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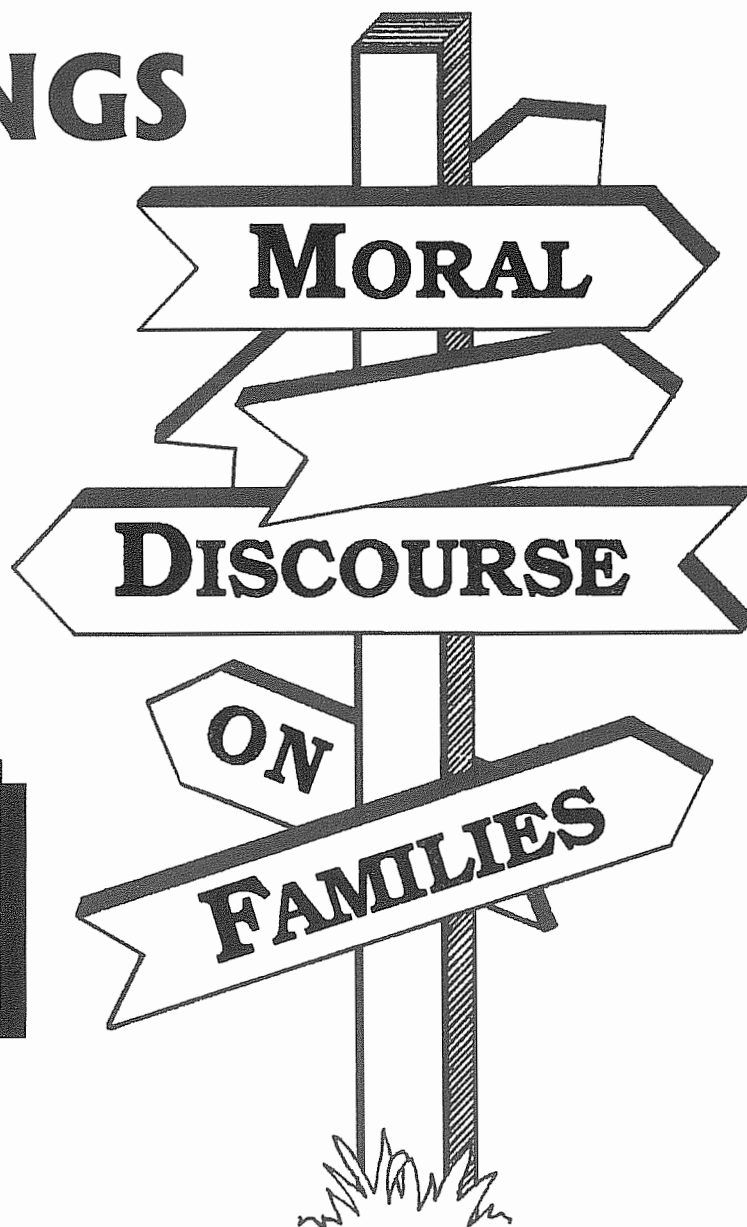
National Council on Family Relations

PROCEEDINGS

55TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

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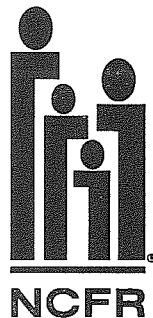
November 10-15, 1993
Hyatt Regency Hotel
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National Council on Family Relations

55th Annual Conference Proceedings

MORAL DISCOURSE ON FAMILIES

November 1993



Special thanks to Dr. William J. Doherty, University of Minnesota, 1993 Program Vice-president, for orchestrating this year's conference.

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Call for Abstracts and Application Form is located in each NCFR Conference attendee's Packet and the December 1993 *NCFR Report*. NCFR Foreign and Canadian members were mailed forms in October. Non-members who wish to submit proposals may contact the Conference Coordinator, NCFR headquarters for a form.

Deadline for Abstract Applications - February 1, 1994



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This book contains short abstracts of major conference sessions. Abstracts are arranged in session order and correspond to the session numbers in the *Conference Program*. Sessions beginning with the number "1" are Friday, November 12, sessions; Saturday, November 13, sessions begin with the number "2"; Sunday, November 14, sessions begin with "3"; and Monday, November 15, sessions start with the number "4". Check the Conference *Program* as a reference guide to review session choices during a time period.

Abstracts were provided by the authors, and scanned electronically. There is a variety in length and format.

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Friday, Nov. 12, 1993

SESSION 103

THE NEW AMERICAN FAMILY DATA ARCHIVE: A NEW TEACHING AND RESEARCH RESOURCE.

Josefina J. Card and Eric L. Lang, Sociometrics Corp., 170 State St., Suite. 260, Los Altos, CA 94022; Brent Miller, Dept. of Fam. & Hum. Dev., UT State Univ., Logan, UT 84322-2905; V. Jeffery Evans, Ctr. for Pop. Res., Natl. Inst. of Child Hlth. & Hum. Dev., Bethesda, MD 20852.

This didactic session will introduce a new resource for family researchers, teachers, and policymakers: The American Family Data Archive (AFDA). AFDA is a set of 36 high quality machine-readable data sets that are rich in marriage and family variables, plus a student workbook/instructor's manual showing how these data might be used in the classroom, plus a compendium of other publicly available data sets on the American family. AFDA data sets include SAS and SPSS program statements to facilitate data analysis, as well as custom search and retrieval software to search the 22,000 variables in the archive by topic, type, or keyword. Also included is software to create extracts of AFDA data files that contain only those variables meeting search criteria defined by the user. Presenters will describe and demonstrate AFDA products, and provide examples of how the data, software, and associated products can be used by researchers, teachers, and policymakers. Those who wish to get hands-on experience with the products will be given an opportunity to do so after the session at a conference exhibit booth.

SESSION 107

PLENARY SESSION

FAMILY VALUES RECONSIDERED.

Andrew W. Billingsley, Prof. & Chair, Dept. of Fam. Stud., Univ. of MD, Col. Park, MD 20742.

The enduring legacy of African American families is addressed in **Andrew Billingsley's** new book, *Climbing Jacob's Ladder*. In his plenary address he will draw on these themes and discuss how the basic values that enabled African American families to survive slavery, and the Agricultural and Industrial Revolutions are being severely tested in the new Information Age. However, if these same values are understood and supported without political and scholarly distortion, they can help all families cope more effectively with the pressures generated by technological and social changes.

SESSION 109
BURGESS AWARD ADDRESS
FAMILY AS SYNAPSE?

David Reiss, M.D., Dept. of Psychiatry & Behav. Sci., Div. of Res., George Washington Univ. Med. Ctr., 2300 Eye St. NW, Ross Hall, Rm. 613, Washington, DC 20037. (1992 Burgess Award Winner).

New data on behavioral genetics suggest that families play an important role in gene expression. Indeed, social processes in families may be equal in importance to synaptic processes in the central nervous system as links between molecular genetic processes and molar processes of behavior and behavioral development. Genetic studies are illuminating with new clarity three important aspects of family process: the importance of family subsystems specific to each sibling, the influence of characteristics of individual members on family process and the likely importance of family process as a mediating link between genetic mechanisms and developmental outcome.

SESSION 110

MARIE PETERS AWARD ADDRESS
"African-American Parenting: Challenges and Prospects"

Leonor Boulton Johnson, Dept. of Fam. Res. & Hum. Dev., AZ State Univ., Tempe, AZ 85287-2502.

African-American parents face serious personal and societal obstacles in meeting the physical, psychological and mental health needs of their children. Historically, inadequate or nonexistent public health care meant that Black parents have had to creative alternative means to meet their families' health needs. Given the psychological assaults that Black children face in a race conscious society, Black parents are challenged not only in providing for their children's physical needs, but in their efforts to instill in them a healthy self-esteem. Traditional theories minimize the positive efforts of parents and focus on the role of White society in creating low self-esteem among Black children. This perspective is challenged by recent research. Other theoretical assumptions about the competencies of Black parents are challenged and alternative ways of thinking are suggested. The historical struggle to cultivate the minds of Black children is examined in the context of Black-White differences in educational strategies. The efforts of individuals, families, community, and government are crippled by prevailing myths. Dispelling these myths will aid in our understanding of the physical, psychological and mental health status and needs of the African-American community as it attempts to socialize children to live, contribute and thrive in America.

SESSION 111-1

"BEING THERE": THE PERCEPTION OF FATHERHOOD AMONG A GROUP OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN ADOLESCENT FATHERS.

William D. Allen, Graduate Student Dept. of Family Social Science, Univ. of Minnesota, 290 McNeal Hall, 1985 Buford Avenue, Saint Paul, MN 55108.

An exploratory, qualitative study of the perceptions of fatherhood among a group of ten, African-American adolescent fathers. Each subject was interviewed individually at length about what his own experience of being "fathered" was, his opinions about what made someone a good father, and how he felt he was doing in the role of father himself. Excerpts from the interviews illustrate the major findings of the study. These include: the importance of responsibility and paternal involvement in the lives of their children, the key role that the subjects' prior experiences with their own fathers played in shaping their perceptions of fatherhood, and the obstacles which these young fathers felt prevented them from being good fathers. Implications for service providers working with this population and suggestions for further research are presented.

SESSION 111-2

AFRICAN-AMERICAN ADOLESCENT FEMALES' CHOICE AND USE OF CONTRACEPTIVES.

Doris H. Appiah and Lynda H. Walters, Dept. Child & Family Dev., The Univ. of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

Contraceptive attitudes of African-American adolescent mothers and nonmothers ages 16 and 17 were compared to verify whether parental status had any effect on contraceptive method choice and also long term expectations for achievement as adults. A total of 39 adolescents, low income mothers ($n = 20$) and low income nonmothers ($n = 19$) in the southeastern United States completed a questionnaire adapted from Kirby's (1984) instrument to assess contraceptive knowledge, attitudes, and clarity of future goals. Results indicated that nonmothers used more effective methods of contraception than mothers. Groups were similar in knowledge and attitudes towards contraceptives. Clarity of future goals, knowledge, and birth control discussion with parents, predicted 71% of the variance in effectiveness of methods mothers used. Birth control discussion with boyfriend accounted for 25% of the variance in consistency of contraceptive use for mothers.

SESSION 111-3

CONSTRUCTS IMPORTANT TO SELF-CONCEPT FOR CHILDREN IN A CHINESE CULTURE.

William H. Meredith, CFLE and Amin Wang, Dept. of Family and Consumer Sciences, Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68506.

While self-concept has been studied extensively in North American and European cultures, remarkably little research on self-concept has been done in other cultures. Harter has determined that five domains are important to children regarding their self-perceptions: scholastic competence, social acceptance (peers); athletic competence, physical appearance, behavioral conduct. The purpose of the present research was to determine what domains are important to Chinese children in their self-evaluations. Harter's Importance Rating Scale was translated into Chinese. Additional items were included in the same format that tapped into other domains the authors' determined might be of importance based on their study of Chinese culture. The scale was given to 144 sixth graders in Guangzhou, Peoples Republic of China. A factor analysis determined that three dominants were important to the self-perceptions of Chinese children: behavioral conduct, social acceptance (peers and adults), and group orientation. Implications for understanding Chinese children's self-perceptions and future research needs are discussed.

SESSION 111-4

CORRELATES OF PARENTING COMPETENCE: A STUDY OF AMERICAN INDIAN NAVAJO MOTHERS.

Rochelle L. Dalla, Wendy C. Gamble, Div. of Family Stud., FCR 210, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

Few studies of minority adolescent parents have examined parenting competence and no empirical investigations of Native American Navajo adolescent parents exist, despite the need. This investigation sought to determine correlates of parenting competence for this population using the parenting competence model (Belsky, Robins, & Gamble, 1984). Twenty-two pregnant or parenting Navajo adolescent women participated in the research. Among the PARENTING GROUP, competence was positively associated with self-esteem ($r = .64$; $p < .05$), relationship with partner ($r = .52$; $p < .05$) and negatively associated with Sch. attendance ($r = .57$; $p < .05$) or grade repetition ($r = .67$; $p < .05$). Child acceptance was positively associated with child temperament ($r = .71$; $p < .01$). Among the PREGNANT TEENS, parenting confidence was associated with amount of partner contact ($r = .94$; $p < .05$) and feelings about the pregnancy ($r = .94$; $p < .05$). This study supports the Belsky et. al. (1984) model, suggesting intervention targeting this population must be multifaceted.

SESSION 111-5

SELF-ESTEEM AMONG ANGLO, AFRICAN-AMERICAN AND LATINO PREGNANT TEENS.

Nilufer P. Medora, CFLE; Avery Goldstein, Dept. of Home Economics, CSULB, Long Beach, CA 90840; Cheryl von der Hellen, LBUSD, Long Beach, CA 90813.

During the last decade, adolescent pregnancy has become a major social, moral, and economic problem in the United States. This study is unique in that it examines self-esteem as it relates to specific demographic variables in an ethnically diverse sample. The Bachman Self-esteem scale was distributed to 265 pregnant teens belonging to various social backgrounds to assess feelings of self-esteem. A majority of the pregnant teens were between the ages of 16-18 years. Race, age of the subject when got pregnant, whether or not the father denied paternity, whether the adolescent was currently sexually active, the incidence of sexual abuse, and wishing that pregnancy had not occurred were variables significantly related to feelings of self-esteem. Implications for researchers, family practitioners, family life educators are presented.

SESSION 111-6

BOUNDARY AMBIGUITY AND CHILD OUTCOMES: EFFECTS OF FAMILY STRUCTURE AND SEX OF CHILD.

B. Kay Pasley, Human Dev. & Family Stud., Univ. of NC Greensboro, NC 27412; Cheryl Buehler, CFLE, Child & Family Stud., Univ. of TN, Knoxville, TN 37996; Kimberly Dechman, Human Dev. & Family Stud., Univ. of NC, Greensboro, NC 27412.

Sex of child and family structure were hypothesized to moderate the relationship between children's level of boundary ambiguity towards fathers and child outcomes. Children who thought of their fathers more often than saw them had poorer outcomes. For both sexes, higher levels of boundary ambiguity was associated with lower social competence. No significant findings resulted for family structure. However, when family structure by sex of child was examined, boundary ambiguity was negatively associated with social competence for boys in divorced, non-remarried families and girls with a stepparent (resident and nonresident).

SESSION 111-7

CHILD'S VIEWS OF PARENTS AND STEPPARENTS: A CONSTRUCT VALIDITY STUDY OF THREE MEASURES.

Cheryl Buehler, CFLE, Dept. of Child & Fam. Stud., Univ. of TN, Knoxville, TN 37996; B. Kay Pasley, Dept. of Hum. Dev. & Fam. Stud., Univ. of NC, Greensboro, NC 27412.

Data from 207 4th and 5th graders were used to examine three aspects of child's views of parents and stepparents: psychological presence of parent, perception of salient personality attributes of parent, and respect and admiration for parent. The reliability and construct validity of a measure of each aspect were evaluated. Results indicated adequate construct (convergent) validity. Comparisons between child's views of parents and stepparents (12 comparisons, e.g. mother-father) result in 3 significant differences. Boys reported more negative personality attributes for fathers and more respect than they reported for mothers, and more negative attributes for stepfathers than for stepmothers. For the total sample, mothers had higher scores on psychological presence and respect than did step-mothers. Implications for research and practice are forwarded.

SESSION 111-8

CHILDREN'S PERCEPTIONS OF COMMUNITY AND THEIR PLACE IN IT.

Ronald L. Pitzer and Ruth Ann Ball, Rural Sociology, Univ. of Minnesota, St. Paul MN 55108.

Interview data were gathered from 57 children (aged 7-12) living in a small Midwestern town regarding their perceptions of their community and their daily lives in it during July and August 1992. The children generally had a good idea of what a community is and believed their town qualified. Feelings of safety and security were perhaps the most frequent themes in the interviews. They feared reckless drivers, abduction, and bullies. Three-fourths of the boys and a third of the girls reported verbal and physical attacks by peers and teens. Two-thirds of the children considered teen boys, one-half considered teen girls, and one-fourth considered adult men to be bad examples. One clear conclusion is that children are not accustomed to being asked for their opinions or even listened to. Implications for community action, parent education, and Schools are presented.

SESSION 111-9

DIFFERENT SOURCES OF SOCIAL SUPPORT AS PREDICTORS OF YOUNG CHILDREN'S ADJUSTMENT.

E. Jeanne Woulbroun, Family Studies, FCR-210, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

This investigation examined associations among

social support from different individuals and children's adjustment. 126 children (56 girls) from ethnically and socioeconomically diverse backgrounds completed a measure of social support. Teachers completed the Child Behavior Checklist (Achenbach, 1991) as a index of behavioral adjustment. Scores reflecting who they went to for support, how much support they received, and how satisfied they were with that support for mothers, fathers, siblings, friends and teachers were calculated. Regression analyses indicated that indices representing support from family members are significant predictors of adjustment.

SESSION 111-10

FAMILY INVOLVEMENT IN EARLY INTERVENTION: RESEARCH ON FAMILY-CENTERED PRACTICES.

Susan R. Sandall, Dept. of Individual & Family Studies, Univ. of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716; Harriet Able Boone, Sch. of Education, Univ. of Colorado, Denver, CO 80217.

A series of studies on family involvement in early intervention have been undertaken. These studies address parental and professional perspectives of home-based services and individualized planning meetings. Data were collected from parents and professionals regarding home-based services for young children with disabilities. Using the same questionnaire, additional data were collected from parents of young, high-risk children. Using observational and interview methods, data also were collected to examine the involvement of family members in individualized planning (IFSP) meetings. The role of the early interventionist, the content and nature of home visiting, the content and nature of the planning meeting, and parental satisfaction are examined. Results are viewed from a family-centered perspective. Implications for early interventionists and policy makers are presented.

SESSION 111-11

FAMILY STRUCTURE, FAMILY VALUES, AND PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIPS.

David H. Demo, Dept. of Hum. Dev. & Fam. Studies, U. of Missouri Columbia, Columbia, MO 65211; Alan C. Acock, Dept. of Human Dev. & Fam. Sci., Oregon St. U., Corvallis, OR 97331-5102.

Using a subsample of the NSFH (N = 2,528), we analyze four types of families: first marriages; divorced families; stepfamilies; and never-married families. Findings show that parenting values held by mothers do not vary by family type. Mothers of children of all ages and in all family types attribute considerable importance to children learning and adhering to culturally valued behaviors. Parent-child interaction patterns, vary, however, with parents in first married families reporting more enjoyable times with children.

SESSION 111-12

MOTHERS' AND FATHERS' SUPPORTIVE BEHAVIORS AND SELF-CONCEPT OF SONS AND DAUGHTERS OVER TIME.

Margaret H. Young, Brent C. Miller, & Maria C. Norton, Dept. of FHD, Utah State Univ., Logan, UT 84322-2905.

Using data from the National Survey of Children, this study assessed the effects of parental support on children's self-concepts over time. Fathers' and mothers' supportive behaviors had a different impact on sons' and daughters' self concept. Maternal intrinsic support was more closely related to daughters' self-concept, whereas fathers' intrinsic support was more highly correlated with sons' self-concept. The opposite effect was noted for extrinsic supportive behaviors.

SESSION 111-13

THE INFLUENCE OF PATERNAL INVOLVEMENT ON THE WELL-BEING OF SONS AND DAUGHTERS.

DeeAnn Wenk, Constance Hardesty, Carolyn Morgan, Sampson Blair, Soc. Dept., U. of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019.

Using Waves I and III of the longitudinal National Survey of Children (N = 2000), OLS regression analysis is performed to examine the influence of father presence and the nature of father-child interactions during childhood on three measures of son's and daughter's mental health during young adulthood. The dependent variables include measures of life satisfaction, general well-being, and self-esteem. Independent variables include children's subjective perceptions of the father/child relationship and fathering style as well as a measure of changing father presence in the home. Measures of mental health at time II indicate that for both M's and F's, the perceived nature of the relationship and style of paternal involvement is more important than the presence or absence of the father. Recommendations for altering fathering styles to enhance the mental health of daughters and sons are offered.

SESSION 111-14

PARENTAL PERCEPTIONS OF THEIR ADOLESCENCE: PARENT/TEEN CONFLICT AND FAMILY SATISFACTION.

Scott D. Scheer and Donald G. Unger, Dept. of Indv. and Fam. Studies, U. of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716.

This study examines the relation between parents' perceptions of their past adolescence (storm and stress) and interaction with their teenage children (parent/youth conflict and family satisfaction). 121 adolescents (M = 15.5 years old, 59% females) and their parents were surveyed.

Results indicated that over 48% of the parents

perceived their adolescence to be stormy and stressful. Analyses supported that a parent's stormy and stressful adolescence was positively related to current youth/parent conflict and negatively to family satisfaction. Parent adolescence, youth/parent conflict, and marital status (divorced) predicted family satisfaction, while controlling for sex and age of youth, and ethnicity. Implications for intergenerational theory and family intervention are presented.

SESSION 111-15

PARENTAL STRESS, THE PARENT-ADOLESCENT RELATIONSHIP, AND ADOLESCENT BEHAVIORS: A COMPARISON OF THREE FAMILY STRUCTURES.

Jennifer L. Kerpelman, Joe F. Pittman, Dept. of Fam. & Child Dev., Auburn Univ., Auburn, AL 36849.

Using the National Survey of Families and Households dataset (Sweet, Bumpass, & Call, 1988), three family structures containing adolescents (single-parent ($n=400$), dual-earner ($n=623$), and traditional ($n=166$) were compared. An ecological perspective was used to examine psychosocial functioning of the parent and adolescent, and the parent-adolescent relationship. Multivariate analysis of covariance and post hoc tests revealed differences in parent and adolescent characteristics, and in relationship quality according to family structure, sex of parent, and their interaction. Implications for parents' role managements and quality of parents' relationships with their adolescents are discussed.

SESSION 111-16

PERCEPTIONS OF PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE AS MEDIATED BY THE EXPERIENCE OF TRAUMA FROM DISRUPTIVE LIFE EVENTS.

Gary A. Luft, Sch. of Hom. Ec/Fam. Ecol., Univ. of Akron, Akron, OH 44325-6103.

Factors that might predict positive outcomes for some victims of life trauma compared to other victims have not been studied. It was predicted that adolescents who experienced one or more of 12 disruptive life events in childhood would perceive parents as having been less accepting than adolescents who did not experience such events. It was also expected that acceptance from parents would be less highly correlated with well-being among older adolescents who experienced disruptive trauma than older adolescents who had not had such experiences. Data were collected from 659 older adolescents via survey. As predicted, perceived acceptance from parents accounted for a much larger amount of variance in adolescent well-being for non-trauma respondents compared to trauma respondents. Results suggest that factors outside the parent-child relationship were associated with the perception of well-being.

SESSION 111-17

IDLE HANDS ARE THE DEVIL'S WORKSHOP: AN EXAMINATION OF THE ROLE OF SUBSTANCE AVAILABILITY IN ADOLESCENT SUBSTANCE USE.

J. C. Torquati, D. J. Flannery, A.H. Fridrich, A. Vazsonyi, & L. Lindemeier, The Univ. of Arizona, Dept. of Family Studies, Tucson, AZ 85721.

A sample of 1156 early adolescents participated in this survey of substance use. Parental monitoring, peer drug use, and after School activities predicted availability of substances. Peer pressure, Sch. adjustment, delinquency, and substance availability predicted lifetime substance use. Substances were more available to students who were not involved with extracurricular activities, who had friends who drank alcohol, who were more alienated from School, and who reported lower levels of parental monitoring.

SESSION 111-18

THE RELATION OF FAMILY SYSTEM CHARACTERISTICS, PARENTAL BEHAVIORS, AND ADOLESCENT QUALITIES TO ADOLESCENT SUBSTANCE USE.

Carolyn S. Henry, CFLE, FRCD Dept., OSU, Stillwater, OK 74078, Stephan M. Wilson, Res. Ctr. for Fam/Child., UK, Lexington, KY 40506, Gary W. Peterson, FRHD Dept., ASU, Tempe, AZ 85287.

The purpose of this study was to test a path model of adolescents' perceptions of family system characteristics, parental behaviors, and adolescent qualities in relation to adolescent substance use. Data were collected from 284 high school students using self-report questionnaires. A just identified path model was used. The results showed that age and parental substance use directly influenced adolescent substance use. Parental substance use also had indirect effects through parent support behaviors to self-esteem. Self-esteem predicted adolescent substance use.

Communication and coherence were related to parent support which, in turn, influenced self-esteem and, indirectly influenced adolescent substance use. Implications of these findings for future research and practice are presented.

SESSION 111-19

THE MORAL DISCOURSE OF INCEST PERPETRATORS.

Jane F. Gilgun, Sch. of Social Work, Univ. of Minnesota, Twin Cities.

Except for royal marriages in some ancient civilizations, incest is proscribed universally. Yet, incest occurs in as many as one in five families. Theories of incest, however, do not examine the moral dimensions of transgressing the taboo. A major missing piece in our understanding of

incest is how perpetrators apply or avoid applying principles related to right and wrong, justice and care, and good and bad. In this study, a conceptual framework based on the work of Carol Gilligan and her colleagues and on the moral philosophy of John Dewey was constructed and then used to analyze the accounts of incest perpetrators. The analysis showed that considerations of justice and care (Gilligan) and reflection based on consequences (Dewey) were present in the moral discourse of the incest perpetrators in this study, but these informants showed both inconsistency and discontinuity in the applications of these principles. Discontinuity and inconsistency also characterized how they saw themselves in terms of connection and detachment in their relationships with others. In the prevention of incest, interveners are constrained to reflect upon consequences of their own actions within a justice and care framework.

SESSION 112-1

IMAGES OF AFRICAN AMERICAN FAMILIES ON PRIME-TIME SITUATION COMEDIES: ARE OUR "ROOTS" THERE?

Maresa Murray, Kathleen R. Gilbert, Dept. of Applied Health Science, Indiana Univ., Bloomington, IN 47405.

A dual focus paper, looking at images of family as presented on five prime-time situation comedies. First focus was content analysis focused on cultural sensitivity in depiction of family images. Cultural sensitivity varied, was evidence of stereotyping, limited depiction of extended family, religion essentially absent. Second focus was on student author's experience of doing project (she is African American). She chose to keep track of her own response to being exposed to these images by keeping a journal. Her response has gone through phases of curiosity, questioning, anger, and a desire for honesty in depiction. Implications: Need for greater sensitivity to African American culture and strengths of African American families. Also, students conducting emotionally close research should be aware of the strain, but also the rewards. Research "support structure" is essential.

SESSION 112-2

CHARACTERISTICS, INCOME, AND EXPENDITURES OF HISPANIC SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES.

Mark Lino, Family Economics Research Group, ARS, USDA, Hyattsville, MD 20782.

Hispanic single-parent families have received little research attention. This study examines the characteristics, income, and expenditures of Hispanic single-parent families (who may be of any race) and compares them with their non-Hispanic White and non-Hispanic Black counterparts. Data are from the 1989-90 Consumer Expenditure Survey.

Educational level was lowest for Hispanic single parents; 62% did not have a high Sch. diploma, compared with 16% of non-Hispanic White and 29% of non-Hispanic Black parents. Hispanic single-parent families had the lowest average before-tax income, \$11,060 compared with \$20,900 for non-Hispanic White and \$12,870 for non-Hispanic Black families. Housing, food, and transportation accounted for 68% to 77% of total expenses for the three groups. Home ownership was lowest among Hispanic single-parent families; 15% owned a home, whereas 47% of non-Hispanic White and 21% of non-Hispanic Black families were homeowners. This study highlights the poor economic situation of single-parent families, especially those of Hispanic origin.

SESSION 112-3

MACHISMO AMONG MEXICAN-AMERICAN MEN: MYTH OR REALITY?

Robert L. DelCampo & Ruth S. Herrera, Fam. & Cons. Sci., NM State Univ., Las Cruces, NM 88003-0003.

Machismo, a concept that evokes both positive and negative connotations, has been used in the literature to describe the character of Hispanic men. The present investigation examined how well dual-earner, working-class Mexican-American husbands fit both the negative and positive aspects of machismo. Participants responded to a questionnaire that assessed sex-role attitudes and degree of sharing in household and child care responsibilities. The purpose of the present study was to examine the gender role ideology of Mexican-American men in dual-earner families, and determine the congruence between expressed attitudes and reported behaviors. Findings from the present study indicate that the attitudes of working-class, dual-earner, Mexican-American men can be classified as basically neutral (neither traditional nor egalitarian). However, despite their neutral attitudes, they perceive themselves as being actively involved in traditionally feminine tasks.

SESSION 112-4

ALLOCATION OF ROLES IN THE FAMILY: A COMPARISON OF JAPANESE AMERICANS AND JAPANESE NATIONALS.

John W. Engel, CFLE, Dept. of Human Resources, Univ. of HI, Honolulu, HI 96822.

The family role observations and ideals of Americans of Japanese descent and Japanese citizens were compared. Compared with Japanese Nationals, Japanese Americans grew up in families in which duties and responsibilities were less sex-typed and more shared (though not equally) between mother and father.

Similarly, Japanese Americans prefer more equal sharing of responsibilities in their present or future families

relative to housework, child socialization, health maintenance, recreation planning, financial management, employment, and decision making.

SESSION 112-5

GENDER AND GENERATIONAL TRANSITIONS IN MIDWESTERN HMONG FAMILIES

Annelies K. Hagemester, Dept. of Family Social Science, Univ. of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108.

Most Southeast Asian refugee families such as the Hmong have been living in the U.S. only for about 15 years; their life stories tell how gender and generation operate in families in cultural transition. Data from 20 life history interviews with Hmong refugees were used to explore gender and generation as organizing themes. Half of the data was from interviews with Hmong elders and half was data from interviews with participants who were in the generation of the elder's children or grandchildren. Half of the participants were female, the other half male. These Hmong individuals discussed roles and rules of family life that were effected by both gender and generation. Many changes from the "Hmong way" were noted; some changes like young women's education have caused conflict. At the same time certain continuities were seen between the generations. The research has implications for family service professionals and educators.

SESSION 112-6

SOCIAL SUPPORT BEFORE AND AFTER DIVORCE: COMPARISON OF MOTHERS FROM INDONESIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Dahlia F. Stockdale, & Alfita A. Moeljadi, Human Dev. & Family Studies, Iowa State Univ., Ames, IA 50011.

Mothers in Indonesia and the United States were compared for their perceptions of social support, adjustment and self-esteem. Perceptions were measured for before and after divorce. Of 75 mothers, 38 were Indonesian ($M = 34.2$ yrs.) and 37 were American ($M = 30.5$ yrs.). T-tests revealed that mothers in both cultures perceived a decrease in support after divorce; however, U.S. mothers perceived more support than Indonesian mothers. Indonesian mothers reported more support from relatives; U.S. mothers perceived more support from friends and had higher self-esteem. No significant differences were found for adjustment. Results are discussed in the framework of cultural values.

SESSION 112-7

MARITAL SATISFACTION AND INTERGENERATIONAL SOLIDARITY WITH PARENTS AND PARENTS IN-LAW OF NEWLY-MARRIED COUPLES IN KOREA.

Sang-won, Lee (Graduate Sch. student), Sun-wha, Ok (professor). Seoul National Univ., Dept. of Home Economics, Guanak-gu, Shillim-dong, 151-742, Seoul, Korea.

This study tries to investigate the impact of background variables and intergenerational solidarity on marital satisfaction of the newly married. An empirical sample testing was conducted using structured questionnaires. Statistically analyzed answers of 241 couples, been married less than 5 years. The major findings were as follows: a) The intergenerational solidarity of newly married couples reveals bilateral tendency b) The marital satisfaction of the newly-married is significantly explained by the affectional solidarity with parents in-law and the level of partner acquaintance before marriage. These findings would be used to help the newly-married to adjust their marriage. And the influence of men's affectional solidarity with parents in-law on marital satisfaction is reflecting contemporary kinship change in Korea.

SESSION 112-8

A CASE STUDY OF PARENTING IN CROSS CULTURAL EXTENDED FAMILY.

Duncan Perrote, Louise Blake, and Vincent Blake, U of WY Wind River Extension, Ft. Washakie, WY.

There are challenges in cross culture extended family parenting that are unique: 1) Northern Arapahoes and Navajos are as different as Brits and Italians. The language, the culture and the family structure is different between tribes. 2) The nature of extended family for Northern Arapahoes and Navajos is as important for survival of the people as it is destructive. While in crisis the extended family offers immeasurable support, however, when a dysfunction is present it ripples through the family. 3) Knowing the circumstances which stimulate active parenting of extended family is paramount to impacting the youth. Whether relatives assume parenting is due to temporary crisis such as an accident or a sudden illness or long term dysfunction such as alcohol all has an impact.

SESSION 112-9

ETHNIC FATHERING: FAMILY STRENGTH & SOCIAL SUPPORT.

M. Ahmeduzzaman, Sarah McGinley, Dept. of Human Env. Stud., Cent. MI Univ., Mt. Pleasant, MI 48859.

Using family strength as a model, data were collected on African-American (A-A) ($N = 45$) and Puerto-Rican American (P-A) ($N = 40$) father involvement with their preSch.ers. The high degree of commitment to the

family unit and good communication skills, A-A fathers may contain social ingredients that can be readily and effectively used in caregiving situations. In an effort to promote overall family well being, P-A fathers' commitment and preference for family cohesion may have fostered fathers' involvement with their preschool-aged child. Data also revealed that extrafamilial sources were important for A-A fathers and institutional support was significant for the P-A fathers. The data presented herein should help broaden our conceptual/theoretical understanding of fathers' support sources that abet or inhibit their socialization with preschoolers from diverse cultures.

SESSION 112-10

WHAT IS A FAMILY MADE OF? CROSS-CULTURAL DISPARITIES WITHIN MUSLIM-CHRISTIAN HETEROGAMY.

Rhoda Hurst Rojiani, Dept. of Family & Child Development, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State Univ., Blacksburg, VA 24061-0416.

The author used participant observation and text analysis to explore and contrast the family paradigms of Muslim Asian men and Christian American women in heterogamous marriage with one another. This particular type of heterogamy combines interfaith, interracial, and language and cultural differences between partners. These marital partners are likely to differ in their conceptualizations of time, gender, power, family, personhood, shame and face-saving, as well as basic problem-solving strategies. These differences are important for therapists to be aware of as heterogamy of all types is becoming more common. Muslim Asian Male and American Female heterogamy is also important for research because it provides, in microcosm, an exaggerated degree of potential values conflict found in any marriage. As such, it can be useful in heightening researchers' awareness their own values and assumptions. Both the Circumplex Model and dialectical theory are used in this analysis.

SESSION 112-11

THE IMPACT OF CULTURAL DIFFERENCES ON COUPLE SATISFACTION AND STABILITY: IMPLICATIONS FOR FAMILY THERAPISTS.

Kyle D. Killian & Dean M. Busby, Dept. of Child & Family Studies, Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, NY 13244.

This study examined the influence of couples' cultural differences on relationship satisfaction and stability. It was hypothesized that differences on education, social class and religion would negatively impact satisfaction and stability, and that the influence of these variables would be more significant than that of race or nationality. Derived from a transcultural model, the hypothesis was based on the idea that less overt differences between partners are not

as likely to be processed as readily visible ones and therefore can have an adverse impact on their relationship. Another variable, couple expressiveness, was included to examine the influence of openness of communication. A national sample of 1960 couples was administered a 204-item questionnaire measuring compatibility and readiness for marriage. While the factors of race and nationality were not associated with the dependent variable, religious and class differences had a negative impact on couple satisfaction and stability. Couple expressiveness accounted for 20% of the variance of the dependent variable. Implications for family practitioners and therapists are presented.

SESSION 113-1

AFRICAN AMERICANS' CULTURAL MISTRUST AND THERAPIST CHARACTERISTICS PREFERENCES.

Michelle J. S. Richards, HUB Cnslng & Ed. Ctr., 5165 LaVista Rd., Tucker, GA 30084; Sharon J. Price, CFLE, The Univ. of GA, Dept. of Child & Fam. Dev., Athens, GA 30602.

Can cultural mistrust and therapist characteristics preference clarify middle-class, African Americans' attitude toward therapy? African American and European American subjects completed questionnaires about their attitudes toward these variables (N = 107). Cultural mistrust was not a mediator between willingness to seek therapy and race or gender. Preference for same-race therapist was significantly higher for women than for men.

SESSION 113-2

THE DEVELOPMENTAL AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A METAPOLICY FOR FAMILIES: THE ALBERTA FAMILY POLICY GRID.

Maria J. Mayan, Dept. of Family Studies, Univ. of Alberta, 3-38 Assiniboia Hall, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2E7.

Within the last few years, family scholars and government officials have been concentrating on the relationship between policies and family well-being. In response, the Alberta government developed the Family Policy Grid. The Grid is a framework of principles that is being used by all provincial government Dept.s to evaluate their existing policies, develop new policies and assess the impact of proposed policies affecting families. The Grid is a unique and innovative family policy initiative. The problem is that the background to the Grid was not documented, making it impossible to decipher the value of the Grid. The research concentrated on documenting the development of the Grid, the plans for implementation and evaluation, and the implications for Alberta families and other governments concerned with family well-being and policies. This was accomplished through a review of written materials related to the Grid and inter-interviews with the developers of the Grid.

This research and planned future research contributes significantly to the family policy field and provides a practical tool for developing and implementing similar frameworks in the future.

SESSION 113-3

TRYING TO PLEASE THEM ALL: POLICY AND FAMILY TYPE IN ALBERTA.

Jason Montgomery, Family Studies Dept., Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, T6G 2M8.

This paper explores the nature of the relationship between assumptions about families and the policy that results. The Alberta Government established a Grid "to develop and assess policies affecting families." This Grid is analyzed to show the ways that assumptions and policy are related.

The analysis indicates the problems that arise from the desire to please various publics and the tendency to support a traditional family form. The Grid is based on assumptions that support discrepant family types, it proposes principles that are based on these contradictory assumptions, and its criteria for evaluating policy reveal these contradictions. In other ways, the Grid clearly reflects the traditional model of families.

This paper explores these contradictions and the politically safe support of the traditional family. Thus, analysis reveals the problems that attend the creation of family policy in a pluralistic society and difficulties in establishing a policy that reflects new realities.

SESSION 113-4

FAMILY SAVING UNDER QUANTITY CONSTRAINTS: WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM THE FORMER SOVIET FAMILIES?

Manouchehr Mokhtari, Dept. of Family Studies, Univ. of Maryland, Col. Park, MD, 20742.

This study uses a survey of former Soviet families to investigate family saving behavior when choices of key consumer goods are constrained by formal and informal rationing devices. We present conclusive evidence to support the proposition that marginal saving rates are positively related to the severity of quantity constraints (rationing). Former Soviet families subject to severe quantity constraints have marginal saving rates more than double those of unconstrained families. Surprisingly, the high marginal saving rate of severely constrained Soviet families is very close to that of U.S. families during the rationing of World War II. Given that, virtually all economies have quantity-constrained markets (such as rent-controlled housing or price-controlled medical care), the results of this study provide insight into the behavior of U.S. families who suffer from informal or formal rationing in consumer markets.

SESSION 113-5

THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF ELDERLY MINORITY HOUSEHOLDS.

F. N. Schwenk, Family Economics Research Group, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Hyattsville, MD 20782.

On average, the economic status of elderly Americans has improved over the last three decades. Much of this gain resulted from public policies and programs. However, there are still subgroups of elders that do not experience economic well-being. Minority elders, in particular, may need attention as policies regarding the elderly are reviewed and developed. This study analyzed the effect of race upon the economic status of elderly households. Household expenditures were chosen as a measure of economic status and data from the 1990 Consumer Expenditure Survey were used. An OLS regression indicated that non-Hispanic Black households and Hispanic, Asian, or Native American households were less well off than non-Hispanic White households. This was the case even when other characteristics (education, urban/rural, household composition, household size, age) were controlled. Intergenerational equity, deficit reduction, pension reform, and other factors may bring changes in programs and policies affecting the elderly. Such changes should reflect special consideration given to the needs of those who are most economically vulnerable.

SESSION 113-6

THE ECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF THE ELDERLY: A COMPARISON BY HOUSEHOLD CONFIGURATION AND RESIDENCE.

Karen Seccombe, Dept. of Sociology, Jeffrey W. Dwyer, Dept. of Health Serv. Adm., Raymond T. Coward, Ctr. for Health Policy Research, and Gary R. Lee, Dept. of Sociology, Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

This research uses data from the National Survey of Family and Households and the National Medical Expenditure Survey to explore household and residential differences in the economic well-being of the elderly. We determined the percentage of elders who: (a) live below three poverty thresholds; (b) have various sources of income; (c) have sources of medical insurance to supplement Medicare; and (d) have different levels of selected assets. Finally, (e) we predicted the odds of living in poverty for elders who live in different areas of residence and household configuration while controlling for the effects of other sociodemographic factors known to influence poverty rates. The data reveal that nonmetropolitan elders, and those who live alone, are disadvantaged on most economic indices, and have increased odds of impoverishment.

SESSION 113-7

CRITICAL ISSUES FACING FAMILIES AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICYMAKERS.

Herbert G. Lingren, & Georgia L. Stevens, Dept. of Family & Consumer Sciences, Univ. of Nebraska Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68583; Wesley Daberkow, Dept. of Voc. & Adult Education, Univ. of Nebraska Lincoln.

Data were collected from families about the critical issues and concerns they face during the decade of the nineties. Respondents were asked about the amount of attention that educational providers, human service professionals and policymakers should give these issues. (N = 600). In times of declining resources, traditional institutions and agencies which serve families are being questioned as to the value of their existence, and their products are viewed with increasing skepticism by the public. Families, if they are to address their most critical issues with limited resources must be cognizant of them and must provide guidance to policymakers as to the most effective use of scarce resources. Data regarding differences on the amount of concern and the attention policymakers should give is presented by gender, age, family structure, income, # of children, marital status, education and occupation. Implications for educators, human service providers and policymakers are discussed.

SESSION 113-8

KIDS COUNT: LOCAL DATA IMPACTS CHILD AND FAMILY ISSUES.

Joanne G. Keith, Theresa M. Ferrari, M. Dewana Frazier, & Francisco Villarruel, Inst. for Children, Youth, & Families, Michigan State Univ., E. Lansing, MI 48824.

In many cases, local data are needed to raise community awareness and to generate support for education and intervention programs. To measure the well-being of children in the state, U.S. Census and state data were used to conduct trend analysis to produce county profiles. The data from KIDS COUNT document that the needs of children are urgent due to demographic shifts and economic disparity. On 10 of 13 indicators measured, the condition for children has worsened during the past decade. Conditions of risk that impact on the well-being of children include poverty, family dissolution, poor health care, violence, and inadequate preparation for the responsibilities of adulthood. The problems facing children and families are complex and will not be responsive to short-term or simplistic solutions. These data provide community groups and policy makers with a basic tool to use in developing long-term intervention and prevention programs that will address the needs of children and families throughout the state.

SESSION 113-9

PUBLIC POLICY CONCERNS FOR SCH.-AGE CHILD CARE: A NATIONAL SURVEY.

Hallie P. Duke, Dept. of Child and Fam. Dev., Univ. of GA, Athens, GA, 30602.

A national survey of public policy concerns of school-age child care (SACC) advocates and a survey of states' plans for the allocation of the Child Care and Development Block Grant are presented and reviewed. These were acquired by telephone conversations or by mail. Analysis of the survey data illustrate various problems faced by SACC advocates. Analyses of the states' allocation plans show that new SACC projects will be funded and that 20% of the states appear to be violating federal guidelines. Discussion will focus on the progress of SACC advocates and state efforts to promote SACC.

SESSION 113-10

THE SOCIAL SCIENTIST AS SOCIAL REFORMER: INSTRUMENTAL VALUATION IN FAMILY POLICY RESEARCH.

Jacqueline B. Stanfield, Dept. of Soc., Univ. of No. CO, Greeley, CO 80639; J. R. Stanfield, Dept. of Econ., Colorado State Univ., Ft. Collins, CO 80523.

Scientific separatism is the doctrine that the scientific method can be applied only to matters of fact (positivism) and not to questions of value. The tradition of scientific separatism has impeded the application of social research to the formulation of policy to ameliorate social problems. The instrumentalist philosophy developed in the tradition of Thorstein Veblen and John Dewey rejects scientific separatism and the moral agnosticism that it imposes upon scientific research. Instrumentalism rejects both extreme moral relativism and moral absolutism and espouses unification of social science research and social policy through emphasis upon institutional adjustment as a research focus. As technological and social change occur, institutions become obsolete and lose their capability to organize human activity toward coping with social problems. Instrumental social science focuses upon identifying institutional lag and proposing alternative adjustments to adapt institutions to current social problems. This paper reviews the instrumentalist literature and applies it to current issues in family policy. The conclusion is that ideology and therefore institutions have lagged seriously behind social change in the family area and that reducing this lag and preparing the way for progress in family policy will require the social scientist to become social reformer engaged in institutional adjustment to empower women and children.

SESSION 113-11

TOWARD ELIMINATING GENDER BIAS IN PERSONAL INJURY AWARDS: CONTRIBUTIONS FROM FAMILY ECONOMICS.

Janet E. Fast, Dept. of Family Studies, Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T6G 2E7.

In spite of recent advances in the treatment by the Canadian legal system of women's personal injury claims, gender bias remains. Using techniques developed by family economists, recent court awards are examined for evidence of gender bias. This examination shows systematic under-compensation of women victims of personal injury. Similarly, the evidence of family economists may be used to better inform the courts as to the value of losses suffered in order to reduce the occurrence and magnitude of such bias. It is recommended that a combination of the two market replacement cost methods (specialists and generalists) provides the most appropriate guide to the courts in making awards for lost housekeeping capacity.

SESSION 113-12

DETERMINING APPROPRIATE PROCEDURES FOR CERTIFYING FAMILY/DIVORCE MEDIATORS.

Deborah B. Gentry, CFLE, Home Econ. Dept., Ill. St. Univ., Normal, IL 61761.

Data were collected from professional mediators, particularly family/divorce mediators ($N = 379$). This survey-based study investigated perceptions of benefits and problems for existing professional certification programs; perceptions of potential benefits and problems for proposed mediator certification programming; and preferred and disliked features for certification procedures. Sixty percent of the respondents were certified by at least one certifying body, typically NASW or AAMFT. Certified persons indicated satisfaction with the way purported benefits had become a personal reality. Most respondents, whether certified or not, were even more optimistic about the advantages of proposed mediator certification. Respondents predicted problems associated with existing programs would be even more problematic in the context of mediator certification. Many recommendations and remedies were identified. Results can be used to guide the process of designing tools and procedures for a future voluntary competency-based mediator certification program.

SESSION 113-13

DROPPING OUT OF THERAPY AS SUCCESS: A REEXAMINATION OF THE DROPOUT PHENOMENON.

Steve E. Humphries, Scott P. Gardner, Julianne Serovich, Dept. of Human Dev. and Fam. Studies, Texas Tech Univ., Box 41162, Lubbock, TX 79409.

In the past researchers and clinicians have focused on

dropout from therapy as a failure of therapy. The conceptualization of dropout as failure has been prevalent for individual and family therapists. In this paper a motivational model of therapy that challenges this conception is proposed. Shapiro and Budman (1973) have described differences between individual therapy and family therapy dropout variables. The model described herein is designed to focus on family variables contributing to dropout and is based on a modification of Lewin's $B = F(P,E)$ formula for behavior. The formula used for the proposed model is $B = F(\text{Fam},E)$. The model proposed that the decision to attend therapy initially is a function of each family member's tension, needs, and power. These individual factors combine to influence the family system motivation to attend therapy. The system motivation to attend and continue therapy is further mediated by physical, therapeutic, financial, and community/social factors.

SESSION 113-14

THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF THERAPY SYSTEMS: A MODIFIED DELPHI STUDY.

Mark B. White, Dept. of Family & Child Dev., Auburn Univ., AL 36849; Candyce S. Russell, Dept. of Human Dev. & Family Studies, Kansas State Univ., Manhattan, KS 66506.

MFT process and outcome research can be facilitated by the identification of the important variables that contribute to positive therapeutic outcomes. A panel of AAMFT Approved Supervisors generated over 770 variables thought to influence the outcome of marriage and family therapy. During the second round, panelists rated approximately half of these variables as very important to MFT outcome. The variables were collapsed into five categories and then further divided into conceptual clusters. An ecological model of MFT systems was proposed and suggestions for testing the ecological systems model of MFT were provided.

SESSION 113-15

THE FORMER SPOUSE RELATIONSHIP AS A FACTOR IN VISITATION: THE ROLE OF MEDIATION.

Steven Walters-Chapman. Leon County Family Mediation Project, 3073 Whirlaway Trail, Tallahassee, FL 32308; Connor Walters-Chapman, Dept. of Family, Child, & Cons. Sci., Florida State Univ. Tallahassee, FL 32306.

The relation between the quality of former spouse relationships and divorce mediation; along with the effects of divorce mediation on the occurrence, frequency, and amount of visitation and problems associated with it were examined. Divorcing couples or former spouses returning for relitigation of child-related issues and subject to Court-ordered mandatory mediation of their disputes were selected and randomly assigned to treatment (mediation) and

control (nonmediation) groups ($N = 155$). Data were collected on the former spouse relationship and visitation at entry into the study, and again at 6 months after inclusion in the study. The data were analyzed using Pearson and Polyserial Correlations, T-tests, and a path model using Lisrel 7. Former spouse relationships were found to be related to regularity of visitation and number of related problems. Mediation did not significantly affect the quality of the former spouse relationship in this study.

SESSION 113-16

THE EFFECTS OF EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS ON MENTAL HEALTH CARE COST AND ABSENTEEISM.

Michael D. Gardner & Darren W. Adamson, Intermountain Health Care, Salt Lake City, UT 84111; Robert Stahmann, Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602.

The impact of an employee assistance program (EAP) on cost associated with absenteeism, medical and mental health services is explored. Results of $N = 352$ cases indicate that EAP use had a statistically significant impact in the reduction in cost for services. Regression analysis was used to determine the relationship between eight predictor variables and five criterion variables. Implications of the results are discussed relative to EAP services and the field of marriage and family therapy.

SESSION 113-17

MARITAL STATUS STEREOTYPES AND NURSE-PATIENT INTERACTIONS.

Larry Ganong, CFLE, Nursing/Human Dev. & Family Studies, Marilyn Coleman, CFLE, Human Dev. & Family Studies, Univ. of Missouri, Columbia, MO, 65211.

Effects of patients' marital status on nurses' reactions were examined. Videotaped portrayals of nurses interviewing female patients and were shown to 235 nurses. Data were identical for every subject except that the patient's marital status varied. Nurses were randomly assigned to view one patient interview. Quantitative and qualitative data were collected. Results indicate that patients' marital status effects nurses' thoughts, but not necessarily their behavior. Implications for family practice in health care, counseling and education are presented.

SESSION 114

A PARENT EDUCATION MODEL.

H. Wallace Goddard, FCD, Auburn Univ., AL. 36849, Charles A. Smith, H.D., K.S.U., Manhattan, KS 66506, Dorothea Cudabeck, CFLE, CNR, U.C. Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720, Judith A. Myers-Walls, CFLE, CDFS, Purdue Univ., West Lafayette, IN 47907.

Parent education continues to grow in importance. A team was formed to develop a parent education model that identified the critical parenting practices essential for effective parenting. Ultimately, the model will include a curriculum guide and program application examples.

The basic model has been reviewed by professionals with interest in parent education. The presentation will share the critical parenting practices and the professional review.

SESSION 115-1

ROLE INDUCTION AND STRESS OF ADULT DAUGHTER CAREGIVERS.

Marla L. Berg-Weger, Washington Univ., Box 1196, St. Louis, MO 63130.

Using role and social exchange theories, ethical and value assumptions underlying caregiver induction and the impact on stress are examined. Caregiving can present ethical dilemmas based on societal/family tradition, relationships and expectations. It is hypothesized: willingness to assume the role is associated with less stress; stress differs with reason for caregiver selection; and willingness to assume the role differs by reason for selection. Data were collected from daughters of elders with cardiac disease or dementia. Controlling for race, marital status, SES, proximity and elder status, preliminary findings support the hypotheses. Data on measurement of induction variables and implications for practice is presented.

SESSION 115-2

FAMILIAL INFLUENCES ON FUNCTIONAL ABILITY IN LATER LIFE.

Farrell J. Webb, Jean W. Bauer, Marlene S. Stum, Paula J. Delaney, Dept. of Family Social Science, Univ. of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108.

This investigation defines the relationship between functional ability, a new measure of determining health status of the elderly, and a series of variables both traditionally and non-traditionally associated with health among the elderly population. Data from the 1989 National Long Term Care Survey are used ($n = 4,098$). The functional ability indicator is an objective measure of an individual's health based on their performance on 14 ADL and IADL measures. Each respondent is assigned a functional ability score based on their actual performance of the items. The model for this study examines the role of family lifestyle, attitude toward life, geographic location, income, ethnicity and race, and other sociodemographic variables relationship to functional ability. The variables were organized into a causal model. The overall results reveal an $R^2 = .29$ ($F = 78.16$ $p < .001$) for the pooled model, and an $R^2 = .32$ ($F = 13.00$ $p < .001$) for African-American respondents. The results indicate that both groups of elderly men and women

have better health when their family life is satisfying, their family is intact, and their economic resources are adequate, even if they are below what is expected.

SESSION 115-3

THE IMPACT OF CANCER ON THE FAMILY.

Debra P. Hymovich, Col. of Nursing, Univ. of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33612.

Interview data were collected from parents with cancer and their spouses to describe the impact of a parent's cancer on the family ($n = 22$ families). Parent stressors related to the parents (inadequate information, uncertainty, maintaining composure), children (age, behavior, hospital visiting), and parent-child interactions (communication, trust). Data were used to develop a questionnaire to assess parents' perceptions. Implications for intervention to facilitate family adaptation are presented. (Partially funded by Grant #6201932 RO and Univ. of South Florida)

SESSION 115-4

MY BROTHER'S (SISTER'S) KEEPER: A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF SIBLINGS CARING FOR OLDER DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED ADULTS.

Rona J. Karasik, Dept. of Indiv. & Family Studies, Univ. of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716.

Siblings ($n = 52$) of older developmentally disabled adults (age 33 to 79) were interviewed in depth regarding the impact their brothers and sisters had on their lives. Content analysis (using grounded theory methods) showed caregiving (past and present) to be a salient theme. A typology of sibling caregiving based on dimensions of care frequency, type, burden, and perceived relationship quality was developed. Issues of "care-sharing" (among non-disabled siblings) and gender roles will also be presented, as will political and pragmatic implications of siblings as potential caregivers.

SESSION 116-1

RELIGION AND PARENTAL VALUES.

Gary L. Hansen, Dept. of Soc., Univ. of KY, Lexington, KY 40546.

Data from the Natl. Survey of Families & Households are used to examine the effect of religious affiliation, participation, and fundamentalism on the value parents attach to their children demonstrating 12 personal characteristics. A subsample of 2,797 married respondents who had at least one child aged 5-18 residing in the household was utilized. Results indicate that religion has a significant effect on the things parents think are important for their children and that the relative effects of affiliation, participation, and fundamentalism vary depending upon the parental value.

Implications for the study of human values in general, as well as for parental values in particular, are discussed.

SESSION 116-2

FAMILY PREDICTORS OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF AND COMMITMENT.

Patricia Noller, Dept. of Psych. Uni of Queensland, QLD, 4072; Bradley J. Strahan. Avondale Col., Cooranbong, NSW 2265, AUSTRALIA.

The application of attachment theory to the psychology religion has produced two broad hypotheses: the congruence and compensation hypotheses. The present study explores the congruence between attachment and religious belief and commitment for youth from religious families. Two hundred and forty-nine students in a denominational Col. completed questionnaire measures of the quality of parental bonding and peer attachment, religious belief and commitment, and religious intention. Results indicated that maternal care indirectly predicted religious belief and commitment via comfort with closeness, whereas paternal over-protection directly predicted religious belief and commitment for females. The model explained 10 per cent of the variance in religious commitment for females and 29 per cent for males. Those reporting low comfort with closeness scored significantly lower on the measure of religious belief and commitment, but did not differ from other attachment groups on religious intent. The results are interpreted as supportive of the congruence hypothesis for young people from religious families.

SESSION 116-3

RELIGIOSITY AS A PREDICTOR OF BLACK-PRIDE, SEPARATIST, AND INTEGRATIONIST IDEOLOGIES AMONG RURAL AFRICAN-AMERICAN FAMILIES.

Christopher G. McCrary, Dept. of Psy., Douglas L. Flor, Gene H. Brody, Zolinda Stoneman, Dept. of Child & Fam. Dev., The Univ. of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

Using data collected from 100 rural African-American families, MANOVA's were conducted with each of the three aspects of religiosity (Formal, Personal, and Social Religiosity) used in this study, controlling for gender, on the three ideological subscales of the Black Ethnocentrism Scale (Black Pride, Separatist, and Integrationist). Main effects were noted for Formal Religiosity on the Separationist subscale for both mothers and fathers, with lower levels of Separationist scores being evidenced by those more formally involved in their churches. A main effect was also noted for Formal Religiosity on the Black Pride subscale for mothers, with lower levels of Black Pride being associated with higher levels of formal involvement. Father's Social Religiosity was found to be a predictor of Pro-Black feelings of their children, irrespective of the child's gender.

SESSION 116-4

AN EXPLORATORY STUDY ON THE PRESUPPOSITIONS, AIMS AND METHODS OF FAMILY WORSHIP IN THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH.

L. Edgel Phillips, Dept. of Nut'n. & Fam. Studies, John B. Youngberg, CFLE, Prof. of Rel. Educ., Andrews Univ., Berrien Springs, MI 49104.

The literature indicates that most studies of family worship/devotions/prayers deal with importance, or "how tos," with practically no work on theoretical model building. This study sought to arrive at an empirical model of the aims and methods of family worship in the Seventh-day Adventist (SDA) Church. An instrument was prepared and data was gathered from a random sample (N = 466) of SDAs in the Midwestern U.S. Factor analysis and regression analysis were employed. Two highly correlated (.83) aims factors emerged which were labeled God-oriented and Family-directed. Ten methods factors emerged with inter-correlations that were moderate to low. Three methods factors correlated meaningfully with the aims factors. They were the Relational-Self Disclosure, Affirmation-Existential, and Prayer factors. Family worships were most effective for accomplishing the aims identified in this study when they were highly relational with elements of self-disclosure. Each individual present should experience a personal sense of well-being and give and receive meaningful amounts of affirmation.

SESSION 117

FAMILY IMPOVERISHMENT: CENTRAL PROGRAM AND POLICY ISSUES.

Participants:

Mark Rank (Sch. of Soc. Wk., Box 1196, Washington Univ., St. Louis, MO 63130). Family Impoverishment Today.

Patricia Langley (Consultant, 2515 N. Utah St., Arlington, VA 22207). Trends in Services for Impoverished Families.

Sally Koblinsky (Fam. & Commun. Dev., Univ. of MD, Col. Park, MD 20742); Catherine Chilman, Emeritus (Univ. of WI-Milwaukee, 1435 4th St. SW, #B411, Washington, DC 20024). Critical Policy Issues.

Moderator: Roger H. Rubin, Marie Mount Hall, Univ. of MD, Col. Park, MD 20742.

Family impoverishment as well as absolute poverty has been growing for at least 1/3 of the nation's families over the last 20 years or so. This trend, as well as its causes and effects on families, will be discussed together with an examination of current associated existing and needed programs, policies, and legislation. Topics include analyses of family income trends, changing patterns of public and private family services, multiple needs of poverty families, and of the so-called working poor.

SESSION 118

MORAL DISCOURSE, ETHNIC MINORITY FAMILIES, AND THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF RACE/ETHNICITY, GENDER AND CLASS: IMPLICATIONS FOR RESEARCH, THEORY, & PUBLIC POLICY, PART I: PERSPECTIVES ON RESEARCH AND THEORY.

Chair: Andrea G. Hunter, Dept. of Psych. & Women's Studies, Univ. of MI, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

Participants:

Robin Jarrett (Dept. of Soc. Loyola Univ., Chicago, IL 60644). A Conversation between Classes: Perspectives on Gender Role Among Low-Income African-American Women.

Andrea G. Hunter (see above); James E. Davis (Dept. of Ed. Studies, Univ. of DE, Newark, DE 19716). The Socio-Political Construction of Black Manhood: Implications for Research on African-American Men in Families.

Estella A. Martinez (Dept. of Fam. Studies, Univ. of NM, Albuquerque, NM 87131) Levels of Acculturation Among Professional Hispanic Men and Women.

Teresa W. Julian (Dept. of Fam. & Commun., OSU, Columbus, OH 43210). Patrick C. McKenry, CFLE; Mary W. McKelvey (Dept. of Fam. Rel. & Hum. Dev., OSU, Columbus, OH 43210). Cultural Variations in Parenting: Perceptions of White, African-American, Hispanic & Asian-American Parents.

Discussant: Aaron Thompson (Dept. of Soc., Eastern KY Univ., Lexington, KY 40515)

Presiding: Patricia Bell Scott (Dept. of Child & Fam. Studies) Univ. of GA, Athens, GA 30602.

The aim of these symposia is to provide a macro analysis of moral discourse and the socio-political construction of ethnic minorities drawing specific connections to research and theory on gender, culture, and family process and the critique and development of public policy. Part I focuses on research and theory and Part II centers on areas of public policy that are particularly relevant to ethnic minority populations. In these symposia, several key themes are addressed: 1) the ways in which moral discourse and social constructions of race, culture, gender, and class have framed research questions, theoretical models, and public policy that target ethnic minorities; 2) the role of moral discourse in policies and research in areas of individual discretion (e.g., sexuality, "underclass behaviors"); 3) the importance of making the "invisible" visible in our research questions, theoretical models, and policy initiatives; and 4) the challenge of exploring and interpreting differences within and across ethnic groups.

SESSION 119

THE EFFECTS OF COMMUNITY VIOLENCE ON CHILDREN AND FAMILIES: MORAL ISSUES FOR FAMILIES, THERAPISTS, AND RESEARCHERS.

Chair: Suzanne Randolph (Dept. of Fam. Stud., UMD, Col. Park, MD 20742)

Participants:

Carol Werlinich (Dept. of Fam. Stud., UMD, Col. Park, MD 20742) and Babette Levin (8117 Inverness Ridge, Potomac, MD 20854). Women and Children: Dealing With Violence.

Jacqueline Wallen (Dept. of Fam. Stud., UMD, Col. Park, MD 20742) Political and Ethical Considerations in Implementing School-based Interventions for Children in Dangerous Neighborhoods.

Ned Gaylin, Karen Sadlier, and Miguel Salas Sanchez (Dept. of Fam. Stud., UMD, Col. Park, MD 20742). Effects of Chronic Exposure to Community Violence on Colombian 5th and 6th graders.

Discussant: Robert G. Ryder (Univ. of CT, Storrs, CT 06268).

This symposium will present findings from research on the effects of violence on children and families and discuss moral and policy issues raised by the research.

SESSION 120-1

A TYPOLOGY OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN REFUGEE FAMILIES.

Daniel F. Detzner and Jane Bennett, Family Social Science Dept., Univ. of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN, 55108.

Although family is central to the identity of Southeast Asian refugees, little is known about their multigenerational family systems during the stressful relocation process. Life history narratives of Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, and Laotian elderly refugees are developed into 40 family case studies and comparatively analyzed to generate a preliminary typology. Families vary according to their individual stories, structure, culture, interactions, and identity. A typology is useful to family theory for classification of multigenerational refugee families and as a model for service providers and family life educators.

SESSION 120-2

DIVISION OF MARITAL ROLES IN MAINLAND CHINA, TAIWAN, AND THE U.S.: A STUDY OF TWO GENERATIONS.

Kuang-hua Hsieh, and Robert L. Burgess, Dept. of Human Development & Family Studies, Penn State Univ., Univ. Park, PA 16802.

This study compares the sexual division of marital roles for both middle-aged and young adult generations across Mainland China, Taiwan, and the U.S. Data include

723 college students' reports of their parents' sharing of marital roles and their own expected marital behavior in the areas of financial responsibility, child care, (decision-making, and cooking. After controlling for gender, year of birth, year in college, parents' education, number of children, family economic status, and place of residence, marital roles among Mainland Chinese parents were reported to be significantly more egalitarian than parents from the other two societies. However, this societal difference diminishes for the college students' expected pattern of marital roles for themselves, especially between Mainland China and the U.S. The paired t-test assessing intergenerational differences suggests progressive changes toward marital equality in Taiwan and the U.S., but a lack of progression in Mainland China. Different sociopolitical systems and degrees of industrialization are proposed to explain different social change processes of marital equality among three societies.

SESSION 120-3

THE CHANGING ETHICS AND VALUES ABOUT CHINESE FAMILY LIFE.

Dai Kejing, Chinese Acad. of Soc. Sci., Div. of Mar. & Fam. Stud., Inst. of Soc.

Societies and families are composed of interdependent parts which need each other, have influence on each other and are basically in harmony with each other. The Chinese family system, ethics and values about family life are not purely random, they must be viewed in a social context.

The Chinese society has undergone tremendous changes in recent hundred years from traditional ancient society to 1911 Revolution, 1949 Revolution, ten years of so called cultural revolution and the recent decade of "opening to the outside world."

The ethics and values about family life in China changed and are changing in such historic periods due to societal growth and especially due to different policy making in each period. This paper will analyze and discuss the impact of different social context and social policy on the ethics and values about Chinese family life and their changing aspects such as about the significance of family life, family relations, gender difference, and divorce. China is a country of long history and vast territory, continuity and variation in Chinese family life is everywhere. The paper will also emphasize continuity versus change through time and variation across geographical locations.

SESSION 120-4

PARENT-CHILD RELATIONS IN CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES: A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY.

Wen Zhao, Bernita Quoss, David Carson, Child and Family Studies, Tracy Cross, Col. of Education, Univ. of Wyoming, Laramie, WY 82071.

The one-child family policy of the People's Republic of China introduced a major change in family interactions, yet research focuses on children, with few studies of the parent-child relationship. Effects of democratic versus authoritarian parenting were examined through parent and child surveys, for 50 Chinese children (9-10 yrs.) and their 85 parents and for 43 U.S. parents and their 32 children. Cultural comparisons were analyzed by t-tests, and within-group comparisons by one-way anova's. Effects of parenting style on children's satisfaction was analyzed by multiple regression. Both Chinese and U.S. parents reported they use a democratic style, but Chinese children reported their parents to be authoritarian. Authoritarian style predicted Chinese children's dissatisfaction with family rules and ways of punishment, while the democratic style of U.S. parents related to their children's satisfaction. These findings indicate some confusion and contradiction may exist within some Chinese parent-child relationships, demonstrating the importance of further study of this relationship in the first generation of one-child families in China.

SESSION 121-1

ATTACHMENT THEORY & CHOICE OF ROMANTIC PARTNERS.

Keith E. Davis & Kelley D. Chappell, Dept. of Psych., U. of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208.

Data were collected from 192 undergraduates who were asked to imagine themselves in a relationship with a member of the opposite sex whose behavior exemplified each of Bartholomew & Horowitz's (1991) 4 adult attachment types: secure, preoccupied, fearful, & dismissive and to report their emotional reactions to the potential partner and their likelihood of developing the relationship to marriage. Participants were classified by self-rating procedures into each of the 4 attachment types so that the role of attachment style in influencing partner preference and partner choice could be determined. The findings of Pietromonaco & Carnelley (1992) were replicated and extended. Secure partners are preferred to insecure partners by all participants, but among the insecure attachment types, preoccupied Ss preferred fearful avoidant partners and fearful avoidant partners preferred preoccupied partners. These data suggest a causal role for attachment style in the development of romantic pairing and help to explain the relative absence of preoccupied or avoidant pairs in naturalistic studies of couples.

SESSION 121-2

MALES' ATTRIBUTIONS AND EXPECTANCIES ABOUT POTENTIAL MATES AS A FUNCTION OF SEX ROLES.

Heather M. Helms-Erikson, Messiah Col., Grantham, PA, 17027; Norman Epstein, Dept. of Fam. Stud., Univ. of MD, Col. Park, MD, 20742.

This study investigates how sex roles influence mate selection information-processing by examining attributions and expectancies made about potential partners of different sex-role orientations. Data were collected from 84 never-married, male, Col. students. Subjects with masculine, feminine, androgynous and undifferentiated sex roles (as determined by the Bem Sex Role Inventory) were presented with two vignettes (one of a woman emphasizing the importance of family and the other stressing the importance of career) and asked to make attributions about each partner's characteristics. Expectancies about how the partners would behave in a close relationship with the subject were also assessed. Results are presented from a cognitive perspective with specific attention given to the influence of belief systems on behavior. Implications for family educators and family researchers examining mate selection are discussed.

SESSION 121-3

MULTIDIMENSIONAL COMPATIBILITY AND COURTSHIP EXPERIENCES.

Renate Houts, Ted Huston, Dept. of Human Ecol., U of TX, Austin, TX 78712.

Data from 168 newly-married couples, identified from marriage license records maintained in four counties central Pennsylvania, were used to examine the affects of compatibility in leisure interests, preferences for the division of instrumental tasks, and gender role attitudes on retrospective reports of courtship events, taking into account the structure of the population with regard to the preferences. Assortative mating occurs with regard to all three areas studied, with both men and women marrying people with whom they are better matched than expected (given the distribution of the attributes in the sample). Individuals whose ideas were common in the sample tended to report more positive and fewer negative courtship events. Couples who were better matched reported fewer negative events. Women's reports of courtship events were related to preferences regarding instrumental roles; men's reports of courtship events were tied to preferences for leisure interests.

SESSION 121-4

THE RELATIONSHIP OF POWER AND SELF-DISCLOSURE IN DATING AND MARRIED COUPLES.

Bernard I. Murstein, Elizabeth R. Adler, Dept. of Psychology, Connecticut Col., New London, CT 06320.

The relationship of power and self-disclosure was studied for a sample of 20 dating and 20 married couples. Special power and self-disclosure scales were constructed and administered individually. The hypotheses were: 1) Women disclose more about feelings than men. 2) Men disclose more about accomplishments than women. 3) Power is correlated with disclosure of accomplishments. 4) Lack of power is correlated with disclosure of feelings and weaknesses. 5) During the dating stage, men disclose more than women. 6) During marriage, men disclose less than women.

Hypotheses 1, 3, and 6 were supported. Hypotheses 2, 4, and 5 were rejected. Other findings were: no differences in power between men and women for the total group. Dating men, however, were more powerful. Women disclosed more than men across both groups. Women's disclosure about accomplishments correlated significantly with men's lack of power across all groups and particularly in marriage.

SESSION 122

RESEARCH UPDATE FOR PRACTITIONERS FAMILIES AND HEALTH.

William J. Doherty, Family Social Science Dept., McNeal Hall, Univ. of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108

In the past decade, there has been an explosion of new knowledge about families and health. This presentation will summarize what we know about how families deal with chronic medical illness and disability, how they negotiate with health care professionals, how they manage daily routines that promote health or promote illness, and how they manage stress influences the physical well-being of family members. The presentation will emphasize the information of most use to family professionals and will offer recommendations for health policy and for applied work with families.

SESSION 123

MORAL DISCOURSE, ETHNIC MINORITY FAMILIES, AND THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF RACE/ETHNICITY, GENDER AND CLASS: IMPLICATIONS FOR RESEARCH, THEORY, & PUBLIC POLICY, PART II: POLICY PERSPECTIVES: CRITIQUE & DEVELOPMENT.

Chair: Andrea G. Hunter, Dept. of Psych. & Women's Studies, Univ. of MI, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

Participants:

Bill E. Lawson (Dept. of Phil., Univ. of DE, Newark, DE 19716). Social Frameworks, the Urban Underclass, and Public Policy.

Robert B. Hill (Inst. for Urban Research, Morgan St. Univ., Baltimore, MD 21239). Strengthening African-American Families: Policy Implications.

Suzanne M. Randolph (Dept. of Fam. Studies, Univ. of MD, Col. Park, MD 20742). The HIV/AIDS Pandemic Among Ethnic Minorities: Implications for Family Policy.

Velma McBride Murry, Cheryl Ericson (Dept. of Child & Fam. Dev., Univ. of GA, Athens, GA 30603). Social and Economic Conditions: A Comparison of Pregnant and Non-Pregnant African American and Hispanic American Adolescents.

Presiding: Tammy Henderson (Dept. of Human Ec., LA State Univ., Baton Rouge, LA 70893)

Discussant: Kirk E. Harris, Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60604.

The aim of these symposia is to provide a macro analysis of moral discourse and the socio-political construction of ethnic minorities drawing specific connections to research and theory on gender, culture, and family process and the critique and development of public policy. Part I focuses on research and theory and Part II centers on areas of public policy that are particularly relevant to ethnic minority populations. In these symposia, several key themes are addressed: 1) the ways in which moral discourse and social constructions of race, culture, gender, and class have framed research questions, theoretical models, and public policy that target ethnic minorities; 2) the role of moral discourse in policies and research in areas of individual discretion (e.g., sexuality, "underclass behaviors"); 3) the importance of making the "invisible" visible in our research questions, theoretical models, and policy initiatives; and 4) the challenge of exploring and interpreting differences within and across ethnic groups.

SESSION 124

IMPASSIONED TEACHING.

Chair: Alexis J. Walker, HDFS, Mlm 322, OR State Univ., Corvallis OR 97331-5102.

Participants:

Linda Thompson (Child & Fam. Stud., Univ. of WI, 1300 Linden Dr., Madison, WI 53706). Teaching "Ethnic Minority Families:" Confessions of a White Woman with a Mission.

Stephen R. Marks (Soc, 201 Fernald Hall, Univ. of ME, Orono, ME 04469). Power, Privilege, & Patriarchy: Teaching Gender.

Katherine R. Allen, CFLE (Child & Fam. Stud., VA Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061-0416). Opening the Classroom Closet: Sexual Orientation and Self-Disclosure.

Discussant: Edith A. Lewis, (Sch. of Soc. Wk., 1065 Freize Bldg, Univ. of MI, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

As teachers, we feel a moral obligation to learn and teach about passionate issues: race and ethnicity, gender, social class, age, sexual orientation, physical ability, and their intersection. We learned little of these issues as graduate students and mainstream family studies literature is still not always inclusive of them. Our teaching process entails many struggles: striving for authenticity about and empathy with those who are different, avoiding cultural relativism, using nontraditional pedagogical techniques, and remaining true to ourselves before students who disagree with our views. In this symposium, we relate how we deal with these issues and our discussant finds patterns in our goals, struggles, and solutions.

SESSION 125

FAMILY PROCESS AND CHRONIC ILLNESS: CONCEPTUAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES IN ASSESSING AFRICAN AMERICAN FAMILIES.

Chair: Harriette Pipes McAdoo, Col. of Human Ecology, Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, MI, 48824.

Participants:

David Reiss, M.D. (Ctr. for Family Research, George Washington Univ., 2300 Eye St. N.W. Washington, DC 20037). Conceptual Issues in Defining Chronically III African American Samples.

Sylvan Alleyne (Sch. of Education, Dept. of Human Dev. Howard Univ., Washington, DC 20059). Assessing the Health Care Team: Toward an Understanding of Staff-Patient Relations.

Jocelyn Turner-Musa (Ctr. for Family Research, George Washington Univ., 2300 Eye St. N.W. Washington, DC 20037). Recruitment and Retention of African American Families in Family Health Research.

Barbara Holder (Div. of Nursing, New York Univ., 50 West 4th Street, New York, NY 10003), Caryn Bailey (Ctr. for Family Research, George Washington Univ.,

Washington, DC 20037). Qualitative and Quantitative Measurement of Religious Beliefs in African American Families.

Discussant: Suzanne Randolph, Dept. of Family Studies, Univ. of Maryland, Col. Park, MD, 20742).

Family health research has not systematically examined the interplay between family process and response to chronic illness in minority populations. When such families are studied, research methodologies are often flawed with conceptual and methodological problems. This symposium will focus on the development of culturally sensitive methods and measures utilized in a longitudinal study of African American families with a chronically ill member. Highlighted in this symposium will be: a discussion of sampling strategies employed to recruit a chronically ill population, involvement of health care professionals in studies of the chronically ill, recruitment and retention of African American families, and the development of quantitative and qualitative measures of religious experience.

SESSION 126

HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS AMONG FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN.

Chair: Kathryn P. Nelson, U.S. Dept. of HUD, Washington, DC 20410.

Participants:

Martha P. Burt (Urban Inst., 2100 M St., NW, Washington, DC 20037). Homelessness among Families with Children.

Donald J. Hernandez (Pop. Div., U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233). Doubling-Up and Undoubling among Families with Children: Historical Context and Recent Evidence.

Kathryn P. Nelson (see above). Housing Problems and Needs among Families with Children.

Discussant: Elaine A. Anderson, Univ. of Maryland. Problems of housing and homelessness among families with children appear to have increased substantially in recent years.

This symposium will present new findings for families with children regarding: the extent of homelessness based on the 1990 Census S-night, changes since 1970 in housing and neighborhood conditions based on the Annual and American Housing Surveys, and changes since 1940 in the extent and nature of doubling-up and undoubling based on data from Decennial Censuses and the Current Population Survey.

The aim is to highlight emerging needs and potential housing policies for American families and children.

SESSION 127-1

HIV/AIDS INSTRUCTION MAKES A SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE: STUDENTS HAVE HIGHER KNOWLEDGE LEVEL AND REPORT MORE TOLERANT ATTITUDES.

Maryanne Doherty-Poirier, and Brenda Munro,
Dept. of Family Studies, 3-55 Assiniboia Hall, Univ. of
Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T6G 2E7.

Adolescents are particularly at risk for contacting HIV/AIDS. A large proportion is sexually active or has at least experimented with intercourse. Therefore, including preventive HIV/AIDS instruction in Sch. curriculum that increases student knowledge, enhances tolerant attitudes and increases healthy intentions about future sexual behaviour is supported. There has been limited research about which instructional strategies or support resources are more effective and consequently, this research was completed.

The students for this sample were collected from 128 Sch.s in 31 Sch. jurisdictions across the province of Alberta. A total of 5,745 student questionnaires were analyzed. A quasi-experimental research design was used. Students belonged to either the control or treatment group. Overall, HIV/AIDS instruction provided primarily by a teacher in regular classroom activities was more effective. Student print resources that were read or used in class were also effective. These findings are very relevant for family life educators responsible for HIV/AIDS instruction.

SESSION 127-2

MATERNAL ATTITUDES OF PREGNANT AND/OR PARENTING, AND NONPREGNANT, NONPARENTING ADOLESCENTS.

James G. Hanson, Sedahlia Jasper Crase, & Dahlia F. Stockdale, Human Dev. & Fam. Stu., Iowa State Univ., Ames, IA 50011.

Maternal attitudes were studied using Cohler's Maternal Attitude Scale. Pregnant and/or parenting adolescents (PP) (n = 77) had more Realistic Demands of Parenting than nonpregnant, nonparenting adolescents (NPNP) (n = 77). Both groups were higher on Understanding Psycho-Sexual Development, Understanding Children, and Permissiveness, than on Maternal Warmth and Parent-Child Affect. After six months, PPs had increased in Understanding Children and decreased in Understanding Psycho-Sexual Development. Contact with baby's father was related to Parent-Child Affect and Maternal Warmth; seeking advice was related to Permissiveness. Implications are for parent education.

SESSION 127-3

BOYS & GIRLS CLUBS PREVENTION PROGRAM HELPS TEENS POSTPONE SEX.

Tena L. St. Pierre, D. Lynne Kaltreider, Melvin M. Mark, and Kathryn J. Aikin, Inst. for Policy Research and Evaluation, Penn State Univ., Univ. Park, PA 16802.

The U.S. has the highest teen pregnancy rate of developed countries. We report findings from the sexual activity prevention component of a broader program in Boys & Girls Clubs that also aimed to prevent drug use. The total program is based on the personal and social competence model of prevention and employs a postponement approach to sexual activity without contraceptive information. The study sought to determine: (1) whether the Stay SMART program would produce effects for sexual behavior, sex attitudes, and sexual knowledge, and (2) whether adding a 2-year booster program would enhance program effects. Results reported are for 161 youths at all 4 testing occasions over 27 months in 3 groups of clubs. Fewer teens in the Stay SMART Only and Stay SMART+Boosters conditions reported sexual intercourse in the last 30 days, relative to youths in the control condition. Teens in the Stay SMART Only and the Stay SMART + Boosters conditions also perceived fewer social advantages from engaging in sexual activity than did the control youths.

SESSION 127-4

MARKETING STRATEGIES FOR TEEN PARENT PROGRAMS: A COMPONENT OF FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION.

Sylvia Stalnaker, HE Dept., Catherine S. Krals, HE Dept., SW Texas State Univ., San Marcos, TX 78666.

The researchers sought to determine the critical components necessary to create a teen parenting program, the specific persons/groups instrumental in the initiation process, those specific persons/groups identified as advocates and/or resources, and those specific persons/ groups identified as adversaries.

A questionnaire was developed by the researchers. The sample frame was taken from a Texas Education Agency HE Division's list of school districts with teen parenting programs. A total of 205 questionnaires were mailed to school district superintendents, school board presidents, and teen parenting directors. A final return rate of 62% provided 127 usable questionnaires.

Data were analyzed with frequencies, t-tests, and one way analysis of variance using SPSS. Results indicated no significant differences based on the size of the school districts nor among school district positions on selected questions and a majority of all respondents believed there was limited public resistance to the implementation of their teen parenting program. School administrators, home economics teachers, school counselors, and health care professions

were identified as those most instrumental in program development.

SESSION 128-1

USING THREATS OF POVERTY TO PROMOTE SCH. ATTENDANCE: FINDINGS FROM THE WISCONSIN "LEARNFARE" EVALUATION.

Lois M. Quinn, Employment & Training Institute, Univ. of WI-Milw., PO Box 413, Milwaukee, WI 53211.

School data were collected for teenagers living in families receiving AFDC or formerly receiving aid (N = 56,000) from six school districts to determine the impact of three years of the Wisconsin "Learnfare" experiment, requiring teens to regularly attend school as a condition for AFDC support. Lagged regression models which controlled for differences in age, grade level, exceptional education status, sex, race, and months on AFDC were used to measure changes in days of attendance. Evaluators also reviewed Milwaukee County Children's Court and social service records for 6,612 families sanctioned under "Learnfare" to identify any history of reported child abuse or neglect or delinquency for youth in families penalized. Findings raise serious questions about the failure of the policy to change school attendance patterns and its social consequences for families, particularly for teen mothers sanctioned for failure to return to high Sch..

SESSION 128-2

YOUNG FATHERS: WHO ARE THEY? DO WE VALUE THE ROLES THEY PLAY IN THEIR CHILDREN'S LIVES?

Helen E. Petracchi, Sch. of Social Work, Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260.

Teen childbearing remains a troubling issue because we continue to ignore fathers. Attention to fathers, and the meaning of fatherhood, will help us understand the values inherent in our treatment of this issue, guiding in better social policy development. This presentation discusses the historical lack of attention paid to fathers, particularly young fathers. Results of a study (utilizing data on a probability sample of 6402 young men from the NLSY) answers the questions, "Who are the fathers of adolescent mothers'/babies likely to be?" "What are the roles played by these young fathers in the lives of their children?" Results suggest fathers of teen mothers' babies are likely adult men, most of whom live with their first-born children or maintain some contact with their noncustodial children. OLS and logistic regression results indicate becoming a young father has negative implications for years of completed schooling; implications that may extend to his employability and subsequent ability to provide financial support to his noncustodial children.

SESSION 128-3

CHALLENGING THE SELF-SUFFICIENCY ETHIC: FINDINGS FROM A STUDY OF SINGLE MOTHERS IN TRANSITION FROM WELFARE.

Louise A. Parker, Washington State Univ. Research & Ext. Ctr., 7612 Pioneer Way E., Puyallup, WA 98371.

A study was designed to explore a model integrating human capital, family resource, employment and psychosocial factors in examining the transition of single mothers on welfare to economic self-sufficiency. A sample of 851 mothers on AFDC was selected from the Washington State Family Income Study. Data from a three-year period (6/88-5/91) were utilized. Economic self-sufficiency was defined as the ratio of welfare benefits to household income. In the final path model, education was only moderately significant in reducing degree of welfare reliance. Workplace support had the most significant impact, after controlling for differences in human capital, family resources and employment activity. Sense of personal control and social support had both direct and indirect effects on welfare reliance, suggesting that family stress models are appropriate for examining economic outcomes. Findings suggest that creation of jobs with adequate wages and family-supportive benefits should be as central to welfare reform as human capital investments in individuals.

SESSION 129-1

UNDERSTANDING THE RESEARCH PROCESS: A MODEL FOR GUIDING STUDENTS IN THE FAMILY SCIENCES.

Mark J. Benson, Dept. of Fam. & Child Dev., VA Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061-0416.

This paper introduces a model for understanding the research process by conceptualizing the elements of scientific practice. The model delineates seven components of the research process and four components that a student could possibly use in originating a topic. Identifying the student's distinctive starting point is a valuable first step in individualizing the plan for progress on the proposal. Each of these potential starting points are illustrated with depictions of common student characteristics, delineation of the pertinent research challenges, and recommendations for solving characteristic problems. Although the components provide a useful means for understanding the research process, it is argued that the linkages between the components engender the production of new knowledge. For each of these linkages, steps in creative integration are described.

SESSION 129-2

CAREER DEVELOPMENT IN FAMILY SCIENCE: A COMPARISON OF TWO PRACTICUM EXPERIENCES.

Amy L. Lofquist, B. Kay Pasley, Human Dev. & Fam. Stud., Univ. of NC-Greensboro, Greensboro, NC 27412; Jill Kreutzer, Hum. Dev. & Fam. Stud., CO State Univ., Ft. Collins, CO 80523

There is widespread agreement that practicum experiences are beneficial and may facilitate career development in undergraduate programs. Using a sample of 67 students, a comparison of career development is made between those having a family services practicum and those having a child laboratory Sch. practicum. Results showed significant differences between groups pre- and post-assessment. Conclusions and implications are offered.

SESSION 129-3

ETHICAL TRAINING IN UNDERGRADUATE PROFESSIONAL PREPARATION PROGRAMS.

Bernita Quoss, Child and Family Studies, Univ. of WY, PO Box 3354, Laramie, WY 82071.

The acknowledged need to provide ethical training stimulated development of a unit on ethics for seniors in the Child and Family Services professional track of an undergraduate university program. A three-tiered foundation of knowledge involved: 1) exploration of eight general roles graduates might expect to perform; 2) examination of major guiding principles used by established professions; 3) considerations of the habit of ethical reasoning, based on examination of several approaches. Students then met in small groups to analyze specific ethical situations. When the groups presented their analyses, a panel of professionals assisted the general discussion. The philosophy of empowerment guided this work.

SESSION 130-1

HISTORICAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN FAMILIES.

Edward L. Kain, Dept. of Sociology, Southwestern Univ., Georgetown, TX 78626.

Historical context is critical in setting the stage for any discussion of social problems in families. This paper examines the literature on social problems in families and places these issues in historical context. Data presented in the paper illustrate that the moral discourse on families is shaped by the types of data which are used.

Two examples given in the paper are teen pregnancy and infant mortality. A recent article on family problems (Tiesel and Olson, 1992) argues that both of these problems are the result of "troubling trends" in the data. Looking at longer-term data on teen pregnancy and infant mortality, however, shows that both have declined significantly

over the last century. While the importance of these two social issues remains, the moral discourse shifts when they are placed in a broader historical context.

SESSION 130-2

FATHER INVOLVEMENT AMONG YESTERDAY'S DADS: RETHINKING THE FINDINGS FROM THE EARLY MIDDLETOWN STUDIES.

Ralph LaRossa and Donald C. Reitzes, Dept. of Soc., Georgia State Univ., Atlanta, GA 30303.

Letters written between 1925 and 1939 by middle class fathers and mothers (N = 256) to nationally known educator and author Angelo Patri (1876-1965) are content analyzed to provide a profile of father involvement in middle class families between the two world wars. The analysis suggests that the traditional view of yesterday's dads, supported by the findings from the early Middletown Studies, needs to be revised to include the fact that there were fathers in the early 20th century who were intimately involved in the lives of their children. Implications for evaluating the involvement levels of today's fathers are discussed.

SESSION 130-3

FAMILY CAREGIVERS IN RURAL JAPAN AND RURAL UNITED STATES.

Norimasa Abe and Gregory F. Sanders, Dept. of Child Dev. & Fam. Sci., North Dakota State Univ., 283 Home Econ., Fargo, ND 58105, Jerry King, Dept. of Soc., Arkansas State Univ., State Univ., AR 72467.

This study attempted to examine and compare the characteristics of 60 adult child caregivers in rural Japan and 44 adult child caregivers in rural United States. The areas of characteristics included aging/caregiver knowledge, family caregivers' attitude toward caregiving, relationship quality, type and frequency of support provided by family caregivers, family caregiver strain, and perceived rewards of family caregiving. The findings of this cross-cultural study in both countries indicated similarities and differences in the characteristics of adult child caregivers. Regarding caregiver strain, rural Japanese caregivers experienced more stress than rural American caregivers. Rural U.S. respondents expressed better relationship quality than rural Japanese respondents. Both caregiver strain and relationship quality were related to perception of caregiver rewards for the U.S., but not the Japanese, sample.

SESSION 130-4

FAMILY VALUES: YOUNG FAMILIES IN GEORGIA, POLAND, RUSSIA AND USA.

L. Walters, N Hollett, P. Skeen, S Chao, The Univ. of Georgia, W. Warzywoda-Kruszynska, J. Krzyszkowski, G. Lerman, Univ. of Lodz, Poland, M. Matskovsky, T. Gurko,

Academy of Sciences, Moscow, L. Kikaleishvili, Tbilisi, Georgia.

Values regarding characteristics of children, the marriage relationship, and arrangements for care of children were compared in four countries to examine similarities in conceptualization of values and to determine whether there were differences in extent to which specific values were held. Data were collected from 1,718 couples in Tbilisi, Georgia; Samara, Russia; and Lodz, Poland. USA data were from the NSFH. Questionnaire items from the NSFH were translated into Georgian, Russian, and Polish languages. There were both similarities and differences in conceptualization of values both between spouses and among countries. In terms of differences, USA spouses were least traditional and most likely to be egalitarian in their values. Georgians and Russians were the most traditional. Polish spouses were mostly traditional (except for wives remarriage), but pragmatic, recognizing that traditional ideals were not necessarily attainable.

SESSION 131

BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN RESEARCH AND PRACTICE.

Stephen Small, Dept. of Soc., Univ. of WI-Madison, Madison, WI 53706.

This session is a follow-up on the 1992 workshop led by Dr. Small and Richard Lerner.

The fields involved in the study of family and human development have had a difficult time 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 is a hands-on session that examines the validity of these issues, identifies factors that had led to the emergence of the gap between research and practice, and makes recommendations to researchers, professionals, and others on what can be done.

SESSION 133

STUDENT SKILLS EXCHANGE

Lorraine Harley, Marie Mount Hall, Univ. of MD, Col. Park, MD 20472; Elizabeth Lindsey, Child & Fam. Dev., Univ. of GA, Athens, GA 30602; Carol Pfaffly, Ft. Collins Med. Ctr., CO.

This session is specifically designed to discuss the

needs of students and new professionals. The authors will speak on combining graduate school, early career issues, and family life. Lorraine Harley will address, "*Keeping Your Head Above Water: Combining Parenting and Education.*" Elizabeth Lindsey will present "*Graduate School and Family Life: Can We Have It All?*" Carol Pfaffly will speak on "*Looking Back, Stepping Forward: Transitioning from a Student Role to a Professional Identity.*"

SESSION 141

HOW TO WRITE FOR NCFR JOURNALS.

Marilyn Coleman, CFLE, 28 Stanley Hall, Univ. of MO, Columbia, MO 65211; Mark Fine, Psych. Dept., Univ. of Dayton, Dayton, OH 45469.

Writing in professional journals is a part of academe. This session is designed for those who would like to submit articles for either *Journal of Marriage and the Family* or *Family Relations*. The journal editors will give suggestions for writing, and describe the review process.

Saturday, Nov. 13, 1993

SESSION 202

CONCERNS OF MIDLIFE WOMEN AS MOTHERS, GRANDMOTHERS, CAREGIVERS, AND EMPLOYEES.

Chair: Lynette J. Olson, CFLE, South Dakota State Univ., NHE 239, Box 2275A, Brookings, SD 57007.

Participants:

Kay T. Rawson, (Utah State Univ., Family and Human Development, Logan, UT 84322-2905). Mothers at Midlife.

Marie Purnell, (Univ. of Illinois, 535 Bevier Hall, 905 S. Goodwin Avenue, Urbana, IL 61801). Grandparents' Rights: Parenting Grandchildren, Visitation and Litigation.

Jeanne R. Snyder, (Univ. of Illinois, 535 Bevier Hall, 905 S. Goodwin Avenue, Urbana, IL 61801). Relationship Quality Between the Caregiver and the Care-Receiver.

Beatrice H. Bagby, (Univ. of Illinois, 1401C Regency Drive East, Savoy, IL 61874). Employees Involved in Elder Care.

Discussant: Barbara D. Ames, Michigan State Univ..

Midlife women are frequently caught in the multiple "pulls" of changing parental relationships with their own children, reentering the active parent role with grandchildren, caring for aging relatives, and continuing or entering employment. The burdens and satisfactions of all of these roles tend to impinge upon them at the same time.

This symposium will provide recent findings on each role, their impact upon personal lives, and responses of midlife women.

SESSION 203

WHAT IS MARRIAGE AND WHAT IS FAMILY?

Chair: Jan Trost, Dept. of Soc., Uppsala Univ., P. O. Box 513, S-751 20 Uppsala, Sweden.

Participants:

Bert Adams (Dept. of Sociology, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706)

Jon Bernardes, (Wolverhampton Polytechnic, Inst. of Family Studies, Castle View, Dudley, West Midlands DY1 3HR, UK)

Jaber F. Gubrium (Dept. of Sociology, Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611)

James Holstein (Dept. of Soc., Marquette Univ., Milwaukee, WI 53237)

Lea Shamgar-Handelman (Dept. of Soc, Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem, Israel.)

Discussant: Jan Trost, (as above)

Within various frameworks one finds several variations in the meaning of the concept marriage as well as that of family. Sometimes marriage is legally defined as common-law; sometimes an opposite gender cohabiting couple is defined as married, sometimes a same gender couple is. In some countries even one person can be labelled 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 and marriage realms, and to highlight theoretical, practical, empirical, and political implications of certain terminological practices.

SESSION 204-1

ETHICAL SUPPORT FOR FATHER INCLUSION IN FAMILY CENTERED MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH SERVICES.

Audrey A. Bryan, Dept. of Family Health Nursing, Univ. of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, Eau Claire, WI 54702.

Inclusion of fathers/support persons in psychosocial and parent educational aspects of maternal-child health care is supported using ethical principles. Benefits of father involvement for child and maternal support are supported in the literature. Yet professionals may find their personal values or unexamined practices result in parenting and relationship information going to the mother alone, especially in socially high-risk families. Harm may be done to family role development when child care information is exclusively given to the mother. Beneficence, justice and autonomy support provision of services to fathers, but not only to those fathers who seek it due to prior knowledge of

its importance. Application of ethical principles within the framework of an ethic of caring can guide their use so that conflicting needs and wants of mother, father and child can be addressed in ways that respect individual and family values, are cognizant of the professional's personal values, and aim toward decreasing both father-absence and patriarchy.

SESSION 204-2

PARENTAL VALUES & THE SEXUALITY EDUCATION OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN.

Margie J. Geasler, Linda L. Dannison & Connie J. Edlund, CFLE, Dept. of Cons. Res. and Tech., Western Michigan Univ., Kalamazoo, MI 49008

The purpose of this research is to identify sexuality topics or events frequently encountered in the preschool child's home, issues of concern to parents and underlying parental values. Focus groups were used to collect data from twenty-eight (28) mothers and fathers of preschool children.

Nudity, language, safety, pregnancy and childbirth, masturbation, and AIDS were the topics/events encountered most commonly in these homes. Analysis suggests parents value privacy, truthfulness, acceptance and appreciation of the body, developing self esteem, communication, responsibility, safety, gender roles, and self discipline to differing degrees.

Implications for programming including examining parental values, the process of making moral judgments, identifying comfort limits and alternative parental behaviors to use when comfort limits are reached will be addressed.

SESSION 204-3

AUTHORIZING, FOREGOING, OR WITHDRAWING LIFE SUPPORT: VALUES OF PARENTS AND PROVIDERS.

Mark S. Kirschbaum, Minneapolis Children's Hospital, Mpls., MN.

Parents of twenty children with life-threatening illnesses were interviewed regarding their experience while making the decision to authorize, forego, or withdraw life support technology for their child. An exploratory descriptive design was employed, in the traditions of phenomenology. Parents were interviewed in their homes within six to twelve months of decision and return visits utilized to establish internal validity of coded themes. Content analysis yielded dominant values themes: "life," "quality of life," "suffering," "not self," "respect for person," "family," and "faith." Parents advocated intervening with more technology until there was "nothing left" to offer. Dominant themes of both "caring" behaviors and "callous disregard" characterized professionals working with these ambivalent

parents as parents sought or were indirectly offered provider's perspectives.

SESSION 204-4

THE ETHICAL EVALUATION OF REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES BY COUPLES UNDERGOING INFERTILITY TREATMENT.

David Ralph Matthews, Soc., McMaster U., Hamilton, ON., Canada, L8S 4M4 and Anne Martin Matthews, Fam. Stud., U. of Guelph, ON, Canada. N1G 2W1.

149 couples were asked whether artificial insemination, in-vitro fertilization, ovum donation, and surrogate motherhood caused them concerns re: (1) artificiality; (2) sexual impropriety; (3) difficulty in accepting child; (4) danger; (5) religious principles. The paper examines the influence of gender, age, religion, ethnicity, income, education, previous treatment and outcome. The extent to which treatments comprise a Guttman scale of ethical judgements is shown. Findings are examined in the context of U.S., U.K., & Canadian RT policy.

SESSION 205-1

STRESS, HARDINESS, AND PERCEIVED ILLNESS IN FARM AND RANCH FAMILIES.

David K. Carson, Child and Family Studies, Univ. of Wyoming, Laramie, WY 82071; Mary Araquistain, Chehalis Tribal Health Clinic, Box 536, Oakville, WA, 98568; Bette Ide, Sch. of Nursing, Univ. of Wyoming, Bernita Quoss, Child and Family Studies, Univ. of Wyoming, and Randy Weigel, Coop. Ext. Serv., Univ. of Wyoming.

This study examined the relationship between family hardiness, stress, and perceived illnesses in Idaho farm and ranch families. Multiple regression analyses indicated that family strains, and stressors unique to farming and ranching, were predictive of the overall degree of perceived illness in these families. Further, a factorial analysis of variance showed that husbands and wives evaluating their families as high in hardiness and low in stress, low in hardiness and low in stress, and high in hardiness and high in stress, reported significantly less illnesses in their families than those in the high stress/low hardiness group. The results have implications for family specialists and health care professionals who are interested in reducing illness and increasing wellness in farm and ranch families, particularly those designated as high risk.

SESSION 205-2

TEMPERAMENT AND FAMILY ROLES AS MODERATORS OF FAMILY OF ORIGIN INFLUENCES ON YOUNG ADULT ABUSIVE DRINKING.

Judith L. Fischer and Richard S. Wampler. Human Development and Family Studies, Texas Tech Univ., Lubbock, TX 79409.

This study examines the proposition that the important question in studies of family socialization is not a general one ("What is the impact of family dysfunction on offspring?") but a more specific one: "Which children are more influenced by family of origin and what are these effects?" Specifically, the study tests the hypotheses that family roles and personal temperament moderate the effects of family of origin on a young adult's abusive drinking. Research on 674 college students aged 18-22 found that the hero role acted as a buffer between the family of origin and the young adult's problem behavior; however, the scapegoat role was associated with vulnerability to a dysfunctional family of origin. In addition, certain temperaments as reflected in the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator either buffered against or heightened vulnerability of the young adults to family of origin dysfunction. These findings support the guiding proposition of the research.

SESSION 205-3

ECONOMIC PRESSURE, PARENT EMOTIONAL DISTRESS, AND ADOLESCENT SCHOOL PERFORMANCE: THE EFFECTS OF NURTURANT/INVOLVED PARENTING.

Janet N. Melby, Xiao-Jia Ge, & Rand D. Conger. Ctr. for Family Research, Iowa State Univ., Ames, IA 50010.

We extend previous work on the relationship between parental behaviors and adolescent school performance using 3-waves of panel data on 379 adolescents from rural intact families. Informants include adolescents, mothers, fathers, and trained observers. Structural equation models (controlling SES) show family economic pressure and parents' emotional distress are related to adolescent school performance. Parents' high (but not low) positive parenting moderates the relationship between spouses' emotional distress and adolescent school performance. Results underscore the role of fathers' positive parenting in buffering effects of mothers' emotional distress on adolescent school performance.

SESSION 205-4

LOSS WITHIN THE FAMILY, ADOLESCENT ANGER AND ADOLESCENT PROBLEM BEHAVIOR.

Mary F. Kollar, Col. of Nursing; Jo Lynn Cunningham, Col. of Human Ecology, Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996; Maureen E. Groer, MGH Inst. of Health Profession, Boston, MA 02114.

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between loss within the family, adolescent anger, and adolescent problem behavior by testing three models; a direct model, an indirect (mediating) model, and a moderating model. The conceptual frameworks used were family systems theory and attachment theory. This study was a secondary analysis of an existing data set. Data were collected from senior high Sch. students (N = 411). A self-report questionnaire was used to measure the data. Data analysis involved the use of multiple regression analyses. The findings for each of these models are presented. Each model represented a different process through which loss within the family was related to adolescent problem behaviors. This was recognized as a first step at theorizing, identifying, and testing three models that included variables involving the family environment, an adolescent emotion, and adolescent problem behavior. Implications for family practitioners, counselors, and health professionals that are involved in high level wellness for the adolescents and their families are presented.

SESSION 206-1

TIMING OF MENARCHE, AMONG POOR AND RURAL APPALACHIAN FEMALES: IMPACT ON PERCEPTIONS OF MATERNAL ACCEPTANCE.

Lynn Blinn-Pike, CFLE, HDFS, U. of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211.

Survey data using the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (Rohner, 1980) were collected from 148 11-12-year-old rural Appalachian adolescents. Seventy had begun menstruating and 89 had family incomes at 135% of the national poverty level. This is a significant study because the interplay between menarcheal status, poverty and rural residence have not been previously examined. The major research questions asked (1) the impact of menarche on perceptions of maternal acceptance, and (2) the impact of poverty status on perceptions of maternal acceptance. The results pointed out that poverty seems to be a significant predictor of feelings of maternal rejection. The combination of perceived maternal rejection, poverty and early puberty places the early adolescent at high risk for early sexual activity and early childbearing.

SESSION 206-2

HOUSING ADJUSTMENT BEHAVIOR OF RESIDENTS IN LOW INCOME NEIGHBORHOODS.

Lee Ann De Reus, Shelley MacDermid, Dena B. Targ, Dept. of Child Dev. and Family Studies, Purdue Univ., West Lafayette, IN, 47907.

The purpose of this study is to better understand who lives in low income neighborhoods and why. Morris' Housing Adjustment Models (1976, 1988) were used as a guide for the study. According to the model, if a family's housing fails to meet their needs, dissatisfaction occurs which leads to a desire and expectations about moving. However, the model did not consider the effects of a respondent's "perceived constraints" on their mobility expectations nor their familial coping skills. Both of these constructs were added to the model. Data were collected from heads of households (N = 161) and analyzed with path analysis. The Cultural and Structural theories of poverty were used to interpret the results with the Structural theory being best supported. The results show that many respondents desired better housing but faced financial barriers, decreasing expectations. Coping skills were not deficient but similar to findings among middle income groups. Implications for the local community and future housing research in Family Studies are presented.

SESSION 206-3

EXPENDITURES OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY BABY BOOMERS WITH NO SPOUSE PRESENT.

Julia M. Dinkins, Family Economics Res. Group, Agricultural Res. Serv., USDA, Hyattsville, MD 20782.

Changes in household composition and family structure since 1960 have affected economic well-being of baby boomers. This study examines expenditures of female and male householders with no spouse present. Data are from the 1990 Consumer Expenditure Survey. Annual mean expenditures were \$20,016 for females and \$23,385 for males. T-test results showed that females had a significantly lower total expenditure and lower expenditures for food away from home, shelter, entertainment, cash contributions and gifts to persons outside the household, alimony and child support, insurance and pensions, and miscellaneous goods and services than males had. Males had significantly lower expenditures for food at home, utilities, apparel, personal care, and baby-sitting and day care. Expenditures for transportation, household operations, home furnishings and equipment, charitable donations, and health did not differ significantly. Results suggest that expenditures of these households differ and reflect baby boomers' household composition and family structure.

SESSION 207

RESEARCH UPDATE FOR PRACTITIONERS *MARRIAGE PREPARATION.*

Benjamin Silliman, CFLE, Assistant Professor of Family Studies and Family Life Specialist, Univ. of WY, Laramie, WY 82071.

A review of research on expectations of marriage and marital satisfaction will serve as a context for understanding what marriage preparation programs are doing and ought to be doing. Intervention frameworks, assessment tools, learning processes, and program outcomes in marriage preparation programs will be discussed. Implications for program development will be offered.

SESSION 208

PLENARY SESSION *FAMILIES, COMMUNITIES, AND HABITS OF THE HEART*

Jean Bethke Elshtain, Centennial Professor of Political Science and Philosophy, Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville, TN

Dr. Elshtain is concerned that American children are in peril in part because they are less assured of the sustained care, support, and safety that comes only with order and nurturance in their immediate environments.

During her address she plans to remind us of why **family matters** and how we, as a society, can help to stem the tide of its decline. She will explore what families do that no other institution can do, and why we have such a high stake--as individuals and as a people--in the struggle to sustain and nourish families in order that they might sustain and nourish America's children.

SESSION 210

STUDENT/NEW PROFESSIONALS SEMINAR *INTERVIEWING FOR AN ACADEMIC POSITION*

Sharon J. Price, Dept. of Child & Fam. Dev., Univ. of GA, Athens, GA 30602.

This seminar is one of a series of sessions for students/new professionals. Dr. Sharon Price, head of the Dept. of Child & Fam. Dev., Univ. of GA, and a Past President of NCFR, will lead a discussion about the interview process. The letter application, how to set up your vita, and the interview process will be discussed.

SESSION 213

HOW TO BECOME A CERTIFIED FAMILY LIFE EDUCATOR.

Dawn Cassidy, NCFR Certification Director, 3989 Central Ave. NE, Suite 550, Minneapolis, MN 55421.

NCFR has a Certified Family Life Educator program that is designed for family professionals. Dawn Cassidy will talk about the benefits of becoming certified. She will then discuss the steps for filling out the application form, the review process, and costs for initial certification and renewal. A brief overview of the ten substance areas included in the application will be given. There will be time for questions.

SESSION 215-1

A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF CHRISTIAN BOOKS FOR MEN.

John D. Sorenson & Ruth Sather Sorenson, Dept. of Soc., Augustana Col., Sioux Falls, SD, 57197.

Previous studies by the authors reviewed books and magazines on marriage and family written from a Christian perspective. The authors continue this research agenda with a content analysis of Christian books for men (N = 25). The study focuses on the role expectations set by Christian writers and the authority these authors cite to justify their claims. Findings indicated that authors used both the Bible and social science knowledge as the basis for their advice. While many of the books advocated traditional male roles, others presented more egalitarian role structures. Generally, these books recognized that men have feelings and can express them.

SESSION 215-2

ABUSE EXPERIENCES OF LUTHERAN WOMEN.

Ruth Sather Sorenson, Dept. of Soc., Augustana Col., Sioux Falls, SD, 57197.

Conservative religious families have been found to create an atmosphere conducive to abuse through their value systems, which promote a submissive role for women, but little was known about the relationship between mainstream religions and abuse. Based on a mailed survey of women in the South Dakota Synod of the Evangelical Luth. Church in America (N = 345), the author investigated the abuse experiences of women in the church. Although the Lutheran church does not overtly promote a submissive role for women, parallels were found between the abuse experiences of women in the Lutheran church and abuse experiences of members of more conservative religions. Also, abuse experiences were found to impact negatively on future participation in the church. Survey results indicate that pastors should be concerned about abuse both as a social justice and as an organizational issue.

SESSION 215-3

A MEASUREMENT OF FAMILY ADAPTATION FOR MINISTERS' FAMILIES.

Diane L. Ostrander, Human Dev. Cons. & Family Sciences, South Dakota State Univ., Brookings, SD 57007; Carolyn S. Henry, CFLE, Family Relations & Child Dev., Oklahoma State Univ., Stillwater, OK 74078.

Data from 317 ministers' families from 5 denominations was used to test a family adaptation scale for ministers' families for reliability and construct validity. Tests showed the scale both reliable & valid.

Implications for the study indicate the scale is useful for measuring family adaptation in ministers' families. This tool is useful for those agents attempting to assess the functioning level within these families. Further testing with other samples is needed.

SESSION 215-4

PARENTAL PERCEPTIONS OF THE USE OF INTUITIONS, RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND OWN EXPERIENCES AS SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT CHILDREN'S DEVELOPMENT.

Susan H. Peet, Dept. of Child Dev. & Family Studies, Purdue Univ., West Lafayette, IN 47907-1267.

Sixty mothers and fathers of a three-year-old child (30 boys and 30 girls) completed a structured interview regarding 28 information sources parents commonly utilize when wanting information about their child's social, motor and cognitive development. A relatively small percentage of parents reported utilizing intuitions, beliefs and experiences as information sources as compared to professional, personal and mass media information sources. The largest percentage of mothers utilized mass media and professional information sources, whereas the largest percentage of fathers utilized intuitions and personal information sources. Among the parents who report utilizing intuitions as information sources, they utilize these source more frequently with regard to the child's social development than cognitive or motor development.

SESSION 215-5

PATTERNS OF INTERACTION INVOLVING RELIGIOUS ORIENTATION, RELIGIOSITY, AND MORAL ISSUES.

Rebecca J. Glover, Amy S. Monk, Dept. of Home Ec., Univ. of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR, 72701.

Adolescent and adult family members attending Protestant and Catholic churches in northwest Arkansas will participate in the study. Religious orientation (i.e., extrinsic, intrinsic, external, internal, interactional, and orthodoxy), religiosity (i.e., scope and intensity of religious beliefs), moral reasoning, and level of prejudice will be assessed for each family member. Differences in religious

orientation, religiosity, and level of prejudice based on moral reasoning will be presented as well as relationships detected between parent and child dyads. Data examining differences between members of the church affiliations based on the variables discussed as will implications for family and moral educators regarding the role of religion and religiosity in prejudice and discrimination.

SESSION 215-6

RELIGION, WORK AND FAMILY ROLES: THE LATTER DAY SAINT EXPERIENCE.

Bruce A. Chadwick, Ctr. for Studies of the Family; H. Dean Garrett, Church History, Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602.

This study explored the relationship between religiosity, employment and division of family roles among LDS women. Church leaders strongly encourage women with children to remain in the home. It was hypothesized that highly religious women would be less likely to be in the labor force and to have a traditional division of family labor. It was anticipated that religious working women would display greater variety in the division of labor, while nonreligious working women would report the most egalitarian division of family roles. Data were collected from a sample of 3000 women age 20 to 60 living along the Wasatch Front in Utah. Religiosity was measured by beliefs, private behavior and public behavior. Labor force participation included current employment status and percent of adult life in the work force. Information about who should and does perform nine family roles was obtained. The results supported the hypotheses.

SESSION 215-7

HOW MUCH MUST FRIENDS AGREE TO BE FRIENDS? SHARED REALITY V. INEVITABLE DISCREPANCY: THREE CASE STUDIES.

Carol Masheter, U. of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112.

Three case studies on post-divorce friendship between ex-spouses address research questions raised by the shared-reality and inevitable-discrepancy literatures using content and episode analyses: (1) At what level must partners agree in order to have a mutually satisfying relationship, e.g., (1a) partners' general and (1b) specific descriptions, (1c) events, and/or (1d) interpretations of their relationship? (2) Can partners accept disagreement at any or all levels? (3) How much variation among couples exists? Findings suggest that couples must agree on general description but may disagree on the other levels. Shared reality and inevitable discrepancy may describe different types of couples or aspects of relationships.

SESSION 215-9

MORAL DILEMMAS AND DECISIONS IN EVERYDAY RELATIONSHIPS.

Sharon K. Dwyer, Family and Child Dev., VA. Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061.

Individuals who had knowledge of a friend's infidelity in a primary heterosexual relationship participated in in-depth interviews. Interviewees indicated that they spent time trying to prove and/or disprove the information and seeking out someone with whom they could discuss the situation and trust their confidentiality. Female respondents indicated that they felt that they were a participant in the deception if they did not tell the friend. Both females and males said that the friendship was changed simply by having the information.

SESSION 215-10

MORAL REASONING OF ADOLESCENTS: ADULT AND ADOLESCENT PERSPECTIVES.

Ron Mullis, Dept. of Fam. & Child Sciences, FL State Univ., Tallahassee, FL 32306; Ann Mullis, Dept. of 4-H (IFAS), Univ. of FL, Gainesville, FL 32611.

The purpose of this paper was to examine the abilities of adults and adolescents to perceive the moral reasoning abilities of themselves and each other. Data were collected from two studies. In the first study, 146 adults were randomly assigned to one of five perspective conditions, and administered Rest's Defining Issues Test. In the second study, 112 parents and their adolescents took the DIS from different perspectives. The data were viewed from a cognitive-developmental perspective. Results indicated that adults and adolescents are capable of perceiving differences between the moral reasoning of adolescents who vary as a function of social and family status. Implications for family scientists, practitioners, and family educators are presented.

SESSION 215-11

PARADIGM AWARENESS & PARADIGM SHIFTS: THE BASIS OF MORAL DEVELOPMENT.

Warren F. Schumacher, Dept. of Consumer Studies, Univ. of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003.

If family professionals are to reach the level of authentic moral discourse and assist people develop practical skills that address relational behavior (social & intimate), they must challenge their own mental attitudes and help others examine their underlying ways of thinking. We must address our paradigms.

A curriculum has been designed to address relational paradigms. It has been implemented with Col. and secondary Sch. students and deals with issues of sexual identity & object choice, sex roles & self esteem, ethnicity

& culture, passion & emotions, bonding & separating, marriage & divorce, parenting & community, love & life skills.

Specific educational strategies are described which help students increase the control they have over their lives, attitudes & behavior.

Evaluation data have been collected and analyzed. Implications for helping professionals, policy makers & educators are discussed.

SESSION 215-12

VALUE SOCIALIZATION: THE RELATIONSHIP OF SELF AND OTHER PERCEPTION IN FAMILIES WITH ADOLESCENTS.

Judy I. Rommel, Dept. of HDFLCES, Univ. of WI-Stout, 446 Home Economics, Menomonie, WI 54751.

The perception we have of value importance in our own lives may not be the perception others have of us. Data were collected to determine the relationship of self and other perception related to five instrumental and five terminal values for adolescents and their parent(s).

Findings indicate: 1) no difference in perception accuracy for first born and other children; 2) adolescents are more able to accurately perceive their mother's value stance; and 3) mothers were better able than fathers to accurately perceive the importance of adolescent values.

SESSION 215-13

THE MODEL MONOPOLY OF THE NUCLEAR FAMILY.

Irene Levin, Dept. of Soc. Work, Univ. of Trondheim, 7055 Dragvoll, Norway.

When we talk about family in our society, we think of the nuclear family, parent and children living in the same household. The nuclear family stands for the family form, which our culture refers to as the "real" family, the way family is or should be. The term "intact" family indicates that other family forms "not-intact".

Today the nuclear family functions as the superior family model and has what Brten (1973) calls a model monopoly. It becomes the model the individuals try to copy and on society level it is normative. It is the family form other types of family are compared with either directly or indirectly, as if they were the same.

The model monopoly of the nuclear family makes other family forms variants of the nuclear family. The aim for family scholars should be to consider not only hyphen families as variants, but also the nuclear family as a variant of family.

SESSION 215-14

THE INFLUENCE OF FAMILY RESOURCES ON BOUNDARY AMBIGUITY.

Donna J. Peterson & Donna H. Christensen, Univ. of Arizona, Family Studies, 210 FCR, Tucson, AZ 85721.

Data were collected from individuals with children divorced in 1990 (N = 153) in order to determine the relationship between family coping resources cohesion, system maintenance/adaptability, conflict, and expressiveness and boundary ambiguity. Subscales of the Family Environment Scale and the Boundary Ambiguity Scale for Divorced Adults were used. Along with determining the frequency of boundary ambiguity, the relationship between family coping resources and boundary ambiguity are examined using a multiple regression technique.

SESSION 215-15

A STRATEGY FOR EVALUATING MULTI-SITE CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS.

Carmel Parker White, H. Wallace Goddard, Jacquelyn Mize, & Mark B. White, Dept. of Family & Child Dev., Auburn Univ., AL 36849.

A comprehensive evaluation strategy for child abuse prevention programs funded by Children's Trust Fund (CTF) in a Southeastern state was developed. Eleven established, high-quality primary prevention programs were selected to participate in the evaluation project. Programs were categorized into three broad categories: (a) hospital-based programs, (b) parenting programs, and (c) School-based programs. The threefold process of developing an evaluation strategy will be presented: (1) conduct site visits to determine individual program goals and objectives, (2) review and summarize relevant child abuse prevention literature to emphasize the research on important variables, and (3) create a "menu" of evaluation outcome measures that reflects the goals and objectives of the various programs, as well as important outcomes identified in the research literature. Outcome data will be presented to highlight the evaluation process.

SESSION 215-16

A SIXTY-YEAR HISTORY OF FAMILY MEASUREMENT.

J. Touliatos, CFLE, Sch. of Ed., TCU, Fort Worth, TX 76129; & B. W. Lindholm, Dept. of Fam. & Child Dev., Auburn Univ., Auburn, AL 36849.

946 family measurement instruments were identified in a search of social science literature (1929-88). The following constituted at least 5% of the total number of instruments in 3 categories: type (paper-and-pencil, 708; observational, 104; interview, 76), content (parenting, 283; multidimensional perspectives/overall family interaction, 147; roles, 94; marital relations, 74; love, 56; power, 52),

and target (parent-child, 330; husband-wife, 275; nuclear family, 219). Analyses revealed three types of trends: steady growth; slow growth followed by rapid growth, then slow growth again; and no trend.

SESSION 215-17

A TEST OF THE PERCEPTUAL INDICATORS OF FAMILY LIFE QUALITY SCALE.

Vicki L. Loyer-Carlson, Fam. Wellness Ctr., Inc., 2424 E. Broadway Blvd., Suite 202, Tucson, AZ 85719; Kimberly D. Bird, Division of Family Resources, WVU, Morgantown, WV 26506-6124.

Fewer than 15% of American families (1991 Census) constitute the traditional family yet other forms tend to be viewed as deficient. Few instruments exist which can measure family life quality in non-traditional families. The Perceptual Indicators of Family Life Quality (PIFLQ; Rettig, Danes, and Bauer, 1991), was developed and tested on a traditional population. This family-life quality investigation includes young adult college students from a variety of family forms. The internal consistency for the total scale was identical in the two studies ($r = .97$; and the mean family life quality scores for the two groups was quite similar ($M = 5.7$ vs. $M = 5.6$). Further subscale analyses and predictive validity analyses are planned.

SESSION 215-18

ASSESSING CHANGE WITH PREVENTIVE INTERVENTIONS: THE RELIABLE CHANGE INDEX.

Dale Hawley, North Dakota State Univ., Fargo, ND 58102.

Several authors have suggested that assessing changes in treatment by relying solely on analysis of group means is clinically insufficient. In addition to standard conventions for evaluating treatment effectiveness, Jacobson (Jacobson, Follette, & Revenstorf, 1984; Jacobson & Revenstorf, 1988) has proposed the use of a frequency distribution describing the proportion of improved cases which utilizes two criteria: 1) an established cutoff point for clinically significant change and 2) an index measuring the reliability of that change. This presentation offers a comparison of the latter part of Jacobson's procedure (known as the Reliability Change Index) with a conventional analysis of group means (ANCOVA). A sample of 71 newlywed couples were given ENRICH prior to and immediately following participation in one of three marital enrichment programs. Using ANCOVA, significant differences were found among the groups for two of twelve assessed variables; post hoc procedures identified differences among the specific programs. Large differences were found using the RC index for the same variables and among the same programs. However, large differences were also found for

two variables which were not identified as significant through ANCOVA, suggesting support for using this type of analysis in addition to more conventional methods in evaluating treatment effectiveness. Implications for using the RC with a non-clinical population are discussed.

SESSION 215-19

THE BEHAVIORAL AND EMOTIONAL REACTIVITY INDEX: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FROM TWO VALIDATING STUDIES.

Suzanne E. Bartle, Dept. Family Rel. and Human Dev., The Ohio State Univ., Columbus, OH 43210.

The data from two studies are summarized as evidence for the validity of a new assessment tool, the behavioral and emotional reactivity index (BERI). This tool is designed to assess emotional reactivity as an indicator of failure in the individuation process. Factor analysis results and correlations between the BERI and measures of emotional autonomy, personal adjustment and family differentiation are presented providing evidence for the construct validity of the instrument. Research and clinical applications will be discussed.

SESSION 216-1

A PARADIGM OF ROLES IN THE DIVORCE PROCESS: IMPLICATIONS OF DIVORCE ROLE FOR ADJUSTMENT, COMMITMENT AND IDENTITY DEVELOPMENT.

Dana Vannoy, Arts & Sciences, ML #37, Univ. of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio 45221.

This paper presents a new paradigm of roles played in the separating process. By combining three variables that describe pairs of interacting roles played by marriage partners who separate, this paradigm identifies three types of divorce circumstances (the abandonment, the set-up, and the escape), and six types of individual divorce experience (the abandoned, the abandoner, the setup, the setter-upper, the escapee, the escaped). The paradigm provides a clear picture of alternative circumstances in separation which can offer insight for predicting individual change after divorce.

SESSION 216-2

PARENTAL RELATIONS, SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, AND FATHER-CHILD CONTACT FOLLOWING DIVORCE.

Denise A. Donnelly, David Finkelhor, Family Research Lab, Univ. of NH, Durham, NH 03824.

With a nationally representative sample of 198 households with children whose parents were divorced, separated, or never married, we used OLS regression to determine the predictors of father-child contact following

divorce. We found that higher levels of father-child contact were related to higher income and education levels, shorter time since divorce, having a mother who had not remarried, number of children in the household, and level of disagreement among parents. Implications and directions for future research are presented and discussed.

SESSION 216-3

RELATIONSHIP ATTACHMENT WITH FORMER SPOUSES: THERAPEUTIC IMPLICATIONS FOR DIVORCED MOTHERS.

Debra A. Madden-Derdich & Joyce A. Arditti, Dept. of Family & Child Dev., Virginia Polytechnic Inst. & SU, Blacksburg, VA 24061-0416.

Attachment, when conceptualized as preoccupation and disbelief, has been found to have important implications for psychological adjustment postdivorce. In particular, continued attachment to a former spouse has been found to be associated with increased levels of subjective distress. The purpose of the current study was to investigate relevant variables which influence the level of attachment to the former spouse as reported by divorced mothers. A path model was posited based on theoretical and empirical considerations which highlighted the central role of the relationship between former spouses. Survey data from 225 divorced mothers was used in testing the explanatory power of the variables proposed in the model. Path coefficients and their level of significance were obtained by running a series of standard multiple regressions. It was expected that the relationship with the former spouse would be negatively correlated to attachment. Results as well as implications for future research and therapy will be discussed.

SESSION 216-4

RELATIONSHIP TERMINATION AND THE FISHER DIVORCE ADJUSTMENT SCALE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY.

Robert Hensley, Dept. of Psy., Kirkwood Commun. Col., Cedar Rapids, IA 52405.

The purpose of the present study was to examine the differences and similarities in relationship-termination adjustment between divorced and non-martial populations. The two populations have assumed to be similar, but this assumption has not been investigated formally. The present sample consisted of 90 volunteers from either a divorce support group or the student population at a midwestern Univ. who completed a modified version of the Fisher Divorce Adjustment Scale (FDAS). A MANOVA found a significant difference in the FDAS scores based upon the type of relationship (divorced or ended long-term romantic). Follow-up ANOVAs indicated that the primary difference between the two groups was that the divorced

group was more disentangled from the former relationship than the non-marital group. No significant sex differences and no significant type of relationship X sex interactions were found, which contradicts previous research. Although originally designed for divorced populations, the FDAS appears applicable to separated, non-marital populations.

SESSION 216-5

THE INFLUENCE OF RESEARCHER PARADIGM ON STUDY FINDINGS, FROM 1952 TO 1992, ON THE TOPIC OF DIVORCE.

Olav Sorenson, Dept. of Soc., Stanford U, Stanford, CA, 94305; John D. Sorenson, Dept. of Soc., Augustana Col., Sioux Falls, SD, 57197.

The authors performed a meta-analysis of articles on the topic of divorce indexed in the Inventory of Marriage and Family Literature from 1952 to 1992 (N = 150). Each article was classified according to the methodology employed and the basis given for assumptions made by the researcher. The effects of these methods and assumptions on the conclusions of these articles was of particular concern. In those articles containing sufficient information, the authors also assessed the impact of measurement choices on the research outcomes. In particular, the authors tried to determine whether changes in the theory of divorce are due to empirical changes in the effects of divorce, improved research methodology in the field, or a paradigm shift among divorce researchers. Suggestions are given for how to reduce paradigm bias in future marriage and family research.

SESSION 216-6

WOMEN IN THE PROCESS OF DIVORCE AFTER TWENTY YEARS OF MARRIAGE: PROBLEMS AND CONCERNS, COPING STRATEGIES, PERSONAL RESOURCES, AND HEALTH RESPONSES.

Elizabeth V. Herrera, St. Luke's Med. Ctr., Carol A. Patsdaughter, Univ. of Wis. Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI 53201.

Data were collected on problems and concerns, coping strategies, personal strengths, and health responses of women who were in the process of divorce after 20 or more years of marriage (N = 101). Using hierarchical regression and controlling for age and education, problems/concerns and coping strategies were predictors of physical symptoms ($F(6,94) = 19.58, p < .001$); problems/concerns and personal strengths were predictors of emotional symptoms ($F(6,94) = 10.31, p < .001$); and problems/concerns, personal strengths, and woman as divorce initiator were predictors of well-being responses ($F(6,94) = 17.92, p < .001$). Findings suggest differential interventions to prevent physical and emotional health problems and to promote well-being in the steadily increasing number of midlife and later life women who are experiencing divorce as a major

life transition.

SESSION 216-7

STEPARENTING STYLES AND ADOLESCENTS' ADJUSTMENTS.

Margaret Crosbie-Burnett, Dept. of Educ., Univ. of Miami, P.O. Box 248065, Coral Gables, FL 33124-2040, Jean Giles-Sims, P.O. Box 30790, TCU, Ft Worth, TX 76129.

This research assesses the effects of authoritarian, authoritative, adjunctive and disengaged stepparenting styles on adolescent stepchildren (N = 80). Dependent variables included adolescent anxiety, happiness, well-being, number of discipline problems and relationship with stepparent. One factor ANOVAs found significant mean differences in all dependent variables. Authoritarian and disengaged parenting styles had negative outcomes and adjunctive positive.

SESSION 216-8

DIFFERENTIAL EXPERIENCES OF FAMILY LIFE QUALITY IN STEP AND BIRTH PARENTS FAMILIES.

Karen S. Headlee, City of Kingwood, Kingwood, WV 26537 Vicki L. Loyer-Carlson, Division of Family Resources, West Virginia Univ., Morgantown, WV 26506-6124.

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of gender and academic year in school on perceptions of family life quality in step and birth parents families. The 35-item Perceptual Indicators of Family Life Quality Scale (Rettig, Danes & Bauer, 1991) was completed by 387 students. ANOVAs revealed no significant main effects or interaction effects for type of family, gender, or academic year in school. These results suggest that as step-parent families have become more prevalent in society, negative perceptions in terms of step-parent minority status also change. Also college females and males are actually more similar to one another than different and people reconstruct life events consistent with their belief about themselves and their families.

SESSION 216-9

DO WE BLAME SINGLE PARENTS FOR THEIR PROBLEMS OR LOOK FOR WAYS TO HELP? PARENT EDUCATION NEEDS OF SINGLE AND MARRIED PARENTS.

Sally S. Martin, HDFS, Daniel J. Weigel, Coop. Ext., & Jeanne Hilton, HDFS, UNR, Reno, NV 89557.

This study represents a value shift from blaming negative outcomes on single parent family structures to identifying variables which may inform educational programs. Data were collected from parents enrolled in an

early intervention project (N = 2091). A subsample (N = 360) completed a stress index. Discriminate function analyses indicate that single and married parents differ with regard to demographic data, parenting knowledge, efficacy, stress, sources of information and perceived information needs.

Implications for parent educators are presented.

SESSION 216-10

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE IMPACT OF NONRESIDENTIAL FATHERS ON THE ADJUSTMENT OF ADOLESCENT CHILDREN.

Ronald L. Simons, Dept. of Sociology & Ctr. for Family Research, Jay Beaman, Ctr. for Family Research, Iowa State Univ., Ames, IA 50010.

Recent studies have failed to find a relationship between interaction with nonresidential fathers and child adjustment. Using a sample of 209 single-mother households, the present study found an association when frequency of contact, gender of child, and behavior of the father were taken into account. When contact was at least once a week, father antisocial behavior was positively related to conduct problems for sons but showed an inverse association for daughters. Father involvement in parenting behaviors was inversely and warmth positively associated with both conduct problems and psychological distress for boys, whereas for girls warmth showed a negative relationship with psychological distress and involvement in parenting was unrelated to adjustment. When contact was less than once a week, father warmth was inversely related to psychological distress for sons while none of the father variables was related to the adjustment of daughters. Possible reasons for the various findings are discussed.

SESSION 216-11

SELF-ESTEEM AND PERCEPTIONS ABOUT PARENTS: ADOLESCENTS IN TWO FAMILY STRUCTURES COMPARED.

Jennifer Clark and Bonnie L. Barber, Dept. of Human Devel. & Fam. Studies, Penn State Univ., Univ. Park, PA 16802.

This paper examines parent-related correlates of adolescent self-esteem in two family types, using data from the sixth wave of the Study of Adolescent Life Transitions. A month before high Sch. graduation, 908 students in two-parent families and 137 students in mother-headed families answered questions regarding their feelings about themselves and their perceptions of important relationships, among other topics. Analyses revealed different patterns of correlates of self-esteem in the two groups of youngsters. Possible reasons for differences are discussed.

SESSION 216-12

THE ROLE ENACTMENT OF STEPPARENTS.

Pauline I. Erera, Sch. of Soc. Wk., Univ. of WA, Seattle, WA 98195.

Data derived from a qualitative study with remarrieds (N = 64), are analyzed to examine the role enactment of stepparents. Six step role models were found: wicked stepmother, biological, ambiguous, detached, developmental and the friendship role models. Choice of these step-models was influenced by expectations and behaviors of stepparent, step-child, in- and out-living birth parents. Addressing the effectiveness of each model, the implications focused on family life education and policy issues.

SESSION 217-1

THE FAMILY AND QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG PEOPLE WITH INSULIN DEPENDENT DIABETES.

Shireen S. Rajaram, Univ. of Kentucky.

Despite the central role that families play in the management of chronic illness of one of its members, there has been a dearth of studies that investigate the importance of the family in maintaining the quality of life of people with a chronic illness such as Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus (IDDM). This study assesses the interrelationship between family dynamics and the quality of life among 23 people with IDDM, and their spouses. A combination of quantitative and qualitative methodology is used. Our findings indicate that family dynamics significantly affect the quality of life of people with IDDM. This underscores the moral issue of emphasizing the role of the family in contributing to the quality of life of people with a chronic illness.

SESSION 217-2

BEHAVIOR PATTERNS AND URINARY STEROID LEVELS IN MACACAMULATTA FEMALES DURING DIFFERENT PHASES OF THE MENSTRUAL CYCLE.

Kelly A. Hyde & Janice G. Weber-Breaux, CFLE, Dept. of Human Resources, Lora Lana Goodeaux & Collette A. Anzalone, Dept. of Animal Science, The Univ. of SW Louisiana, Lafayette, LA 70504; J. K. Thibodeaux, Dept. of Veterinary Science, Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge, LA 70803.

Studies in human females suggest fluctuations in moods that correspond to different phases of the menstrual cycle. Such behavioral patterns are described as Premenstrual Syndrome (PMS). Our objective was to determine if such fluctuations occurred in rhesus monkeys (*Macaca mulatta*), which have a menstrual cycle similar to humans, thereby establishing a nonhuman primate model. This was accomplished by measuring daily urinary steroid values and monitoring behavioral responses during five phases of

the menstrual cycle. Daily morning urine samples were collected from rhesus ($n = 10$) females for one complete menstrual cycle. Hemastix (Miles, Inc., Elkhart, Inc.) readings were used as a diagnostic aid in detecting menstruation. Urinary Estradiol (E2) levels were determined by radioimmunoassay (Coat-A-Count, Diagnostic Products, Los Angeles, CA) while Preg-nanediol-3-Glucuronide (PdG) levels were determined by enzymeimmunoassay. Urinary steroid values were corrected for concentration variations by a standardized refractometer index. The steroid profiles were then used to determine ovulation and the stages of the cycle. The menstrual cycle stages were characterized as follows: I (the first two days of menses); II (the first three days after menses); III (three days prior to ovulation); IV (five days after the highest peak in PdG); and V (two days prior to menses). The average E2 and PdG levels (corrected by a standardized refractometer index) for each Stage of the menstrual cycle, respectively, are: I (1307, 1.3); II (1501, 1.0); III (4399, 1.6); IV (1097, 6.6); V (1329, 3.2). The three behavior tests, monitored daily by an observer un-aware of the menstrual cycle stage, were: 1) frequency of different behaviors (see below) within a 5 minute interval; 2) length of eye-stare in seconds (repeated three times at 1 minute intervals); and 3) the relative aggressive behavior associated with retrieval of a treat (repeated five times at 15 second intervals; 1 = Passive, 5 = Aggressive). Each behavior test was performed at random among the colony females. The results of test #1 indicate higher frequency ($P < .05$) in the open mouth threat (1.1), tactile/oral explore (9.6), and cage shake (.62) in Stage IV as compared to the other Stages. Behavior test #2 results indicate no significant difference in behaviors across the five stages of the cycle. The level of relative aggression (test #3) was lower (1.87) in Stage IV when compared to the other cycle Stage scores (I = 2.2; II = 2.1; III = 2.0). Taken together, these data indicate a close association of the symptoms of PMS with the luteal phase (Stage IV) of the menstrual cycle.

SESSION 217-3

DEVELOPING A FAMILY HEALTH INVENTORY.

Julia A. Malia, M. E. (Betsy) Garrison, Rosalie Huisinga Norem & Tahira K. Hira (Child & Family Studies, Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-1900; Sch. of Human Ecology, Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge, LA 70803; PC/WID USAID, Washington DC 20523; Human Development & Family Studies, Iowa State Univ., Ames, IA 50011, resp.).

The purpose of the current study was to perform confirmatory factor and reliability analyses on a recently developed Family Health Status Inventory (Norem, Malia & Garrison, 1988). The items in this inventory are: headaches, sore throat, tension, feeling down, feeling pressured, upset stomach, trouble getting to sleep, trouble

staying asleep, loneliness, restlessness, shortness of breath, low energy or motivation, difficulty relaxing, backaches, nervousness, and exhaustion. It was found that none of the items should be removed from the inventory.

SESSION 217-4

MEASURING FAMILY DAILY HASSLES: DEVELOPMENT OF AN INVENTORY.

M. E. (Betsy) Garrison, Julia A. Malia, Rosalie Huisinga Norem & Tahira K. Hira (Sch. of Human Ecology, Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge, LA 70803; Child & Family Studies, Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-1900; PPC/WID USAID, Washington DC 20523; Human Development & Family Studies, Iowa State Univ., Ames, IA 50011, resp.).

The present study provides findings of a confirmatory factor analysis regarding a new measure of daily hassles, the Family Daily Hassles Inventory (Norem, Garrison, & Malia, 1988), that utilizes the notion of dividing discrete daily hassles associated with common relationships and aspects of day-to-day living into multiple dimensions. The three dimensions of this inventory are: 1) the time and energy influence, 2) the positive influence, and 3) the negative influence of daily hassles.

SESSION 217-5

FAMILIAL AND SOCIETAL AWARENESS TOWARD MAINSTREAMED DISABLED PRESCH. CHILDREN.

Nancy Sansom, Dept. of Soc./Fam. St., Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84062.

Familial or societal attitudes toward the disabled may invoke unconscious bias in children, which can be a source of emotional difficulty for disabled children. To measure non-disabled children's attitudes, data was gathered from ($N = 160$) nondisabled preschool children. A quantitative sociometric questionnaire was administered by utilizing a $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$ four factor design, analyzing age, group, pre and post and judgement factors. A significant difference was found in the areas of: the earliest age the non-disabled can recognize a disabled child; non-disabled children choosing non-disabled children to share with; and bias beginning to be demonstrated. Implications for family educators, teachers, family and therapy practitioners and policy planning are presented.

SESSION 217-6

PARENTS OF CHILDREN HOSPITALIZED OUT OF TOWN: RESPONSE TO SOCIAL SUPPORT.

Lindsay P. Berry, Judy O. Berry, Bruce N. Carpenter, Univ. of Tulsa, Tulsa, OK 74014.

Having a hospitalized child is a stressful experience for parents and this stress is exacerbated when the child

must be hospitalized out of town. A study investigated social support utilization and satisfaction for parents ($n = 45$) in this situation. Parents were assessed with a social support measure and questions related to their perception of their child's condition. Results indicate that a larger support system was related to greater satisfaction with support. Parents who reported their child was responding poorly to treatment or whose condition was seen as more serious had less support from friends and family and found hospital support more important. Implications for hospital personnel are presented.

SESSION 217-8

COPING WITH HIV INFECTION.

Mary Kay DeGenova, Dept. of Human Environmental Studies, Central Michigan Univ., Mt. Pleasant, MI 48859, Denise M. Patton, Private Therapist, Transitions Corporation, Sands MA 06, Bermuda.

A sample of 86 HIV-Infected individuals completed a questionnaire assessing physical illness, depression, emotion-focused coping, problem-focused coping, hardiness, education, and perceived availability of social support. Multiple regression analyses were conducted to examine the relationship between the two types of coping (problem-focused and emotion-focused) and depression, physical illness, hardiness, and perceived availability of social support. The results of the present study indicate there is a significant negative relationship between emotion-focused coping and hardiness, and a significant positive relationship between perceived availability of social support and problem-focused coping.

SESSION 217-9

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH DEPRESSION AMONG PARENTS OF PERSONS WITH AIDS.

Susan K. Takigiku, Timothy H. Brubaker, and Charles B. Hennon, Fam. & Child Stud. Ctr., Miami Univ., Oxford, OH 45056.

This presentation describes factors associated with depression among parents of Gay sons with HIV. Anonymous surveys were distributed at the AIDS Treatment Ctr., Univ. Hosp., Cincinnati, OH ($N = 35$). The data are viewed from a contextual model of stress (Takigiku, Brubaker, & Hennon, 1993). None of the sample characteristics were significantly related to the parents' level of depression, except for a son's diagnosis (HIV-asymptomatic, HIV-symptomatic, or AIDS). Using analysis of covariance, a highly significant relationship was found between depression and the combined factors of a son's diagnosis (HIV-asymptomatic, HIV-symptomatic, or AIDS) and a parent's anxiety to care for his/her son, explaining 47% of the variance in the dependent variable (depression). Results found no significant relationship between depression and (a) a

parent's attitude toward male homosexuality or (b) a parent's level of affection for his/her son. Implications for family caregiving and professionals are discussed.

SESSION 217-10

PATHWAYS TO DISCLOSURE OF HIV-POSITIVE STATUS: A PLWA PERSPECTIVE.

Julianne M. Serovich, Steve Humphries, Judy A. Kimberly, Dept. of HDFS, Texas Tech Univ., Lubbock, TX 79404.

Data were collected from 34 individuals diagnosed as HIV-positive regarding the intrafamilial disclosure process. To investigate the disclosure process for PLWA, they were asked to answer questions about each of 9 targeted family members including: Significant other, mother, father, step-mother, step-father, maternal grandmother, maternal grandfather, paternal grandmother, paternal grandfather, and up to three siblings. Results indicate the nuclear family (mother, father, siblings) and significant other are disclosed to about an HIV-positive diagnosis more often and more promptly than others. In addition, the PLWA appears to be the person disclosing to others most often, with mothers being the next likely discloser to family members. Implications for family relationships and future research are presented.

SESSION 217-11

CARING FOR DISABLED FAMILY MEMBERS.

Susan P. Bowers, Albert J. Davis, Dept. of Family Relations and Human Development, The Ohio State Univ., Columbus, OH 43210.

Although the stress of caring for disabled family members has received increased research attention, the family dynamics behind such situations are less widely known. In particular, issues of personal responsibility, hostility, and filial obligation may all be linked to outcomes for both the disabled and his/her caregiver(s). In this study, a grounded theory approach (Strauss & Corbin, 1990) is utilized to reveal conceptual relationships in data offered by family caregivers. Qualitative data suggest two primary concepts, filial obligation and frustration, indicating family dynamics may play a larger role in the provision of care than has been acknowledged to date. Implications for research and practice are discussed.

SESSION 217-12

INFLUENCE OF ILLNESS STRESS AND FAMILY SYSTEM VARIABLES ON FAMILY QUALITY OF LIFE.

Kathryn Hoehn Anderson, Dept. of Fam. Hlth. Nsg., UW-EC, Eau Claire, WI 54702.

Data were collected from 78 families where an adult family member had experienced the recent diagnosis of a

serious illness. Illness stress and family system variables were examined using regression analysis to determine their influence on family quality of life. Family sense of coherence, illness stress, and family system balance as well as certain demographic variables all contributed significantly to family quality of life. Implications for nursing and health care interventions and future research will be discussed.

SESSION 217-13

NEW CONCEPT IN STRESS THEORY: RESOURCE AMBIGUITY.

Margaret Creech, Psych. Dept. Univ. of Wyoming, Laramie, WY 82071.

The new concept of resource ambiguity was defined and examined to determine its value as a predictor of family vulnerability to stress. The literature to date describes Hill's B factor as a static (nonprocess) variable. This paper contends this factor is interactive and that systemic stability is undermined by resource uncertainty. A hermeneutic interpretive methodology was used in the identification of examples of resource ambiguity (N = 20). Implications of the need for innovative therapeutic supports are presented.

SESSION 217-14

WOMEN'S PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS AND THEIR POWER IN PERSONAL DECISION-MAKING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: THE CASE OF TAIWAN.

Hsiang-Ming Justine Kung, and Michael P. Farrell, Dept. of Soc., SUNY, Buffalo, NY 14260.

Resource theory suggests that women's levels of distress is affected by the power they have in decision-making. The 1990 national survey data of Taiwan (N = 2,531) shows that people are more distressed when they are less powerful than their spouses in decision-making. As equity theory predicts, we found both overbenefitted and underbenefitted spouse in an unequal relationship are more distressed. The data also supports Rodman's argument that in developing countries highly educated people, in our case women especially, are more egalitarian than lower educated people.

SESSION 217-15

MATERNAL/PROFESSIONAL CONGRUENCE IN EARLY INTERVENTION ASSESSMENT.

Patricia Snyder, Dept. of O.T., LSU Med., Ctr., New Orleans, LA 70112. David Sexton, Dept. of Special Ed., UNO, New Orleans, LA 70148.

Data were collected from 73 mother-interventionist pairs associated with early intervention programs. Subjects were asked to complete a number of instruments designed to ascertain developmental, behavioral, and ecological information about young children with known or suspected

disabilities and their families. Results indicated that: (a) unique interrelationships existed within and between the rater groups; (b) several important differences existed between groups; and (c) mothers and interventionists had differing perspectives about family needs and service activities. Implications for early intervention assessment processes are presented.

SESSION 217-16

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION AND THE MILITARY: A PARTNERSHIP FOR SERVING FAMILIES.

Dorothea Cudaback, CFLE, C.E., Univ. of CA, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720 & Ruth Conone, C.E., Ohio State Univ., 1787 Neil Ave., Columbus, OH 43210-1295.

The Cooperative Extension Service and the military have a long history of congenial relationships and cooperation. Because of its fairly unique mandate, resources, and structure, Cooperative Extension is able to provide quality family education materials and services to the base staff working with military families. Since Cooperative Extension programs are located in virtually every county in the United States, Cooperative Extension staff can also help military families access local family-oriented services and help these local agencies better serve their military constituents.

As a result of a 1986 Memo of Understanding between USDA-ES and the U.S. Dept. of Defense (DOD), the DOD and Dept. of Army have contracted with state Cooperative Extension Specialists to develop, for national/international distribution, family education materials specifically to meet the needs of military families related to child abuse, deployment and downsizing.

The presenters who have worked with the military at national, state and local levels will describe their work.

SESSION 218

THE MARKETING ADVANTAGE: STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS TO PROMOTE RESPONSIBLE PUBLIC DISCOURSE ON FAMILIES

Carolyn Love, Marketing Specialist, Cincinnati, OH.

This 3-hour workshop is designed to increase effective marketing of discourse on family issues in the public sector. Tips will be given on helping members apply sound marketing principles and strategies toward the support of responsible public discourse on family issues.

SESSION 219-1

BEYOND CONFIDENTIALITY: TEACHING ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE COURSES.

Kristine M. Baber, Dept. of Family Studies, UNH, Durham, NH 03824.

Every student planning to be a family professional

needs the opportunity to explore personal values, to develop a framework for making ethical decisions, & to consider their evolving professional identity. This roundtable explores models for teaching ethics & professional practice courses, discusses strategies for sensitizing students to ethical issues, and considers ethical dilemmas that may arise in the process of teaching such a course. This roundtable will focus on the theoretical foundations of ethics and professional practice courses, as well as provide pragmatic information on structure and process.

SESSION 219-2

THE ROLE OF RELIGION(S) IN MORAL DISCOURSE ON FAMILIES.

Jo Lynn Cunningham, Dept. of Child & Fam. Studies, The Univ. of Tenn., Knoxville, TN 37996.

What is the role of religion in a moral discourse on families? There is much agreement that such a role exists but considerable disagreement about the nature of that role. Clarification of distinctions among the terms religion, spirituality, morality, ethics, and values is suggested as an important step toward untangling the issues. With these distinctions in mind, application of the issue to the realm of family can be considered. The meaning of moral discourse on families inevitably involves religion. And just as we have moved from talking about families rather than the family, we may need to talk about religions rather than religion. Yet our discussions need common points of reference as well, so it may be necessary to identify points of unity as well as points of diversity. Important considerations include the identification of (a) essential conceptual distinctions; (b) influence of religious perspectives on perceptions of families and of morality; (c) strategies for transcending differences to engage in moral discourse on families; and (d) implications of this discourse for institutional religion, family life education, and theory development in family science.

SESSION 219-3

THE IMPACT OF TELEVISION VIEWING ON THE MENTAL HEALTH OF THE ELDERLY.

Cynthia R. Drenovsky, Dept. Soc/Anth., Philip A. Broyles, Dept. Soc./Anth., Shippensburg Univ., Shippensburg, PA 17257.

This study investigates the effect of television viewing on the self-esteem and morale of the elderly. The amount of time spent watching television is compared to physical, sedentary and social recreational activities among 1045 elderly residents of the state of Washington. As expected, T.V. viewing has negative effects on the self-esteem and morale of the elderly. Controlling for subjective health and other demographic variables, results show that physical, social and other sedentary activities are more benefi-

cial than TV to the elderly's mental health. Implications of these findings for the quality of family life and gerontology practitioners are discussed.

SESSION 219-4

FAMILY LIFE EDUCATORS IN ELDERCARE: A PRELIMINARY REPORT.

Maxine Hammonds-Smith, CFLE, Texas Southern Univ., 3100 Cleburne Avenue, Houston, TX 77004.

Through in-service faculty development in eldercare, family studies' faculty members from three state universities and a medical school in Texas developed a project to assist in improving the care of older, frail, and poor women of color in Texas. The project involved (1) faculty members reviewing and integrating aging content in existing courses taken by approximately 5000 baccalaureate home economics/family studies' students; (2) modifying field placement sites for students to have hands-on experience with clients targeted by the National Eldercare Campaign; and (3) designing a replicable model of curriculum modification and development of field placement sites that incorporated eldercare concepts.

Outcome of the project resulted a documented process of modifying curricula and adapting field placement sites to eldercare. Also, the project resulted in the development of course materials, evaluative data, targeted at more family studies' faculty and baccalaureate home economics/family studies graduates we will be better prepared to be advocates for older people who are most likely to lose their independence.

SESSION 219-5

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE ETHICS OF THERAPY AND OUTCOME RESEARCH IN FAMILY THERAPY.

Anthony P. Jurich and Candyce S. Russell, Dept. of Human Development and Family Studies, Justin Hall, Kansas State Univ., Manhattan, KS 66506.

One of the crying needs of the field of marriage and family therapy is for outcome research to determine the effectiveness of marriage and family therapy. However, there are several points in the outcome research process where the proper ethical conduct of marriage and family therapy comes into conflict with good research methodology.

In order to accommodate to the demands of both therapy and research some limitations must be realized:

1. "No Treatment" control groups cannot be used.
2. A "Treatment A" vs. "Treatment B" vs. "Treatment B on Demand" model is best used in most clinical outcome research.
3. Because the primary contact of the client is for therapy, not research, researchers must be selective about the information they collect and realize that some questions must go unanswered.

4. Pre-testing should be minimally time-consuming and easily administered.

5. Researchers should expect a higher dropout rate and should gather anecdotal evidence from therapists to help "flesh out" the research data about the families in therapy.

Although this may be frustrating to the research purist, the researcher will stay within the ethical boundaries of good therapy and still uncover, layer-by-layer, useful information about the nature of therapy.

SESSION 219-6

FACTORS THAT AFFECT FERTILITY DECISIONS IN CANADA AND FRANCE.

Nancy Kingsbury, Dept. of Family Sciences, TX Woman's Univ., Denton, TX 76204; Cam-Loi Huynh, Dept. of Psych., Univ. of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T2N2.

The purpose of the project was to conduct a cross-cultural study of factors that influence fertility decisions in France and Canada. Data were collected in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada and Marseilles, France. For the Winnipeg data, random sampling from tax assessment lists and in-home interviews were used. In France, random sampling using the telephone directory and mail survey questionnaires were used. The Winnipeg sample consisted of 528 men ($n = 245$) and women ($n = 283$). In Marseilles, 181 subjects responded, 91 men and 90 women. Factors measured were: (a) effects on career, (b) financial costs, (c) time/energy/stress, (d) childcare, (e) relationship with partner, (f) personal reward, and (g) partner's desire. Differences and similarities between results for the two cities were discussed, and implications for family policies in the two countries were presented.

SESSION 219-7

CONTRASTING MORAL CONCEPTIONS: GENDER AND MORAL GUIDANCE IN THE CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN FAMILY.

Charles Lockhart, Dept. of Pol. Sci., Texas Christian Univ., Fort Worth, TX 76129.

Recent research reveals the use of two gender-based conceptions of morality in contemporary America. Kohlberg finds that males develop morally by adopting impersonal, general rights and principles. In contrast, Gilligan finds that females develop by acquiring a conception of morality centered on caring and compassion. The central purpose of this paper is to discuss the social implications of the presence of two distinctive, even contradictory, conceptions of morality within families.

SESSION 219-8

THE FEMINIST COURSE AS A 'CONVERSION EXPERIENCE': IMPACT ON STUDENTS AND INSTRUCTORS' MORAL RESPONSIBILITIES.

Anne R. Mahoney, Depts. of Soc. & Women's Studies, Univ. of Denver, Denver, CO 80208.

The feminist view of the world throws into question the validity of much that we have learned and students often come to this awareness abruptly. What moral obligations do feminist teachers have to understand the impact of an acceptance of a feminist view on students' lives and their relationships with family members? The paper discusses some of the moral issues raised by the question, "What does it mean to teach from a feminist perspective?" It is organized into three sections. The first summarizes the new ways of looking at the world that feminist-based courses offer students. The second explores research about the potential impact of feminist courses on students and what kinds of tools instructors can give students to help them make the transition from one world view to another. The third discusses issues feminist teachers may wish to consider as they contemplate the moral import of what and how they teach.

SESSION 219-9

SUPERVISION WITHOUT THE PROBLEM: A MODEL OF SOLUTION-FOCUSED SUPERVISION.

Lydia I. Marek & Dan M. Sandifer, Dept. of FCD Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24060.

Many practitioners in family therapy are currently learning the assumptions and techniques of brief solution focused therapy. This presentation describes a congruent model of solution focused supervision. Building on the assumptions of confidence in a therapists' resources and strengths, the social construction of meanings, and the salience of small changes this model guides supervisors in using the techniques of goal setting, looking for exceptions, and asking scaling questions in supervision. Use of the solution focused supervision model with a supervisee utilizing this approach in their own therapy provides additional learning.

SESSION 219-10

FAMILY FACTORS RELATED TO SUCCESSFUL OUTCOMES AMONG PERRY PRESCHOOL STUDENTS: 25 YEARS LATER.

Harriette McAdoo, Tom Luster and Bridget R. Woods, Family and Child Ecology, Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, MI 48824.

This study examines the influence that family and experiences in early childhood, and that adolescence and young adulthood had on the life experiences of African

American children who participated in the Perry Preschool Project, and who now lead adult lives.

All of the children in this study were reared in poverty for at least part of their lives, yet the adulthood outcomes of the children are quite diverse. The central questions addressed in this study are: In what ways did the developmental pathways of successful African American young adults differ from those who have been less successful thus far?

Longitudinal studies of African American children are rare. The Perry Preschool study is the only known analysis that follows African American children from preschool to young adulthood; thus, the Perry Preschool data provide us with a unique opportunity to examine how characteristics of the children and their families influenced the way in which the study participants negotiated age-related tasks from early childhood to young adulthood. Families influenced the educational accomplishments of their children; children who completed high school tended to have had more supportive and involved parents from early childhood through adolescence.

SESSION 219-11

A RE-EXAMINATION OF MEN'S ROLES IN THE FAMILY: TOWARD A NEW MEN'S SCHOLARSHIP.

Raymond Montemayor, Psych., Patrick C. McKenry, CFLE, Fam. Rel., Ohio State Univ., Columbus, OH 43210.

This roundtable will focus on anti-male bias in traditional and feminist study of male family roles. An argument will be made for the necessity of studying families from the perspective of both men and women in order to capture gendered ways of knowing and relating. Research domains to be examined include caregiving, intimacy, and power. A new men's scholarship that acknowledges the uniqueness and strengths of the male gender role will be proposed.

SESSION 219-12

THE EFFECTS OF PARENTING ON MORAL REASONING AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF RELIGIOUS FAITH.

Rob Palkovitz, Dept. of Individual & Family Studies, Univ. of DE, Newark, DE 19716.

Theorists have identified early adulthood as a time of religious consolidation (Allport, 1950) and moral maturity (Kohlberg, 1977). Others have suggested that parental involvement in child rearing is particularly potent as a context for shaping adults' maturation. As yet, no serious attempts have been made to examine the inter-relationships between parenting, moral reasoning and the development of religious faith. Integrative literature review and qualitative and quantitative research data are presented.

SESSION 219-13

ALZHEIMER'S CAREGIVERS: ARE SUPPORT GROUPS SUCCESSFUL?

Christine A. Price and Patricia Bell-Scott, Dept. of Child & Family Dev., Univ. of GA, Athens, GA 30605.

The purpose of this study was to better understand the effectiveness of Alzheimer's support groups. The researcher evaluated Alzheimer's caregiver reports of burden and social support in relation to support group participation. Data were collected in a questionnaire format from two volunteer samples of Alzheimer's caregivers. One sample consisting of caregivers who attend support groups and one sample of those that do not. The objectives of the study were to 1) determine whether Alzheimer's caregivers that attend Alzheimer's support groups report lower levels of caregiver burden and higher levels of social support and 2) to compare these results with the levels of burden and social support reported by caregivers that do not attend Alzheimer's support groups. Implications for family practitioners, family educators and policy are presented.

SESSION 219-14

THE ETHICS OF BALANCE: TEACHER OR STUDENT-CENTERED APPROACHES TO LEARNING IN FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION.

Marilyn Martin Rossmann, Home Economics Education, U of MN., St. Paul, MN 55108-6197, Ted W. Bowman, Community Care Resources, Wilder Foundation, St. Paul, MN 55104-2198.

There is a tension between the obligations of the family life educator, as a well-prepared professional with much knowledge to share, and the needs of the program participants, who bring specific experiences and personal needs to the classroom. There are few guidelines for choices which must be made about the relationship between the leaders' selection of program content and the consumer's need for networking, support and individual problem solving. This interactive session will explore issues for decision making in curriculum and instructional development in family life education. An ethics of balance will emerge.

SESSION 219-15

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT IN FAMILY SCIENCE.

Karen H. Schmid, Col. of Social Sciences, St. Cloud State Univ., St. Cloud, MN 56301.

Curriculum or program assessment is the systematic and periodic collection and analysis of information on program resources, processes, and student outcomes for purposes of accountability and/or program improvement. Assessment involves the application of the principles of academic inquiry to our own teaching. What is unique or unusual about family science teaching, research, and pro-

grams in higher education that may affect assessment of our programs? What are appropriate and inappropriate ways to assess family science programs? Why? How can family scientists and administrators more effectively communicate on assessment? Specific areas to be discussed are: the relationship of program goals to assessment, multiple measures, and assessment of student attitudes or affective learning.

SESSION 219-16

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PARENT COMPARISON LEVEL INDEX, PCLI: A NEW MEASURE OF PARENT SATISFACTION.

Rebecca J. Waldron and Ronald M. Sabatelli, Sch. of Family Studies, U. of CT, Storrs, CT 06269-2058.

The objective of this study was the development and initial validation of a measure designed to assess parent satisfaction, the PCLI. The scale is based upon the interpersonal processes highlighted within the Social Exchange Framework with a particular focus on the role that expectations and comparative processes play in the evaluation of relationships (Sabatelli, 1984, 1988). Data were collected on 438 parents, 168 fathers and 270 mothers. The response data on the PCLI items were examined with factor analyses and a procedure recommended by Ryder (1967) to examine the comparability of samples when using factor analyses. The results of these procedures confirmed the existence of two hypothesized constructs: Reward and Cost believed to underlie the PCLI. The internal consistency for the final Reward subscale was .95 (20 items) and .92 for the Cost subscale (20 items) and the correlation between the two scales was $r = .30$. Evidence for construct validity was found through correlations between the PCLI subscales and measures of marital quality and variations in the family life cycle.

SESSION 219-17

EVALUATING GENDER AND FAMILY COURSES USING FEMINIST AND QUALITATIVE METHODOLOGIES.

Elizabeth B. Farnsworth, Katherine R. Allen, CFLE, Dept. of Family & Child Development, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061.

A gender and family undergraduate course at a large Univ. was evaluated in this study using feminist and qualitative methods. This approach offers an innovative method of course evaluation that allows instructors to deal with the diversity of contemporary classrooms in positive, constructive ways. Two in-depth interviews were conducted with a sample of students at the beginning and the end of the term.

This approach provided information about students' developing consciousness and understanding of gender and family over the course of the semester. It also provided an

opportunity for instructor and students to practice reflexivity in a collaborative way in the process of learning.

SESSION 219-18

SENDING TECHNOLOGY-DEPENDENT CHILDREN HOME: SOURCES OF STRESS FOR LOW INCOME FAMILIES.

Marsha H. Cohen, Col. of Nurs., Wayne State Univ., Detroit, MI 48202.

Technology-dependent children (TDC) represent a relatively new population with such unique needs that the social world in which they live has difficulty keeping pace with the resource demands that they and their families make upon it. When the children come from low income families, issues surrounding their discharge can cause heightened moral distress for professional staff and unique problems for the families. This grounded theory study analyzed the process of transitioning technology-dependent children from the hospital to their home and community. Its purpose was to explore the social consequences of bringing high technology into an otherwise low technology environment and to generate a body of knowledge that would provide direction for the development of theoretically sound policies, programs, and practice models. Respondents were low income, families of 5 TDC, the child's primary nurse and physician, and selected key informants in the community. Data were collected for 1 year following each discharge. Selected phenomena related to the sources and management of family and professional stress will be presented.

SESSION 220

RISK-RELATED SEXUAL BEHAVIORS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS: REASON OR RATIONALIZATION.

Chair: J. Kenneth Davidson, Sr., CFLE, Dept. of Soc./Anth., UWEC, Eau Claire, WI 54702.

Participants:

Joan A. Jurich, (Dept. of Child Dev. & Fam. Studies, Purdue U., W. Lafayette, IN 47907). Factors Associated with High-Risk Sexual Behavior in College Students.

Stephanie Sanders, (Kinsey Inst., 313 Morrison Hall, Indiana U., Bloomington, IN 47405). High-Risk Sexual Behavior at a Midwestern University.

Nelwyn B. Moore, CFLE (Dept. of Home Ec., SW Texas State U., San Marcos, TX 78666), J. Kenneth Davidson, Sr., (see above) Personal Goals and Sexual Decisions Among College Women.

Discussant: F. Scott Christopher, (Dept. of Fam. Resources & Human Dev., AZ State U., Tempe, AZ 85234).

Much controversy surrounds the trend toward increased premarital sexual intercourse by women and men and the accompanying rise of sexually transmitted diseases. While considerable research evidence documents this in-

creased participation in premarital sexual intercourse, there have been relatively few recent studies which focus on specific variables surrounding sexual risk-taking by college students.

The purpose of this symposium is to present findings from three empirical investigations conducted at Midwestern universities which identify factors associated with risk-taking sexual practices among college students. The issues surrounding high-risk sexual practices include perceived likelihood of contraction of STDs, alcohol consumption, costs/benefits of condom usage, and the relationship between personal goal-setting and risk-reduction sexual behaviors.

SESSION 221

TRAINING MARRIAGE AND FAMILY THERAPISTS TO WORK WITH DIVERSE FAMILIES.

Chair: Janie K. Long, Dept. of Child & Family Dev., UGA, Athens, GA 30602-3622.

Participants:

David Baptiste (Southwest Coun. Ctr., 118 Broadway, Truth or Consequences, NM, 87901). Training MFTs to Work with Spanish Heritage Families.

William Turner (Dept. of Family Studies, UK, Lexington, KY 40506-0054). Training Marriage and Family Therapists to Work with African-American Families.

Julianne M. Serovich (Dept. of Human Dev. & Family Studies, Texas Tech, Lubbock, TX 79409). Training Issues for Marriage and Family Therapists Working with Persons Living with AIDS (PLWA).

Janie K. Long. Examining the Heterosexual Bias of the Supervisor.

Discussant: David Baptiste.

One of the challenges facing those who train marriage and family therapists is how to educate and equip supervisees to deal with diverse family forms. To ignore the influence of cultural heritage or sexual orientation in the family system would be disrespectful and foster incompetency. Many faculty members in MFT were trained when diversity was not an acknowledged priority. This symposium is designed to offer suggestions for both trainers and trainees about working with diversity in supervision. The papers address training issues related to both ethnicity and sexual orientation.

SESSION 222

TOWARDS A REDEMPTIVE MODEL FOR FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION.

Chair: Rene Quispe, Pacific Health Education Ctr., 5300 California Ave. Suite 200, Bakersfield, CA 93309.

Ronald M. Flowers, CFLE, General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, 12501 Old Columbia Pike, Silver Spring, MD 20904-6600.

John B. Youngberg, CFLE, Andrews Univ., Berrien Springs, MI 49104.

Discussant: Ruth Hatch, Baptist Seminary, Kansas City, KS 66109.

This symposium seeks to clarify underlying assumptions of the philosophy of family life education. Choosing from among available models, it sets forth a redemptive model.

First, it deals with philosophical presuppositions as to metaphysics, epistemology and axiology from a Christian viewpoint. Two presuppositions are set forth: the unity of truth and all truth is God's truth.

Second, what is the nature of human beings? Four basic positions are recognized: Mind-body dichotomy (Plato), Natural Unfoldment (Rosseau), Determinism (including Behaviorism), and Redemptive Holism.

Third, how do these apply to field of family life education? How can human beings be restored from their fallenness to the Eden ideal? What does Christianity say about people and what they can become? Does the "child of God" concept empower individuals and families toward positive personhood and relations in the here and now? How does redemptive holism affect our counseling when dealing with those suffering from shame, guilt and pain? How does it affect preventative models in family life education?

SESSION 223

CONSIDERING WORK-FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS AS A FUNCTION OF ORGANIZATIONAL SIZE.

Chair: Shelley M. MacDermid, 1269 FRI Bldg., Purdue U., W. Lafayette, IN 47907-1269.

Participants

Stephen Marks (Dept. of Soc., 207 Fernald Hall, U. of Maine, Orono, ME 04469-5728). The Work/Family Intersection Among Four Working-Class Women: Qualitative Evidence from 1927-1932.

Shelley M. MacDermid, Gabriela Heilbrun (1269 FRI Bldg., Purdue U., W. Lafayette, IN 47907). Within-Industry Comparisons of Women's Experiences in Small vs. Large Workplaces.

Elaine Wethington (Dept. of Human Dev. and Family Studies, Cornell U., G63 MVR, Ithaca, NY 14853). Explaining Variation in Women's Responses to Leaving Jobs in Smaller and Larger Organizations.

Ellen Galinsky (Families & Work Inst., 330 Seventh Ave., New York, NY 10001). Differences Between Employees of Small & Large Workplaces: New Evidence from the Nat'l Study of the Changing Workforce.

Discussants:

Phyllis Moen (Life Course Inst., MVR Hall, Cornell U., Ithaca, NY 14853).

Joseph H. Pleck (Center for Research on Women, Wellesley Col., Wellesley, MA 02181).

Although most employees work in small businesses, most work-family research ignores workplace size or focuses solely on large workplaces. Limited existing theory and data suggest that small and large workplaces may be distinct. This symposium is one of the first to consider work-family relationships as functions of organizational size; an additional strength is the breadth of data and methods used. Papers include a qualitative analysis of intimate work friendships, within-industry comparisons of women's experiences, and two large scale comparative studies.

SESSION 224-1

INTERFERENCES WITH PARENTING: IMPLICATIONS FOR PLANNING PARENT EDUCATION.

JoAnn Engelbrecht, Tex. Woman's Univ., Denton, TX 76204, Arminia Jacobson, Univ. of North Tex., Denton, TX 76203.

A parent education needs assessment was distributed to randomly selected classrooms in nine school districts. Topics of highest interest related to children's self esteem, success in school, relationships, discipline, and communication. Top problems identified which interfered with parenting were work/job/career and time and money management. Successful parent education programming needs to address directly expressed interests and indirectly expressed needs.

SESSION 224-2

CAN FAMILY LIFE EDUCATORS LEARN FROM THE SUCCESSES AND FAILURES OF HOME ECONOMICS?

Shirley R. Klein, Family Science Dept., Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602.

Family life educators should learn from the experience of home economics. Home economics has a long history in the public schools some aspects of this history are more successful than others. This paper describes both the successful and less successful aspects of the experience of home economics in public schools and suggests ways family life educators can use that experience to build a new meaning for public education about homes and families.

SESSION 224-3

EDUCATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR DEALING WITH MORAL ISSUES AND FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION IN SCH.S.

Carol F. Rubino, CFLE, New York State Education Dept., Albany, NY 12234, Marilyn F. Brand, Suffolk 3 Board of Coop. Educational Serv., Dix Hills, NY 11746.

Family Life Education can be a highly charged emotional topic dealing with personal political, religious, cultural and moral/ethical issues. Parents may feel that their role and the security of their family and its values/morals

are in danger if a school/community has a program. Articulation of state or national approaches are a necessary, but not a sufficient step, toward assuring program implementation. The potential for comprehensive programming must be derived from a local understanding and commitment to mutually agreed upon goals and objectives. Broad-based coalitions, including students, parents, community representatives and school staff, must be involved in program planning, development, implementation and evaluation. These home/school/community coalitions must involve themselves to arrive at a point where they recognize and acknowledge the moral/ethical issues that exist, which must be dealt with, prior to effective implementation of programs.

SESSION 224-4

A COMPARISON OF THE KNOWLEDGE AND NEEDS OF NOVICE AND EXPERIENCED PARENTS: IMPLICATIONS FOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS.

Daniel J. Weigel and Sally S. Martin, Cooperative Extension, HDFS, Univ. of Nevada, Reno.

Scholars and family life educators continue to look for clues to understanding the needs of parents. 2,091 novice and experienced mothers completed a questionnaire measuring child development and parenting knowledge, parenting stress, parental efficacy, sources of information, and need for additional parenting information. Five stepwise discriminant analyses were conducted and identified several key variables that successfully distinguished novice from experienced mothers. Educational efforts need to be directed at novice parents' misinformation about child development, sources of parenting stress, and informational needs identified in the study.

SESSION 225-1

VALUES OF FAMILY SCIENTISTS: SHAPING OUR UNDERSTANDING OF FAMILY GRIEF.

Colleen I. Murray, Dept. of Human Dev. & Fam. Stud., Univ. of NV, Reno, NV 89557.

Death is a taboo in Family Science that influences what we teach, study, and tell families is "normal." This presentation explores the relationship between values underlying major perspectives (especially systems theory), values/cultural biases of scholars, and lack of accurate information on family grief. Examines influences of societal attitudes (denial; view of particular types of death), and policies, professional training (values of mentors; conflicting ethnic/cultural values), and individual factors (family scripts; recent experiences). Opportunities to explore values of self and their discipline.

SESSION 225-2

THE AFTERMATH OF A DIFFICULT DECISION: PARENTAL GRIEF AND COPING AFTER INTERRUPTING A WANTED PREGNANCY.

Kathleen R. Gilbert, Dept. of Applied Health Science, Indiana Univ., Bloomington, IN 47405.

Parents who interrupt a wanted pregnancy experience a genuine loss. They also must cope with the added stressors tied to their decision.

This paper reports on a qualitative study of grief and coping of 23 couples and 13 women who elected to interrupt a wanted pregnancy, usually after diagnosis of lethal or serious fetal abnormalities. Results: coping emphasized regaining order and control, sought out information, reconstructed meaning "sealed over" painful information. Strong sense of isolation felt, especially in terms of what could be said and to whom. Actions of others ranged from appropriate to inappropriate; if inappropriate, added to grief. Difference seen between those who interrupted due to lethal condition vs. those who made a quality-of-life decision with grief of second group more complicated. Implications: need support in their coping efforts, recognition that loss is real, availability of long-term after-care essential, targeted support groups very helpful.

SESSION 225-3

A FAMILY SYSTEMS MODEL OF PERINATAL GRIEF.

Susan L. Ericksen, Dept. of Fam. & Hum. Dev., Utah State Univ., Logan, UT 84322-2905.

The birth of a baby creates an imbalance in the family system's equilibrium. The family usually begins creating a new role for an expected child before the child's birth actually occurs. When a pregnancy fails, the family seeks to validate the existence of their child, while society tends to deny the child's existence. Current research focuses on the intense grief families normally feel after a perinatal loss, yet society provides few norms for coping with such a tragedy. This creates a discrepancy between the family's need and society's recognition of the family's need to grieve. While most research addresses maternal effects based on case studies, a focus on establishing an empirical basis for understanding the dynamics involved in grieving for a perinatal loss is developing. Common themes arising from past research are used in creating a systems model of family grief which can be useful in directing future research.

SESSION 225-4

ACCOUNTS AND PERINATAL DEATH.

P. Striegel, V. Thomas, Coun. Ed. Dept., U of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242.

The language accounts of twenty-two couples was examined in order to determine specific techniques which

were used in their process of restoring typical patterns of social interaction following the experience of a perinatal loss. Parents related the importance of the development of social relationships to deal with the loss, and specific techniques were identified which allowed parents to neutralize the feelings elicited by the event of loss and to reengage in social interaction.

SESSION 226-1

FAMILY STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY IN FIJI.

John DeFrain, Nikki DeFrain, and Jennifer Lepard, Dept. of Fam./Cons. Sciences, Univ. of Nebraska-Lincoln 68583-0809; and Emiliana Afeaki, Cont. Ed., Ext., Univ. of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji.

Based on 450 interviews over a seven-month period (five months in Fiji, and two months in Aust., N.Z., Cook Islands, and French Polynesia). Illustrated by 50 color slides from a collection of 2,000. Discussion of important themes which pervade Pacific society and family life: marital and parent-child relationships; the clan network; economic issues; crime, and social strife.

SESSION 226-2

INTERDEPENDENCE AND INDEPENDENCE IN THE FAMILY: THE IMPACT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY STRUCTURE.

Sharon K. Houseknecht, Dept. of Sociology, The Ohio State Univ., 190 N. Oval Mall, Columbus, OH, 43210. Mohamed Abdel Aal, Social Research Ctr., American Univ. in Cairo, 113 Kasr El-Aini Street, Cairo, Egypt.

This paper has four major concerns: the impact of economic development on economic independence/interdependence within the family/kinship system; the effect of family economic independence/interdependence on cultural conceptions of normal and desirable kin relations; the influence of family economic independence/interdependence on family social structure; and the impact of family social structure on family economic independence/interdependence. Data for this study were gathered in Egypt through personal interviews with a sample of 3,574 respondents systematically selected from six different communities which varied in length of time industrialized. The issues addressed in this study are not unique to Egypt. This work can help advance understanding of change in industrializing societies.

SESSION 226-3

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY LIFE AMONG THE BATSWANA OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Ishmael Kalulu-Sabiti, Cora M. Njoli, Inst. of Dev. Res., Univ. of Bophuthatswana, Private Bag X2046, Mmabatho B681, South Africa.

This paper is based on the findings of the Research Project just completed in December 1992 on Marriage, the Family and Household in Bophuthatswana, one of the independent States of South Africa. The main objective of the research was to generate information on marriage and family life among the Batswana of Bophuthatswana. The research examined such issues as family size, composition, demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the household, life cycle events such as marriageable ages, duration of marriage, average number of children ever born alive, dissolution of marriage through divorce and death, remarriage, etc. In view of the non-negligible role that polygamy plays in Africa South of Sahara, the research was also designed to study the prevalence of polygamy, the extended vis-a-vis nuclear or conjugal family. Such data are of great value to socioeconomic and physical development planners. It is also relevant to those charged with policy making decisions relative to the family.

The results from the study show that marriage is universal among the Batswana of Bophuthatswana in other words the majority of them ultimately marry. The data also suggest that changes have occurred or are underway in this Southern African population with the main trend towards later marriage. Males, for instance, marry particularly late, median age at first marriage being 28, five years older than females at 23. Males with urban childhood upbringing married 2.5 years older than their female counterparts with a similar background. When age is controlled, males aged 50+ married 4.7 years later than females of the same age group while those males aged 30-49 married 4 years older than female counterparts. No substantial differences exist among males of different educational attainment although those with no education seem to have a slightly higher age at first marriage than those with Primary and Secondary education.

Changes are also occurring in the type of marriage and family in this Setswana Society in the wake of modernizing forces and difficult economic times. The trend here is towards monogamous type of union and nuclear family pattern rapidly replacing the traditional polygamous type of marriage and extended type of family. The data also show that marriages are generally stable with an overwhelming majority of ever-married persons having married only once. About 77 percent of ever married women in the survey were still married to their first husbands and over 95 percent of all current husbands live with their wives in the same household. Sexual activity before marriage was found to be widespread as viewed from the prevalence of premar-

ital births. Fertility was found to be relatively low at an average of 3.4 per ever-married woman in the sample. Completed fertility was around 5 live births per ever-married woman.

SESSION 226-4

THE ROLE OF SIGNIFICANT ADAGES AND APHORISMS IN THE TRANSMISSION OF VALUES AMONG ECUADORIAN FAMILIES.

Norma E. Lowry, Prog. in Rel. Ed. (Fam. Life), John B. Youngberg, CFLE, Prof. Rel. Ed., Andrews Univ., Berrien Springs, MI 49104.

What is the role of significant adages and aphorisms in the transmission of values from generation to generation? This qualitative ethnic study collected data from 3 three-generational Ecuadorian families. Taped structured interviews sought to identify family adages and aphorisms and to what degree they were associated with deeply ingrained transgenerational values. In the data analysis values and adages were defined, identified, classified, assessed and associated. Concerns included: Are the families preserving their values and aphorisms? How are they adapting them to their time? "Hunches" of the investigators were that the family remains a potent agency in values transmission; that adages and aphorisms are an important means; that children cannot remember an epoch when they did not believe these values; and that the transmission generally comes from the mother although she may have little formal education. Findings will be reported. The use of this type of ethnographic research in other cultures to find roots and heritage will be discussed.

SESSION 227-1

EFFECTS OF NORMATIVE AND NON-NORMATIVE STRESS ON FAMILY AND ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT.

Brian K. Barber, Ctr. for Studies of the Family, Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602.

Substantial literature documents a positive relationship between negative life events (normative stress) and adolescent difficulty. Most literature does not specify the mechanisms underlying the effect. This paper hypothesized that the effects of stress would be mediated by parent-child interaction. Puberty has also been shown to predict disturbance in parent-adolescent relations. This study hypothesized that the effects of puberty (normative stress) would also be mediated by patterns of parental control. Both forms of stress were tested simultaneously with measures of parental psychological and behavioral control and adolescent internalized and externalized problems on a sample of 250 mother-adolescent pairs from a suburban southern community. Findings supported the hypothesis of the mediating effect of family control on the association between

life event stress and adolescent difficulty. Puberty was unrelated to family control but was directly predictive of delinquency.

SESSION 227-2

ADOLESCENT-PARENT ATTACHMENTS AND FAMILY PROBLEM-SOLVING.

Cathron L. Cobb, Hosp. for Sick Children, & C. M. Hincks Treatment Ctr., 440 Jarvis St. Toronto, Ont. M4Y 2H4, Canada.

An association is demonstrated between the Bowlby/Ainsworth construct of attachment and family problem-solving styles. 62 family triads with 11-15 yr. olds participated in a lab. protocol including the Reiss Card Sort Procedure (CSP; Reiss, 1981). Attachment to each parent was assessed in two different situations: informal reunions and structured dyadic sequences. Separate analyses for each situation were conducted using the same behavioral classification scheme. The CSP measures the family's use of complex solutions, willingness to work collaboratively, and persistence in search of new methods. These aspects can combine to produce distinctive family problem-solving styles (paradigms). Jointly congruent attachments were compared to the problem-solving scores of the triad on the CSP. Results, stronger for sequence-based classifications, confirm that attachment classified in both situations is related to dimensions of problem-solving and over-all paradigm of the triad when working together. Reasons for accepting greater construct validity of sequence-based findings are discussed.

SESSION 227-3

SURVIVING THE BREAK-UP? PREDICTORS OF PROBLEMATIC PARENT-CHILD RELATIONS AFTER PARENTAL DIVORCE.

Teresa M. Cooney, Dept. of Indiv. & Family Stud., Univ. of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716.

Longitudinal data from a randomly selected sample of 252 white young adults, aged 17-25, are used to account for variability in young adults' relations with parents following recent parental divorce. Such divorce-related factors as the post-divorce relationship between the parents, warning about divorce, parental remarriage, child's involvement in the divorce process, and assistance to parents are considered. Results show key differences based on both gender of parent and child. Implications for intervention are considered.

SESSION 227-4

GROWING UP BLACK IN A UNIFORMED WORLD: RACE AND ADOLESCENCE IN THE MILITARY.

Dennis K. Orthner, Human Services Lab, Sch. of

Social Work, Univ. of NC at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599; Martha M. Giddings, Sch. of Soc. Wk., 312 Tucker Hall, Univ. of GA, Athens, GA 30602, Richard C. Morley, Family Therapy Assoc., 1770 Indian Trail Rd., Suite 285, Norcross, GA 30093; Lionel P. Deang, Dept. of Sociology, Univ. of NC at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599.

This study examines the impact of growing up in a military or nonmilitary environment on the personal well-being and family relationships of black and white adolescents. Data were collected from probability samples of seventh through twelfth grade students from Sch.s in five communities across the United States. Discriminant analysis was used to identify the factors that distinguished differences between black and white males and females from military and nonmilitary families. The results indicate that psycho-social development of black youth growing up in a military family is affected both negatively and positively. There is uncertainty too as to the potential impact of one unexpected finding. These findings are discussed in terms of typical conditions that characterize military families and environments

SPECIAL SESSION 228

FAMILY HEALTH POLICY FORUM

Sponsored by the W.K.Kellogg Foundation

Panelists: **Stephen Lewis** (Special Representative to UNICEF, Toronto, ON, Canada); **Julia Walsh, M.D.** (Dept. of Pop. & Int. Hlth., Harvard Sch. of Pub. Hlth., Harvard Sch. of Pub. Hlth., Boston, MA 02115); **Cynthia Myntti** (Humphrey Inst. of Pub. Affairs, Univ. of MN, Minneapolis, MN 55455).

Facilitator: **Hillary Rodham Clinton**, First Lady of the United States (invited).

Moderator: **Barbara Elliott**, Duluth Fam. Prac. Residency, 330 N. 8th Ave. E., Duluth, MN 55805.

This special session is an effort to address the major issues impacting the well-being of families in this country and beyond. The outcome will be to encourage attendees to take leadership roles around family health issues in their own communities.

Stephen Lewis will talk about "*Politics and Financing of Access to Health Care Around the World.*" He has had a lot of experience in this area. His talk will draw from his work at the United Nations, UNICEF, as a Special Advisor on Africa to the Undersecretary General of the UN for Economic and Social Development, and other committees on which he has served.

Julia Walsh, M.D., discusses, "*Family Health Programs that Work Around the World.*" She is a physician with specialized training in epidemiology and public health, in addition to internal medicine and infectious diseases. Her major areas of research include establishing priorities and using data to inform decision-making; cost-

effectiveness analysis, epidemiology, particularly of infectious diseases, and maternal and perinatal health.

Cynthia Myntti's talk is *"Family Strengths and Burdens in Global Health Experience."* Drawing on anthropological fieldwork in the Arab World, the author suggests that we need to examine critically our assumptions about the family when analyzing the determinants of child health. Multiproblem families produce unwell children, worldwide. She reviews international literature on child abuse, depression among women and state welfare systems, and then proposes interventions for the families who are most vulnerable. Dr. Myntti is an anthropologist, currently serving as a Senior Fellow at the Humphrey Inst. for Public Affairs, Univ. of MN. Her primary research area is families and health. She formerly was Program Officer for the Ford Foundation on Pacific Rim maternal-child issues based in Jakarta, Indonesia. She initiated a medical school for women in Yemen, and has worked extensively with families in Arabic villages.

SESSION 232

THE NATIONAL SURVEY OF FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS: USING THE 1992/93 FOLLOW-UP DATA.

Vaughn R. A. Call, Center for Demography and Ecology, U. of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.

The National Survey of Families and Households (NSFH1) 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 13,017 respondents and their families.

In this workshop/seminar, I will review the design and content of NSFH1 for researchers who are not familiar with the original data file. I will describe the research design of the NSFH2 and contents of the survey instruments. I will teach researchers how to use the codebooks for NSFH2 and demonstrate how to link NSFH1 and NSFH2 data.

I will present initial estimates of response rates for all survey instruments and frequencies of selected variables from the NSFH2. This seminar will provide participants all the information they need to begin using NSFH2 data as soon as it is released. We anticipate release of the NSFH2 within 30 to 90 days after the conference.

SESSION 233-10

PRO-FAMILY POLICIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS.

J. Elizabeth Norrell, Child & Fam. Dev., No. IL Univ., DeKalb, IL 60115; Thomas H. Norrell, Univ. of South Carolina; & D. Terri Heath, Consultant, Eugene, OR.

Although institutions of higher education in the United States have been a springboard for feminism in general and often the hotbed of female justice issues, they

have not, by and large, positively modeled gender equality and affirmation in many of their policies. As it has been in the past with many issues in higher education, colleges and universities prescribed "appropriate" policies for communities and corporations while ignoring their own prescriptions. Universities, by failing to incorporate their own recommendations, are at risk of losing their integrity.

It is the purpose of this roundtable, then, to review the family-oriented practices and policies of American Higher Education. Specifically, this will include the hiring, tenure, and promotion policies, and their implications for marital status, child care, elder care, dual-academic career couples, shared faculty appointments, and parental leave. Finally, we have compared practices of several representative institutions, taking their missional objectives into account.

SUNDAY, NOV. 14, 1993

SESSION 303

FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION RESEARCH: THE PROMISE OF ALTERNATIVE MODES OF INQUIRY.

Chair: Jane Thomas, CFLE, Vancouver Sch. Board, 1595 West 10th Ave., Vancouver, BC V6J 1Z8.

Participants:

Carol Morgaine (Pacific Univ., 2043 Col. Way, Forest Grove, OR 97116). The Use of Critical Theory in Family Life Education.

Margaret Arcus, CFLE, (Sch. of Family and Nutritional Sciences, Univ. of BC, Vancouver, BC V6T 1W5). Philosophical Inquiry and Family Life Education.

Diane Roberts (Family and Child Development, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24060). Feminist research in family life education: Empowering processes.

Jane Thomas (Address above), Richard Fairbanks (Faculty of Education, Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z4). Ethnographic Field Research: Implications for Family Life Education.

Discussant: Dianne K. Kieren, CFLE, Dept. of Family Studies, Univ. of Alberta.

Although a growing body of research in the field of education reflects the increasing use of qualitative research approaches, the field of family life education has continued to rely extensively on quantitative approaches such as surveys and experiments. This symposium examines the use of alternative modes of research in family life education. Four modes of inquiry are reviewed: critical, feminist, ethnographic and philosophical. Examples from family life education studies which employed these modes of inquiry are used to illustrate the potential of alternative research approaches in the development of family life education

theory. Traditional assumptions about the conceptualization and conduct of research and about the nature and development of knowledge in the field are challenged.

SESSION 304

ETHICAL ISSUES IN RESEARCH WITH RURAL FAMILIES.

Chair: Suzanna Smith, Univ. of Florida, Dept. of Home Econ., 3041 McCarty Hall, Gainesville, FL 32611.
Participants:

Patricia Hyjer Dyk (Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington KY 40546). What is really "at risk" with rural families and youth?

Ramona Marotz-Baden (Montana State Univ., Bozeman MT 59717). Family farms on the line: People vs. politics.

Suzanna D. Smith, Michael E. Jepson (Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611). To fish or not to fish? Who decides and at what cost?

Discussant: Charles B. Hennon (Miami Univ., Oxford OH 45056).

Presenters will discuss ethical issues in conducting research with rural families. The focus is on biases in the scientific process, conflicts between family and government interests, and researchers' responsibility for determining how results are used.

Using examples from their own research, presenters will address: (1) Science for whom? What is the role of science in defining the problem, the methods used, and standards of evaluation used to judge its worth? (2) Information or resources for whom? Are there "sides" to the story and whose side are we on? (3) What is our role as family researchers? What responsibility do we have to study participants? How should we be involved in determining how the information will be used by policy-makers, practitioners, and families?

SESSION 305

FLOAT LIKE A BUTTERFLY, STING LIKE A "WASP" *[White Anglo-Saxon Protestant]: RESPECTING CLIENT VALUES AND EXPERIENCES IN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES.*

Chair: Richard Wampler, Marriage & Family Therapy Program, Texas Tech Univ., Lubbock, TX 79409-1162.
Participants: *all Texas Tech U.

Mudita Rastogi. Family-based Interventions for Adolescents in a Short-Term Facility.

Krista Winn. Psychiatry Dept.. Family Therapy with Minority Delinquent Adolescent Females.

Kary Reid, David Geissler, Scott Woolley. Family-Based Therapy with Young Adult Offenders.

Gary Schreiner. Strategies to Increase Minority Family Involvement with Incarcerated Delinquents.

Robert Burr. Developing a Parent-Education Program for Minorities.

Discussant: Richard Wampler. Taking Family Therapy into the Minority Community.

The rapid growth of community-based correctional facilities for adults and adolescents has created opportunities for marriage and family therapists to provide services to these very much underserved populations. However, most therapists are drawn from middle-class, majority backgrounds. Host residents served in these correctional facilities are drawn from lower-class and/or minority backgrounds. This presentation will provide information and guidelines regarding effective intervention programs in community correctional facilities.

SESSION 306-1

MOTHERS WITH YOUNG CHILDREN IN FRANCE AND GERMANY: VALUE SYSTEMS AND THEIR IMPACT ON MOTHERS' PARTICIPATION TO THE WORKFORCE.

Jeanne Fagnani, Researcher at the CNRS, Scientific Adviser at the Caisse, Nationale des Allocations Familiales, Paris.

French mothers with young children are more often economically active than their German counterparts. Moreover, reliance upon part-time job is much more frequent among them than among French mothers. A complex bundle of factors explain these differences. But we hypothesized that value systems and cultural differences play an important role.

Using the results of some surveys conducted in both countries and statistical data, we show the strong influence of "traditional" norms in West Germany, where, contrary to France, considerable social pressure is still experienced by mothers to devote themselves to the education of their young children. Numerous child educators, psychologists and pediatricians uphold that a young child needs his mother with him at all times. On the contrary, in France, the early socialisation of young children is not only admitted, but socially valued. We try to explain these differences between the two countries,

Family policies in both countries are themselves the expression of the dominant value systems. While, in West Germany, family policy confirms and reinforces the antagonism between maternity and employment, so, in France, family policy integrates the model of "the working mother."

SESSION 306-2

WHAT DOES A LITHUANIAN FAMILY EXPECT FROM THE STATE?

Alina Zvinkliene, Lithuanian Acad. of Sci.

The Lithuanian family of last ten years is, as a rule, a family with both working parents. The education of the

children is realized with a broad participation of State institutions of upbringing and education. Interrelations in the family are, as a matter of principle, based on equality, the distribution of man and woman parts remaining traditional. A high level of conflict interrelations between husband and wife as well as between parents and children is being noted. Financial position of families, especially of young families, depended, as a rule, at all times directly on the financial help given by the "senior" family and on the assistance rendered by the State.

Problems of family in Lithuania are generally typical for the contemporary occidental family: there is a high level of marriages, a high level of divorces, and at the same time, there is shortening of marriage duration, reduction in the number of family members, increase in quantity of incomplete families, fall in birth-rate. A characteristic feature of Lithuania is a low level of illegal birth-rate, a sharp tendency to teenager marriages and birth-rate among them. These problems have been connected with unsatisfactory family policy including the bad preparation of young people for marriage.

At present, the problem of survival arises in addition to those old problems. If in 1989 there were 15% families who had an income being lower than official living standard, in November 1992 there were already 76% such ones.

One of characteristic features in the State policy in respect of family is reduction of assistance: State subsidies for children's nourishment and garments have been abolished, investments for maintenance of pre-school and out-of-school institutions are being reduced or abolished, etc., all this being caused by a difficult economic situation.

The incapacity of the State policy is being compensated by foundation of various non-governmental associations destined for help to family, and by means of foreign charitable activities.

We can suppose that the Lithuanian family, in whose development two contrary tendencies are manifested: liberalization of family relations and conservatism, is expected to be confronted in future with policy of State's keeping aloof from family problems.

SESSION 306-3

RUNAWAY ADOLESCENTS AND THEIR PRIMARY SURROUNDINGS.

Esin Kuntay, Head of Dept. of Soc., Mimar Sinan Univ., Istanbul, Turkey.

During two surveys done at different periods data were collected from interviews conducted with children who were taken in by the police in Istanbul. The aim of both surveys was to reveal the various types of behavior deviancies existing among these children, and their personal and family traits. The first survey was done in 1976. 240 children under 18 with tendency to delinquency were selec-

ted at random among children who were taken in by the police. The second research on the same subject was conducted in 1992 with the aim to check if any change had taken place during the time that had passed. This time 90 children were selected at random and again interviewed separately. The most important question that needed to be answered was whether any step had been taken by governmental institutions to apply preventive and treatment measures to tackle the problem of children with deviant behavior. First of all it must be stated that the latter survey showed that, with very few exceptions, the situation did not change since the former study. Second, both studies clearly revealed that running away from home (absconding) is the most common form of deviant behavior. With one exception (to pick pockets) absconding is the beginning of all the other forms of deviancies. Thus, it is the most grave type. One indicator of both studies is the fact that many of these children come from broken homes. If the child is a persistent absconder and no effort is made to resocialize him, the outcome of this will be discussed in detail. A runaway adolescent is a candidate offender. The risks absconders may encounter will be presented. Most important of all is the role played by the primary socializing agency; the family. In a world in which even the definition of the concept of family has been modified, it is of crucial importance to stress the distinct relation between the assistance given to dependent members in a serene family environment and their sane physical, psychological and social development.

SESSION 307

CONTEXTUALIZING THE STUDY OF THE FAMILY.

Co-chairs: M. Perry-Jenkins and S. Salamon, Human Development and Family Studies, 1105 W. Nevada, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801.

Participants:

Aaron Ebata (211 CDL, 1105 W. Nevada, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, IL, 61801). Creating contexts for development: Adolescents and parent constructions of school and community in rural settings.

Sonya Salamon (214 CDL, 1105 W. Nevada, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, IL, 61801). Small town residence as a context for family life.

Robert Hughes, Jr., and Christine M. Todd (113 CDL, 1105 W. Nevada, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, IL, 61801). Culture as a context for family life intervention.

Maureen Perry-Jenkins (215 CDL, 1105 W. Nevada, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, IL, 61801). Class, jobs, and location as contexts for family life.

Discussant: Reed Larson, Univ. of Illinois

Scholars have begun to pay greater attention to how contexts external to families influence their quality of life. The term context is often limited to describing differences in family structure. For example, studies have documented differences between single-parent and two-parent families

or dual- versus single-earner families. The symposium's ecological approach gives equal attention to distal contextual factors such as neighborhood or employment as they influence families. We show the way to move beyond the simple "social address" comparison whereby families are contrasted between settings, to also consider variation within settings. Our panel brings together four distinctive areas in family studies Sch., jobs, community, and ethnicity to illustrate the complexity and richness that the use of context adds to the study of families.

SESSION 308-1

PERCEPTIONS OF MARRIAGE PREPARATION PROGRAMS: A BI-RACIAL ANALYSIS.

Stephen F. Duncan, Dept. of HHD, Montana State Univ., Bozeman, MT 59717, Gabrielle Box, Dept. of FCD, Auburn Univ., AL 36849.

Previous studies of perceptions of marriage preparation programs have relied on white samples. Since blacks participate in adult education at lower rates, it was believed that comparing black young adult preferences with whites might reveal there is a need to alter program structure and marketing strategies to attract larger segments of the black population. Data from 315 young adults (58% white, 42% black) suggest the ideal marriage preparation program would: cost less than \$50, be located within 15 miles of the participant's residence, require less than 7 total hours, be held within a 4 to 6 week period during weekday evenings, involve a couple and trainer format, be offered at a church/temple, use a combination of instructional methods to teach especially about the topics of commitment, communication, and conflict, and would be recommended by a parent. Respondents also identified parents as the preferred and highest quality source of marriage preparation. Very few differences were found between blacks and whites. Whites expressed more willingness to travel farther distances and invest more time in hours and weeks in a program.

SESSION 308-2

PREDICTING MARITAL STABILITY WITH THE PREPARATION FOR MARRIAGE (PREP-M) QUESTIONNAIRE: A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS.

Jeffrey H. Larson, CFLE, Thomas Holman, CFLE, & Stacy Harmer, Stacv, Dept. of Fam. Sci., Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the ability of the PREP-M questionnaire to predict marital stability one year after marriage. Using a longitudinal design and a sample of 103 couples, we tested the ability of the PREP-M to predict marital stability one year after marriage based on premarital PREP-M scores. The results suggest that the PREP-M was able to discriminate premaritally between those whose marriages will be

stable after one year of marriage, and those whose marriages are unstable, who canceled their marriage, and who delayed their marriage. Educational, counseling and research implications are drawn.

SESSION 308-3

MORAL DISCOURSE AS EFFECTIVE FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION.

Terrance D. Olson, Family Sciences Dept., 1000 Kimball Tower, BYU, Provo, UT 84602.

When Family life education (FLE) seeks to improve the quality of life in families, it is a moral endeavor. Such education assumes or demonstrates that such programs promote, rather than undermine, the well-being of the individual. But what if the content of such endeavors includes moral discourse directly? This paper shows how such discourse can address, practically and powerfully, the quality of family relationships among the consumers of family life education. It will show how such discourse need not prescribe behavior nor dissolve into relativism. The approach requires a transformation in theory which is more fundamental than any changes in practice. When ethical action is seen as relational, the moral meaning of human action is assessed in relationship contexts, not individualistic ones. Then even practical suggestions to family members change. The paper will sketch how best to foster quality of life in families, how problems are solved, and how family life educators can engage in moral discourse as a means to strengthening the quality of family relationships.

SESSION 308-4

PREDICTORS OF INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIP QUALITY IN YOUNG ADULTS.

Linda C. Robinson, Jane L. Garthoeffner, & Carolyn S. Henry, CFLE, FRCD Dept., OSU, Stillwater, OK 74078.

This study explored the ability of specific family, individual, and interpersonal variables to predict the quality of interpersonal relationships in young adulthood. A purposive sample of undergraduate students (n=356) completed a self-report questionnaire. The results of the multiple regression analysis indicated that conflict resolution was a significant positive predictor of relationship quality and anxiety concerning committed relationships was a significant negative predictor. Thus, conflict negotiation skills and the reduction of relationship anxiety may be particular areas of focus for education and enrichment.

SESSION 309-1

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' DEFINITIONS AND PERCEPTIONS OF DIVERSE FAMILY STRUCTURES.

Donna Y. Ford, Dept of Fam. St., Rosetta Sandidge, Dept. of Voc. Educ., Univ. of Kentucky, Lex., KY 40506.

Much data highlight the Nation's changing racial landscape. These data carry important implications for family scientists who must ultimately work with the diverse family structures that result from the demographic changes. Current and future family scientists must carefully consider their perceptions of and values about the increasing diversity found among families single-parent female headed, divorced, separated, cohabiting, same gender, and extended families, for example. The presentation focuses on a study of the values and perceptions of college students (N = 464), many of whom are pursuing graduate and undergraduate degrees in family studies, about these family structures. Implications for family educators and practitioners are presented.

SESSION 309-2

FAMILY VALUES: AN AFRICAN AMERICAN ORAL TRADITION.

Linda Almond McWright, Harriette Pipes McAdoo, Bridget R. Carbins Woods, Dept. of Family and Child Ecology, Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, MI 48824.

It has been discussed that proverbs are an African American oral tradition, and are allusive, symbolic images of African American values. We examined the hypothesis that family oriented values are passed down from generation to generation regardless of the vast changes African American families are currently experiencing. This study data on two hundred students from a major mid-western Univ. were used to expand the generalizability of McAdoo's 1988 Values Study conducted in Washington, D.C. A factor analysis of the study was conducted yielding two factors. The first factor consisted of proverbs related to self-sufficiency, self-esteem, and strong work ethic, assertiveness, and positive racial attitudes. The second factor consisted of proverbs related to perseverance, the mother's role in the family, father's role in the family, and self-esteem. Support was found for McAdoo's hypothesis. We found that family oriented values that promote self-sufficiency, self-esteem, and positive racial attitudes are currently being passed down to the present generation. The implications for further research and social policy are explored.

SESSION 309-3

COLLEGE STUDENTS' EXPECTATIONS FOR THEMSELVES AND THEIR FUTURE MARITAL PARTNER.

Chanel L. Goodwin, Marilyn Coleman, CFLE,

Human Dev. & Family Studies, Univ. of MO, Columbia, MO 65211.

Little is known about the marital expectations of either Black or White college students. The purpose of this study was to compare Black and White college students' expectations for themselves and their future marital partners. The primary instrument administered was an Expectation Inventory which measures expectations for self and spouse on items such as annual income, level of education, level of intelligence, level of professional success, division of housework, and parenting. Results indicate that White females were more traditional in their views than White and Black males. Black females were more egalitarian.

SESSION 309-4

UNDERSTANDING DIVORCE IN THE AFRICAN AMERICAN FAMILY: BLACK MEN SPEAK OUT.

Aaron Thompson, Jr., Dept. of Anth/Soc/Social Swk., Eastern KY Univ., Richmond, KY 40475, Erma Lawson, Dept. of Behav. Scs., Univ. of KY, Lexington, KY 40504.

In-depth interviews were used to collect data from African American men who are currently married or divorced (N = 20). This paper examines causes and consequences of divorce in the African American family from the male's point of view. Concurrent with the increased number of single parents in the black family structure, marital dissolution has increased at a more rapid pace for blacks when compared to whites. These data offer possible reasons for this difference. We also look at post-divorce coping mechanisms that might be race-specific. Implications and general recommendations for future research on divorce and the black family are presented.

SESSION 310-1

RELATIONSHIP QUALITY BETWEEN YOUNG ADULTS AND THEIR PARENTS: A LIFE COURSE MODEL.

William S. Aquilino, Child & Family Studies, & Larry L. Bumpass, Dept. of Soc., Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.

Data from the National Survey of Families & Households were used to estimate the impact of 1) adult children's life course transitions, and 2) the history of childhood family structures experienced by children, on relationship quality and contact between young adults and their parents. Results suggest that young adults' marital and parental status strongly influenced the mother-daughter relationship, but had little influence on other parent-child pairs. Adult children's social mobility was positively related to relationship quality and contact. Children's unemployment negatively influenced father-son relations, but had a positive impact on parent-daughter relations. All forms of childhood family disruption weakened father-child relations in adulthood. Living in a single parent

family had no negative effects on the mother-child relationship. Late life parental divorce (divorce when children were adults) had a consistent negative impact on parent-child relationship quality and contact.

SESSION 310-2

MOTIVATIONS FOR CONTINUED CONTACT IN ADULT SIBLING RELATIONSHIPS.

Patricia P. Fisher & Jay A. Mancini. Family & Child Dev., VA Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061.

A randomly selected sample of respondents, ages 25 and over with adult siblings, completed questionnaires to determine if sibling relationships function to meet certain relational needs. Russell and Cutrona's Social Provisions Scale (SPS) measured attachment, social integration, opportunity for nurturance, reassurance of worth, reliable alliance, and guidance as relational functions. Stepwise regression revealed adult sibling relationships provided all functions except for reassurance of worth. Frequency of contact was the most significant predictor of getting relational needs met. Findings suggest that sibling relationships meet certain needs and that greater contact may lead to greater relational quality. Too, relational benefits may explain frequency of contact. Implications for family theorists and family practitioners are present.

SESSION 310-3

FILIAL RESPONSIBILITY EXPECTATIONS AND PATTERNS OF INTERGENERATIONAL ASSISTANCE.

Gary Lee and Julie Netzer, Dept. Soc., Ray Coward, Ctr. for Health Policy Research, Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

Data were obtained from 394 elderly parents on filial responsibility expectations (beliefs that their children are obliged to assist them) and actual patterns of intergenerational exchange. Contrary to hypotheses based on exchange theory, filial responsibility expectations are unrelated to assistance received from children. However, parents with higher expectations for assistance from children provide more assistance to children when other factors are controlled. Implications of unfulfilled expectations are discussed.

SESSION 310-4

MARITAL CONFLICTS IN LATER LIFE.

Maximiliane Szinovacz, Dept. of Soc., Old Dominion Univ., Norfolk, VA 23529.

This study investigates the influence of spouses' retirement on the frequency of marital conflicts over household tasks, money, and spending time together. The analyses rely on logistic regressions and are based on a subsample of the National Survey of Families and Households (N = 672). Results reveal that conflicts in later-life mar-

riages are tied to specific resource allocation patterns (time spent together, housework) and norms rather than to spouses' retirement per se. However, selected employment/retirement patterns become significant predictors of marital conflict if they occur in conjunction with other spouse/couple characteristics. Husbands' retirement seems to be associated with increased marital conflicts primarily if the husband supports a traditional division of labor between spouses and if the wife holds traditional views concerning the husband's role as main provider. Wife's retirement, on the other hand, apparently enhances marital conflicts primarily among couples in which wives spend much time on household work.

SESSION 311

PLENARY SESSION

THE GENDERED FAMILY AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SENSE OF JUSTICE.

Susan Moller Okin, Marta Sutton Weeks Professor of Ethics in Society, Dept. of Political Science, Stanford Univ., Stanford, CA.

Contemporary research in moral psychology confirms the age-old observations that children can show signs of having a moral sense very early in life. At least since classical Athens, it has been recognized that the environment of early childhood affects moral development. From early modern times, the family, specifically, has frequently been regarded by moral philosophers as the locus for the initial growth of a sense of justice and other virtues. Yet, paradoxically, almost all of those same philosophers have not addressed the morality of relations within the family itself. Either they have assumed the legitimacy of patriarchal rule over wives and children, or they have regarded relations among family members as naturally loving and altruistic, such that they are beyond the need for values such as justice. Dr. Okin challenges these later assumptions by stating that contemporary research in moral psychology confirms the age-old observations that children can show signs of having a moral sense very early in life. Moral potential is there to be fostered or stifled in them. She disagrees with virtually every moral or political philosopher who has addressed this issue. She argues that unless families themselves are just and fair, unless the values are exemplified in the human interaction that children observe in those closest to them, they are unlikely to develop these values. Thus, justice within the family, and in most cases, between the sexes, is crucial to the development of a sense of justice.

SESSION 313-1

ACTIVITIES AFTER HUSBANDS RETIRE: ANTICIPATIONS AND EXPERIENCES.

Barbara H. Vinick, Normative Aging Study, VA Medical Center, Bedford, MA, 01730, David J. Ekerdt, Univ. of Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City, KS, 66103, Estelle Record-Stanley, Normative Aging Study.

As an element of anticipatory socialization, ability to predict future roles accurately may impact subsequent adaptation. Part of a larger study of retirement and marital quality, this longitudinal research examined husbands' and wives' (n=61 couples) anticipations of changes (more/less/same) in six individual and joint activities following husbands' retirement, and compared them with couples' reported experiences a year after husbands had retired. With the exception of household tasks continuity in levels of activity from pre-to post-retirement were greater than couples had anticipated. Cross-classification of responses at baseline and Time 2 indicated only modest correspondence between anticipated and experienced change in activities.

Accuracy of anticipation was not related significantly to retirement satisfaction as hypothesized, but direction of retirement-satisfaction mean scores, especially among wives, suggest that future testing would be warranted.

SESSION 313-2

CONGRUENCE BETWEEN REAL AND IDEAL MARITAL CONCEPTS: ITS RELATIONSHIP TO MARITAL SATISFACTION.

Thomas R. Hoover, Family Guidance Center, Reed & Washington Streets, Reading, PA 19601.

Marital stability appears to be closely linked to marital satisfaction. An understanding of the subjectivity inherent in marital satisfaction seems critical in the prevention of marital distress and dissolution. Utilizing the semantic differential measurement instrument, spouses' perceptions of their actual, or "real" marriage and their aspired, or "ideal" marriage were obtained from two sample groups, one seeking marital therapy and the other not seeking marital therapy. Individuals seeking marital therapy demonstrated greater discrepancy between their perceptions of their "real" and "ideal" marriage than individuals not seeking marital therapy. Husbands and wives of couples seeking therapy also demonstrated greater discrepancy between their respective perceptions of their "real" marriage and their respective perceptions of their "ideal" marriage. The findings cast in bold relief the disparity between individuals' actual and desired marriage experience as well as the lack of shared meaning that characterize distressed couples. Implications for marital therapy and for future research are also discussed.

SESSION 313-3

LIFESPAN PATTERNS OF FARM INVOLVEMENT: COMPLETING THE PICTURE.

Brenda Munro, Norah Keating, Dept of Family Studies, 3-38 Assiniboia Hall, Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada T6G 2E7; and Ray Bollman, Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

Assumptions about farm family businesses have led to research which is focused on men and which has led some scholars to view women as invisible farmers. We have few systematic comparisons of how men and women are involved in their farms, or how that involvement changes across the life span. Objectives of this study were to investigate the farm work, management and ownership of women, men, adult children and their spouses in their farm businesses across the lifecycle.

The sample consisted of 262 individuals from 74 farm families. Face-to-face interviews were conducted with each family member using a questionnaire with parallel forms for adult male, adult female, child male, child female. Findings were augmented with Statistics Canada data on the numbers of farms that begin and end their cycles through family transfers.

Findings were that both men and women pass through stages of involvement in the farm business. Women have similar patterns to men of movement into and out of their businesses, although their levels of involvement are consistently lower. Nonetheless, large variations with age groups in levels of involvement suggest that gender issues in farm business require further exploration to complete the picture of lifecycle involvement of women and men.

SESSION 313-4

THE MEANING OF RETIREMENT IN THE CULTURE OF FARMING: A CROSS-NATIONAL COMPARISON.

Ramona Marotz-Baden, Dept. Health & Human Dev., MT State Univ., Bozeman, MT 59717, Norah Keating and Brenda Munro, Dept. Family Studies, Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada T6G 2E2.

Survey research data were collected from 357 members of the retiring and 272 members of the receiving generation in U.S. and Canadian farm families. Using generational stake theory, it was hypothesized that the two generations would view retirement differently based on their differential stakes in farming and family continuity. Cross-national differences were explored with political policies and tax laws hypothesized as explaining differing views on retirement. The older generation's view of retirement as a reduction in responsibility and as cessation of ownership by the younger generation supported different generational views of the stake in farming. Asymmetry in parental child relations in the stake of family continuity is illustrated by the finding that establishing children in farm-

ing was viewed by the older generation as an important reason for retirement. The younger generation said pursuing other activities was more important, suggesting that they are throwing off the stake. The findings that fewer U.S. respondents thought the parental generation would retire and that retirement had a somewhat different meaning in the two countries suggests that retirement may be viewed more positively and/or as a more viable option in Canada. Reasons generational and cross-national differences are discussed and implications suggested for practitioners, researchers, and policy makers.

SESSION 313-5

NORMATIVE MARITAL STRESS IN MEXICAN-ANGLO AND ANGLO-ANGLO COUPLES.

Mary S. Marczak, Brenda L. Bass, Dept. of Family Studies, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

Studies exploring intergroup marriages, including Mexican-Anglo marriages, suggest that there is a potential for greater stress in these marriages. Cultural differences, along with general societal disapproval can intensify normative marital stressors present in all marriages. The present study examined normative marital stress in the context of two marital groups, Mexican-Anglo and Anglo-Anglo couples. The results suggest not only group differences in the frequency of the stressors, but also in the intensity of the stressors.

SESSION 313-6

THE "HIS AND HERS" MARRIAGE PHENOMENON REVISITED IN A SAMPLE OF COUPLES FROM EIGHT WESTERN AND MIDWESTERN STATES.

Walter R. Schumm, CFLE, Stephan R. Bollman, CFLE, & Anthony P. Jurich, Dept of Human Development and Family Studies, Justin Hall, Kansas State Univ., Manhattan, KS 66506-1403.

1200 couples from eight western and midwestern states were surveyed on their marital satisfaction to replicate previous research that had found that, within couples, wives were less happily married and that a minority of wives were much more distressed than their husbands. Based on a repeated measures analysis of variance, results confirmed previous findings overall, though there was considerable variation among state samples. Implications for marriage as a moral institution are discussed.

SESSION 313-7

A PERSPECTIVE ON INTERGENERATIONAL RELIGIOUS VALUE AND BEHAVIOR PATTERNS.

Sharon L. Anderson & Rob Palkovitz. Univ. of DE, Dept. of Ind. & Fam. Studies, Newark, DE 19716.

The intergenerational religious value literature often

reveals a pattern of parent-child intercorrelations; however, it fails to consider either the parent's or the child's perception of each other's values.

This self-report study examined the relationships between mothers' and their college-age children's religious values and behaviors. Both the young people and the mothers independently completed an Intergenerational Religious Value Survey and a Religious Behavior Survey. In addition to personal data, the mothers' and the young persons' perceptions of each others' values and behaviors were assessed. Pearson product-moment correlations, matched pair comparisons, frequency distributions, and paired t-tests were used to analyze the data.

These data indicated a pattern of intercorrelations between mother and child religious values and behaviors. Consistent with an intergenerational value transfer perspective, the young persons' perceptions of maternal religious values were significantly related to acceptance or rejection of those values.

SESSION 313-8

DYNAMICS AND PATTERNS OF SIBLING CONTACTS IN LATER LIFE.

Paul L. Schvaneveldt, J. Steven Fulks, Catherine Stogner, Roger Christensen, Dept. of Family and Human Development, Utah State Univ., Logan, UT, 84322.

A sample of 159 older persons age 60 to 89 from Arizona and Utah were studied to determine sibling contacts and activities. Such information is important with the increasing numbers of the elderly.

The results point to the value of siblings, especially in terms of companionship and informal support. The implications for public policy are many, tailoring intervention programs and strategies to include the sibling in providing assistance to the elderly individual.

SESSION 313-9

GENERATIONAL DIFFERENCES IN PARENTING AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS OF MOTHERS AND GRANDMOTHERS.

Susanne F. Olsen, Dept. of Family & Consumer Sciences, Dixie Col., St. George, UT 84770.

Written questionnaires were mailed to 80 mother-grandmother pairs to determine if differences existed in their parenting and family relationships. Data were analyzed using paired t-tests and Latent Variable Path Analysis with Partial Least Squares (PLS). Grandmothers (G1s) scored higher on conscientiousness and affectional expression in marriage; however, mothers (G2s) were more nurturant as parents. Structural models were analyzed for G1s and G2s with neuroticism and conscientiousness as personality variables. G2s who were more neurotic were less nurturant as parents. G2s who were more conscientious

were more restrictive parents and had better current relationships with their own mothers. A life course perspective is suggested as being useful in better understanding the results of this study.

SESSION 313-10

SUPPORT SYSTEMS OF THE ELDERLY.

H.S. Dunaway, P.S. Draughn, P.A. Monroe, Human Ecology, LSU, Baton Rouge, LA 70803.

Interviews with 50 nonparent and 50 parent elderly were done to determine and compare the amount and type of services used. The hierarchical -compensatory model which predicts that elderly care recipients will choose informal (unpaid, family) assistance before formal (paid) services, was tested. Findings support the model. Both childless and parent elderly choose informal support before obtaining formal support. However, childless elderly often used and spent more for formal services.

Childless elderly have less informal support available, thus are forced to buy services needed. Childless elderly with inadequate resources may be left without the necessities to live independently.

SESSION 313-11

THE INFLUENCE OF FAMILY AND PERSONAL FACTORS IN RETIREMENT TIMING: CRITICAL ISSUES FACING FAMILIES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY-MAKERS.

George P. Rowe and Wesley D. Daberkow, Dept. of Family & Consumer Sciences, Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68583-0801.

Retired state government workers (361) responded to a mailed questionnaire concerning the timing of and reasons for their retirement. The research instrument consisted of a modified version of an interview schedule used previously by the senior author. The mean age was about 71 with subjects having been retired an average of eight years. The sample was evenly divided between men and women with over half being married.

The key factors predicting early retirement were poor health, job burn-out, feeling forced to retire by employer and the need women felt to become caregivers for frail family members. The retirement timing influenced life satisfaction in the following ways: (1) For financial reasons early retirees felt they retired too soon; (2) Health improved for early retirees who retired for health and job burn-out reasons; (3) Spending time with family was the most significant retirement activity.

SESSION 313-12

THE MOTHER-ROLE BURDEN AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING IN MID-LIFE WOMEN.

Meejung, Chin. Dept. of Consumer Stud. & Child Development, Seoul National Univ.

This study was to investigate the relationships of mother-role burden and psychological well-being in mid-life women. Mother's identification of children was considered because of importance of cultural norm about motherhood. The subjects of this study were 578 women at 40-59 living in Seoul. Findings showed women's psychological well-being (depression, self-esteem and life satisfaction) wasn't low level in mid-life. Women's identification of children was positively related to mother-role burden and role burden was negatively related to psychological well-being. As a result, middle aged mother in Korea had fairly burden of child but their psychological well-being wasn't low. Possibly it is due to the fact mothers regard their burden of child as acceptable duty.

SESSION 313-13

THE STATUS OF OLDER PERSONS: IMPLICATIONS FOR FAMILIES.

Gregory Sanders, Dept. of Child Development and Family Science, North Dakota State Univ., 283 Home Economics, Fargo, ND 58105, Marlys Bratteli, Resource Center on Gerontology, Univ. of North Dakota, Gillette Hall, Box 7090, Grand Forks, ND 58202.

There are many underutilized sources of data that have important implications for the elderly and their families. Several sources of data have been utilized for this presentation including census data, state health statistics, state human service reports, volunteer organization statistics and results of Masters and Doctoral theses on older persons and their families. The first part of our paper details the use of such data sources, their accessibility and the strengths and weaknesses inherent in using them as we experienced in developing a report on the status of older persons in our state. The second part of our paper uses this data to look at the situation of the elderly as relevant to families and service providers and to present information countering two myths about the elderly in our society. One myth is that the elderly are abandoned by family members and stuck in institutions. Data on caregiving, family exchanges, household composition, and grandparenting are relevant to this issue. The other myth is that the elderly are a burden on their family members. Data on family exchanges, service utilization, volunteerism, and economic aspects of aging are important to this issue.

SESSION 313-14

ADOPTIVE GRANDPARENTS.

Karen H. Schmid, Col. of Social Sciences, St. Cloud State Univ., St. Cloud, MN 56301, Harold D. Grotevant, Dept. of Family Social Science, Univ. of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108, Ruth G. McRoy, Sch. of Social Work, Univ. of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712.

Interviews, both individual and couple, were conducted with 80 adoptive parents. Parents were asked about the adoptive grandparents' reactions to the decision to adopt and the grandparents' more recent feelings about the adoption. Parents' interpretations were conceptualized as central, as parents are the bridge generation. The interviews were analyzed using the constant comparative method. Patterns of husband-wife similarity and difference, and reactions of grandparents to type of adoption (confidential, mediated, and fully-disclosed) were analyzed. In the literature, grandparents almost always are conceptualized as latent or active sources of support. However, adoption often was found to be a source of conflict between parent and grandparent generations. Findings include the process of creation of the multigenerational adoptive family, including transitions; differential perception and variations in mutual expectations; and a typology of adoptive grandparents. Findings are related to symbolic interaction and conflict theories. Inclusion of grandparents in adoption planning and rituals is discussed. Preparation of adoptive parents for grandparents' reactions is recommended. Further implications for family practitioners, family educators and policy are presented.

SESSION 313-15

CHILDREN LIVING IN DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENTS: DIFFERENCES IN RESPONSES DUE TO GENDER AND AGE.

Janelle M. Von Bargen, Dept. of Child and Family Studies, Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996. Lynn M. Blinn-Pike, CFLE, Univ. Ext., Hum. Dev. and Fam. Stud., Univ. of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211.

The research question was How do children describe the neighborhoods where they live and are there developmental and gender differences in their responses? The participants were 50 low income youth between the ages of six and 16 living in public housing. Semi-structured interviews were conducted and four themes emerged: (1) lack of care by the people (2) awareness of illegal and negative activities (3) classification of people as "good" and "bad", and (4) disliked for where they live.

SESSION 313-16

KUWAITI WOMEN MARRYING NON-KUWAITI MEN: "SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE."

Fahed A. Al-Naser, Soc. & Soc. Wk, Dept., Faculty of Art, Kuwait Univ., Safat, P.O. Box 23358, Kuwait 13096.

The issue of cross-nationality marriages, is a crucial one in the Kuwaiti society and the following aspects will be covered:

1. The size of the phenomena in the Kuwaiti society. The study will discuss some official statistics been issued by the Ministry of Planning. The impact of the Iraqi Invasion on the Kuwaiti women marrying non-Kuwaiti men.
2. The reasons towards this phenomena. Why Kuwaiti women marry non-Kuwaiti men? What are the attractions?
3. A look at the future, based on the Annual Statistics and socio-political changes the Middle East is going through. Is this phenomena going to be continued?

SESSION 313-17

PREDICTING MARITAL VIOLENCE IN MILITARY COUPLES.

Judy Bohannon; David Dosser; Don Holbert; Gene Lindley, East Carolina Univ., Greenville, NC 27858.

This research was a cooperative effort between a military base and the researchers to investigate factors that might be related to predicting which military personnel are at risk for spouse abuse. Using the Conflict Tactics Scale to measure couple violence, FACES III, the Kansas Marital Satisfaction Scale, the Attitudes Toward Women Scale, the Sex-Role Orientation Scale, and the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale were used to determine variables that seemed to predict those personnel most likely to be involved in spouse abuse. Results found significant relationships between CTS scores and selected variables for both husbands and wives. Regression analyses yielded eight variables that are predictive of violence. Military personnel were provided with an educational format for identifying military couples at risk for violence.

SESSION 314-1

DIFFERENCES IN FAMILY AND WORK LIFE SATISFACTION.

L Singletary, Denton ISD, Denton, TX; L. Chenoweth, J. Engelbrecht, J. Martin, Dept. of Family Sciences, TX Woman's Univ., Denton, TX 76204.

This study compared family and work life satisfaction of workers in city government staff by gender, marital status, age of youngest child, job classification, ethnicity and spouse responses. A questionnaire completed by 442 city workers and 62 spouses was divided into four aspects:

Satisfaction with Home Life, Effects of Home on Work, Satisfaction with Work Life, and Effects of Work on Home. Multivariate analyses were performed to identify significant differences by gender, marital status, and job classification. Analysis of worker and spouse responses also yielded significant differences. Implications for policy makers are identified. Policy implications are presented for government and organizations (work places), as well as for families working to resolve conflicts between home and work.

SESSION 314-2

EVALUATION OF WORK AND FAMILY ROLES BY FAMILY DAY CARE PROVIDERS, MOTHERS AT HOME AND EMPLOYED MOTHERS.

Alice M. Atkinson, CFLE, Div. of Cur. & Ins., Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242.

Mothers with young children evaluated the importance, problems and satisfactions of work and family roles. Family day care providers differed from mothers at home and mothers employed outside the home in how they evaluated the rewards of an occupation and the traditional role of motherhood.

Providers indicated highest agreement with the rewards of an occupational role. Providers and mothers at home agreed that 'working mothers miss their children's best years' and 'mothers should stay home if they can afford to'. Providers and employed mothers agreed that it is possible to combine work and family.

Mothers in all three groups expressed ambivalence in how to maximize their time, income, relationships with family members and other adults, and recognition of work efforts. Understanding mothers' attitudes has important implications for the recruitment, retention and training of providers.

SESSION 314-3

JOB INSECURITY IMPACTS ON DYADIC ADJUSTMENT OF JOB INSECURE EMPLOYEES AND THEIR SPOUSES.

Stephan M. Wilson, Research Ctr. for Families and Children, Andrew G. Coe, Darla R. Botkin, CFLE, & Donna S. Quick, Family Studies, Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506.

This study examines the effects of family systems variables such as cohesion, general family functioning, and perceived stress on dyadic adjustment of employees and their spouses. Self-report questionnaire data was collected to assess various dimensions of family wellness from a random sample of three hundred twenty ($n = 320$) married university employees during a time of job insecurity. Hierarchical multiple regression analysis was used to predict dyadic adjustment. Results indicated that general

family functioning, perceived stress and cohesion were significantly related to level of dyadic adjustment. Being the employee versus the spouse of the employee who was facing job insecurity was unrelated to marital adjustment as was family income. This study suggests that employers and helping professionals need to be sensitive to the systemic impact of threatened job loss.

SESSION 314-4

POTENTIAL FAMILY DIFFICULTIES AND NEEDED SERVICES EXPRESSED BY UNIV. EMPLOYEES AND THEIR FAMILIES: FINDINGS FROM THE UK FAMILY WELLNESS PROGRAM.

Donna S. Quick, Fam. Studies, Stephan M. Wilson, Research Ctr. for Families and Children, Darla R. Botkin, Fam. Studies, Sam Quick, Fam. Studies, & Troy Price, Fam. Studies, Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506.

Random data were collected from 356 university employees and their families during a period of job insecurity to determine 1) individual, marital, and family wellness of UK employees and their family members, and 2) needs of UK employees and family members for family wellness programs. Data are presented on types and frequencies of marriage and family problems, as well as the kinds of services employees would like. Preliminary findings suggested that the top five "potential problems" were 1) money management/finances, 2) communication with spouse, 3) relatives and in-laws, 4) household management, and 5) sex. In response, the Research Center for Families and Children and Family Studies have developed and implemented a Family Wellness component to the University Wellness Program.

SESSION 314-5

MORAL DISCOURSE ON WORK/FAMILY POLICIES: A UNIVERSITY COURSE MODEL.

Denise A. Skinner & Leslie A. Koepke, Dept. of Human Development and Family, UW-Stout, Menomonie, WI 54751.

Nowhere in contemporary society is the clash of values related to expected role performance more evident than in work and family roles. The increasing involvement of women and minorities in the workplace has not been accompanied by a shift in cultural values related to work and family that would make this transition smooth. Organizational, government and internal family policies continue to reflect traditional expectations of work and family life. Balancing work and family roles is likely to remain a significant issue in the foreseeable future. Knowledge of public, workplace and family policies which affect the achievement of this balance is essential for family professionals. In this session a Univ. course model which examines work/family linkages and the changing value assumptions and

concomitant policies related to work and family roles is presented. Sample syllabi and teaching resources will be presented.

SESSION 314-6

THE INFLUENCE OF MARITAL COMMUNICATION AND GENDER-ROLE ATTITUDES ON COHESION, ADAPTABILITY, INTIMACY, AND INDIVIDUATION IN DUAL-CAREER COUPLES.

Jen Gilliard, Priscilla White Blanton, and Celia B. Ferguson, Dept. of Child & Family Studies, Univ. of TN, Knoxville, TN 37996.

The purpose of this study was to examine the predictive value of a model comprised of gender, gender-role attitudes, and marital communication for spousal intimacy, spousal autonomy, cohesion, and adaptability. Forty-eight dual-career couples with one to three children participated. Regression analyses showed that the model was predictive of spousal intimacy, spousal autonomy, and cohesion. In the total sample, gender and femininity predicted spousal intimacy, communication predicted spousal autonomy, and femininity and communication predicted cohesion. Separate follow-up analyses for husbands and wives revealed that marital communication was predictive of intimacy for husbands and wives, that communication was predictive of cohesion for husbands and wives and that femininity was predictive of cohesion for husbands.

SESSION 314-7

THE IMPACT OF MOTHER'S EMPLOYMENT ON FAMILY STYLE: A PATH ANALYSIS ON FAMILIES OF CHINESE AND AMERICAN COL. STUDENTS.

Yi-Min Mindy Wang and Karen Altergott, Child Dev. & Fam. Stud., Purdue Univ., W. Lafayette, IN 47907.

Many studies concerning the impact of maternal employment have focused on infants, preschoolers, and school age children. Relatively little is known about the impacts of maternal employment on children beyond adolescent. This study investigates how mother's employment and her satisfaction with work influence the family style of college students. FACES III was used to measure family style in terms of cohesion and adaptability. In addition, mother's education level, employment status, and work satisfaction were measured. Seventy-five students with a Chinese cultural background and six hundred and sixty-two undergraduate American students responded to questionnaires. While mother's work satisfaction has an impact on the cohesion of the family, the education level (rather than employment status) of mother has a direct impact on adaptability. In addition, mother's education level does have an impact on the decision whether she has a paid employment or not. Meanwhile, the culture background has an impact only on the educational level of mother. In conclusion, mother's

educational level and work satisfaction have better predictive power than employment status on family adaptability and cohesion.

SESSION 314-8

PUBLIC OPINION ON GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON CHILD CARE.

T. L. Henderson, P. A. Monroe, HUEC; J. Garand, Pol. Sci., D. C. Burts, HUEC, LSU, Baton Rouge, LA 70803.

This study examines public opinion towards government spending on child care, testing competing theories of symbolic politics and self-interest motivations. Using National Election Survey data (n = 1274), LOGIT analysis revealed support for symbolic politics theory: liberals and democrats favored child care spending. Self-interest variables predicted lower support for spending. Having young children and marital status had no effect on support for spending.

SESSION 314-9

QUALITY OF CHILDCARE AS DETERMINED BY THE HARMS/CLIFFORD SCALES.

Stephen Bollman, CFLE, Eric Killian, Dept. of HDFS, Kansas State Univ., Manhattan, KS 66506.

Data were collected from Child Care Providers who contracted with the state of Kansas to provide care for children age birth to five years. (n = 320) A random sample was taken of the five types of childcare: Center based, Infant & Toddler, Licensed daycare, registered daycare homes and out of home relatives registered homes. The problem was twofold, first to ascertain the level of child care currently being provided, and second to identify areas of knowledge to determine specific training for improving the quality of care each child receives. The data was analyzed using the subscales of the Harms/Clifford environmental rating scales. There was little difference found between the center scores. The state average was 4.9 on a 7 point scale. The state average for licensed and registered home providers ranged from 3.4 to 4.0 on a 7 point scale.

SESSION 314-10

INFLUENCE OF CLERGY WORK RELATED STRESSORS AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS ON MARITAL SATISFACTION FOR HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

Lane Morris, Priscilla Blanton, Dept. of Child and Family Studies, 115 Jessie Harris Bldg., Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the predictive power of five stressors on clergy marital satisfaction. The sample for this study included 86 male

ordained married clergy and their spouses ($n = 172$). Regression analyses were used to test the predictive power of two models for marital satisfaction of male clergy and their spouses. The first model tested assessed the influence of five work related stressors gender, and marital conventionalization on marital satisfaction. The second model assessed the influence of selected sociodemographic variables that included church size, education level, length of marriage, number of moves, age, income, and age of youngest child on marital satisfaction. In the first model, marital conventionalization and expectations were significant predictors of marital satisfaction. In the second model, church size, length of marriage, educational attainment, and the number of moves over the clergy person's career were significant predictors of marital satisfaction.

SESSION 314-11

FATHERING STYLES: THE EFFECTS OF FATHERS UPON SONS.

Michael R. Penland, Smoky Mountain Center for MH/DD/SAS, Franklin, NC 28734, Carol A. Darling, CFLE, Dept. of Family, Child, & Consumer Sciences, Florida State Univ., Tallahassee, FL 32306.

The theory of reasoned action was utilized to examine the choice between tradition vs. a more involved fathering style. 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. Samples were divided according to subjects' report of their own father's parenting styles, either traditional or more involved. Whereas 57% of the respondents perceived their father figures to be more involved fathers, 43% of the respondents perceived their fathers to be more traditional. A path analytic model was utilized to examine the choice intention of fathering styles for each group of subjects, with the model for subjects raised by traditional fathers explaining 81% of the variance. In comparison, the path model for those subjects raised by a more involved father explained 32% of the variance. Emphasis is given to the unique contributions made by each path analytic model, as well as the discrepancy between the amount of explained variance between the models. Implications for family practitioners and educators are presented.

SESSION 314-12

FATHER'S ROLE EXPECTATIONS AND BEHAVIORS IN DIVORCED AND NONDIVORCED FAMILIES.

Carmelle Minton & Kay Pasley, Dept. of Hum. Dev. & Fam. Stud., UNCG, Greensboro, NC 27412.

Two components of the father role have been identified as provider and nurturer. Data from NSFH were

used to examine whether the relationship between a father's provider role expectations and his behaviors differed in divorced ($n = 290$) and nondivorced ($n = 1929$) fathers. Results indicated that traditional provider role expectations were related to paternal behavior for non-divorced fathers, but not for divorced fathers. The findings support the hypotheses that the father's definition of fatherhood is related to his provider paternal behavior albeit differently as a function of marital status.

SESSION 314-13

THE SOCIAL PERCEPTION OF FATHERHOOD: A COMPARISON OF FATHER'S AND MOTHER'S CAREGIVING DURING MEALTIME.

Suzanne R. Smith, Dept. of Soc., Erskine Col., Due West, SC 29639.

Society perceives that fathers are taking a more active role within the family, this role is referred to as the conduct of fathers, but what is perhaps changing more rapidly is the culture of fatherhood, or the shift in society's perception of what roles each parent is to play. The purpose of this study was to compare the caregiving roles of mothers and fathers during mealtime. Three families were observed during mealtime to determine which parent was fulfilling what needs the child may have had and who seemed to provide the needed child care during meals. The families involved did maintain a fairly traditional division of labor. While there were signs of care from each parent, the fathers held a more social role as the mothers maintained a more task oriented role. All mothers seated themselves closest to the youngest children increasing their likelihood of caregiving behavior. Thus, while the culture of fatherhood is changing in today's society, the conduct of fathers isn't progressing as quickly.

SESSION 314-14

MORALITY, TRADITIONALISM AND THE DIVISION OF HOUSEHOLD LABOR.

Daphne A. John, Oberlin Col., Dept. of Sociology, Oberlin OH 44074 and Beth Anne Shelton, SUNY Buffalo, Dept. of Sociology, Buffalo, NY 14260.

In this paper we examine the effects of attitudes concerning sex and procreation outside of marriage, saliency of religion and attitudes about the provider role on the hhl of married women and men and the level of labor segregation in married households. We argue that these measures reflect general belief systems which shape gender roles within marriage. The data used in this study are from the 1987 National Survey of Families and Households. We find that women's identification with a conservative religious base affects men's household labor and the level of segregation and that men's attitudes about morality affect women's housework time.

SESSION 314-15

PARENTAL BEHAVIOR AS PREDICTORS OF LEGITIMATE VERSUS COERCIVE PARENTAL AUTHORITY.

Gary W. Peterson, Fam. Res. & Hum. Dev., AZ State U., Tempe, AZ 85287-2502; Hilary A. Rose, Human Ecol. (CDFR), U. of TX at Austin, Austin, TX 78712-1097.

Self-report questionnaires were administered to adolescents (N = 594) from a wide range of family socioeconomic backgrounds. The purpose of this study was to examine how two sources of parental influence, parental legitimate authority and parental coercive authority, were predicted differently by such parental behaviors as support, companionship, positive induction, guilt induction, punitiveness, autonomy-granting, and love withdrawal. Results of multiple regressions indicated that parents had higher degrees of legitimate authority when adolescents also viewed them as fostering independence, being rational in their control attempts, spending positive time with their offspring, and providing affection. In contrast, parents were viewed as having higher coercive authority when adolescents viewed parents as using higher amounts of punitiveness and guilt induction as well as when fathers were less inclined to foster autonomy in youth.

SESSION 314-16

PARENTAL VALUES AND GOALS FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS: CONVERGENCE AND DIVERGENCE ACROSS RESIDENCE, ETHNICITY, AND GENDER OF PARENT.

David C. Dollahite, Sheree Marshall, Hum. Dev. & Fam. Stud., UNCG, Greensboro, NC, 27412.

Respondents (N = 299) from three ethnic groups (African-American, American Indian, and Euro-American) were asked open-ended questions about the values or goals they had for their children (aged 8-14). Parents responded fairly similarly. The values or goals dealt with education, religion, relationships, and achievement. This convergence suggests that there are a few basic things that most parents stress to their children, regardless of rural or urban residence, ethnicity, gender of parent, or age of child, suggesting there may be broad cultural values parents emphasize. Where divergences existed, they were interpreted using a compensatory view of values, that is, that people tend to value things that are scarce rather than things that are abundant.

SESSION 314-17

PARENTING STYLE AND PERCEIVED PARENTAL COMPETENCE AMONG PARENTS OF ADOLESCENTS.

Karen Bogenschneider, Stephen A. Small, & Wm. Michael Fleming, Ch. & Fam. Studies, 1300 Linden, Univ. of Wis., Madison, WI 53706.

Studies of parenting processes during adolescence have concentrated almost exclusively on the influence of parental functioning on adolescents. Few studies have attempted to disentangle factors that contribute to competent parenting. This study examines whether parents' perceived sense of competence varies as a function of parenting style. Nearly three-quarters of all parents of 6th to 12th graders in a small, rural midwestern community completed the survey (N = 165). Authoritative parents reported the highest levels of perceived competence followed by indulgent, authoritarian, and uninvolved parents. Fathers were more likely to report using an uninvolved childrearing style while mothers were twice as likely as fathers to report using an authoritative style. Furthermore, mothers rated themselves as more competent than fathers, and parents of sons felt more competent than parents of daughters. Implications for developing programs and materials that better meet the needs of parents of adolescents will be discussed.

SESSION 315-1

EDUCATING THE EDUCATOR: A CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATION (CME) COURSE ON SEXUALITY AND AIDS FOR PHYSICIANS.

Linda Asmussen, Amer. Acad. of Ped., Elk Grove Village, IL, 60009, Candace A. Croft, Amer. Acad. of Orthopaedic Surgeons, Rosemont, IL, 60018.

Physicians, because of their contact with children and families, are often asked to serve as sexuality educators. Many doctors, however, feel ill-prepared to assume this role. A continuing medical education (CME) course was developed to improve and enhance physicians' communication skills and knowledge regarding AIDS and sexuality. This paper presents the educational components of the course, describes the research components related to the course, and shares materials used for training and evaluation. The 3-day course covered various aspects of child & adolescent development, sexuality, AIDS, and communication skills. Lectures were interspersed with experiential components to facilitate attention and assimilation. An experimental research design was used to evaluate program effectiveness. Knowledge and attitude tests revealed that the course was successful in improving participants' knowledge about sexuality and AIDS and shifting attitudes about several sexuality-related issues.

SESSION 315-2

FOSTERING MORAL DISCOURSE WITH ADOLESCENTS: A FAMILY TALKS ABOUT SEX SECOND EDITION.

John A. Bruce, The E.C. Brown Foundation, 101 SW Main Street, Suite 500, Portland, OR 97204.

An enduring issue in the moral development of adolescents is the question of helping them to achieve greater sympathy and realism in their affective and cognitive awareness of the legitimacy of parental attitudes and concerns. The E.C. Brown Foundation's film "A Family Talks About Sex Second Edition" has been found to be a useful educational device when shown to adolescents, encouraging them to attempt the perspective of the parent generation, in this instance focused on the issue of sexual concerns, thereby gaining greater insight into their wider social circumstances in general, and particularly on their eventual roles as parents themselves. By using Erik Erikson's "Eight Ages of Man" as a familiar and accessible developmental conceptual framework, teachers, clinicians and other helping professionals may present the film as a means of demonstrating respect for the legitimacy and moral dignity of the life-tasks of parents as well as adolescents. The hoped-for results are greater mutual appreciation between adults and children, and an eventual new generation of parents with greater skill in guiding the moral development and sensitivity of their own children.

SESSION 315-3

LET'S LIVE! THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SCH.-BASED SUICIDE AWARENESS AND INTERVENTION PROGRAM.

Cheryl L. Haw, B.C. Council for the Family, 204-2590 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C. V6H 3H1.

In British Columbia school-based suicide education was offered on an ad hoc basis. In September 1992, the B.C. Council for the Family completed a two-year process developing a provincial suicide awareness and intervention program, suitable for late intermediate and graduation levels (grades 8-12). Based on recent academic literature and a review of suicide education programs, Let's Live! was developed to link to the provincially mandated learner-focused curriculum. Inservice training sessions were held throughout the province and the schools began implementing the program.

Preliminary evaluation of schools who have implemented the Let's Live! program indicate that students are more aware of the issue of suicide and are seeking assistance.

SESSION 315-4

PREVENTING CHILD ABUSE: THE PARENTING PATHS PROJECT.

Debra Gebeke, CFLE, and Dale Hawley, North Dakota State Univ., Fargo, ND, 58105.

With child abuse in the United States occurring at an alarming rate, prevention of violence toward children is a vital concern for communities. This paper will describe the Parenting Paths Project, a cooperative effort of university, medical, and community organizations (Kiwanis leadership) to provide preventive intervention to all families with newborns in an urban area. The project seeks to educate families with newborns about the potential for child abuse, to provide a personalized assessment for parents, and to establish a support base where needed to counteract the isolation factor often found among parents in child abuse cases. Three components are included in the program: (1) a self report assessment package consisting of the Adult-Adolescent Parenting Inventory, the Family of Origin Scale, and the Parenting Paths Inventory to be administered at the seven month mark of pregnancy; (2) a video dealing with child abuse to be shown while the mother is in the hospital and accompanied with feedback on the assessment package by hospital personnel; and (3) follow-up contact through home visiting or telephone to address concerns during the first month after birth and to acquaint parents with community resources. Several evaluations are planned. The first phase addresses effectiveness of the assessment process. These results and other data will be presented.

SESSION 315-5

MEDIA GUIDE: SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES & "WIDER FAMILIES" (NEW TRADITIONAL FAMILY FORMS).

Lee C. Kimmons, Dept. of Human Resources, Univ. of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI 96822.

The variety of family forms that exist today and the single parent family in particular have been the subject of much discussion as to the meaning of "family." The mass media, TV and movies, reflect the diverse values inherent in the production and the consumption of media offerings, as well as influence the moral weltanschauung of a society.

The purpose of this media guide is to assist the individual, researcher or educator, in the selection of titles currently available and to identify some of the values about "family" being portrayed single parent as well as "wider" families.

SESSION 315-6

EXAMINING AGENCY AND SERVICE PROVIDER VALUE ASSUMPTIONS TOWARD FAMILIES AND THEIR IMPACT ON SERVICE.

Sue LeTourneau, MELD, 123 N. 3rd St., Minneapolis, MN 55402-1625.

Ethical and value assumptions about families and parents dictate the format and tenor of support services and the approach of family professionals to the people they serve. These philosophical values not only govern the participant/provider relationship. They affect programming at every level. Training methods and staff supervision should mirror the association between the service providers and target population.

The MELD model of information and support groups for parents rests on the fundamental assumption that there is no one right way to raise a child and that when the best information is presented in a supportive group environment, parents can make their own best decisions for their children and themselves. Although MELD does not have a prescribed set of values which it hopes to impart, the model is hardly value-free.

This workshop is designed as an experiential learning opportunity designed to help family life professionals explore their own values and those of their agency. Using principles of empowerment as an example, participants will look at how a value system impacts the full spectrum of programming.

Participants will: 1) examine their own values and assumptions about the families they serve. Through learning activities from the MELD curriculum, participants will assess how these assumptions affect their interaction with families and explore what happens when these values conflict; 2) consider the user/service provider relationship both home visitor and group based through activities and examples; 3) weigh the potential impact of aligning various forces in the community around values of family empowerment, promoting systems change in the way services for families are delivered.

SESSION 315-7

PRACTICAL PARENTING PARTNERSHIPS.

Carol E. Mertens, CFLE, Univ. of Iowa, N338 Lindquist Center, Iowa City, IA 52242.

Practical Parenting Partnerships (PPP) is a primary prevention program developed by the Missouri Dept. of Elem. & Secondary Educ. & Practical Parenting Education (Plano, TX) PPP envisions families, schools, and the community-at-large working together to provide opportunities for all children to become responsible & confident individuals who can function to the best of their abilities in their personal lives, in their educational experiences, and within a complex society.

SESSION 315-8

WORK SITE DISTRIBUTION OF WORK-FAMILY EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS.

Lynette J. Olson, CFLE, South Dakota State Univ., NHE 239, Box 2275A, Brookings, SD 57007.

Work-family problems are generally understood by individuals today as a primary source of stress and strain. Businesses, however, are slow to recognize and respond to employee work and family concerns. For businesses to change, attitudes must change. Businesses and employees alike need support in managing challenges work and family provide.

A series of seven publications were developed for distribution at the work place addressing areas of stress and strain for employed parents. Cooperative Extension field staff contacted employers to locate distribution centers in high traffic areas. A postcard evaluation was included in the last publication of the series. Employee impact is reported through change attributed to these educational materials. Employer impact is indicated through dialogue and followup.

The primary purpose of this project has been to provide research-based information to encourage development of management skills among employed parents. A secondary purpose is to stimulate dialogue with employers concerning work-family issues.

SESSION 315-9

USING THEORY AND RESEARCH IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERVENTIONS FOR HIGH RISK FAMILIES.

Mark W. Roosa, Larry Dumka, Marcia Michaels, Karen Suh, Fam. Res. & Hum. Dev., AZ State Univ., Tempe, AZ; and Joanne G. Keith, Fam. & Child Ecol., MI State Univ., East Lansing, MI 48824.

This presentation reviews the process used to develop the Raising Successful Children Program, a family focused program to prevent mental health problems in children of low income, high risk families. Topics include determining the needs of a specific community, translating these into a viable intervention, and developing and implementing a community-specific recruitment and retention strategy.

SESSION 315-10

EMERGING LIFESTYLES FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

Barbara H. Settles, Mary Lou Liprie, Debra L. Berke, Dept. of Individual and Family Studies, Univ. of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716.

Emerging Lifestyles for Men and Women provides an introduction to the current issues in Family Studies. Content is changed from year to year as issues become apparent and are addressed by the scholarly discipline and the

public. The conceptual framework for the class illustrates how change and opportunity operate in individual and family life.

Focus is on the diversity of choice in familial structures and lifestyles found historically and presently in the United States and with the relationship of individuals to familial and alternative institutions.

SESSION 315-11

FAMILY SYSTEMS: AN INDUCTIVE APPROACH TO COMMUNITY PROBLEM-FINDING AND PROBLEM-SOLVING.

Connie Steele, Dept. of Child & Fam. Stud., Coll. of Human Ecology, Univ. of TN, Knoxville, TN 37996-1900.

The family, a subsystem of society, can best be understood as a system. A healthy family system is able to change. Family members support or do not support each other as the system accommodates to new data.

Can "family system" model ideas be transferred as means for integrated and multidisciplinary approaches to learning in large Univ. classrooms? Even though classrooms are organized as systems with a faculty in charge, Col. students have traditionally learned to perform tasks individually, that there is little value in helping others, that faculty are responsible for providing both questions and answers as well as motivation and students' success.

It will show how one core-course section of 150 students has functioned as a system organized in 36 committees having many of the characteristics of a "family system." Each foursome identified a problem relevant to all (problem-finding for the committee); these problems centered on family issues. Committees (as in families) determined one or more alternatives for solving the one problem, using critical-thinking skills.

SESSION 315-12

"FAMILY WELLNESS: A SEMINAR FOR DISCOVERING THE SECRETS OF A STRONG WELL FAMILY" A CURRICULUM PREPARED FOR THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE FAMILY 1994.

Millie Youngberg, Dir. Fam. Life Int., John B. Youngberg, CFLE, Dir. Fam. Life Int., Andrews Univ., Berrien Springs, MI 49104.

With so much emphasis on dysfunctional families, it was decided to develop a seminar that would emphasize the opposite strong, healthy families. Family Wellness Seminar was designed to teach families to have positive family traits that will enhance family relationships and personal worth. The conceptual framework of Stinnett and DeFraim was used. Besides the topics on appreciation, commitment, communication, time together, spirituality wellness and ability to cope in crises, the following five topics have been added: family finance, intimacy,

temperaments, parenting, and health. The seminar topics are designed for international use and specifically for the 1994 International Year of the Family. The model includes the Family Wellness Instructor's Manual and a Participant's Manual which contains guidesheets, take-home information, and suggested home activities. Early editions have been translated and have been used in Africa, Eastern Europe, and France. The presenters will discuss the use and effectiveness of the model.

SESSION 316

EXPLORING ETHICAL GUIDELINES FOR FAMILY EDUCATORS.

Ada Alden, Eden Prairie Family Center, 8950 Eden Prairie Road, Eden Prairie, MN 55347; Betty Cooke, MN Dept. of Educ., 992 Capital Square Bldg., 550 Cedar, St. Paul, MN 55101; Glen Palm, Child and Family Studies, St. Cloud State Univ., St. Cloud, MN 56301; Joyce Schultenover, 18500 Springcrest Dr., Minnetonka, MN 55345.

The development of ethical guidelines for the emerging field of family/parent education will be discussed in the larger context of professionalization. The Minnesota Council on Family Relations created an ad hoc committee to develop a process for addressing ethical issues in parent and family education. The workshop participants will learn about the process and will apply it to case studies in a small group format. The purpose of the process is to clarify core professional values and to begin to establish guidelines for addressing ethical dilemmas in family and parent education.

SESSION 317-1

GENDERED JUSTICE IN THE DUAL-EARNER FAMILY: LISTENING TO DUAL-EARNER FATHERS.

Christina M. Marshall, Ctr. for Studies of the Family, Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602.

This study; 1) investigates D.E. husbands' sense of fairness in the domestic realm and 2) assesses the impact of an intervention program for D.E. couples on that sense of fairness. Data were gathered as part of an intervention program intended to help dual earners share family work (N = 23 couples). All participants completed questionnaires, were videotaped and interviewed before, after and six months following participating in the program. Qualitative analysis revealed four major themes and two educational inputs effective in changing husbands' definition of what is just. 1) Husband's see providing as their primary obligation. 2) Husbands see their helping activities as "gifts" offered lovingly to their families. 3) Husbands compare themselves to other men and this helps explain their sense that they are doing their fair share. 4) Husband's have great difficulty seeing responsibility for family work as an important concept. The intervention program acted as a

catalyst for change when it helped husbands see the ramifications of feeling responsible for family work or changed their focus to cross gender comparisons.

SESSION 317-2

IS THAT FAIR? VIEWS OF THE DIVISION OF HOUSEWORK.

Beth Anne Shelton and Kristen Luschen, Dep't. of Sociology, SUNY-Buffalo, Buffalo, NY, 14260.

With data from the National Survey of Families and Households we examine men's and women's views of the fairness of the division of household labor. We evaluate the impact of the division of household labor, husband's household labor time, attitudes about how household labor should be distributed, and attitudes toward housework itself on perceptions of fairness.

Using Multiple Classification Analysis we find that both women's and men's perceptions of the fairness of the division of household labor are affected by the actual division of housework, but that women's interest in housework, their attitudes about how it should be divided and their husband's absolute time investment in housework also affect their perceptions of fairness.

SESSION 317-3

PERCEPTIONS OF CONFLICTS OVER THE HOUSEHOLD DIVISION OF LABOR AMONG WOMEN WHO ARE EMPLOYED FULL-TIME.

Joanne Hoven Stohs, Human Development, U. of Wisconsin, Green Bay, WI 54311.

Data were collected from randomly selected couples listed in U.S. phonebooks using a two-page questionnaire. A response rate of 47% was obtained through telephone interviews and mailed surveys. Employed women (N = 274) and men (N = 296) were compared by the time they devoted to traditional "female" tasks. Correlations between women's perceptions of family conflict and the time devoted to household tasks were significant. Lower levels of satisfaction with the division of household labor and time spent on tasks was also significant. Full-time working women did twice as much household labor and perceived more conflicts but were more dissatisfied with the division of labor than men. Stepwise multiple regressions showed that dissatisfaction and the number of household members best predicted the number of conflicts over the household division of labor among women. Among men, conflicts were best predicted by lower satisfaction, number in the household, and the time their spouses spent on traditional "female" household tasks. Women conflict with their families over inequities.

SESSION 317-4

CHILD GENDER AND DIVISION OF DOMESTIC LABOR IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Rebecca L. Warner, Dept. of Sociology, Corvallis, OR, 97331, and Yoshinori Kamo, Dept. of Sociology, Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge, LA 70803.

Recent research in Canadian and American cities suggests that there may be cultural variation in the impact of child gender on family life, at least for men. This study uses nationally representative samples from two countries (Canada and the U.S.) to explore the relationship between child gender and division of household labor. Data come from Wright's (1990) "Comparative Project on Class Structure and Class Consciousness" study. We find that child gender plays less of a role in the division of household labor (childcare, meals, laundry, shopping, housework) than the number of children in the household, or variables associated with labor market activity. We suggest that the differences between our findings and previous research may be partially due to methodological issues associated with the availability of measures across different data sets.

SESSION 318-1

AN EXAMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAMILY OF ORIGIN DIFFERENTIATION AND CURRENT PERSONAL AND MARITAL ADJUSTMENT IN MIDDLE AGED ADULTS.

Cecilia M. Forgione and Ronald M. Sabatelli, Sch. of Family Studies, U. of CT, Storrs, CT 06269.

Despite the fact that intergenerational perspectives on individual/family development have gained widespread acceptance among family therapists, they have seldom been empirically examined. The goal of this project is to systematically study the relationship between middle aged adults' perceptions of how they were parented (i.e., family of origin differentiation) and current personal and marital adjustment. Data were collected on 216 middle aged parents (included are 83 couples). Results support the hypotheses that poorer functioning in one's family of origin is negatively associated with both personal and marital adjustment. Additionally, support was generated for the hypothesis that one's family of origin functioning AND one's psychosocial adjustment are related to marital adjustment. In an exploratory analysis, support was found indicating that the wives' family of origin experiences and psychosocial maturity are related to husbands' marital adjustment. Interestingly, husbands' experiences were not related to wives' marital adjustment.

SESSION 318-2

WHY DOES MILITARY COMBAT EXPERIENCE ADVERSELY AFFECT MARITAL RELATIONS?

Cynthia Gimbel and Alan Booth, Population Research Inst., Penn. State Univ., Univ. Park, PA 16802-6202.

Using data on 2101 Vietnam veterans, we investigate how combat decreases marital quality. Our dependent variable, marital adversity, includes divorce, separation for reasons other than divorce, abuse, and cheating. Using ordinary least squares regression, we test three models: factors which propel men into combat also make them poor marriage material, combat intensifies earlier characteristics which then negatively affect marriages, combat causes problems such as post-traumatic stress syndrome or antisocial behavior which increase marital adversity. We find that combat continues to lead to increasing marital adversity even when relevant background characteristics (age, race, intelligence, Sch. problems, early emotional problems, age at military entry, and date of Vietnam service) are controlled. Path models show that while the path from combat to marital adversity may pass through post-traumatic stress symptoms it must pass through antisocial behavior. Combat interacts with earlier characteristics to predict the mediating adult variables. We conclude that combat affects marriages by increasing adult antisocial behavior either directly or indirectly through post-traumatic stress symptoms.

SESSION 318-3

BIRTH AND CHANGE IN MARITAL-ROLE QUALITY.

Joseph H. Pleck, Center for Research on Women, Rosalind C. Barnett, Center for Research on Women, Wellesley Col., Wellesley, MA 02181.

This comparative longitudinal investigation estimates the association between birth and change in marital-role quality in the first postnatal year. In addition, the role of perceived housework inequity in the association between birth and marital-role quality is examined. Our analysis uses hierarchical linear modeling (HLM), a procedure with particular advantages in the study of time-varying covariates at both the individual and couple levels, and that in addition takes into account the paired nature of couple data as well as measurement error. In our three-wave longitudinal dataset including 264 predominantly White and middle-class dual-earner couples, 72 had births during the three-year period studied, including 36 first births.

In the dual-earner couples studied, the occurrence of any birth is associated with an average decline of about a quarter of a standard deviation in marital-role quality during the first postnatal year. However, marital-role quality improves with the passage of time following a birth, canceling out the overall birth effect by one year after the

birth, on average. The decrement in marital-role quality associated with birth is generic to any birth, and is not greater with first births. The birth effect is also not differentially greater in mothers compared to fathers. Changes in the perceived equity of the division of housework associated with birth do not appear to be implicated in the association between birth and marital adjustment, but our analysis was not able to assess the potential role of perceived inequity in the division of child care.

SESSION 318-4

DETERMINANTS OF MARITAL SATISFACTION.

Patricia Noller and Judith A. Feeney, Dept. of Psych., Univ. of Queensland, QLD, 4072, Australia.

On the basis of Lewis and Spanier's (1979) model of marital quality, we developed a 38-item questionnaire, derived from the 38 propositions relevant to the section of the model labeled "Rewards from spousal interaction." Each item consisted of two parts. Part 1 assessed the extent to which the particular proposition was true for subjects' own marital relationship, whereas Part 2, assessed how important they thought each proposition was to marriage. Subjects for the study were 379 married individuals. Factor analyses were carried out separately on each set of items. For the items describing the current relationship, three factors were obtained: Intimacy, Respect/Equality and Compatibility. All three factors were highly correlated with scores on the Quality Marriage Index. Years married was correlated only weakly with the Intimacy factor. For the importance items, two factors were obtained: Importance of Communication and Importance of Compatibility. These two factors were only weakly correlated with the Quality Marriage Index. Females reported more Respect/Equality than did males and also emphasized the importance of communication more than males. Overall, the results suggest that the variables selected by Lewis and Spanier are key determinants of marital quality.

SESSION 319

FAMILIES WITH AIDS.

Panelists: Randall Gillispie, HIV Peer Network, Boulder, CO; and Jeri Hepworth, Univ. of CT Sch. of Med., Hartford, CT.

This special session is a panel and audience discussion of the issues for persons and families living with AIDS. The panelists will describe personal and professional experiences, and include pertinent family research, to clarify the range of individual and family responses.

Family professionals will be informed of the social, emotional, and ethical issues involved in living with AIDS, and be acquainted with clinical treatment strategies.

SESSION 320

NEW APPROACHES TO ADDRESSING THE INDIVIDUAL, FAMILY INTERPLAY.

Mark J. Benson, Dept. of Fam. & Child Dev., VA Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061-01416.

Participants:

Alan J. Hawkins, Shawn Christiansen, Kathryn Pond-Sargent, E. Jeffrey Hill (Dept. of Fam. Sci., 1000 Kimball Tower, Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602). Father's Involvement in Child Care as a Context for Adult Development.

Mark J. Benson (address above); Mary Elizabeth Curtner (Hum. Dev. & Fam. Stud., U of AL, Tuscaloosa, AL 35404), The Structure of Family Perceptions Among Adolescents and Their Parents.

Michael P. Farrell & Grace M. Barnes (NYS Res. Inst. on Addictions & Dept. of Soc., SUNY, Buffalo, NY 14260). Effects of Race, Class, Gender, and Age on Parental Vulnerability to Adolescent Child's Successes and Failures.

Discussant: James E. Deal, ND State Univ.

The link between the individual and the family provides a valuable clue to understanding both individual development and family systems. The papers in this symposium present three novel approaches that explore this link. The first paper advances a reconceptualization of men's involvement in child care from a developmental perspective rather than the conventional social-structural perspective. The second paper presents findings about the underlying structure of individual's reports of family functioning through factor analytic techniques using the family as the unit of analysis. The third paper departs from conventional models of child vulnerability by presenting a study that addresses the influence of adolescent factors and parental characteristics on parental functioning. The ideas advanced in this symposium and the growing literature on the individual-family interface provide the basis for a synthesis aimed at advancing theory and suggesting new paths for research.

SESSION 321-1

WORK AND THE FAMILY IN THE 21ST CENTURY: TRENDS AND OPPORTUNITIES.

E. Jeffrey Hill, WFS Workforce Solutions, an IBM Company, 1085 N. 400 E., Logan, Utah 84321, Brent C. Miller, Dept. of Family and Human Development, Utah State Univ., Logan, Utah 84322-2905.

This paper projects notable Work/Family trends into the 21st Century and looks at creative opportunities for a more optimistic Work/Family interface. Data were gathered by interviewing several prominent Work/Family experts and merging their thoughts with published demographic projections and the speculation of other published futurists.

The paper begins with a case study that brings to life a dual-career couple from the year 2011. Next it introduces a multi-level framework of interacting work and family contexts to categorize trends and opportunities for the future. The paper then identifies the key trends of the next two decades for both the work and family realms. The paper concludes with two significant Work/Family opportunities suggested by these trends: (1) the flexible work environment provides a real opportunity for greater productivity in the workplace as well as less stress in the family; and (2) the growing opportunity for gender equity both in the workplace and in the home.

SESSION 321-2

THE EFFECTS OF WORK SCHEDULES ON MARITAL SATISFACTION.

Robert C. Tuttle, Dept. of Soc., Wilkes Univ., Wilkes-Barre, PA 18766.

The National Survey of Families and Households is used to examine the effects of shift work on marital satisfaction. The results (N = 3288) indicate that the presence of a shift worker is associated with lower marital satisfaction for the couple. Other factors found to lower marital satisfaction based on the multivariate analysis include: longer work hours for both spouses; being non-white; having responsibility for a dependent adult; having a larger family size; and having a pre-school age child present. Implications of these findings are discussed.

SESSION 321-3

VALUING FAMILIES AND VALUING WORK: HOW "FAMILY-FRIENDLY" ARE U.S. CORPORATIONS?

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

Diverse findings about the nature and extent of company work-family policies are summarized. While policies have increased, they remain limited. The paper then differentiates "work-family-friendly" from "family-friendly," points to "family-harmful" corporate actions, compares European and U.S. policies, and discusses the value and normative expectations about "family-friendly" policies.

SESSION 321-4

VALUE CONFLICTS IN RESEARCH ON FAMILY-RESPONSIVE POLICIES IN THE WORKPLACE: SOME SKEPTICISM AND SOME EVIDENCE.

Susan J. Lambert, Sch. of Soc. Serv. Adm., Univ. of Chicago, 969 E. 60th St., Chicago, IL 60637.

Although studies indicate that workers appreciate policies such as flextime and employer-supported child care, there is little research on whether such policies actually help workers balance work and family responsi-

bilities in a way that supports individual and family well-being. Discussion seldom focuses on whether workplace supports are easily accessible, are fairly distributed, and actually promote the welfare of workers and their families. Instead, discussion concentrates on convincing business leaders that family-responsive policies make good business sense.

In this paper, I will examine the conflicting values guiding research on family-responsive policies. I will also discuss how I tried to strike a balance between these conflicting values in a recent study of workers at Fel-Pro, Inc. (N = 599) by focusing on those aspects of work performance shown to be good for both employees and employers. I will present findings on the link between workers' use and appreciation of family-responsive policies and their support for and participation in total quality initiatives, and organizational change more generally.

SESSION 322

RESEARCH UPDATE FOR PRACTITIONERS REMARRIAGE AND STEPPARENTING.

B. Kay Pasley, Stone Hall, Univ. of NC at Greensboro, Greensboro, NC 27410.

Stepfamilies are fast becoming one of the most common family forms today. This research update will examine the empirical literature on stepfamilies and emphasize the common findings across studies.

The marital relationship, the stepparent role and effective stepparenting behaviors, and the effects of remarriage on children will be the primary focus of the session. Special attention will be given to identifying the key factors which results in positive outcomes for members of stepfamilies. Implications for marriage and family therapist, family life educators, and public policy makers will be addressed.

SESSION 323

GERHARD NEUBECK INTERVIEWS JOAN ALDOUS.

Gerhard Neubeck, Emeritus Professor, Fam. Soc. Sci. Dept., Univ. of MN, St. Paul, MN 55108; and Joan Aldous, William R. Kenan Endowed Chair of Sociology, Univ. of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

Gerhard Neubeck, a former NCFR President, will interview Joan Aldous, also a former NCFR President about her distinguished career. Neubeck uses his own unique interview style. This is a continuing series of interviews with distinguished family scholars.

MONDAY, NOV. 15, 1993

SESSION 402

WOMEN 50-65: THE FORGOTTEN STAGE OF ADULT DEVELOPMENT.

Matti K. Gershenfeld, Couples Learning Center, Benson East A-13, Jenkintown, PA 19046. Temple Univ., Philadelphia, PA 19122.

Among the stages of Adult Development the most neglected is an understanding of the last segment of the middle years, the stage of adult development between 50-65. This is the report on a project entitled "How to Enjoy Being a Golden Girl." It was designed to study women between 50-65 through a number of surveys. These included a life problem checklist, a change of perspective questionnaire, an interest survey, a "how do you structure time" survey, a "Plan for the Future," and an anticipated problem survey.

Data from the surveys was the basis for designing a program to deal with the issues emerging. There was an initial three session program, and then an advanced nine session program.

There were 130 women in ten person groups in the training. Specifics of the survey data and the training sessions will be presented. The evaluations indicated the women found the program very helpful in that they felt "changed" learned much through participating, had a sense of joyousness, & next steps.

SESSION 403

FORMULATING ETHICAL GUIDELINES FOR FAMILY SCIENTISTS.

Chair: Rebecca A. Adams, Dept. of Home Econ., Ball State Univ., Muncie, IN 47306-0250.

Participants:

David C. Dollahite (HDFS, Univ. of NC-Greensboro, Greensboro, NC 27412), Formulating Ethical Guidelines for Family Therapists in other Family Science Settings.

Robert E. Keim, CFLE (Dept. of Hum. & Fam. Res., No. IL Univ., DeKalb, IL 60115), Formulating Ethical Guidelines for Family Science Educators and Researchers.

For a number of years the Family Science Section has been discussing the need to develop a code of ethics for its Section members. At last year's Section business meeting during NCFR's annual conference, the membership voted that the development and adaptation of a code of ethics should be a top priority. The individuals listed above were assigned the task of developing the Section's ethical guidelines for family educators, therapists and researchers.

During this symposium, the committee will present a draft of its work and solicit feedback from the Section members.

SESSION 404

STRESS AND STANDARDS AS DRIVERS OF THE ALLOCATION OF FAMILY WORK.

Joe F. Pittman & Catherine A. Solheim, Dept. of Fam. & Child Dev., Auburn Univ., Auburn, AL 36849.

Participants:

Catherine A. Solheim & Joe F. Pittman (Dept. of Fam. & Child Dev., Auburn Univ., Auburn, AL 36849). An Overview of the Family Work Project: Subjects and Methods.

Mellisa A. Clawson & Catherine A. Solheim (Dept. of Fam. & Child Dev., Auburn Univ., AL 36849). Standards: What Are They and Why Are They Important?

David C. Blanchard & Joe F. Pittman (Dept. of Fam. & Child Dev., Auburn Univ., Auburn, AL 36849). Stress: A Driving Influence on Family Work.

Jennifer L. Kerpelman & Joe F. Pittman (Dept. of Fam. & Child Dev., Auburn Univ., Auburn, AL 36849). Standards and Stress as Dynamic Drivers of the Allocation of Family Work.

David N. Krasenbaum, & Catherine A. Solheim (Dept. of Fam. & Child Dev., Auburn Univ., Auburn, AL 36849). The Role of Management Strategies and Conflict in the Allocation of Family Work.

Discussants: M. Janice Hogan (Dept. of Fam. Soc. Sci., Univ. of Minn., St. Paul, MN, 55108); Constance Shehan (Dept. of Soc., Univ. of FL, Gainesville, FL 32611).

Family work continues to be of great interest to family scholars. Most past research treats its allocation as a fixed characteristic of families. However, there is a growing recognition that the allocation and performance of family work may depend on factors more dynamic in nature. This symposium will present the results of an intensive study of young married couples in which family work is addressed as a dynamically negotiated process arising in an interpersonal context. Central to this are two drivers: standards (criteria defining adequate performance) and stress (the subjective experience of tension or overload). Stress is conceptualized as a motivator of change and standards define where (and how much) change is likely to occur.

The papers presented in this symposium will use extensive surveys, daily logs, and in-depth interviews to examine the effects of standards and stress, separately and jointly, as well as the use of management strategies and conflict, on daily participation in 6 time intensive tasks.

SESSION 405

IMPACT OF DESERT STORM SEPARATIONS ON MILITARY & NATIONAL GUARD FAMILIES: PERSONAL DISTRESS, MARITAL AND CHILD OUTCOMES AS MEDIATED BY ATTACHMENT STYLE, SOCIAL SUPPORT, AND FAMILY ENVIRONMENT.

Chair: Keith E. Davis, Dept. of Psychology, Univ. of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208.

Participants:

Thomas Cafferty, Keith E. Davis, Fred Medway (Dept. of Psychology, Univ. of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208). An Attachment Theoretical Analysis of the Impact on Military Separations on Family, Individual, & Child Functioning.

Fred Medway, Keith E. Davis, Thomas Cafferty, Kelley D. Chappell (Dept. of Psychology, Univ. of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208). Personal Distress, Marital Happiness, and Child Behavior Problems Among South Carolina National Guard Families as a Function of Attachment Style, Social Support, & Development.

Jacques Lempers, Dania Clark-Lempers, Susan McBride, Rod Cate (Dept. of Human Development and Family Life, Iowa State Univ., Ames, IA 50011). Social Support, Marital & Child Outcomes in (Iowa) National Guard Families Involved in Desert Storm.

Michelle L. Kelley (Dept. of Psychology, Old Dominion Univ., Norfolk, VA 23529-0267). The Effects of Marital-Induced Separation on Family Structure, Maternal Adjustment, and Child Behaviors.

Discussant: Rodney Cate, Iowa State Univ..

Three different research groups will present findings from their studies of the impact of operation Desert Storm and other military separations on individual, family, and child functioning. One theme that integrates the findings is the use of attachment theory as a theoretical framework. Implications for counseling and the development of family support programs will be presented.

SESSION 406-1

FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION FOR STEPFAMILIES: TOWARD A MORE POSITIVE VIEW.

Nancy Ahlander, Family Studies, Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602.

Since the stepfamily is projected to become the predominant family form in the United States by the year 2,000, it is imperative that family life educators become informed about stepfamily functioning. However, when family life educators draw on recommendations made by clinicians, a negative view of stepfamily functioning is likely to be the result. Recent research either does not support this negative view, or specifically contradicts it. This presentation addresses current research on stepfamilies with specific attention to successful stepfamily

functioning.

Drawing on recent scholarly studies of stepfamilies, suggestions for ways to correct the myths perpetuated by the clinical view of stepfamilies are proposed. Literature highlighting stepfamily strengths will be delineated. Suggestions for alternative conceptualizations of stepfamily relationships are drawn from comparison to in-law relations and also close friendships. Included in the presentation is an annotated bibliography of current research on stepfamilies which support the assertions of the presentation.

SESSION 406-2

THE PRESENTATION OF STEPFAMILIES IN MARRIAGE AND FAMILY TEXTBOOKS: A REEXAMINATION.

Marilyn Coleman, CFLE, Human Dev. & Family Studies; Larry Ganong, CFLE, Nursing/Human Dev. & Family Studies; Chanel Goodwin, Univ. of Missouri, Columbia, MO, 65211.

The quantity and quality of current marriage and family textbook content on remarriage and stepfamilies was examined and compared to a similar study published in *Family Relations* in 1984. Major themes were identified through content analysis techniques. Frequency of citations were recorded to determine which studies and authors are most influential, % of total pages devoted to remarriage and stepfamily issues was calculated, and other data were tabled. Results indicate that coverage has increased but content is primarily problem-oriented.

SESSION 406-3

GRANDPARENTS RISING GRANDCHILDREN: THE UNRECOGNIZED FAMILY STRUCTURE.

Frances M. Drodgy, Lamar Univ., Box 10127, Beaumont, TX 77710, Gladys Hildreth, CFLE, Texas Womans Univ., Box 23029, Denton, TX 76204, Peggye Dilworth-Anderson, U. of North Carolina at Greensboro.

Data was collected from grandmothers who are currently raising their grandchild(ren) (N = 59). Each grandmother completed a questionnaire designed to investigate how the grandparent-grandchild(ren) family came to be. The questionnaire further investigated intrapersonal conflicts, changes in lifestyle and challenges associated with raising grandchildren. Findings revealed that grandparents find themselves parenting grandchildren for a variety of reasons, almost an equal number of grandparents have formal and informal custody arrangements, none of the six variables investigated significantly influenced the decision to parent grandchildren and few grandmothers seek out organized support groups. The findings reveal that grandparents accept responsibility for parenting their grandchild(ren) without much thought about the impact on the

grandparent family unit. It is assumed that grandparents are willing and able to physically, financially, and emotionally support their grandchildren. Implications for family practitioners, family educators and policy makers include

SESSION 406-4

CHILDREN IN STEPFAMILIES AND THEIR GRANDPARENTS: AN ENHANCED RELATIONSHIP.

Gregory E. Kennedy, Fam. Stud./Human Dev., Human Envi. Sci., Central Mo. St. Univ., Warrensburg, MO 64093.

Responses to measures of relationship quality and range of activity with their grandparents by young adult grandchildren from stepfamilies (n = 55) were different from responses of young adult grandchildren from single-parent (n = 70) and intact families (n = 266). Analysis of variance comparisons revealed significant differences with grandchildren from intact families having the lowest scores, grandchildren from single-parent families in the middle, and those from stepfamilies highest. While cross-sectional data cannot demonstrate cause and effect, a possible implication from the data is that with divorce the child's relationship becomes closer with at least one grandparent as is manifest by higher scores for those from single-parent families. In turn, the even higher scores by grandchildren from stepfamilies suggest that following the child's move from single-parent family to stepfamily life, the relationship with the grandparent takes on increasing importance. Descriptive insight concerning the distinctive characteristics of grandparent/grandchild relationships in different family forms is provided by ratings of 29 reasons for closeness and 29 shared activities.

SESSION 407-1

MOMMY DOESN'T LIVE HERE ANYMORE: A FEMINIST PERSPECTIVE OF DIVORCED MOTHERS' DECISION TO RELINQUISH CUSTODY.

Joyce A. Arditti, Debbie Madden-Derdich, Dept. of Fam. & Child Dev., VPI&SU, Blacksburg, VA 24061.

Despite the fact that the number of noncustodial mothers is increasing, we know very little about the experience of these women. This study sought to gain a greater understanding of this growing number of women by examining issues surrounding the decision to relinquish custody and exploring their postdivorce relationships with their former spouses and children. Feminism provides a meaningful theoretical context from which to conceptualize the experience of mothers without custody given their invisibility and nonnormative status. Qualitative and quantitative interview data collected from 13 noncustodial mothers granted divorces in southwestern Virginia between 1986 and 1992 was analyzed. Results highlighting mothers' perceived lack of choice in the decision to relinquish custody, inadequate

social and familial support, and limited financial resources are discussed. Strategies for providing resources and appropriate intervention services are presented as well as the implications of the study for feminist influenced practice.

SESSION 407-2

SHARED PERCEPTIONS? THE WORK, WELL-BEING AND FAMILY LIFE OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN IN SINGLE-PARENT HOUSEHOLDS.

Sally Gillman-Hanz, & Maureen Perry-Jenkins,
Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801.

The goal of this research was to examine which aspects of the single-mother's work environment and her family environment were related to her well-being. A second goal was to examine how mothers' work experiences were linked to children's assessment of their family environment. Data were collected from 55 working-class, single mothers and their 8- to 12-year-old children. Work environment, family environment and well-being were assessed through open-ended and structured questionnaires. Results indicated that various aspects of work and family life were related to mothers' well-being. Aspects of work, family life, and mothers' well-being, however, were not related to children's reports of family life. Subsequent analyses will examine mothers' parenting as a possible mediator between work and children's perceptions of the family.

SESSION 407-3

SINGLE PARENTS: INVOLVEMENT IN CHILDREN'S ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.

Aphra R. Katzev, Dept. of Human Dev. & Family Studies, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis, OR 97331.

Past research indicates that teachers may hold negative stereotypes about the level of parental commitment when children are being raised in one-parent homes. Using a person-process-context model and data from the 1987-88 National Survey of Families and Households, factors relating to parental involvement in Sch. organizations and activities are examined.

Regardless of family type, mothers are more likely to be involved in children's elementary Sch.s than fathers. No significant differences were found for family type in general. Mothers in one-parent homes are as likely to be involved as mothers in two-parent homes, however the odds for participation increase for black single mothers. Spending time with children at home increases the odds that both mothers and fathers will participate in schools activities. For mothers only, individual characteristics (age, education), family context (number of children, part-time employment) and family processes (parenting satisfaction, social support) also increase the odds of participation in school organizations and activities.

SESSION 407-4

CHILDREN EXPERIENCING PARENTAL UNEMPLOYMENT: THE IMPACT ON STABILITY AND CONTINUITY OF ROUTINE.

Barbara A. Wauchope, Dept. of Soc., Univ. of N.H., Durham, NH 03824.

Children in families coping with unemployment may experience its impact primarily through its effects on the organization of family routine activities and roles, and the subsequent consequences they have for family interaction. Data from in-depth interviews of mothers, fathers and Sch.-aged children in twelve families show parents maintaining stability and continuity in their children's daily lives. However, the cost is increased activity and instability for the mothers. The implications for research on stress in children and families is discussed.

SESSION 408-1

PROMOTING THE LINKAGE OF PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION EFFORTS IN WORK WITH ADOLESCENTS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

Stephen M. Gavazzi, Dept. of Family Relations and Human Dev., The Ohio State U., Columbus, OH 43210.

Calls for family therapists to direct greater attention toward the establishment of "family strengths," "family competencies," and the like coexist with recent efforts to establish such linkages between prevention and intervention efforts in work with adolescents and their families. One of the more promising aspects of this work involves the utilization of the concept of the "rite of passage." Building on established work with the rite of passage concept in both the prevention and family therapy literatures, this didactic seminar will report on the ongoing development and implementation of the Growing Up FAST: Families and Adolescents Surviving and Thriving™ program. The seminar will attempt to transmit an understanding of the Growing Up FAST program's content which seeks to build family strengths on the foundation of a family's existing value system as well as the process by which the program is implemented within a multicultural context. Great attention will be paid to the program's implications for both family therapists and family life educators. Seminar participants also will be given a report of ongoing qualitative and quantitative research being conducted by program staff.

SESSION 408-2

WORKING WITH ADULT SURVIVORS OF INCEST FROM A FAMILY SYSTEMS PERSPECTIVE.

Ed Glenn, Dona Roush, Scott Woolley, & Karen S. Wampler, Texas Tech Univ., Dept. of Human Development and Family Studies, P.O. Box 4170, Lubbock, TX 79409.

The clinical literature indicates that most survivors of incest consider confronting the perpetrator(s). While disclosure of childhood incest is commonly seen as an important part of healing, much discrepancy exists in the clinical views of confrontation. Some clinicians advocate that direct confrontation be avoided. Others insist that some confrontation must occur to empower the survivors. Still others take a middle-of-the-road approach, leaving it to the survivor to choose.

Our workshop will focus on the therapeutic value of confrontation, contraindications for confrontation, therapeutic techniques to prepare a survivor for confrontation, and case management of the possible positive and negative effects of confrontation. Results of our Incest Perpetrator Confrontation Research Project, as well as our clinical experiences, guide the interventions demonstrated.

SESSION 408-3

A RELATIONAL-ATTACHMENT MARRIAGE AND FAMILY THERAPY MODEL

E. Wayne Hill, Dept. of Family, Child, and Consumer Sciences, Florida State Un. Tallahassee, FL 32306.

This workshop will present a systemic model for marriage and family therapy based on attachment theory. Clinical illustrations will be presented reflecting the components of healthy human attachment and the relational consequences for self and family esteem. Attachment styles will be identified and case material will illustrate these styles and how they contribute to the relational difficulties that couples and families experience. Participants will be exposed to clinical materials demonstrating how attachment styles become reflected in relational and communication styles, sexual behavior, addictive behavior, boundary issues, and grief reactions throughout the life cycle. Illustrative clinical material will also demonstrate the isomorphic nature of various attachment styles in the therapeutic context. Systemic, diagnostic and treatment implications will be outlined as well as supervisory issues and the stages of supervision reflective of this relational-attachment model.

SESSION 408-4

ATTRIBUTIONS OF BLAME IN WIFE ABUSE SITUATIONS: A COMPARISON OF THE PERCEPTIONS OF SHELTER ADVOCATE-COUNSELORS AND MARRIAGE AND FAMILY THERAPISTS.

Michael J. Sporkowski, CFLE, Debra Madden-Derdich, Dept. of Fam. & Child Dev., Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061-0416, & A. Jay McKeel, Dept. of Fam. & Child Studies, Miami Univ., Oxford, OH 45056.

Attributions of advocate-counselors working in womens' shelter homes (N = 121) and marriage and family therapists (N = 157) concerning wife abuse were com-

pared. The major finding was that the two groups were very similar in their perception that males were to blame for abuse, even though their training backgrounds were dissimilar. Implications for practice and training are discussed.

SESSION 409

ASSOCIATION OF COUNCILS/PUBLIC POLICY OPEN FORUM

NEW DIRECTIONS IN FAMILY POLICY: AN OPEN FORUM.

Patricia Langley, Consultant, 2515 N. Utah St., Arlington, VA 2207.

Family scholars and practitioners concerned about families and community well-being need to organize their influence in order to encourage systemic changes now emerging in American culture. A number of important efforts are underway across the country in both state capitols and local communities. Family disintegration, as reflected in recent headlines, demographic studies and family-centered research all point to the need to "reinvent our institutions" and to make them capable of family-centered behavior. American society cannot allow the increasing incidents of social disintegration to continue - these will spread unless steps are taken to reinvent our social infrastructure.

Throughout American society today, in government, in the workplace, in social services and in many key American institutions, there is a new awareness about the need for (and lack-of) family-friendly policies. American history has fostered a pattern of individually-centered public and private policies and institutional behaviors that worked well in less complicated times. Now we face a crisis in confidence in the American way of life and the values that have sustained its unique culture.

SESSION 410-1

EASING THE TRANSITION: THE EFFECTS OF MARRIAGE PREPARATION ON ADJUSTMENT TO MARRIAGE.

Rosanne Farnden Lyster, Gordon Teichner, B.C. Council for the Family, #204, 2590 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C. Canada, V6H 3H1.

This study examines the relation of marital communication and couple relational styles to marital adjustment. The impact of participation in marriage preparation courses on marital adjustment was of primary interest. 32 couples who attended marriage preparation and 15 couples who had not composed the sample. All participants filled out a demographic questionnaire, Spanier's (1976) Dyadic Adjustment Scale and Fitzpatrick's (1988) Relational Dimensions Instrument. Marriage preparation couples responded: higher levels of marital satisfaction, consensus, and overall

marital adjustment; lower levels of conflict avoidant behaviour, and less uncertainty about their relationship. For all couples, the sharing of feelings contributed positively to marital adjustment, while aggressive verbal styles had a negative influence. Implications for program development are offered.

SESSION 410-2

EDUCATIONAL INTERVENTION STRATEGIES IN INTERGENERATIONAL VALUE SHARING BETWEEN YOUNG ADULT COL. STUDENTS AND SENIOR GUEST STUDENTS.

L. K. Fowler, Family Studies and Gerontology, Kent State Univ., Kent, OH 44242-0001.

Intergenerational programs can meet the needs of old and young adults together by giving both generations a sense of the continuity and individuality in lifespan development (Newman and Brummel, 1989). The intergenerational program described in this presentation was based upon the hypothesis that the unique experiences of each generation can provide a forum for shared discussions of valuing and ethical decision-making within the context of diverse political, social, economic and historical circumstances.

The planning and organization of this program was based upon criteria found to be important to successful intergenerational sharing programs: clear goals and objectives, ongoing evaluation procedures, collaboration between systems representing old and young adult participants and sensitivity to the needs and expectations of participants (Henkin and Newman, 1985). Challenges for intergenerational research in the 1990's that were considered by the present author include:

- 1) the need for evaluation of strategies that prepare future human service professionals in skills required for work in intergenerational settings where cohort values may differ (Seefeldt, 1985);

- 2) the need to provide for academic sponsorship for college students to gain clinical practice or field experience in intergenerational settings that evaluate interventions and outcomes (Newman and Brummel, 1989).

This presentation is an 18 month follow-up summary describing the implementation and evaluation of 3 educational strategies designed to promote appreciation of diversity and understanding of similarities and differences in values between Senior Guest Students and young adult Col. students in a Univ.-sponsored intergenerational sharing program (Dellmann-Jenkins, Fowler, Fruit, Brahce, 1992).

Qualitative data including personal journals, discussion summaries, evaluation forms, and interview logs were collected from young adult Col. students majoring in Family Studies or Gerontology. Educational intervention strategies included:

- 1) Bimonthly generational sharing seminars consist-

ing of presentations by professionals on topics related to lifespan decisions followed by guided group discussions between young and old adult student participants.

- 2) Individual interviews of young and old adults conducted and evaluated by young adult college students.

- 3) Persuasive research paper presentations by young adult students with discussion and reaction from peers and Senior Guest Students.

Descriptive analysis and summary of findings describe the qualitative perceptions of young adult Col. student to each of the 3 intervention strategies:

- 1) Need to develop communication skills conducive to generational sharing.

- 2) Recognition of cohort differences in experience based upon era individual has experienced.

- 3) Acknowledgement of impact of past personal experience with family, friends, others upon respondents' perspective of aging.

- 4) Impact of program upon personal or professional goals in future human service work.

- 5) Importance of planned, supervised, consistent and intimate contact between generations.

Implications of these findings and other qualitative data are presented and should prove insightful to family life educators, community program planners, university faculty and administrators in developing educational intervention strategies that promote successful appreciation of value-sharing between generations.

SESSION 410-3

ETHICAL ISSUES IN SEXUALITY EDUCATION FROM BIRTH TO 5 YEARS: CHILDCARE PROVIDERS ATTITUDES, PREPARATION, AND PERCEPTIONS OF PARENTAL APPROVAL ON APPROPRIATE PRACTICES.

Donna A. Jennings, Self-employed Sexuality Consultant, 2533 Noble Dr., Tallahassee, FL 32312, Connor Walters-Chapman, Dept. of Child, Fam., and Consumer Sci., FSU, Tallahassee, FL 32306.

Data were collected from childcare providers for 8 centers serving ages 0 to 5 (n = 33). Questionnaires measured attitudes, preparation, & perceptions of parental approval of appropriate practices in sex. ed. 14 sexuality content areas were assessed by respondents. Self pleasuring/masturbation, Nudity, It takes a man & a woman to have a baby, & How babies are born, emerged in more childcare provider choices of least appropriate sex topics. More respondents identified the same topics as those for which parents would be uncomfortable. More respondents identified Self pleasuring/masturbation, Nudity, It takes a man & a woman to make a baby as least prepared to teach. 50% of the respondents had no training in sex ed. On sexuality policy, 32% had a center sexuality policy, 56% had no center policy, and 12% did not know of a center policy. Ethical issues include: 1) Teaching sex. ed. without train-

ing; 2) Teachers teaching with no policy or not knowing of one; & 3) the potential relationship between parents approval & caregivers attitude to appropriateness of sexuality topic. Implications for FLEs are presented.

SESSION 410-4

FUNDAMENTAL ASSUMPTIONS OF SEX EDUCATION PROGRAMS: WHAT WE ARE TEACHING CHILDREN ABOUT THE MEANING OF SEXUALITY.

C. Everett Bailey, Dept. of Child Dev. & Fam Stud., Purdue Univ., West Lafayette, IN 47907.

The debate over abstinence-based and contraceptive-based sex education programs has been cast as a discussion over the effectiveness of preventing pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) including AIDS. However, the philosophical underpinnings of both approaches has largely gone unexamined. Such an analysis has great implications for the meaning that we give to sexual relationships and the resulting morality. This paper examines the common philosophical assumptions that both current approaches to sex education make by reviewing different state and Sch. district guidelines for sex education curricula and some sex education programs. This review indicates that sex education programs have focused on sexuality as mainly a health issue to the exclusion of sexuality as a moral issue. The resulting implications of this focus for the meaning of sexuality are that sex is fundamentally hedonistic and individualistic rather than an expression of commitment to others and the family.

SESSION 410-5

GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR PARENTING EDUCATION WITH NORTHERN ARAPAHOES.

Duncan Perrote, U of Wy Wind River Extension, Ft. Washakie, WY.

When teaching a parent education class to a Northern Arapahoe population there are some important considerations: unilateral dialogue, such as information from experts, may be detrimental, destructive and, at the very least, simply not useful. Vital to the success of parent education programs is the ability to be culturally sensitive. This is done by 1) creating a foundation of trust, 2) the willingness to be a student of culture, and 3) maintain an atmosphere of no blame and no judgement. In this way, it becomes possible to collaborate with clientele in creating visions and goals for the future with each group member contributing different paths to the same goal.

SESSION 410-6

OPERATIONALIZING FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION ACROSS AGE GROUPS AND SETTINGS.

Sharon Dwyer, Fam. & Child Dev. VA. Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061; Diane Roberts, Fam. & Child Dev. VA Tech.; Elizabeth Farnsworth and Lydia Marek, Fam. & Child Dev., VA Tech; Karen Blaisure, Couns. Ed., West. MI Univ., Kalamazoo, MI; Phyllis Greenberg, Fam. & Child Dev., VA Tech, Blacksburg, VA.

This presentation examines family life education and human sexuality programs for different age groups across settings from a life span perspective. Factors which are unique to each and similarities across programs are considered.

SESSION 410-7

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT DURING COLLEGE: OUT-OF-CLASS EXPERIENCES IN TWO MAJORS.

Laura S. Smart, CFLE, Robert E. Keim, CFLE, Mary E. Pritchard, and Amy C. Herron, Dept. of HFR, No. IL Univ., DeKalb, IL 60115.

The study's purposes were to examine overall benefits of out-of-classroom experiences and differences/similarities between graduating seniors and newly admitted students in two family science majors on variables related to professional development. Family Social Service (FSS) majors, of whom volunteer work and an internship are required, at time of admission were more career-focused than Family and Individual Development (FID) majors; this difference was strengthened by the FSS major, which includes more pre-professional course work, so FSS majors saw classes as more beneficial.

SESSION 410-8

REPLICATION OF A SKILL BASED PARENT TRAINING PROGRAM: INITIAL RESULTS.

Raymond V. Burke, Robert J. Martinez, Penney R. Ruma, Linda F. Schuchmann, Ronald W. Thompson, Boys Town, NE 68010.

Parent behavioral training is a well researched method of providing services to children and parents. However, little research exists about large scale replication of parent training programs. In the current study Common Sense Parenting was developed in Nebraska and replicated in Texas and Florida. Results indicate reduced child behavior problems and improved family satisfaction after parent training at all locations. Each population had different demographic characteristics. Ideas for further replication research are discussed.

SESSION 410-9

THE GENDERING OF FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION PROGRAMS: A HIDDEN CURRICULUM OF INEQUITY.

Richard P. Fairbanks. Faculty of Education, Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z4, Jane Thomas, Vancouver Sch. Board, Vancouver, BC V6J 1Z8.

During the past two decades, research devoted to gender in education has underscored the need to create gender equitable programs. Although some recent work in family life education (FLE) has considered content in relation to gender, few have studied the specific manifestations of gender in family life education programs and practices.

This paper presents the findings of a curriculum materials analysis which examined the implicit images of males and females in selected FLE programs. The analysis revealed that, for the most part, females were portrayed in terms of relationships and reproductivity while males were depicted in terms of control, dominance and aggression. These findings raise questions about the extent to which FLE may reflect a "hidden curriculum" which perpetuates gender stereotypes and gender inequity. Implications for family life education program developers are presented.

SESSION 410-10

DOING A COLLABORATIVE DISSERTATION: IS IT RIGHT FOR YOU?

Denise Patton, Private Therapist at Transitions Corporation, 1 Bluebird Lane, Sands, MA 06, Bermuda, Mary Kay DeGenova, Dept. of Human Environmental Studies, Central Michigan Univ., Mt. Pleasant, MI 48859.

Anyone who has ever done a dissertation knows how vulnerable people are to giving up before the process is completed. Two graduate students from Purdue University took a nonconventional route to their dissertations by working collaboratively from start to finish. They discuss the strategy they used to successfully complete the project and suggestions for those who are considering the challenge. Also discussed are the many advantages as well as disadvantages of working collaboratively on a dissertation.

SESSION 410-11

EXPERIENCING PARTNERSHIP: FROM LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT TO . . . ?

Janine A. Watts, Dept. of Child & Fam. Development, Univ. of Minnesota, Duluth, MN 55812

Many students have not worked with just one other person to accomplish a goal: traditional academic assignments require individual or group effort. To facilitate development of the knowledge and skills necessary for marriage partnerships and to recognize traits and ecosystem elements which impact marriages, students in an under-

graduate marriage course completed a project with a self-selected partner from the class (N = 162). Projects assigned were a marriage topic study, nonfiction book report, journal reports or marriage poster. Findings indicated the projects did accomplish the goals; factors identified were partner selection, setting goals, defining duties, managing resources, compromising, readiness for marriage and flexibility. The functioning of pairs varied; many developed cooperative friendships while some requested a "divorce." Satisfaction with types of projects differed. Experiential involvement in coursework can yield different outcomes than curricula which treats students as passive receivers of knowledge; differences in expectations, values and communication become more readily apparent through cooperative, active learning assignments.

SESSION 410-12

SIGNIFICANT CAREER DEVELOPMENT RELATIONSHIPS, CAREER-RELATED SELF-EFFICACY, AND CAREER ACHIEVEMENTS AMONG HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY SCIENCE FACULTY.

Marilyn R. Bradbard, Dept. of Fam. & Child Dev., Auburn Univ., Auburn, AL 36849; Richard C. Endsley, Dept. of Child & Fam. Dev., Univ. of GA, Athens, GA 30602.

Data were collected from 191 faculty members (55% female, 45% male; 30% Assistant, 40% Associate, 30% Full Professors; 58% NCFR members) from 31 human development and family science programs offering graduate degrees. Respondents completed the Career Development Survey designed to examine the links between (a) the relationships faculty have had with persons they consider influential in their career development; (b) faculty perceptions of their career-related self-efficacy; and (c) career achievements. Results revealed patterns of association between the respondents' relationships with a significant graduate Sch. professor and the respondents' perceived self-efficacy. Further, perceived self-efficacy was correlated with one composite measure of career achievement-level of professional leadership. Suggestions for future research are presented.

SESSION 410-13

VALUES AND LEVEL OF ANALYSIS IN FAMILY SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Jennifer L. Wing., Dept. of Fam. Soc. Science, Univ. of MN, St. Paul, MN 55108.

The concept of values is explicitly present in many family theories. However, when the concept of values is used to inform family theory and research, the meaning is not always consistent across theories. The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate that this lack of conceptual clarity is a result of a single term being used in many different

ways and at many different levels of analysis. Examples are drawn from the psychological, social, psychological, and family literature to illustrate the contrast in use of the concept of values. There is a need to illustrate differences in how the term "value" is defined and utilized in the multidisciplinary body of literature from which research and theory in family science draws. Underscoring the lack of clarity surrounding the use of the concept of values will be a starting point for the appropriate distinction and integration of the term value across system levels of analysis. This will also guard against the confusion over values and other related concepts such as attitudes and norms.

SESSION 411-1

A REFLEXIVE EXAMINATION OF THE NATURE OF HUMAN COMMUNICATION IN THE FAMILY SETTING.

Eleanore Vaines, Sch. of Family & Nutritional Sciences, Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada V6T 1Z4.

A reflexive examination of 3 sets of selected materials, was conducted: a science perspective, a lifeworld orientation & personal narratives. Themes emerged as three dominate metaphors: "home as factory," "home as inter-relationships," "home as moral center." The metaphor which dominated the materials examined was "home as factory" which set the tone and the stage for the other two metaphors. The most neglected was "home as moral center." A balance of metaphors was rarely found. To describe and explain healthy communication patterns in nonpathological families, many ways of knowing can better facilitate a more complete understanding of the everyday life of families and thus inform curriculum development, research questions, and policy formation.

SESSION 411-2

ACTIVITY OF ROLES AND LIFE SATISFACTION AMONG THE ELDERLY MEN.

Choon-Hee Lee, Dept. of Consumer & Child Studies, Sun-Wha Ok, Dept. of Consumer & Child Studies, Seoul National Univ., Seoul, Korea, 151-742.

A path analysis model of life satisfaction is proposed and applied to data from questionnaire with 246 men aged 60 years and over. Predictor variables examined are socio-demographic variables, personality variables (Extraversion, Neuroticism) and Activity of Roles. The analysis was conducted separately for the two groups (elderly men with role loss, elderly men without role loss). Activity of Roles emerged as strong predictor Life Satisfaction in case of the elderly men without role loss. Also, it was revealed that Health, Economic status, Extraversion and Neuroticism influenced Life Satisfaction in case of the elderly men without role loss directly or indirectly via Activity of Roles.

SESSION 411-3

CHOICE OF INFANT FEEDING METHOD AMONG EIGHT FIRST-TIME MOTHERS.

Karen Anderson Keith, Lienhard Sch. of Nursing, Pace Univ., Pleasantville, NY 11550.

Eight women were interviewed in the conduct of a grounded theory study of how women make a decision regarding infant feeding. Conceptual categories which emerged revealed that the process of decision making in infant feeding is complex. Health care professionals must examine their own prejudices and actively work with families to provide useful information. Knowledge of a family's viewpoint and the social context in which the family lives are essential for any health care professional interested in assisting a family in decision making.

SESSION 411-4

EXAMINING MARITAL POWER THROUGH INTERGENERATIONAL LENSES.

Krista I. Winn, Duane Crawford, and Karen S. Wampler, Dept. of Human Dev./Family Studies, Texas Tech Univ., Lubbock, TX 79400.

The purpose of this study was to use a family therapy perspective to study marital power. Self-administered surveys were completed by employees ($n = 436$) of a Southwestern university in order to determine the relationship between key family-of-origin variables and marital interaction styles that reflect power equality/inequality. On the whole, the results revealed support for the hypotheses indicating that individuals who reported power equality in their marriages also reported higher scores on family-of-origin measures than those individuals who reported power inequality. In addition, those individuals with higher scores on the family-of-origin measures reported more cognitive complexity than individuals with lower scores on the family-of-origin measures. Overall, this study found significant associations between intergenerational dynamics and marital power dynamics. It also examined power in a way that incorporated more "micro level" communication issues that are more central to women's concerns as opposed to solely utilizing traditional "macro-level" power measures.

SESSION 411-5

FAMILY PROBLEM SOLVING PROFILES OF FAMILIES WITH ADOLESCENT DIABETIC MEMBERS.

Dianne K. Kieren, CFLE, Dept. of Family Studies, Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T6G 2E7.

Families handling the issues associated with the chronic illness of an adolescent member are continually faced with unique family problem solving situations. Forty-five, three-person family units with an adolescent diabetic

member provided data through diary records, observed family problem solving interaction, survey instruments and focus interviews. These data were used to create a family problem solving profile for these families. The profile focuses on four distinct components of problem solving interaction: frequency, distribution, sequencing and normativity. The clinical and educational implications of the profile characteristics of differential problem perception, low problem frequency, low adolescent involvement, adult direction, non-random rather than random phasing are discussed.

SESSION 411-6

TEACHING FAMILIES ABOUT PREVENTING AND ADAPTING TO AIDS: USE OF THE FAMILY HEALTH AND ILLNESS CYCLE.

Esther Devall, Home Ec. Dept., New Mexico State Univ., Las Cruces, NM 88003.

The Family Health and Illness Cycle (Doherty & McCubbin, 1985) is used to identify ways families can discourage risk behaviors that lead to AIDS and describe how families can develop positive coping strategies after diagnosis of HIV infection. Risk factors and strengths of Hispanic families are given to illustrate the use of the model with ethnic families. Family professionals can help by: (1) providing training and educational materials about human sexuality and AIDS; (2) publicizing warning symptoms and the need for early detection and treatment; (3) identifying and working with the family health expert to support treatment compliance; (4) encouraging the use of support groups; and (5) facilitating networking among families coping with AIDS.

SESSION 411-7

AREAS OF CONFLICT FOR GAY, LESBIAN, NONPARENT HETEROSEXUAL, AND PARENT HETEROSEXUAL COUPLES.

Lawrence A. Kurdek, Dept. of Psychology, Wright State Univ., Dayton, OH 45435-0001.

Both partners from 75 gay, 51 lesbian, 108 married non-parent, and 134 married parent couples from nonclinic samples rated how frequently they fought or argued over 20 issues. The level of agreement between partners' ratings of each issue was moderately high for each type of couple. Three issues (finances, household tasks, and lack of affection) appeared among the top-five conflictual issues for each type of couple, reflecting a common theme of negotiation of power. However, the issue of friends was more problematic for gay and lesbian couples whereas the issue of parents was more problematic for heterosexual non-parent and parent couples, reflecting differences between gay/lesbian and heterosexual couples in the sources of social support and distress.

SESSION 411-8

CHILDREN'S EXPERIENCES IN FAMILY THERAPY.

Sandra M. Stith, Eric McCollum, Karen H. Rosen, Jean U. Coleman, Stephanie A. Herman, VA Tech, Falls Church, VA 22042.

While family therapists often include children in therapy, they rarely consider the child's wishes regarding participation nor ask children for their impressions of therapy. In this study, 27 children between the ages of 7 and 12 who were participating in family therapy were interviewed to determine their perspectives on the experience.

Feedback from these children is used to help family therapists develop specific ways to enhance effectiveness with families with children. Preliminary results suggest that children generally have strong reactions to family therapy, and are most positive when they are made to feel that their thoughts and opinions are valued.

SESSION 411-9

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PRESENTING PROBLEM AND PRE-TREATMENT CHANGE AND PLANNED TERMINATION OF FAMILY THERAPY.

Scot M. Allgood, Dept. Family & Human Dev., Utah State Univ., Logan, UT 84322-2905.

One of the tenets of brief family therapy is that people who make pretreatment change meet their therapeutic goals and are lower risks to drop out of therapy. Preliminary studies gave some support, but there is evidence that other variables may moderate the effect of pre-treatment changes. Data were collected from all clients ($N = 201$) who presented themselves for therapy at a marriage and family therapy clinic during 1991. These clients represented a variety of marital, family, and individual problems. A member of each family unit answered the questions on the pre-treatment questionnaire and a demographic data sheet. Since all variables were categorical data, the most appropriate analysis was chi-square and lambda. Results were nonsignificant for the association between presenting problem and planned termination ($X^2 = 1.39, p > .05$). The pretreatment change when compared with planned termination was significant ($X^2 = 8.28, p > .05$; $\lambda = .21$). Since all of the clients who had pretreatment changes ($n = 52$) had different answers, the data analysis has not been done on this variable while we find an acceptable way to collapse the data. In its simplest form it appears that clients who make changes before therapy are low risks to prematurely terminate therapy services. This type of information could aid therapy as the therapist could then build on those changes which have already occurred.

SESSION 411-10

THE DANGEROUS NOTION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

Matvey S. Sokolovsky, Sch. of Family Studies, Univ. of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06229.

The central precious idea of family therapy is seeing a family as a unit, as a system, according to formula $1+1=3$. The hardest thing to apply into practice is the ability to see family analytically standing on holistic world view. The 1982 discussion in "Family Process" was about the very possibility to uniting analytic and syncretic approaches to family therapy. According to Bowen's prediction, emotional discussion lead to sonorous statements, nevertheless analytic-syncretic balance has been established. In my perception, today there is a tendency to dwell on analytic part. It happens through the dangerous notion of responsibility. Responsibility vs. free will, what you should do vs. what you want to do, do vs. feel these are the burning questions of family therapy theory today (and the last European AFT Congress was called "Feelings and Systems"). I feel today we are creating a myth by which to judge what is fair in family life, how to make family members equally involved, and how many dishes need to be washed in order to compensate for one affair with a neighbor. I would prefer much more modest position remembering that if you follow well proved instructions of technology of sex the results would be impotence and frigidity.

SESSION 411-11

A SYSTEMIC FAMILY STRESS APPROACH TO TREATING EXTRAFAMILIALLY SEXUALLY ABUSED FEMALE CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES.

Scott R. Woolley, Dept. of Human Development and Family Studies, Texas Tech Univ., Lubbock, TX 79409.

A family treatment approach is presented that emphasizes using the family to promote coping and long-term adjustment for female children who have been extra-familially sexually abused. It is argued that extrafamilial child sexual abuse is different from intrafamilial child sexual abuse, and consequently, a different treatment approach is needed. Systems theory is proposed as a useful conceptual framework for the understanding and treatment of extrafamilial sexual abuse, and a new definition of extra-familial child sexual abuse based on systems theory is proposed. An integration of systems theory, the family stress and coping literature, and research on family dynamics and long-term adjustment to child sexual abuse is used to derive treatment and research suggestions.

SESSION 411-12

CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE VICTIMIZATION AND SUICIDAL BEHAVIORS OF MALE AND FEMALE PERPETRATORS.

M. Joan Hartman Peters, Bethphage, Osceola, IA 50213, Craig M. Allen, HDFS Dept., Iowa St. Univ., Ames, IA 50010.

Research on victims of child sexual abuse has not acknowledged the victimization of perpetrators who were themselves sexually abused by family members and others during their childhoods. Among the most severe manifestations of trauma associated with child sexual abuse are suicidal behaviors. This present study compares the suicidal behaviors of 75 male and 65 female perpetrators who were themselves victims of intrafamilial and/or extra-familial sexual abuse during their childhoods. Results of multiple regression analyses indicate that the younger the age of the perpetrators when they first experienced sexual abuse the greater the levels of suicide thoughts and attempts, and that female perpetrators have higher levels of suicidal behaviors than male perpetrators. Interestingly, severity/ intrusiveness of abuse does not seem to be related to levels of suicidal behavior, nor does whether the abuse is intra- or extrafamilial. Implications for therapists, educators and policymakers are presented.

SESSION 411-13

THE RESPONSE OF CHILDREN TO VIOLENT DEATH: COMPARATIVE CASE ANALYSIS OF TWO NEIGHBORHOODS.

Greer Litton Fox, and Janelle Von Bargen, Dept. of Child & Family Studies, U of TN, Knoxville, TN 37996-1900.

How do children respond to violent death in their near environments? Does a murder in the neighborhood affect children's sense of personal safety, family security, and their sense of the ordinariness of violence? To what extent are the adults in their neighborhoods involved in children's management of the experience? We use comparative case analysis of murders in two neighborhoods which differ substantially by social class, dominant racial composition, and frequency of violent episodes in the neighborhood. Findings were that children suffer significant trauma from violent death in their neighborhoods, that the experience of trauma is not moderated by frequency of violence episodes in the community and that adults can foster stress management by children. We conclude that 1) the impacts of violent death on children merit greater attention, and 2) community-based educational outreach with parent/adult caregivers about the cognitive and affective aftermath of violence may be an efficient point of intervention to service children's needs.

SESSION 411-14

ULTERIOR MOTIVES IN THE REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT BY MOTHERS AND FATHERS.

Thom Curtis, Dept. of Family & Human Development, Utah State Univ., Logan, Utah 84322-2905.

When investigating cases of abuse or neglect, child protective service workers often report that their jobs are complicated by unfounded allegations involving children who are the center of custody battles or whose parents are undergoing a heated separation. This problem was analyzed using statewide data supplied by the Montana Dept. of Family Services. Included in the data set were the records of 12,616 reported incidents of abuse and neglect involving 10,476 children in the state of Montana during 1991. Analysis indicated that fathers are more likely to allege physical neglect and mothers are more likely to raise allegations of sexual abuse. Analysis indicated that the unsubstantiation rate for reports filed by mothers alleging abuse by a parent did not differ significantly from that of all reports. Father's reports were significantly less likely to be substantiated in cases alleging physical abuse, emotional abuse, physical neglect, or emotional neglect.

SESSION 411-15

HOW WOMEN BECOME ENTRAPPED IN VIOLENT DATING RELATIONSHIPS.

Karen H. Rosen and Julia C. Stone, VA Tech, Dept. of FCD, Falls Church, VA 22042

This study uses a grounded theory approach to the collection and analysis of qualitative data provided by 20 adolescent and young adult women to determine intra-personal, interpersonal and contextual factors that serve to maintain violent dating relationships. The analysis of 70 hours of interview data determined that these women, who were in fused relationships, became entrapped by powerful seductive processes. Seductive processes identified included: romantic fantasies, system-maintaining coping strategies, traumatic bonding, seesaw coupling, and peer/family collusion. Implications for prevention and intervention is discussed.

SESSION 411-16

VIOLENCE AMONGST SPOUSES.

Dr. Rekha Gosalia, Private Practice, Bombay, India

Marriages are made in heaven, but at times spouses turn them into hell. It is doubtful whether marriages actually are ever ideal. Observations and study prompt us to conclude that spouse relations are mosaic in their nature. Couples create certain delicate and touchy issues in which conflict arises and at times leads to violence. Among the issues which provoke conflict are sexual incompatibility, jealousy, money matters, in-laws problems, etc. Thus

husband-wife relationship ranges from pleasant to violent. Occasionally the violence assumes an acute form and damages the very fabric of their relations. Both the partners are responsible for emotional disturbances resulting in mental anguish which penetrates deeper and broader than even physical torture. The study mainly concerns physical and mental violence amongst spouses. For the interview schedule, 50 male and 50 female in the age group of 31-40 and same numbers for age group of 41-50 were selected through snow-ball technique from elite class in the metropolis of Bombay. The results show that females are worse sufferers and besides physical violence, occurrence of mental torture like humiliation, sarcasm, taunt, avoidance are present amongst elite. Data from different cultural, educational and social background supports this view.

SESSION 412-1

ATTITUDES TOWARD CONTRACEPTION AND SEXUAL RISK TAKING BEHAVIOR AMONG COL. STUDENTS.

Constance L. Shehan, Dept. of Soc., Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611. Linda Asmussen, American Academy of Pediatrics, Elk Grove Village, IL 60009.

Four hundred and eighteen students at the Univ. of Florida completed a self-report questionnaire that included measures of attitudes toward sex among unmarried persons, sexual history, attitudes toward contraceptive use, and sexual risk-taking. Findings reveal that 80% are sexually experienced. The majority have had more than one sexual partner. Many have engaged in (or indicate a willingness to engage in) other types of risky behavior. Men, particularly, seem to be placing themselves in jeopardy. Over one-third report having had six or more partners, one-fourth had ten or more. One-third say they are likely to have sex with a person they meet for the first time at a party. [In fact, nearly half reported that their first sexual partner was a stranger.] Findings suggest that abstinence campaigns will not work among Col.-aged populations and that gender-based educational messages and strategies need to be developed. Implications of this study for educational efforts are discussed at length.

SESSION 412-2

DYADIC SEXUAL MEANING SYSTEMS.

Catherine F. Lally, James W. Maddock, Fam. Soc. Sci., Univ. of MN, St. Paul, MN 55108.

This study applied Family Systems and Symbolic Interaction theories to an examination of individual and dyadic sexual meaning systems during engagement and marriage. This study is important because it examined sexual meaning which is an understudied construct, employed a longitudinal design, and included the couple as a unit of analysis in addition to examining aggregate gender differences.

This project is a two-wave panel study with a convenience sample of 102 couples who attended premarriage classes in 1989 and agreed to participate in a follow-up study in 1992. Measures included the Sexual Meaning Survey, a 50-item semantic differential, Spanier's Dyadic Adjustment Scale, and demographic variables. The Sexual Meaning Survey was designed to measure the connotative meaning associated with the term sex and includes four scales (Appraisal, Intimacy, Significance, and Arousal).

Statistical analyses included bivariate correlations between the DAS and the four dimensions of sexual meaning both within and across gender and waves. The pattern of mean change in the sexual meaning scales over time for husbands and wives were examined with repeated measures MANOVA, and ordinary least squares regression tested for the influence of couple discrepancy in sexual meaning on marital happiness.

SESSION 412-3

SEX AS A METAPHOR . . . THE IMPACT OF RELATIONSHIP VARIABLES ON COUPLE SEXUALITY.

Maria E. Merida, MFT Program, Steven M. Harris, MFT Program, Dean M. Busby, MFT Program, Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, NY 13244-1250.

Although many clinicians have argued that a systemic outlook must be applied to couple's sex therapy, few empirical insights have been provided to address the definition of a healthy sexual relationship. Other relationship variables such as the role of extended family, flexibility, openness, autonomy, and trust have also been empirically neglected. Data ($n = 1,740$) were analyzed to address the effect of couple openness, couple autonomy, and family of origin satisfaction on a couple's sexual life. Two variables, couple's sexual attitudes and the couple's desired frequency of sexual activity are influenced by the above mentioned relationship variables. Openness and autonomy are good predictors of sexual attitudes and desired frequency of sexual relations in a relationship. Therapists need to be aware that there is empirical support for the therapeutic axiom which posits "sex is a metaphor for the relationship." Implications for recognizing gender differences in couple sex therapy are presented.

SESSION 412-4

SEXUALLY ACTIVE WHITE ADOLESCENT FEMALES: FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PREGNANCY RESOLUTION.

Cheryl E. Ericson and Velma McBride Murry, Dept. of Child & Fam. Dev., Univ. of GA, Athens, GA 30602.

According to the resource and opportunities theories, the ratio of induced abortions to live births may reflect variation in the social and economic environments of

pregnant adolescents. That is, adolescents with greater resources have increased options available to them to abort unplanned and unwanted pregnancies. To test this theory, data from the 1988 National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) were utilized. Subject selection was based on age, race, and self-reported sexual activity. Thus analyses were conducted on three hundred and eighty-three never-married, pregnant, White adolescent females (aged 21 years and younger). Specific attention was given to identifying factors that distinguished the subjects by pregnancy resolution, those who carried their first pregnancy to full-term and kept the infant ($N = 131$) from those who initiated induced abortions ($N = 282$).

Results indicated that the two groups differed on demographics; parental sexuality socialization; sources of contraception, information, and health care; contraceptive use and knowledge; as well as social support. Implications for educators, health practitioners, and policymakers will be discussed.

SESSION 412-5

TESTING A MODEL OF SEXUAL INVOLVEMENT IN DATING: THE ROLE OF RELATIONSHIP AND INDIVIDUAL VARIABLES.

F. Scott Christopher, Dept. of Fam. Res. & Hum. Dev., Arizona State Univ., Tempe, AZ 85287-2502.

A model of sexual involvement was proposed and tested with a sample of single individuals ($n = 458$). Exogenous variables included Self monitoring, Empathy, Sexual attitudes, and Sexual experience. Endogenous variables included Intimacy, Conflict, and use of a Close Influence Strategy. Sexual interaction was the outcome variable. LISREL analysis indicated a good fit between the data and the proposed model with an $R^2 = .43$ for the outcome variable.

SESSION 412-6

JEALOUSY AND SEX ROLE IDENTITY: FINDINGS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR CLINICIANS.

Thomas A. Smith, Dept. of Fam. & Child Dev., Auburn Univ., AL 36849, Julie F. Kaetz, Russell Corp. EAP, 111 Cherokee Plaza, Alex. City, AL 35010.

Research to date has found contradictory results concerning jealousy and gender. The purpose of this study was to explore whether sex role identity, rather than gender, affects individuals reported amount of jealousy. A questionnaire consisting of a sex role identity assessment and three different jealousy assessments was administered to 200 undergraduate Col. students. Results for subjects reporting on past relationships (70) were not significant. Results for both subjects reporting on present (130) and total sample were significant. For all analyses with significant results androgynous individuals scored lowest in

reported jealousy. Implications for clinicians and further research are presented.

SESSION 412-7

DIVORCED MOTHERS' SEX ROLE IDEOLOGY, LOCUS OF CONTROL AND DISCIPLINARY PATTERNS.

Phyllis A. Heath, Kathleen Cavanaugh, Human Environmental Stud., Central Michigan Univ., Mt. Pleasant, MI 48859.

Data were collected from custodial mothers (who had been separated or divorced for at least one year) ($N = 135$) and their elementary-aged children ($N = 135$). The results showed that less traditional sex-role ideology and internal locus of control predicted beliefs that favored alternatives to corporal punishment, reflected appropriate parent-child roles empathy for children, and appropriate developmental expectations. Less traditional sex-role ideology and internal locus of control also predicted the following child-rearing behaviors: child acceptance versus child rejection, and psychological autonomy versus psychological control.

SESSION 412-8

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN COUPLES WHO DIVORCE AND THOSE WHO STAY TOGETHER FOLLOWING EXTRAMARITAL INVOLVEMENT.

Shari S. Probst, James M. Harper, Marriage and Family Therapy, Dept. of Family Sciences, Brigham Young Univ, Provo, UT 84602.

Eight couples participated in a qualitative, individual, in depth interview following an extramarital sexual affair. Interview transcripts were coded according to postdefined categories (Miles & Huberman, 1984). Descriptive demographics suggest differences in marital length, number of children, timing of affair. Codes were developed around the following themes: relationship of the affair to the marriage, qualities of the affair partners, reason or explanation for affair, and lessons learned from experience.

SESSION 412-9

A NEW MORALITY IN CLOSE ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS?

Susan S. Hendrick & Clyde Hendrick, Dept. of Psychology, Texas Tech Univ., Lubbock, TX 79409.

To explore attitude change vs. stability in variables relevant to close relationships, data were collected from 365 participants in Fall 1988 and 358 participants in Fall 1992. The questionnaire included measures of demographics, love history, love attitudes, sexual attitudes, relationship satisfaction, commitment, investment, sociopolitical attitudes, and a few additional measures. Several findings were significant, however, those most striking concerned selected attitudinal changes from 1988 to 1992. Many

endorsement patterns remained relatively constant, however, in 1992, persons appeared less game-playing in love and less permissive and more responsible in sexual attitudes. Implications of possible moral shifts are presented.

SESSION 412-10

FAMILY OF ORIGIN FACTORS AFFECTING YOUNG ADULTS' ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS TOWARD DATING AND MATE SELECTION.

William L. Turner, Stephan M. Wilson, Fam. Stud. & Cntr. for Fam. & Chldm., Univ. of KY, Lexington, KY 40506, Jeffry H. Larson, CFLE, Fam. Sciences, BYU, Provo, UT 84602.

Bowen's Intergenerational Family Theory was tested in an examination of the influences of the family of origin on the dating attitudes and practices of young adults. Participants responded to a series of questions designed to assess family of origin traits, individual anxiety, and communication in close, romantic relationships. Data were collected from 977 single/never married male and female Col. students between the ages of 17 and 21, enrolled in behavioral science courses at four major universities. The sample was primarily Caucasian (89%) with all other racial/ethnic groups minimally (11% combined) represented. Bowen's theory asserts that high levels of triangulation, fusion, and control will negatively affect personal individuation and consequently, negatively influence one's ability to develop satisfying, intimate interpersonal relationships. The results of the path analysis conducted statistically support that Bowen's theory does hold true with respect to dating attitudes and behaviors.

SESSION 412-11

SEX ROLES AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN RECENT AWARD-WINNING PICTURE BOOKS FOR YOUNG CHILDREN.

L. Florjancic, & M. Dellmann-Jenkins, Family Studies & Gerontology, Kent State Univ., Kent, Ohio 44242.

Existing research on the way gender is portrayed in award winning picture books for young children was updated. This was accomplished by examining picture books receiving the prestigious Caldecott Medal and Honor Books (runners-up) from 1989 through 1992. A second goal was to extend the design used in prior studies by examining the central characters for the portrayal of both androgyny and cultural diversity. Both are important concepts that young children need to experience in literature that have yet to be directly addressed in the Caldecott Review Process. Ratio comparisons revealed an advance toward greater gender equality, with females being depicted more positively than a decade ago. A definite trend was

revealed in the illustration of androgynous characters and characters portrayed as coming from different cultures and races. Implications for practice are presented for educators, caregivers, and parents of young children.

SESSION 412-12

GENDER INFLUENCES ON PATTERNS OF RELATIONSHIP CLOSENESS AND QUALITY IN THREE TYPES OF FRIENDSHIPS.

Donna L. Sollie, Leanne K. Lamke, CFLE, & Jacki Fitzpatrick, Family & Child Dev., Auburn Univ., Auburn, AL 36849-5604.

The influence of gender on relationship closeness and quality in three types of friendships was examined. College student pairs in opposite-sex friendships ($N = 117$), male friendships ($N = 61$), and female friendships ($N = 134$) completed Berschied, Snyder, and Omoto's Relationship Closeness Inventory (RCI), which assessed the strength, frequency, and diversity of daily interactions. Relationship quality was assessed with Rubin's Loving and Liking Scale, Miller, Berg, and Archer's Self-Disclosure Index, and Hendrick's Relationship Satisfaction Scale. For all three friendship types, closeness was associated with the quality of relationships. Few gender differences were found in relationship closeness. However, female friends were consistently higher on loving, liking, self-disclosure, and relationship satisfaction than male friends. Thus, even though male and female friendships are similar on dimensions of closeness, relationship quality does vary as a result of gender.

SESSION 412-13

GENDER, MARITAL COMMUNICATION, FAMILY LIFE CYCLE STAGE AND INDIVIDUATION AND INTIMACY FOR DUAL-CAREER COUPLES.

Sharon Jeffcoat Bartley, Priscilla White Blanton, and Celia Bell Ferguson, Dept. of Child and Family Studies, Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996.

The purpose of this study was to examine the predictive value of a model comprised of gender, marital communication, and variables indicative of stage of the family life cycle for both spousal fusion/individuation and spousal intimacy. Further, the interrelationship of intimacy and individuation was also of interest; therefore, intimacy was also included in the model tested for the prediction of individuation and individuation was included in the model tested for the prediction of intimacy. Forty-eight dual-career couples with one to three children participated. Regression analyses showed that the model was predictive of individuation and intimacy. Separate follow-up analyses for husbands and wives revealed that for females, a reduced model of communication only positively predicted both intimacy and individuation. For males, reduced models

revealed that communication positively and intimacy negatively predicted individuation. Communication and individuation positively influenced intimacy for males.

SESSION 412-14

PREDICTORS OF SELF-ESTEEM IN MARRIED WOMEN.

Cynthia J. Schmiede, Kathryn W. Goetz, & Leslie N. Richards, Dept. of Human Dev. & Family Studies, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis, OR 97331.

Self-esteem encompasses feelings of self-worth and self-efficacy, and is an important component of mental health. Factors influencing self-esteem in married women were assessed using a sample from The National Survey of Families and Households ($n = 2320$). Independent variables included: physical health, education, marital satisfaction, income, presence of children in the household, employment, age, and depression. Regression analysis revealed that physical health, education, marital satisfaction, employment, and depression were significant variables impacting self-esteem for this sample. Although presence of children was not a significant variable in the regression equation, children did affect self-esteem negatively at the trend level ($p = .07$). Implications for future research are presented.

SESSION 412-15

MOTHER-DAUGHTER DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES IN EXPECTATIONS FOR DAUGHTERS' CAREER AND FAMILY ROLES.

Karen A. Schroeder and Linda L. Blood, Dept. of Human Development, Counseling, and Family Studies, Univ. of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI 02881

Attitudes and expectations of women ($n = 436$), Univ. students and their mothers ($n = 436$) concerning the women's future career and family roles were explored. Attitudes toward and expectations for career, parenting, and marital roles were measured by scales (TAM, EAR, and ERF scales) developed by the authors and subjected to factor analyses and the Lifestyle Preference Scale (Mash, 1978). Analyses included ANOVA's and Tukey tests. Daughters were significantly less traditional in their attitudes toward mothering and more egalitarian in regard to marital roles than mothers. Divorced mothers were significantly less traditional toward mothering and more egalitarian toward marital roles than still-married mothers. Implications for educators and family practitioners are discussed.

SESSION 412-16

SOCIOHISTORICISM AND AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN'S WORK: BEYOND THE RACE, CLASS, AND GENDER PARADIGM.

Norma J. Burgess, Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, NY 13210.

Refining theoretical approaches to social and family phenomenon requires careful analysis of existing frameworks which attempt to place women into an ethnocentric model of explanation. This analysis highlights the importance of including an historical perspective on understanding the explicit place of work in the lives of middle class African American women. Recent innovations in the race class and gender argument have led the way in forcing researching to consider these issues in formulating explanations about differences in labor force participation, social psychological well-being, and support network strategies. This research extends earlier work by Burgess and Horton (1993), Phyllis Moen (1992), and Patricia Hill Collins (1990) by incorporating an historical perspective on African American women in middle-class, professional and managerial occupations.

The results show that these women overwhelmingly expected to combine work and family as a reality more often than their white counterparts. Additionally, early parental expectations about future roles are evidenced through career choices and marriage decisions. Historical perspectives on work are included as a partial explanation for differences in work orientation and survival strategies used by the women.

SESSION 413

FAMILY RESEARCH AND PUBLIC POLICY.

V. Jeffery Evans, Administrator, Health Sciences, National Institutes for Child Health and Development, Washington, DC; Wendell Primus, Deputy/Assistant Secretary, Human Service Policy, Dept. of Health and Human Services, 200 Independence Ave. SW, Rm. 404E, Washington DC 20001; Katherine Wallman, Chief, Government Statistics, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC.

The need for understanding family processes and functioning is very much a part of the new policy agenda. This session brings experts from three different federal agencies to discuss the needs for, and place of, family research in the new Administration.

SESSION 414-1

MODELING PARENTAL DECISION MAKING FOR CHILD CARE: FAMILY STRUCTURE AND CLASS DIFFERENCES.

Leigh A. Leslie, Dept. of Fam. St.; Richard Ettenson, Dept. of Hlth. Ed.; Patricia Cummsille, Dept. of Fam. St., Univ. of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

The goal of the present study is to identify parents' decision making strategies for child care. The independent and interactive effects of a range of child care attributes on parents' decision making are modeled. To this end, parents are presented with realistic child care scenarios which mirror the complexity of their actual decision environment. The sample consists of 48 single mothers, 82 couples, and 23 married women whose husbands did not participate. Individual subject analysis of variance and Hay's omega squared are used to assess the decision making strategy of each parent. Initial analysis conducted with the entire sample indicate that child/staff ratio and cost are most important, accounting for 15% and 14% percent of the explained variance in parents' decision making. Additional analyses will be presented which address differences in decision strategies for single and married women, husbands and wives, and working and professional class parents.

SESSION 414-2

THE PARENTING OF FATHERS: VARIATIONS AS A FUNCTION OF MARITAL RELATIONS, WORK, AND SOCIAL SUPPORT NETWORKS.

Albert J. Davis, Dept. of Fam. Rel. & Hum. Dev., The Ohio State Univ., Columbus, OH 43210, Mary F. DeLuccie, Dept. of Hum. Dev. & Fam. St., Kansas State Univ., Manhattan, KS 66502.

This study explored the relationship between the parental functioning of fathers of 4-16 year old children and adolescents and the broader social context in which father-child relationships are embedded marital relations, work, and social support networks. 177 fathers responded to a series of scales assessing the targeted social-contextual dimensions and their own childrearing practices, role involvement, and role satisfaction. Step-wise multiple regression analyses revealed that significant proportions of variability in the quantity and quality of paternal functioning were accounted for by marital, work, and social support experiences. The social context of the father-child relationship constitutes an important influence on the parenting of fathers.

SESSION 414-3

PARENTING VERSUS RELEASING FOR ADOPTION: CONSEQUENCES FOR ADOLESCENT MOTHERS.

Brenda W. Donnelly, Patricia Voydanoff, Ctr. for the Study of Family Development, Univ. of Dayton, Dayton, OH 45469-1445.

This study examines the consequences of parenting versus releasing for adoption over a 24 month period following childbirth. Data were collected before the birth of the baby and at three intervals post-partum concerning the adolescents' satisfaction with their parenting decision, socioeconomic status, mental health status, and subsequent reproductive behaviors. After controlling for baseline differences, the consequences of the parenting decisions are investigated. Multivariate analyses indicate that releasers are somewhat more likely to express regret over their parenting decision but there are no significant differences in depression or personal efficacy. The socio-economic status of releasers is seen to be higher than that of those adolescents who choose to parent. Those who release for adoption are less likely to be sexually active or experience a repeat pregnancy or birth than are those who parent. Higher socioeconomic status is seen to counteract the negative relationship between releasing and satisfaction with the parenting decision.

SESSION 414-4

BIOLOGICAL PARENTS' AND STEPPARENTS' COGNITIONS REGARDING PARENTING: RELATIONS TO PARENT AND CHILD WELL-BEING.

Mark A. Fine, Dept. of Psychology, Univ. of Dayton, Dayton, OH 45469-1430, Lawrence A. Kurdek, Dept. of Psychology, Wright State Univ., Dayton, OH 45435.

This study assessed whether stepparents and biological parents (213 couples) differed in parenting cognitions and whether these cognitions were related to parent and child well-being. Biological parents, in contrast to stepparents, reported that they showed more warmth, that typical biological parents showed more warmth, and that they should show more warmth. Further, there were generally positive relations between parenting cognitions and well-being, particularly for stepparents.

SESSION 415-1

ENHANCING INTERACTION AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT IN DIVORCED-MOTHER FAMILIES: DEVELOPMENT OF A RESEARCH-BASED INTERVENTION.

Bonnie L. Barber, Michelle L. Clossick, HDFS, Penn State Univ., Univ. Park, PA 16801, Mary A. Laeger-Hagemeister, Laurie L. Meschke, Cooperative Ext., Penn State, 1451 Peters Mtn. Rd., Dauphin, PA, 17018.

We present intervention-relevant findings from a longitudinal study, and discuss the implications of those results for the development of an intervention program. Our approach has differed from traditional approaches in three ways: 1) we do not take a deficit perspective on divorced families, 2) we focus on the unique challenges faced by divorced-mother families during adolescence, and 3) we are using results from our longitudinal research and findings from other empirical studies to identify factors related to adjustment in divorced-mother families, and working to emphasize those factors in program development. In keeping with the conference theme, the role played by our assumptions about the nature of divorced families is discussed.

SESSION 415-2

AN EXAMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN FAMILY TRADITIONS, FAMILY STRENGTHS, AND FAMILY SATISFACTION.

Kathryn Beckham Mims, Susan Coady, CFLE, & Susan Bowers, Dept. of Family Relations and Human Development, Ohio State Univ., Columbus, OH 43210.

Data were collected from an availability sample of 281 women in three-generation families. The Family Traditions, Family Strengths, and Family Satisfaction Scales were included in the questionnaire as well as questions to determine respondents' beliefs about the importance of family traditions in building strong families and of their family traditions being observed and maintained by future generations. Results show a significant positive correlation between family traditions, family strengths, and family satisfaction. Spearman Rank Order Coefficients also indicated significant positive relationships between the belief that traditions are important to strong families and the number of traditions observed, family strengths, and family satisfaction. Results indicate the importance of traditions in building strong families and enhancing family satisfaction. Data regarding these findings and implications for Family Life Educators are presented.

SESSION 415-3

EDUCATION AND SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN 0-4 AND THEIR FAMILIES: POLICIES AND PRACTICES IN MINNESOTA'S EARLY CHILDHOOD FAMILY EDUCATION PROGRAM

Betty L. Cooke, Minnesota Dept. of Education, 992 Capitol Square Bldg., 550 Cedar St., St. Paul, MN 55101; Lois Engstrom, Minnesota Dept. of Education, 991 Capitol Square Bldg., 550 Cedar St., St. Paul, MN 55101; Ada Alden, Eden Prairie Family Ctr., Eden Prairie Public Schs., 8950 Eden Prairie Road, Eden Prairie, MN 55347.

This presentation will provide an overview of the nation's oldest and largest statewide family education and

support program for young children and their families. Along with a description of the program, attendees will understand the history, research, philosophy and public policies underlying the program; the financing and administration of the program; its role in family education, support, and early literacy; and the approaches to curriculum, teacher development and education, and research and evaluation used in the program. Early Childhood Family Education recognizes the central importance of parents in the development and education of their children and the need of all parents for information and support. This program model is stimulating national and international interest. NCFR conferees involved in various types of family education programs will find this a valuable presentation for better understanding "cutting edge" family education and support programming.

SESSION 415-4

AN EXPLORATION OF THE UNDERSTANDING AND EXPRESSION OF SPIRITUALITY WITHIN FAMILIES.

Carla M. Dahl, Dahl and Martin Counseling Resources, P. O. Box 26052, Shoreview, MN 55126.

This study explores the ways in which families define and express spirituality and the ways in which those definitions and expressions influence and are influenced by family interaction over the life course. The purpose of this study was to answer the question: How do families influence the definition and expression of members' spirituality? Qualitative methods were used to gather and analyze data from family members from various belief systems and at various stages in the life cycle. General conclusions include: (1) Families have stories which reflect their own unique definitions of spirituality or "meaning-making." (2) These stories reflect "family worldviews," which assist family members in making sense of stressful events and in developing a shared meaning about those events. (3) Children do not always receive these stories and worldviews in the ways parents intend. (4) Families which define spirituality more extrinsically than intrinsically seem to encounter greater difficulties when some members choose variant forms for expression of their spirituality.

SESSION 415-6

THE MOOS FAMILY ENVIRONMENT SCALE: IS IT A RELIABLE MEASURE FOR FAMILIES HEADED BY A LESBIAN COUPLE?

Jan M. Hare, Human Development & Family Sciences, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis, OR 97331.

Data were collected from 28 lesbian couples who were raising children. Each woman in the couple was interviewed privately in the couple's home. The Moos Family Environment Scale was used to measure the ten dimensions of family environment. Cronbach's alpha

coefficients for internal consistency were unacceptable for five of the ten FES subscales: cohesion, expressiveness, independence, intellectual/cultural orientation and moral/religious emphasis. A brief overview comparing means of Moos' heterosexual sample to this sample of lesbian couples will be presented, as well as reliability coefficients for both samples. The Round Table will primarily focus upon discussion of the appropriateness of using this scale with families headed by lesbian couples with children.

SESSION 415-7

POSTMODERNISM, SPIRITUALITY AND FAMILY THERAPY THEORY.

Steven M. Harris, Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, NY 13244-1250.

Postmodernism has focused on expanding the way family therapists think about clients, therapy, and theory. Several significant theories have been criticized for not being inclusive of the diverse populations and issues therapists see. One area that has been ignored is spirituality. A client's concerns with spirituality manifest when he, she, or they pose existential questions regarding the meaning and purpose of life. If spirituality is an important part of life, family therapists must ask themselves, "What are we doing to promote the spiritual growth of our clients?" In that therapists and clients have sexual selves, cultural selves, and ethnic selves, it is possible that they also have spiritual selves. This paper presents spirituality as an area of neglect in family therapy theory. It also questions the role spirituality has played in the construction of seminal family therapy theories. The neglect of a spiritual dimension in family therapy training programs carries over to the therapist's neglect of clients' spirituality. Implications for the development of theory, training of family therapists, and self of the therapist are discussed.

SESSION 415-8

DEFINING THE CAREGIVING FAMILY.

Norah Keating, Karen Kerr, Sharon Warren, Dana Wertenberger and Michael Grace. The Caring Project, 3-38 Assiniboia Hall, Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada T6G 2E7.

Despite a recognition of the importance of families in providing informal care to frail seniors, there is no consensus as to what constitutes the caregiving family. Data on the informal provision of care suggest that one person in a family, most often a female spouse or daughter, is the primary caregiver. However, little is known about whether this person provides care on her own or is embedded in a supportive family network that shares caregiving. The purpose of this presentation is to discuss some of the assumptions inherent in our beliefs about who comprises the caregiving family and to propose a framework for considering the

question of its' relevance and existence. Although both 'caregiving' and 'family' lack conceptual clarity, our focus is on who is the family when it comes to providing long term care for an ill relative.

We argue that the caregiving family has two elements: those who provide help and those who are potential sources of help to the primary caregiver. The actual caregiving family is the group of people who provide assistance to the primary caregiver. The potential caregiving family is the group of people who are not currently helping but whom the primary caregiver believes would help or should help.

SESSION 415-9

ZIMBABWE FAMILIES AND CHILDREN.

John L. McAdoo and Harriette Pipes McAdoo, Dept. of Family and Child Ecology, Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, MI 48824.

The name Zimbabwe derives from the Shona words zima ramabe, meaning "big house of stone." The inhabitants are 80% Shona and 15% Ndebele. The period of exploitation lasted for over 100 years. After a 13-year war and much suffering of the people, independence was achieved in 1980. A broader definition of family exists in Zimbabwe: What Americans would call extended family is really family to the people of Zimbabwe. This is little concept of what Americans would describe as extended families. A person would have to be a fourth or fifth cousin to fit the Zimbabwean definition of extended. Children and family exist within the supportive network of extended family and traditional culture. The process of tying families together ensures that the children will have a place to live where they will be loved. In case something happens to the parents, there is always a niche to which the child can go within the family.

SESSION 415-10

FAMILIAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH WOMEN'S EMOTIONAL ABUSE.

Melissa Morse & Patricia Bell-Scott, Dept. of Child & Fam. Dev., The Univ. of GA, Athens, GA 30602.

Though physical abuse is harmful to women, investigators have reported that the effects of emotional abuse may endure longer and be more debilitating than physical abuse. This study had two objectives: (1) to assess the emotional abuse Col.-aged women experiences in dating relationships; (2) to explore the relationship between emotional abuse these women experience and the emotional abuse they recall their mothers experiencing. Preliminary analyses suggest a positive correlation between women's abuse and their reports of mothers' emotional abuse. Implications for research, clinicians and policy-makers are discussed.

SESSION 415-11

THE ROLE OF GRANDPARENTS IN CHILDREN'S POST-DIVORCE ADJUSTMENT.

Jean M. Muransky, and Patrick C. McKenry, CFLE, Dept. of Human Dev. and Family Relations, The Ohio State Univ., Columbus, OH 43210.

While there is some research to indicate that grandparents play a significant role in a child's post-divorce adjustment, researchers have not specifically focused on the grandparent role in divorce. This roundtable will involve a critical discussion of this issue and outline future research directions. Specific factors of interest are those variables that mediate the relationship of the grandparent and the grandchild after divorce.

SESSION 415-12

CITIZEN POLITICS: A MODEL FOR GAINING CONSENSUS IN PURPOSEFULLY VALUE-DIVERSE COALITIONS.

Patricia T. Nelson, CFLE, Cooperative Extension, 125 Townsend Hall, Univ. of Delaware; Newark, DE 19717-1303.

The "citizen politics" model developed by Minnesota's Hubert Humphrey Institute is a framework for community involvement that has proven effective in a number of community empowerment initiatives in the state of Delaware. Key "citizen politics" concepts will be discussed, and illustrated with examples from the following organizational efforts in Delaware: (1) The Governor's Commission on Families, (2) The Work/Family Coalition, and (3) WCASA (Wilmington Cluster Against Substance Abuse) Community Partnerships. This session will focus on findings from the growing research literature on factors involved in building productive, longterm coalitions. Of special interest will be a discussion of the process and factors that have proven most effective in consensus-building in groups whose members have been purposefully chosen to be value-diverse.

SESSION 415-14

FAMILY SCIENCE INTERNSHIPS: A MODEL FOR SECURING SITES AND PLACING INTERNS.

Janice G. Weber-Breaux, CFLE, Child & Fam. Stud. Prog., Univ. of SW LA, Lafayette, LA 70504.

The focus of this discussion is on a method of securing internship sites as well as for placing students at sites. The presentation on securing sites will include identifying and contacting sites and orientation of site supervisors. The presentation on placing students will include student applications and interviews and assigning sites. Issues and concerns surround internships such as incompatible students and supervisors, supervisors who don't supervise, and

supervisor turnover will be discussed.

SESSION 416

INTEGRATING A COMPUTERIZED ASSESSMENT USING AWARE INVENTORY IN FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION.

David H. Olson, Dept. of Fam. Soc. Science, U. of MN, St. Paul, MN 55108.

This workshop will demonstrate how a computerized assessment tool called AWARE can be integrated into family life education courses to enhance the relevance of the material presented. On-hand experience using this approach will be a central part of the workshop. This approach and tool are relevant to both college and high school courses.

AWARE (Awareness With Attitudes & Relationship Expectations) is a newly developed questionnaire based on previously developed instruments by Olson and colleagues (PREPARE, Premarital Attitude Scale, etc.). It contains 12 content categories and extensive background information with about 150 questions. Categories focus on relevant relationship issues like communication, conflict roles, sexuality, etc.

The procedure involves the students taking AWARE the first day/week of class. Their responses are computerized and each student receives a 12-page computer report which summarizes their responses and compares it with other students in their class, other students nationally, and family life professionals. The instructor receives a 15-page report with similar data. Each page focuses on one topic/category, so it can be used as an overhead to integrate with other materials. This enables instructors to increase the relevance of the content to a student's life in order to enhance the amount of learning.

SESSION 417

ENHANCING PERSONAL AUTONOMY IN HEALTH CARE: ETHICAL DILEMMAS AND CHALLENGES.

M. Stum, Univ. Of Minnesota, 290 McNeal Hall, 1985 Buford Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55108. K. Goebel Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison, 1300 Linden Drive, Madison, WI 53706.

Autonomy, or the right to self-determination, is an ethical principle generally supported as a basic patient right in health care. The ethical dilemmas surrounding autonomy become more difficult and complex when a patient is no longer able to make or communicate his or her own preferences or decisions about health care. How well are we faring in enhancing autonomy in times of patient incapacity? Family members, health care providers, ethics committees in varied health care settings, state legislatures, and courts are struggling with difficult ethical dilemmas regarding autonomy and life and death health care decision making.

In this interactive workshop, this complex issue will be examined from an ethical and value perspective. An overview of autonomy, beneficence, justice, and paternalism as competing ethical principles will be provided. Case studies, living will forms, and videotapes of family experiences with formal care systems will assist participants to examine the ethical dilemmas facing individuals, within family systems, between family and health care systems, and within society. The role of formal (institutional/professional) care, informal (family/friends) care, and public policy as external constraints to enhancing personal autonomy will be examined.

Participants will gain hands-on experience with educational resources designed to enhance individual autonomy within the context of family decision making behavior. Caveats and challenges for prevention educators and intervention professionals will be discussed. This issue has implications for family science professionals involved in formal or informal health care systems, prevention education, or family policy.

SESSION 418

PERSPECTIVES ON THE AGING FAMILY AND INTERGENERATIONAL EXCHANGES.

Chair: Jeffrey W. Dwyer, Institute of Gerontology, Wayne State Univ., 87 East Ferry, 226 Knapp Building, Detroit, MI 48202.

Participants:

Jay A. Mancini, Rosemary Blieszner (Dept. of Family and Child Development, VPI & SU, Blacksburg, VA 24061-0416). Aging Parents and Adult Children: Cohesion, Companionship, and Conflict.

Jeffrey W. Dwyer, Gary R. Lee, Raymond T. Coward (Institute of Gerontology, Wayne State Univ., Detroit, MI 48202 and Univ. of Florida, P.O. Box 100177, Gainesville, FL 32610-0177). Reciprocity, Elder Well-Being, and Caregiver Stress and Burden: The Exchange of Aid in the Family Caregiving Relationship.

Rhonda J. V. Montgomery, Karl Kosloski (Gerontology Center, Univ. of Kansas, 4089 Dole Human Development Center, Lawrence, KS 66045). The Negotiation of Parent Care Roles Among Adult Siblings.

Masako Ishii-Kuntz (Dept. of Sociology, Univ. of California, Riverside, CA 92521). Intergenerational Relationships among Asian Americans.

Discussant: Eleanor Palo Stoller (Dept. of Sociology, SUNY, Plattsburgh, NY 12901).

By the year 2060 the population age 65 and older will increase two-fold while the number of elders who are impaired and need some type of community-based or institutional care will triple in size. Simultaneously, related social, economic, and demographic changes will place increased pressure on public and familial resources that have traditionally been relied upon to provide assistance to

frail elders. One of the significant challenges posed by this dilemma is to better understand the nature of intergenerational exchanges in the context of the aging family.

This symposium will focus on intergenerational exchanges from a variety of perspectives including (a) the examination of multiple dimensions of relationship quality (i.e., cohesion, companionship, conflict) experienced by parents of adult children, (b) the conceptualization and estimation of a model that assesses the impact of reciprocal task performance on adult child caregiver stress/burden and disabled elder well-being, (c) the exploration of the differing roles (i.e., primary versus secondary caregiver) assumed by children of impaired parents within the context of the family system, and (d) the resource exchange and economic and emotional interdependence exhibited by Asian American elders and their children and grandchildren. Collectively, these papers provide insight into patterns of exchanges in a variety of family situations that can be used to foster new research as well as inform aging and family policies that are sensitive to the heterogeneity of the aging family system.

SESSION 419-1

ETHICS AT RISK: A RESEARCH BASED INSTRUMENT FOR DETERMINING A THERAPIST'S POTENTIAL FOR HARM.

Gregory W. Brock, Dept. of Family Studies, Univ. of Kentucky, 315 Funkhouser Building, Lexington, KY 40506-0054.

The role of ethics codes and other means of regulating marriage and family therapists is the prevention of harm to clients, therapists, and the profession. The focus of this paper is a research based, self-administered test that practitioners can use to determine their level of risk for harm. The test covers several areas of practice, but, in particular, it addresses dual relationships. Aside from advertising errors, dual relationships are the category of ethics code violation most commonly found among marriage and family therapists. After a presentation on the conceptual basis for the instrument, the audience will be invited to take the test and to discuss its contents.

SESSION 419-2

NEW WAYS AND VALUES FOR INTERVENING WITH MULTIPROBLEM CHILDREN AND FAMILIES.

Jeanette Coufal and Mary Ortwein, Bluegrass IMPACT, Community Mental Health Center, Lexington KY 40508.

An intensive program that serves children with emotional and behavioral disabilities departs from traditional values. Instead of psychiatric hospitalization, power vested in professionals and each agency working in isolation, an innovative philosophy exists. The program called Blue-

grass IMPACT is committed to keeping children in the home/community rather than placing out of the home. Interagency collaboration is encouraged through regular team meetings that include parents as full partners. Specifics of the program and evaluation results will be presented along with a case example.

SESSION 419-3

VALUES, MORALS, AND ETHICS IN FAMILY THERAPY PRACTICE.

Ned L. Gaylin, Dept. of Fam. Stud., Univ. of MD, Col. Pk., MD 20742.

Three related terms "values," "morals," and "ethics" are often used interchangeably in both common parlance as well as in the applied behavioral sciences. Although the differences between these concepts are subtle, their distinctions are focal to our study of and working with individuals and families in a psychotherapeutic context.

This paper discusses how the blurring of the distinctions among these terms has proven deleterious to theory building, empirical research, and clinical practice, which in turn has ramifications regarding our professional ethics.

SESSION 419-4

A THERAPY OF BELIEFS: ONE APPROACH TO AGING FAMILY PROBLEMS.

Wendy L. Watson, Marriage & Family Therapy Graduate Programs, Dept. of Family Sciences, Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602.

This presentation will provide in-depth exposure to a therapy of beliefs, "Systemic Belief Therapy" (SBT), with aging families experiencing difficulties with physical and/or emotional/mental health problems. SBT focuses on challenging aging families' constraining beliefs and co-evolving facilitative beliefs. Through this process, aging family strengths/resources are drawn forth to enable them to discover/uncover solutions to their problems. The theoretical underpinnings, core concepts and clinical application of this approach to aging family problems will be presented.

Assessment of aging family members' beliefs will be demonstrated through videotape segments of therapy sessions conducted with aging families experiencing problems including Alzheimer's disease, depression, alternate living arrangements and relationship conflict.

Videotape segments will also illustrate the impact of interventions such as novel conversations, reflecting teams and therapeutic letters on aging family beliefs. Outcome research will highlight the efficacy and unique features of SBT with aging families.

SESSION 420-1

UNDERSTANDING AIDS IN CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE: A COMPARISON OF CHILDREN IN THE UNITED STATES AND THAILAND.

Jay D. Schvaneveldt, Margaret H. Young, & Shelley L. K. Lindauer, Dept. OF FHD, Utah State Univ., Logan, UT 84322-2905.

The present study measured Thai children's knowledge of AIDS. Sources of information, fears regarding AIDS, and general knowledge of AIDS were assessed. Responses of the Thai children were compared with those of a sample of U.S. children. The findings demonstrate not only clear developmental differences in children's conceptions of AIDS, but compelling cultural differences as well. Thai children were much more knowledgeable about AIDS at all age levels.

SESSION 420-2

ADOLESCENTS' DRINKING PARTNERS AND PSYCHOSOCIAL ADJUSTMENT: A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE.

Delores E. Smith, Child & Fam. St., Univ. of TN, & Lynn M. Blinn-Pike, CFLE, Hum. Dev. & Fam. St., Univ. of MO.

The purpose of the study was to explore the relationship between drinking partner (adults versus peers) and the psychosocial adjustment of Jamaican adolescents. Alcohol consumption among adolescents in Jamaica is not illegal and is considered culturally acceptable behavior. The analysis of the survey data revealed that the adolescents who consumed alcohol with adults had higher self-evaluations on several dimensions of the self-image than those who drank with peers. Adolescents who had adult drinking partners reported better family relationships and more that they experienced less emotional fluctuations, had better family relationships, and higher vocational and educational goals, were more socially conscious, and had better overall psychological adjustment. Discussion centers on the need for cultural considerations in interpreting constructs such as family functioning, morality, and pathology. Implications relative to social group and family dynamics among diverse groups in the United States are discussed.

SESSION 420-3

SELF-ESTEEM, SCH. PERFORMANCE, SUBSTANCE USE AND SEX ROLE IDENTITY OF ADOLESCENTS FROM INTACT AND RECONSTITUTED FAMILIES.

Stephen B. Sniternan, FHD Dept., and Jay D. Schvaneveldt, FHD Dept., Utah State Univ., Logan, UT 84322-2905.

The major goal of this research was to determine how living arrangements and family structure influenced self-

esteem, academic performance, sex role identity and substance use of adolescents. Data were collected from 256 high Sch. students (grades 9-12) in an overseas schools (DoDDS). The questionnaires consisted of 119 items and were administered in the classroom setting. No differences were found between intact and reconstituted families in regard to substance use, sex role identification, and self-esteem. In contrast, adolescents living within intact families demonstrated significantly higher grade point averages than adolescents living in reconstituted families. Levels of perceived positive acceptance were also tested with these two family structures in regard to the main dependent variables.

SESSION 420-4

ADOLESCENTS' PERCEPTIONS AND COMPLIANCE TO PARENTAL POWER STRATEGIES.

Gyesook Yoo, Dept. of Child Development and Family Studies, Purdue Univ., IN 47906.

Based on sex-role and social power theories, this study examined the effects of adolescent sex, age, and parental power dimensions on adolescent perceptions and compliance to parents. Data were analyzed from a sample of 348 Korean middle-class adolescents. The findings indicate that adolescents' sex, age, and parental power dimensions simultaneously affect their perceptions and compliance to parental power. The salient responses in late adolescence supported both of sex-role and social power theories, suggesting that the two theories are compensatory each other to explain power processes between parents and adolescents.

SESSION 421-1

RELIGIOUS DIVERSITY IN MATE SELECTION: THE CASE OF ACTIVE MORMON AMERICAN COUPLES.

Thomas B. Holman, CFLE, John R. Harding, and L. Jerry Redd, Dept. of Family Sciences, Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602.

Our purpose is to provide insights into and practical implications about the mate selection processes of religiously active Mormon couples. We do this by describing the movement of our couples through acquaintance, courtship, and engagement, to marriage; and we explain how being religiously active Mormons influences this process. Our data comes from in-depth, interviews with 30 couples who we have been following for 9 years. The courtship and engagement processes of our couples reflects the wider American courtship system in many ways. However, active Mormons' courtships are unique in several ways: Short courtships, spiritual confirmations, and no cohabitation or premarital sexual activity. This study illustrates the need for interventionist to be sensitive to students'/clients' religious beliefs.

ion-making regarding family planning, and community response to their needs stems directly from their concept of family.

SESSION 422-2

THE GANG AS FAMILY: THE MEANING OF GANG MEMBERSHIP TO GANG MEMBERS.

Jane A. Grimstad, Center for Health Policy & Program Evaluation, Univ. of WI, Madison, WI 53703.

Oral history interviews were conducted with gang-involved youth in a large Midwestern city. Typical case sampling was used to select the sample (N = 15). The purpose of this study was to uncover the meaning gang members ascribe to gang affiliation and involvement in their everyday lived experience.

The study found that gang members regarded their affiliation with a gang as a "brotherhood"; a concept which is culturally- and gender-based. The four components articulated of the brotherhood parallel functions of a family. These components taken together contributed to gang members viewing their affiliation as lifelong.

This research has gone beyond previous studies, in that, gang involvement provides the functions of a family to gang members beyond the need to belong. The gang also provides economic support, leisure activities, shared commitment and a haven from the larger environment. Implications for family theorists and policy will be presented.

SESSION 422-3

MEANING-MAKING IN FAMILY BEREAVEMENT

Janice Winchester Nadeau, Dept. of Family Social Science, U of MN, St. Paul, MN 55108.

Much of what we know about grief is from an individual perspective. This study investigates family meaning-making, a critical factor in bereavement. Symbolic Interactionism and Family Systems Theory underlie the design of the study.

Interviews were conducted with 48 individuals in 10 non-clinical, multigenerational families. Respondents were interviewed separately and in family groups. Interview data were transcribed verbatim and content analyzed by methods greatly influenced by the methodology of Grounded Theory (Glaser & Strauss, 1967; Glaser and Corbin, 1990).

Findings include a typology of family meanings and insights into the patterns of family meaning-making. There were family systems levels of meaning-making, factors which seemed to inhibit or facilitate family meaning-making, and family-specific strategies used to make meaning.

Identifying these family processes should be helpful, not only in understanding how families make meaning about death, but how they make-meaning about other traumas. Such understandings would be helpful to researchers, educators, helping professionals and families.

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