as reported by employees of a Fortune 100 corporation in 1986 and 1991, show that traditionally segregated gender roles persist. Husbands whose wives work full-time feel more responsible for housework, childcare, and school interaction than counterparts whose wives do not work. However, dual earner husbands do not report more time in childcare and only marginally more time in housework and home maintenance than single earner husbands.

The comparison of 1991 and 1986 data shows that traditionally male roles have become slightly less traditional. However, there is no pattern of change for traditionally female roles.

SESSION 313-14

COUPLES AND CONFLICTS OVER THE HOUSEHOLD DIVISION OF LABOR. Stohs, Joanne Hoven. Human Development, University of Wisconsin Green Bay, WI 54311.

Couples (N=23) were surveyed about who most often performed the household tasks. The kind of conflicts over household division of labor as well as measures of satisfaction, sex, age, family stage and economic factors were examined. Couples did agree that women did the vast majority of tasks. In relation to conflicts, 34% of couples reported none, 20% identified practical conflicts (no time, tasks are undone) while 46% pointed to equity issue conflicts (unfair share, feel burdened). Though nearly 40% of men identified equity issues none were dissatisfied with the division of labor. A slightly higher % of women listed equity conflicts but over 65% were dissatisfied with the division of labor. A chi-square analysis of age groups found that young adult couples were significantly more likely to report equity conflicts but young adult women linked such conflicts to dissatisfaction. A number of theses were examined in order to account for the sex difference.

SESSION 313-15

INFLUENCE OF GENDER-ROLE ATTITUDES, SPOUSAL INTIMACY, AND SPOUSAL INDIVIDUATION ON ROLE-STRAIN AND TIME MANAGEMENT IN DUAL-CAREER FAMILIES, Jennifer Gilliard, Priscilla Blanton, and Celia Ferguson, Dept. of Child & Fam. Stud., Univ. of TN, Knoxville, TN 37996.

The purpose of this study was to examine the predictive value of a model comprised of gender-role attitudes, spousal intimacy, and spousal fusion/individuation for both role strain and time management. Forty-eight dual-career couples with one to three children participated. Regression analyses showed that the model was not predictive of time management, but was predictive of role-strain. Spousal intimacy and gender accounted for a significant amount of variance in role-strain in the total sample. Follow-up analyses of husbands and wives separately revealed a model containing the variables of spousal fusion/individuation and spousal intimacy as predictive of role strain for wives.

SESSION 313-16

FAMILY, HEALTH, AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF MID-WESTERN ADULT SUBURBANITES. W.C. Bailey, and M.J. Turner. Dept. of Home Economics, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701.

The goal of this study was to examine the employment status of older adults and its relationship to a select group of individual, family, and health variables. Employment status was working full or part time, retired, or not employed. Family variables included marital status, how often they saw their family, and the distance to family among others. A randomly selected sample was acquired in 1988 from Cook County, Illinois suburbs. It was from 1432 households with 2241 adults over the age of 50. It was collected by telephone interview in 1988 for an area agency on aging. The subjects are predominately white with high income and in good health. 33.3% were still employed, while 56.2% were retired. Regression analysis ($R^2=.23$) indicated that younger males who were healthy, married, with high levels of education and income tended to remain in the workforce. Family characteristics other than marital status appear to have little or no relationship to employment status of workers over the age of 50. Policy implications will be discussed.

SESSION 313-17

EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MARITAL STATUS AND WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT IN LATER LIFE. Pienta, Amy, Dept. of Soc., SUNY at Buffalo, Amherst, NY 14260.

The goal of this paper is to show that marital status is an important determinant of labor force participation for older women aged 55-75. Much of the literature on the employment patterns of older women have analyzed data from the Retirement History Study. Data are analyzed cross-sectionally from the 1984 Survey of Income and Program Participation. Initially, bi-variate analyses indicate that at some level women's marital status is related to their employment behavior in later life. A logit regression model is estimated showing that there are significant differences between married and unmarried women, while controlling for education, age and health. Married women are less likely to be in the labor force, especially if their spouse is not in the labor force. Currently unmarried women are more likely than married women to be in the labor force late in life. The logit regression model is re-estimated for the younger "pre-retirement" group (55-64) and the older "retirement" group (65-75). Results indicate that these two cohorts of women have some differences in the models predicting their employment behavior. The results show that family status via a vis marital status have direct connections to women's labor force participation net of age, health and educational effects. The research has implications for the study of women's retirement indicating the need to include measures of family status.

SESSION 313-18

THE CORPORATE RESPONSE TO FAMILIES' ELDERCARE RESPONSIBILITIES, Jeanne Bennett, Mary Dellmann-Jenkins, Carl Brahce, Kent State Univ., Kent, OH 44242.

This presentation provides family life and gerontology professionals with timely information on the legitimate need in the workplace for the development of Employee Assistance Programs (EAPs) that address the needs of employees who are caring for older relatives. This is accomplished by first reviewing current family actions and trends in providing care to older relatives and pointing out the impact of these actions on employed caregivers' productivity in the workplace; second by suggesting steps that may be taken by practitioners interested in developing and managing assistance programs that effectively meet employees' elder-care needs; third by delineating the types of assistance that businesses are currently offering to support their employees in elder caregiving roles. Findings also are reported from our recent study on the current and future elder caregiving concerns and needed areas of support of employees working in 3 companies in Northeastern Ohio (N=123).

THE PROVIDER-ROLE CONSCIOUSNESS OF MARRIED WORKING WOMEN IN KOREA. Hee-Boon Bae and Sun-Wha Ok, Dept. of Consumer and Child Studies, Seoul National Univ., Seoul, Korea, 151-742.

This study was designed to examine the present state of the provider-role consciousness of married working women in Korea and to identify the variables which were related with the provider-role consciousness of married working women. And in this study, five theoretical perspectives — structure-functional perspective, resource perspective, developmental perspective, symbolic-interactional perspective, system perspective — were used to cluster the independent variables. For these purposes, empirical survey was conducted using structured questionnaires in which several scales were included as well as provider-role consciousness scale. The subjects of this survey were married working women (n=575) whose husband also had his job. The data were analyzed with oneway ANOVA and multiple regression. As a result, the level of the provider-role consciousness of married working women was slightly high. It shows the new tendency of role structure in Korean family. And many of independent variables were found to be related with the provider-role consciousness of married working women. Especially, the significant others' attitudes toward women's work explained 28.8% of the variance in provider-role consciousness. On the other hand, among the theoretical perspectives, symbolic-interactional perspective had more explaining power than any other perspectives. These findings deserves attention because they reflects the unique characteristic of Korean family in which the kin network plays very important role.

SESSION 313-20

GRANDMOTHERS, FAMILY WORK AND THE TRANSMISSION OF CULTURE AMONG APACHEAN PEOPLES. Kathleen S. Bahr, Dept. of Fam. Sciences, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602.

Traditionally Navajo and Apache grandmothers played an important role in the transmission of family and tribal culture, and a major context for child socialization was family work shared by grandmothers and grandchildren. The present role of grandmother-grandchild interaction in shared work was examined in depth interviews with 18 grandmothers (5 Navajo, 13 Apache) and with other "expert" community informants in visits to the Apache and Navajo reservations 1989-1991. While the pattern of grandmother-grandchild cooperation in family tasks is still common, grandmothers lament that they do not spend as much time with their grandchildren as they would like. Part of the reason for reduced grandparent-grandchild interaction is children's attendance at school. More important in the grandmothers' view is their limited portion of the time that remains. Nowadays many Apachean children watch television in their out-of-school time, and the grandmothers feel powerless to compete with this technological wonder. Implications of this pattern for the transmission of tribal culture and for family solidarity are discussed.

EARLY ADOLESCENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF FAMILY HEALTH PROMOTION. Dunnington, Sandra F., and Liprie, Mary Lou, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716.

It has been suggested that numerous variables contribute to early adolescents' understanding of family health promotion beliefs and practices. This study examined the relationship of locus of control, gender, health status, and family decision making to early adolescents' perceptions about family health promotion practices and beliefs. The questionnaire was developed by the researchers and consisted of original items and items adapted from existing scales. The early adolescents' (n=149) perceptions of family health practices and beliefs were measured by four separate Likert-type items; higher scores on these items were indicative of more health promotion behaviors. Data were analyzed with ordinary least squares regression procedures. Locus of control, family decision making unity, and gender provided the most explanation about the variance in the health perceptions. This study pointed out the need for more in-depth research on these early adolescent-family variables, for prescriptive theory on family health promotion, and for educational programs that focus on empowering early adolescents toward more health promotive practices and healthier lives.

SESSION 314-02

LINKING THE WORLDS OF FAMILY AND WORK: THE CHALLENGES OF DEFINING AND MEASURING WORK PLACE OUTCOMES, Judith Gonyea, Sch. of Soc. Wk., Boston Univ., Boston, MA 02215, Bradley Googins, Ctr. on Work and Fam., Boston Univ., Boston, MA 02215, Susan Lambert, Univ. of Chicago, Sch. of Soc. Serv. Adm., Chicago, IL 60637, Sharon Lobel, Seattle Univ., Albers Sch. of Business, Seattle, WA 98122.

Corporate America began to explore employees' child care responsibilities 15 years ago, yet today less than 1% of US companies offer some type of child care assistance. One of the primary reasons cited for this lack of response is that many firms fail to perceive any link between employees' work-family conflicts and their work performance. Indeed, until companies have a clear perception that employees' work-family conflicts have an impact on productivity--the "corporate bottom line"--it is likely widespread reluctance to introduce family-oriented benefits will remain.

This paper explores the state of the art in the measurement of work place outcomes. Using their own research studies as case examples, discussion will center on the challenges of developing measures that are both scientifically rigorous and politically feasible within the corporate environment. Four major themes will be addressed: (1) Broadening the Definition of Work Outcomes: What Should We Measure? (2) Understanding the Corporate Culture: What Outcomes Matter to Whom? (3) Identifying Data Sources: How Shall We Measure These Outcomes? (4) Choosing a Research Strategy: A Quantitative or Qualitative Approach?

ANALYZING FAMILY DISCOURSE. Jaber F. Gubrium, Dept. of Soc., Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611, and James A. Holstein, Soc. & Cultural Sciences, Marquette Univ., Milwaukee, WI 53233

Theoretical and methodological issues bearing on the analysis of family discourse will be presented in the context of social constructionism. Linkages with phenomenology, ethnomethodology, and ethnography will be considered. Narrative and conversational materials drawn from a variety of settings--mental commitment hearings, support groups, family counseling, psychiatric staffings--will be used in illustration. Participants will have the opportunity to respond and present their own theoretical and methodological concerns.

SESSION 314-04

THE TRIPLE HELIX ROLE MODEL OF ADULT DEVELOPMENT: APPLICATIONS FOR EDUCATORS, COUNSELORS AND HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, Anne McCreary Juhasz, Dept. of Couns. Ed. Psych., Loyola Univ., Chicago, IL 60611.

The triple-helix role model of adult development which is the focus of this paper offers an innovative framework within which to view a wide range of career and family options and choices in their timing. The energy which directs these choices is seen as originating in the individual's esteem need. The conception of the dynamic processes of the three role helixes; family, work, and individual-self, can accommodate the wide variety of choices available to diverse adult populations as they develop over a sixty to seventy year life span, now and in future decades.

The triple-helix role model provides a projective type of guide for examining one's life. It focuses thinking and organizes thoughts resulting in a profile which can serve as a basis for discussion, interpretation and analysis.

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VOCATIONAL EDUCATION--THE APPROPRIATE DESIGNATION FOR FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION AT THE SECONDARY LEVEL?

Klein, Shirley R. Department of Family Sciences, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84604

Participants in this roundtable will be challenged to grapple with the issue of vocationalism and family life education at the secondary level. A recent clarification of the concept of family life education reveals a new definition that has a high level of overlap with home economics education. Historical data in this presentation will show that home economics dominates family life education by virtue of its vocational status. In the early 1900s home economics was included in national vocational legislation because home economics prepared women for their vocation of homemaking. The question is whether or not a vocational designation is appropriate for family life education in the late 1900s when few women consider their homemaker status as vocational. Important learning and teaching opportunities for both men and women are lost within a vocational framework today.

SESSION 314-06

TEEN PREGNANCY: DECISION MAKING, CRITICAL THINKING AND LOCUS OF CONTROL, Mary Lou Liprie, Debra Berke, Univ. of DE, Newark, DE 19716.

This study examined the relationship of pregnant/female parenting adolescents' perception of involvement in family and sexual decision making to perceived locus of control and critical thinking skills. A 73-item questionnaire was administered to 137 adolescents in a program for pregnant/female parenting adolescents. Teens appeared to be internally oriented on locus of control, have been encouraged to think critically, and are involved in family decision making. While teens considered only short-term outcomes in their sexual decision making, they reported their families do not consider short- or long-term consequences in family decision making. Adults need to recognize and foster the development of skills which make adolescents more effective participants in decision making processes.

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FAMILY ISSUES WITH INTERNATIONAL RELOCATION, Mary Ann McGovern, Org. for Econ. Coop. & Dev., 75016 Paris, France.

The advantages of an international relocation are numerous: opportunity to experience another culture; learn a new language; travel to new places; and meet interesting people. Initially the idea can be met with great excitement, but when reality sets in, one realizes there are many challenges ahead. This paper will focus on the "reculturation" process each family must move through, stresses each family member may encounter, signs and symptoms of culture shock, and how each person can be helped to adjust more smoothly to their new homeland.

Data regarding both the stresses and joys that families experience have been gathered from: interviews with women in various stages of the life cycle; questionnaires from women in 4 European cities regarding their attitudes and the effects of relocation on themselves and their families; counseling sessions with relocated families; and personal experience with an international relocation.

SESSION 314-08

CULTURAL BIAS IN RESEARCH ON BLACK AND HISPANIC FAMILIES. McKelvey, Mary and McKenry, Patrick, Dept. Fam. Rel. Hum. Dev., OH. ST. U., Columbus, OH, 43210.

Cultural bias continues to pervade the theory and research on ethnic minority families. Therefore, research on these groups remains heavily focused on pathologic/deviant outcomes and few strengths.

This presentation will provide an opportunity for participants to share in discussion of some of the common pitfalls in current research and ways to overcome these in future work. Data from a sample of Black and Hispanic families from the National Survey of Families and Households (Sweet, Bumpass, & Call, 1988) will serve as a focal point for this discussion.

MATERNAL EMPLOYMENT AND TRADITIONAL FAMILY VALUES. DeAnna Murphy, Larry Jensen, Janet Jensen, Center for Studies of the Family, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602.

This study researched the question of whether there is a relationship between mother's employment and the traditional family values held by 1,466 of their children enrolled in three Universities: University of Texas, University of Notre Dame, and Brigham Young University. The dependent variables were substance abuse and sexual permissiveness. Data were analyzed using a ANOVA design with controls for denomination, father's income, sex of respondent, and mother education and religiosity as covariates. Analysis of the data indicated that maternal employment was associated with greater sexual permissiveness and substance abuse. However, the effects of maternal employment do depend upon denomination, gender, and father's income as indicated by the finding of significant interactions among these variables.

SESSION 314-10

REGIONAL NCFR AFFILIATES: BENEFITS AND BARRIERS. J. Elizabeth Norrell, Depts. of Psych. & Soc., Erskine Col., Due West, SC 29639, Bron Ingoldsby, CFLE, Dept. of Fam. Sci., Ricks Col., Rexburg, ID 83460.

The Southeastern states have successfully bonded to create a regional affiliate of NCFR and after several years behind them, have much insight about the benefits and barriers. Now a regional affiliate has also been created in the Northwest. Participants at this round table will discuss what regional affiliation means or can mean for the state affiliates and its members.

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The Family Life Education Teacher's Kit will be available in **February, 1993**. Contact the NCFR office, 612-781-9331, for ordering information.

GRIEF IN FAMILIES, Paul C. Rosenblatt, Fam. Soc. Sci., Univ. of MN, St. Paul, MN 55108, David Balk, Hum. Dev. & Fam. Stud., KS State Univ., Manhattan, KS 66506, Marla J. Muxen, Child Dev. & Fam. Rel., SD State Univ., Brookings, SD 57007, Janice Nadeau, Fam. Soc. Sci., Univ. of MN, St. Paul, MN 55108, Kirsten Tyson-Rawson, Hum. Dev. & Fam. Stud., KS State Univ., Manhattan, KS 66506.

A large proportion of the writings on grief focus on grief as an individual phenomenon. Even when looking at grief in families, the focus is often on the individual--on how the individual is affected by loss in the family or on the extent to which individual grieving is supported or undermined by family factors. The round table begins with a grounding in five recently completed studies of grief and families. We then proceed to a discussion of how it makes sense to think of grief as a family phenomenon, what the fit is between individual grieving and family grief dynamics, and what the major conceptual elements might be for a theory of family grief dynamics.

SESSION 314-12

WOMEN'S EXPERIENCE AND PERCEPTIONS OF THE SALIENT ELEMENTS OF HEALTHY FUNCTIONING FAMILIES. Virginia Sherman, Dept. of Fam. Sciences, Denton, Tx 76204 (Tx Woman's U.)

This qualitative descriptive study investigated women's definitions of the salient elements of mentally healthy families and how gender ideologies were incorporated into these definitions. The emergent design was based on Feminist epistemology and was supported, methodologically, by Naturalistic Inquiry. Female participants ($n=22$), representing 5 heterosexual family structures, differing community milieu, a 1935-1955 birth cohort, and a belief in the sex-gender system, volunteered. Participants' own behavioral criteria of family health emerged from in-depth interviews and responses to 6 open-ended questions. Data analysis was inductive, generative, constructive, and subjective. Gendered stereotypic roles were identified as antithetical to family health; "head of house designation" and "best spousal arrangement" issues were controversial. A Gendergram was developed to explicate family power abuse.

THE SOCIAL SOURCES OF FAMILY TRANSFORMATION, Arlene Skolnick, Inst. for Hum. Dev., Univ. of CA, Berkeley, CA 94720.

The dramatic shifts in family life over the past three decades constitute a major social transformation. Generally, family scholars have responded to these events in two ways. First, they have devoted a good deal of research effort to analyzing specific changes and their consequences: the increased labor force participation of wives and mothers, divorce, single parenthood, etc. Second, they have debated the meaning of these shifts--in terms of continuity vs change, decline vs "here to stay," optimism vs pessimism. Less effort has been devoted explaining how and why the changes took place. In my recent book, *Embattled Paradise*, I link the family transformation to three long-term trends: the shift to a post-industrial economy; mass longevity other changes in the life course, a process of "psychological gentrification" based on rising levels of education and other factors. I also attempt to place our own period of rapid social change into historical perspective. At the round table we will discuss these arguments.

SESSION 314-14

SELF, FRIEND, AND FAMILY INFLUENCES ON EFFICACY IN YOUNG WOMEN. Walters, Lynda & Beare, Varga, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602

Although early life experiences of women result in greater importance being placed on social responsiveness than instrumental competence, some women include in their self-evaluations strong feelings of competence. Those who do, including those whose sex-role orientations include masculine characteristics, tend to have higher self-esteem. Data were collected from freshman, college women on self-esteem, sex-role orientation, personal expectations, peer relationships, and relationships with parents. Discriminant analysis was used to differentiate women with high and low self-efficacy scores. Those in masculine and androgynous sex-role categories clearly had higher self-efficacy. Perceived expectation of competence from friends and a good relationship with father were important to the differentiation of those with high and low efficacy; those with high efficacy perceived that friends expected competent behavior and had good relationships with fathers. Expectations for social acceptability from mothers may put the development of self-efficacy at risk. The importance of relationship with parents to self-esteem is confirmed. Equally important, this evidence indicates that for strong feelings of efficacy, girls need to develop some traditionally masculine characteristics and expectations for competence should be clear.

UTILIZING MARRIAGE AND FAMILY PREVENTION PROGRAMS DESIGNED FOR FAMILIES IN THE U.S.A. WITH AUSTRALIAN FAMILIES. Britton Wood, Family Life Consultant, 4055 Glenavon Ct., Fort Worth, Texas 76109.

How do the differences in the work ethic and the concept of leisure impact the viability of transporting prevention programs in marriage and family from the U.S.A. to Australia? What works and what doesn't? Application of the A.C.M.E. model of marriage enrichment, the Building Family Strengths Program, and a Single Adult Enrichment program co-authored by the presenter are the programs which will be examined and the ones used in Australia.

The contrast of the work and family issues in both countries provide an intriguing informal study in light of the 1992 theme of "Work and Families."

CONDUCTING A SUCCESSFUL INTERVIEW, Karen S. Headlee, Kimberly D. Bird, Div. of Fam. Res., WV Univ., Michelle Wilson, Coun. & Guid., WV Univ.

Objective: To educate students and new professionals in interviewing processes and procedures by: (a) teaching the basic concepts of interviewing for academic and non-academic positions, (b) discussing the information gathering process, (c) offering suggestions for self-presentation style, and (d) discussing the components of the actual interview.

Procedure: This session will be primarily didactic. Role play will be used to enhance the acquisition of interviewing skills through personal meaning. Handouts and a list of references used in the preparation of this seminar will be made available, and the leaders will be available for consultation during the conference.

Outline: Preparation: Research, data gathering; information interview (purpose, network of contacts, components of information interview. Self Presentation: Appearance; communication (verbal, non-verbal); skill knowledge (strengths and weaknesses). Actual Interview: Questions you will be asked and questions you should ask; types of interviews (screening interview, hiring interview); parts of an interview (ice breaking period, body of interview, closing); do's and don'ts; follow up. Role Play.

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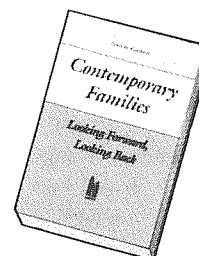
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FAMILY SOLUTIONS FOR FIRST OFFENDERS: AN INTERVENTION MODEL FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. William Quinn, Dept. of Child & Fam. Dev., Univ. of GA, Athens, GA 30602.

Participants:

Jerry Gale (Child & Fam. Dev., Univ. of GA).
Richard Sutphen (Soc. Wk., Univ. of GA).
Ed Risler (Div. of Youth Serv., State of GA).
Laura Meyers (Soc. Wk., Univ. of GA).
Rick Dunn (State of GA, Health Dept.)

Juvenile delinquency is a social problem that has grown in scope and depth in the past decade on both national and local levels. Youth under 18 have accounted for 15% of all arrests for violent crime and 34% of all arrests for property offenses according to FBI data. Moreover, this delinquent population can be expected to maintain their antisocial behavior throughout adolescence and into adulthood. The family studies and social work literature document the presence of family dysfunction in a high frequency of delinquent youth. The first and second authors have received a grant to implement and evaluate a family intervention project in coordination with the juvenile court system. The project is intended to provide data on the effectiveness of alternatives to traditional methods of handling juvenile delinquency (adjudication and formal probation). The premise of this alternative approach is to create an integrated intervention program for first offenders that reduces recidivism rates, improves academic/school functioning, and modifies family environment that can be more conducive to adolescent development and family relationships. The project includes an eight week psychoeducational program, brief family therapy, an eight week parent education program, and academic/tutorial services. Data at pre and post intervention and follow-up is collected on family functioning, frequency of repeat offenders, and school grades and attendance. The workshop will include a discussion on the methods used to develop a community project across agencies/departments, approaches to funding, procedures in implementing the project, details of intervention, and evaluation data used and analyzed in the project.

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USING HUMAN AND SOCIAL CAPITAL THEORY TO EXPLAIN EDUCATIONAL AND CAREER ASPIRATIONS OF YOUTH

Mullis, Ron, FCCS Dept., Florida State University, Tallahassee, Fl 32306

Participants:

Beaulieu, L. J. (IFAS, U of Florida, Gainesville, Fl 32611) Human and Social Capital Theory Related to Communities.
Smith, M. H. (Dept. of Sociology, U of Florida, Gainesville, Fl 32611) Family Characteristics and Social Capital: Relations to College Attendance

Mullis, A. K. & Mullis, R. L. (IFAS, U of Florida, Gainesville, Fl 32611) Effects of Individual, Family, and Community Human and Social Capital on Educational and Career Aspirations of Children.

Cantrell, M. J. (IFAS, U of Florida, Gainesville, Fl 32611) Programming to Support Human and Social Capital

Discussant: Rathge, Richard (Sociology and Ag Econ., North Dakota State Univ., Fargo, N.D. 58105)

Youth today experience a number of social ills that make the transition to adulthood and the world of work difficult. These include illiteracy, inadequate education, poverty, poor social supports, etc. This symposium examines these issues in relation to human and social capital theory. We focus on community, family and individual variables as a way to understand how best to improve the quality of life for youth. The research will be synthesized and applied to programs designed to improve human and social capital of individuals, families and communities.

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WORK LIFE AND CAREGIVING: COMPETING DEMANDS FOR WORKERS WITH AGING FAMILY MEMBERS, Katrina W. Johnson, Behav. & Soc. Res., Natl. Inst. on Aging, Gateway Bldg., Rm. 2C-234, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Participants:

Katrina W. Johnson (address above) Work Life and Caregiving: Competing Demands for Workers with Aging Family Members.

Sharon Tennstedt (New England Research Institute, Watertown, MA 02172) Secondary vs Primary Caregivers: Differences in Caring Activities and Workplace Consequences.

Phyllis H. Mutschler (Florence Heller Graduate School, Brandeis Univ., Waltham, MA 02254-9110) From Executive Suite to Production Line: How Workers Accommodate Caregiving Responsibilities Across Occupations.

Eleanor Stoller (SUNY-Plattsburgh, State Univ. of NY at Plattsburgh, Plattsburgh, NY 12901) The Impact of Paid Employment on Caregiver Burdens.

Gail Gibson-Hunt (Gibson-Hunt Associates, Ltd., Washington, DC 20006) The Worksite Perspective on Elder Care.

Discussant: Judith Barr (The New York Business Group on Health, Inc., New York, NY 10017) Use of Corporate Elder Care Programs: A Perspective from the Employer.

A 1988 survey by AARP found that 42% of caregivers for older family members are employed full-time. This symposium will present data on the interface of work and family roles for employed caregivers of frail elders. The effects of such multiple roles will first be presented through research findings from a study of 400 caregivers, contrasting those who are employed with those outside the work force. From research on the concerns of working women in particular, the health effects of multiple roles--employment and elder care--will be discussed. The National Long Term Care Survey provides data for analysis of burdens of caregiving according to the type of occupation and the flexibility of the work schedule. A completed survey of employees and an ongoing study using data from a nation-wide aging referral company provide information on employed caregivers in the context of corporate needs. The discussant comments on the growth of elder care programs in the corporate sector and implications of such programs for meeting the long term care needs of an aging population.

RURAL FAMILY POLICIES: INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL CONSIDERATIONS. Patricia H. Dyk, Dept. of Soc., U of KY, Lexington, KY 40546-0215 and Stephan M. Wilson, Ctr. for KY Child. & Fam. Research, U of KY, Lexington, KY 40506-0050.

Participants:

Ramona Marotz-Baden (Dept. of Health & Hum. Dev., MT ST U, Bozeman, MT 59717) Management Decisions and Stress in Successful Two-generation Family Farms

Debra Gebeke (NDSU Ext. Svc., ND ST U, Fargo, ND 58105) Merging Economic and Social Development to Meet Changing Rural Needs

Discussants:

Sonya Salamon (Hum. Dev. & Fam. St., U of IL, Urbana, IL 61801)

Charles B. Hennon (Fam. & Child Studies Ctr., Miami U, Oxford, OH 45056)

Charlie Griffin (FACTS, KS ST U, Manhattan, KS 66506-3504)

This symposium is designed to address internal and external family policies by presenting current research and program efforts. Families and work will first be examined with regard to internal family policies of decision-making in two-generation family farms and then with regard to collaborative and innovative efforts between agencies concerned with social and economic development of rural communities. Following these presentations, responses by three leading family professionals representing diverse areas of expertise will focus on defining an effective public role for professionals in assisting rural families facing stressors, ways rural families are unique, and where research efforts should be directed to provide information for effective policy development. The discussion will then be opened for comments and discussion by symposium attendees. It is hoped that by bringing together professionals from various disciplines, participants will have the opportunity to share common concerns, become aware of programs in other states, and identify scholars with similar interests to develop research teams.

Plan to attend the 1993 NCFR Annual Conference: November 5-10, 1993, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Baltimore, MD.

TEACHING FAMILY NURSING THERAPEUTICS: THE APPLICATION OF FAMILY SCIENCE IN HEALTH CARE. Patricia Brandt, Dept. of Parent-Child Nursing, Univ. of WA, Seattle, WA 98195.

Participants:

Gail Kieckhefer (Parent Child Nursing, Univ. of WA, Seattle, WA 98195)

Diane Magyary (Parent-Child Nursing, Univ. of WA, Seattle, WA 98195)

Kathleen Stetz (Psychosocial Nursing, Univ. of WA, Seattle, WA 98195).

Discussant: Patricia Brandt

Family science has gained an increasing emphasis for graduate Nursing curricula. Through recent curriculum development, three of the newly formulated 5 courses of a Family Nursing Graduate Program of Study focus on the application of family science in respect to therapeutic interventions relevant for health contexts. The purpose of this symposium is to describe each course, the justification for the course emphasis and the associated teaching approaches. The three courses are: Advanced Interpersonal Therapeutics with Families, Family Nursing Therapeutics: Behavioral Models, and Family Nursing Therapeutics: A Systems Perspective.

DEADLINE FOR ABSTRACTS: 1993 Conference submissions due by February 1, 1993. Call the NCFR Office at 612-781-9331 for an application form.

1994 is the United Nations International Year of the Family. NCFR IYF activities in 1993 and 1994 include: a Monograph on International Issues; an International Health Policy Forum at the 1993 Annual Conference; a Summer Workshop in Black Mountain, NC; and an International theme for the 1994 NCFR Conference in Minneapolis. **Contact Lynda Henley Walters**, Univ. of GA at 706-542-4859 for details.

FEMINIST PERSPECTIVES ON STUDYING INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS: CONCEPTUAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES. Donna L. Sollie, Family and Child Dev., Auburn University, Auburn, AL 36849 & Leigh Lealie, Family and Community Development, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

Participants:

Katherine Allen (Fam. & Child Dev., Virginia Polytechnic Inst., Blacksburg, VA 24061). A Feminist Perspective on Older Single Women.

Rosemary Blieszner (Fam. & Child Dev., Virginia Polytechnic Inst., Blacksburg, VA 24061). Feminist Perspectives on Friendship Patterns.

Beth C. Emery (Human Sciences, Middle Tn. State Univ., Murfreesboro, TN 37132) Women Who Use Violence in Intimate Relationships.

Sally A. Lloyd (Family and Consumer Sciences, Miami Univ., Oxford, OH 45056) Women Who Use Violence in Intimate Relationships.

Stephen Marks (Dept. of Sociology and Social Work, Univ. of Maine, Orono, ME 04469) Intimacy in the Workplace.

Linda Thompson (Child and Family Studies, Univ. of WI-Madison, Madison, WI 53706). Discussant.

Feminist theory has had a significant impact on the study of family and close relationships in recent years. Feminist critiques of the field have been and continue to be at the center of controversy. Yet the growth generated as a result of this new perspective is apparent. Not only are researchers rethinking the questions they ask and the methods they use, but long-held assumptions about the nature of the scientific enterprise are being reevaluated. The goal of this symposium is two-fold: to provide models of research on family and close relationships which have been influenced by or based on feminist theory and to share the researchers' own development as they attempted to integrate feminist perspectives into their work. Researchers who are currently working within a feminist framework will present and discuss the development and current status of their research, and reflect on how feminist perspectives have influenced their journey through the research enterprise. The topics to be discussed include older single women, adult friendships, women who use violence in dating relationship, and intimacy in the workplace. Because of the evolving nature of feminist thought in this field, these programs of research differ significantly in areas such as the way research questions are conceptualized, the empirical methods used, and issues which have arisen in the research process as a result of utilizing a feminist perspective. All participants will address the following questions: (1) What is a feminist perspective on family and close relationships? (2) How does such a perspective structure both research questions and methods? (3) What are the obstacles/problems in the application of feminist theory to the study of families and close relationships? (4) What does a feminist perspective contribute to current knowledge on families and close relationships?

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SESSION 332

COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES ON FAMILY CONCEPTUALIZATION. Jan Trost, Dept. of Soc., Uppsala Univ. S-751 20, Uppsala, Sweden.

Participants:

Rosemarie Nave-Herz (Dept. of Soc., Univ. of Oldenburg, Germany)

Stella Quah (Dept. of Soc., Singapore Univ., Singapore)

Barbara Settles (Dept. of Ind. & Fam. Stud., Univ. of DE, Newark, DE 19713).

Discussant: Jan Trost

Within the legal frameworks we easily find a number of variations in the concept of family; in some countries even one person can be labeled family; in some countries a group cannot be a family unless it contains a child of minor age; definition of minor age varies; etc.

Variations in conceptualization are to some extent culture bound both when taking the perspectives of the scholars, the practitioners and the individuals themselves.

The aim of this symposium is to scrutinize the meaning of terms connected to conceptualizations within the broad family realm, and to highlight theoretical, practical, empirical, and political implications of certain terminological practices.

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1993 NCFR Conference Theme: *Moral Discourse on Families*. Program Vice President: William J. Doherty, University of Minnesota. Contact the NCFR for an Application Form and Instructions, 612-781-9331.

SESSION 333

OPENNESS IN ADOPTION: OUTCOMES FOR ADOPTIVE FAMILY SYSTEMS. Harold D. Grotevant, Dept. of Family Social Science, U. of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108.

Participants:

Harold D. Grotevant (Family Soc. Sci., U of MN, St. Paul, MN 55108) The Openness in Adoption Research Project: Its Background, Purpose, and Methodology.

Ruth G. McRoy (School of Social Work, U. of Texas, Austin, TX 78712) Openness in Adoption and Attitudes of Birthmothers.

Susan Ayers-Lopez (School of Social Work, U of Texas, Austin, TX 78712) and Gretchen Wrobel (Dept. of Psychology, Bethel College, St. Paul, MN) Openness in Adoption and the Level of Child Participation.

Carol Elde and Deborah Lewis Fravel (Family Social Sci., U of MN, St. Paul, MN 55108) Relationships between Adoptive Parents and Birthmothers.

Discussant: Kerry Daly (Dept of Family Studies, Univ of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada N1G 2W1)

Since the mid-1970's, adoption practices in North America have changed dramatically, and the confidentiality maintained in the past is no longer the norm. The trend is toward "openness" in adoption, in which either mediated or direct contact occurs between the adoptive family and birthparent(s) after the adoption has been finalized. In order to examine both practical and theoretical issues regarding these emerging family systems, we designed a study focusing on the consequences of variations in openness in adoption for all members of the adoption triad and for the relationships within these family systems. This symposium presents findings from several vantage points: following a description of the study's design, conceptual framework, and methodology, specific reports focus on a) how variations in openness are related to attitudes and adjustment of birthmothers 4 - 12 years after placement; b) how inclusion or exclusion of adopted children in the openness is related to their self-esteem and understanding of adoption; and c) how relationships between adoptive and birthparents differ by level of openness. Data will be discussed in terms of the benefits and challenges associated with each level of openness and in terms of the dynamics of changing family relationships over time.

Did You Know? NCFR was founded by a lawyer, a sociologist, and a rabbi.

SESSION 337-1

FAMILY SYSTEMS AND ECONOMIC DISTRESS: CRITICAL FACTORS IN THE SURVIVAL OF STOCKBROKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES. Anne I. Thompson and Hamilton I. McCubbin, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1300 Linden Drive, Madison, WI 53706.

Surprisingly, since the Stock Market Crash of 1929 and research of the Depression years (Angell, 1936; Koos, 1946), we continue to presume to understand the impact of major economic downturns upon the family system and its members. Even with the relatively recent growth of studies in this area the need for added research becomes even more apparent when we consider the fact that there is a paucity of research on professional executives, who are key players and therefore the most likely victims of major economic distress--particularly in the case of disruption in the stock market and the securities industry. This investigation attempts to advance research on economic distress and family stress theory by focusing on a unique population of investment executives and their families, and their response to the Stock Market Crash of 1987.

This study of 227 families focused on indices of emotional distress of investment executives and their spouses in relationship to both family and work environment factors which may exacerbate or mitigate the effects of economic distress created by the Stock Market crash. The results revealed that the predictors are different for husbands than for wives and that these combination of factors also differ for family members during the heat of the crisis in contrast to 6 to 8 months following. Gender differences are presented and explained with a clear indication of what the organization and family may do to reduce the risks and adverse consequences of economic distress. **SESSION 337-2**

FINANCIAL SATISFACTION AND WORK IN RURAL FAMILIES. Farrell J. Webb, Jean W. Bauer, Marlene S. Stum, Paula J. Delaney, Department of Family Social Science, University of Minnesota, St Paul, MN 55108.

This investigation defines the relationship between work and financial satisfaction in a sample of randomly selected adults located in rural communities from selected mid-western and western states. Data from the 1988 NC-182 "Family Resource Utilization as a Factor in Determining Economic Well-Being of Rural Families" survey for respondents under 65 years of age (n=1767) are used. The financial satisfaction indicator is a scaled variable composed of several measures designed to capture the respondent's attitude toward their financial status on various levels. The model for this study used sociodemographic, economic, and attitudinal measures hypothesized to be important indicators of financial satisfaction. Work is conceptualized as market and non-market activity which contributes to the financial well-being of a family. The variables were organized in a recursive causal model. The overall results reveal an $R^2 = .260$ ($F = 36.03$ $p < 0.001$). The results indicate that work, as well as income, should be considered as viable measures of financial satisfaction among rural families. This investigation focuses on helping families to cope with the challenges of balancing work and family life as well as examining its impact on financial satisfaction.

SESSION 337-3

THE MEANING OF WORK IN THE LIVES OF POOR, UNEMPLOYED WOMEN. Jane Grimstad, Ctr. for Health Policy & Program Eval., Univ. of WI-Madison, Madison, WI 53705.

This study explored the role of family in the vocational development of poor, unemployed women to advance theory regarding work-family relationships, and promote development of more richly conceptualized frameworks for family social science and family life education.

Ethnographic life history data was gathered from women involved in a Midwest social service program. Findings are based on 27 hours of interviews with 9 women and sought to explore the meaning these women give to socialization and/or educational influences from their families regarding vocational development and work.

Themes of meaning that the family nurtured regarding work were derived. It has been previously hypothesized that vocational development is related to personal work integration (PWI). PWI for this group of women was achieved when the work of the world was decreased. In order for self-sufficiency to be achieved, programs must be cognizant of how PWI is constructed and act to bring about integration of the work of the world and the work of the family in ways that enhance well-being.

SESSION 337-4

MAINTAINING MARITAL UNITY IN A MOBILE SOCIETY: THE EFFECTS OF TRAILING SPOUSE JOB ASSISTANCE ON DUAL-CAREER COUPLES. Thomas D. Robbins, Carol A. Darling, & John M. Robbins. Dept. of Fam., Child, & Cons. Sci., FSU, Tallahassee, FL 32306.

The purpose of this study was to examine the influence of family strains, family hardiness, family coherence, and family coping response upon the marital satisfaction and quality of life of dual-career couples who did and did not utilize trailing spouse job assistance in making their most recent relocation. A survey research design was employed which utilized a nation-wide sample of dual-career couples (n=122) who had moved within the past 18 months and who had used either a relocation program from a consulting company or the lending services of a mortgage company. Results indicated that the spouses of both groups had similar success in securing a job in the new location. Furthermore, those couples who did not use the job assistance program had greater coping skills and family hardiness than those couples who used the support program. Since these findings suggest that the limited services provided by current trailing spouse job assistance programs may be inadequate, further support in relieving relocation stress and facilitating family coping strategies is recommended.

SESSION 338-1

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MALES VIOLENCE TOWARD THEIR FEMALE INTIMATES AND ATTACHMENT RELATED ISSUES
Kesner, John Dept. of Fam. Rel. & Hu. Dev, Julian Teresa Fam. & Comm. The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210 The endemic problem of male violence toward their female intimates prompted us to examine this problem in relation to attachment concepts. A comparison group of violent(n=44) and non-violent(n=50) men were interviewed. Logistic regression indicated a significant relationship between violence and abuse as a child, feelings of acceptance, and security, race, and mother-son relationship. Effects of secure attachment and intergenerational relationships are discussed.

SESSION 338-2

HUSBAND'S JOB LOSS--WIFE'S STRESS: MEXICAN AMERICAN AND ANGLO WOMEN.
Kathleen Gilbert, Dept. of Applied Health Science, Indiana U, Bloomington, IN 47405, Sue Hoppe, Dept. of Psychiat., UTHSCSA, San Antonio, TX 78284.

We examined the link between spouse's employment and stress for 92 Mexican American (MA) and 94 Anglo (A) women. Two interviews, 4 months apart, measured wife's somatization, depression, anxiety, economic and marital strain. No signif. change in depression or somatization. T1 depression higher for all wives of reemployed men; T2 depression higher for MA wives of reemployed men. Signif. decline in anxiety for all wives of reemployed men; MA wives of unemployed men had higher levels at T1 than A wives, but levels comparable for all groups at T2. Decline in economic strain signif. for MA wives of stably unemployed husbands; did not decline for MA wives of reemployed husbands; reverse was true for A wives. Signif. increase in marital strain for A wives of reemployed men. Implication: need cultural sensitivity, spouse reemployment not stress buffer.

SESSION 338-3

MARRIED FEMALES' PERCEPTIONS OF MEN SHARING HOUSEHOLD TASKS: A BLACK-WHITE COMPARISON. Aaron Thompson, Dept. of Anth./Soc. & Soc. Wk., East. KY Univ., Richmond, KY 40475.

This paper examines the influence of different social and economic variables (age, race, education and income) that might affect the wife's perception of the role her husband should have in sharing the household tasks. It was hypothesized that due to the cultural differences between black females and white females, perceptions would differ. The results of Multiple Regression analysis showed only differences in the age variable.

This research uses a National representative sample of married white females (N=2847) and married black females (N=388). Data for these groups are drawn from the National Survey of Families and Households.

SESSION 338-4

Black Husbands' Economic Problems and Couples' Resiliency During the Transition to Marriage. Letha A. Chadiha, GWB School of Social Work, Washington Univ., St. Louis, MO 63130-4899.

This qualitative study examines the economic problems of black husbands spontaneously reported by 64 black newlywed couples while telling a story of their premarital relationship. Resiliency --ways in which couples endured economic adversity--is also examined. The sample was based on the list of all black registrants applying for a marriage license in an urban county in Spring-Summer, 1986. Results from a content analysis of story data indicate that husbands faced a variety of job problems, e.g., being laid off, and money problems, e.g., inability to pay wedding costs. Dyadic and extra-dyadic resources are helpful to couples in managing economic adversity, but couples rely more on dyadic resources. Recommendations are offered about strategies for aiding black couples who face economic adversity in the premarital phase.

SESSION 338-5

THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTAL ACHIEVEMENT ORIENTATION ON BLACK STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION: THE SIGNIFICANCE OF PERCEPTIONS. Donna Ford-Harris, Dept. of Fam. Studies, The University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0054

The study examined the relationship between Black children's perceptions of parental achievement orientation and students' achievement motivation. Achievement orientation is defined as beliefs regarding the importance of achievement, education, and schooling. In essence, how do Black children's perceptions of parental achievement orientation affect their achievement orientation? 148 urban, Black fifth and sixth graders participated in the study.

Findings suggest that parental achievement orientation plays a more significant role than family demographic variables (parents' level of education, occupation and employment status, and presence of father in the home) in Black students' orientation to achieve and their support for the American achievement ideology. Recommendations are provided for family therapists and educators.

SESSION 339-1

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH ALCOHOL USE IN YOUNG ADULthood. Mary E. Pritchard and Michael J. Martin, Dept. Human & Fam. Res., No. Ill. U., DeKalb, IL 60520.

The purpose of the study was to identify characteristics associated with higher levels of alcohol use. Data from the 1982 and 1986 High School and Beyond study (n=8,875) were used to examine the relationship between the response variables, frequency and intensity of alcohol use in 1986, and the explanatory variables which included alcohol use in 1982.

Comparison of alcohol use in the two time periods revealed an increase in the percentage of respondents who consumed high levels while abstention remained relatively constant. Frequency of use in 1986 was related to use in 1982, sex, family income, locus of control, and SES. Intensity of use in 1986 was related to use 1982, sex, race, and family orientation.

Findings were consistent with previous studies which support a sociocultural explanation of alcohol use.

SESSION 339-2

FATHER'S PARENTING BEHAVIORS AS MEDIATORS IN THE FAMILY STRESS-CHILD MENTAL HEALTH RELATIONSHIP IN ALCOHOL ABUSING AND NON-ABUSING FAMILIES. Michaels, M., Roosa, M., Tein, J., Groppenbacher, N. PIRC, ASU, Tempe, Az. 85287-2502

Tested the mediational roles of parenting in the family stress-child mental health relationship in alcohol abusing and non-abusing families. Data from 146 fathers and their 8-14 year old children were evaluated on alcoholism status, multiple risk status, parenting behaviors, negative life events, and child mental health. Supportive parenting by fathers served a perfect mediator in the stress-child mental health relationship. However, insensitive parenting by fathers, in contrast to results found for mothers, did not serve a mediational role in child mental health. There was no evidence for a direct relationship between parental alcohol abuse and child mental health. Instead, parental alcohol abuse was related to higher stress which, in turn, was related to a decline in parenting quality. Implications are discussed.

SESSION 339-3

THE INFLUENCE OF FAMILY, EDUCATIONAL INVOLVEMENT, AND FRIENDS ON ADOLESCENT DRUG USE. Bahr, Stephen J. and Gabe Wang, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602; Anastasios C. Marcos, The American College of Greece, Athens, Greece.

A LISREL model which specifies how family, educational involvement, and peers influence adolescent drug use is developed and tested. The model is derived from social control and social learning theories. The independent variables are age, educational involvement, family cohesion, parental monitoring, family drug use, and peer drug use. Five different categories of drugs are studied: (1) tobacco, (2) alcohol, (3) marijuana, (4) amphetamines, and (5) cocaine. The data were obtained from a random sample of 27,000 junior and senior high school students. Peer use has a strong relationship with adolescent drug use. After controlling for level of peer use, the family variables have weak associations with adolescent drug use. However, family and educational involvement have significant, indirect influences on adolescent drug use through their influence on choice of friends. Through their indirect influences on adolescent drug use family variables play an important role in drug prevention. Decreasing the probability that adolescents will associate with peers who use drugs may be more effective than just trying directly to prevent them from using drugs.

SESSION 339-4

CORRELATES OF CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE AMONG PATIENTS IN INPATIENT SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT. Jacqueline Wallen and Kate Berman, Dept. of Fam. and Comm. Dev. U. of MD, College Park 20742

We examined intake data on 217 patients admitted to two substance abuse facilities in Maryland in 1989 to compare patients with and without a childhood sexual abuse history. Patients reporting a sexual abuse history more often reported other abuse and were more often troubled by childhood and sexual issues. More had attempted suicide. Patients with a sexual abuse history may have special needs in substance abuse treatment.

SESSION 340-1

VIOLENT DATING RELATIONSHIPS: HELPING YOUNG WOMEN SURVIVE

Sandra M. Stith and Karen H. Rosen
Dept. of FCD, VA Tech, 2990 Telestar
Ct., Falls Church, VA 22042

Women who stay in abusive dating relationships often suffer emotional and physical damage that impacts on their ability to function at work and in school and on their ability to develop new, healthier relationships. This paper offers systemic therapeutic interventions designed to help women in abusive dating relationships assess their relationships and facilitate their readiness to leave. Interventions are based on the results of a qualitative study that examined 40 hours of interview data with 10 young women who survived violent dating relationships. These young women provided detailed descriptions of the abuse process and their struggles for survival.

SESSION 340-2
ATTORNEYS' POLITICAL IDEOLOGICAL BELIEFS AND DIVORCE SETTLEMENTS: IMPLICATIONS FOR FAMILY PRACTITIONERS. Ellis, Walter L. Dept. of Family Studies, Univ. of NH, Durham, NH 03824.

Many divorcing spouses seek advice from marriage and family counselors about the need for an attorney. Atrny data were merged with court case data to determine whether attorneys' political ideological beliefs have an impact on child support ($n=92$) and alimony ($n=124$) awards in Franklin County, Ohio. Stepwise discriminant analyses (sda) were performed on backgrd characteristics of atrnys, demo char of spouses, and legal processes. Predictors from these analyses were combined into a single sda. Probit analysis was used to estimate the predictors obtained from this analysis. Only backgrd characteristics of atrnys in the probit models with $p \leq .1$ are discussed. Conservative atrnys reduced (-1.32) the probability of child support being awarded. Male atrnys reduced (-4.43) the probability of alimony being awarded. Alimony was more likely to be awarded with male atrnys who were self-evaluated as conservative rather than liberal. Spouses should pursue liberal counsel when seeking child support. With regard to alimony, it might behoove wealthier spouses to pursue liberal counsel while poorer spouses seek conservative counsel. It is imperative that marriage and family counselors encourage their clientele to probe in-depth when evaluating the backgrd of their potential atrnys.

SESSION 340-3

THE RELATIONSHIP SELF-ASSESSMENT INVENTORY: A GUIDE TO RESOLVING CONFLICT IN COUPLES THERAPY. Michael S. Kolevzon, Dept. of Social Work, FL Int. Univ., Miami, FL 33181.

The author presents findings from the Relationship Self-Assessment Inventory (RSAI), designed to measure the different coping styles by which marital partners handle stress. The RSAI adheres to the principle that process is more important than content, hypothesizing that marital conflict will be more evident where couples engage in oppositional coping styles, irrespective of the content or frequency of the specific problem(s) that they are encountering. Known group, concurrent and construct validity will be provided. In addition, analysis of the RSAI will focus on "gender differences," by exploring the ways in which male and female respondents differ in their coping styles, and by analyzing "family of origin" data in an attempt to explain "within group" variability. In summary, the RSAI transposes our concern for process over content into a measurement tool relevant for the ways in which we attempt to empirically study as well as clinically serve human systems.

SESSION 340-4

PARENTAL COALITIONS AND PROBLEM SOLVING IN FAMILIES WITH PREADOLESCENTS: COMPARING REFERRED, AT-RISK AND CONTROL FAMILIES, Samuel Vuchinich, Barbara Wood, and Chris Coughlin, Dept. of Human Development and Family Sciences, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97330.

This research examined how the strength of the mother-father alliance influences the effectiveness of family problem solving in families with a preadolescent (age 9-12 years). Three samples were analyzed: (1) families referred for treatment of the child's behavior problems ($n=30$), (2) families with a child at-risk for juvenile delinquency ($n=68$), and (3) control group families ($n=88$). Families were videotaped during two 10-minute family problem solving sessions which focused on issues which had been salient for family members at home during the last month. The tapes were scored in terms of the effectiveness of problem solving, strength of the parental coalition against the child, parental conflict and parental agreement. Marital satisfaction and child externality were controlled. Multiple regression analysis showed that parental agreement facilitated, but parental coalitions inhibited, family problem solving in all three samples. The effects were much stronger in the referred sample. Thus parental agreement is beneficial as long as it isn't expressed as a coalition against the child.

SESSION 341-1

THE PROVIDER ROLE AND HOUSEHOLD LABOR: WORK AND FAMILY AMONG HISPANIC, BLACK AND WHITE WOMEN AND MEN. John, Daphne, Oberlin College, Dept. of Sociology, Oberlin OH 44074 and Shelton, Beth Anne, SUNY-Buffalo, Dept. of Sociology, Buffalo, NY 14260.

While there has been an abundance of research on the division of household labor, questions concerning race and subjective role perceptions have been left unaddressed. In these analyses we have examined the impact of race/ethnicity and provider role attitude on men's and women's household labor time. The data used in this study are from the 1987 National Survey of Families and Households, a national probability sample of 9,642 respondents with an oversampling of 3,374 minority respondents.

Using multiple regression analyses, we find that attitude toward the provider role is a significant predictor of women's total time spent on household labor as well as of time spent on both female-typed tasks and male-typed tasks. Attitude toward the provider role is also a significant predictor of men's time spent on male-typed tasks. We also find that the provider role attitudes affect Hispanic women's and men's household labor time more than white or Black women's and men's household labor time.

Our findings support the hypothesis that subjective perceptions of the provider role are associated with the division of household labor and suggest that Hispanic households may be more egalitarian than previously thought. Moreover, we find that Black families similar to white families in terms of the division of household labor once provider role attitudes and socio-demographic characteristics have been taken into account.

SESSION 341-2

HOUSEWORK IN DUAL EARNER FAMILIES: DOES THE DIVISION OF LABOR MAKE A DIFFERENCE TO WORKING WIVES? Christina Marshall, Center for Studies of the Family, Brigham Young U. Provo, Ut. 84604

The purpose of this study was to explore the relationship between the division of household labor, the wife's perception of the fairness of that division, her appraisal of how interesting and manageable the work is, her feelings of being appreciated for doing housework and the wife's reported level of marital satisfaction, marital conflict and depression. A sample of 1131 dual earner families with at least one child under 18 living at home drawn from the 1987-88 National Survey of Households and Families was used in the analysis.

Manageability of and interest in housework were found to be unrelated to the dependent variables. Time spent by husbands and wives in housework was found to be very weakly related to the wives' level of depression, marital satisfaction and report of disagreements. The wife's perception of fairness was related to her report of disagreements and to her marital satisfaction. The wife's feeling of being appreciated, however, was the I.V. most strongly related to her marital satisfaction and reports of disagreements. Results are discussed in terms of Berheide's (1984) observation that even if women perform quantifiably more work, they may not perceive the situation as being oppressive because of the unique relationship they have to family members and family tasks. Berheide suggests this subjectivity may be a form of false consciousness. The greater explanatory power of simply being appreciated can be seen as supporting her argument.

SESSION 341-3

FAMILY DIVISION OF LABOR AND WIVES' MARITAL SATISFACTION AMONG TWO-EARNER MARRIED COUPLES. Jane R. Wilkie, Kay S. Ratcliff, and Myra M. Ferree, Dept. of Soc., Univ. of CT, Storrs, CT 062628

We investigate the relationship between wives' marital satisfaction and husband-wife division of paid work, housework, and childcare among two-earner married couples. Data were collected from a random sample of 382 two-earner married couples in the state of CT, two-thirds of which have children living at home, through telephone interviews in 1989. The data were analyzed with OLS hierarchical regression. We find that wives' marital satisfaction increases with shorter marital duration, absence of children, higher job satisfaction, when husband-wife preferences for the division of family labor are more similar, and when wives perceive greater fairness in how the couple divide housework. The actual intra-couple division of labor was not related to marital satisfaction, except as it indirectly affected wives' perception of fairness. We conclude that, among employed married women, expectations for and feelings about the division of family labor have a significant impact on marital quality.

SESSION 341-4

A COUPLE'S DIVISION OF HOUSEHOLD LABOR AND THE WIFE'S MARITAL HAPPINESS: THE IMPORTANCE OF IDEOLOGY AND FAMILY STRUCTURE. Pina, Darlene L. University of Southern California, L.A., CA. 90089-0191.

This study examines how the relationship between the division of household labor and the wife's marital happiness may vary given different ideological orientations of wives and structural characteristics of their families. The model used extends equity theory in ways that reflect contributions of the Feminist perspective in family sociology. The hypothesis tested is that an unequal division of household labor is less likely to be seen as equitable, and therefore marital happiness will be lower, when: the wife holds an egalitarian gender ideology, she has children, she works full-time in the labor force, children and/or a maid contribute to housework, and she is in a younger birth cohort. Data came from two groups of subjects (mean age = 36 and 58; N = 305 and 267) who participated in the third wave (1988) of the USC Longitudinal Study of Generations. General linear modeling techniques were used to test for significant mean differences in the dependent measures based on division of labor by contingency variable cross-classifications. Results supported the hypothesis, except in contrasts between employed vs. non-employed wives.

SESSION 341-5

VISIONS OF EQUALITY AND THOUGHTS ON POLICY: HOUSEHOLD LABOR, CHILDCARE AND THE DISCOURSE OF "DIFFERENCE". Hausbeck, Kathryn W., Dept. of Sociology, SUNY at Buffalo, Amherst, NY 14260.

This paper evaluates the emerging feminist debate regarding whether the Equality or Difference paradigm should be the prevailing framework guiding theory, research, and policy on women, work and family. The former largely characterized 2nd wave feminism of the 1970's and it is criticized for forcing women to be like men. The latter is a woman-centered approach which is criticized for reifying gender differences. As both paradigms prove to be problematic, I have developed the Symmetry paradigm which includes both biological differences of reproduction and social differences in household labor and childcare responsibilities, and which rejects rigid distinctions between the public and private spheres. Finally, all 3 theories are compared and applied in the evaluation of 3 contemporary work and family policy issues: family leave, comparable worth and fetal protection policies. I conclude that advocating theories and policies that embody either androgyny or difference are risky in as much as feminist intentions are often distorted in state and corporate policy making. Thus, I advocate adoption of the Symmetry model as a more complete and potentially successful strategy for improving the state of work and family relations.

SESSION 342-1

DETERMINANTS OF FATHER'S PARTICIPATION IN CHILD CARE. Robert Tuttle, Dept. of Sociology, Wilkes University, Wilkes-Barre, PA 18766.

The National Survey of Families and Households is used to examine the determinants of father's participation in child care. Fathers who are the primary caregivers of their children while mothers work in paid labor are compared to fathers who are not the primary caregivers of their children. Findings from discriminant function analysis show that fathers with less education, lower incomes, and more traditional attitudes towards child care are more likely to care for their children. In addition, fathers are more likely to care for children if the parents work different shifts, and if mothers work part-time. It is concluded that in many of these families, child care arrangements may not be a situation of choice, and these families may be facing large amounts of stress. It is suggested that more research is necessary on why families choose this type of child care, and what can be done to assist them.

SESSION 342-2

CRITICAL ISSUES IN FAMILY POLICY: UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE, JOBS AND JOBS TRAINING, Catherine Chilman, Prof. Emer., Washington, DC 20024, Shirley L. Zimmerman, Dept. of Fam. Soc. Sci., Univ. of MN, St. Paul, MN 55108.

Traditionally, attention has focused on efforts to improve the job skills of unemployed AFDC mothers. More recently efforts have turned to improving the job skills of unemployed AFDC fathers. This discussion examines the effectiveness of such efforts within the current economic context. It also focuses on the effectiveness of the AFDC-UP program as an aid to the economic functioning of families with an unemployed parent. Implications for family policy are discussed.

The role of unemployment insurance in addressing the economic needs of families of unemployed persons also is discussed. The discussion is based on a review of recent developments in the UI program and an analyses of the relationship between UI benefits and poverty. Although benefits helped to address the economic needs of families of unemployed persons prior to 1985, in 1985, they did not. These findings highlight the changes that occurred in the program during the last decade when many states severely restricted eligibility for benefits and cut benefits accordingly. Implications for family policy are discussed.

SESSION 342-3

FIRST-TIME FATHERS' EXPERIENCES USING INFANT DAY CARE AND COMBINING PARENTING AND EMPLOYMENT. Claudia Shuster, HDRF, Univ. of CT, Storrs, CT 06268.

Research on combining work and family responsibilities and using day care has focused on the experiences of employed mothers; the experiences of the husbands of these women has not been investigated.

This study examined the infant day care experiences of 37 first-time fathers. All were members of dual-earner couples. Their wives returned to work within 4 months of the infants' birth and they regularly utilized child care for the infants.

Data were collected via questionnaires and interviews at infant age 4 to 5 months (when their wives were employed and the infants were attending day care). The study examined fathers' feelings about combining work and family responsibilities and using day care during their first borns' infancy.

The majority of men expressed concerns about using day care for their infants. One third were dissatisfied with their parental leave time and half were not satisfied with their opportunities to work part-time. Correlational results indicate that fathers' day care experiences were positively associated with their perceived level of support at work and support from friends and relatives, the quality of their infants' day care environment, and their desire for their wives to be working.

Results suggest that employers developing personnel policies addressing the needs of dual-earner families should consider the needs and concerns of fathers as well as mothers.

SESSION 342-4

A NATIONAL PROFILE OF TEEN FATHERS. Maureen Pirog-Good, Assoc. Prof., Sch. of Pub. & Env. Affairs, IN Univ., Bloomington, IN 47401.

In the US birth cohort, of young men ages 14-21 in 1979, about 7.3% or 1,200,000 young men had become fathers in their teens. In contrast to the characteristics of teen mothers, very little is currently known about the antecedents, consequences, and characteristics associated with teenage paternity. Unlike others who have focused on young fathers (men who become fathers up through their late twenties) this article will present the first comprehensive overview of the teen father population. The analyses are based on the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experiences-Use Cohort (NLSY). These data contain 6,403 observations on young men who were surveyed annually between 1979 to 1989.

The foci of the paper are the personal, family, neighborhood, and behavioral characteristics of teen fathers. Preliminary univariate analyses indicate that on virtually every dimension examined, teen fathers fare worse than young men who defer parenting until their twenties or later. The multivariate analyses will extend the preliminary analyses by controlling for the characteristics of young men and their families. Particular attention will focus on the educational and labor market outcomes for teen fathers by their mid to late twenties. The implications for educators, child support enforcement, government-sponsored employment/training programs, and income support programs will be discussed.

SESSION 343-1

RELIGIOUS ORIENTATION IN ENDURING MARRIAGES. Robinson, Linda and Musick, Jacquelyn. Department of Family Relations and Child Development, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK, 74078.

This paper concerns the ways in which religious orientation enhances the marital relationship. Fifteen couples who had been married at least 30 years were interviewed individually concerning their perceptions of the strengths of their relationship. All couples were affiliated with a religious denomination, which may be a reflection of the high degree of religious orientation of this specific community. Ten couples were Protestant, one couple was Catholic, one couple was non-denominational, and three consisted of one Catholic and one Protestant spouse. The interviews were unstructured, and probing questions were used to gain more information as needed. A majority of the respondents indicated that religious orientation had been an asset in their relationship. However, their explanations of the impact of religious orientation revealed four dimensions in which this influence was manifested: social support, spiritual support, emotional support and moral guidance. Although the sample is biased toward religiously oriented couples, the resulting dimensions through which their faith was influential raises some interesting issues for future research and program development. These findings give specific focus to enrichment programs, particularly church-based programs.

SESSION 343-2

THE EFFECTS OF RELIGIOUS ORIENTATION ON COUPLE FORMATION AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS. Margaret H. Young & Jay D. Schvaneveldt, Dept. of FHD, Utah State University, Logan, UT 84322-2905.

In this study the effects of religious orientation on couple formation are studied. Using an exchange theory perspective, the findings indicate that religion is an important factor when values, marital history, health, and substance use are considered in a future companion. Attitudes towards cohabitation did not differ significantly across the religious categories, although students viewed it more favorably than their parents. Participants indicated that spirituality, Christianity, and being together forever are important considerations when choosing a partner. Interestingly, a number of respondents noted that God plays a vital role in couple formation.

SESSION 343-3

FAMILY VALUES, RELIGION AND INDIVIDUALISTIC ATTITUDES. Lyle Larson, Dept. of Soc, Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, AB T6G2H4 and J. Walter Goltz, North American Baptist College.

We tested the hypothesis that commitment to family values and regular church attendance inversely influences individualistic attitudes and values. The data are based on face to face interviews conducted with one respondent in a random sample of 443 households in Edmonton, Alberta in 1989. The dependent variable is based on 13 indicators with an alpha of .80. The predictor variables included measures relating to marital commitment, marital quality, marital agreement, family satisfaction, personal satisfaction, age, marital status, education, income, and religiosity. The index of individualistic attitudes is regressed. Five variables entered the equation and explained 45% of the variation in individualistic attitudes. Age explained over half of the variance. Two measures of family commitment, church attendance in last 4 weeks, and ever-lived common law explain the remainder of the variance.

SESSION 343-4

FAMILY TYPE, RELIGION, AND HAPPINESS. Janet Jensen, Bruce Chadwick, Dean Garrett, Larry Jensen, Center for Studies of the Family, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602.

Women who assume a traditional family role have been portrayed as unhappy in modern society. In this study, six family types; single, married no children, married children, divorced no children, divorced children, remarried no children, and remarried children were studied. Both personal happiness and family life happiness were used as dependent variables. The data were derived from 1385 women living in Utah during 1990. It was found that the most happy family type was remarried with no children, whereas non married and divorced no children scored the least happy in family life and the same pattern was found for personal happiness, with the addition that divorced with and without children were the least happy.

SESSION 344-1

SUICIDAL IDEATION: AN ECOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE. Shobha C. Shagle and Brian K. Barber, Center for Studies of the Family, Brigham Young University

Evidence indicates that suicide among adolescents in the U.S. is a serious problem that is increasing. In trying to explain suicidal ideation, research efforts have focused separately on the effect of individual, family, school, religious, and peer factors. Few studies have simultaneously tested the effect of all these distinct interacting microsystem. In the preliminary analyses, reported here, personal (self-derogation) and family (marital conflict, parent-child conflict, and parental affection and acceptance) factors as predictors of suicidal ideation in a sample of 523 middle-class, white youth ages 11-16 (231 boys and 292 girls) from a suburban southeastern city were included. Bronfenbrenner's ecological model is used to provide the theoretical basis. Results of path analysis provided support for including different microsystems simultaneously and the need for testing separately for boys and girls of different age groups. self-derogation had greater associations with the suicidal ideation of middle adolescent boys ($r = .54^{***}$) and girls ($r = .43^{***}$) than on pre-adolescent boys ($r = .06$) and girls ($r = .34^*$). Family had a higher impact on boys suicidal ideation than on girls. For older adolescents the effect of family on suicidal ideation was predominantly through self-derogation.

SESSION 344-2

FAMILY DIFFERENTIATION: CONCEPTUAL AND EMPIRICAL EXPLORATION IN RELATION TO ADOLESCENT IDENTITY FORMATION. Buehler, Cheryl, Dept. of Child and Fam. Studies, Univ. of TN, Knoxville, TN 37916-1900.

The purpose of this study is to examine the idea that differentiation is a family, rather than individual, level construct. As forwarded by Anderson and Sabatelli (1990), differentiation is conceptualized as "a family level variable dealing with patterns of distance regulation", whereas individuation is conceptualized as "an individual developmental process" of identity formation (p. 32). This examination has been divided into two parts. First, the relationships among family cohesion, adaptability, and differentiation are explored. Second, the relationships among these three variables and adolescent Individuation are modelled. Data were collected from 282 college freshmen and sophomores. Each variable was measured using two established self-report measures. In addition, some of the adolescents' parents agreed to complete the questionnaire. Thus, the assessment of family differentiation in connection with cohesion and adaptability is strengthened by the use of a multimeasure, multisource assessment plan. Construct validity of the measures of differentiation will be examined using zero-order correlations and confirmatory factor analysis (the measurement model in LISREL). The relationships among differentiation, cohesion, adaptability, and individuation will be examined using OLS regression and structural modelling (if the measurement model is adequate). The result of this examination will be used to further the conceptualization and theorizing related to family differentiation.

SESSION 344-3

DETERMINANTS OF ABUSIVE PARENTING OF ADOLESCENTS. Brian K. Barber, Center for Studies of the Family, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602; and Catherine M. Ryan, Child & Family Studies, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-1900.

This study tested a model of determinants of abusive parenting among a representative sample of 591 natural, dual-parent, white families with adolescents. Data came from the National Survey of Families and Households. Belsky's conceptual framework guided the selection of several measures of parenting determinants representing general categories of parental well-being (e.g., depression, health, parenting satisfaction), child characteristics (e.g., problem history, personality), and contextual sources of stress and support (work satisfaction, social network, marital conflict). The model was tested for age, sex, and social class variations. Findings revealed that abusive parenting was most closely associated with marital conflict and parents' perceptions of their adolescent as aversive. These negative perceptions were particularly salient for less educated mothers. The findings are discussed in terms of past research on samples with younger children and the potential role of developmental issues associated with adolescence.

SESSION 344-4

FAMILY SYSTEM CHARACTERISTICS AND PARENTAL BEHAVIORS AS PREDICTORS OF ADOLESCENT FAMILY LIFE SATISFACTION. Henry, Carolyn S., Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078-0337.

The purpose of this study was to examine how adolescents' perceptions of family system characteristics (i.e., bonding, flexibility, time and routines, and celebrations), parental behaviors (support, induction, coercion, and love withdrawal), and demographic factors (gender, age, mother's employment status, and number of children in the families) predicted adolescent family life satisfaction. Self-report questionnaire data were collected from a sample of 476 high school students. Bivariate correlations and multiple regression analysis were used to test the hypotheses. Results of the multiple regression analysis indicated adolescent perceptions of family bonding, family flexibility, parental support yielded significant positive beta coefficients ($p \leq .05$), while perceptions of parental coercion showed a significant negative relation ($p \leq .05$) to adolescent family life satisfaction. The regression model accounted for 51% of the variance in adolescent family life satisfaction. Thus, the results supported previous research that has shown the importance of families providing flexibility while providing a supportive base from which adolescents can explore the world. Implications of the findings are discussed.

SESSION 344-5

SIBLING RELATIONSHIPS AS MEDIATOR AND MODERATOR OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTAL MOOD AND BEHAVIOR AND ADOLESCENT SELF-ESTEEM. Katherine J. Conger, Soc., IA State Univ., Ames, IA 50011.

Many studies have examined the effects of economic hardship on marital relationships, parent-child relationships, and individual development, however none have systematically investigated the 3rd family sub-system, the sibling relationship. This study focuses on the sibling relationship as a factor in determining the impact of parents' harsh parenting on adolescent self-esteem. We expect that a warm, supportive sibling relationship will act as a 'buffer' for the adolescent while a hostile relationship will amplify the negative impact of harsh parenting. The analyses are based on a sample of 451 sibling pairs from intact families in a rural midwestern state. Each sibling pair includes a 7th grade child with a sibling within 4 years of age. Both observer report and self-report data from all 4 family members were used in the analyses.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1992

SESSION 407-01

PARENTS AS RESOURCES WHEN ADULT CHILDREN DIVORCE. Raeann R. Hamon, Behav. Sci. Dept., Messiah Col., Grantham, PA 17027.

Although a vast proportion of the literature of the last decade has been devoted to the role of adult children in caring for aging parents, family specialists need to acknowledge how older parents continue to function as family resources to their adult children who are coping with major life problems. This paper specifically focuses on how aging parents serve as resources when their adult children experience dissolution of their marriages. Fifty-two parents, ranging from 54 to 87 years of age, were asked to describe their experience of their adult children's divorces and to reflect upon ways in which they were helpful to their children during this life transition. Taxonomical analyses of the qualitative data were conducted. Results suggest that virtually all of the parents aided their children in one way or another. Frequently cited modes of instrumental assistance included provision of financial support for basic needs, attorney fees, or mortgage payments; housing; and childcare. Emotional support was also freely given. Implications for both the parents and the adult children will be delineated.

SESSION 407-02

FATHER INVOLVEMENT POSTDIVORCE. J. A. Arditti, T. Z. Keith, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061.

A conceptual model of father involvement postdivorce was tested via estimation with analysis of covariance structures in the LISREL 7 program using self reported data from 220 divorced fathers. It was hypothesized that father-child contact would be greater when there is joint custody, is satisfied with his custody arrangement, has a positive relationship with his ex-wife, lives closer to his children and had a satisfactory legal experience when divorcing. It was also hypothesized that more frequent father-child contact is related to child support payment and visitation quality.

Results partially supported our hypotheses. Frequent father-child contact as well as positive relations with the former spouse were directly related to the visitation quality. Higher SES and living near one's children was associated with child support payment. The relationship between visitation quality and child support payment was insignificant. Conclusions and implications will be discussed.

SESSION 407-03

VARIABLES DURING THE DIVORCE EXPERIENCE EFFECTING THE QUALITY OF REMARRIAGE IN STEPFAMILIES. Ann Skopin, Columbus State Community College, 550 East Spring Street, Columbus, Ohio. Alison McArthur, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio,

Using dyadic responses, this study of 100 middle to upper-to middle class families examined factors that influences the quality of remarriage as suggested by boundary ambiguity. Using the dependent variable of Marital Satisfaction Scale, correlational analysis indicated that the natural parent reporting that divorce was initiated by both parents was the most significant predictor of marital satisfaction.

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SESSION 407-04

HOW RESOLUTION OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE ISSUES, WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON ACCESS/VISITATION QUESTIONS, CAN INCREASE WORK PRODUCTIVITY, David Levy, Esq., Pres., Children's Rights Coun., 220 I St. NE, Washington, DC 20002.

Divorce and other marital problems--not alcohol or drug abuse--are the biggest workplace burdens on productivity, according to a survey conducted by the OH Psych. Assn. (OPA).

The results of that survey will be presented, together with ways to resolve divorce and marital problems, such as: access/visitation mediation programs that work in Prince George's County, MD; pre-court trial services low-cost program in Wyandotte County, KS that results in 50% of parents quickly having voluntary separation agreements rather than protracted litigation that affects work and home; how "resource" persons in government agencies have cut down on work loss time for persons experiencing marital difficulties.

Discussion on how flex-time at one federal agency, the Library of Congress, in Washington, DC, together with close-in day care, has helped cut down on stress and absenteeism among employees.

The need to include fathers as well as mothers in all the above programs will be covered.

SESSION 407-05

DOES EQUALITY IN CUSTODY ARRANGEMENT IMPROVE THE PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP? Denise A. Donnelly and David Finkelhor, Fam. Res. Lab., Univ. of NH, Durham, NH 03824.

With a nationally representative sample of 160 children whose parents were divorced, separated, or never married, we used OLS regression to determine if parent-child relations were affected by custody type, and to evaluate the relative effects of sole and joint custody upon parent-child relations. We found that custody type had only a moderate influence upon parent-child relationships, with children in sole custody households offering their parents more support than those in joint custody. We also found that when parents with joint custody arrangements have high levels of conflict, they also have more conflict with their children. These results suggest the need to reevaluate policies which prefer or presume joint custody.

SESSION 407-06

THE RELATIONSHIP OF EMPLOYMENT AND ABSOLUTE VS. RELATIVE POST-DIVORCE INCOME ON WELL-BEING OF CUSTODIAL MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN. Kennedy, Marti. Dept. of Human Dev. & Fam. Studies, Texas Tech Univ., Lubbock, TX 79409.

Guided by feminist Marxist theory, this study found that of the eight variables examined, economic stress was the best predictor of post-divorce distress for custodial mothers and their children. Path analysis revealed that impact of post-divorce income was mediated by an associated high degree of change in the physical and social context.

Post- to pre-separation income ratio was a better indicator of well-being than present absolute income, with a negative relationship found. However, diminished income ratios from fulltime employment did not ameliorate post-divorce distress of custodial mothers of pre-adolescent children. To enhance children's post-divorce adjustment, social policy must attend to support of custodial mothers in ways beyond enhancing their employability.

SESSION 407-07

CUSTODY DECISIONS: A SURVEY OF INDIANA JUDGES. Mary K. Schwartz Kruse, and Joan Jurich. Child Dev & Fam Studies, Purdue U, W Lafayette, IN 47907.

A questionnaire was sent to 199 judges in Indiana exploring two questions: 1) What factors do judges believe are important in making custody decisions? and 2) Do more or less traditional views of family life relate to the custody decisions judges make? The findings for the first question indicate that judges do attach greater importance to some factors than to others. Data for the second question was analyzed with multiple regression to determine if it was possible to predict judges' custody decisions from their attitudes about family and certain background variables. Only 2 variables, age & attitudes toward nurturance & discipline, were significant, indicating that, overall, judges keep their personal family values removed from the custody decision process and rely on their understanding of the law.

SESSION 407-08

A MODEL FOR PREDICTING CUSTODY OF DIVORCING COUPLES. Jean V. Kizer, Dept. of H. E., Mississippi State University, Ms. State, MS 39762

Using data from a sub-sample of divorced couples from the NLS-72) 5th follow-up (1986) with a total of 547 subjects who met the criteria, a model for predicting the most prevalent custody arrangements was developed. The model was based on 5 demographic and socioeconomic variables and 3 attitudinal patterns/interpersonal characteristics. The model was accurate 89.2% of the time. Females attain custody 85.5% and males 12.2. Sex is the strongest predictor of custody dispensation. Locus of control and number of children were much weaker predictors.

SESSION 407-09

THE EFFECTS OF CHILD SUPPORT RECEIPT AND PAYMENT ON STEPFAMILY ADJUSTMENT. Amy Benson, Kay Pasley, Dept. of Hum. Dev. & Fam. Stud., UNCG, Greensboro, NC 27412.

This paper examines how the payment and receipt of child support affects stepfamily and individual well-being. Findings from 2 studies are reported. A preliminary study ($n=74$) revealed few significant differences in stepfamily adjustment between those who paid and those who received child support, as well as between those receiving child support who reported their former spouse to be compliant or non-compliant in payments. Perceived adequacy of family income was significantly different between groups. Descriptive information is offered on changes in child support following remarriage. Due to the restrictive nature of the sample, a 2nd study attempted to determine how the degree of compliance in payment or receipt of child support affects the individual's in stepfamilies well-being ($n=278$) with data from the Natl. Survey of Families and Households. Also, key factors affecting the relationship between compliance and well-being are examined, e.g., the ex-spouse relationship and conflict over child support.

EFFECTS OF EDUCATION AND INCOME ON PERCEPTIONS OF FAMILY LIFE ISSUES IN UTAH. Ted W. Warstadt and Glen O. Jenson, Department of Family & Human Development, Utah State University, Logan UT 84322-2905.

With the variety of issues currently facing families, it is important to know what issues impact a specific geographical area more than others. Often, policy makers have limited funding to address issues so it is important that they know what issues are most important before funding research or intervention programs to address a given issue.

A survey questionnaire identifying 33 issues facing American families was sent to a sample of 1631 Utah residents. The questionnaire briefly identified each issue and asked respondents to rate each issue on a Likert type scale from 1 to 10; 1 being the least important and 10 being the most important. There were 985 respondents (61% return rate). The demographics of gender, income, education, location (rural or urban), age and marital status were examined for differences in perceived urgency of need to address each of the 33 issues. This was done by analyzing the variance between demographic subcategories of the responses.

This study indicates that education and income have effects on an individual's perception of the urgency relative to specific family issues. Policy makers may be assisted by this knowledge when allocating limited funding. This information may also be helpful to family life educators.

SESSION 407-11

PARENT PARTNERSHIPS: LINKING FAMILIES, COMMUNITIES AND SCHOOLS; A STATEMENT OF REGENTS POLICY, NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT. Carol Rubino, New York State Education Department, Albany, NY 12234.

This paper describes the New York State Education Department's Board of Regents policy regarding parent partnerships, the principles underlying them and obstacles which can stand in their way.

In recent years, the Regents have taken many actions to improve educational outcomes of all students. To accomplish this they sought better ways to call upon the talents, cooperation and collaboration of school boards, school staff, the community, family service organizations, businesses, industries and all parents, especially working parents. This requires the cooperation of the businesses and industries where parents are employed, as well as the cooperation of employees' unions. Employers must consider multi-activities and policies which make it possible for parents to participate. Though the success of parent partnerships depends on the assistance from and understanding of the whole community, the important role of business, industry and labor and the specific actions these groups can take, to assist working parents in this process, is clearly defined in this Regents policy.

MY BROTHER'S KEEPER: AWARENESS AND ALTRUISM IN PUBLIC ATTITUDES ABOUT AIDS. Greer Litton Fox, Child & Family Studies, U of TN, Knoxville, TN 37996-1900; Kevin Bryant, Sociology, U of TN, Knoxville, TN 37996; and William Lyons, Political Science, U of TN, Knoxville, TN, 37996.

Patterns of knowledge about routes of transmission of AIDS and willingness to have contact with or care for persons with AIDS were described using data from a 1991 survey of a random sample (N=804) of Tennessee residents. Expectations deriving from the health belief model, the diffusion of innovation model, and from community-based theories of altruistic behavior were examined using correlation and multiple regression analysis. Findings include: 1) saliency of risk and level of education are separate factors in AIDS awareness. 2) Models of AIDS awareness differ by gender. 3) AIDS altruism is positively associated with personal knowledge of AIDS patients and negatively associated with indicators of political conservatism. 3) Sociological theories of altruism are incomplete explanations for AIDS altruism in this sample. The study implies that assessment of public attitudes about critical policy issues is an important component in building the federal response to AIDS.

SESSION 407-13

UNIONS AS A MEDIATOR OF WORK-FAMILY TIME CONFLICT. Parcel Toby L. Dept. of Sociology, Ohio State Univ., Columbus, OH 43210.

A pressing issue facing our nation today is time conflict in dual earner families. Some workplace policies may reduce this conflict, but there is wide variation in their availability and well-founded concern about expansion of benefits when the levels of traditional benefits such as health care and retirement are jeopardized. Unions may help mediate work-family time conflict by negotiating favorable benefits packages for their workers, but a recent report from the National Academy of Sciences points to major deficiencies in our knowledge of work-family conflict and accommodation. I use survey data from a representative sample of 1000 Ohio union and non-union households. I profile existing benefits for union and nonunionized workers; obtain workers' ranked preferences for a wide variety of traditional and newer, "family-friendly" benefits; and test the effects of workplace benefit packages on degree of work-family time conflict, on household division of labor and on overall job satisfaction. I evaluate whether unions help families reduce work-family time conflict.

TOWARDS THE HARMONIZATION OF WORK & FAMILY LIFE: AN EVALUATION OF EMPLOYER INITIATIVES IN BRITAIN. Suzan Lewis, Carole Truman, Dept. of Psych. & Speech Pathology, Manchester Polytech., Manchester, UK.

This paper discusses relevant aspects of the socio-political situation in the UK and considers the range of family friendly organizational policies which have been introduced in this context. We present qualitative data from interviews with management in public and private sector organizations employing family oriented policies. Results suggest that innovative family policies introduced as an antidote to recruitment and retention problems, rather than a commitment to equal opportunities, have a limited impact on the ways in which work and family responsibility are socially constructed. We argue that some employer initiatives actually exacerbate inequalities which have been perpetuated by the sexual division of labor. The results highlight the need for systematic evaluation of family oriented policies from the perspectives of management, employees and the wider family, using both psychological and sociological levels of analyses.

CHARACTERISTICS AND ECONOMIC STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS WHERE HOUSEHOLDER WAS NOT WORKING DUE TO HEALTH REASONS.

Lino, Mark, Family Economics Research Group, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Hyattsville, MD 20782.

During the 1988-89 period, there were an estimated 1.64 million households where the householder did not work due to health reasons, a greater number of households than where the householder was unable to find work. Using nationally representative data, this study examines the characteristics and economic status of these households. Most of the householders not able to work because of illness or disability were: (1) male, (2) White, (3) older, and (4) not a high school graduate. Average after-tax income of these households was \$13,772, with total expenditures exceeding this income. Health care accounted for 7% of total expenses. Comparisons are also made with two other groups of households -- those where the householder was unable to find work and those where the householder was employed.

PARENTING THEMES IN FAMILY STORIES. Peter Martin, Dept. of HDFS, IA State Univ., Ames, IA 50011, Larry Dumka, AZ State Univ., Jerry Gale & Michelle Richards, Univ. of GA.

Parenting themes are highlighted from an indepth family interview on family stories. Three persons (i.e., a parent and her 2 adult daughters) were asked to recall stories about family members and to fill out a family-of-origin questionnaire. Four parenting themes emerged: The occurrence of child death came up in all 3 interviews. The decision to have children changed drastically across generations. Congruent with this, different generations engaged in different parenting behavior. Finally, the 2 siblings indicated remarkably different family of origin scores that could be related to their different focus on family stories stemming from differing parental lineages.

PARENTING A CHILD WITH DISABILITIES: A COMPARISON OF SINGLE- AND TWO-PARENT FAMILIES. Boyce, Glenna C., Early Intervention Research Institute, Utah State University, Logan, UT 84322-6580.

The purpose of this investigation was to ascertain, in families of children with disabilities, how life is different for families with a single mother than it is with two parents. Using the EIRI longitudinal studies of intervention data base, we compared a sample of 203 single mothers and 710 mothers in two-parent families as to their family demographic characteristics and their perceptions of stress, resources, social support, and family adaptability and cohesion. Statistically significant differences were found in family demographic characteristics and in perceptions of family functioning. Generally, single mothers were younger, had less education, lower incomes, and received more public assistance. Similar percents of mothers in single and two-parent families worked outside the home. All single mothers (caucasian and non-caucasian) reported less social support, resources, and family cohesion. Only the caucasian single mothers reported more stress and less adaptability when compared with the caucasian mothers in two-parent families. The relationships between the variables, investigating which variables most influence the family well-being, will be discussed.

SESSION 408-02

FAMILY PSYCHOLOGICAL FUNCTIONING: PERCEPTIONS OF STUDENTS AND SIBLINGS WITH AND WITHOUT CHRONIC PAIN. Thomas, Michael, Dept. of Psychology, University of Manitoba Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3T 2N2.

This study surveyed 200 university students and their similar aged siblings. Pain complaints for multiple locations, health history, depression, self concept, self reported disability, family functioning and sympathy for complaints were measured. Results indicated that opposite sex siblings were significantly different from same sex siblings for location of pain complaints but did not differ on variables of self concept and depression. Family functioning was perceived similarly by sibling pairs across pain complaints. Perceived family sympathy was significantly different between high/low pain sibling pairs as to source of family sympathy, pain location and degree of perceived disability. Pain complaints of siblings with common biological and environmental contexts regarding patterns of disability are discussed.

SESSION 408-03

THE FAMILY IN THE HOSPITAL: DIMENSIONS OF FAMILY CARE IN CRITICAL CARE UNITS, Chesla, Catherine A., Dept. of Family Health Care Nursing, Univ of California, San Francisco, CA 94143

This phenomenologic study compares theories of family care and actual practice of family-nursing in critical care units (CCU). In group interviews, 130 CCU nurses from eight hospitals, representing beginning through expert practice provided narratives of patient care episodes from recent practice. A subsample of 48 nurses were observed 3 times during their regular CCU practice. Hermeneutic interpretations of narrative and observational texts were completed and consensually validated by a research team of nurses and social scientists.

Institutional structures, professional norms and family-nursing skill levels impact the family care provided. Institutional structures systematically distance families from direct understanding of and involvement in patient care. Actual practice reveals professional expectations of family involvement only during birth, illness of a child or terminal illness. Differing family-nursing skill levels are evident but do not parallel nurses' skills in their general practice. CCU's which combine strict institutional prohibitions to family involvement and lower levels of family-nursing skills often result in conflictual family-provider relations.

SESSION 408-04

SELECTION OF HELPERS DURING ILLNESS AND EMOTIONAL DISTRESS. Oscarson, Renee, Dept. of Child Devel. & Family Studies, Purdue Univ., West Lafayette, IN 47906.

A structural model, developed from previous research findings and an extension of Litwak's task specific theory of group structure, corresponded to hypotheses that gender, marital status, and SES would have direct effects on amount of activity in various types of relationships and on the selection of a source of help during short physical illness and emotional distress. The hypotheses were tested using a portion ($n = 987$) of the International Social Survey data set. LISREL VI was used as a method of data analysis. The results supported the hypotheses that marital status and SES would influence preference for a source of help. However, gender did not influence selection of a helper. Both men and women reported that they would be more likely to turn to friends when needing "cheering up" than when wanting household tasks completed during a short illness.

SESSION 408-05

OLDER FAMILIES RESPONSES TO STRESSORS OF ADULT CHILDREN WITH MENTAL RETARDATION. Ellie Brubaker, Dept. of Soc./Anth., Timothy H. Brubaker, Fam. & Child Stud. Ctr., Miami Univ., Oxford, OH 45056.

Data were collected from families who provide care to adult family members with mental retardation ($N=388$). 96 families were interviewed in depth. The work of these older family caregivers is to provide care and to make future plans for their adult members with mental retardation. The physical, time, and financial ability to provide for the dependent family member are analyzed. The ability of families to make future plans for the dependent family member include financial, social, physical, and residential issues. Data regarding these issues are presented as well. These data are viewed from a contextual model (Brubaker and Brubaker, forthcoming) which examines families' responses to an encountered stressor. The difference between these family caregivers and others includes: the extent of time in which they experience the stressor; the response of society to the stressor they experience; the age of the caregiver and recipient of care; and the confining resources they encounter. Implications for family practitioners, family educators and policy are presented.

SESSION 408-06

CHARACTERISTICS OF MOTHERS OF GAY SONS WITH AIDS. Tagigiku, S., Brubaker, T., and Hennon, C., Family & Child Studies Ctr., 109 McGuffey, Miami Univ., Oxford, OH 45056.

This presentation describes the structural and social-psychological characteristics of mothers of gay sons with AIDS (n=31). Anonymous surveys were distributed at the AIDS Treatment Center, Univ. Hosp., Cincinnati, OH. Structural characteristics measured included: SES, age, marital status, race, number of children, religious classification and participation, length of time known son gay, HIV+, and current diagnosis (HIV-asymptomatic, -symptomatic, or AIDS). Social-psychological characteristics measured included: depression, caregiver anxiety, affection, and attitudes towards homosexuality. Results suggest characteristics differentiating high- and low-stressed mothers. Implications for family caregiving and professionals are discussed.

SESSION 408-07

FAMILY INFLUENCES ON CHILD MENTAL HEALTH IN PROBLEM DRINKING FAMILIES. Mark W. Roosa, Larry Dumka, Family Resources and Human Dev., Jenn-Yun Tein, Sandy Tweed, Program for Prevention Research, AZ State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-2502

We tested models of problem drinking families' influences on children's mental health in which family system strengths, family coping style, and family routines served as mediators or moderators of the stress-child mental health relationship. Both models were tested with data from interviews with parents and children in 303 families; one-half of the families had a problem drinking parent. Results showed that the mediator model fit the data well but that none of the family variables served as significant mediators of child mental health. Tests of the family variables as moderators showed that stable life events had a buffering effect on the stress-child mental health relationship. Implications for family theory and for interventions with problem drinking families are discussed.

SESSION 408-08

MANAGING FAMILY HEALTH CRISES: A COMPARISON OF HISPANIC AND ANGLO DUAL-EARNER COUPLES. Alicia S. Cook, Peggy S. Berger, Human Dev. & Family Studies, Colorado St. Univ., Ft. Collins, CO 80523, Robert DeCampo, Ruth Herrera, New Mexico St. Univ., Las Cruces, NM 88003.

Questionnaires assessing work and family issues were sent to 1000 Hispanic and Anglo university-employed support staff. A response rate of 64.5% was obtained. Health scenarios reflecting hypothetical family crises were presented and dual-earner husbands and wives were asked how they would manage their multiple roles in these situations. Work decisions, factors affecting decision-making, and the use of additional social supports were explored. Significant gender differences emerged. Hispanics and Anglos were similar in their decision-making but varied in their use of social supports. The findings support recent studies which suggest that kin networks play a crucial role in helping dual-income Hispanic families moderate conflict and stress.

SESSION 408-09

MANAGING FAMILY STRESS. Wesley Burr, Shirley Klein, Brent Harker, Russell McClure, Alan Taylor, Daniel Stuart, Paul Martin, Cynthia Doxey, Dept. of Fam. Sci., Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84604.

This study presents the results of a multi-faceted research project designed to make several contributions to the literature about family stress. Quantitative and qualitative data were gathered during in-depth interviews and observations with 51 families experiencing 6 different stressful situations. The 6 stressors were: bankruptcy, infertility, a child being institutionalized due to illness, a displaced homemaker, a child with muscular dystrophy, and a rebellious teenager. The research was designed to test and add to some of the ideas developed in a systems theory of family stress which was presented at the NCFR meetings in 1989. The findings provide support for the idea that there is a sequential pattern in the way families use coping strategies that are attempts to make first-order, second-order and third-order changes. The findings also discover that the dominant model describing the way family functioning responds to family stress, Koos' roller coaster model, is too simplistic. The data demonstrate that there are 5 patterns in the way overall family functioning responds to stress. The findings also deal with the previously unresearched question of how various aspects of family systems change under stress, and it was found that aspects such as communication and cohesion are affected quite differently from other aspects such as emotions and task performance. Findings will also be presented about which coping strategies tend to be more and less used, which are more and less helpful and which may be harmful as families try to cope with 6 different stressors.

SESSION 408-10

BEREAVED MOTHERS: THEN & NOW: A CONTEXTUAL APPROACH. Farnsworth, Elizabeth. Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24060.

This study assessed the impact of historical time on the experiences & treatment of bereaved mothers. Open-ended interviews were conducted with bereaved mothers paying attention to their early experiences with death & dying, historical context, circumstances of the child or children's deaths, responses of others, and diversity of mothers' responses. A contextual model of family stress was used to understand diversity of responses. Verbatim transcripts were subjected to content analysis. One's place in the stream of history seems to influence care, treatment, and perceptions of bereaved mothers. The death of a child seems to require adjustments throughout the life course of bereaved mothers. Implications for helpers are discussed.

SESSION 408-11

COPING WITH HEALTH AND FAMILY EVENTS: TWO STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELS.

Kim Eunkyung, Martin Peter. Dept. of Human Dev. and Fam. Studies, Iowa State Univ., Ames, IA 50010. Poon, L., Clayton, G., & Johnson, M. Univ. of Georgia.

We tested and compared two SEM for an older adults sample: a model on coping with health events and a model on coping with family events. 85 males and 153 females with a mean age of 80.04 were tested. Personality, life events, coping, and mental health were assessed. The data were analyzed with PLS Soft Modeling. The results show that exposure to more life events is a good predictor for coping especially for active coping with family events. Extraversion and anxiety also predicted active coping with health events. Both coping with health and family events did not predict any of the outcome variables. Mental health was predicted by low levels of anxiety, extraversion and social support in both models. The overall models show similar patterns of health coping and family coping, even though the predictors are different. The results in this study imply that the contextual of two structural equation models are similar in older adults.

SESSION 408-12

MEASUREMENT INTEGRITY OF THE FAMILY FUNCTIONING STYLE SCALE. David Sexton, Patricia Snyder, and Randall L. Scott, Department of Special Education and Habilitative Services, UNO, New Orleans LA 70148

We examined the measurement integrity of a family centered written survey, The Family Functioning Style Scale (Deal, Trivette, & Dunst, 1988), that has potential for use with families that contain an infant or toddler with a disability as part of the development of an Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP). Forty seven mothers having their children enrolled in early intervention programs completed the FFSS. Cronbach's alpha for total scores was 0.93. Data were subjected to a principal components analysis followed by rotation to the varimax criterion. Based on Cattell's "scree" test, five factors accounting for 70% of the variance were extracted. Results indicate that overall the FFSS did have reasonable psychometric integrity as indicated by the analyses. Therefore, interventionists and researchers can place more confidence in its use.

SESSION 408-13

MARRIAGE WORKS: SPOUSAL CAREGIVERS MAKE A DIFFERENCE FOR WOMEN WITH HEART DISEASE. Rankin, Sally, Dept. of Family Health Care Nursing, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, 94143-0606.

The purpose of this exploratory study is to compare the psychosocial profile (mood disturbance and satisfaction with family function) of women with heart disease who have spousal caregivers available to them with women who are being cared for by non-spousal caregivers. The social support offered by a spouse is theorized to buffer mood disturbance and to enhance satisfaction with family functioning. A convenience sample of married women with heart disease (n=24) were compared to a group of widowed, divorced, and never-married women (n=19) who were part of a larger study of patients and caregivers. Subjects completed the Profile of Mood States and the Family APGAR within six months of a major cardiac event (myocardial infarction, cardiac surgery, or major change in diagnosis). Significant differences on the PQMS depression subscale were revealed between married and unmarried women (t=10.21; p<.00001). Satisfaction with family function was also significantly higher for the married women (t=1.72; p=.05). Findings support the thesis that the marital relationship works to buffer the stresses encountered in heart disease. These exploratory findings suggest that unmarried women coping with heart disease may need greater community supports than married women.

CAREGIVERS TO PEOPLE WITH AIDS. Gabbay, Sarah G., Human Dev. & Family Studies, Co. State Univ., Ft. Collins, CO 80523.

The purpose of the study was to describe the behaviors, attitudes, and coping skills of caregivers to people with AIDS (PWAs) in a small metropolitan area in NC. Utilizing an ethnographic design based in symbolic interaction theory, 31 caregivers to PWAs were interviewed. Participants were found to have high degrees of filial responsibility, volunteerism, compassion, education, resourcefulness, and self esteem. A major component of health care delivery in AIDS was found to be family caregivers, who give care longer and for more hours per week than do volunteers.

This unique study describes the participation of family caregivers of PWAs in a small metropolitan area. The impact of AIDS caregiving on family systems of health, employment, finances, and interpersonal relations is discussed. Psychosocial issues for AIDS caregivers and PWAs are reviewed. Strategies for recruitment, training, and maintenance of caregivers are proposed.

SESSION 408-15

THE STIGMA OF AIDS: IMPLICATIONS FOR FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION Lambert, James D., & Brubaker, Timothy H., Family & Child Studies Center, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, 45056.

The number of AIDS victims and their families has grown dramatically in the past few years. In some situations, persons with AIDS and their families have experienced irrational public reaction (Bishop et. al, 1991). Further, There is an urgent need for theory to aid our understanding of this phenomenon. This will help family life educators to provide prevention and intervention training to those infected and their families.

This paper seeks to explain the stigma attached to AIDS by building on attribution theory(Weiner, 1992). The key constructs include a) structural variables(e.g. gender, proximity), b) social-psychological variables(e.g. homophobia, fear of contagion), c) causal controllability(Weiner,1992); and d) degree of stigmatization(Goffman,1963). Implications of this theoretical model for family life educators will be explicated.

THE STRESS-ILLNESS RELATIONSHIP IN HIV INFECTED MEN. Mary Kay DeGenova, Denise Patton, Dept. of Child Dev. & Fam. Stud., Purdue Univ., West Lafayette, IN 47907.

We examined whether or not a stress-illness relationship existed in men infected with HIV. A sample of HIV-infected men from Indiana (n=83) completed questionnaires. Stress was measured using an adaptation of the Schedule of Life Events by Holmes and Rahe. Illness was measured by a scale developed by the researchers with the help of nurses knowledgeable about HIV infection. The data were analyzed using multiple regression. After controlling for number of months diagnosed with HIV, social support, and age, stress in the last year predicted a significant portion of the variance of physical illness experienced in the last year. HIV-infected men who were under more stress reported higher illness scores. More importantly, the length of time one has been infected with HIV is only significant in predicting illness for those under high stress. Results support the thesis that there is a relationship between stress and illness in HIV-infected individuals. We suggest designing programs for HIV infected individuals to help deal and reduce the stress in their lives.

SESSION 408-17

AIDS ATTITUDES AND KNOWLEDGE AMONG NATIVE AMERICANS. Judy A. Kimberly, Dept. of Fam. & Cons. Sci., Miami Univ., Oxford, OH 45056.

In this study the attitudes and knowledge of AIDS were examined in a sample of 233 Native Americans living on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota. AIDS attitude and knowledge were measured using the AIDS Information and Opinion Survey developed by Wolitski and Rhodes (1988). The data were analyzed using various methods of descriptive statistics. As was hypothesized, respondents with higher levels of education were more often found in the high knowledgeable category than those with lower educational levels. There was no relationship between the overall attitude mean of respondents and their knowledge level. However, three of the sub-scales of attitude, perceived personal vulnerability, disease severity, and disease information, were significantly related to respondent's knowledge level. The need for accurate education information designed to reach several facets of the Native American community is emphasized that discussed, as well as areas in need of further investigation.

SESSION 408-18

Alzheimer's Caregiving Families at Risk. Ann Garwick, Daniel Detzner, and Pauline Boss.
Department of Family Social Science, U of Mn.,
St. Paul, MN 55108.

Discriminant analyses were conducted to develop a profile of caregiving families at risk for high conflict that impairs family functioning. Data were collected from 37 multigenerational families who volunteered to participate in a longitudinal study on dementia and family caregiving. Family perceptions were analyzed in verbatim transcripts of family interviews with the aid of the Minnesota Contextual Content Analysis computer program. Two observers rated the degree of family conflict in videotaped family discussions of caregiving. Families with spouse caregivers under the age of 65 were at greater risk for high dysfunctional conflict than families with older spouse caregivers. Caregiving families who emphasized negative emotion in their conversations about living with a member with Alzheimer's disease were at greater risk of high conflict than families who acknowledged disease-related changes and expressed a wider range of affect. Intervention needs to be designed for caregiving families who have difficulty resolving conflict.

SESSION 408-19

ADULT CHILDREN CARING FOR PARENTS WITH ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE: THE EFFECT OF EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND GENDER ON HEALTH AND OTHER MEASURES OF CAREGIVER WELL-BEING. Barber Clifton, HDFS, Colo. St. U., Ft. Collins, CO 80523

Survey data were collected from 157 adult children caring for parents with Alzheimer's Disease (AD). The sample included 87 caregivers employed either fulltime or part-time (75 dau. & 12 sons), and 70 caregivers not employed at time of the study (53 dau. & 17 sons). The ANOVA procedure on SPSS was used to investigate the main and interaction effects of employment status and gender on 5 caregiving impact measures: physical health, relationship/role strain, restrictions in social activity, objective burden, and subjective burden. Because of its confounding with employment status, age of the caregiver was treated as a covariate. Employment status did not significantly affect caregiver well-being. Caregiver gender as a main effect influenced all measures of caregiver well-being except objective burden; with daughters experiencing greater negative impacts than sons regardless of employment status. No significant interaction effects (employment status x caregiver gender) were found. Funded by the Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association.

SESSION 409-01

RESILIENCE FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH FEMALE SURVIVORS OF CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE. LaNae Valentine and Leslie Feinauer, Family Science Dept. Marriage & Family Therapy Program, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602.

The purpose of this study was to explore the experiences survivors of childhood sexual abuse have had which have helped to mitigate the early experience of sexual abuse. Participants in the study were selected by their response to a newspaper article on sexual abuse. Of the seventy respondents, 48% described themselves as well or adequately functioning with little or no emotional distress. Of those 48%, 25 women volunteered to participate in an interview designed to elicit from them the factors which they perceived important in helping them to survive the experience of childhood sexual abuse. All the interviews were audiotaped and transcribed. The computer program, ethnograph, was used to conduct a content and theme analysis of the transcribed sessions. This presentation will highlight the qualitative methodology, interview process, and the results of this study. Results will include an explication of the prevalent themes these women identified as important factors in their lives in assisting them to survive the experience of childhood sexual abuse. Discussion will include the implications these factors have for therapeutic intervention with victims of sexual abuse and their families.

SESSION 409-02

GETTING OUT OF ABUSIVE DATING RELATIONSHIPS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY. Rosen, Karen and Stith, Sandra, Dept. of FCD, VA Tech, 2990 Telestar Ct, Falls Church, VA 22042.

The present study uses a qualitative approach to examine how young women get out of abusive dating relationships. This study uses data gathered from 40 hours of in-depth interviews with ten different women who left abusive dating relationships. The purpose of the study is to develop an understanding of the process of ending these relationships. Factors which lead participants to decide to leave the relationships and resources used in making and carrying out the decision to leave are also considered. Implications for professionals working with women in abusive relationships will be presented.

Plan to attend the 1993 NCFR Annual Conference: November 5-10, 1993, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Baltimore, MD.

SESSION 409-03

THE IMPACT OF EXTERNAL RESOURCES ON CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE IN DATING RELATIONSHIPS. Katherine L. Johnson, Soc. Sci. Div., Niagara Commun. Col., Sanborn, NY 14132.

Hypotheses derived from social exchange theory; higher levels of conflict/violence will be reported in dating relationships in which at least one has few 'objective' resources (employment status, family income and parents education, ses) were tested with eighty-six dating couples. Conflict is calculated using six items measuring quarreling in the relationship. Physical violence is measured using the Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS). Two way analysis of variance was used. Conflict is highest when both partners are unemployed and when both partners are employed. This suggests that when both partners are employed other resources, like "time spent together" are low. When the parents of both partners educational status is low or when partner's ses is low, women report higher levels of conflict and violence. Women are also likely to experience more conflict when their partner's ses is low. Women use more violence when there is an imbalance in the total family income, or when the men's income is lower. Women are more likely to be physically aggressive toward men whose status is "different" from theirs, or whose status is low.

SESSION 409-04

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN PREMARITAL COUPLES: A SYSTEMS PERSPECTIVE. Busby, Dean M., and Killian, Kyle D., Dept. of Child, Fam. & Community Studies, Syracuse U., Syracuse, NY 13244.

This study tested the hypotheses that flexibility and stereotypical gender role attitudes are associated with premarital violence. These predictions were derived from the systems concept that open, flexible boundaries allow the exchange of information and resources between subsystems and tend to facilitate health. Couple systems characterized by rigidity and a lack of openness in attitudes and behaviors tend to be more conflictual and, therefore, are susceptible to incidences of physical violence. A national sample of 1712 couples was administered a 204 item questionnaire measuring compatibility and readiness for marriage. Within the subsample of 170 violent couples, roughly twice as many women as men engaged in physical violence against their partners, according to both self-report and partner perception. However, men were twice as likely as women to deny violence reported by their partners. The variables of flexibility, differences in gender role attitudes, and history of family violence significantly discriminated between violent and non-violent couples. Implications of the results and clinical recommendations for the treatment of violent and at-risk couples are discussed.

SESSION 409-05

CONFLICT RESOLUTION STRATEGIES AND MARITAL DISTRESS AS MEDIATING FACTORS IN THE LINK BETWEEN WITNESSING INTER-PARENTAL VIOLENCE AND WIFE BATTERING. Lerner, Pamela B., Lamke, Leanne K., and Pittman, Joe F. Department Family and Child Development, Auburn University, AL 36849.

This study investigated the mediating effects of conflict resolution strategies and marital distress in the link between men's family of origin violence and wife battering. Subjects were 1836 men who participated in the Second National Family Violence Survey. Witnessing of interparental violence was determined by asking subjects if, and how often, their father hit or threw something at their mother when they were teenagers. Conflict resolution strategies were assessed using the Reasoning and Verbal Aggression subscales of the Conflict Tactics Scales (CTS). Marital distress was measured by asking subjects how often in the past year they wondered whether they should continue their relationship. Wife battering was assessed using the Violence subscale of the CTS. All variables were entered into a path model (LISREL) to predict wife battering. Results revealed that the link between witnessing interparental violence and wife battering is mediated by ineffective conflict resolution strategies and marital distress. The findings further the understanding of the factors that mediate the intergenerational transmission of family violence.

SESSION 409-06

MALE PERPETRATED SPOUSE ABUSE WITHIN A CANADIAN SAMPLE: RESULTS OF A LONGITUDINAL STUDY. Sommer, Reena, Barnes, Gordon & Murray, Robert, Dept. of Family Studies, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Mb, R3T 2N2.

As part of the Winnipeg Health and Drinking Survey, this study reports the results of longitudinal research on spouse abuse among married and cohabiting males between the ages of 18 and 65 years of age. Our earlier findings two years ago reported that approximately 26% of our male sample engaged in some form of abuse against their intimate partners. This research examines the change in the rate of abuse and explores the relationship between its occurrence and changes in the rate of unemployment and other life stress events. When the rates of unemployment were compared during the past two years, we found it to increase from 2.5% to 6.7 percent; an change likely due to the current economic recession. The implications of our findings will be discussed.

COMPARISON OF SEXUALLY ABUSED AND NONABUSED WOMEN IN A NONCLINICAL SAMPLE. Janet Melby, Shirley Huck, and Martha Rueter, Center for Family Research, Iowa St. Univ., Ames, IA 50010

We compared traits of women sexually abused during childhood or adolescence with women who did not report such abuse using data from a sample of 451 women (49 who report having been abused). All women had been married for at least 13 years and had two or more children in the home. Correlational, cross-tab, and t-test analyses were used. Sexually abused women were significantly higher than nonabused women in reported depression, anxiety, hostility, and physical symptomology. For noncounseled women, past sexual abuse was negatively related to current sexual satisfaction; however the relationship was not significant for counseled women. Results support the thesis that sexual abuse during childhood or adolescence has continuing effects into later adult life. Receiving counseling appears to moderate the effects to some extent.

THE IMPACT OF PARENTAL SUPPORT ON ADJUSTMENT IN ADULT FEMALE SURVIVORS OF CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE. Woolley, Scott, Dept. of Human Development and Family Studies, Texas Tech Univ. Lubbock, TX 79409 and Feinauer, Leslie, Dept. of Family Science, Brigham Young Univ. Provo, UT. 84604.

The purpose of this study was to determine the significance of the influence of specific aspects of parental support on women who were sexually abused as children by someone other than their fathers. This study also investigated the possibility that perceived maternal and paternal support is more influential in women who were sexually abused as children than in women who were not. The effects of maternal and paternal support on adjustment in 39 adult women sexually abused as children and 31 adult women who were not sexually abused as children were investigated. A series of multiple regression analyses were used to analyze subjects' responses. Two aspects of adjustment were used: functioning without emotional distress and psychological well-being. The results showed a significant correlation in the abused and nonabused groups between functioning without emotional distress and both maternal and paternal support. A significant correlation was found between psychological well-being and both maternal and paternal support in the abused group. In the nonabused group, no significant correlation was found between psychological well-being and either maternal or paternal support. Results were discussed in terms of social learning theory, and implications for future research and clinical practice were explored.

VIOLENCE WITHIN MILITARY MARRIAGES: EXTENDING THE METHODOLOGY OF COUPLE DATA. Bohannon, Judy & Dosser, David, East Carolina Univ., Greenville, NC 27858 & Lindley, Gene, U. S. Navy (Ret.), New Bern, NC 27245

Using Szinovacz's (1983) model to analyze couple data regarding marital violence (contrasted to sampling spouses from different marriages), we studied 94 military couples' agreement about abusive behaviors and also looked at couple agreement on related attitudinal and behavioral marital issues. We found more violence in the military sample, greater couple agreement that they were violent, wives' reporting less husband abuse than husbands reported, and both spouses reporting greater wife abuse than Szinovacz found. However, we also found a high percentage of spouses who reported violence when the other spouse did not report the same, as did Szinovacz.

We found significant correlation coefficients for sex-role attitudes, adaptability, cohesion, and marital satisfaction for violent couples, indicating more agreement on these issues than on violence in the marriage. Non-violent couples also had significant agreement; however, their means and SDs were higher, indicating violent couples had more traditional sex-role attitudes, less cohesion and adaptability and lower marital satisfaction scores.

Couple data revealed a higher rate of violence than would have been seen if only one spouse had reported. We recommend using couples to study spouse abuse and also further study of military couples' rates of violence.

CONSUMER SATISFACTION WITH AN INTER-CHURCH MARRIAGE PREPARATION PROGRAM: IMPLICATIONS FOR PROGRAM DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT. Mary Russell, Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6T 1W5, and Roseanne Farnden Lyster, BC Coun. for the Family, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6H 3H1.

Consumers of marriage preparation programs have typically indicated high rates of satisfaction with such programs. However, evaluations in the past have not examined program components individually, nor have they determined the extent to which couple or program characteristics are associated with satisfaction levels. The present study surveyed 196 couples who had completed an inter-church marriage preparation program. Results indicate that although satisfaction was generally high, it varied by component of the program, age of participants and timing of delivery. Results suggest that younger couples benefit more from concrete information about finances and parenting, while older couples benefit more from communications training. Participation in the program less than two months prior to the wedding yielded less benefit to couples. These results are discussed in terms of program implications.

SESSION 409-11

RELIGIOUS FUNDAMENTALISM AND THE WORK/FAMILY INTERFACE: THE CASE OF MARRIED WOMEN. Gary L. Hansen, Dept. of Soc., 500 Garrigus Bldg., U. of KY, Lexington, KY 40546-0215.

This study examines whether fundamentalism is associated with a variety of work variables, whether the same variables are associated with working for pay among women who differ on fundamentalism, and whether level of fundamentalism affects the relationship between work and both well-being and marital variables. Data were obtained from 3,681 married, female respondents included in the National Survey of Families and Households. Respondents were divided into high, medium, and low fundamentalism groups. Results indicate that fundamentalism is associated with a variety of work variables, that a different configuration of variables predict working for pay among low fundamentalist women than others, and that fundamentalism affects the relationships between some work and well-being/marital variables. These results suggest that fundamentalism alters the nature of the work/family interface in ways family professionals must consider.

SESSION 409-12

THE WORK OF THE FAMILY: PERSPECTIVES FROM RELIGIOUS PUBLICATIONS. Jo Lynn Cunningham, Dept. of Child and Family Studies, The Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-1900.

One way in which religion influences families is through publications presenting a "Christian perspective on the family." Such publications often are from a structure-functional perspective and are based on a traditional model of the family. The family's task typically is presented as the same as--or a means to attain--the task of the church. A traditional and hierarchical family structure then is presented. Responsibilities of individuals are described to support accomplishment of the family's work. Among the issues for consideration are those concerning the relationship between perspectives in these publications and those of family studies professionals, the responsibility of both family life educators and professionals in religious institutions to be familiar with this relationship, and effective ways to work with individuals coming from this perspective.

SESSION 409-13

WORK/FAMILY INTERFACE: IMPLICATIONS FOR RELIGION AND FAMILY LIFE. Chenoweth, L., Martin, J., and Engelbrecht, J. Texas Woman's Univ., Denton, TX 76204.

The purpose was to assess family and work satisfaction of employed mothers. A survey was distributed at 20 child care facilities for a sample of 331 mothers. Questions addressed satisfaction with emotional support from friends (mean=3.93), children (3.74), relatives (3.70), spouse (3.69) and church (3.52). Respondents rated no support variables as having positive effect on work. Support from church (mean=3.37) differed significantly by adequacy of income. One-third of respondents perceived no emotional support from church. Compared to support from other groups, satisfaction with church support was rated lowest. The church can address the sense of isolation by offering opportunities to strengthen friendships and families. We must identify ways to meet both spiritual and social needs. Additional implications relate to the difference in support by income adequacy.

SESSION 409-14

WOMEN, WORK, AND RELIGIOSITY. Bruce A. Chadwick and Dean Garrett, Center for Studies of the Family, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602.

We tested the relationship between working outside the home and the religious beliefs and behaviors of women living along the Wasatch Front in Utah. Time constraints, secular values in the workplace and non-religious friendships were studied as possible reasons why working may be related to lower levels of religious beliefs and religious behaviors of women in the labor force. In addition, we examined the impact that the women perceive their working or not working has on their relationship with husband and children. Eighty-five percent of the sample were members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and most of the analysis focused on LDS women. But there are sufficient women from other religious denominations and irreligious women to make comparisons. A random sample of 3,000 women between 20-60 years of age was selected by the R.L. Polk Corp. Data were collected via mail questionnaire during the spring of 1991. Three follow-up mailings produced a response rate of 50%. Working was measured as current employment and as a percent of adult life a woman has worked. Religiosity included beliefs and private, public, and family practices. Several measures of family structure and process were also included. The results reveal that work has a very modest relationship to religiosity and it appears that the link that does exist is reciprocal. Less religious women are more likely to enter the labor force than for religious women to lose their faith or to become less active after they start working.

SESSION 409-15

PERCEIVED PARENTING STYLE AND ADOLESCENT RELIGIOUS VALUES. Luft, Gary, Sch. of Home Ec & Fam. Ecol., U. of Akron, Akron, OH. 44325-6103

Predictions that late adolescents' perceptions of parental communication, nurturance, and control would be positively related to religiosity and negatively related to orthodoxy were tested. Maternal nurturance and communication were negatively related to daughters' ($n = 135$) orthodoxy. Maternal nurturance and communication were positively related to sons' ($n = 85$) religiosity. Paternal nurturance was negatively related to sons' orthodoxy. Paternal communication was positively related to daughters' religiosity. The same general pattern of associations was revealed by regression analysis, explaining 4-7% of the variance in religiosity and orthodoxy. Gender of adolescent and parent may be important in understanding how parents influence the religious practices and beliefs of their children. However, nurturing parents may tend to be religious and orthodox, thereby having children who are also religious and orthodox.

SESSION 409-16

INTERGENERATIONAL RELIGIOUS VALUE CONSISTENCY: MOTHERS AND ADOLESCENTS. Anderson, Sharon L. and Palkovitz, Rob Dept. of Ind. & Fam. Studies, U of DE, Newark, DE 19716.

Based on previous research on intergenerational religious value transmission, it is difficult to describe and explain the similarity between parent-child value systems and to determine the degree of parent-child value transmission.

This study examined the relationships between mothers' and adolescents' religious values and behaviors. Forty-five mother-child dyads, from two private, accredited religious high schools representing 11 religious denominations, independently completed an Intergenerational Religious Value Survey and a Religious Behavior Survey. Pearson product-moment correlations, matched pair comparisons, and frequency distributions were used to analyze the data.

These data indicated a pattern of intercorrelations between mother and child religious values and behaviors with strongest correlations between child values and behaviors and maternal and child behaviors. Although one cannot make a definitive statement of causality, there is a convincing implication that value transmission does occur as a result of the child's modeling the values and behaviors of the parent. The importance of parental modeling is supported by these data.

SESSION 409-17

DENOMINATIONAL PERCEPTIONS OF STRESS AND PROVISION OF SUPPORT SERVICES FOR CLERGY. Michael L. Morris, Priscilla White Blanton, Lane Morris, Dept. of Child & Fam. Stud., Univ. of TN, Knoxville, TN 37996.

The purpose of the present study was to examine what various denominations perceive about stress in the lives of their clergy families and also to determine the types of supportive services being provided by denominations. The sample of the study included 33 denominations each with more than 200,000 U.S. members. The individual who was most knowledgeable about support services from each of the denominations was identified and sent a copy of the Denominational Perceptions of Clergy Stress Inventory (DPSCI) and the Denominational Support Services Checklist (DSSC). The DPSCI is a 41 item Likert-type questionnaire assessing perceptions of five domains of external stressors. The DSSC is a checklist of 20 support services. Findings from the study indicated that denominations were aware of the demands created by stressors for clergy families, particularly from the financial management and benefits, personal stress, and family systems domains. In terms of the support services being provided, denominations were similar to the private business sector, in that a majority were offering those services that are mandated by the federal government.

SESSION 409-18

AVAILABILITY OF FAMILY LIFE SPAN CONCEPTS IN RELIGION AND PRE-SEMINARY COURSES. Covey, Martin. Dept. of Family and Child Ecology, Mich. St. Univ., E. Lansing MI 48824.

Successful work with families requires that a minister interact with individuals and families in a manner characterized by understanding, empathy, and caring. The study attempted to discover what training in family concepts is available to undergraduate clergy students.

Content analysis was conducted on the undergraduate catalogues and selected course syllabi of five liberal arts colleges that offered a religion or pre-seminary degree. The adult section of the Framework For Life-Span Family Life Education was used as the instrument. Family life concepts in the categories of human development and ethics were covered most in the selected course syllabi. Less attention was given to the concepts relating more specifically to family life. The variables in the category of education about parenthood were not found in any of the syllabi.

The results of this research imply that a minister's educational training in family-life issues emphasizes the micro level of the developing individual and the macro level issues of society and ethics.

SESSION 409-19

CONTENT ANALYSIS OF CHRISTIAN FAMILY MAGAZINES. Ruth Sather Sorenson and John D. Sorenson, Dept. of Sociology, Augustana College, Sioux Falls, SD 57197

Previous studies have reviewed books on marriage and family written from a Christian perspective. Analysis has focused upon claimed source of authority, roles prescribed for males and females marriage, and attitudes toward "Christian" parenting.

Each magazine in the present study was examined for presentation of roles for women in the family, the "right" way to rear children and carry on daily living. Women's magazines tend to focus on the mother role in a traditional manner. Little support was given for women's careers. Most magazines are laden with advertising for resources from a Christian perspective. Consequently, the impact of advertising is an area that may need further examination.

SESSION 410-1

FAMILY AS AN INFLUENCE ON EARLY TO MIDDLE ADOLESCENT CAREER DEVELOPMENT. Rosario Golia, Peter, Ph.D., Individual & Family Studies, Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, MI 48859
Keith, Joanne, Ph.D., Family & Child Ecology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824

This study examined the multidimensional influences of family upon early to middle adolescent career development. The research focused on the importance of family influences on the formation of adolescent career interests, as well as adolescent perspectives of the family's role in their career development. Data was collected in a panel study of Michigan families (n = 83) using in-home interviews. Stepwise multiple regression was used to test models of development. What this study found was that, regardless of family type, early to middle adolescence is a period when career choices become more sex-role stereotyped, and male and female career development during this period are two separate and different processes. Males were socialized towards occupations that require high levels of responsibility and skills and span a variety of fields, such occupations tend to be prestigious, well-paid, male-dominated professions. Females tended toward lower paying service occupations. The findings of this study suggest that a theoretical perspective that focuses primarily on female career development merits further research.

SESSION 410-2

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN AGE & GENDER OF EARLY ADOLESCENTS AND PARENT-CHILD COMMUNICATION

Thompson, Christine & Keith, Joanne
Family & Child Ecology, Michigan State University

This study examined family communication patterns among early adolescents and their parents specifically focusing upon age and gender differences. A statewide sample of 230 parents and early adolescents completed the Parent-Adolescent Communication scale consisting of subscales measuring openness and problems. A multiple analysis of variance repeated measure design was utilized with age and gender of child as the independent variables. The early adolescents rated their mothers significantly higher than their fathers on both openness and problems. Girls rated their fathers more problem-free than did boys. Older boys viewed communication with their fathers as more problematic than did younger boys. Fathers rated 13-year-old girls significantly lower on openness than did any other age category.

SESSION 410-3

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ADOLESCENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF ATTACHMENT-PROMOTING PARENTAL BEHAVIORS IN INTACT AND STEPFAMILIES. Connor M. Walters-Chapman, Department of Family, Child, & Consumer Sciences, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306; Steven F. Walters-Chapman, Project Coordinator, Family Mediation Project, Leon County Courthouse, Tallahassee, FL 32301.

Gender differences in adolescent attachment, perceptions of parental attachment-promoting behaviors, and predictors of adolescent attachment in intact and stepfamilies were examined. 433 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. The sample included 75 stepfamily subjects and 306 intact family subjects. The data were analyzed using Chi-square, t-test, and Logistic Regression procedures. Significant differences in percentages for secure attachment and perceptions of parental attachment-promoting behavior were found by gender and family structure. Predictors of secure attachment differed by gender and family structure as well. Results support the idea that differential parenting facilitates attachment for male and female adolescents in intact and stepfamilies.

ADOLESCENT SELF-DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY COHESION AND ADAPTABILITY: A META-ANALYSIS. Judy Watson Tiesel, Family Social Science, U. of MN, St. Paul, MN 55108.

Conflicting findings emerge from studies relating adolescents to family functioning. A meta-analytic review was conducted on 19 research studies to examine the relationship between adolescent self-development and family functioning as measured by FACES II or III. Results show a significant mean effect for self-development and cohesion, adaptability, and family type. Significant differences emerged between the self-development measures: no discernable effect for identity, but a large effect for individuation measures.

SESSION 411-1

PERCEPTIONS OF FEMINISM'S INFLUENCE ON FAMILIES, McKinney, Michelle, A. & Christensen, Donna, H. University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721.

The purpose of this study was to solicit undergraduate college students attitudes about feminism's influence on the family and how these attitudes can be understood by discerning identification with and perceived future application of the dimensions of the women's movement to their own lives.

The study participants were 250 undergraduates. Forced response measures assessed personal expectations concerning family domains. Open-ended questions assessed feminism's influence on the family and were coded as being positive, negative or neutral. In addition to presenting an understanding of student's attitudes of feminism's influence on families, a discriminant analysis was used to predict positive or negative perceptions.

SESSION 411-2

PATERNAL INVOLVEMENT AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF GENDER EXPECTATIONS. Constance Hardesty, DeeAnn Wenk, and Carolyn Morgan. Department of Sociology, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019.

Research suggests that increased involvement of fathers in family labor may encourage children to develop egalitarian views and expectations toward work, marriage and family. However, the consequences of father involvement and the way in which the consequences vary according to the nature of that involvement, have not been adequately researched. This paper argues that the development of egalitarian expectations depends less on the extent of father participation in family labor and more on the nature of that involvement. Men who are highly involved in the family but who hold negative attitudes toward women, who adopt authoritarian parenting styles, and who engage in male dominated systems of control within the family may influence children to develop non-egalitarian expectations. In contrast, children in families with no father present or with fathers who hold positive attitudes toward women, and who deviate from patriarchally defined systems of parenting and control, may develop more egalitarian views.

The National Survey of Children, a longitudinal survey of 2000 children from 1977 to 1987 is used to examine paternal involvement at various stages of childhood and the subsequent effects on expectations of egalitarianism in work, marriage, and family in young adulthood.

SESSION 411-3

ATTITUDES TOWARD GENDER ROLES IN THE FAMILY: A COMPARISON OF WOMEN AND MEN IN DUAL AND SINGLE EARNER FAMILIES. Margaret L. Cassidy and Bruce O. Warren, Dept. of Soc. & Anth., Univ. of WI-Eau Claire, Eau Claire, WI 54702.

The relationship between family employment status and attitudes toward gender roles in the family is examined for 295 married college graduates. Tested is the hypothesis that individuals in dual earner families will be more supportive of nontraditional family gender roles compared to those in single earner families. Attitudinal differences between women and men are also examined, as well as the effects of selected demographic factors and family background variables on gender roles in the family are assessed using a nine item scale. Multiple regression is used to analyze the data. The results indicate that individuals in dual earner families, women, and people with employed mothers express greater support for nontraditional gender roles, while parents are less supportive. The findings suggest an important link between work experiences, lifestyle choices, and gender role attitudes.

SESSION 411-4

EMPLOYMENT AND PARENTAL STATUS, AND WOMEN'S GLOBAL AND SPECIFIC SEX-ROLE ATTITUDES. Bullers, Susan. Soc.Dept., SUNY at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY. 14260.

This study explores the relationships between women's sex-role attitudes and their employment/parental statuses. It is hypothesized that experiences in specific employment and parental statuses will predict the corresponding, specific sex-role attitudes more strongly than those experiences will predict broad, "global" sex role attitudes. These hypotheses are tested on a sample of 437 married female respondents from the 1985 General Social Survey. Each of three sex-role attitude items (one employment-related item, one employment/parental related item, and one global item) are regressed on parental and employment status, controlling for age. As predicted, employment and parental statuses are not significant predictors of the global sex-role attitude responses. However, employment status is a significant predictor of the employment-specific sex-role attitude, and employment and parental statuses are both significant predictors of the employment/parental sex-role attitude.

SESSION 412-1

RELATIONSHIPS WITH PARENTS, EXPERIENCES AT WORK, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING IN ADULTHOOD. Roberts, Robert E. L. Departments of Sociology and Gerontology, University of Southern California. Los Angeles, CA. 90089-0191.

This research examines stability and change in the relative contributions of work experiences and relationships with parents to an adult child's psychological well-being over the life course. Role-identity theory is used to specify the mechanisms through which both work and family influence well-being and how their influence may change over the child's lifetime. The central hypothesis drawn from the theory is that the contribution of parent-child affectual closeness to a child's psychological well-being will diminish relative to the influence of work experiences over the child's adult life. The data are from two sets of parents and children who participated in the 1971 and 1985 waves of the University of Southern California Longitudinal Study of Generations. The first group consists of 138 elder parent/middle age child pairs (G1/G2a: mean ages in 1971 were 65 and 44, respectively). The second group contains 345 middle age parent/young adult child pairs (G2b/G3: mean 1971 ages were 44 and 19, respectively). Hierarchical regression analysis is used to estimate the relative contributions of child's work satisfaction and affectual closeness with parents to the child's ratings of positive mood, negative affect, avowed happiness, and depression. The results support the general hypothesis: work satisfaction became a more important predictor of child's psychological well-being than parent-child closeness with increasing age. The results suggest that role-identity salience may mediate the influence of work and family contexts on psychological well-being over the life course.

SESSION 412-2

THE IMPACT OF HUSBANDS' RETIREMENT ON WIVES' MARITAL QUALITY. Vinick, Barbara H., and Record-Stanley, Estelle, VA Normative Aging Study, VAMC, Bedford, MA 01730.

Social constructions of retirement foster competing views of its impact to re-vitalize or de-vitalize marriage. Using a prospective design, this study compared wives' assessment of marital quality before and after husbands' retirement. Change in assessment was then related to contextual changes accompanying retirement--employment and health of husband and wife, income, and children in the home. Wives (N=61) were interviewed at baseline prior to husbands' retirement and one year after husbands' retirement. Comparison of summary scores of Spanier's Dyadic Adjustment Scale, administered at both times, indicated continuity in marital quality. Multiple regression analysis found that income change and change in husband's health contributed most to marital-quality change among wives, with change in wife's employment status also contributing. Weakness of contextual-change variables to predict marital-quality change invites investigation of other factors, such as changes in activities pre-to post-retirement.

SESSION 412-3

FAMILY, WORK, AND THE ELDERLY: A MAINE PERSPECTIVE. S.B. Coleman, W.C. Bailey, and M.J. Turner. Dept. of Home Economics, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701.

The goal of this study was to identify personal and family characteristics that determine employment status among the elderly in the state of Maine. A randomly selected sample of 2001 adults over the age of 60 was collected by telephone interview in 1989 for a state agency providing services to the elderly. 20.2% were still employed, while 9.4% were seeking employment but unable to find it. Chi-square analysis was conducted to determine the relationship between gender, marital status, age, education, and income above 100% of poverty and nine questions related to employment or the seeking of employment. Results indicated that younger, married males whose income was above 100% of poverty tended to be in the work force. Regression analysis was performed which suggested that age, health limitations, and gender were the determinants of employment status. Family characteristics appear to have little relationship to employment status of elders. Policy implications will be discussed.

SPOUSES EMPLOYMENT/RETIREMENT PATTERNS AND MARITAL HAPPINESS. Szinovacz, Maximiliane, Department of Sociology, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, VA 23529.

This paper explores how couples' combined employment/retirement status impacts a) on each spouse's marital happiness, and b) on the discrepancies between spouses' perceptions of marital happiness. Preliminary data analyses based on a subsample of the National Survey of Families and Households (N=709) show the following trends: retired husbands with recently retired wives report relatively low marital happiness; marital happiness is relatively high for wives in a husband retired-wife housewife arrangement; employed husbands with long-term retired wives tend to report significantly lower marital happiness than their wives when compared to husbands in other employment/retirement groups; couples with retired husbands and housewives are most likely to have similar perceptions of marital happiness.

SESSION 414

DEFENSE REDUCTION: IMPACT ON FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES. Roger H. Rubin, Dept. of Fam. & Comm. Dev., Univ. of MD, Marie Mount Hall, College Park, MD 202742.

Participants: Robert Stein (Fam. Ctr. Prog., Dept. of Defense, Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-4000) "Transition Policies and Programs from the DOD"; Dena Targ (Ch. Dev. & Fam. Stud. Dept., CDFS Bldg., Purdue Univ., West Lafayette, IN 47907) "Impact on Communities: What Some Have Done."

Presider: Gary L. Bowen, Sch. of Soc. Wk., Univ. of NC, Chapel Hill, 223 E. Franklin St., CB3500, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3550.

What happens to families and communities when the military is downsized? This is the central issue of this session. Included will be an examination of former military personnel who have returned to their communities, and the impact on minorities, parents, the elderly, and marriages. How are communities dependent on the military responding? A review of transition policies and programs from the Department of Defense and examples of what some communities have done will be presented.

FAMILY SUPPORT CENTERS AND THE WORKPLACE. Dennis K. Orthner, Human Services Lab, School of Social Work, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3570.

Participants:

Phyllis Hutton Raabe (Sociology Department, University of New Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana 70148) Family Support Services in Corporations.

Jo Ann Jones (Human Services Lab, School of Social Work, U. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3570) Family Support Services in the Community.

Richard Brown (AU CPD/DPF, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-5712) Family Support Centers in the Armed Forces.

Betty Boling (Human Resources, CB#1045, UNC-CH, Chapel Hill, NC 27599) Family Support Services in the University.

In the last ten years, growing attention has been given to family support center initiatives, an idea which began at the turn of the century with settlement houses and company towns. However, family literature does not reflect the growing interest that the initiatives have espoused. This symposium will consist of four presentations on actual support centers in various settings: the armed forces, community settings, corporate settings, and university settings. The first presentation will focus on how family support centers were developed for the armed services, how they directed their educational efforts, and how they functioned during a period of major reorganization. The second discussion will trace the new development of a family support center in Richmond County, NC. The third discussion will explore the rationale behind family support centers in corporations, the benefits they provide for both employer and employee, and the provisions of a family support center at several major businesses. The fourth presentation will focus on the Dependent Care Program at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, its rationale, and its provisions.

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SESSION 416

EFFECTS ON FAMILIES: HIV INFECTION/AIDS. Cohen, Felissa L. College of Nursing, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL 60612

Participants:

Patsdaughter, C.A., McShane, Ruth E., Bumbalo, Judith A. (School of Nursing, Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI 53201) Families of Origin with Adult Children with AIDS.

Cohen, Felissa L., Nehring, Wendy M., Malm, Katherine C., Harris, Donna (College of Nursing, Univ. of Illinois at Chicago, IL 60612) Families of Children with Perinatally Acquired HIV Infection.

Nehring, Wendy M., Cohen, Felissa L. (College of Nursing, Univ. of Illinois at Chicago, IL 60612) Foster Family Care of Children with HIV/AIDS.

Bunting, Sheila M. (College of Nursing, Wayne State Univ., Detroit, MI) Biological and Affiliative Family Caregivers of Persons with AIDS.

Discussant: Brubaker, Timothy H. (Family and Child Studies Center, Miami University, Oxford, OH 45056

This symposium focuses on the effects of HIV infection and AIDS on families. Today, family is broadly defined: family of origin, foster or adoptive family, circle of friends, living partner, or caregiver. Although there has been systematic study of family relationships and chronic illness, little research has directly addressed family issues related to AIDS (e.g., Macklin, 1989). This symposium consists of four papers that report on research addressing the impact of AIDS on various types of families: (a) families of origin in which an adult child has AIDS, (b) families of children who acquired HIV infection during the perinatal period, (c) natural and foster families of children with AIDS, and (d) family and friend caregivers of adults with AIDS. Applying previous family theory and research to the problem of HIV/AIDS and deriving new theoretical and research knowledge will greatly enhance the development of targeted assessments and interventions.

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SESSION 417

BALANCING WORK AND FAMILY: AN EVALUATION OF WORK-TIME FLEXIBILITY. Linda Duxbury, School of Business, Carleton U., Ottawa, Can. K1S 5B6

Participants:

Christopher Higgins (School of Business, U of Western Ontario, London, Can. N6A 3K7) Studying Work and Family: A Methodological Primer.

Linda Duxbury (S. of Business, Carleton U., Ottawa, Ont., Can. K1S 5B6) An Empirical Assessment of the Impact of Work-time Flexibility.

Catherine Lee (School of Psychology, U. of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont. Can., K1N 6N5) Coping with Work-Family Conflict.

Discussant: Barbara Gutek (Dept. of Management and Policy, U. of Arizona, Tuscon, AZ 85721.

While alternative work schedules have the potential to enhance an individual's ability to cope with work family conflict there is little empirical evidence currently available on this issue. In this symposium we will report on the results of a large empirical study (22,000 respondents) whose primary objective was to examine the relationship between alternative work arrangements and the ability to cope with work and family role demands. Specifically we will report on the major findings of our study with respect to the impact of work time flexibility on three outcomes: perceived stress, depressed mood and work-family conflict. These outcomes will all be considered with respect to gender, lifecycle stage, job type, and family situation.

1993 NCFR Conference Theme: Moral Discourse on Families. Program Vice President: **William J. Doherty**, University of Minnesota. Contact the NCFR for an Application Form and Instructions, 612-781-9331.

THE STUDY OF FAMILY ADAPTATION IN THE U.S. MILITARY: IS A FRESH PERSPECTIVE NEEDED? Gary L. Bowen, School of Social Work, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 223 E. Franklin St., Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3550.

Participants:

Bowen, Gary L. & Orthner, Dennis K. (School of Social Work, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3550). Family Patterns and Adaptation in the U.S. Army: A Double ABC-X Perspective.

Pittman, Joe F. (Auburn University, Alabama 36849-5601). Adolescents on the Move: A Profile of At-Risk Air Force Adolescents with Policy Recommendations.

Gade, Paul A. (U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences, Alexandria, VA 22333). The Life-Course Perspective: A New Approach to Understanding the Impacts of Military Service on Families.

Janofsky, Barbara A. & Kerner-Hoeg, Susan (Caliber Associates, Fairfax, VA 22033). War Time Mobilization and its Effects on Families.

Discussants: Call, Vaughn R.A. (Center for Demography and Ecology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI 53706); Nelson, John P. (Family Policy Support and Services, Department of the Defense, Washington, DC, 22022)

Service in the armed forces involves more than just an occupational choice; it is the selection of a lifestyle that permeates almost every aspect of a person's life. Paralleling and supporting an upsurge in policy and program initiatives in support of military families over the last ten years, there has been a proliferation of research on the interface between work and family demands in the U.S. Military, and the influence of this interface on the level of adaptation that service members and their families make to the military lifestyle. The "Double ABC-X" model of family stress and adaptation and its various iterations have served as dominant paradigms in framing many of these investigations.

This symposium first reviews the findings from two empirical investigations that have used the Double ABC-X framework as their organizing perspective for conceptualizing and understanding the family adaptation process. It then establishes a need for an alternative to the Double ABC-X model for addressing the long-term effects of military service on individuals and families. Life-course theory is offered as a framework for meeting this need. Several specific, current, policy-relevant research questions that can be addressed best by a life course perspective are presented.

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MIDLIFE WOMEN: WORK AND FAMILY. Anne Rankin Mahoney, Dept. of Soc., Univ. of Denver, Denver, CO 80208.

Participants:

Lyn Richards, Dawn Simon, Cathy Lewis, Carmel Seebold (Dept. of Soc., La Trobe Univ., Bundoora, Vic. 3083, Australia). "Private Transitions in Public View: The Social Construction of Menopause."

Jacquelyn B. James (Henry A. Murray Res. Ctr., Radcliff Col., 10 Garden St., Cambridge, MA 02138). "The Journey from College Graduation in 1964 to Midlife: Patterns and Traditionality of Employment, Occupational Attitudes and Psychological Well-being."

Beatrice H. Bagby (Adult Life & Aging, Univ. of IL Coop. Ext. Serv., Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, IL 61801). "Setting the Stage for Old Age."

Trudy B. Anderson (Dept. of Hum. Dev., Univ. of NC, Greensboro, NC 27412-5001). "Impact of Women's Employment/Retirement Status on the Marital Relationship"

Discussant: Anne Rankin Mahoney.

Much of our emphasis on women, family, and work issues in recent years has centered around younger families in which both parents or a single parent attempt to juggle family and work. This symposium focuses on the interplay of family and work issues for women in midlife (45-early 60). As working families age, and as more and more women at every age move into the work force, the impact of work issues on midlife women and the impact of the needs of midlife women on work organizations will draw increasing attention from family professionals. In midlife, as in young adulthood, they must create their own personal solutions for ways to balance new work challenges, perhaps even peak performance years, with the hot flashes of menopause, early retirement of spouses, and caretaking of aging parents. Women in midlife find they are reaping the costs and benefits of earlier decisions about whether to interrupt their careers to rear young children--and sometimes these costs are different than they had anticipated. The interactions between work and family take different forms for midlife women and younger women, but the impact on families and individuals are no less important in later years and some issues remain strikingly constant.

This symposium, MIDLIFE WOMEN: WORK AND FAMILY, brings together a groups of researchers and educators to focus discussion and raise questions about this fascinating and increasingly central set of family and feminist issues.

SESSION 420

WORK AND FAMILY STRESS: ISSUES OF GENDER. Ramona Marotz-Baden, Dept of Health & Human Development, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT 59717.

Participants:

Zvonkovic Anisa, Schmiede Cynthia & Hall Leslie

(Human Development & Family Sciences, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331) Work/Family Spillover and It's Connection to Individual and Marital Outcomes for Husbands and Wives.

Kiger Gary & Riley Pamela (Dept. of Sociology, Utah State

University, Logan UT 84332) The Influence of Patriarchy on Gender Inequities in Household Labor and Child Care.

Herrera Ruth & DelCampo Robert (Dept. Home Economics, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003) Family Roles and Rules: The Impact of Wives' Employment Outside the Home.

Marotz-Baden Ramona (Dept of Health & Human

Development, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT 59717) Daughters-in-law and Stress in Two-Generation Farm Families.

Price Dorothy & Dunlap Lonnie (Dept. of Child,

Consumer and Family Studies, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164) The Role of Gender in Transition to the Work Role by Young Adults.

Discussant: Voydanoff Patricia (Center for Study of

Family Development, University of Dayton, Dayton OH 45469)

This symposium reports the findings of 5 studies exploring the association between various work/employment patterns, gender, and family functioning. Although using different populations, all used a common model of work, stress and family functioning. These data suggest powerful influences of "appropriate" societal gender roles on family behavior. The Oregon researchers report that pride in one's work contributes positively to individual and marital well-being, while the perception that one's work makes uncontrollable time demands and that one's work preoccupies one's free time is negatively associated with well-being for both men and women. The Utah researchers found that gender inequities in household labor and childcare remain after controlling for wife's relative contribution to family income, husband's time availability and gender ideology, suggesting that a patriarchal structural base influences gender power relations. In New Mexico, hypothesized differences in family roles and expectations between Hispanics and Anglos were not supported. However, there were significant gender differences, regardless of ethnicity, in gender role expectations and perceived family rules. In the Montana study of two-generation farm families, daughters-in-law reported the highest stress levels. Their stress levels were correlated with their lack of inclusion in family business decision making as well as with variables which were correlated with stress for their husbands. The Washington researchers found that, while community events, family environment and individual coping style were related to stress, each of these variables operate differently when life stage and gender were controlled.

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SESSION 421

ETHICAL DILEMMAS IN FAMILY THERAPY: VIDEO PRESENTATION. Dean M. Busby, and Steven M. Harris, Dept. of Human Dev., Marr. & Fam. Therapy Prog., Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, NY 13244.

Presentation of instructional videotape and discussion.

This workshop will be a presentation of a new instructional video produced by Newhouse Communications, Syracuse, NY. The video contains eight marriage and family therapy scenarios. Each scenario depicts ethical dilemmas frequently encountered by marriage and family therapists. Scenarios are set up to illustrate two or more ethical codes as outlined in the AAMFT Code of Ethics. The presenters will show some of the different scenarios, and lead a discussion based on the material in each scenario. Ethical codes illustrated within the video will be discussed, and an example of how to lead a classroom discussion about the scenarios will be presented. The presenters' research has shown that for one class of therapists, a video medium used to introduce ethical dilemmas has been more effective and enjoyable than a written medium. The video medium combines auditory and visual stimuli which may enhance learning, and retention of the concepts presented. Several therapists suggested that the video format allows for a more true-to-life representation of ethical dilemmas than the written format. The videotape stimulated critical thinking and was effective in promoting classroom discussion. This video has also been helpful in testing procedures.

1994 is the United Nations International Year of the Family. NCFR IYF activities in 1993 and 1994 include: a Monograph on International Issues; an International Health Policy Forum at the 1993 Annual Conference; a Summer Workshop in Black Mountain, NC; and an International theme for the 1994 NCFR Conference in Minneapolis. **Contact Lynda Henley Walters**, Univ. of GA at 706-542-4859 for details.

ADVANCES IN EDUCATION, THERAPY AND RESEARCH WITH PREMARITAL COUPLES: THE USE OF THE PREPARATION FORMARRIAGE (PREP-M) INSTRUMENT. Co-chairs: Jeffry H. Larson, Dept of Counselor Education, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611; and Thomas B. Holman, Dept of Family Sciences, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602

Participants:

Thomas B. Holman (see above) Description and history of PREP-M.

David M. Klein (Sociology, Notre Dame U, Notre Dame, IN 46566) Using PREP-M in the college classroom.

Nelwyn B. Moore (Home Econ., SW Texas St. Univ., San Marcos, TX 78666-4616) Using PREP-M in premarital counseling and family life education settings.

Jeffry H. Larson (see above) Using the PREP-M to discuss sensitive individual and couple issue in a therapeutic setting.

Dean M. Busby (Child and Family Studies, Syracuse U. Syracuse, NY 13244-1250) Research and theory building using PREP-M.

Discussant: Robert F. Stahmann (Family Sciences, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602)

PREP-M is a 206 item questionnaire designed to help couples prepare for the marriage. They receive a 3 page printout showing their level of value consensus, personal and couple readiness for marriage, perception of partners, and family background. General issues in the pedagogical use of PREP-M are presented. This is followed by a demonstration of a classroom application of the instrument. Use of the PREP-M as a premarital counseling tool greatly facilitates the identification of the tasks of early marriage. It is also an excellent tool to illustrate the need for education for marriage when used in adult group settings such as church retreats or continuing education programs. Therapist can use the PREP-M to engage the couples in a discussion of sensitive and critical issues like family physical or sexual abuse, courtship abuse, substance abuse, and parental divorce. The presentation will also include an overview of the existing research on PREP-M; including the ability of PREP-M to predict marital satisfaction and stability, research on premaritally violent couples, and the relevance of perceived differences on relationship coupling. In addition theory building efforts, exciting future possibilities for research with PREP-M will be explored.

Deadlines for the 1993 Certified Family Life Educator Reviews are May 3 and September 3, 1993. Call Dawn Cassidy at the NCFR office, 612-781-9331, for details.

FAMILIES AT RISK: HOMELESS AND ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED PARENTS AND THEIR CHILDREN. Koblinsky Sally, Dept. Family & Comm. Dev., Univ. MD, College Park, MD 20742

Participants:

Koblinsky Sally (Fam. Studies, U MD, College Pk, MD 20742) The Home Inventory of Homeless Children.

Anderson Elaine (Fam. Studies, U MD, College Pk, MD 20742) Life Events & Depression in Homeless Mothers.

Richards Leslie & Schmiede Cynthia (Hum. Dev., Or. St., Corvallis, OR 97331) Problems and Strengths of Single Parent Families: Public Policy Implications.

Goetz Kathryn (Hum. Dev., Or. St., Corvallis, OR 97331) Homeless Families: The Working Poor?

Discussant: Koblinsky Sally (Fam. Stud. U MD, College Pk, MD 20742)

Families with children are the fastest growing group of homeless. This symposium seeks to explore variables that influence family functioning of high risk families. Specifically, Koblinsky will discuss parental stimulation in the home environment on children's development, Anderson will discuss maternal depression, social support, and life events on child and family functioning, Goetz will discuss issues of employment, and income for the homeless, and Richards and Schmiede will discuss policy implications and problems for single parents. The goals of this symposium are to highlight the major issues for homeless mothers and their children, to discuss possible intervention strategies with these families, and to identify major policy needs for working with homeless and high risk families.

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FAMILY POLICIES AT THE WORKPLACE: PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INITIATIVES IN NEW YORK STATE.

Ramona Heck, Consumer Economics and Housing, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, NY 14853.

Participants:

McCabe, Marilyn (New York State Work and Family Resource Center, One Commerce Plaza, Albany, NY 12245) State Government Initiatives: The Role of the Work and Family Resource Center.

Trzcinski, Eileen (Consumer Economics and Housing, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, NY 14853) Family Policy at Work: Establishing Partnerships between Business and Extension.

Saltford, Nancy and Heck, Ramona (Consumer Economics and Housing, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, NY 14853) The Affordability of Child Care for Preschoolers: A Case Study of Employees at a Major University within New York State.

In New York State, as in the rest of the country, the workforce is increasingly composed of working parents. Women with children under the age of three have been among the fastest-growing segments of New York's workforce. Over 300,000 older persons in New York State depend on the care of family and friends, most of whom are also employed outside the home.

In order to respond to these changes, New York business, labor and government are cooperating in pioneering ways to create a more productive workforce that also enables employees to manage their dual responsibilities at the workplace and at home. This Symposium will provide an overview of the different types of initiatives and programs that are available in New York State. It will also address the role of research in addressing the link between the workplace and family and the methods by which this research is made accessible to employers and employees.

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RACE, CLASS, AND GENDER

Presenters:

Maxine Baca Zinn (Dept. of Soc., MI State Univ., East Lansing, MI 48824)

Margaret Andersen (Allison Hall, Univ. of DE, Newark, DE 19716)

This session will be conducted as a teaching-practice workshop. The focus will be on the intersection of race, class, and gender in family studies.

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UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE FAMILY: RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION FOR PEACE AND AN UPDATE OF NCFR PLANS. Judith A. Myers-Walls, CFLE, 1267 CDFS, Purdue U, West Lafayette, IN 47907-1267.

Participants:

Jane R. Dill, CFLE (El Modena High School, 2022 Mori Lane, Orange, CA 92667)

Carol Kelly (CA State U, Northridge, 4211 Adam Rd., Simi Valley, CA 93063)

Patricia W. See (Chapman U, 375 S. Center, Orange, CA 92666)

Discussant: Karen Altergott (1269 CDFS, Purdue U, West Lafayette, IN 47907-1269)

In its resolution 44/82 the U.N. proclaimed 1994 as the International Year of the Family (IYF). As a part of the preparation, the 1994 International Year of the Family Secretariat and the U.N. University for Peace in Costa Rica cooperated to sponsor a Seminar/Conference in January of 1992 to focus on IYF recommendations, especially considering the need for family life education for peace. This seminar will be a report of the recommendations that were developed by the 30 invited participants in the seminar, and will provide an update of NCFR's plans to celebrate IYF.

Plan to attend the 1993 NCFR Annual Conference: November 5-10, 1993, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Baltimore, MD.

2 Excellent Resources for Family Life Educators: *Family Life Education Framework Poster* and *Family Life Education Curriculum Guidelines*. Contact Dawn Cassidy at the NCFR Office, 612-781-9331.

FAMILY HISTORY, FAMILY ENVIRONMENT, AND SOCIAL NETWORKS AS CONTRIBUTORS TO CHILDREN'S COMPETENCE WITH PEERS. Vaughn, Brian E. Family and Child Development, Auburn University, Auburn, AL 36849-5604.

Participants:

Brown, E. Glyn, Gregory S. Pettit, Jacquelyn Mize, & Angelyn Fulbright (FCD, Auburn Univ., Auburn, AL, 36849-5604) Mother's Values, Beliefs, and Recollections of Childhood Peer Experiences as Factors in the Socialization of Peer Competence in Boys and Girls.

Hollett, Nancy (Child and Family Dev., Univ. of Georgia, Athens, GA 30605) The Child in the Family: Individual and Familial Contributors to Child Social Skills.

Boat, Kelly K. (FCD, Auburn Univ. Auburn, AL 36849-5604) Children's Social Support Networks: Relations between Network Characteristics and Peer Competence.

Newell, Wanda (FCD, Auburn Univ. Auburn, AL 36849-5604) Peer Competence and Children's Social Support Networks in a Rural Sample.

Discussant: Halverson, Charles (Child & Family Development, Univ. of Georgia, Athens, GA 30605)

Studies of the antecedents of children's social skills and peer acceptance have focused on family interactions as antecedent socialization factors contributing to the ontogeny of these skills and competencies. However, most studies in the developmental literature ignore important family and social network variables that may not be reflected directly in parent-child interactions. In this symposium, four separate studies are presented. In these studies, properties of the mother's belief systems and recollected history of acceptance by peers, the influences of the marital relationship and family environment and properties of the child's wider social network are probed as contributors to the child's social skills and peer acceptance in preschool-age children's groups. Bivariate analyses and multivariate models derived from these data sets indicate that family environment, social networks, and parents' histories all contribute to the prediction of peer acceptance and social competence. Especially interesting is a comparison of the social network studies from city and rural settings. Quantitative differences in social network characteristics were revealed and different aspects of the social networks were associated with peer acceptance in the two studies. For children residing in the city, perceived support and commitment from nonfamily network members was most predictive of peer acceptance, whereas for the rural children, the degree of mother's knowledge of the child's friendship network was most predictive of peer acceptance. Each of these studies demonstrates the usefulness and importance of considering structural and relationship variables in attempting to explain individual differences in the quality of social behavior and peer acceptance for young children.

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PREDICTING FATHERING STYLES:
TRADITIONAL VS. "NEW" FATHERS.

Michael R. Penland & Carol A. Darling.
Dept of Family, Child, & Consumer Sciences,
FSU, Tallahassee, FL 32306

The theory of reasoned action was utilized to examine the choice between traditional versus the "new" more involved fathering styles. This choice was predicted from two factors: the person's attitude toward performing the behaviors (attitude component) and the person's perception of the interpersonal environment which influences him to perform parenting behaviors (subjective norm component). A survey research design was employed which utilized a random sample of 190 college males who one day intended to be fathers. A two-stage procedure proposed by the theory developers was used to construct the research instrument. Results indicated that whereas 57% of the respondents perceived their father figures to be involved fathers, 93% of the respondents intended to be a "new" involved father. A path analytic model examining the choice intention of fathering styles explained 65% of the variance. Emphasis is given to the need for exploring options in parenting roles including different levels of participation in child-rearing which takes into consideration the beliefs and attitudes of both partners.

SESSION 430-2

ADOLESCENT PERCEPTIONS OF WORK AND FAMILY: A FUTURE LIFE PERSPECTIVE. Sue Couch, Ginny Felstehausen, and Marilyn Wragg, Col. of Home Econ., TX Tech Univ., Lubbock, TX 79409.

The purposes of the study were to examine the expectations of secondary students regarding work and family life in the future and to identify the factors which influence these expectations. Survey data were collected from 305 secondary students using adapted versions of the Interpersonal Future Likelihood Inventory (IFLI) and the Work Future Likelihood Inventory (WFLI). In addition, personal interviews were conducted with 24 students. Students believed it was likely that they would be married only once, be a parent, have education beyond high school, work full time, and earn more money than their parents did. They thought it unlikely that they would be divorced, be a single parent, or be married to a non-working spouse. The results suggest that the students had rather traditional and perhaps unrealistic expectations for family life. Expectations for their future work lives were more consistent with current trends. Parents and other family role models were identified as having the most influence on students' expectations for the future. Family life educators and others can use the findings of the study to help young people prepare for both the expected and the unexpected in their future lives. Research was supported by the Texas Education Agency, Austin, TX.

EVIDENCE FOR CHANGING ATTITUDES ABOUT GENDER ROLES: AN ANALYSIS OF DATA ACQUIRED SINCE 1968. Laurence L. Falk, Dept. of Sociology, Concordia Col., Moorhead, MN 56562.

Attitudes toward family gender roles are examined using data collected in family courses since 1968. Hypotheses are tested that attitudes toward wife-husband gender roles are changing providing greater latitude toward wives, and that women are more accepting of gender role change than are men. Single men ($n = 775$) and women ($n = 1762$) are grouped into two-year intervals. Factor analysis is used to produce gender role assessment scales, and gender differences are assessed using a t-test for separate groups. Gender differences in attitudes toward love are also examined. Findings suggest that attitudes are changing, and men and women continue to differ in these attitudes. Uses of these data as part of the instructional process are also discussed.

SESSION 430-4

PARENT-CHILD AGREEMENT IN EDUCATIONAL AND CAREER ASPIRATIONS IN AN APPALACHIAN COUNTY. Patricia Dyk, Univ. of KY, Lexington, KY 40546-0215.

A perceived barrier to rural youth achieving educational and career goals is the reluctance of parents to encourage children to attend college fearing they may not return afterwards due to the lure of bigger cities and better jobs. 120 4th-8th grade students and their parents in a rural Appalachian county completed surveys assessing educational and career expectations. 89% of the youth expect to go to college (current rate is 25%) and have professional-level careers (workforce is 74% blue collar). There was a high parent-child agreement regarding educational and career aspirations and importance for child to remain in county. Parents expectations do not appear to be a barrier to the majority of youth. 64% of parents report it is not important that their child stay in the county and the majority of youth do not intend to live in the county as adults. Those with higher aspirations are highly represented in this group reflecting the brain drain in many rural communities.

SESSION 431-1

PARENTAL GRIEF OF PERINATAL LOSS. V. Thomas, P. Striegel, D. Dudley, J. Wilkins, & D. Gibson, Couns. Ed. Dept., U of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242.

We tested the hypothesis derived from family stress theory that coping strategies are significantly related to the meaning of the stressful event. A combined qualitative and quantitative research methodology was used. Fifteen couples filled out FACES III, the Couple Communication and Satisfaction Scale, the CES-Depression Scale, the Parental Bereavement Scale, and the Perceived Stress Scale. Of those 11 participated in a 3 hr. semi-structured interview. Content analysis revealed 3 themes closely related to the resources and the meaning of the stressful event. Preliminary quantitative analysis supported the qualitative data, in that the couples had excellent coping strategies derived from within the couple relationship.

SESSION 431-2

GENDER DIFFERENCES WHEN RETURNING TO WORK AFTER BEREAVEMENT LEAVE. Karen Martin, Dept. of Soc., Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada T6G 2H4.

While completing a grounded theory study of grief over time in parents who had lost babies to SIDS, the differing work-related experiences of 7 mothers and 9 fathers became evident. Interviews were taped, transcribed, coded, and then analyzed, using the constant comparison method. The parents' experiences are described in this presentation.

All of the men were employed prior to and after the death of their baby. Those whose jobs provided the major source of family income returned to work full-time within days or at most a month because of "economic necessity." Keeping busy at work helped them block out their grief and restore their sense of competence and order. Often, their ability to maintain control of their emotions was praised or covertly encouraged by supervisors and co-workers. While their work experiences helped them learn to manage their grief, in some cases, it contributed to problems in sharing their grief with their spouse. Some men chose to reduce their commitments to work, realizing that family life was now more important to them. Bereaved working mothers also felt a new commitment to family life which made them feel guilty for working. If they returned to work within a month of the death, the women were unable to set aside their grief. Trying to control their feelings so they could perform as employees added to the intensity of their grief, leading to outbursts of anger or tears. This significantly affected their ability to function as employees, causing some women to be fired, quit or reduce their hours. This study highlights the need for management awareness and flexibility when helping bereaved employees return to work.

SESSION 431-3

PREGNANCY LOSS AND GRIEF. Young, Kathryn Scott, Depart. of Child & Fam. Dev., UGA, Athens, GA 30602.

In comparing the literature on natural and elective pregnancy loss, the similarities in outcomes seemed to cluster around grief-related variables. Univariate analysis ($N=101$) of three groups (abortion, miscarriage, control) revealed no differences. However, multivariate analysis revealed that guilt/self-blame, anger and depression contributed to the differentiation of the two loss groups. While there is agreement among researchers that women may be expected to grieve after a miscarriage, no such agreement exists regarding abortion. It is suggested that the lack of comparison groups, lack of theory, and the use of univariate statistics contribute to the lack of progress in understanding the pregnancy loss experience.

SESSION 432-1

A CRITIQUE OF CODEPENDENCE AS A MOVEMENT AND CLINICAL TOOL. Gordon Munro, Couns. Supv., AB Alcohol & Drug Abuse Comm., Downtown Treatment Ctr., Edmonton, AB, Canada.

The field of codependence is not science. Emerging from the conceptual model of viewing alcoholism as a disease, the area is fraught with conceptual ambiguity, a lack of theoretical testing or research and unreasonable emotionalism by its "converts." The purpose of this investigation is to provide a summary of the writings in the field to clarify and provide some direction to the potential future of the movement.

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SESSION 432-2

INTERNALIZED SHAME AS A LONG-TERM EFFECT OF CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE IN WOMEN. Wilkin, Corinne, and Harper, James, Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602.

Childhood sexual abuse is an increasing problem in the United States. Research has substantiated the belief that childhood sexual abuse is traumatic for the majority of adult women who were abused. The purpose of this study was to better understand some of the long-term effects of childhood sexual abuse on adult women survivors, specifically: the relationship between childhood sexual abuse by a father or step-father, someone other than the father or step-father, severity of the sexual abuse, and internalized shame. One-hundred and seventeen women who were sexually abused as children were involved in the study. Subjects were compared using a severity of abuse rating scale and the Internalized Shame Scale. The results of an ANOVA indicated that women who were sexually abused as children scored significantly higher on the Internalized Shame Scale (49.27) than those women who were not sexually abused as children (32.29).

SESSION 432-3

IN CREATION OF A TYPOLOGICAL PROFILE OF THE YOUTHFUL SEX OFFENDER: A DETERMINATION OF PERTINENT CLASSIFICATION VARIABLES. D. Kim Openshaw, Roger B. Graves, Susan L. Ericksen, Mariya Lowery, Laurel G. Agee, Stefanie Todd, and Gordon Willey, Dept. of Family & Human Development, Utah State University, Logan, UT 84322-2905.

This presentation is based on a content meta-analysis of 200 articles addressing the phenomena of youthful sexual offending. Content, as opposed to an empirical meta-analysis, was used in that much of the extant literature is either anecdotal or case study in nature. Anecdotal or case study reports do not lend themselves to valid empirical analyses since individually they themselves do not meet this criteria. However, content analysis of anecdotal and retrospective case study data does lend itself to the statistical identification of trends (frequently observed or unobserved variables and relationships) associated with the groups of interest. Therefore the potential accuracy of inferences about the group may be improved. Results of the analyses clarify the relationship between selected substantive variables and youthful sexual offending, across and within identified sexual offensive behaviors. Typologies, relevant for strategic intervention development (e.g., rape, incest, etc.) have been derived. Validation of intervention strategies have been created and reported.

SESSION 432-4

THE GENDER-ROLE TENDENCIES SCALE: AN INTEGRATION OF BOWENIAN AND FEMINIST IDEAS. Vaughn A. Heath, Kathryn Sargent, Dept. of Fam. Sciences, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT84602.

Although Bowenian theory has been useful in identifying and describing unhealthy interactional patterns that occur in the Family system, weaknesses exist with respect to how the theory normalizes typical masculine-role behavior and pathologizes feminine sex-role behavior. A modification to the Bowenian model is presented where tendencies toward emotional interdependency and nurturance are valued equally with autonomous and independent tendencies. "The Gender-Role Tendencies Scale" moves away from the Bowenian linear model of health and recognizes that although the degree that relationships are emotionally inter-dependent and independent has a wide range of diversity, only extreme sex-role behaviors are dysfunctional in the couple system.

SESSION 433-1

HISTORICAL SHIFTS IN WOMEN'S LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION: SOME GLOBAL PATTERNS. Edward L. Kain, Department of Sociology, Southwestern University, Georgetown, TX 78626 USA

Over the past century, women's labor force experience in the U.S. has shifted in patterned ways. In 1890 married women were ten times less likely to work outside of the home than never-married women. Each decade these differences declined slightly so that by 1990 there is only a small difference between the two groups.

This paper examines these same shifts on a global scale to see if patterns in the U.S. are mirrored elsewhere. In Ireland, for example, the same patterns hold, but occur much later in historical time. Theoretical explanations are given for the differences which are found.

SESSION 433-2

THE EFFECTS OF EDUCATION AND CHILD LABOR ON FERTILITY DECLINE.
Drenovsky, Cynthia, Dept of Sociology/Anthropology, Shippensburg Univ. of Pennsylvania, Shippensburg, PA 17257

The value of childrens' labor is one variable that is generally agreed to be a factor in the demand for children and high fertility in developing countries. The effects of schooling and the economic value of children (measured by their labor force activity) on fertility decline is investigated in this cross-national study. Female labor force participation and the country's level of economic development, variables important to fertility decline, are included as control variables. A discriminant analysis is employed to determine which variable is most important to declines in fertility. Analyses show that both childrens' education and child labor contribute to fertility decline. Comparisons between developed and less developed countries are presented and as well as implications of childhood education in developing countries.

SESSION 433-3

FAMILY STRUCTURE IN TWO CHINESE COMMUNITIES.
Salaff, Janet W., Dept. of Soc., Univ. of Toronto, Toronto M5S1A1.

Scholars have begun to question the uniformity of Chinese culture and the ability, despite powerful social policies of the Chinese state, to bring about a uniform family structure in the PRC. We add to their findings and drew on theories of ecology to compare families with different resource bases in Inner Mongolia. In 1988 we conducted a survey of 600 households in 4 communities, and followed this up with indepth interviews of 50 of these in three communities, two of herders and one cultivators. We found that the two resource bases demanded different labor use and division of labor, which in turn shaped two variations in Chinese family. Cultivators needed more labor than herders and formed families and households that were larger than those of Chinese pastoralists. Their ideology of familism also differed. This was true both of Mongol and Han respondents. The productive roles possible in the two regimes also varied, with cultivators using young people and women, whereas men, including older men finding an important productive role among herders.

SESSION 433-4

JAPANESE MEN'S WORK AND PARENTING: A COMPARATIVE STUDY. Masako Ishii-Kuntz, Dept. of Sociology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521

In many modern Japanese families, fathers are frequently absent from home due to work demands while mothers assume the major responsibility of caring for and educating their children. Using three-nation survey data on fathers and children, this study examines the impacts of fathers' work demands on their parenting roles. It was found that American and German fathers spend more time with their children than their Japanese counterparts. Japanese children, however, are more likely to feel responsible for fathers' well-being and to see their fathers as the center of the family. Japanese children also rate their fathers more positively than fathers themselves. This study concludes that despite limited father-child interaction, Japanese fathers are psychologically present in the home. The differences and similarities of the paternal roles and father-child relationships are compared across the three countries.

SESSION 434-1

A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF "HIS" AND "HERS" MARRIAGES IN OLD AGE.

Field, Dorothy & Weislaus, Sylvia.
Gerontology Center, 100 Candler Hall, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, 30602.

The study examines the course of marital satisfaction among 17 couples whose marriages have been monitored from time to time during much of the 50 to 69 years that they have continued. Couples were aged 73 to 93 at the last follow-up in 1983. Even in old age, husbands and wives view their marriages differently. Men take the more favorable view, reporting higher adjustment, fewer disagreements, less financial strain, and more optimistic recollections of past marital satisfactions. Marital satisfaction is not affected by number of children, but those high in satisfaction are likely to have more contact with children. Personality and attitude are more significant in the success of marriages than socioeconomic factors or availability of children. Health affects marital quality only in that illness in one partner is constructive to the relationship, increasing the bond between partners.

PARTNERS' AGREEMENT ON SUBJECTIVE CAUSES OF COMMITMENT: A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS. Catherine A. Surra, Michelle L. Batchelder, & Debra K. Hughes, Dept. of Human Ecology, U of Texas-Austin, Austin, TX 78712.

This study investigates the nature and amount of agreement between partners' subjective accounts of commitment in premarital relationships. Forty newlywed spouses graphed from memory how commitment changed during courtship and explained why each upturn or downturn occurred. Qualitative analysis of the accounts revealed 4 themes representing different degrees of agreement. Matched Events are complete agreement; partners use the same or synonymous words in their accounts. Correspondent Accounts of the Same Events are those in which partners have the same reasons, but the explanations differ with respect to whether they describe the couple or the individual. Related Events demonstrate an intermediate level of agreement; partners refer to the same topic but use different details, depths, and valences. Unmatched Events show complete disagreement in that only one partner mentioned the cause of commitment. The results indicate considerable variability between couples in partners' reasons for becoming committed and different forms of agreement within couples.

SESSION 434-3

THE TIME HUSBANDS AND WIVES SPEND TOGETHER: A SHADOWY QUANTITY Reed Larson. Div. of Hum. Dev. and Fam. Studies, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801.

This paper shows that joint marital time is a more ambiguous entity that is commonly assumed and that this ambiguity has implications for marital quality. A sample of 55 couples carried electronic pagers for one week and provided reports on their companionship, activity and affect for an average of 45 random times when signalled by the pagers. Though signalled at the same time, husbands and wives often did not agree on when they were "with" each other. Frequently one partner reported being together while the other partner indicated being alone. The marital significance of this ambiguous togetherness is indicated by the finding that wives reported lower affective states during this time and its rate of occurrence was negatively correlated with the warmth each felt towards the other. A further finding was that, even when spouses did agree on being together, they reported doing the same activity for only half the time. Contrary to expectation, this proportion was not correlated with marital warmth, nor was the amount of time spent in leisure or conversation together. Rather it was the quality of the affect they reported during shared time that was correlated with marital warmth. Findings are interpreted in terms of the process whereby a couple forms and maintains a joint construction of a marital reality.

PRE- AND POST-DIVORCE DIALOGUES BETWEEN EX-SPOUSES: EVIDENCE OF RELATIONSHIP DIALECTICS. Masheter, Carol, U. of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112.

Baxter and others have used dialectic theory to examine the dynamics of relationships among college students. This study extends Baxter's theory, using episode analysis of each S's recounted conversations before and after each S's divorce spouses. Findings suggest that some divorced couples change their strategies for coping with dialectic pairs of opposites, e.g., from topic and/or partner segmentation to reframing the openness/closedness and autonomy/connectedness dialectical pairs. Implications include the importance each S's own interpretation of his/her recounted conversation and dialectic theory's ability to accommodate complex changes in complex relationships, e.g., those in which the marriage has legally terminated but the partners continue to interact.

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HOW FAMILY FACTORS INFLUENCE WORK OUTCOMES: FINDINGS FROM THE U.S. ARMY AND ELSEWHERE IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR. D. Bruce Bell, U.S. Army Research Inst., 5001 Eisenhower Ave., Alexandria, VA 22333-5600.

Participants:

Jacquelyn Scarville, D. Bruce Bell (U.S. Army Res. Inst., 5001 Eisenhower Ave., Alexandria, VA 22333-5600). Spouse Employment Among Army Wives: What We Know Now.

Janet Griffith (Res. Triangle Inst., PO Box 12194 Res. Triangle Park, NC 27709-2194), Stewart H. Raycoff (Decision Science Corp., 1895 Preston White Dr., Reston, VA). Families and Organizational Retention.

Robert Sadacca, Catherine Stawarski (HumRRO, 66 Canal Ctr. Plaza, Ste. #400, Alexandria, VA 22312). How Family Factors Impact Upon Work Performance.

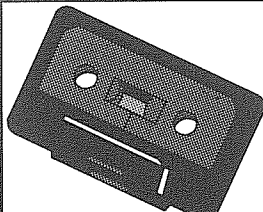
Dennis Orthner, Laura Zimmerman, Gary Bowen (Sch. of Soc. Wk., UNC, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-2550). How Changes in Dating Relationships Affect Work Attitudes and Performance.

Christine Reed, Willa M. Bruce (Dept. of Pub. Adm., Univ. of NE, Omaha, NE 68182-0276). The Impact of Family on the Public Sector Work Place.

Discussant: Maureen Perry-Jenkins, Univ. of IL.


Married personnel are pressured by two "greedy institutions": the family and the job. Most research focuses upon the impact of the job upon the family (e.g., relocation, family separation, and scheduling difficulties). Although employers are increasingly sensitive to these family disruptions, they have been disinclined to change organizational policies or make substantial program investments in the absence of hard data showing that improving the lot of families also helps the employer.

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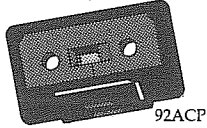
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